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Code No. : 30415 B

Sub. Code : AAEC 41

B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023

Fourth Semester

Economics — Allied

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(For those who joined in July 2020 only)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. ————— துறை இந்தியாவின் முதுகெலும்பாக உள்ளது.

(அ) வேளாண்மை

(ஆ) தொழில்

(இ) வங்கி

(ஈ) மேற்கூறிய அனைத்தும்

Sector is the back borne of the Indian Economy

(a) Agriculture

(b) Industry

(c) Banking

(d) All the above

2. ஒன்று முதல் இரண்டு ஹெக்டேருக்குள் நிலம் வைத்திருக்கக் கூடிய விவசாயி ———

- (அ) குறு விவசாயி (ஆ) பெரிய விவசாயி  
(இ) நடுத்தர விவசாயி (ஈ) சிறு விவசாயி

A farmer which has land holding between 1 to 2 hectares is known as ———

- (a) Marginal farmer  
(b) Big farmer  
(c) Medium farmer  
(d) Small farmer

3. நிலச்சீர்திருத்தம் என்பது ———

- (அ) மண் அரிப்பிலிருந்து நிலத்தை காப்பது  
(ஆ) நிலக்குறைபாடு கூட்டமைப்பை நீக்குவது  
(இ) நிலத்தை பாதுகாப்பது  
(ஈ) நிலத்தை மீட்டெடுப்பது

Land Reforms refers to ———

- (a) Protecting land from soil erosion  
(b) Abolishing the defective structure of land holdings protection of land  
(c) Presentation of land  
(d) Reclamation of land

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4. ஜமீன் தாரி முறையை அறிமுகப்படுத்தியவர்?

- (அ) தாமஸ் மன்றோ  
(ஆ) கார்ன்வாலிஸ் பிரபு  
(இ) வெங்கட சுப்பையா  
(ஈ) மிர்டால்

Zamindari system was introduced by

- (a) Thomas Munro  
(b) Lord Corn Wallis  
(c) Venkata Subbiah  
(d) Myrdal

5. பசுமைப் புரட்சி இந்தியாவில் எப்போது ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டது?

- (அ) 1990 (ஆ) 1947  
(இ) 1983 (ஈ) 1967

When did Green revolution start in India?

- (a) 1990 (b) 1947  
(c) 1983 (d) 1967

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6. 'வெண்மைப் புரட்சி' \_\_\_\_\_ உற்பத்திக்காக ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டது.

- (அ) பால் (ஆ) உணவு தானியம்  
(இ) இறைச்சி (ஈ) மீன்

'White Revolution' was started to produce \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Milk (b) Food grains  
(c) Meat (d) Fish

7. இந்தியாவில் கொத்தடிமை முறை (ஒழிப்பு) சட்டம் எப்போது பிறப்பிக்கப்பட்டது?

- (அ) 1966 (ஆ) 1970  
(இ) 1976 (ஈ) 1979

When was Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act passed in India?

- (a) 1966 (b) 1970  
(c) 1976 (d) 1979

8. 'ஆம் ஆத்மி பீமா யோஜனா' \_\_\_\_\_ சமுதாய பாதுகாப்பு கொடுப்பதாகும்.

- (அ) கிராமப்புறங்களில் உள்ள அனைத்து உழைப்பாளர்களுக்கும்  
(ஆ) கிராமப்புறங்களில் வசிக்கும் வறுமைக் கோட்டிற்கு கீழுள்ள நிலமற்ற உழைப்பாளர்களுக்கு  
(இ) நகர்ப்புறங்களிலுள்ள அனைத்து உழைப்பாளர்களுக்கும்  
(ஈ) கிராமப்புற மற்றும் நகர்ப்புற உழைப்பாளர்களுக்கு

'Aam Admi Bima Yojana' provides social security to \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) All labour in rural areas  
(b) All landless labour living below poverty line in rural  
(c) All labour in Urban areas  
(d) All labour in both rural and Urban areas

9. 'அக்மார்க்' சான்றிதழ் என்பது \_\_\_\_\_ காக உள்ளது.

- (அ) தரம் (ஆ) விலை  
(இ) சரியான எடை (ஈ) இவற்றில் எதுவுமில்லை

'AGMARK' is a certificate of \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Quality (b) Price  
(c) Proper weight (d) None of these

10. வேளாண் விலைக் குழு அமைக்கப்பட்ட ஆண்டு

- (அ) 1949 (ஆ) 1961  
(இ) 1965 (ஈ) 1980

The Agricultural Price Commission was set up in \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) 1949                      (b) 1961  
(c) 1965                      (d) 1980

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (அ) வேளாண்மையும், தொழில்நுட்பமும் ஒன்றையொன்று சார்ந்திருத்தல் பற்றி விளக்குக.

Explain the Interdependence of agriculture and Industry.

Or

- (ஆ) சிறு மற்றும் குறு விவசாயிகள் சந்திக்கும் பிரச்சனைகள் யாவை?

What are the problems of small and Marginal Farmers?

12. (அ) நிலச்சீர்த் திருத்த முறையின் நோக்கங்கள் பற்றி கூறுக.

State the objectives of Land Reforms.

Or

- (ஆ) வேளாண் நில உடைமை பற்றி எழுதுக.

Write a note on Agricultural land holding.

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13. (அ) பசுமைப் புரட்சியின் சிறப்பியல்புகளை விவாதி.  
Discuss the features of Green Revolution.

Or

- (ஆ) (i) தோட்டக்கலை (ii) மலர் வளர்ப்பு பற்றி குறிப்பு எழுதுக.

Write a note on (i) Horticulture  
(ii) Floriculture.

14. (அ) வேளாண் தொழிலாளர்களின் வகைகள் யாவை?  
What are the types in Agricultural Labourers?

Or

- (ஆ) வேளாண் கூலிகள் பற்றி சிறு குறிப்பு எழுதுக.

Write a short note on Agricultural Wages.

15. (அ) சந்தைப்படுத்தப்பட்ட மற்றும் சந்தைப்படுத்தப்படக் கூடிய உபரி பற்றி விளக்குக.

Explain the concepts of Marketed and Marketable Surplus.

Or

- (ஆ) இந்தியாவில் பொது விநியோக முறை பற்றி விவாதி.

Discuss about Public Distribution System in India.

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PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (அ) இந்திய பொருளாதாரத்தில் வேளாண்மையின் பங்கு பற்றி விவரி.

Explain the role of Agriculture in Indian Economy.

Or

- (ஆ) இந்தியாவில் வேளாண்மை உற்பத்தியை அதிகரிக்கும் வழிமுறைகள் பற்றி விவரி.

Describe the measures to increase agriculture productivity in India.

17. (அ) சுதந்திரத்திற்கு பிறகு இந்தியாவில் கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட முதன்மையான நிலச்சீர்திருத்தம் பற்றி விளக்குக.

Explain the main land reforms in India after independence.

Or

- (ஆ) கூட்டுறவு விவாசயம் பற்றி விவரி.

Discuss about the Co-operative Farming.

18. (அ) இந்தியாவில் பசுமைப் புரட்சியின் தாக்கம் பற்றி ஆராய்க.

Analyse the Impact of Green Revolution in India.

Or

- (ஆ) வெண்மைப் புரட்சியின் சிறப்பியல்புகள் பற்றி எழுதுக.

Write about the features of White Revolutions.

19. (அ) இந்தியாவில் வேளாண் தொழிலாளர்களின் தற்போதைய நிலை பற்றி விளக்குக.

Describe briefly the present condition of agricultural labour force in India.

Or

- (ஆ) வேளாண் தொழிலாளர்களின் வளர்ச்சிக்காக அரசு எடுத்துள்ள நடவடிக்கைகள் பற்றி விளக்குக.

Explain the measures taken by the government for the improvement of Agricultural Labourers.

20. (அ) வேளாண் விலைக் கொள்கையின் நோக்கங்கள் பற்றி விவாதி.

Discuss the objectives of Agricultural Price Policy.

Or

(ஆ) புதிய வேளாண் கொள்கை 2020 பற்றி ஆராய்க.

Analyse New Agricultural Policy 2020.

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B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023

Fifth Semester

Economics – Major Elective

LABOUR ECONOMICS

(For those who joined in July 2020 only)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. அதிகப்படியான உழைப்பு என்பது \_\_\_\_\_ன் அம்சமாகும்.

(அ) வளர்ச்சியடையாத நாடுகள்

(ஆ) வளர்ந்த நாடுகள்

(இ) வளர்ந்த மற்றும் வளர்ச்சியடையாத நாடுகளில்

(ஈ) எதுவும் இல்லை

Excess labour force is a feature of \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) underdeveloped countries
- (b) developed countries
- (c) in both developed and underdeveloped countries
- (d) none

2. தொழிலாளர் பிரச்சனை எழுவதற்கு மிக முக்கியமான காரணிகள் \_\_\_\_\_

- (அ) வேலை நேரம்
- (ஆ) ஊதிய விகிதங்கள்
- (இ) பணியின் காலம்
- (ஈ) மேலே உள்ள அனைத்தும்

The most important factors that give rise to labour problem are \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) working hour (b) wage rates
- (c) tenure of work (d) all the above

3. பின்வரும் எந்தப் பகுதிகளை நேரடியாக தொழில்துறை உறவுகள் துறையில் சேர்க்க முடியாது?

- (அ) தொழிற்சங்க அங்கீகாரம்
- (ஆ) வேலை நிறுத்தம் மற்றும் பூட்டுதல்
- (இ) குறைந்தபட்ச ஊதியம், நியாயமான ஊதியம் மற்றும் வாழ்க்கை ஊதியம்
- (ஈ) கூட்டு பேரம்



Which of the following areas cannot be directly included in the field of industrial relations?

- (a) Trade union recognition
- (b) Strike and lock-out
- (c) Minimum wages, fair wages and living wages
- (d) collective bargaining

4. ஊதியச் சட்டம் இயற்றப்பட்டது

- (அ) 1926 (ஆ) 1936
- (இ) 1948 (ஈ) 1976

The payment of the Wages Act was enacted in

- (a) 1926 (b) 1936
- (c) 1948 (d) 1976

5. தொழில் தகராறு ————— தொழிலாளர்களின் சங்கம்.

- (அ) தொடர்ச்சியான (ஆ) தற்காலிக
- (இ) அவ்வப்போது (ஈ) எதுவுமில்லை

A trade union is a ————— association of workers.

- (a) continuous (b) temporary
- (c) sporadic (d) none

6. தொழில் தகராறு —————

- (அ) நிஜம் (ஆ) உண்மையற்றது
- (இ) கற்பனை (ஈ) எதுவுமில்லை

An industrial dispute must be \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) real (b) unreal  
(c) imaginary (d) none

7. பணிக்குழு என்பது

- (அ) இரு பகுதி அமைப்பு  
(ஆ) முத்தரப்பு அமைப்பு  
(இ) தீர்ப்பு இயந்திரம்  
(ஈ) ஊதிய நிர்ணய இயந்திரங்கள்

Works-committee is a

- (a) bi-partite body  
(b) tripartite body  
(c) adjudication machinery  
(d) wage fixing machinery

8. தொழிலாளர் கல்வித் திட்டம் எந்த ஆண்டு தொடங்கப்பட்டது?

- (அ) 1948 (ஆ) 1958  
(இ) 1968 (ஈ) 1978

Which year the workers education programme was launched?

- (a) 1948 (b) 1958  
(c) 1968 (d) 1978

9. சமூக பாதுகாப்பு ஒரு மனிதனை \_\_\_\_\_ இலிருந்து பாதுகாக்கிறது.

(அ) வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டம்

(ஆ) விருப்பம்

(இ) நோய்

(ஈ) ஸ்குவாட்டர்

Social security protects a man from \_\_\_\_\_

(a) unemployment (b) want

(c) disease (d) squatter

10. ILO நிறுவப்பட்ட ஆண்டு

(அ) 1919

(ஆ) 1920

(இ) 1924

(ஈ) 1932

The ILO was established in the year \_\_\_\_\_

(a) 1919

(b) 1920

(c) 1924

(d) 1932

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (அ) உழைப்பின் பண்புகள் என்ன?

What are the characteristics of labour?

Or

(ஆ) தொழிலாளர் திறனை பாதிக்கும் காரணிகள் யாவை?

What are the factors affecting labour efficiency?

12. (அ) உண்மை மற்றும் பெயரளவு ஊதியங்களை வேறுபடுத்துங்கள்.

Differentiate real and nominal wages.

Or

(ஆ) தொழிலாளர் ஊதியத்தின் ஊதியம் அல்லாத கூறுகளைக் குறிப்பிடவும்.

Mention the non-wage component of labour remuneration.

13. (அ) தொழில் தகராறுகளுக்கான காரணங்களைக் கூறு.

Bring out the causes for industrial disputes.

Or

(ஆ) கூட்டு பேரத்தின் நோக்கங்களைக் குறிப்பிடவும்.

Mention the objectives of collective bargaining.

14. (அ) பணிக்குழு பற்றிக் குறிப்பு எழுதவும்.

Write a note on works committee.

Or

(ஆ) இந்தியாவில் நிர்வாகத்தில் தொழிலாளர்கள் பங்கேற்பதன் நோக்கங்களைக் குறிப்பிடவும்.

State the objectives of workers participation in management in India.

15. (அ) சமூக காப்பீட்டின் சிறப்பியல்பு அம்சங்களைக் குறிப்பிடவும்.

State the characteristic features of social insurance.

Or

- (ஆ) சமூகப் பாதுகாப்பின் கருத்தைக் கூறுக.

Bring out the concept of social security.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (அ) தொழிலாளர் சந்தை கொள்கைகளை விளக்கவும்.

Illustrate the labour market policies.

Or

- (ஆ) இந்தியத் தொழிலாளர்களின் செயல்திறனைப் பகுப்பாய்வு செய்யுங்கள்.

Analyze the efficiency of Indian labour.

17. (அ) ஊதியத்தின் இறுதிநிலை உற்பத்தித் திறன் கோட்பாட்டை விளக்குங்கள்.

Explain the marginal productivity theory of wage.

Or

- (ஆ) ஊதியத்தின் பேரம் பேசும் கோட்பாட்டைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்கவும்.

Discuss the bargaining theory of wage.

18. (அ) ஒரு தொழிற்சங்கத்தின் பணிகளை சுருக்கமாக விவரிக்கவும்.

Describe in brief the functions of a trade union.

Or

(ஆ) கூட்டு பேரம் பேசும் பல்வேறு செயல்முறைகளை விரிவாக விவாதிக்கவும்.

Discuss elaborately the various process of collective bargaining.

19. (அ) இந்தியாவில் கூட்டு மேலாண்மை கவுன்சிலின் பங்கு மற்றும் செயல்பாடுகளை விளக்குங்கள்.

Explain the role and functions of joint management council in India.

Or

(ஆ) இந்தியாவில் தொழிலாளர் கல்வியின் நோக்கங்களை விரிவாகப் பகுப்பாய்வு செய்யுங்கள்.

Analyse in detail the objectives of worker's education in India.

20. (அ) ஐஎல்ஓவின் செயல்பாடுகளை ஆராயுங்கள்.

Examine the functions of ILO.

Or

(ஆ) இந்தியாவில் உள்ள பல்வேறு சமூக பாதுகாப்பு நடவடிக்கைகளை சுருக்கமாக விவரிக்கவும்.

Describe in brief the various social security measures in India.

Reg. No. : .....

Code No. : 30412 B

Sub. Code : AEEC 61

B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023

Sixth Semester

Economics

Major Elective — PLANNING AND GROWTH

(For those who joined in July 2020 only)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. பொருளாதார முன்னேற்றம் என்பது \_\_\_\_\_  
பிரச்சனைகளைக் குறிக்கிறது.
- (அ) வளர்ந்த நாடுகளின்  
(ஆ) வளர்ச்சியடையாத நாடுகளின்  
(இ) தொழில்துறை நாடுகளின்  
(ஈ) நகரமயமாக்கப்பட்ட நாடுகளின்

Economic development refers to the problems of

- (a) developed countries
- (b) under developed countries
- (c) industrial countries
- (d) urbanized countries

2. \_\_\_\_\_ ஏற்படும் அதிகரிப்பு பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியை ஏற்படுத்தும்.

- (அ) மூலதன - வெளியீட்டு விகிதத்தில்
- (ஆ) மூலதன - தொழிலாளர் விகிதத்தில்
- (இ) நுகர்வுக்கான நாட்டத்தில்
- (ஈ) சேமிப்புக்கான நாட்டத்தில்

An increase in the \_\_\_\_\_ will result in the economic growth.

- (a) capital - out ratio
- (b) capital - labour ratio
- (c) prosperity to consume
- (d) prosperity to save

3. வறுமையின் நச்சுக் கழல் \_\_\_\_\_ இடையே உள்ள தொடர்பைச் சுட்டிக்காட்டுகிறது.

- (அ) வருமானம் மற்றும் மக்கள்தொகை
- (ஆ) முதலீடு மற்றும் தொழில்நுட்பம்
- (இ) உற்பத்தித்திறன் மற்றும் வருமானம்
- (ஈ) சேமிப்பு மற்றும் மூலதனம்

The vicious circle of poverty points out the connection between \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) income and population
- (b) investment and technology
- (c) productivity and income
- (d) savings and capital

4. \_\_\_\_\_ சேமிப்பின் அளவை தீர்மானிக்கிறது.

- (அ) மூலதனம் (ஆ) முதலீடு
- (இ) வருமானம் (ஈ) வாணிபம்

\_\_\_\_\_ determines the amount of savings.

- (a) Capital (b) Investment
- (c) Income (d) Trade



5. 'மிகை அழுத்த'க் கோட்பாடு \_\_\_\_\_ என்ற பெயருடன் தொடர்புடையது.

(அ) W.W. ரோஸ்டோ

(ஆ) ரேக்நர் நர்க்ஸ்

(இ) ஹிர்ஸ்மேன்

(ஈ) பேரா. பால். N. ரோசென்ஸ்டைன் ரோடன்

The theory of 'Big push' is associated with the name of \_\_\_\_\_

(a) W.W. Rostow

(b) Ragner Nurkse

(c) Hirschman

(d) Prof. Paul. N. Rosenstein - Rodan

6. நர்க்ஸின் கருத்துப்படி, வளர்ச்சியடையாத நாடுகளில் \_\_\_\_\_ பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியை பாதிக்கிறது.

(அ) மதக் காரணிகள்

(ஆ) வறுமையின் நச்சுச்சுழல்

(இ) தொழில்முனைவோர்

(ஈ) உபரி உழைப்பு

According to Nurkse, \_\_\_\_\_ in under developed countries affect economic development.

(a) religious factors

(b) vicious circle of poverty

(c) entrepreneurs

(d) surplus labour

7. ஹராடு வளர்ச்சி மாதிரி \_\_\_\_\_ ஐ சார்ந்துள்ளது.

(அ) மூலதன உற்பத்தித்திறன்

(ஆ) சேமிப்பு - வருமான விகிதம்

(இ) (அ) மற்றும் (ஆ) ஆகிய இரண்டும்

(ஈ) தொழிலாளர் உற்பத்தித்திறன்

Harrod's model of growth depends on \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Capital productivity

(b) Saving - income ratio

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) Labour productivity

8. சோலோவின் மாதிரியில், ஒரு மேம்பட்ட பொருளாதாரத்தின் நீண்ட கால வளர்ச்சி விகிதமானது ஹராடின் \_\_\_\_\_க்கு சமம்.

(அ) உத்தரவாத வளர்ச்சி வீதம்

(ஆ) அடையப்பட்ட வளர்ச்சி வீதம்

(இ) இயல்பு வளர்ச்சி வீதம்

(ஈ) மேலே உள்ள அனைத்தும்

In Solow's model, the long run rate of growth of an advanced economy equals Harrod's \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Warranted growth rate
- (b) Attained growth rate
- (c) Natural growth rate
- (d) All the above

9. வழிகாட்டுதல் திட்டமிடல் என்பது \_\_\_\_\_ சமூகநீதிக்கு ஒருங்கிணைந்த பகுதியாகும்.

- (அ) முதலாளித்துவம் (ஆ) பொதுவுடைமை
- (இ) பரவலாக்கப்பட்ட (ஈ) தேசிய

Planning by direction is an integral part of a \_\_\_\_\_ society.

- (a) capitalistic (b) socialist
- (c) decentralised (d) national

10. முதல் ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தில் \_\_\_\_\_ துறைக்கு அதிக முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது.

- (அ) வேளாண்மை (ஆ) தொழில்
- (இ) சேவை (ஈ) கனிமங்கள்

\_\_\_\_\_ sector was given more importance in the first five year plan.

- (a) Agricultural (b) Industrial
- (c) Service (d) Minerals

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (அ) பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியின் அளவீட்டு முறையாக பொருத்த தேசிய உற்பத்தி என்ற கருத்தை விளக்கவும்.

Explain the concept of gross national product as a method of measurement of economic development.

Or

(ஆ) பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியை பாதிக்கும் பொருளாதார காரணிகளை அடையாளம் காண்க.

Identify the economic factors affecting economic development.

12. (அ) வறுமையின் நச்சுச்சுழலை எடுத்துக்காட்டுடன் விளக்குக.

Illustrate the vicious circle of poverty.

Or

(ஆ) நிறைவுற்ற அங்காடி நிலை பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சிக்கு எவ்வாறு தடையாக இருக்கிறது என்பதை காட்டுக.

Show how market imperfection is an obstacle to economic development.

13. (அ) சம்பீட்டரின் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சிக் கோட்பாட்டை சுருக்கமாக விளக்கவும்.

Briefly explain the Schumpeter's theory of economic development.

Or

- (ஆ) மாறு நிலைக் குறைம அளவு முயற்சிக் கோட்பாட்டை கூறுக.

State the critical minimum effort theory.

14. (அ) பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியின் ஹராடு - டோமார் மாதிரியை மதிப்பிடுக.

Appraise the Harrod - Domar model of economic growth.

Or

- (ஆ) ஜோன் ராபின்சனின் மூலதனக் குவிப்பு மாதிரியை விளக்குக.

Interpret Joan Robinson's model of capital accumulation.

15. (அ) பொருளாதாரத் திட்டமிடலின் நோக்கங்களைச் சுட்டிக்காட்டுக.

Point out the objectives of economic planning.

Or

- (ஆ) வழிவாட்டுதல் திட்டமிடல் பற்றி கருத்துரைக்க.

Comment on the planning by direction.

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PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (அ) பொருளாதார முன்னேற்றத்தை பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியிலிருந்து வேறுபடுத்துக.

Differentiate economic development from economic growth.

Or

- (ஆ) வளர்ச்சியடையாத நாடுகளின் இயல்புகளை விவரிக்க.

Narrate the characteristics of under developed countries.

17. (அ) பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியை பாதிக்கும் சமூக - கலாச்சார காரணிகளை அடையாம் காண்க.

Identify the socio-cultural factors that affects economic development.

Or

- (ஆ) பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சிக்கு வேளாண்மைத் துறை எவ்வாறு தடையாக உள்ளது என்பதைக் காட்டுக.

Show how agricultural sector is an constraint for economic development.

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18. (அ) பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியின் மார்க்சியக் கோட்பாட்டை விமர்சனரீதியாக விளக்கவும்.

Critically explain the Marxian theory of economic development.

Or

- (ஆ) சரிசமமற்ற வளர்ச்சிக் கருத்தை விளக்குக. அதன் வரையறைகளையும் கூறுக.

Explain the concept of unbalanced growth. Also state its limitations.

19. (அ) ரோஸ்டோவின் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியின் நிலைகளைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்க.

Discuss the Rostow's stages of economic growth.

Or

- (ஆ) சோலோவின் நீண்ட கால பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சி மாதிரியை பகுப்பாய்வு செய்க.

Analyze Solow's long run economic growth model.

20. (அ) தூண்டுதல் திட்டமிடல் என்றால் என்ன? அதன் நன்மை தீமைகளையும் கூறுக.

What is inducement planning? Also state its merits and demerits.

Or

- (ஆ) இந்தியாவின் ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டங்களின் சாதனைகளை அட்டவணைப்படுத்துக.

Tabulate the achievements of five year plans in India.

Reg. No. : .....

Code No. : 30399 B Sub. Code : AMEC 32

B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023.

Third Semester

Economics – Core

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS – I

(For those who joined in July 2020 only)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. பன்னாட்டு வாணிபத்தின் நோக்கம்  
(அ) அன்னிய செலாவணி ஈட்டுதல்  
(ஆ) பணவீக்கத்தை கட்டுப்படுத்துதல்  
(இ) வேலைவாய்ப்பை உருவாக்குதல்  
(ஈ) அன்னிய தொழில்களை பாதுகாத்துதல்

The objectives of international trade is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) To earn foreign exchange
- (b) To control inflation
- (c) To create employment
- (d) To protect the foreign industries

2. வாணிபக் கொடுப்பல் நிலை என்பது

- (அ) வெளிப்படையாகத் தெரிகின்ற ஏற்றுமதி
- (ஆ) வெளிப்படையாகத் தெரிகின்ற இறக்குமதி
- (இ) (அ) மற்றும் (ஆ) ஆகிய இரண்டும்
- (ஈ) எதுவுமில்லை

Balance of trade refers to

- (a) Visible exports (b) Visible imports
- (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None

3. ஒப்பீட்டுச் செலவுக் கோட்பாட்டை உருவாக்கியவர்

- (அ) ஜே.எஸ்.மில் (ஆ) ஹேபர்லர்
- (இ) மார்ஷல் (ஈ) டேவிட் ரிக்கார்டோ

Comparative difference in cost theory is propounded by \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) J.S.Mill (b) Heberler
- (c) Marshall (d) David Ricardo

4. வாணிபச் செலுத்து நிலையின் கூறுகள் \_\_\_\_\_ ஆகும்.

- (அ) 3 (ஆ) 5
- (இ) 6 (ஈ) 4

There are \_\_\_\_\_ components of the balance of payment.

- (a) 3 (b) 5
- (c) 6 (d) 4

5. பாதக அயல்நாட்டுச் செலுத்துநிலையை சரிசெய்யும் முறைகளில் ஒன்று

- (அ) குனித்தல் (ஆ) பாதுகாப்பு
- (இ) இறக்குமதி தடைகள் (ஈ) ஏற்றுமதி

\_\_\_\_\_ is one of the measures to correct adverse Balance of Payment.

- (a) Dumping (b) Protection
- (c) Import Restriction (d) Export

6. வாணிப வீதம் என்ற சொல் குறிப்பது
- (அ) ஏற்றுமதி வருவாய்க்கு மிகையான இறக்குமதி செலவுகள்
- (ஆ) வாணிப ஒப்பந்தங்கள்
- (இ) ஏற்றுமதி மற்றும் இறக்குமதிக்கு இடையேயான விலை விகிதங்கள்
- (ஈ) கடன் நிபந்தனைகள்

The term of trade refer to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Excess of import expenditure over export earnings
- (b) Trade agreements
- (c) Ratio between export and import price
- (d) Loan conditions
7. அயல்நாட்டுச் செலுத்து நிலையில் அடிப்படை பற்றாக்குறை இருந்தால் அந்நாடு இதனைப் பின்பற்ற வேண்டும்
- (அ) பணத்தின் மதிப்பு குறைப்பு
- (ஆ) பணவீக்கம்
- (இ) அன்னிய கடன்கள்
- (ஈ) பரிமாற்ற கட்டுப்பாடு

If a country has a fundamental deficit in balance of payment it should resort to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Devaluation of its currency
- (b) Inflation
- (c) Foreign loans
- (d) Exchange control

8. வாணிபக் கொள்கையில் பாதுகாப்பு என்பது

- (அ) பேரளவுத் தொழிற்சாலை
- (ஆ) சிறிதளவு தொழிற்சாலை
- (இ) ஏற்றுமதி தொழிற்சாலை
- (ஈ) குடிசைத் தொழிற்சாலை

Protection refers to a commercial policy directed to protect \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Large scale industries
- (b) Small scale industries
- (c) Export industries
- (d) Home industries

9. பன்னாட்டு வாணிபத்தின் தற்காப்பு என்பது

- (அ) வாணிபம் இல்லாக் கொள்கை
- (ஆ) தடையற்ற வாணிபக் கொள்கை
- (இ) குறைந்த தடையுடைய வாணிபக் கொள்கை
- (ஈ) மேற்கூறிய எதுவுமில்லை

International trade protection means

- (a) No trade policy
- (b) Free trade policy
- (c) Trade policy with limited restrictions
- (d) None

10. பாதுகாப்புக் கொள்கையைக் கூறியவர் யார்?

- (அ) ஆடம் ஸ்மித் (ஆ) பிரெடரிக் லிஸ்ட்
- (இ) J.S. மில் (ஈ) ரிக்கார்டோ

Who advocated protectionism?

- (a) Adam smith (b) Frederick list
- (c) J.S. Mill (d) Ricardo

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (அ) பன்னாட்டு வாணிபத்தின் தேவையை விளக்குக.

Explain need for international trade.

Or

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(ஆ) பன்னாட்டு வாணிபத்தின் நன்மைகளைக் குறிப்பிடுக.

Specify the advantages of international trade.

12. (அ) நிகர பண்டமாற்று வாணிப வீதத்தை விளக்குக.  
Explain the net barter terms of trade.

Or

(ஆ) வருவாய் வாணிப வீதத்தை சுருக்கமாகத் தருக.  
Brief the income terms of trade.

13. (அ) அயல்நாட்டுச் செலுத்து நிலையின் அமைப்பை விளக்குக.

Explain the structure of Balance of Payment.

Or

(ஆ) வாணிபக் கொடுப்பல் நிலை மற்றும் அயல்நாட்டுச் செலுத்து நிலையையும் வேறுபடுத்துக.

Distinguish between balance of trade and balance of Payment.

14. (அ) இளந்தொழில் பாதுகாப்பிற்கான காரணத்தை விளக்குக.

Explain the reasons for the protection of infant industry.

Or

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(ஆ) அயல்நாட்டுச் செலுத்து நிலை சமன்கோட்டிற்கான காரணங்களை விளக்குக.

Explain the causes of disequilibrium in Balance of Payment.

15. (அ) தடையில்லா வாணிபம் என்றால் என்ன?

What is meant by Free Trade?

Or

(ஆ) தடையில்லா வாணிபத்தின் நன்மையை விவரி.

Describe the advantages of Free Trade.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (அ) உள்நாட்டு மற்றும் பன்னாட்டு வாணிபத்தை வேறுபடுத்துக.

Distinguish between internal and international trade.

Or

(ஆ) பன்னாட்டு வாணிபத்தின் தீமைகளை விவாதி.

Discuss the demerits of international trade.

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17. (அ) ஒப்பீட்டுச் செலவு நன்மைக் கோட்பாட்டை விளக்குக.

Explain the comparative cost advantages theory.

Or

(ஆ) பன்னாட்டு வாணிபத்தில் வாய்ப்பு வழிச் செலவுக் கோட்பாட்டை சுருக்குக.

Brief the opportunity cost theory of international trade.

18. (அ) வாணிப வீதத்தின் வகைகளை பகுத்தாய்க.

Analyse the types of terms of trade.

Or

(ஆ) வாணிப வீதத்தினை தீர்மானிக்கும் காரணிகளை விளக்குக.

Narrate the determinants of terms of trade.

19. (அ) அயல்நாட்டுச் செலுத்துநிலை சமன்கேட்டினைத் தீர்க்கும் முறைகளை விவாதி.

Discuss the methods of correcting disequilibrium in Balance of Payment.

Or

(ஆ) இந்தியாவில் அயல்நாட்டுச் செலுத்து நிலையின் தற்போதைய போக்கினை ஆராய்க.

Examine the recent trends in India's BOP position.

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20. (அ) பாதுகாப்பின் நன்மைகளை விவரி.  
Examine the case of protection.

Or

(ஆ) பாதுகாப்பின் அமைப்புகளை விவரி.  
Explain the forms of protection.

---

1. If  $y = \frac{x^3}{x}$  then  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 
  - (a)  $3x^2$
  - (b)  $x^2$
  - (c)  $\frac{x^3}{3}$
  - (d)  $x^3$
2. If  $y = x^5$  then  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 
  - (a)  $5x$
  - (b)  $5x^4$
  - (c)  $4x^5$
  - (d)  $\frac{x}{5}$
7. If  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ , then  $|A|$  is
  - (a) -1
  - (b) 1
  - (c) -4
  - (d) 5
8. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $A^T$  is
  - (a)  $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$
  - (b)  $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
  - (c)  $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 \\ 5 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$
  - (d)  $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$
9. Input-Output Analysis was first introduced by
  - (a) W. Leontief
  - (b) Quesnay
  - (c) Walras
  - (d) Samuelson
10. Input co-efficients are also called as
  - (a) technical co-efficient
  - (b) factor co-efficient
  - (c) production
  - (d) production co-efficient

3. If  $z = x^2 - y^2$ , then  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  is
  - (a)  $2x$
  - (b)  $-2x$
  - (c)  $2y$
  - (d)  $-2y$
4. If  $U = x^2 + 3x + y^2$  then  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ 
  - (a)  $2x + 3$
  - (b)  $3x + 2y$
  - (c)  $2x + y$
  - (d)  $3x + y$
5. If  $\frac{dy}{dx} = x^n$ , then  $\int x^n \cdot dx$ 
  - (a)  $n + 1$
  - (b)  $\frac{1}{n + 1}$
  - (c)  $\frac{1}{n + 1} x^{n+1} + c$
  - (d)  $x^{n+1}$
6.  $\int x^4 dx$ 
  - (a)  $x^5 + c$
  - (b)  $\frac{x^5}{5} + c$
  - (c)  $\frac{x^4}{4} + c$
  - (d)  $x^4 + c$

11. (a) If  $y = (x^2 + 5)(x^2 - 4)$ , find  $dy/dx$ .  
Or  
(b) If  $y = \frac{7x-z}{5x+3}$  find  $dy/dx$ .
12. (a) Find the possible partial derivatives of  $z = x^2 - 3xy + 2y^2$ .  
Or  
(b) Find elasticity of demand if the demand function is  $x = 25 - 4P + P^2$  when  $P = 8$ .
13. (a) Find  $\int (5x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x + 10) dx$ .  
Or  
(b) Find  $\int 2x(x^2 + 5) dx$ .
14. (a) Explain the properties of a Matrix.  
Or  
(b) If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 4 & -5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & -9 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 & 2 \\ 1 & 6 & -4 \\ -7 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ , show that  $2(A + B) = 2A + 2B$ .

15. (a) State the importance of Input-Output Analysis.

Or

- (b) Describe the basic concepts of input-output analysis.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) What are the conditions for maximum and minimum values?

Or

- (b) If  $Q = 200 - 10P$  is the demand function determine the level of  $Q$  and  $P$  where total revenue is maximum.

17. (a) Find the first and second order partial derivatives of the following function  $U = x^2y^2 + x^5 + y^6$  and also verify that

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$$

Or

- (b) Find the total differential of  $z = \frac{x}{x+y}$ .

18. (a) Evaluate :  $\int \frac{3x}{(x^2-2)^2} dx$ .

Or

- (b) Find Consumers Surplus if  $p = 40 - q - q^2$  and the consumer is at equilibrium when  $q = 4$ .

19. (a) Find the inverse of the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Or

- (b) Solve the equations by using Cramer's Rule.

$$2x - 3y + 4z = 5$$

$$x + 2y - 3z = 9$$

$$x - y - z = 1$$

20. (a) Describe the uses of Input-Output Analysis.

Or

- (b) In an Economy of two industries A and B, the data is given below in millions of rupees.

	Purchase by		Final Demand	Total output
	A	B		
Sales by A	12	6	6	24
Sales by B	6	3	9	18

Determine the total output, if the final demand changes to 18 for A and 36 for B.

1. If  $y = \frac{x^3}{x}$  then  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 
  - (a)  $3x^2$
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Or

- (b) If  $Q = 200 - 10P$  is the demand function determine the level of  $Q$  and  $P$  where total revenue is maximum.

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- (b) Find the total differential of  $z = \frac{x}{x+y}$ .

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Determine the total output, if the final demand changes to 18 for A and 36 for B.

Code No. : 10400 E Sub. Code : AMEC 42

B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
NOVEMBER 2023.

Fourth Semester

Economics — Core

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS — II

(For those who joined in July 2020 only)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

1. Which of the following is a type of foreign exchange market?
- (a) Forward market  
(b) Spot market  
(c) Both (a) and (b) are correct  
(d) Both (a) and (b) are incorrect

5. The World Bank is also known as
- (a) Industrial Bank (b) International Bank  
(c) IBRD (d) Global Bank
6. TRIPS agreement is administered by the
- (a) IBRD (b) UNO  
(c) WTO (d) UNCTAD
7. Along with the World Bank and \_\_\_\_\_, WTO is the third economic pillar of worldwide dimensions.
- (a) International Economic Association (IEA)  
(b) International Monetary Funds (IMF)  
(c) International Development Bank (IDB)  
(d) International Funding Organisation (IFO)
8. GATT was replaced by \_\_\_\_\_ on 1<sup>st</sup> January 1995.
- (a) IMF (b) SAARC  
(c) IDB (d) WTO
9. What is the relationship between the supply of foreign exchange and the exchange rate?
- (a) Indirect (b) Direct  
(c) Zero (d) None of these

2. The foreign exchange transactions that are dependent on other transactions are known as \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Autonomous transactions  
(b) Accommodating transactions  
(c) Current account transactions  
(d) None of the above
3. A tariff on imports benefits domestic producers of the imported good because
- (a) They get the tariff revenue  
(b) It raises the price for which they can sell their product on the domestic market  
(c) It prevents imports from rising above a specified quantity  
(d) It reduces their producer surplus, making them more efficient
4. If the Balance of Payment of a country is adverse, then which institution will help that country?
- (a) World Bank  
(b) World Trade organization  
(c) International Monetary Fund  
(d) ADB

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10. Exchange rate depreciation occurs due to
- (a) Government policy  
(b) Market forces  
(c) Deflation  
(d) Increased Exports

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) What are the Methods of Foreign payments?  
Or  
(b) Explain the functions of the foreign market.
12. (a) What are various types of quotas?  
Or  
(b) What are the different effects of Tariff?
13. (a) State the Functions of IMF?  
Or  
(b) Write short notes on SDR?

14. (a) What is TRIPS?

Or

(b) Give a note on TRIMS.

15. (a) Analyze the composition of Foreign Trade.

Or

(b) Examine the features of phrases of India's foreign trade policy.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Write an essay on the balance of payment theory.

Or

(b) Describe the determinants of foreign exchange rate.

17. (a) Discuss the different forms of dumping.

Or

(b) Explain the various types of tariffs.

18. (a) Explain the resources of the International Monetary Fund.

Or

(b) What are the functions and objectives of World Bank?

19. (a) Explain the function and objectives of the WTO.

Or

(b) Trace the origin of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariff.

20. (a) Write an essay on Recent Trends in India's Foreign Trade.

Or

(b) Describe the various measures for promoting India's Foreign Trade.



(6 pages)

Reg. No. : .....

Code No. : 30402 E Sub. Code : AMEC 51

B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023

Fifth Semester

Economics — Core

MACRO ECONOMICS — I

(For those who joined in July 2020 only)

Time : Three hours Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Macroeconomics is a branch of economics that studies
  - (a) Price of individual goods
  - (b) Important, as opposed to trivial issues
  - (c) The way individual markets work
  - (d) The economy as a whole

6. Unemployment that occurs during the normal workings of an economy as people change jobs and move across the country is called
  - (a) Structural unemployment
  - (b) Cyclical unemployment
  - (c) Natural unemployment
  - (d) Frictional unemployment
7. Which of the following sources of purchases is not included in aggregate demand?
  - (a) Business
  - (b) Consumers
  - (c) Foreigners
  - (d) Government
8. What does aggregate demand express?
  - (a) The quantity of goods and services produced in an economy
  - (b) The quantity of goods and services demanded in an economy
  - (c) The quantity of goods produced in an economy
  - (d) The quantity of services demanded in an economy
9. Ratchet effect concept is used in the \_\_\_\_\_ hypothesis.
  - (a) Permanent income hypothesis
  - (b) Absolute income hypothesis
  - (c) Relative income hypothesis
  - (d) Life cycle hypothesis

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2. Which of the following is a macroeconomic issue?
  - (a) How federal government budget deficits affect interest rates
  - (b) The cause of decline in the price of peanut butter
  - (c) What determines the amount of a firm will produce
  - (d) How a rise in the price of sugar affects the market for sodas
3. When depreciation is deducted from GNP, the net value is
  - (a) Net national product
  - (b) Net domestic product
  - (c) Gross national product
  - (d) Disposable income
4. In GNP calculation which of the following should be excluded
  - (a) Rental incomes
  - (b) Interest payments
  - (c) Dividends
  - (d) Government transfer payments
5. Supply creates its own demand. Who gave this law?
  - (a) J.B. Say
  - (b) J.S. Mill
  - (c) J.M. Keynes
  - (d) Adam Smith

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10. Relative income hypothesis was developed by
  - (a) John Maynard Keynes
  - (b) James Duesenberry
  - (c) Franco Modigliani
  - (d) Milton Friedman

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Bring out the scope of macroeconomics.  
Or  
(b) Distinguish between microeconomics and macroeconomics.
12. (a) Write any three national income concepts.  
Or  
(b) What are the methods to estimate national income analysis?
13. (a) State the meaning of full employment and unemployment.  
Or  
(b) Elucidate : Say's law of market.

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[P.T.O.]

14. (a) What are the determinants of effective demand?

Or

(b) Write a short summary on aggregate supply price.

15. (a) What are the implications of Keynes's psychological law?

Or

(b) Briefly explain the absolute income hypothesis.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Explain the importance of macroeconomics.

Or

(b) Bring out the limitations of macroeconomics.

17. (a) Briefly explain the difficulties in the estimation of National income.

Or

(b) Explain the uses in the estimation of National income.

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18. (a) Discuss the major aspects of real balance effect.

Or

(b) Highlight the Keynes's criticisms of classical theory.

19. (a) Explain the principle of effective demand.

Or

(b) Examine the background of Keynesian revolution.

20. (a) Analyze the Keynes's Psychological law of consumption.

Or

(b) Examine the major aspects of relative income hypothesis.

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Reg. No. : .....

Code No. : 30403 E      Sub. Code : AMEC 52

B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023

Fifth Semester

Economics — Core

PUBLIC FINANCE — I

(For those who joined in July 2020 only)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Public finance is also called as \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) Fiscal economics
  - (b) Fiscal policy
  - (c) Monetary policy
  - (d) None of these
  
2. Scope of public finance includes
  - (a) Public revenue
  - (b) Public debt
  - (c) Public expenditure
  - (d) All of these

3. The expenditure of the state is called  
 (a) Public expenditure  
 (b) Public revenue  
 (c) Public debt  
 (d) Indirect taxes
4. Direct taxes have the element of  
 (a) Evasion (b) Convenient  
 (c) Progressive (d) Economy
5. In proportional tax system, the rates of tax remain  
 (a) constant (b) increasing  
 (c) decreasing (d) zero
6. Which of the following is not a commodity tax?  
 (a) Excise duty (b) Customs duty  
 (c) Corporation tax (d) Octroi
7. Public goods are non-rival if  
 (a) Some people cannot be prevented from consuming it  
 (b) Consumption by one person reduces consumption of other individuals  
 (c) Some people are excluded from consuming it  
 (d) All of them can consume it
8. In the following which is the characteristic of a tax  
 (a) Compulsory (b) Optional  
 (c) Forced (d) Nationality
9. Public Debt refers to borrowing by \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) Individual (b) Government  
 (c) Private (d) None of these

10. Repudiation of debt means  
 (a) redemption (b) refusal to repay  
 (c) repayment (d) borrowing

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
 Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Bring out the nature of public finance.  
 Or  
 (b) What is meant by public finance?
12. (a) Briefly explain the need for public expenditure.  
 Or  
 (b) What are the reasons for the growth of public expenditure in India?
13. (a) Bring out the sources of public revenue in India.  
 Or  
 (b) What are the commercial revenue for the government?
14. (a) What is meant by progressive and proportional taxes?  
 Or  
 (b) What are the characteristic of a good tax?
15. (a) What are the sources of public debt?  
 Or  
 (b) Bring out the classification of public debt.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Distinguish between public goods and private goods.

Or

- (b) Discuss the role of public finance in India.

17. (a) Explain the principles of public expenditure.

Or

- (b) Describe the causes of public expenditure.

18. (a) Explain the Taylor's classification of public revenue.

Or

- (b) Examine the economic classification of public revenue.

19. (a) Discuss the classification of Taxation in India.

Or

- (b) Write a short summary on GST reforms in India.

20. (a) Analyze the methods of redemption of public debt.

Or

- (b) Explain the need for public debt in India.

Reg. No. : .....

Code No. : 30403 E      Sub. Code : AMEC 52

B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023

Fifth Semester

Economics — Core

PUBLIC FINANCE — I

(For those who joined in July 2020 only)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Public finance is also called as \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) Fiscal economics
  - (b) Fiscal policy
  - (c) Monetary policy
  - (d) None of these
  
2. Scope of public finance includes
  - (a) Public revenue
  - (b) Public debt
  - (c) Public expenditure
  - (d) All of these

3. The expenditure of the state is called  
 (a) Public expenditure  
 (b) Public revenue  
 (c) Public debt  
 (d) Indirect taxes
4. Direct taxes have the element of  
 (a) Evasion (b) Convenient  
 (c) Progressive (d) Economy
5. In proportional tax system, the rates of tax remain  
 (a) constant (b) increasing  
 (c) decreasing (d) zero
6. Which of the following is not a commodity tax?  
 (a) Excise duty (b) Customs duty  
 (c) Corporation tax (d) Octroi
7. Public goods are non-rival if  
 (a) Some people cannot be prevented from consuming it  
 (b) Consumption by one person reduces consumption of other individuals  
 (c) Some people are excluded from consuming it  
 (d) All of them can consume it
8. In the following which is the characteristic of a tax  
 (a) Compulsory (b) Optional  
 (c) Forced (d) Nationality
9. Public Debt refers to borrowing by \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) Individual (b) Government  
 (c) Private (d) None of these

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10. Repudiation of debt means  
 (a) redemption (b) refusal to repay  
 (c) repayment (d) borrowing

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
 Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Bring out the nature of public finance.  
 Or  
 (b) What is meant by public finance?
12. (a) Briefly explain the need for public expenditure.  
 Or  
 (b) What are the reasons for the growth of public expenditure in India?
13. (a) Bring out the sources of public revenue in India.  
 Or  
 (b) What are the commercial revenue for the government?
14. (a) What is meant by progressive and proportional taxes?  
 Or  
 (b) What are the characteristic of a good tax?
15. (a) What are the sources of public debt?  
 Or  
 (b) Bring out the classification of public debt.

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PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Distinguish between public goods and private goods.

Or

- (b) Discuss the role of public finance in India.

17. (a) Explain the principles of public expenditure.

Or

- (b) Describe the causes of public expenditure.

18. (a) Explain the Taylor's classification of public revenue.

Or

- (b) Examine the economic classification of public revenue.

19. (a) Discuss the classification of Taxation in India.

Or

- (b) Write a short summary on GST reforms in India.

20. (a) Analyze the methods of redemption of public debt.

Or

- (b) Explain the need for public debt in India.



B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023

Fifth Semester

Economics — Core

ECONOMIC THOUGHT

(For those who joined in July 2020 only)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. முக்கியத்துவத்தை பொருளாதாரத்தில் காலத்தின் அறிமுகப்படுத்தியவர் யார்?
- (அ) ஆல்பரட் மார்ஷல்  
(ஆ) ஆடம் ஸ்மித்  
(இ) ஜே.ஆர். ஹீக்ஸ்  
(ஈ) மேற்கூறிய ஏதுமில்லை

4. தொன்மை பொருளியலாளர்கள் யார்?
- (அ) டி.ஆர். மால்தஸ் (ஆ) ஜே.பி.சே  
(இ) ஜே.எஸ்.மில் (ஈ) மேற்கூறிய அனைத்தும்

Who are the classical economists?

- (a) T.R. Malthus (b) J.B. Say  
(c) J.S. Mill (d) All the above

5. இயற்கைவாதிகள் என்ற கருத்தினை கூறியவர் யார்?
- (அ) கியூஸ்னே (ஆ) டார்காட்  
(இ) டுபாண்ட் டி நீமூர் (ஈ) மேற்கூறிய அனைத்தும்

Who introduced the term physio crass?

- (a) Quesnay  
(b) Turgot  
(c) Dupont de Nemour  
(d) All the above

6. எச்ச மதிப்பு விகிதம் அல்லது கரண்டல் என்பது?

- (அ)  $\frac{S}{V}$  (ஆ)  $\frac{C}{V}$   
(இ)  $\frac{C}{C+V}$  (ஈ) மேற்கூறிய ஏதுமில்லை

Who introduced the concept of 'time' into economics?

- (a) Alfred Marshall (b) Adam Smith  
(c) J.R. Hicks (d) None of them

2. செல்வ பகிர்வு நூலை (1899) எழுதியவர் யார்?

- (அ) ஆல்பரட் மார்ஷல்  
(ஆ) ஜே.பி. கிளார்க்  
(இ) ஜே.ஆர். ஹீக்ஸ்  
(ஈ) மேற்கூறிய ஏதுமில்லை

The book 'the distribution of wealth (1899) was written by

- (a) Alfred Marshall (b) J.B. Clark  
(c) J.R. Hicks (d) None of them

3. "அளிப்பு தனது தேவையினை தானே உருவாக்கி கொள்ளும்" - இந்த வார்த்தைகளை கூறியவர் யார்?

- (அ) டி.ஆர். மால்தஸ் (ஆ) ஜே.பி.சே  
(இ) ஜே.எஸ்.மில் (ஈ) ஆடம் ஸ்மித்

"Supply creates its own demand" who said these words?

- (a) T.R. Malthus (b) J.B. Say  
(c) J.S. Mill (d) Adam Smith

The rate of surplus value of exploitation is

- (a)  $\frac{S}{V}$  (b)  $\frac{C}{V}$   
(c)  $\frac{C}{C+V}$  (d) none of these

7. பண அளிப்பின் அங்கங்கள்

- (அ)  $M_0$  (ஆ)  $M_1$   
(இ)  $M_2$  (ஈ) மேற்கூறிய ஏதுமில்லை

The components of money supply are

- (a)  $M_0$  (b)  $M_1$   
(c)  $M_2$  (d) None of them

8. கற்பனைவாதிகளின் தோற்றுவித்தவர்

- (அ) ராபர்ட் ஓவன் (ஆ) செயின்ட் - சைமன்  
(இ) லூயிஸ்பிளாக் (ஈ) மேற்கூறிய ஏதுமில்லை

Who was the founder of utopian communities?

- (a) Robert Owen (b) Saint - Simon  
(c) Louis Blanc (d) None of these

9. மூலதனம் என்ற நூலை எழுதியவர் யார்?

- (அ) ஆல்பர்ட் மார்க்ஸ்  
(ஆ) கார்ல் மார்க்ஸ்  
(இ) ஏஞ்சல்  
(ஈ) மேற்கூறிய ஏதுமில்லை

Who wrote the book 'Das capital'?

- (a) Alfred Marshall (b) Karl Marx  
(c) Engels (d) None of them

10. கீனசிய கருத்துப்படி வேலையின்மைக்காக காரணம்

- (அ) திறனுள்ள தேவை  
(ஆ) மூலதன ஆக்கம்  
(இ) பொதுச் செலவு  
(ஈ) மேற்கூறிய அனைத்தும்

According to Keynes, unemployment is due to lack of

- (a) Effective demand  
(b) Capital formation  
(c) Public expenditure  
(d) None of these

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PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (அ) இயற்கைவாதிகள் குறித்து எழுதுக.  
Write the concept of physiocratism.  
Or  
(ஆ) வணிகவாதத்தின் இயல்புகளை விளக்குக.  
Explain the features of mercantilism.
12. (அ) பொக்கசமநிலை குறித்த வால்ரசின் கருத்துகளை கொணர்க.  
Bring out the Walras Ideas on general equilibrium.  
Or  
(ஆ) புத்தாக்கத்தில் தொழில் முனைவோரின் பணிகளை விவரி.  
Describe the role of an entrepreneur in innovation.
13. (அ) மூலதன ஆக்க கோட்பாட்டினை விளக்குக.  
Explain the capital accumulation theory.  
Or  
(ஆ) வர்க்க போராட்டம் குறித்து சிறு குறிப்பு வரைக.  
Write short notes on class struggle.
14. (அ) ஒட்டுமொத்த பயனுள்ள தேவையினை விளக்குக.  
Explain aggregate demand.  
Or  
(ஆ) பணக் கொள்கையின் கருவிகள் யாவை?  
What are the instruments of monetary policy?

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15. (அ) பொருளியலில் நோபல் பரிசு பெற்ற ஏதேனும் ஒருவரின் கருத்துகளை எழுதுக.

State the contribution of any one of the Nobel Laureates in economics.

Or

(ஆ) வாஸ்லி லியோன்டிபின் கருத்துகளை குறித்து சிறு குறிப்பு வரைக.

State briefly about Wassily Leontief's contribution to economics.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (அ) மக்கட் தொகை வளர்ச்சிக் கோட்பாட்டினை விளக்குக.

Explain the population growth theory.

Or

(ஆ) வணிகவாதிகளின் முக்கிய கொள்கையான காப்புக் கொள்கை குறித்து விளக்குக.

Describe mercantilism as a system of protection.

17. (அ) முதல்நுகர்வு விதியினை விளக்குக.

Explain the first law of consumption.

Or

(ஆ) வைரம் - நீர் புதிர் குறித்து விளக்குக.

Explain the Diamond - Water paradox theory.

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18. (அ) இறுதி நிலை உற்பத்தி திறன் கோட்பாட்டினை விளக்குக.

Explain marginal productivity theory.

Or

(ஆ) விலை நிர்ணயத்தில் காலத்தின் பங்களிப்பினை விளக்குக.

Explain the role of time in price determination.

19. (அ) நிதிக் கொள்கை கருவிகளை விளக்குக.

Explain instruments of fiscal policy.

Or

(ஆ) பணக்கொள்கையின் கருவிகளை விளக்குக.

Explain instruments of monetary policy.

20. (அ) வான் ஹோக்கின் பங்களிப்பினை குறித்து எழுதுக.

Write about the contributions of Von Kayek.

Or

(ஆ) குன்னர் மிர்தாவின் பொருளியல் கருத்துக்களை எழுதுக.

Write about the contributions of Gunnar Myrdal.

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B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023

Sixth Semester

Economics — Core

MACRO ECONOMICS — II

(For those who joined in July 2020 only)

Time : Three hours Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. According to Keynes what causes changes in inducement to invest by entrepreneurs?
  - (a) MPC and MEI
  - (b) MEC and MPS
  - (c) MEC and rate of interest
  - (d) MPC and rate of interest

5. Which of the following is the negative aspects of a business cycle?
  - (a) An increasing rate of inflation
  - (b) A declining rate of inventory investment
  - (c) A reduction in government budget deficits
  - (d) A declining rate of unemployment
6. The trough of a business cycle occurs when \_\_\_\_\_ hits its lowest point.
  - (a) Inflation
  - (b) Money supply
  - (c) Aggregate economic activity
  - (d) Unemployment rate
7. Which among the following does not have the application of multiplier?
  - (a) Determination of income
  - (b) Fiscal policy
  - (c) Monetary policy
  - (d) Foreign direct investment

2. If expected rate of return is greater than rate of interest, then
  - (a) Investment remains stable
  - (b) Investment will fall
  - (c) Investment will increase
  - (d) Investment will decline
3. In the classical view, the price level is determined by
  - (a) Aggregate supply
  - (b) Aggregate demand and supply
  - (c) Supply of money
  - (d) Aggregate demand
4. Under Keynesian theory employment and output is determined by
  - (a) Saving investment equality
  - (b) Production function
  - (c) Effective demand
  - (d) Demand for money and supply of money

8. Which among the following is not a tool of fiscal policy?
  - (a) Government expenditure
  - (b) Taxation
  - (c) Transfer payments
  - (d) Bank rate
9. The formula for calculating simple multiplier is
  - (a)  $1/1-MPC$  (b)  $1/MPC = MPS$
  - (c)  $1/1-MPS$  (d)  $1/MPC+MPS$
10. Open market operations, one of the measure takes by RBI in order to control credit expansion in the economy means
  - (a) Sales or purchase of gilt-edge government securities
  - (b) Issuance of different types of bonds
  - (c) Auction of gold
  - (d) To make available direct finance to borrowers

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Explain the relation between MEC and MEI.  
Or  
(b) What are the different types of investment?
12. (a) Briefly explain the major aspects of Wicksell theory.  
Or  
(b) Explain Keynesian theory of interest.
13. (a) Explain the Schumpeter's innovation theory.  
Or  
(b) Describe the phases of business cycle.
14. (a) Explain the working process of the multiplier.  
Or  
(b) Define dynamic and employment multiplier.
15. (a) What are the instruments of fiscal policy?  
Or  
(b) Differentiate between monetary policy and fiscal policy.

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PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Elaborately explain the investment function and its determinants.  
Or  
(b) Describe the various factors affecting induced investment.
17. (a) Critically examine the Keynes liquidity preference theory of interest.  
Or  
(b) Examine the major aspects of classical theory of interest.
18. (a) Explain the different causes of trade cycle.  
Or  
(b) Explain the Hick's theory of business cycle.
19. (a) Explain the investment multiplier and highlight the leakages of multiplier.  
Or  
(b) Critically examine the working of the multiplier.

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20. (a) Explain the various instruments of monetary policy.  
Or  
(b) Explain expansionary and restrictive monetary policy and the role of monetary policy in a developing economy.

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Those goods whose consumption and use are to be encouraged are called  
(a) Mixed good (b) Public good  
(c) Merit good (d) Private good
2. Free rider problem is one of the characteristics of  
(a) Private good (b) Mixed good  
(c) Public good (d) Services

6. An example of expansionary fiscal policy would be  
(a) Cutting taxes  
(b) Cutting government spending  
(c) Cutting production of consumer goods  
(d) Cutting prices of consumer goods
7. Who can dissolve a Zila Parishad?  
(a) Panchayat president  
(b) Central government  
(c) State government  
(d) Chairperson of Panchayat Samiti
8. The State finance commission is a  
(a) Legal body  
(b) Non-statutory body  
(c) Constitutional body  
(d) Statutory body
9. The finance commission in India is appointed by  
(a) President (b) Prime minister  
(c) Chief minister (d) Finance minister

3. A flexible budget requires careful study and classification of expenses into  
(a) Past and current expenses  
(b) Fixed, semi variables and variable expenses  
(c) Administrative, selling and factory expenses  
(d) Future expenses
4. The term zero based budgeting refers to  
(a) A specified sum of money authorized by the legislature for a specific period of time  
(b) To ensure that every rupee spent is result oriented  
(c) A statutorily mandated form of reimbursement or upfront payment for state expenditures  
(d) A cost item for which payment is made by one state agency to another
5. Which of the following steps under the fiscal policy is an example for stabilizing the economy?  
(a) Making payments towards unemployment insurance benefits  
(b) Making payments towards pensions for retired military personnel  
(c) Allocating more capital for spending on construction of national highways  
(d) Decreasing the supply of money within the economy

10. The finance commission determines the  
(a) The finances of the government of India  
(b) The resources transfer to the state  
(c) The resources transfer to the various departments  
(d) The resources transfer to the private companies

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Define public goods and explain its characters with examples.  
Or  
(b) Illustrate the failure of market economy.
12. (a) Explain the government budget and its structure.  
Or  
(b) Elucidate the preparation and passing process of budget in India.

13. (a) Describe the various instruments of fiscal policy.

Or

(b) Explain the meaning and the objectives of fiscal policy.

14. (a) Differentiate between state finance and local finance.

Or

(b) Elaborate on the sources of revenue of local bodies.

15. (a) List out the functions of finance commission.

Or

(b) What is finance commission? and explain its role in detail.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Distinguish between public and private good.

Or

(b) Describe the various types of goods with suitable examples.

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17. (a) What is budget? State the functional classification of budget.

Or

(b) Briefly explain the highlights of the current year's budget.

18. (a) State the instruments of fiscal policy. Substantiate the importance of instruments of the fiscal policy.

Or

(b) Analyze the role of fiscal policy in India.

19. (a) Elucidate the challenges faced by local bodies in India.

Or

(b) Interpret the meaning and illustrate the structure of local finance.

20. (a) Critically examine the major recommendations of 14<sup>th</sup> finance commission.

Or

(b) Bring out the importance of finance commission in India with a detailed overview.

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B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
NOVEMBER 2023

Sixth Semester

Economics — Core

PUBLIC FINANCE — II

(For those who joined in July 2020 only)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answers.

1. A good for which one person's consumption decreases the quantity available for others is
  - (a) Public goods
  - (b) Private goods
  - (c) Non-excludable good
  - (d) Non-rival good

5. The use of taxes and government spendings to affect the economy is to
  - (a) Monetary Policy
  - (b) Fiscal Policy
  - (c) Contractionary Policy
  - (d) Expansionary Policy
6. A plan to reduce aggregate demand and slow the economy is
  - (a) Contractionary Fiscal policy
  - (b) Expansionary Fiscal policy
  - (c) Expansionary Monetary policy
  - (d) Contractionary Monetary policy
7. Which of the following is not a function of Gram Panchayat?
  - (a) Establishment and Maintenance of local markets
  - (b) Transport facilities
  - (c) Prevention of contingency diseases
  - (d) Lightning of village streets
8. Federal Finance deals with
  - (a) The Finance of the Government of India
  - (b) The Finances of the Railway
  - (c) Centre-State financial relations
  - (d) Local bodies

2. The free-rider problem is caused by
  - (a) Goods or services that are excludable and cause envy for those who don't have them
  - (b) Public goods that people cannot be excluded from consuming even if they don't pay for them
  - (c) Goods or services that are rival and leave some people without them
  - (d) Private good or services that causes some people want to take them for free
3. Cash budget is based on
  - (a) Sales forecast
  - (b) Expenses Budget
  - (c) Capital expenditure budget
  - (d) All of the above
4. Zero budgeting involves
  - (a) Cost problems
  - (b) Time problems
  - (c) Ranking problems
  - (d) Expenses problems

9. The first finance commission of India was setup in the year
 

(a) 1956	(b) 1965
(c) 1951	(d) 1948
10. Which among the following has been constituted under Article 280 of the constitution?
  - (a) Finance Commission
  - (b) Attorney General of India
  - (c) Vigilance Commission
  - (d) National Commission

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Discuss the various types of goods  
Or  
(b) List out the characteristics of public goods.
12. (a) Define budget along with its the functional classification.  
Or  
(b) Critically analyze the current year's budget.

13. (a) Substantiate the role of fiscal policy in India.

Or

(b) Examine fiscal policy and its various objectives.

14. (a) Enumerate the problems faced by local bodies in India.

Or

(b) Elucidate the structure of local finance.

15. (a) Illustrate the functions of finance commission.

Or

(b) Give an overview of Finance Commission in India.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Distinguish between public and private good with examples.

Or

(b) Interpret the failure of market economy.

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17. (a) Define government budget and explain its structure.

Or

(b) Elucidate the preparation and passing process of budget in India.

18. (a) Explain in detail the various instruments of fiscal policy.

Or

(b) Explain the meaning and objectives of fiscal policy.

19. (a) Differentiate between state finance and local finance.

Or

(b) Elaborate the sources of revenue of local bodies.

20. (a) Critically examine the major recommendations of 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission.

Or

(b) Explain the procedure and powers of the Finance.

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Choose the correct answer :

1. பிரதிநிதித்துவ பணம் என்பது ————  
 (அ) விலங்கு பணம்  
 (ஆ) பொருட்கள் பணம்  
 (இ) நாணய பணம்  
 (ஈ) காகிதப் பணம்  
 ———— is a representative money.  
 (a) Animal money (b) Commodity money  
 (c) Metallic money (d) Paper money

“Bad money drives good money out of circulation”  
 quoted by

- (a) Prof. Alfred Marshall  
 (b) Sir. T. Greshams  
 (c) Prof. Irving Fisher  
 (d) Prof. A.C. Pigou

5. பணவீக்க இடைவெளி கருத்தை முதலில்  
 அறிமுகப்படுத்தியவர் யார்?

- (அ) பேரா. குரிகரா (ஆ) பேரா. கீன்ஸ்  
 (இ) பேரா. புருமென் (ஈ) பேரா. ஷாப்பிரோ

Who has introduced the concept of inflationary  
 gap?

- (a) Prof. Kurihara (b) Prof. Keynes  
 (c) Prof. Brooman (d) Prof. Shapiro

6. “பணவீக்கம் என்பது தொடர்ந்து அதிகரிக்கும்  
 பொருட்களின் விலை” இது யாருடைய கோட்பாடு

- (அ) பேரா. க்ரெளதர் (ஆ) பேரா. எச்.ஜி. ஜான்சன்  
 (இ) பேரா. ஹாட்ரி (ஈ) பேரா. புருமென்

“Inflation as a sustained rise in prices” - who  
 stated this definition?

- (a) Prof. Crowther (b) Prof. H.G. Johnson  
 (c) Prof. Hawtrey (d) Prof. Brooman

2. வங்கி கடனை ———— படி உருவாக்குகிறது.

- (அ) வைப்பு கை இருப்பு  
 (ஆ) தங்கம் கை இருப்பு  
 (இ) பணம் கை இருப்பு  
 (ஈ) வெளிநாட்டு பண கை இருப்பு

Bank create credit on the basis of their ————

- (a) Deposit reserves (b) Gold reserves  
 (c) Cash reserves (d) Foreign currency

3. கொடுக்கப்பட்ட விடைகளில் கீன்ஸின் உண்மை இருப்பு  
 சூத்திரத்தை கண்டுபிடி

- (அ)  $M = KPY$  (ஆ)  $P = KR/M$   
 (இ)  $P = M/KT$  (ஈ)  $P = n/K$

Find the Keynes real balance equation from the  
 given options

- (a)  $M = KPY$  (b)  $P = KR/M$   
 (c)  $P = M/KT$  (d)  $P = n/K$

4. “மோசமான பணம் நல்ல பணத்தை சுழற்சியிலிருந்து  
 வெளியேற்றுகிறது” என்று கூறியவர் ————

- (அ) பேரா. ஆல்பிரட் மார்ஷல்  
 (ஆ) சர்.டி. கிரிஸ்ஷம்ஸ்  
 (இ) பேரா. இர்வின் பிஷர்  
 (ஈ) பேரா. ஏ.சி. பிகு

7. பின்வருவனவற்றுள் எந்த வங்கி முறை வங்கி ஏக போக  
 முறையை வழங்கியது?

- (அ) அலகு வங்கி (ஆ) சங்கிலி வங்கி  
 (இ) குழு வங்கி (ஈ) கிளை வங்கி

Which of the following systems of banking  
 contributes to banking monopoly?

- (a) Unit banking (b) Chain banking  
 (c) Group banking (d) Branch banking

8. பின்வருவனவற்றுள் எவை RBI யின் பணி அன்று?

- (அ) காகித பணத்தை அச்சடிப்பது  
 (ஆ) நாணயப் பணத்தை விநியோகிப்பது  
 (இ) கடன் கட்டுப்பாட்டாளர்  
 (ஈ) வெளிநாட்டு பணகாப்பாளர்

Which of these are not a function of the RBI?

- (a) Currency printing  
 (b) Coin-distribution  
 (c) Credit controller  
 (d) Foreign currency custodian

9. RTGS என்பதன் சரியான பதவிரிவாக்கத்தை எடுத்து  
 எழுதுக

- (அ) Real - Time Gross Settlement  
 (ஆ) Real - Time Goods Settlement  
 (இ) Real - Transfer Gross Settlement  
 (ஈ) Real - Transfer Goods Settlement

Choose the correct expansion of RTGS from the given option

- (a) Real - Time Gross Settlement
- (b) Real - Time Goods Settlement
- (c) Real - Transfer Gross Settlement
- (d) Real - Transfer Goods Settlement

10. பின்வருவனற்றுள் எவை பிளாஸ்டிக் அட்டை பணம்

- (அ) கடன் அட்டை
- (ஆ) பற்று அட்டை
- (இ) காசித பணம்
- (ஈ) (அ) மற்றும் (ஆ) இரண்டும்

Which one is also known as plastic money?

- (a) Credit card
- (b) Debit card
- (c) Paper cash
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (அ) பண்ட மாற்று முறையின் சிக்கல்கள் யாவை?  
What are the difficulties of barter system?

Or

(ஆ) நல்ல பணத்தின் தன்மைகள் யாவை?

What are the qualities of good money?

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15. (அ) நவீன வங்கியின் பணிகள் யாவை?

What are the functions of modern banking?

Or

(ஆ) இந்தியாவில் NEFT மற்றும் RTGS யின் பங்கினை விளக்குக.

Explain the role of NEFT and RTGS in India.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (அ) பண தோற்றம் விளக்குக.

Explain the evolution of money.

Or

(ஆ) பணத்தின் பணிகளை விளக்குக.

Explain the functions of money.

17. (அ) பணத் திட்டத்தின் பல்வேறு வகைகளை விளக்குக.

Discuss the various types of monetary standards.

Or

(ஆ) கீன்ஸின் சேமிப்பு மற்றும் முதலீட்டு கொள்கைகளை ஆராய்க.

Examine the Keynes saving and investment theory.

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12. (அ) காசித பண்முறையின் நன்மைகளை விளக்குக.

Explain the merits of paper currency standard.

Or

(ஆ) கேம்பிரிட்ஜ் பரிமாற்ற சூத்திரத்தை சுருக்கமாக விளக்குக.

Briefly explain the Cambridge equation of exchange.

13. (அ) பணவீக்கத்தின் வகைகள் யாவை?

What are the kinds of inflation?

Or

(ஆ) பணவாட்டத்தை கட்டுப்படுத்தும் முறைகள் யாவை?

What are the methods to control deflation?

14. (அ) வணிக வங்கியின் கடன் உருவாக்கும் முறையை சுருக்கமாக விளக்குக.

Briefly explain the credit creation process of commercial bank.

Or

(ஆ) RBI யின் கடன் கட்டுப்பாட்டு முறையை சுருக்கமாக விளக்குக.

Briefly explain the credit control measures of RBI.

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18. (அ) பணவீக்கத்திற்கான காரணங்களை விரிவாக விளக்கு.

Elaborately explain the causes of inflation.

Or

(ஆ) இந்தியாவில் பணவீக்கத்தை கட்டுப்படுத்தும் முறைகளை ஆராய்க.

Analyze the methods to control inflation in India.

19. (அ) கிளை வங்கி முறையின் நன்மை தீமைகளை விவாதி.

Discuss the merits and demerits of branch banking.

Or

(ஆ) இந்திய ரிசர்வ் வங்கியின் பணிகளை விவரி.

Describe the functions of Reserve Bank of India.

20. (அ) இந்தியாவில் நவீன வங்கிகளின் பங்கினை விளக்குக.

Explain the role of modern banking in India.

Or

(ஆ) கடன் அட்டையின் நன்மை தீமைகளை ஆராய்க.

Examine the merits and demerits of credit cards.

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Reg. No. : .....

Code No. : 30601 B Sub. Code : CAEC 11

B.A.(CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023.

First Semester

Economics – Allied – Core

CONSUMER RIGHTS AND AWARENESS

(For those who joined in July 2021 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. உலக நுகர்வோர் தினம் என்று கொண்டாடப்படுகிறது ?

(அ) மார்ச் 5

(ஆ) மார்ச் 10

(இ) மார்ச் 15

(ஈ) மார்ச் 20

World consumer rights day is celebrated on

(a) 5<sup>th</sup> March

(b) 10<sup>th</sup> March

(c) 15<sup>th</sup> March

(d) 20<sup>th</sup> March

2. நுகர்வோர் இயக்கம் \_\_\_\_\_களில் இந்தியாவில் தொடங்கி வளர்ந்தது.

(அ) 1960 (ஆ) 1950

(இ) 1980 (ஈ) 1990

The consumer movement started rising in India in an organised form in the

(a) 1960s (b) 1950s

(c) 1980s (d) 1990s

3. நுகர்வோர் சுரண்டலுக்கான முக்கியக் காரணம்

(அ) தகவல் அறியும் உரிமை

(ஆ) பொருட்களின் சரிமான அளிப்பு

(இ) குறைவான கல்வியறிவு

(ஈ) அதிக கல்வியறிவு

An important cause of consumer exploitation

(a) Right to information

(b) Proper supply of goods

(c) Low literacy

(d) High literacy

4. இந்தியா, RTI (தகவல் அறியும் சட்டம்) என பிரபலமாக அறியப்படும் சட்டத்தினை நடைமுறைப்படுத்தியது

(அ) ஜூன் 2010 (ஆ) ஆகஸ்ட் 2004

(இ) செப்டம்பர் 2006 (ஈ) அக்டோபர் 2005

In \_\_\_\_\_ the Government of India enacted a law, popularly known as RTI (Right to Information) Act.

(a) June 2010 (b) August 2004

(c) September 2006 (d) October 2005

5. COPRA \_\_\_\_\_

(அ) நுகர்வோர் பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டம்

(ஆ) நுகர்வோர் தடுப்புச் சட்டம்

(இ) நுகர்வோர் சக்தி சட்டம்

(ஈ) நுகர்வோர் காவல் சட்டம்

COPRA stands for \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Consumer Protection Act

(b) Consumer Prevention Act

(c) Consumer Power Act

(d) Consumer Police Act

6. பின்வருவனவற்றில் பொருத்தாத ஒன்றைத் தேர்ந்தெடு

- (அ) தகவல் அறியும் உரிமை  
(ஆ) தேர்ந்தெடுக்கும் உரிமை  
(இ) கலப்பட உரிமை  
(ஈ) நிவாரணம் காணும் உரிமை

Pick odd one out

- (a) Right to information  
(b) Right to choice  
(c) Right to adulteration  
(d) Right to redressal

7. நுகர்வோர் பிரச்சனையில் இழப்பீட்டுத் தொகை ரூ. 20 இலட்சத்திலிருந்து ——— வரை இருப்பின், அதனை மாநில நீதிமன்றம் கையாள்கின்றது.

- (அ) ரூ. 75 இலட்சம் (ஆ) ரூ. 50 இலட்சம்  
(இ) ரூ. 2 கோடி (ஈ) ரூ. 1 கோடி

For consumer disputes, the state level courts deal with cases involving claims between Rs. 20 lakhs and ———

- (a) Rs. 75 lakhs (b) Rs. 50 lakhs  
(c) Rs. 2 crores (d) Rs. 1 crore

8. மாநில நுகர்வோர் பாதுகாப்பு மன்றத்தின் தலைவராக இருப்பவர் யார்?

- (அ) மத்திய அரசின் நுகர்வோர் விவகார பொறுப்பு அமைச்சர்  
(ஆ) மாநில அரசின் நுகர்வோர் விவகார பொறுப்பு அமைச்சர்  
(இ) மாநில முதல் அமைச்சர்  
(ஈ) மாநில கவர்னர்

Who shall be the chairman of the State Consumer protection councils?

- (a) The minister in charge of consumer affairs in the Central Government  
(b) The minister in charge of consumer affairs in the State Government  
(c) The chief minister of the State  
(d) The Governor of the State

9. IOCUன் தலைமையிடம் எங்கே உள்ளது?

- (அ) லண்டன் (ஆ) புது தில்லி  
(இ) ஜெனிவா (ஈ) வாஷிங்டன்

Where is the head office of IOCU?

- (a) London (b) New Delhi  
(c) Geneva (d) Washington

10. FEDCOT உருவாக்கப்பட்ட ஆண்டு

(அ) 1991 (ஆ) 1994

(இ) 1995 (ஈ) 1996

FEDCOT was established in the year

(a) 1991 (b) 1994

(c) 1995 (d) 1996

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (அ) நுகர்வோரியலின் முக்கியத்துவத்தை விளக்குக.

Explain the importance of consumerism.

Or

(ஆ) நுகர்வோர் என்பவர் யார்? நுகர்வோரியலின் நோக்கங்களை விளக்குக.

Who is a 'Consumer'? Explain the objectives of a consumerism.

12. (அ) நுகர்வோர் சுரண்டலுக்கான காரணங்களை விளக்குக.

Explain the factors causing exploitation of consumer.

Or

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(ஆ) நுகர்வோர் பாதுகாப்பில் தொழிலின் பங்கினை ஆராய்க.

Examine the role of business in the protection of consumers.

13. (அ) இந்தியாவில் நுகர்வோர் பாதுகாப்பின் அவசியத்தை விவரி.

Describe the necessity of consumer protection in India.

Or

(ஆ) நுகர்வோர் பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டத்தின் நோக்கங்களை விளக்குக.

Explain the objectives of consumer Protection Act.

14. (அ) சுரண்டல் பற்றி யார் யார் தெரிவிக்கலாம்?

Who can make complaint about the exploitation?

Or

(ஆ) மாநில ஆணையத்தின் பணிகளை விளக்குக.

Explain the function of State Commission.

15. (அ) FEDCOT பற்றி சிறு குறிப்பு எழுதுக.

Write a brief note on "FEDCOT".

Or

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(ஆ) நுகர்வோர் பாதுகாப்பு நடவடிக்கையில் நுகர்வோர் சங்கங்களின் பங்கினை விவரி.

Describe the role of consumer Organisations in the consumer protection movement.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (அ) கட்டுப்படுத்தப்பட்ட வர்த்தக நடைமுறை என்ற கருத்தினை ஆராய்க.

Examine the concept of Restrictive Trade Practices.

Or

(ஆ) இந்தியாவில் நுகர்வோரியலின் தோற்றம் மற்றும் வளர்ச்சியினை விவரி.

Describe the origin and growth of consumerism in India.

17. (அ) சுரண்டலின் பல்வேறு படிவங்களை விளக்குக.

Explain the various forms of exploitation.

Or

(ஆ) இந்தியாவில் நுகர்வோர் உரிமைகள் பற்றி விவரி.

Describe the consumer rights in India.

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18. (அ) நுகர்வோரின் கடமைகளை விளக்குக.

Explain the duties of consumers.

Or

(ஆ) இந்திய நுகர்வோர் பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டம் 1986ன் சிறப்பியல்புகளை விவாதி.

Discuss the salient features of the Indian Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

19. (அ) புகார் மனு அளிக்கும் பொழுது அதனுடன் எத்தகைய விவரங்கள் தரப்பட வேண்டும்?

What are the particulars that should be furnished along with the complaint?

Or

(ஆ) நுகர்வோர் நீதிமன்றத்தில் புகார் மனு அளிப்பதற்கான செயல் முறைகளை விளக்குக.

Explain the procedure for filing complaint in consumer court.

20. (அ) நுகர்வோர் தேவைகள் மற்றும் நுகர்வோர் பாதுகாப்பில் தன்னார்வ நிறுவனங்களின் பயன்கள் பற்றி விவாதி.

Discuss the consumer requirements and the benefits of voluntary organizations in consumer protection.

Or

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(ஆ) நுகர்வோரைப் பாதுகாப்பதில் நுகர்வோர் சங்கங்களின் சர்வதேச அமைப்பின் பங்கு பற்றி ஆராய்க.

Examine the role of International Organisation of Consumers Unions in the protection of consumers.

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Reg. No. : .....

Code No. : 10628 E      Sub. Code : CAEC 31

B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
NOVEMBER 2023.

Third Semester

Economics — Allied

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT

(For those who joined in July 2021-2022)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. The term 'Entrepreneur' is derived from the \_\_\_\_\_ word.
  - (a) French
  - (b) German
  - (c) English
  - (d) Arabic
  
2. "An Entrepreneur is an Innovator" — Said by
  - (a) JB Say
  - (b) Marshall
  - (c) Schumpeter
  - (d) Drucker

3. Entrepreneurs are motivated by
  - (a) Money
  - (b) Personal values
  - (c) Social status
  - (d) All the above
4. Which of these is the first activity of a new business?
  - (a) Business Skill Development
  - (b) Goal Orientation
  - (c) Departure Point
  - (d) None of these
5. A women entrepreneur faces \_\_\_\_\_ problems.
  - (a) Marketing
  - (b) Financial
  - (c) Social
  - (d) All the above
6. SHGs — Expand
  - (a) Self-Help Groups
  - (b) Senior-Hindu Guardians
  - (c) Subsidy Helping Groups
  - (d) None of these
7. The motivating factors for rural entrepreneurs are
  - (a) Assistance from Govt.
  - (b) Occupational experience
  - (c) Family background
  - (d) All the above
8. Khadi and Village Industries Commission was established in
  - (a) 1947
  - (b) 1957
  - (c) 1951
  - (d) 1962

9. Entrepreneurship is a creative activity — said by
  - (a) Frederick
  - (b) B.F. Hotlz
  - (c) Higgins
  - (d) Joseph
10. SIPCOT was set up in
  - (a) 1971
  - (b) 1969
  - (c) 1973
  - (d) 1975

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Who is an Innovative Entrepreneur?  
Or  
(b) What are the features of an Entrepreneur?
12. (a) Define Entrepreneurship.  
Or  
(b) State the economic factors that affect Entrepreneurship.
13. (a) Write a short note on SHGs.  
Or  
(b) What are the measures taken to rectify the problems of women entrepreneur?
14. (a) Mention the characteristics of Rural Entrepreneurs.  
Or  
(b) Describe the problems faced by Rural Entrepreneurs.

15. (a) What is meant by NGOs?

Or

(b) Spellout the problems of SIDBI.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Elucidate the role of entrepreneurs in the economic development of a country.

Or

(b) Explain the functions of an Entrepreneur.

17. (a) Narrate the factors affecting Entrepreneurship Development.

Or

(b) "Entrepreneurship is essential for the country" — Explain.

18. (a) Explain the role of women entrepreneurs.

Or

(b) Explain the problems faced by the Women Entrepreneurs.

19. (a) "Rural Entrepreneurs are inevitable" — Discuss.

Or

(b) Explain the nature of rural entrepreneurs.

20. (a) Analyse the role of DIC in Entrepreneurial Development.

Or

(b) Explain the functions of DRDA.

B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
NOVEMBER 2023

Fifth Semester

Economics – Major Elective

LABOUR ECONOMICS

(For those who joined in July 2021-2022 onwards)

Time : Three hours      Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer

1. The peculiarity of labour is that it has got a backward sloping \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Supply curve  
(b) Demand curve  
(c) Engel's curve  
(d) Consumption curve

2. Mobility of labour \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) increases the efficiency of labour  
(b) spoils the labour  
(c) increases the division of labour  
(d) both (a) and (c)
3. Living wage is a step \_\_\_\_\_ than fair wage.  
(a) lower  
(b) higher  
(c) very lower  
(d) very very lower
4. Objectives of Wage Policy  
(a) minimum wage      (b) price stability  
(c) export promotion      (d) all the above
5. Craft unions are also called as \_\_\_\_\_ unions  
(a) vertical      (b) horizontal  
(c) parallel      (d) slanting
6. Royal commission suggested \_\_\_\_\_ ways to stabilise the industrial relationship  
(a) six      (b) four  
(c) three      (d) seven

7. Workers participation in management will \_\_\_\_\_ the productive efficiency of the workers.  
(a) increase      (b) decrease  
(c) keep moderate      (d) makes no change
8. The Indian Institute of Workers Education was established in the year 1970 at \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Chennai      (b) Bengaluru  
(c) Mumbai      (d) Kolkatta
9. The Maternity Benefit Act was enacted in the year \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) 1961      (b) 1963  
(c) 1971      (d) 1972
10. The International Labour Organization was established in the year \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) 1951      (b) 1947  
(c) 1919      (d) 1962

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) State the various concepts of labour.  
Or  
(b) Identify the causes for the mobility of labour.

12. (a) Indicate the objectives for fixing the minimum wage.  
Or  
(b) Trace the relationship between productivity and wages.
13. (a) Explain the objectives of trade unions in Collective Bargaining.  
Or  
(b) Determine the various causes for individual disputes.
14. (a) List the functions of works committee.  
Or  
(b) What are the objectives of workers education?
15. (a) Briefly explain the various benefits provided under the social security measures.  
Or  
(b) Mention the aims of International Labour Organisation.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Explain the characteristics of Labour.
- Or
- (b) Evaluate the factors affecting the labour efficiency.
17. (a) Critically explain the marginal productivity theory of wages.
- Or
- (b) Evaluate the minimum Wages Act, 1948.
18. (a) Discuss the objectives of Trade Unions.
- Or
- (b) Narrate the various methods adopted for the settlement of Industrial Disputes.
19. (a) Appraise the objectives of workers participation in management.
- Or
- (b) Examine the workers education in India.

20. (a) What are the benefits provided under the Employees State Insurance Scheme (ESI)?

Or

- (b) Assess the Maternity Benefits Act of India.

(8 Pages)

Reg. No. : .....

Code No. : 30593 B Sub. Code : CMEC 11

B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023

First Semester

Economics — Core

MICRO ECONOMICS — I

(For those who joined in July 2021 onwards)

Time : Three hours Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. \_\_\_\_\_ என்பவர் பொருளாதாரத்தின் தந்தை என்று அழைக்கப்படுகிறார்.
- (அ) ஆல்ஃபிரட் மார்ஷல்  
(ஆ) ஆடம் ஸ்மித்  
(இ) லியோனல் ராபின்ஸ்  
(ஈ) J.M. கீய்ன்ஸ்

\_\_\_\_\_ is called as the father of economics.

- (a) Alfred Marshall (b) Adam Smith  
(c) Lionel Robbins (d) J.M. Keynes

2. ஆல்ஃபிரட் மார்ஷல் பொருளாதாரத்தின் \_\_\_\_\_ இலக்கணத்தை வழங்கினார்.
- (அ) பொருள் சார் நல (ஆ) செல்வ  
(இ) கிடைப்பருமை (ஈ) நவீன

Alfred Marshall gave the \_\_\_\_\_ definition of economics.

- (a) Material welfare  
(b) Wealth  
(c) Scarcity  
(d) Modern

3. மனித விருப்பங்கள் \_\_\_\_\_

- (அ) ஏராளமானவை  
(ஆ) திருப்திபடக் கூடியவை  
(இ) மீண்டும் மீண்டும் வரக்கூடியது  
(ஈ) மேலே உள்ள அனைத்தும்

Human Wants are \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Numerous (b) Satisfiable  
(c) Recurrent (d) All the above

4. கீழ்க்கண்ட நிலைப் பயன்பாடு \_\_\_\_\_ ஆக இருக்கும் போது மொத்த பயன்பாடு உச்சமாக இருக்கும்.

- (அ) உச்ச அளவு (ஆ) குறைந்த பட்சம்  
(இ) ஒன்று (ஈ) பூஜ்யம்

Total utility is maximum, when marginal utility is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) maximum (b) minimum  
(c) one (d) zero

5. தேவை நெகிழ்ச்சியை அளவிடுவதற்கான மொத்த செலவு முறை \_\_\_\_\_ ஆல் பயிற்சுவரைக்கப்பட்டது.

- (அ) பிஃகு (ஆ) ஆல்ஃபிரட் மார்க்ஸ்  
(இ) டால்டன் (ஈ) சாமுலேல்சன்

The total outlay method of measuring elasticity of demand was suggested by \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Pigou (b) Alfred Marshall  
(c) Dalton (d) Samuelson

6. வலது பக்க சமநோக்கு வளைகோடு \_\_\_\_\_ அளவு திருப்தி நிலையை அளிக்கிறது.

- (அ) அளவு (ஆ) குறைந்த  
(இ) அதிக (ஈ) மிகமான

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An indifference curve on the right gives \_\_\_\_\_ level of satisfaction.

- (a) same (b) lower  
(c) higher (d) moderate

7. நிலத்தின் வழங்கல் அளவு \_\_\_\_\_ ஆகும்.

- (அ) தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது  
(ஆ) அனுசரிப்பு  
(இ) நெகிழ்வானது  
(ஈ) நிலையானது

The supply of land is \_\_\_\_\_ in quantity.

- (a) Determined (b) Adjustable  
(c) Flexible (d) Fixed

8. வேலைப் பகுப்பு உழைப்பின் உற்பத்தித்திறனை

- (அ) பராமரிக்கிறது (ஆ) குறைக்கிறது  
(இ) அதிகரிக்கிறது (ஈ) எதுவுமில்லை

Division of labour \_\_\_\_\_ the productivity of labour.

- (a) Maintains (b) Decreases  
(c) Increases (d) None

9. உற்பத்தி சார்பு உள்ளீடு மற்றும் \_\_\_\_\_ இடையே உள்ள தொடர்பை விளக்குகிறது.

- (அ) விலை (ஆ) பொருளின் தரம்  
(இ) வெளியீடு (ஈ) உற்பத்திச் செலவு

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[P.T.O.]

The production function explains the relationship between input and \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) price (b) quality of the product  
(c) output (d) cost of production

10. முதல் நிலையில், மொத்த உற்பத்தி \_\_\_\_\_ விகிதத்தில் அதிகரிக்கிறது.

- (அ) குறைந்த (ஆ) மிதமான  
(இ) அதே (ஈ) அதிகரிக்கும்

In the first stage, the total product increases at an \_\_\_\_\_ rate.

- (a) Diminishing (b) Moderate  
(c) Same (d) Increasing

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (அ) பொருளாதாரத்தின் செல்வ இலக்கணத்தை விளக்குக.

Explain the wealth definition of economics.

Or

(ஆ) நுண்ணினப் பொருளியலின் முக்கியத்துவத்தை மதிப்பிடுக.

Appraise the importance of micro economics.

12. (அ) மனித விருப்பங்களின் பண்புகளைக் கண்டறியவும்.

Trace the characteristics of human wants.

Or

(ஆ) நுகர்வோர் எச்சம் என்ற கருத்தை மதிப்பாய்வு செய்க.

Review the concept of consumers surplus.

13. (அ) தேவை நெகிழ்ச்சியின் பொருள் மற்றும் வகைகளை மதிப்பீடு செய்க.

Evaluate the meaning and types of elasticity of demand.

Or

(ஆ) விலை விளைவை விளக்குக.  
Explain the price effect.

14. (அ) நிலத்தின் சிறப்பியல்புகளை விவரிக்கவும்.

Describe the characteristics of land.

Or

(ஆ) மூலதன உருவாக்கத்தை கட்டுப்படுத்தும் காரணிகளை பதிவு செய்க.

Record the factors governing capital formation.

15. (அ) வளர்ந்து செல் விளைவுக்கான காரணங்களைக் கண்டறியவும்.

Identify the causes for increasing returns.

Or



(ஆ) குறுகிய கால உற்பத்தி சார்பு பற்றி சிறு குறிப்பு எழுதுக.

Write a brief note on the short run production function.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (அ) பொருளாதாரத்தின் முக்கிய உட்பிரிவுகளை

Assess the main sub divisions of economics.

Or

(ஆ) பொருளாதார விதிகளின் அம்சங்களை விவாதி.

Discuss the features of economic laws.

17. (அ) குறைந்து செல் இறுதி நிலைப் பயன்பாட்டு விதியை விளக்குக.

Explain the law of diminishing marginal utility.

Or

(ஆ) சம இறுதி நிலைப் பயன்பாட்டு விதியை விமர்சனரீதியாக விளக்கவும்.

Critically explain the law of equi-marginal utility.

18. (அ) தேவை நெகிழ்ச்சியை நிர்ணயிக்கும் காரணிகளை வெளிப்படுத்துக.

Express the factors determining elasticity of demand.

Or

(ஆ) சமநோக்கு வளைகோடுகளின் பண்புகளை ஆராய்க.

Examine the properties of indifference curves.

19. (அ) மால்தசின் மக்கள் தொகைக் கோட்பாட்டை மதிப்பிடுக. அதன் வரம்புகளையும் கூறுக.

Appraise the Malthusian theory of population. Also state its limitations.

Or

(ஆ) பேரளவு உற்பத்தியின் நன்மைகள் மற்றும் தீமைகள் பற்றி விவாதி.

Debate on the merits and demerits of large scale production.

20. (அ) மாறுகின்ற விகிதங்களின் விதியை சுருக்கமாக கூறுக.

Summarize the law of variable proportions.

Or

(ஆ) குறைந்து செல் விளைவு விதியின் எடுகோள்களை மதிப்பிடுக.

Estimate the assumptions of law of diminishing returns.

(6 pages)

Reg. No. : .....

Code No. : 10614 E Sub. Code : CMEC 21

B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
NOVEMBER 2023.

Second Semester

Economics — Core

MICRO ECONOMICS — II

(For those who joined in July 2021–2022)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer.

1. Under which market the MR curve is negatively sloped?
- (a) Monopoly (b) Oligopoly  
(c) Perfect (d) Duopoly

6. General theory of Distribution was given by
- (a) David Ricardo (b) Clark  
(c) Keynes (d) Knight
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the remuneration for labour
- (a) Interest (b) Profit  
(c) Wages (d) Rent
8. Real wages are determined by
- (a) Hours of work  
(b) Future prospects  
(c) Nature of job  
(d) All of these
9. Rate of Interest can never be
- (a) Hundred (b) Fifty  
(c) Ten (d) Zero
10. Who propounded Innovation theory of profit?
- (a) Clark (b) Knight  
(c) Hawley (d) Schumpeter

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2. Which of the following cost curve is never 'U' shaped
- (a) AC curve (b) MC curve  
(c) AVC curve (d) AFC curve
3. Cold drink industry is the best example for
- (a) Perfect competition  
(b) Monopoly  
(c) Monopolistic competition  
(d) Oligopoly
4. Price Discrimination is one of the features of \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Monopoly  
(b) Perfect  
(c) Oligopoly  
(d) None of these
5. Rent is the price paid for
- (a) Organised (b) Capital  
(c) Labour (d) Land

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PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions by choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) What are the reasons for 'U' shaped cost curve?
- Or
- (b) Explain the concept of MR.
12. (a) State any five kinds of Monopoly.
- Or
- (b) Write a note on discriminating monopoly.
13. (a) What is Transfer earning?
- Or
- (b) What is Quasi Rent?
14. (a) Differentiate money wage and real wage.
- Or
- (b) What are the limitations of wage fund theory?

Page 4 Code No. : 10614 E  
[P.T.O.]

15. (a) Define Interest.

Or

(b) Explain the concept of gross profit.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions by choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Give briefly the different kinds of revenue and mention relation between AR and MR.

Or

(b) Elucidate the various kinds of cost.

17. (a) Explain the price – output determination under perfect competition.

Or

(b) Explain the price - output determination under monopoly.

18. (a) Explain the marginal productivity theory of distribution.

Or

(b) Critically examine the Ricardian theory of Rent.

Page 5 Code No. : 10614 E

19. (a) Elucidate modern theory of Wage.

Or

(b) Can Trade Union raise Wages? Comment.

20. (a) Describe the Liquidity Preference Theory of Interest.

Or

(b) Brief about Schumpeter's theory of Profit.

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Page 6 Code No. : 10614 E

(7 pages)

Reg. No. : .....

Code No. : 30596 E Sub. Code : CMEC 22

B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023

Second Semester

Economics — Core

STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS — II

(For those who joined in July 2021 onwards)

Time : Three hours Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Graphical method of studying relationship between two variables are called as \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Regression (b) Scatter diagram  
(c) Correlation (d) Error term
2. X and Y variables in a graph, the points lie in a straight line decreases from left to right that is said to be \_\_\_\_\_ correlation.  
(a) Positive  
(b) Negative  
(c) Perfectively positive  
(d) Perfectly negative

3. Regression analysis is widely used for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Prediction and forecasting  
(b) Addition and multiplication  
(c) Understanding and identification  
(d) Identification and simplification
4. Find suitable linear equation \_\_\_\_\_  
(a)  $6x^2 + 5x = 0$   
(b)  $Y = a + bx^2$   
(c)  $Y = a + b_1x^3 + b_2x^2 + b_3x^3$   
(d)  $Y = a + bx$
5. Time series data are divided into \_\_\_\_\_ categories.  
(a) 4 (b) 5  
(c) 3 (d) 6
6. Monsoon variations repeat during a period of \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) 5 years (b) one year  
(c) 7 years (d) 6 months

Page 2 Code No. : 30596 E



7. Whole sale price index numbers is also called as \_\_\_\_\_ index numbers.

- (a) general price      (b) consumer price  
(c) cost of living      (d) retail price

8. Construct index number from the following data by using simple aggregate method  $\Sigma P_0 = 13$  and  $\Sigma P_1 = 24$

- (a) 184.62              (b) 54.17  
(c) 1.85                (d) 0.54

9. If we throwing the dice, then \_\_\_\_\_ is the equal events of the total numbers.

- (a) 6                      (b) 5  
(c) 4                      (d) 3

10. Modern theory of probability was developed by \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Keynes  
(b) Pigou  
(c) Andly Kolmogorov  
(d) Samuelson

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) List out the graphical method of correlation.

Or

(b) For the data given below find the regression equation of "y on x" and "x on y".  
 $x = 40, y = 60, \sigma x = 5, \sigma y = 7, r = 0.65$ .

12. (a) State the difference between correlation and regression.

Or

(b) Calculate the regression coefficient of the following data.

X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Y	9	8	10	12	11	13	14

13. (a) What are the components of time series analysis?

Or

(b) Fit a straight line trend for the following data by using the method of semi averages.

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003
Production	138	141	145	148
Year	2004	2005	2006	2007
Production	156	160	174	210



14. (a) Explain the uses of index number.

Or

(b) From the following data by using family budget method.

Commodity	Base year		Current year
	Price	Quantity	Price
A	2	10	4
B	4	6	5
C	6	5	8
D	8	5	10

15. (a) Write about addition theorem of probability.

Or

(b) List out the properties and importance of probability.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Find rank correlation from the given data.

R1 : 4, 1, 7, 3, 5, 6, 2

R2 : 2, 6, 5, 1, 4, 7, 3

R3 : 1, 3, 4, 7, 6, 2, 5

Or

(b) Discuss the methods of measuring correlation.

17. (a) Calculate the co-efficient of association between extravagant fathers and sons from the data given below.

Extravagant fathers with extravagant sons = 327

Extravagant fathers with miserly sons = 545

Miserly fathers with extravagant sons = 741

Miserly fathers with miserly sons = 235

Or

(b) Explain the uses of regression.

18. (a) Compute 3 yearly and 5 yearly moving averages for the following data by using the method of moving averages.

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Rice production	18	26	28	22	17	14
Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Rice production	23	30	29	25	24	20

Or

(b) Explain the methods of semi-average and moving average.

19. (a) Construct price index number from the data given below by using Laspeyer's method.

Commodity	Base year		Current year	
	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity
A	7	4	10	9
B	6	3	5	5
C	5	4	8	6
D	8	2	7	4

Or

- (b) Discuss the problems involved in the construction of index numbers.
20. (a) A bag contains 6 white and 4 black balls, another bag contains 4 white and 8 black balls, we should take one ball from each bags then what is the probability of (i) Both are white? (ii) Both are black? (iii) One white and one black?

Or

- (b) Explain the multiplication theorem of probability with an example.

B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2023.

Third Semester Economics - Core

MATHEMATICS FOR ECONOMICS - I

(For those who joined in July 2021 - 2022)

Time : Three hours Maximum : 75 marks

PART A - (10 x 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

- 1. LCM of 6 and 10 (a) 60 (b) 30 (c) 10 (d) 6
2. The numbers is the form sqrt(-5), sqrt(-4) etc are called (a) irrational numbers (b) imaginary numbers (c) integers (d) real numbers

- 3. 10th term in A.P. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, .... (a) 21 (b) 19 (c) 23 (d) 17
4. Which one of the following is the example of geometric progression? (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 1, 2, 4, 8 (c) 3, 5, 7, 9 (d) 9, 20, 21, 28
5. Empty set is a (a) Sub set (b) Zero set (c) Singleton set (d) Improper subset
6. If A={1, 2, 4, 6} and B={2, 5, 6, 7}, A union B=? (a) {1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7} (b) {2, 6} (c) {1, 2, 2, 4, 5, 6, 6, 7} (d) {1, 4}
7. If 5x=20, x= (a) 15 (b) 25 (c) 4 (d) 1/4

- 8. The graph of a linear equation is (a) straight line (b) parabola (c) curve (d) none
9. If y=2/5x+5, m=? (a) 5 (b) 2/5 (c) 2/5x (d) 5/2
10. The slopes of parallel lines are (a) 1 (b) -1 (c) equal (d) not equal

PART B - (5 x 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b). Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

- 11. (a) Find HCF and LCM of 1/2, 2/3 and 3/7. Or (b) (25)^7.5 x (5)^2.5 + (125)^1.5 = 5^x find the value of x.

- 12. (a) Find the sum of the geometric series 2+6+18+54+.... Or (b) Explain different types of Algebraic expression with example.
13. (a) If A={1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9} and B={2, 4, 6, 7, 9} then find the number of proper subset of A intersection B? Or (b) What is meant by complement of sets? Give an example.
14. (a) Solve the following quadratic equation : 2x^2 - 7x + 3. Or (b) Given the demand function as Qd=10-P and supply function as Qs=-5+2P, calculate equilibrium price and quantity.
15. (a) If the distance between the points (2,-2) and (-1,x) is 5, then find the value of x. Or (b) Find the equation of the line passing through the origin and with a slope of 6.



PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) If  $4^{(x-y)}=64$  and  $4^{(x+y)}=1024$ , then find the value of  $x$ .

Or

- (b) (i) The HCF of two numbers is 108 and their LCM is 2268. If one of the number is 756, find the other number.
- (ii) Find the LCM of  $\frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{7}, \frac{6}{11}$ .
17. (a) (i) Add the algebraic expressions :  $x+y+3$  and  $3x+2y+5$ .
- (ii) Subtract the algebraic expressions :  $3x^2-6x-4$  from  $5+x-2x^2$ .
- (iii) Find the product of  $(x+3)(x+5)$ .

Or

- (b) Determine the ninth and the sixteenth term of the series 2, 7, 12, 17, ....

Page 5 Code No. : 10616 E

18. (a) Describe the types of set.

Or

- (b) Verify the following by using Venn diagram.
- (i)  $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$
- (ii)  $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$ .

19. (a) Solve :  $\frac{x}{6} + \frac{x}{8} = \frac{x+1}{7} + \frac{x}{12} + 3$ .

Or

- (b) Explain the different types of functions with example.
20. (a) Find the equation of the line passing through the points  $(-4, 6)$  and  $(3, -9)$ .

Or

- (b) Elucidate the application of analytical geometry in Economics.

Page 6 Code No. : 10616 E

Code No. : 30599 E Sub. Code : CMEC 41

B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023.

Fourth Semester

Economics – Core

MATHEMATICS FOR ECONOMICS – II

(For those who joined in July 2021 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer.

- If  $A$  is a square matrix such that  $A^2 = A$ , then  $(1 - A)^3 + A$  is equal to
  - 1
  - 0
  - $1 - A$
  - $1 + A$
- Total number of possible matrices of order  $3 \times 3$  with each entry 2 or 0 is
  - 9
  - 27
  - 81
  - 512

- $TR - TC$  is also known as
  - Revenue
  - Profit
  - Cost
  - None of the above
- When  $e^x = 1$ , the value of  $x$  is
  - 0
  - 1
  - 1
  - cannot say
- The process of determining present value of a future sum of money is
  - compounding
  - discounting
  - adding up
  - transfer
- Euler's theorem is valid only for \_\_\_\_\_ function.
  - non linear
  - linear
  - quadratic
  - exponential

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

- (a) Define matrix inversion techniques.

Or

- (b) Find the rank of the  $2 \times 2$  matrix

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Technical relationship between input and output is called
  - elasticity
  - production function
  - input function
  - none of the above
- The value of  $y$  when  $\frac{dy}{dt} = y^2 t$  is
  - $\frac{2}{t+c}$
  - $\frac{1}{t^2+c}$
  - $\frac{-2}{t+c}$
  - $\frac{-2}{t^2+c}$
- What is the order of differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 10x + 5$ 
  - first
  - second
  - third
  - fourth
- When the total product is maximum, marginal product will be
  - minimum
  - maximum
  - zero
  - negative

- (a) Explain the limitations of input-output analysis.

Or

- (b) In a two sector economy, the income function is  $y = c + I$  and consumption function is given as  $c = 40 + 0.75y$  of investments are 60 crores. Calculate equilibrium level of income.

- (a) Differentiate  $x^2(x-3)$ .

Or

- (b) Differentiate  $(\sqrt[3]{x})^4$ .

- (a) Find the partial derivatives of  $x = 4x^2 + 4xy + y^2$ .

Or

- (b)  $z = x^3 e^{2y}$  find partial derivatives.

- (a) Explain the properties of simple integration.

Or

- (b) What is the definition of simple integration?

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Find the rank of Matrix  $A$  by using the row Echelon form

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

Or

(b)  $A = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 4 & 7 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$   $B = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$  Find  $AB$ .

17. (a) In a two sector, economy the income function is  $y = c + I$  and consumption function is given as :  $c = 40 + 0.75y$ , if investments are 60 crores. Calculate the level of consumption expenditure.

Or

- (b) Explain the input-output analysis with two sector model.

18. (a) Given function is  $U = 5x - 6y + 8$  to find partial derivatives.

Or

- (b) If you deposited Rs.55,650 in a bank, which was paying a 15 percent rate of interest on a ten year time deposit, how much would the deposit grow at the end of ten years?

19. (a) The marginal cost function for some product is  $(1 + x + 6x^2)$  where  $x$  is the output. Find the total cost function if the fixed cost is Rs.100 when the output is zero.

Or

- (b) The marginal cost function of a firm is  $2 + 3e^x$  where  $x$  is the output. Find the total cost and average cost functions if the fixed cost is Rs.500.

20. (a) Calculate consumer surplus if the demand function  $p = 50 - 2x$  and  $x = 20$ .

Or

- (b) List out the important steps in evaluating a definite integration.

(6 pages)

Reg. No. : \_\_\_\_\_

Code No. : 10621 E Sub. Code : CMEC 52

B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
NOVEMBER 2023

Fifth Semester

Economics — Core

PUBLIC FINANCE - I

(For those who joined in July 2021 - 2022)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. The old and popular term of the subject is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Fiscal economics  
(b) Public finance  
(c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) None
2. Public authorities include  
(a) Central Government  
(b) State Government  
(c) Local Government  
(d) All of the above
3. J.S. Mill classified public expenditure into \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Necessary (b) Optional  
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None
4. In India, the expenditure of union government is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ categories.  
(a) two (b) three  
(c) four (d) five
5. The sources of public revenue is/are  
(a) Taxation  
(b) Fees and Fines  
(c) Prices  
(d) All of these
6. According to Mr. Laffer, "When the tax rate is 100%, the tax revenue will be \_\_\_\_\_".  
(a) 50% (b) 25%  
(c) 10% (d) Zero
7. The Indian Tax system is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Proportional (b) Progressive  
(c) Regressive (d) Degressive
8. GST was implemented in India in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) July 2017 (b) April 2017  
(c) May 2017 (d) August 2017
9. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to loans floated within the country.  
(a) Internal debt (b) External debt  
(c) Funded debt (d) Unfunded debt
10. Redemption of debt means  
(a) Internal debts (b) Repayments of debts  
(c) Conversion (d) All of these
11. (a) Explain the subject matter of public finance.  
Or  
(b) State the objectives of fiscal operation.
12. (a) Narrate the need for public expenditure.  
Or  
(b) Indicate the classification of public expenditure.
13. (a) Mention the sources of public revenue.  
Or  
(b) Write a short note on "Non-Tax Revenue".
14. (a) Explain the objectives of Taxation.  
Or  
(b) Write the pros and cons of GST.
15. (a) Explain the need for public debt.  
Or  
(b) Write a short note on "Capital Levy".

Page 2 Code No. : 10621 E

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

Page 3 Code No. : 10621 E

Page 4 Code No. : 10621 E

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Distinguish between private finance and public finance.

Or

- (b) Discuss the role of public finance in India.

17. (a) Elucidate the effects of public expenditure.

Or

- (b) Examine the public expenditure in India.

18. (a) Enumerate the classification of public revenue.

Or

- (b) Analyse the trends in Indian Public Revenue.

19. (a) Briefly explain the classification of Taxation.

Or

- (b) Describe the pros and Direct Tax.

Page 5 Code No. : 10621 E

20. (a) Explain in detail the burden of public debt.

Or

- (b) Mention the provisions for repayment of public debt.

Page 6 Code No. : 10621 E

B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
NOVEMBER 2023

Fifth Semester

Economics – Core

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

(For those who joined in July 2021-2022)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

## PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answers.

1. Who was the author of the book named "Methods in Social Research"?  
(a) Kerlinger (b) C.R. Kothari  
(c) Goode and Hatt (d) None
2. "Research as a systematized effort to gain new knowledge" according to  
(a) Redman and Mory (b) Goode and Hatte  
(c) C. Woody (d) Y. Woody

3. What is the name of the conceptual framework in which the research is carried out?  
(a) Research idea  
(b) Research Design  
(c) Research Paradigm  
(d) All of these
4. \_\_\_\_\_ which deals with the method of selecting items to be observed for the given study.  
(a) Sampling design  
(b) Observational design  
(c) Statistical design  
(d) Operational design
5. A statement made about a population for testing purpose is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Statistics (b) Hypothesis  
(c) Research design (d) None
6. If the assumed hypothesis is tested for rejection considering it to be true is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Null Hypothesis  
(b) Alternative Hypothesis  
(c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) None of these

Page 2 Code No. : 10623 E

7. Which one is the example of primary data from the following options?  
(a) Journal (b) Book  
(c) Census Report (d) Newspaper
8. Information of research data is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Qualitative data  
(b) Quantitative data  
(c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) None of these
9. Which are the parts of the general table?  
(a) Row headings  
(b) Body of the table  
(c) Foot note  
(d) All the above
10. Reports are often used to display the result of  
(a) Experiment  
(b) Investigation  
(c) Inquiry  
(d) All of these

Page 3 Code No. : 10623 E

## PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Explain the objectives of Research.  
Or  
(b) State the criteria of Good Research.
12. (a) Narrate the need for Research Design.  
Or  
(b) Mention the features of a good design.
13. (a) Indicate the Type-I and Type-II errors.  
Or  
(b) Write a short note on Hypothesis testing.
14. (a) Explain the merits of sampling.  
Or  
(b) Write a short note on "Census Method".
15. (a) Explain the types tabulation.  
Or  
(b) List out the pros of Report writing.

Page 4 Code No. : 10623 E

[P.T.O.]



PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Discuss the types of Research.

Or

- (b) Examine the research process.

17. (a) Briefly explain the types of Research design.

Or

- (b) Elucidate the steps involved in preparing a Research design.

18. (a) Enumerate the characteristics of hypothesis.

Or

- (b) Analyse the procedure for hypothesis testing.

19. (a) Describe the methods of collecting primary data.

Or

- (b) Mention the precautions in the use of secondary data.

Page 5 Code No. : 10623 E

20. (a) Explain in detail the techniques of Interpretation.

Or

- (b) Point out the steps of Report Writing.

Page 6 Code No. : 10623 E



(6 pages)

Reg. No. : .....

Code No. : 30607 E Sub. Code : CNEC 31

U.G. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023.

Third Semester

Economics

Non Major Elective — ECONOMICS FOR  
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS — I

(For those who joined in July 2021 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. NNP = GNP –

- (a) depreciation
- (b) wage and salary
- (c) direct taxes
- (d) factor income

2. Which one of the following is not included in calculating national income?

- (a) income of an individual
- (b) value of goods and services
- (c) income accruing from illegal activities
- (d) all

3. Which was the last five year plan in India?

- (a) 10<sup>th</sup> five year plan
- (b) 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan
- (c) 12<sup>th</sup> five year plan
- (d) 13<sup>th</sup> five year plan

4. The period of first five year plan was

- (a) 1950-55
- (b) 1951-56
- (c) 1953-58
- (d) none

5. The term 'Budget' was derived from \_\_\_\_\_ word "Bougettee".

- (a) French
- (b) Italy
- (c) German
- (d) None

Page 2 Code No. : 30607 E

6. Revenue receipt consists of

- (a) tax revenue only
- (b) non-tax revenue only
- (c) revenue from social services
- (d) both (a) and (b)

7. Reason for low capital formation is

- (a) low saving
- (b) high income
- (c) less population
- (d) all the above

8. The green revolution was introduced in India during the \_\_\_\_\_ five year plan period.

- (a) Second
- (b) Third
- (c) Fourth
- (d) Fifth

9. At present which sector provides more employment to educated youth?

- (a) Transport
- (b) Information technology
- (c) Tourism
- (d) Banking

10. The definition for small scale industry is based on

- (a) employment
- (b) investment
- (c) export
- (d) subsidy

Page 3 Code No. : 30607 E

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Explain personal income and disposable personal income.

Or

(b) What are the uses of national income accounting?

12. (a) What is economic planning?

Or

(b) Explain the composition of NITI Aayog.

13. (a) What is unbalanced budget? Discuss the arguments against it.

Or

(b) Explain about performance budget.

14. (a) Identify the objectives of agricultural price policy.

Or

(b) Explain the objectives of agricultural procurement.

Page 4 Code No. : 30607 E

[P.T.O.]



15. (a) Write about 'Make in India' scheme.

Or

(b) What are the objectives of industrial policy 2011?

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Describe the methods of measuring National Income.

Or

(b) Examine the problems in measuring national income.

17. (a) What is Democratic planning? Explain its defects.

Or

(b) Explain (i) Physical planning (ii) Financial planning.

18. (a) Describe the budgetary procedures.

Or

(b) Narrate the case for and case against balanced budget.

Page 5 Code No. : 30607 E

19. (a) Evaluate the economic and social impact of Green Revolution on the economy of India.

Or

(b) Describe the role of agriculture in Indian economy.

20. (a) Explain the features and advantages of 'start ups' India campaign.

Or

(b) Examine the role of MSMEs in Indian Economy.

Page 6 Code No. : 30607 E

Reg. No. : .....

Code No. : 30608 B      Sub. Code : CNEC 32

U.G. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023.

Third Semester

Economics

Non Major Elective — GENERAL ECONOMICS

(For those who joined in July 2021 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. ஆடம்ஸ் மித்தின் கூற்றின்படி பொருளாதாரம் படிப்பது  
—— பற்றி ஆகும்.  
(அ) செல்வம்  
(ஆ) நலம்  
(இ) செல்வம் மற்றும் நலம்  
(ஈ) பற்றாக்குறை

According to Adam Smith, economics is the study of

- (a) wealth
- (b) welfare
- (c) wealth and welfare
- (d) scarcity

2. கீழ்க்காண்பவற்றுள் எது இலவச பொருள் ஆகும்

- (அ) காற்று (ஆ) நீர்
- (இ) மழை (ஈ) அனைத்தும்

Which one of the following is the free good?

- (a) air (b) water
- (c) rain (d) all

3. மனித விருப்பத்தை நிறைவேற்றக் கூடிய ஒரு பொருளின் திறன் என்பது

- (அ) விலை (ஆ) பயன்பாடு
- (இ) மதிப்பு (ஈ) மேற்கூறிய எதுவுமில்லை

The capacity of a commodity to satisfy human want is .

- (a) price (b) utility
- (c) value (d) none of the above

4. தேவை வளைகோடு மேலிருந்து கீழாக இடமிருந்து வலமாக செல்வதன் காரணம்

- (அ) விலை விளைவு
- (ஆ) வருவாய் விளைவு
- (இ) பதிலீட்டு விளைவு
- (ஈ) மேற்கூறிய அனைத்தும்

The demand curve slope downwards from left to right because of

- (a) price effect
- (b) income effect
- (c) substitution effect
- (d) all the above

5. வட்டி எதற்கு வெகுமானமாக வழங்கப்படுகிறது?

- (அ) மூலதனம் (ஆ) நிலம்
- (இ) உழைப்பு (ஈ) அமைப்பு

Interest is the reward for

- (a) capital (b) land
- (c) labour (d) organization

6. உற்பத்திக்கு உதவும் உற்பத்தி பொருள் எனக் கருதப்படும் உற்பத்தி காரணி எது?

- (அ) நிலம் (ஆ) உழைப்பு
- (இ) முதல் (ஈ) அமைப்பு

Which factor of production is considered as a produced means of production?

- (a) land (b) labour  
(c) capital (d) organization

7. நிறைவு போட்டியின் ஒரு முக்கிய இயல்பு

- (அ) ஒரே விலை  
(ஆ) பண்டங்களை வேறுபடுத்துதல்  
(இ) சிலவாங்குபவருக்கு விற்பவரும்  
(ஈ) எதுவுமில்லை

An essential feature of perfect competition is

- (a) only one price  
(b) product differentiation  
(c) few sellers and buyers  
(d) none of these

8. எந்த சந்தையில் விலை பேதம் பின்பற்றப்படுகிறது?

- (அ) நிறைவுப் போட்டி  
(ஆ) முற்றுரிமை  
(இ) முற்றுரிமைப் போட்டி  
(ஈ) எதுவுமில்லை

In which market, the price discrimination is followed?

- (a) perfect competition  
(b) monopoly  
(c) monopolistic competition  
(d) none

9. இறுதிநிலை செலவு அடிப்படையிலான விலையிடுதலின் கணக்கிடப்படுவது

- (அ) மாறும் செலவுகள் மட்டும்  
(ஆ) மாறாச் செலவுகள் மட்டும்  
(இ) மாறும் மற்றும் மாறாச் செலவுகள்  
(ஈ) உள்ளார்ந்த செலவுகள் மட்டும்

Marginal costs pricing includes

- (a) variable cost only  
(b) fixed cost only  
(c) variable and fixed costs  
(d) implicit cost only

10. ஒரு புதிய பொருளை சந்தையில் அறிமுகப்படுத்தும் போது குறைந்த விலையை நிர்ணயித்து படிப்படியாக விலையை அதிகரிக்கும் உத்திக்கு \_\_\_\_\_ என்று பெயர்.

- (அ) திரிக்கும் விலையிடல்  
 (ஆ) ஊடுருவும் விலையிடல்  
 (இ) மாறுபடும் விலையிடல்  
 (ஈ) எதிர் பார்க்கப்பட்ட விலையிடல்

When a new product is introduced at a low price and later on gradually increasing the price of the same product, is known as \_\_\_\_\_ pricing.

- (a) skimming (b) penetration  
 (c) negotiable (d) expected

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
 Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (அ) மனித விருப்பத்தின் இயல்புகளை சுருக்கமாக கூறு.

Summarise the characteristics of human wants?

Or

(ஆ) பயன் மதிப்பு, மாற்று மதிப்பு - விளக்குக.

Explain Value-in-use and Value-in-exchange.

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12. (அ) நுகர்வோர் எச்சம் என்ற கருத்தினை உதாரணத்துடன் விளக்குக.

Explain the concept of consumer's surplus with a suitable example.

Or

(ஆ) குறைந்து செல் இறுதி நிலை பயன்பாட்டு விதியின் எடுகோள்களை விளக்குக.

Explain the assumptions of law of diminishing marginal utility?

13. (அ) நிலத்தின் இயல்புகளை விளக்குக.

Explain the features of land.

Or

(ஆ) வேலை பகுப்பின் நன்மைகளை ஆய்க.

Examine the advantages of division of labour.

14. (அ) முற்றுரிமை நிறைவுப் போட்டியிலிருந்து வேறுபடுத்துக.

Distinguish between monopoly and perfect competition.

Or

(ஆ) முற்றுரிமைப் போட்டியின் குறைபாடுகளை கண்டறிக.

Identify the drawbacks of monopolistic competition.

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15. (அ) முழுச்செலவை உள்ளடக்கிய விலை என்றால் என்ன? அதன் நன்மைகள் யாவை?

What is full cost pricing? What are its advantages?

Or

(ஆ) இரட்டை விலையிடுதல் மற்றும் நிர்வகிக்கப்பட்ட விலையிடுதல் முறைகளை விளக்குக.

Explain dual pricing and administrative pricing methods.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (அ) நுண்ணியல் பொருளாதாரம் மற்றும் பேரியல் பொருளாதாரத்தினை வேறுபடுத்துக.

Distinguish between Micro Economics and macro Economics.

Or

(ஆ) நுண்ணினப் பொருளாதாரத்தின் முக்கியத்துவத்தை பகுத்தாய்க.

Analyse the importance of Micro Economics.

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17. (அ) தேவையில் மாற்றத்தை கொண்டு வரும் காரணிகளை விளக்குக.

Explain the factors that lead to changes in demand.

Or

(ஆ) விதிவிலக்கு தேவை வளைகோடு குறித்து விவரி.

Describe about exceptional demand curve.

18. (அ) தொழில்முனைவோரின் பணிகளை பகுத்தாய்க.

Analyse the functions of an entrepreneur.

Or

(ஆ) உழைப்பின் இயல்புகளை விவரி.

Describe the characteristics of labour.

19. (அ) நிறைவுப் போட்டியின் இயல்புகளை விவரி.

Elaborate the features of perfect competition.

Or

(ஆ) விலைபேதம் என்றால் என்ன? அதன் வகைகளை விளக்குக.

What is price discrimination? Explain the types of price discrimination.

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20. (அ) கடைந்தெடுத்தல் விலையிடுதல் என்றால் என்ன? அதன் நன்மை மற்றும் தீமைகள் விவாதி.

What is skimming pricing? Discuss its merits and demerits.

Or

(ஆ) விலையிடுதல் கொள்கையினை பாதிக்கும் காரணிகளை விளக்குக.

Examine the factors that are influencing pricing policy.

Code No. : 10634 E Sub. Code : CNEC 41

U.G (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
NOVEMBER 2023.

Fourth Semester

Economics — Non Major Elective  
ECONOMICS FOR COMPETITIVE  
EXAMINATIONS — II

(For those who joined in July 2021 - 2022)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL the questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Globalization causes
  - (a) Easy movement of goods, capital and services
  - (b) Increasing the International Trade
  - (c) Companies can be easily operated in various countries
  - (d) All the above

2. Which one of the following concept is not a part of the economic reforms under the New Economic Policy in 1991?
  - (a) Centralisation
  - (b) Liberalisation
  - (c) Globalisation
  - (d) Privatisation
3. In which year the first census was conducted after independence in India?
  - (a) 1951
  - (b) 1961
  - (c) 1971
  - (d) None
4. Expand HDI
  - (a) Human Development Index
  - (b) Human Resource Demand Index
  - (c) Human Development Index
  - (d) None
5. Inflation means
  - (a) Rise in the price level and fall in the value of money
  - (b) Fall in the price level
  - (c) Rise in the value of money
  - (d) Value of money remains constant

Page 2 Code No. : 10634 E

6. Price rise due to increase in wage and cost of raw materials is called as
  - (a) Cost push inflation
  - (b) Demand pull inflation
  - (c) Running inflation
  - (d) Galloping inflation
7. Which one of the following is not the objective of monetary policy?
  - (a) Price stability
  - (b) Exchange rate stability
  - (c) Full employment
  - (d) None
8. GST includes
  - (a) CGST
  - (b) SGST
  - (c) IGST
  - (d) All
9. The market where exchange rate is determined is called as \_\_\_\_\_ market.
  - (a) Money
  - (b) Exchange
  - (c) Share
  - (d) Capital
10. Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) was passed in
  - (a) 1943
  - (b) 1953
  - (c) 1963
  - (d) 1973

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PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) What are the features of Globalization?  
Or  
(b) What are the objectives of New Economic Policy 1991?
12. (a) Write the history of census in India.  
Or  
(b) Write a note on Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI).
13. (a) What are the causes of inflation?  
Or  
(b) What is meant by WPI?
14. (a) Write the objectives of fiscal policy.  
Or  
(b) What is value added Tax?

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[P.T.O.]





15. (a) What are the objectives of Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)?

Or

(b) What are the objectives of Eurasian Economic Union?

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Explain the components of Globalization.

Or

(b) Discuss the advantages of Globalization.

17. (a) Examine the causes of poverty in India.

Or

(b) Describe the types and methods of measuring poverty.

18. (a) Explain the methods of controlling inflation.

Or

(b) Classify the types of inflation based on the causes of inflation.

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19. (a) Describe the instruments of monetary policy.

Or

(b) What is fiscal policy? Explain its tools.

20. (a) Describe the objectives of IMF.

Or

(b) Elaborate the objectives of Asian Development Bank (ADB).

Page 6 Code No. : 10634 E



Reg. No. : .....

Code No. : 30605 B Sub. Code : CSEC 31

B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023

Third Semester

Economics

Skill Based Subject — RURAL ECONOMICS

(For those who joined in July 2021 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. ஊரக பகுதியின் அடிப்படை அலகாக கருதப்படுவது எது?

(அ) பஞ்சாயத்து (ஆ) வருவாய் கிராமம்

(இ) நகரம் (ஈ) நகராட்சி

Which one is considered as the basic unit of rural area?

(a) Panchayat (b) Revenue village

(c) City (d) Municipality

2. கீழ்க்காண்பவற்றுள் எது ஊரக பொருளாதார மேம்பாட்டிற்கு முக்கியம் ஆகும்?

- (அ) சந்தை மேம்பாடு  
(ஆ) சாலை மேம்பாடு  
(இ) வேலை வாய்ப்பினை பெருக்குவது  
(ஈ) அனைத்தும்

Which one of the following is important for rural development?

- (a) Market development  
(b) Road development  
(c) Increasing employment opportunities  
(d) All

3. பின்வருவனவற்றுள் எது ஏழைகளுக்கான சுய வேலை வாய்ப்புத் திட்டம் ஆகும்?

- (அ) MGNREGP (ஆ) SGSY  
(இ) JRY (ஈ) எதுவுமில்லை

Which one of the following aims at self employment for the poor?

- (a) MGNREGP (b) SGSY  
(c) JRY (d) None

4. கிராமப்புற வறுமையின் அளவுகோல்

- (அ) 2000 கலோரி (ஆ) 2100 கலோரி  
(இ) 2250 கலோரி (ஈ) 2400 கலோரி

The index of rural poverty is

- (a) 2000 Cl (b) 2100 Cl  
(c) 2250 Cl (d) 2400 Cl

5. விவசாயத்திற்கான தலையாய வங்கி எது?

- (அ) இந்திய ரிசர்வ் வங்கி  
(ஆ) நபார்டு  
(இ) கனரா வங்கி  
(ஈ) அனைத்தும்

Apex bank for agriculture is

- (a) Reserve bank of India  
(b) NABARD  
(c) Canara Bank  
(d) All

6. ஊரக மக்களுக்குள்ள நிதி ஆதாரம்

- (அ) வணிக வங்கிகள்  
(ஆ) மண்டல ஊரக வங்கிகள்  
(இ) கூட்டுறவு வங்கிகள்  
(ஈ) மேற்கூறிய அனைத்தும்

The source of rural finance

- (a) Commercial banks  
(b) Regional rural banks  
(c) Co-operative banks  
(d) All the above

7. எந்த ஆண்டு இந்தியாவில் உள்ளாட்சி அமைப்பு முறை அறிமுகப்படுத்தப்பட்டது?

- (அ) 1955 (ஆ) 1959  
(இ) 1962 (ஈ) 1965

When was panchyati raj system introduced in India?

- (a) 1955 (b) 1959  
(c) 1962 (d) 1965

8. எந்த ஆண்டு மத்திய அரசின் கிராமப்புற சுகாதாரத் திட்டம் தொடங்கப்பட்டது?

- (அ) 1975 (ஆ) 1980  
(இ) 1986 (ஈ) 1990

Which year was the central rural sanitation programme started?

- (a) 1975 (b) 1980  
(c) 1986 (d) 1990

9. எந்த ஆண்டு காதி மற்றும் கிராமத்தொழில் ஆணையம் அமைக்கப்பட்டது?

- (அ) 1950 (ஆ) 1952  
(இ) 1957 (ஈ) 1960

In which year Khadi and village industries commission was formed?

- (a) 1950 (b) 1952  
(c) 1957 (d) 1960

10. இணையவழிச் சந்தையிடுதலின் குறைபாடு

- (அ) பாதுகாப்பற்றது  
(ஆ) தொழில்நுட்ப சிக்கல்கள்  
(இ) உலகளாவிய போட்டி  
(ஈ) அனைத்தும்

Defect of e-marketing

- (a) insecurity  
(b) technological issues  
(c) global competition  
(d) all

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (அ) கிராமப்புற பொருளாதாரத்தின் முக்கியத்துவம் யாது?

What is the importance of rural economy?

Or

(ஆ) ஊரகப் பொருளாதாரம் என்றால் என்ன?

What is rural economics?

12. (அ) கிராமப்புற வேலையின்மைக்கான காரணங்களை வெளிக்கொணர்.

Bring out the cause's for rural unemployment.

Or

(ஆ) தேசிய ஊரக வாழ்வாதார இயக்கம் (NRLM) குறித்து குறிப்பு வரை.

Write a note on NRLM.

13. (அ) ஊரக மக்களின் கடன்சுமைக்கான காரணங்கள் யாவை?

What are the causes for rural indebtedness?

Or

(ஆ) வட்டார ஊரக வங்கியின் பணிகளை விளக்குக.

Explain the functions of regional rural banks.

14. (அ) ஊரக சாலை மேம்பாட்டின் முக்கியத்துவம் யாவை?

What are the importance of rural road developments?

Or

(ஆ) ஊரகப் பகுதிகளில் சுகாதார .மேம்பாட்டிற்கான தேவையினை விளக்குக.

Explain the need for good sanitation in rural areas.

15. (அ) கூட்டுறவு சந்தையிடுகையின் நன்மைகள் யாவை?  
What are the advantages of corporative marketing?

Or

- (ஆ) காதி மற்றும் கிராமத் தொழில் திட்டத்தின் (KVIC) நோக்கங்கள் யாவை?

What are the objectives of KVIC sateme?

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (அ) கிராமப்புற பொருளாதாரத்தின் பரப்பெல்லையை விவரி.

Describe the scope of rural economics.

Or

- (ஆ) ஊரகப் பொருளாதாரத்தின் பிரச்சனைகளை விளக்குக.

Explain the problems of rural economy.

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17. (அ) இந்திய அரசினால் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ள கிராமப்புற வேலைவாய்ப்புத் திட்டம் ஏதேனும் இரண்டினை விளக்குக.

Explain any two rural employment programmes undertaken by the government of India.

Or

- (ஆ) வேலையின்மை என்றால் என்ன ஊரக வேலையின்மையின் வகைகளை விளக்குக.

What is unemployment? Explain the types of rural unemployment.

18. (அ) கிராமப்புற நிதி மேம்பாட்டில் கூட்டுறவு வங்கியின் பணியினை தெளிவுபடுத்துக.

Elucidate the role of co-operative banks in rural finance.

Or

- (ஆ) NABARD-ன் பணிகளை விவரி.

Describe the functions of NABARD.

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19. (அ) ஊரக குடிநீர் பிரச்சனையை பகுத்தாய்க.  
Analyse the drinking water problem in rural area.

Or

- (ஆ) ஊரக கட்டமைப்பு வசதிகளின் முக்கிய உள்ளடக்கங்களை விளக்குக.

Explain the major components of rural infrastructure.

20. (அ) கிராமப்புற வளர்ச்சியில் இணைய வழிச்சந்தையின் பங்கினை விவரி.

Describe the role of e-marketing in the development of rural areas.

Or

- (ஆ) பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியில் வேளாண் சார்ந்த தொழில்களின் பங்கினை ஆய்க.

Examine the role of agro based industries in economic development.

(6 pages)

Reg. No. : .....

Code No. : 30606 E Sub. Code : CSEC 41

B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023.

Fourth Semester

Economics

Skill Based Subject — HUMAN RESOURCE  
DEVELOPMENT

(For those who joined in July 2021 onwards)

Time : Three hours Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Which criterion was used in the early period to measure development?
- (a) Industrial growth
  - (b) Agricultural growth
  - (c) Economic growth
  - (d) None

2. Which of the following is/are not a sub-system of HRD?
- (a) Organization development
  - (b) Business planning
  - (c) Quality circle
  - (d) Career planning
3. In which of these forecasting techniques are past staffing levels used to project future human resource requirements
- (a) Regression analysis
  - (b) Time series analysis
  - (c) HR budgets
  - (d) None
4. Which of the following factors state the importance of the HR planning?
- (a) Creating highly talented personnel
  - (b) International strategies
  - (c) Resistance to change and move
  - (d) All of the above



5. What is the denominator in general fertility rate?  
(a) Women in reproductive age group (15-49)  
(b) Married women  
(c) No. of children in population  
(d) No. of births per thousand woman
6. In developing countries which of the following is considered a great population problem  
(a) Old dependency ratio  
(b) High median age  
(c) Young dependency ratio  
(d) Gross reproduction rate
7. Which of these is a hindrance to effective training?  
(a) Inadequate spending on training  
(b) Career planning workshop  
(c) Career planning  
(d) Mentoring
8. Downward movement of an employee in organization hierarchy is called  
(a) Promotion (b) Demotion  
(c) Separation (d) Transfer

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9. Which of the following indicators is NOT used to calculate human development index?  
(a) Life expectancy  
(b) Education  
(c) Per capita income  
(d) Social inequality
10. MPI stands for  
(a) Multidimensional Poverty Index  
(b) Micro Poverty Index  
(c) Macro Poverty Index  
(d) Middle Poverty Index

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Explain the importance of Human Resource Development.  
Or  
(b) State the functions of Human Resource Development.

Page 4 Code No. : 30606 E  
[P.T.O.]

12. (a) Narrate the significance of HR planning.  
Or  
(b) Mention the demerits of HR Planning.
13. (a) Explain the Labour Force Participation.  
Or  
(b) Write a brief note on 'Population Growth'.
14. (a) Explain the limitations of performance Appraisal.  
Or  
(b) State the importance of promotion by seniority.
15. (a) Explain the Human poverty Index.  
Or  
(b) Distinguish between HPI and MPI.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Discuss the nature and objectives of Human Resource Development.  
Or  
(b) Briefly explain the indicators of Human Resource Development.

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17. (a) Describe the different process of HR planning.  
Or  
(b) Examine the factors influencing Human Resource Planning.
18. (a) Elucidate the forecasting of Human Resource Supply.  
Or  
(b) Analysis the Fertility Rate in India.
19. (a) Explain in detail the importance of training of employees.  
Or  
(b) Enumerate the methods of training.
20. (a) Mention the objectives and role of India Human Development Survey (IHDS).  
Or  
(b) Briefly explain the pros and cons of Green Index.

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B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
NOVEMBER 2023.

First Semester

Economics

Elective — FUNDAMENTALS OF MANAGEMENT

(For those who joined in July 2023 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. The goals and policies of an organization is determined by the \_\_\_\_\_ management.  
(a) top level                      (b) middle level  
(c) moderate level              (d) lower level
2. Financial management includes \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) forecasting                  (b) cost control  
(c) financial planning          (d) all the above

7. Motivation can be \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) positive  
(b) negative  
(c) either positive or negative  
(d) neutral
8. An organization becomes stable because of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) organizational culture  
(b) motivation  
(c) innovation  
(d) culture
9. Budgetary control aims at the maximization of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) sales                          (b) profit  
(c) cost                            (d) income
10. Quality control is the procedure that is followed to achieve and maintain the required \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) sales                          (b) production  
(c) quality                        (d) profit

3. Identification of the opportunity is the \_\_\_\_\_ point of planning in management.  
(a) finishing                      (b) middle  
(c) starting                        (d) ending
4. An \_\_\_\_\_ plan is a tactics that a manager uses to accomplish his job responsibilities.  
(a) tactical                        (b) strategic  
(c) contingency                  (d) operational
5. A departmentation involves grouping of \_\_\_\_\_ with similar characteristics into a single unit.  
(a) people  
(b) activities  
(c) people and activities  
(d) none of the above
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is finding the way to meet the educational and financial needs of the individual.  
(a) Training  
(b) Management  
(c) Career Planning  
(d) Selection

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Give the definitions of management.  

Or

(b) Explain the role of a manager in an organization.
12. (a) Write a note on the various forms of plans in management.  

Or

(b) Narrate the decision making process.
13. (a) State the importance factors in determining an effective span of control.  

Or

(b) Explain the meaning of career planning.
14. (a) What is innovation? List the situations under which the innovation will be executed.  

Or

(b) What are the strategies in managing cultural diversity?

15. (a) Mention the factors affecting the productivity of an organization.

Or

(b) Assess the basic functions of plant maintenance.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Describe the scope of management.

Or

(b) Explain the functions of a manager in an organization.

17. (a) Appraise the nature of planning in management.

Or

(b) Narrate the importance of planning in management.

18. (a) State the importance of departmentalization.

Or

(b) Analyze the need for training.

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19. (a) Discuss the nature of creativity. Also explain the creativity process.

Or

(b) What are the elements of organizational culture?

20. (a) Appraise the budgetary control and non-budgetary control techniques.

Or

(b) Assess the various methods adopted by the organization to control the cost.

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B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
NOVEMBER 2023.

First Semester

Economics

Foundation Course — BUSINESS COMMUNICATION

(For those who joined in July 2023 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL the questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. The communication flows from the subordinates to the top management is called as \_\_\_\_\_ communication.  
(a) downward (b) upward  
(c) vertical (d) none
2. The word 'communication' is derived from \_\_\_\_\_ word 'communico'.  
(a) French (b) Greek  
(c) Latin (d) English

3. Exchange of idea or information from one person to another is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) telephone (b) order  
(c) communication (d) controlling
4. When a manager directs his deputy manager to do something. It is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ communication.  
(a) formal (b) informal  
(c) external (d) upward
5. \_\_\_\_\_ in business letter enables quick reference in future.  
(a) Date  
(b) Signature  
(c) Salutation  
(d) Complementary close
6. In business letter salutation should be written below the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Date  
(b) Inside address  
(c) Complementary close  
(d) Body of the letter

7. \_\_\_\_\_ enables the customer authorities to levy appropriate import duties.  
(a) Bill of entry (b) Bill of exchange  
(c) Mate's receipt (d) Indent
8. Free On Rail (FOR) means  
(a) the price quoted includes the cost of carrying the goods to a railway station and loading them into a wagon  
(b) the seller will bear the charges of transport  
(c) price includes all costs and charges for placing the goods near the ship  
(d) none of the above
9. Example for report by an individual is  
(a) Auditor's report  
(b) Report of the secretary of a company  
(c) Report of the head of the department  
(d) All the above
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is a summary of information.  
(a) Report (b) Minutes  
(c) Resolution (d) None

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) What are the elements of communication?  
Or  
(b) What are the forms of oral communication?
12. (a) State the importance of communication in management.  
Or  
(b) Mention the advantages of formal communication.
13. (a) What are the precautions should a business man take while replying to a customer's complaint?  
Or  
(b) What are the advantages of a sales letter?
14. (a) What are the types of banking correspondence?  
Or  
(b) Specify the purpose of import correspondence.

15. (a) What are the characteristics of a good report?

Or

(b) Bring out the importance of report.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Examine the objectives of business communication.

Or

(b) Describe the methods to overcome the barriers to communication.

17. (a) Explain the types of communication network.

Or

(b) What is informal communication? Discuss its merits and limitations.

18. (a) Draft a complaint letter by an agent about the loss due to supply of low quality goods by the producer.

Or

(b) Describe the styles followed by the business form in the layout of a business letter.

Page 5 Code No. : 10803 E

19. (a) Explain the various stages in agency correspondence.

Or

(b) Draft a letter to the Life Insurance Corporation regarding surrender of life insurance policy.

20. (a) Describe the stages in the preparation of a report.

Or

(b) Explain the types of report on the basis of purpose.

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B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
NOVEMBER 2023.

First Semester

Economics – Core

STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS – I

(For those who joined in July 2023 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. The number of questions in questionnaire should be
  - (a) 5
  - (b) 10
  - (c) 50
  - (d) as small as possible keeping in view the purpose of the survey

2. The word statistics is derived from the \_\_\_\_\_ word 'Status'.
  - (a) English
  - (b) Latin
  - (c) Italy
  - (d) Greek
3. \_\_\_\_\_ classification refers to the classification of data according to some characteristics that can be measured.
  - (a) Geographical
  - (b) Chronological
  - (c) Quantitative
  - (d) Qualitative
4. The number of observations corresponding to a particular class is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ of that class.
  - (a) Frequency
  - (b) Total
  - (c) Limits
  - (d) Interval
5. It is a moderately asymmetrical frequency distribution, the values of mean is 40 and median is 45, estimate the value of the mode
  - (a) 5
  - (b) 85
  - (c) 55
  - (d) 42.5
6. In a symmetrical distribution
  - (a) Mean > Median > Mode
  - (b) Mean < Median < Mode
  - (c) Mean = Median = Mode
  - (d) Mean > Median < Mode

7. When mean is 79 and standard deviation is 8, C.V =
  - (a) 9.875
  - (b) 10.127
  - (c) 632
  - (d) 71
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is used in the study of the degree of inequality in the distribution of income and wealth.
  - (a) Coefficient of variation
  - (b) Variance
  - (c) Measures of dispersion
  - (d) Lorenz curve
9. \_\_\_\_\_ implies that, as one variable is increasing, the other is also increasing.
  - (a) Positive correlation
  - (b) Negative correlation
  - (c) Regression
  - (d) Linear correlation
10. Regression analysis reveals \_\_\_\_\_ between two variables.
  - (a) degree of relationship
  - (b) average relationship
  - (c) no relationship
  - (d) true relationship

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions by choosing (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Explain the method of collecting primary data through 'Direct Personal Interview'.

Or

- (b) Define Secondary Data and mention the precautions to be taken before using the secondary data.

12. (a) What is meant by classification? State the objectives of classification.

Or

- (b) Represent the data in histogram and frequency polygon.

Class Interval :	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90
Frequency :	36	87	121	154	133
Class Interval :	90-100	100-110	110-120	120-130	
Frequency :	95	50	30	10	

13. (a) Calculate arithmetic mean from the following data.

Marks : 0-10 10-30 30-60 60-100

No. of students : 5 12 25 8

Or

- (b) Explain the uses of median.

14. (a) Calculate Quartile Deviation and its coefficient from the following data.

Height of students (in cms) : 120 122 124 126 130 140 150 160

No. of students : 1 3 5 7 10 3 1 1

Or

- (b) From the observation given below find out Karl Pearson's coefficient of Skewness.  
Scores : 25, 26, 25, 25, 20, 25, 30, 25, 14, 25
15. (a) Find out Spearman's rank correlation coefficient.  
X : 52 53 42 60 45 41 37 38 25 27  
Y : 65 68 43 38 77 48 35 30 25 50

Or

- (b) Given the following data.  
 $\bar{X} = 36$ ,  $\bar{Y} = 85$ ,  $\sigma_x = 11$ ,  $\sigma_y = 8$ ,  $r = 0.66$   
Find the two regression equations and estimate the value of  $X$  when  $Y = 75$ .

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions by choosing (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Clearly explain the uses and limitations of statistics.  
Or  
(b) Discuss the requirements of a good questionnaire.

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17. (a) Discuss the various types of diagrams.

Or

- (b) Describe the parts of a Table and State the rules that serve as a guide in tabulating statistical materials.

18. (a) Find Median for the following frequency distribution.

Class Interval : 30-32 32-34 34-36 36-38 38-40 40-42

f : 3 8 24 31 50 61

Class Interval : 42-44 44-46 46-48 48-50

f : 38 21 12 2

Or

- (b) Calculate the mode for the data given below.

Marks : 50-53 53-56 56-59 59-62 62-65 65-68

No. of students : 3 8 14 30 36 28

Marks : 68-71 71-74 74-77

No. of students : 16 10 5

19. (a) Compute mean deviation from mean for the following data.

Height (cm) : 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166

No. of persons : 15 20 32 35 33 22 20 10 8

Or

Page 6 Code No. : 10799 E

- (b) Calculate standard deviation for the data given below.

Class : 0-10 10-20 20-30 30-40 40-50 50-60 60-70

Frequency : 8 12 17 14 9 7 4

20. (a) Describe the various types of correlation with examples.

Or

- (b) Calculate the Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation from the following data using 44 and 26 respectively as the assumed mean of  $X$  and  $Y$ .

X : 43 44 46 40 44 42 45 42 38 40 42 57

Y : 29 31 19 18 19 27 27 29 41 30 26 10

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B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
NOVEMBER 2023.

First Semester

Economics

Skill Enhancement Course — DEMOGRAPHY

(For those who joined in July 2023 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Optimum theory of population was developed by  
(a) Malthus (b) Edwin cannon  
(c) Karl Marx (d) None
2. The scientific study of population is known as  
                      
(a) Census  
(b) Demography  
(c) Population science  
(d) Gerontology

3. Which state has the minimum sex ratio in India?  
(a) Haryana (b) Kerala  
(c) Tamilnadu (d) Punjab
4.  $\frac{\text{The number of live births}}{\text{Total population}} \times 1000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
(a) Fertility  
(b) Crude birth rate (CBR)  
(c) Population rate  
(d) None
5. An enumeration or counting of a population is referred to as                       
(a) Vital statistics (b) Growth rate  
(c) Fertility rate (d) Census
6. Which one of the following is the pull factor of migration?  
(a) Religious conversion  
(b) Natural calamities  
(c) Employment opportunities  
(d) Political disorder

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7. Sex ratio means                       
(a) Difference between birth rate and death rate  
(b) Number of females for thousand males  
(c) Number of females per hundred males  
(d) The study of population growth
8. During which period, India's population marked negative growth rate  
(a) 1911-1921 (b) 1921-1931  
(c) 1941-1951 (d) 1991-2001
9. Which one of the following is not included for the calculation of human development index?  
(a) Longevity (b) Education  
(c) Income (d) Housing
10. As per the national population policy of India, the long term objective is to achieve a stable population in the year  
(a) 2025 (b) 2030  
(c) 2045 (d) 2050

Page 3 Code No. : 10802 E

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Explain about the pre transitional stage of demographic transition.  

Or

(b) State the importance of demography.
12. (a) What is life table? What are its uses?  

Or

(b) Write a note on gross reproduction rate and net reproduction rate.
13. (a) What are the advantages of migration?  

Or

(b) What are the types of migration?
14. (a) What is age pyramid? What are its uses?  

Or

(b) Write about age and sex structure of the population in developing countries.

Page 4 Code No. : 10802 E

[P.T.O.]

15. (a) Summarise the features of population policy 2000.

Or

(b) What do you mean by demographic dividend?

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Describe the scope of demography.

Or

(b) Critically evaluate the Malthusian theory of population.

17. (a) Explain the factors affecting fertility rate.

Or

(b) Write an essay about Reproduction and Child Health programme (RCH).

18. (a) Explore the effects of migration and urbanisation on population.

Or

(b) Analyse the recent trends in migration in India.

Page 5 Code No. : 10802 E

19. (a) Explain the recent trends in population in India.

Or

(b) Explain the growth and distribution of world population.

20. (a) Critically evaluate the performance of population policy in India.

Or

(b) Describe the various strategies for Human development of different social groups.

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Code No. : 10192 E Sub. Code : SAEC 21/ AAEC 21

B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2023.

Second Semester

Economics — Allied

PRINCIPLES OF ADVERTISEMENT — II

(For those who joined in July 2017-2020)

Time : Three hours Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL the questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Advertisement aims at
  - (a) Product Selling
  - (b) Marketing
  - (c) Customer Relations
  - (d) Mass Communication
  
6. The selection of appropriate media is based upon
  - (a) Nature of the product
  - (b) Cost
  - (c) Media habits of target consumers
  - (d) All the above
  
7. The cost of advertising for most products is especially high during \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Peak seasons
  - (b) Morning news shows
  - (c) Prime time programmes
  - (d) Late night programmes
  
8. A short and memorable phrase used in advertising is called
  - (a) Logo
  - (b) Brand Image
  - (c) Slogan
  - (d) Sign
  
9. What is the name of the First ad Advertisement Agency established in India?
  - (a) Ogilvy and Mathur
  - (b) Indian Advertising Agency
  - (c) Modern Publicity Company
  - (d) Indias' Advertising Company

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is used heavily when introducing a new product category.
  - (a) Persuasive advertising
  - (b) Inferential advertising
  - (c) Reminder advertising
  - (d) Informative advertising
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a plan of presenting the message in a more specific and compact form within the advertising space available to the target consumers.
  - (a) Advertisement media
  - (b) Advertisement copy
  - (c) Advertisement layout
  - (d) Optimum advertisements
  
4. The method used for evaluating advertising effectiveness
  - (a) Pre-test
  - (b) Post test
  - (c) Concurrent
  - (d) All the above
  
5. An Ad Copy that uses the endorsement of a satisfied customer?
  - (a) Comparative copy
  - (b) Reminder copy
  - (c) Expository copy
  - (d) Testimonial ad copy

10. All the following are factors that affect budget decisions except
  - (a) Market Share
  - (b) Stage in product life cycle
  - (c) Product pricing
  - (d) Competition

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Define 'Advertising budget'.  
Or  
(b) Specify the factors affecting advertising budget.
  
12. (a) Define 'Advertising Copy' and indicate its elements.  
Or  
(b) Explain the preparation of Layout.
  
13. (a) Give the classification of advertising copy.  
Or  
(b) Specify the need for proof reading and proof correction.

14. (a) Narrate the Buying Motives.

Or

(b) What is advertising effectiveness?

15. (a) What are the functions of Advertising Agency?

Or

(b) Indicate the aspects to be considered in the selection of advertising agency.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Discuss the importance of Advertising Budget.

Or

(b) Narrate the methods of allocating funds for advertising budget.

17. (a) Explain the preparation of an effective advertising copy.

Or

(b) List the qualities of a good advertising copy.

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18. (a) What are the types of Advertising Layout?

Or

(b) Analyse the components of Advertising Layout.

19. (a) Elaborate the types of Advertising Appeal.

Or

(b) Explain the Advertising effectiveness methods.

20. (a) Discuss the types of Advertising Agency.

Or

(b) Analyse the services of Advertising Agency.

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B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023

Fifth Semester

Economics

Major Elective — LABOUR ECONOMICS

(For those who joined in July 2017–2019)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. தொழிலாளர் பிரச்சனை உருவாவது —————

(அ) வாங்குதல்

(ஆ) விற்றல்

(இ) செயல்முறை

(ஈ) மேற்கூறிய அனைத்தும்

Labour problems arise due to —————

(a) purchase

(b) sale

(c) performance

(d) all the above

2. உழைப்பு என்பது மனித முயற்சிகளில் \_\_\_\_\_  
 (அ) உடல் (ஆ) மனம்  
 (இ) எதிர்பார்ப்புகள் (ஈ) மேற்கூறிய அனைத்தும்
- Labour consists of human effort of \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) body (b) mind  
 (c) expectation (d) all the above
3. தொழிற் சங்க சட்டம் இந்தியாவில் முதன் முறையாக அறிமுகப்படுத்திய ஆண்டு  
 (அ) 1953 (ஆ) 1926  
 (இ) 1890 (ஈ) 1891
- Trade Union Act of India was first established in the year  
 (a) 1953 (b) 1926  
 (c) 1890 (d) 1891
4. தொழில் மோதல்கள் யாருக்கிடையே நடைபெறுகிறது  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 (அ) இரு கம்பெனிகள் (ஆ) இரு குழுக்கள்  
 (இ) இரு நிறுவனங்கள் (ஈ) மேற்கூறிய ஏதுமில்லை
- Industrial disputes arises between \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) two companies (b) two parties  
 (c) two firms (d) None of the above

5. கூட்டுப்பேரம் என்பது சாதாரணமாக \_\_\_\_\_

(அ) இருமுகத்தன்மை (ஆ) மும்முகத்தன்மை

(இ) பன்முகத்தன்மை (ஈ) ஏதுமில்லை

Collective bargaining is usually a \_\_\_\_\_ process.

(a) bipartite (b) tripartite

(c) multipartite (d) none

6. பணிகுழு உருவாக்க நிறுவனத்தில் \_\_\_\_\_  
தொழிலாளர்கள் இருக்க வேண்டும்.

(அ) 100 (ஆ) 20

(இ) 500 (ஈ) 10

The works committees are set up in all industries employing \_\_\_\_\_ or more workers.

(a) 100 (b) 20

(c) 500 (d) 10

7. நலம் என்பது \_\_\_\_\_

(அ) நேர்மறை (ஆ) எதிர்மறை

(இ) (அ) மற்றும் (ஆ) (ஈ) ஏதுமில்லை

Welfare is a \_\_\_\_\_ concept.

(a) positive (b) negative

(c) both (a) and (b) (d) none

8. ILO துவக்கப்பட்ட ஆண்டு

(அ) 1929 (ஆ) 1939

(இ) 1919 (ஈ) 1949

ILO was established in the year

(a) 1929 (b) 1939

(c) 1919 (d) 1949

9. ஒரு நாட்டில் உள்ள தொழிலாளர் நல நடவடிக்கைகளை அதிகரிப்பது

(அ) நலன்

(ஆ) தொழிலாளர் திறன்

(இ) வேலையில் ஆர்வம்

(ஈ) மேற்கூறிய அனைத்தும்

Labour welfare activities of any country will increase

(a) health

(b) worker's efficiency

(c) involvement in work

(d) all

10. சமூக பாதுகாப்பு ஒரு மனிதனை பாதுகாப்பது

(அ) வேலையின்மை (ஆ) விருப்பம்

(இ) நோய் (ஈ) மேற்கூறிய ஏதுமில்லை



A social security protects a man from

- (a) unemployment (b) want  
(c) disease (d) none

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (அ) இந்தியாவில் தொழிலாளர்கள் சந்திக்கும் முக்கிய பிரச்சினைகளை விளக்குக.

Explain the major problems of labour in India.

Or

- (ஆ) தற்கால இடம்பெயர்தலுக்கான காரணங்கள் யாவை?

What are the causes for temporary migration?

12. (அ) தொழிற்சங்கங்களின் பணிகள் யாவை?

What are the functions of trade unions?

Or

- (ஆ) தொழிற்சங்கங்களின் நோக்கங்கள் யாவை?

What are the objectives of trade unions?

13. (அ) கூட்டுறவு பங்களிப்பின் முறைகளை விளக்குக.  
Explain the methods of cooperative participation.

Or

- (ஆ) தொழிலாளர் கல்வியின் முக்கியத்துவத்தினை விளக்குக.

Explain the features of workers education.

14. (அ) தொழிலாளர் நலன் என்றால் என்ன?

What is meant by labour welfare?

Or

- (ஆ) பன்னாட்டு தொழிலாளர் அமைப்பை பற்றி சிறு குறிப்பு வரைந்து அதன் நோக்கங்களை விவரி.

Write a short note on ILO and its aims.

15. (அ) உழைப்பு பொருளாதாரத்தில் 'சமூக பாதுக்காப்பு' குறித்து விளக்குக.

Explain the term "social security" in labour economic.

Or

- (ஆ) சமூக காப்பீடு குறித்து சிறு குறிப்பு வரைக.

Write a short note on social insurance.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (அ) இந்திய தொழிலாளர்களின் இடம் பெயர்வு குறித்து விளக்குக.

Explain the migratory character of labour in India.

Or

- (ஆ) தொழிலாளர் வருகையின்மை குறித்து நீவிர் அறிவது யாது?

What do you understand by absenteeism in labour?

17. (அ) இந்தியாவில் தொழிலாளர் மோதல்களை தடுக்கும் முறைகள் யாவை?

What are the methods of settling industrial disputes in India?

Or

- (ஆ) உழைப்பில் கூட்டு பேர நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டிய முறைகள் யாவை?

What process has to be taken in collective bargaining in labour?

18. (அ) தொழிலாளர் கல்வி குறித்து சிறு குறிப்பு வரைக.

Write briefly about workers education India.

Or

(ஆ) இந்தியாவில் கூட்டு மேலாண்மை குழுக்கள் குறித்து விளக்குக.

Discuss the joint management council in India.

19. (அ) தொழிலாளர் நலனின் அர்த்தத்தை கூறி எல்கையினை விளக்குக.

Explain the meaning and scope of labour welfare in India.

Or

(ஆ) தொழிலாளர் நலன் கொள்கைகளை விளக்குக.

Explain the principles of labour welfare.

20. (அ) இந்திய சமூக பாதுகாப்பு கருவிகளை விளக்குக.

Explain the social security measures in India.

Or

(ஆ) தொழிலாளர் நலப் பிரச்சனைகளை தீர்ப்பதில் சமூக காப்பீட்டின் எவ்வாறு செயல்படுகிறது?

How social insurance helps to over comes the welfare problems of a labour?

(8 Pages)

Reg. No. : .....

Code No. : 30189 B Sub. Code : SEEC 5 A

B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023

Fifth Semester

Economics

Major Elective — LABOUR ECONOMICS

(For those who joined in July 2017–2019)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. தொழிலாளர் பிரச்சனை உருவாவது —————

(அ) வாங்குதல்

(ஆ) விற்றல்

(இ) செயல்முறை

(ஈ) மேற்கூறிய அனைத்தும்

Labour problems arise due to —————

(a) purchase

(b) sale

(c) performance

(d) all the above

2. உழைப்பு என்பது மனித முயற்சிகளில் \_\_\_\_\_  
 (அ) உடல் (ஆ) மனம்  
 (இ) எதிர்பார்ப்புகள் (ஈ) மேற்கூறிய அனைத்தும்
- Labour consists of human effort of \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) body (b) mind  
 (c) expectation (d) all the above
3. தொழிற் சங்க சட்டம் இந்தியாவில் முதன் முறையாக அறிமுகப்படுத்திய ஆண்டு  
 (அ) 1953 (ஆ) 1926  
 (இ) 1890 (ஈ) 1891
- Trade Union Act of India was first established in the year  
 (a) 1953 (b) 1926  
 (c) 1890 (d) 1891
4. தொழில் மோதல்கள் யாருக்கிடையே நடைபெறுகிறது  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 (அ) இரு கம்பெனிகள் (ஆ) இரு குழுக்கள்  
 (இ) இரு நிறுவனங்கள் (ஈ) மேற்கூறிய ஏதுமில்லை
- Industrial disputes arises between \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) two companies (b) two parties  
 (c) two firms (d) None of the above

5. கூட்டுப்பேரம் என்பது சாதாரணமாக \_\_\_\_\_

(அ) இருமுகத்தன்மை (ஆ) மும்முகத்தன்மை

(இ) பன்முகத்தன்மை (ஈ) ஏதுமில்லை

Collective bargaining is usually a \_\_\_\_\_ process.

(a) bipartite (b) tripartite

(c) multipartite (d) none

6. பணிகுழு உருவாக்க நிறுவனத்தில் தொழிலாளர்கள் இருக்க வேண்டும்.

(அ) 100 (ஆ) 20

(இ) 500 (ஈ) 10

The works committees are set up in all industries employing \_\_\_\_\_ or more workers.

(a) 100 (b) 20

(c) 500 (d) 10

7. நலம் என்பது \_\_\_\_\_

(அ) நேர்மறை (ஆ) எதிர்மறை

(இ) (அ) மற்றும் (ஆ) (ஈ) ஏதுமில்லை

Welfare is a \_\_\_\_\_ concept.

(a) positive (b) negative

(c) both (a) and (b) (d) none

8. ILO துவக்கப்பட்ட ஆண்டு

(அ) 1929 (ஆ) 1939

(இ) 1919 (ஈ) 1949

ILO was established in the year

(a) 1929 (b) 1939

(c) 1919 (d) 1949

9. ஒரு நாட்டில் உள்ள தொழிலாளர் நல நடவடிக்கைகளை அதிகரிப்பது

(அ) நலன்

(ஆ) தொழிலாளர் திறன்

(இ) வேலையில் ஆர்வம்

(ஈ) மேற்கூறிய அனைத்தும்

Labour welfare activities of any country will increase

(a) health

(b) worker's efficiency

(c) involvement in work

(d) all

10. சமூக பாதுகாப்பு ஒரு மனிதனை பாதுகாப்பது

(அ) வேலையின்மை (ஆ) விருப்பம்

(இ) நோய் (ஈ) மேற்கூறிய ஏதுமில்லை



A social security protects a man from

- (a) unemployment (b) want  
(c) disease (d) none

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (அ) இந்தியாவில் தொழிலாளர்கள் சந்திக்கும் முக்கிய பிரச்சினைகளை விளக்குக.

Explain the major problems of labour in India.

Or

- (ஆ) தற்கால இடம்பெயர்தலுக்கான காரணங்கள் யாவை?

What are the causes for temporary migration?

12. (அ) தொழிற்சங்கங்களின் பணிகள் யாவை?

What are the functions of trade unions?

Or

- (ஆ) தொழிற்சங்கங்களின் நோக்கங்கள் யாவை?

What are the objectives of trade unions?

13. (அ) கூட்டுறவு பங்களிப்பின் முறைகளை விளக்குக.  
Explain the methods of cooperative participation.

Or

- (ஆ) தொழிலாளர் கல்வியின் முக்கியத்துவத்தினை விளக்குக.

Explain the features of workers education.

14. (அ) தொழிலாளர் நலன் என்றால் என்ன?

What is meant by labour welfare?

Or

- (ஆ) பன்னாட்டு தொழிலாளர் அமைப்பை பற்றி சிறு குறிப்பு வரைந்து அதன் நோக்கங்களை விவரி.

Write a short note on ILO and its aims.

15. (அ) உழைப்பு பொருளாதாரத்தில் 'சமூக பாதுக்காப்பு' குறித்து விளக்குக.

Explain the term "social security" in labour economic.

Or

- (ஆ) சமூக காப்பீடு குறித்து சிறு குறிப்பு வரைக.

Write a short note on social insurance.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (அ) இந்திய தொழிலாளர்களின் இடம் பெயர்வு குறித்து விளக்குக.

Explain the migratory character of labour in India.

Or

- (ஆ) தொழிலாளர் வருகையின்மை குறித்து நீவிர் அறிவது யாது?

What do you understand by absenteeism in labour?

17. (அ) இந்தியாவில் தொழிலாளர் மோதல்களை தடுக்கும் முறைகள் யாவை?

What are the methods of settling industrial disputes in India?

Or

- (ஆ) உழைப்பில் கூட்டு பேர நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டிய முறைகள் யாவை?

What process has to be taken in collective bargaining in labour?

18. (அ) தொழிலாளர் கல்வி குறித்து சிறு குறிப்பு வரைக.

Write briefly about workers education India.

Or

(ஆ) இந்தியாவில் கூட்டு மேலாண்மை குழுக்கள் குறித்து விளக்குக.

Discuss the joint management council in India.

19. (அ) தொழிலாளர் நலனின் அர்த்தத்தை கூறி எல்கையினை விளக்குக.

Explain the meaning and scope of labour welfare in India.

Or

(ஆ) தொழிலாளர் நலன் கொள்கைகளை விளக்குக.

Explain the principles of labour welfare.

20. (அ) இந்திய சமூக பாதுகாப்பு கருவிகளை விளக்குக.

Explain the social security measures in India.

Or

(ஆ) தொழிலாளர் நலப் பிரச்சனைகளை தீர்ப்பதில் சமூக காப்பீட்டின் எவ்வாறு செயல்படுகிறது?

How social insurance helps to over comes the welfare problems of a labour?

Reg. No. : .....

Code No. : 30190 B Sub. Code : SEEC 6 A

B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023

Sixth Semester

Economics

Major Elective — PLANNING AND GROWTH

(For those who joined in July 2017-2019)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. பொதுவாக பொருளாதார முன்னேற்றம் இந்த நாடுகளுடன் தொடர்புடையது  
(அ) வளர்ந்து வரும்  
(ஆ) வளர்ச்சியடைந்த  
(இ) வளர்ச்சியடையாத  
(ஈ) வளர்ச்சி குன்றிய

Generally economic development is associated with \_\_\_\_\_ countries.

- (a) Developing
- (b) Developed
- (c) Underdeveloped
- (d) Less development

வறுமையின் நச்சு சுழல் கருத்தை உருவாக்கியவர்

- (அ) சாமுவேல்சன் (ஆ) நர்க்ஸ்
- (இ) ஆடம் ஸ்மித் (ஈ) மார்ஷல்

The concept of vicious circle of poverty was developed by

- (a) Samuelson (b) Nurkse
- (c) Adam Smith (d) Marsha

ஆடம் ஸ்மித் எதனை நாட்டின் வளர்ச்சிக்கு தகுதியான காரணிகள் என்று குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளார்?

- (அ) உற்பத்தியாளர் (ஆ) வணிகர்கள்
- (இ) விவசாயிகள் (ஈ) தொழில் முனைவோர்

Which is not the agents of growth according to Adamsmith?

- (a) Producers (b) Business men
- (c) Farmers (d) Entrepreneur

4. சமநிலை வளர்ச்சியை ஆதரித்தார்  
(அ) ஹீர்ஷ்மான் (ஆ) ஸ்மித்  
(இ) ரோஸ்டோ (ஈ) ஆர்தர் லூயிஸ்

Balanced growth was supported by

- (a) Hirschman (b) Smith
- (c) Rostow (d) Arthur Lewis

5. கூலிப்பொருள்கள் வளர்ச்சி மாதிரியைக் கூறியவர் யார்?  
(அ) மெஹலநோபிஸ் (ஆ) வக்கீல்  
(இ) ரமேஷ் சந்திர தத் (ஈ) கோகலே

Who propounded wage - goods model of growth?

- (a) Mahalanobis
- (b) Vakil
- (c) Ramesh Chandra Dutt
- (d) Gokhale

6. ஹராட் - டோமர் மாதிரி கூறுவது

- (அ)  $APS = MPS$  (ஆ)  $APS > MPS$
- (இ)  $APS < MPS$  (ஈ)  $APS + MPS = 1$

Harrod - Domar model states

- (a)  $APS = MPS$  (b)  $APS > MPS$
- (c)  $APS < MPS$  (d)  $APS + MPS = 1$

7. கீழ்க்கண்டவைகளில் எது இந்திய வேளாண்மையின் இயல்பு அல்ல?

- (அ) அதிக சார்ந்திருத்தல்  
(ஆ) குறைந்த உற்பத்தி திறன்  
(இ) பலதரப்பட்ட பயிர்கள்  
(ஈ) பெரிய பண்ணைகளின் ஆதிக்கம்

Which of the following is not a characteristic of Indian agriculture?

- (a) Over - dependence  
(b) Low level of productivity  
(c) Multiplicity of crops  
(d) Predominance of large forms

8. கீழ்க்கண்டவைகளில் எது இந்தியாவின் மிகப்பெரிய வேளாண் சார்ந்த தொழில்?

- (அ) ஜவுளி (ஆ) சர்க்கரை  
(இ) கயிறு (ஈ) சணல்

Which of the following is India's largest agro - based industry?

- (a) Textiles (b) Sugar  
(c) Coir (d) Jute

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9. முதலாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் அதிக முன்னுரிமை இத்துறைக்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்டது

- (அ) சமூக சேவை (ஆ) தொழில்துறை  
(இ) வேளாண் துறை (ஈ) எதுவுமில்லை

The highest priority given in the first five year plan was

- (a) social services  
(b) industrial sector  
(c) agricultural sector  
(d) none

10. வளர்ந்துவரும் நாடுகளுக்கான கழுவும் திட்டத்தை முதலில் கூறியவர் யார்?

- (அ) A.K. சென்  
(ஆ) ரோடன்  
(இ) P.C. மஹலநோபிஸ்  
(ஈ) மிர்தால்

Who was the first to advocate a rolling plan for developing countries?

- (a) A.K. Sen  
(b) Rodan  
(c) P.C. Mahalanobis  
(d) Myrdal

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PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (அ) பொருளாதார முன்னேற்றத்துக்கு பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சிக்கும் உள்ள வேறுபாடுகள் யாவை?

What are the differences between economic development and economic growth?

Or

- (ஆ) பொருளாதார முன்மன்றத்தைப் பற்றி படிப்பதின் முக்கியத்துவத்தைக் கூறுக.

State the significance of the study of economic development.

12. (அ) சமநிலையற்ற வளர்ச்சி மாதிரியின் நன்மைகளை குறிப்பிடுக.

Point out the advantages of unbalanced growth model.

Or

- (ஆ) சமநிலையான வளர்ச்சி மாதிரியின் தீமைகளை வரிசைப்படுத்துக.

List out the disadvantages of balanced growth model.

13. (அ) பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சி மாதிரிகளின் நன்மைகள் யாவை?

What are the uses of growth models?

Or

- (ஆ) ஹராட் டோமர் வளர்ச்சி மாதிரி எவ்வாறு வளர்ச்சி குன்றிய நாட்டிற்கு பொருந்தும் என்பதை விளக்குக.

Explain how the Harrod - Domar growth model is applicable to under developed country.

14. (அ) தொழில்நுட்ப மாற்றத்தின் பிரச்சினைகளை கூறுக.

State the problems of technological changes.

Or

- (ஆ) தொழில்நுட்ப செறிவின் ஆதரவான கருத்துக்களைக் கூறுக.

State the arguments for technological intensive.

15. (அ) திட்டமிடுதலை வரையறை செய்ய்க.

Define planning.

Or

- (ஆ) நிதி ஆயோக் பற்றி சிறுகுறிப்பு வரைக.

Make a short note on NITI AAYOG.



PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (அ) வளர்ச்சி குறைந்த பொருளாதாரத்தின் இயல்புகளைக் கூறுக.

State the features of under developed economy.

Or

- (ஆ) வறுமையின் நச்சுச் சுழலுக்கான காரணங்களை விவரி.

Describe the causes for vicious circle of poverty.

17. (அ) ரோஸ்டோ மாதிரியின் பல்வேறு நிலைகளை விளக்குக.

Explain various stages of Rostow model.

Or

- (ஆ) குறைந்தபட்ச தீவிர முயற்சிக் கோட்பாட்டினை ஆய்வு செய்க.

Critically examine the critical minimum effort theory.

18. (அ) ஹராட் - டோமர் வளர்ச்சி மாதிரியினை விளக்குக.

Describe Harrod - Domar model of economic growth.

Or

- (ஆ) கூலிப் பொருட்கள் வளர்ச்சி மாதிரியினை மதிப்பீடு செய்க.

Examine the wage goods model of economic growth.

19. (அ) பொருளாதார முன்னேற்றத்தில் வேளாண்மையின் பங்கினை விளக்குக.

Explain the role of agriculture in economic development.

Or

- (ஆ) பொருளாதார முன்னேற்றத்தில் தொழிற்துறையின் பங்கினை விளக்குக.

Describe the role of Industry in economic development.

20. (அ) ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டங்களின் தோல்விக்ரான காரணங்களை குறிப்பிடுக.

Point out the causes for failures of five year plans.

Or

(ஆ) இந்தியாவின் பொருளாதார சீர்திருத்தங்களைப் பற்றி விவரிக்க.

Describe the economic reforms in India.

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(6 pages)

Reg. No. : .....

Code No. : 10186 E Sub. Code : SMEC 62

B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
NOVEMBER 2023.

Sixth Semester

Economics — Core

PUBLIC FINANCE — II

(For those who joined in July 2017 – 2019)

Time : Three hours Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Private goods are characterized by
  - (a) Application of exclusion principle
  - (b) Rivalry in consumption
  - (c) Payment of prices
  - (d) All the above

2. Public Good are
  - (a) Excludable
  - (b) Non-excludable
  - (c) Marketable
  - (d) All of these
3. \_\_\_\_\_ presents the budget in the parliament.
  - (a) President
  - (b) Finance Minister
  - (c) Secretary
  - (d) Prime Minister
4. The process of budget making after re-evaluating every item of expenditure in every financial year is known as
  - (a) Performance Budgeting
  - (b) Deficit Budgeting
  - (c) Zero Based Budgeting
  - (d) Fresh Budgeting
5. Which of the following is a fiscal policy tool used to stimulate the economy?
  - (a) Higher interest rates
  - (b) Increased imports
  - (c) Reducing inefficient employment of resources
  - (d) Increased government purchases

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6. Which of the following agencies is responsible for formulating the Fiscal Policy in India?
  - (a) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
  - (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
  - (c) Ministry of Finance Government of India
  - (d) National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD)
7. Local government institutions
  - (a) can levy taxes with prior approval of the State government
  - (b) can levy all taxes
  - (c) propose taxes to the state governments
  - (d) can levy taxes
8. Which one of the following is incorrect in respect of local government in India?
  - (a) According to the Indian Constitution, local government is not an independent tier in the federal system
  - (b) 30% of the seats in local bodies are reserved for women
  - (c) Local government finances are to be provided by a Commission
  - (d) Elections to local bodies are to be determined by the Commission

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9. The Finance Commission in India is appointed by
  - (a) President
  - (b) Prime Minister
  - (c) Chief Minister
  - (d) Finance Minister
10. Which of the following is a Statutory Body?
  - (a) Finance Commission
  - (b) Planning Commission
  - (c) State Planning Board
  - (d) Local government

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Differentiate merit goods and public goods.  
Or  
(b) What are the Characteristics of Public Goods?
12. (a) Mention the Structure of Government Budget.  
Or  
(b) State the features of Zero-based budgeting.

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[P.T.O.]



13. (a) Bring out the concept of Fiscal Policy.  
Or  
(b) What are the modern concept of fiscal policy?
14. (a) Differentiate State Finance and local Finance.  
Or  
(b) State the characteristics of local finance.
15. (a) Mention the procedure and powers of the Finance Commission.

Or

- (b) Write a short note on Finance Commission.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Write an essay about Public Goods and Market Failure.  
Or  
(b) Write an essay about Private Goods.

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17. (a) Discuss the Functional Classification of budget.  
Or  
(b) Describe the highlights of latest Union Budget 2022-23.

18. (a) Examine the various objectives of fiscal policy.  
Or  
(b) Analyse the role of fiscal policy in a Developing Economy.

19. (a) Explain the sources of revenue for Local Government.

Or

- (b) Analyse the various problems of Local Bodies.

20. (a) Illustrate the Functions of Finance Commission.

Or

- (b) Analyse the major recommendations of the recent Finance commission.

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B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023

Sixth Semester

Economics — Core

MACRO ECONOMICS — II

(For those who joined in July 2017–2019)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. According to Karl Marx variable capital is
  - (a) Wage for labour
  - (b) Rent for land
  - (c) Capital for machines
  - (d) None

2. In Ricardian theory of distribution MP curve
  - (a) lies above AP curve
  - (b) lies below AP curve
  - (c) coincide with AP curve
  - (d) vertical to AP curve
3. Financial investment means
  - (a) real investment.
  - (b) purchase of machines
  - (c) transfer of existing assets
  - (d) none of these
4. Autonomous investment is independent of
  - (a) income                      (b) growth of population
  - (c) research                      (d) weather changes
5. According to Keynes one of the important determinant of investment is
  - (a) MEC                              (b) MPC
  - (c) APC                              (d) Income

25.05.23 F/N

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

6. According to Keynes unemployment is due to
  - (a) deficiency of effective demand
  - (b) deficiency of capital resources
  - (c) deficiency of supply
  - (d) lack of technology
7. Marxism is the enemy of
  - (a) capitalism      (b) communism
  - (c) socialism      (d) none
8. Who is the author of the book 'Das capital'?
  - (a) Keynes      (b) Karl Marx
  - (c) Ricardo      (d) Kaldor
9. Tools of macro economic policy are
  - (a) Monetary policy (b) Fiscal policy
  - (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
10. Which of the following is a qualitative instrument of the central bank?
  - (a) cash reserve ratio
  - (b) bank rate
  - (c) open market operation
  - (d) moral solution

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11. (a) Write the criticisms levelled against Ricardian theory of distribution.  
Or  
(b) What are the differences between Ricardian theory of distribution and Karl Marx theory of income distribution?
12. (a) Explain the relationship between MEC and MEI.  
Or  
(b) Explain the MEC schedule.
13. (a) Write a note on 'liquidity trap'.  
Or  
(b) What is multiplier? What are its assumptions?
14. (a) What is the opinion of Karl Marx about capitalism?

Or  
Page 4 Code No. : 30185 E  
[P.T.O.]

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B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023

Sixth Semester

Economics — Core

PUBLIC FINANCE — II

(For those who joined in July 2017–2019)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Externalities are also called as \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) Spillover effects
  - (b) Neighbourhood effects
  - (c) Third party effects
  - (d) All of the above
  
6. Fiscal policy in India is formulated by
  - (a) Reserve bank of India
  - (b) Planning commission
  - (c) Finance Ministry
  - (d) SEBI
7. Entertainment tax was first introduced in \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) Punjab (b) Delhi
  - (c) Rajasthan (d) West Bengal
8. The major sources of revenue of municipal corporation are
  - (a) Tax on property
  - (b) Theatre and show tax
  - (c) Taxes on vehicles and animals
  - (d) All of these
9. The chairman of the 15<sup>th</sup> finance commission was
  - (a) K.C. Pant (b) A.K. Chanda
  - (c) K. Santhnam (d) N.K. Singh
10. Who appoints the chairman of the finance commission?
  - (a) Prime Minister
  - (b) President
  - (c) Chief Minister
  - (d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

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2. The concept of merit goods was given by
  - (a) Samuelson (b) Dalton
  - (c) Musgrave (d) Prest
3. Who has the power of making changes in budget?
  - (a) Prime Minister
  - (b) President
  - (c) Finance Minister
  - (d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
4. The budget is presented on the last working day of \_\_\_\_\_ month.
  - (a) January (b) February
  - (c) March (d) April
5. Which of the following is a part of fiscal policy of the government?
  - (a) Sale of securities
  - (b) Government spending and taxation
  - (c) Credit rationing
  - (d) Bank rate policy

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PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) What are externalities?  
Or  
(b) Indicate the reasons for market failure.
12. (a) What is zero - based budgeting?  
Or  
(b) Analyze the classifications of budget.
13. (a) How can fiscal policy promote economic growth?  
Or  
(b) Discuss the objectives of fiscal policy in underdeveloped countries.
14. (a) Analyze the sources of revenue of local bodies in India.  
Or  
(b) Explain the structure of local bodies in India.

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[P.T.O.]

15. (a) Discuss the main functions of recent finance commission.

Or

- (b) What are the functions of finance commission?

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) What are the characteristics of public goods?

Or

- (b) Explain the negative and positive externalities with suitable example.

17. (a) Narrate the budget procedure.

Or

- (b) Highlight current year's budget.

18. (a) Explain the role of fiscal policy in a developing economy.

Or

- (b) Explain the role of fiscal policy in reducing inequality of income.

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19. (a) State the difference between state finance and local finance.

Or

- (b) Suggest measures to solve the problem of local finance.

20. (a) Discuss the main recommendations of recent finance commission.

Or

- (b) What are the powers of finance commission?
- 

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Reg. No. : 16 Quest

Code No. : 30188 B Sub. Code : SMEC 64

B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023

Sixth Semester

Economics — Core

INDIAN ECONOMY — II

(For those who joined in July 2017–2019)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. மனிதவள மேம்பாட்டின் உறுப்பு

(அ) உடல் நலம்

(ஆ) கல்வி

(இ) பொருளாதார நிலை

(ஈ) இவை அனைத்தும்

The component of human resource development

- (a) health
- (b) education
- (c) economic conditions
- (d) all of these

2. 2019ஆம் ஆண்டில் இந்தியாவில் மனிதவள மேம்பாட்டு குறியீட்டின் அளவு

- (அ) 0.619 (ஆ) 0.791
- (இ) 0.852 (ஈ) 0.645

In 2019 the human development index for India is

- (a) 0.619 (b) 0.791
- (c) 0.852 (d) 0.645

3. கீழ்க்காண்பவற்றுள் எது இந்தியாவில் மூலதன திரட்சி குறைவாக இருப்பதற்கு காரணமாகும்?

- (அ) மக்களின் மனப்பான்மை
- (ஆ) மக்கள் தொகை பெருக்கம்
- (இ) வறுமையின் நச்சுச் சூழல்
- (ஈ) அனைத்தும்

Which one of the following is the reason for low capital formation in India?

- (a) Attitude of the people
- (b) Population of explosion
- (c) Vicious circle of poverty
- (d) All

4. வட்டி வீதத்திற்கும் சேமிப்பிற்கும் இடையேயான தொடர்பு

- (அ) நேரிடையானது
- (ஆ) எதிர்மறையானது
- (இ) தொடர்பே இல்லை
- (ஈ) நேரிடையாகவோ அல்லது எதிர்மறையாகவோ இருக்கும்

The relationship between rate of interest and savings in

- (a) positive (b) negative
- (c) no relationship (d) positive or negative

5. எந்த துறை தேசிய வருவாய்க்கு அதிக பங்களிப்பை செய்கிறது?

- (அ) வேளாண்மை (ஆ) தொழில்
- (இ) சேவை (ஈ) வெளித்துறை

Which sector contributes the maximum to the national income?

- (a) agriculture (b) industry  
(c) service (d) external sector

6. எது மூன்றாம் நிலைத் துறை என அழைக்கப்படுகிறது?

- (அ) தொழில்துறை (ஆ) வேளாண்மைத்துறை  
(இ) வாணிபத்துறை (ஈ) சேவைத்துறை

Which sector is called as tertiary sector?

- (a) industrial sector (b) agricultural sector  
(c) trade sector (d) service sector

7. தற்போது ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட வாணிபப்பொருளின் சில்லறைத்துறையில் எவ்வளவு சதவீத அந்நிய நேரடி முதலீடு அனுமதிக்கப்படுகிறது?

- (அ) 51 சதவீதம் (ஆ) 74 சதவீதம்  
(இ) 49 சதவீதம் (ஈ) 50 சதவீதம்

At present how much percent of foreign direct investment is allowed in a single brand retail sectors?

- (a) 51 percent (b) 74 percent  
(c) 49 percent (d) 50 percent

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8. அந்நிய நேரடி முதலீட்டின் விரிவாக்கம் \_\_\_\_\_ ஊக்குவிக்கிறது.

- (அ) பண சுழற்சியை  
(ஆ) தேவையை  
(இ) வேலை வாய்ப்பினை  
(ஈ) வேலையின்மையை

More expansion of foreign direct investment can boost \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) money circulation  
(b) demand  
(c) employment  
(d) unemployment

9. கருப்புப் பணம் \_\_\_\_\_ பணம் என்றும் அழைக்கப்படுகிறது.

- (அ) சட்டத்திற்கு புறம்பான  
(ஆ) கணக்கிடப்படாத  
(இ) அறிவிக்கப்படாத  
(ஈ) மேற்கூறிய அனைத்தும்

Black money is also called as \_\_\_\_\_ money.

- (a) illegal (b) uncounted  
(c) unreported (d) all the above

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10. அண்மையில் எப்பொழுது பணமதிப்பிழப்பு இந்தியாவில் நடைபெற்றது?  
 (அ) 2014 (ஆ) 2020  
 (இ) 2011 (ஈ) 2016
- The latest demonetization event in India took place in  
 (a) 2014 (b) 2020  
 (c) 2011 (d) 2016

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (அ) மனிதவள மேம்பாட்டின் முக்கியத்துவத்தினை குறிப்பிடு.  
 Mention the importance of human resource development.  
 Or  
 (ஆ) மனிதவளத்தை மேம்படுத்தும் வழிமுறைகள் யாவை?  
 What are the ways in which human resource can be developed?

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12. (அ) மூலதன ஆக்கத்தின் முக்கியத்துவத்தை வெளிக்கொணர்.  
 Bring out the significance of capital formation.

Or

- (ஆ) மூலதன ஆக்கத்தின் வெளிநாட்டு ஆதாரங்கள் யாவை?  
 What are the external sources of capital?

13. (அ) தகவல் தொழில்நுட்பத்தின் எதிர்கால வாய்ப்பை கூறுக.  
 State the future prospects of IT industries.

Or

- (ஆ) தகவல்தொழில்நுட்பத்தில் உள்ள முக்கிய பிரச்சினைகளைப் பட்டியலிடுக.  
 List out the important issues of information technology.

14. (அ) உலகமயமாக்கல் என்றால் என்ன? அதன் இயல்புகளை எழுது.  
 What is globalisation? Write its features.

Or

- (ஆ) அந்நிய நேரடி முதலீட்டின் ஆதாரங்கள் யாவை?  
 What are the sources of foreign direct investment?

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15. (அ) ஊழலின் தீய விளைவுகளைக் கூறு.  
State the evil effects of corruption.

Or

(ஆ) கருப்பு பணம் குறித்து குறிப்பு வரைக.  
Write a note on black money.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (அ) இந்தியாவில் மனிதவள மேம்பாடு பற்றி விவரி.  
Describe about human resource development  
in India.

Or

(ஆ) மனிதவள மூலதன திரட்சியில் உள்ள சிக்கல்களை  
பகுத்தாய்க்.

Analyse the problems of human capital  
formation.

17. (அ) இந்தியாவில் மூலதன ஆக்கத்திறன் குறைவாக  
இருப்பதற்கான காரணங்களை விளக்குக.  
Explain the reasons for low capital formation  
in India.

Or

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(ஆ) மூலதன ஆக்கத்தின் உள்நாட்டு ஆதாரங்களை  
விவரி.

Describe the internal sources of capital  
formation.

18. (அ) பின்தங்கிய பொருளாதாரத்தில் தகவல்  
தொழில்நுட்பத்தின் பங்கினை விளக்குக.

Explain the role of information technology in  
under developed economy.

Or

(ஆ) இந்தியாவில் உள்ள சேவைத்துறையின்  
செயல்பாடுகளை மதிப்பீடு செய்க.

Evaluate the performance of service sector in  
India.

19. (அ) உலகமயமாக்கலுக்கு ஆதரவான வாதங்களை  
விவாதி.

Discuss the arguments in favour of  
globalisation.

Or

(ஆ) உலகமயமாதலின் விளைவுகளை ஆய்க்.

Examine the effects of globalisation.

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20. (அ) இந்திய பொருளாதாரத்தில் பணமதிப்பிழப்பின் தாக்கத்தினை விவரி.

Describe the impacts of demonetization on Indian economy.

Or

(ஆ) இந்திய அரசு 'சைபர்' குற்றத்தினை தடுக்க எடுத்துள்ள நடவடிக்கைகளை விளக்கு.

Explain the measures undertaken by the government of India to prevent cyber crime.

(6 pages)

Reg. No. : .....

Code No. : 30087

Sub. Code : SMEN 41/  
AMEN 41

B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023.

Fourth Semester

English – Core

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE – II

(For those who joined in July 2017-2020)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Ramsay produced \_\_\_\_\_, a real pastoral poem.  
(a) writer (b) the gentle shepherd  
(c) ancient mariner (d) Christopher smart.
2. In \_\_\_\_\_ Johnson gives up mannerism.  
(a) the lives of poets (b) the rambler  
(c) rasselas (d) humour

7. The manuscript of Hardy's first novel never published, went to \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Wilde (b) George Meredith  
(c) Lord Tennyson (d) Walter Pater
8. \_\_\_\_\_ succeeded Richard Jefferies as a popular writer of nature books.  
(a) Joseph Conrad  
(b) W.H. Hudson  
(c) Lytton Strachey  
(d) Lord Tennyson
9. Yeats's finest poem is \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) A sleep of prisoners  
(b) The boy with a cart  
(c) Sailing to Byzantium  
(d) Byzantium
10. Aldous Huxley's \_\_\_\_\_ is sketchy and his plots are slight  
(a) Characterisation (b) Unity  
(c) Construction (d) Nature

3. Wordsworth was one of the protagonists of the \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Romantic movement  
(b) The pre-raphaelite movement  
(c) Neo-classicism  
(d) Aesthetics
4. Shelley's earliest poetical work is \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) queen mab  
(b) the cenci  
(c) prometheous unbound  
(d) the witch of atlas
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the soul of the novels of Dickens.  
(a) Irony (b) Satire  
(c) Humour (d) Heart
6. True art can be produced only by a \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Poet  
(b) Nation  
(c) Dramatics  
(d) Morals

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Trace the evolution of the English novel.  
Or  
(b) Discuss Laurence Sterne as a novelist.
12. (a) Explain the features of Coleridge's poetry.  
Or  
(b) Give an account of the life and works of Lord Byron.
13. (a) Write brief notes on the minor poets of the Victorian period.  
Or  
(b) Write the contribution of Thomas Carlyle.
14. (a) Write a note on the important poets of transition.  
Or  
(b) Assess the contribution of the novelists of transition.

15. (a) Write a note on the minor poets of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Or

- (b) Discuss Ibsen as a dramatist.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b)  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Describe the life and works of Dr. Johnson.

Or

- (b) Explain the general characteristics of the poetry of transition.

17. (a) Consider John Keats as a writer of odes.

Or

- (b) Write an essay on the features of Coleridge's poetry.

18. (a) Write an essay on the minor novelists of the Victorian period.

Or

- (b) Assess the contribution of minor-prose writers of the Victorian period.

19. (a) Give an account of the life and works of Thomas Hardy.

Or

- (b) Discuss the contribution of the poets of transition.

20. (a) Explain the contribution of G.M. Hopkins to English poetry.

Or

- (b) Write on the nature of the 20<sup>th</sup> century prose drama.
-



Code No. : 5410

Sub. Code : WESE 12

M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
NOVEMBER 2023.

First Semester

Economics

Elective – RURAL ECONOMICS

(For those who joined in July 2023 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (15 × 1 = 15 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Rural economics include
  - (a) Agriculture
  - (b) Industries
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None
2. Rural development is the process of improving
  - (a) quality of life
  - (b) economic well-being
  - (c) both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None of the above
8. India's rank in population is
  - (a) Third
  - (b) Second
  - (c) First
  - (d) Fifth
9. The percentage of population in the age groups 15 years to 59 years is
  - (a) 26.5%
  - (b) 65.6%
  - (c) 8%
  - (d) 17.7%
10. Poverty is a \_\_\_\_\_ problem.
  - (a) Individual
  - (b) Social
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None
11. The percentage of people living below the poverty line in rural India is
  - (a) 17.7%
  - (b) 25.7%
  - (c) 14.7%
  - (d) 24.7%
12. If the unemployment status of a person is measured on the basis of each day, the measurement is
  - (a) Daily status approach
  - (b) Daily demand approach
  - (c) Daily income approach
  - (d) None of the above

3. Village serves as the \_\_\_\_\_ institution for the community.
  - (a) Primary
  - (b) Secondary
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None
4. The supply of land is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) increasing
  - (b) fixed
  - (c) decreasing
  - (d) none
5. The main purpose of natural resources management is
  - (a) Balancing ecology
  - (b) Survival of living organisms
  - (c) Maintaining the resources
  - (d) All the above
6. The term moral hazard was firstly used in economics by
  - (a) Samuelson
  - (b) Krugman
  - (c) Hicks
  - (d) None
7. Demography means
  - (a) Study of Agriculture
  - (b) Study of Population
  - (c) Study of industries
  - (d) All the above

13. Expand PURA
  - (a) Provision of Urban Ammenities in Rural Areas
  - (b) Provision of Urban Assets in Rural Areas
  - (c) Provision of Urban Area benefits in Rural Areas
  - (d) None of the above
14. The scheme MGNREGA was passed on
  - (a) 23.08.2005
  - (b) February 2006
  - (c) 02.08.2005
  - (d) None
15. An example for Government organisations in rural development.
  - (a) NABARD
  - (b) WTO
  - (c) IBRD
  - (d) RBI

PART B — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL the questions by choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Explain the nature of Rural economics.

Or

- (b) Write a note on scope of rural development.

17. (a) State and explain the nature of rural resources.

Or

(b) Explain Gandhian Approach of rural development.

18. (a) What are the challenges of rural population?

Or

(b) Explain the concept of work participation rate.

19. (a) What are the consequences of rural poverty?

Or

(b) Write a note on community development programmes.

20. (a) Explain the concept PURA.

Or

(b) Narrate the functions of NGO's in rural development.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL the questions by choosing either (a) or (b).

21. (a) Explain the characteristics of rural economy.

Or

(b) What are the factors which affect rural growth?

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22. (a) Discuss the concept rural resources management and development.

Or

(b) Explain W.W. Rostow's theory of development.

23. (a) Write the various problems caused by population increase in areas.

Or

(b) Explain occupational structure of rural India.

24. (a) What are the causes of poverty in rural India?

Or

(b) Explain the consequences of unemployment in rural India.

25. (a) Discuss the importance of MGNREGA.

Or

(b) Explain the role of Co-operative Institutions in rural development.

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M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
NOVEMBER 2023.

First Semester

Economics – Core

ADVANCED MICRO ECONOMICS

(For those who joined in July 2023 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (15 × 1 = 15 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1. The concept of 'ordinal utility measurement' was introduced by
  - (a) Marshall
  - (b) Keynes
  - (c) Hicks
  - (d) None

- 2. Indifference curve approach is related with
  - (a) Cardinal approach (b) Ordinal approach
  - (c) Utility approach (d) All the above
- 3. The concept consumer surplus was introduced by
  - (a) Adam Smith (b) Marshall
  - (c) Dubit (d) None
- 4. The theory of asymmetric information was connected with
  - (a) George Akerlof (b) Michael Spence
  - (c) Joseph Stiglitz (d) All the above
- 5. N-M index is based on \_\_\_\_\_ values of utilities
  - (a) Expected (b) Derived
  - (c) Assumed (d) All the above
- 6. Market for lemons is related with
  - (a) New cars (b) Used cars
  - (c) Agriculture (d) None
- 7. In the long run a perfectly competitive firm gets.
  - (a) Loss (b) Super normal profit
  - (c) Normal profit (d) None of the above

- 8. Price discrimination means
  - (a) Different price for different products
  - (b) Different price for different consumers
  - (c) Different price for different markets
  - (d) None of the above
- 9. Excess capacity arises in
  - (a) Perfect competition
  - (b) Monopoly
  - (c) Monopolistic competition
  - (d) Duoprly
- 10. In full cost pricing, price equals
  - (a) Unit cost (b) Average cost
  - (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None
- 11. Limit pricing theory was explained by
  - (a) Bain (b) Sylos
  - (c) Labini (d) None
- 12. An administered price is fixed by
  - (a) Producer (b) Seller
  - (c) Government (d) None

- 13. The product exhaustion theorem was given by
  - (a) Marshall (b) Euler
  - (c) J.R.Hicks (d) None
- 14. Under modern theory of distribution, factor price is determined by
  - (a) Demand (b) Supply
  - (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None
- 15. The founder of trade union in India
  - (a) Lokhande (b) Karl Marx
  - (c) Lenin (d) None

PART B — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

- 16. (a) Define and explain the concepts cardinal utility and ordinal utility.
 

Or

 (b) What is substitution effect?
- 17. (a) Explain the concept market for lemons.
 

Or

 (b) Define: Signalling and Screening.

18. (a) Which one is called as an Optimum firm? Explain.

Or

(b) What is excess capacity?

19. (a) Define and explain the concept lit pricing.

Or

(b) What is purchasing power parity price? Explain.

20. (a) State and explain the concept marginal productivity.

Or

(b) What is collective Bargaining?

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

21. (a) Explain the concept of consumer's equilibrium with the help of Indifference curve approach.

Or

(b) Critically analyse Hicksian consumer's surplus theory.

22. (a) What is informational asymmetry? Explain it with suitable examples.

Or

(b) How the principal Agent problem has been solved?

23. (a) How the price and output are determined under a perfectly competitive market in the long run?

Or

(b) Explain Chamberlin's model of price and output determination under oligopoly.

24. (a) Critically explain Bains theory.

Or

(b) How linear programming applications are used in decision making?

25. (a) Analyse marginal productivity theory of distribution.

Or

(b) How factor price is determined in an imperfect factor market?

(7 pages)

Reg. No. : .....

Code No. : 5407

Sub. Code : WESM 12

M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
NOVEMBER 2023.

First Semester

Economics – Core

INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY

(For those who joined in July 2023 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (15 × 1 = 15 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer:

1. Which of the following determinants of growth is a non-economic factor?
- (a) Capital  
(b) Natural Resources  
(c) Favorable legislation  
(d) None of these

2. Who is the current CEO of the NITI Aayog?

- (a) Rajeev Kumar  
(b) Arvind Subramanyam  
(c) Amitabh Kant  
(d) Narendra Modi

3. In which five-year plan period was the slogan "Garibi Hatao" given?

- (a) Fifth five-year plan  
(b) Third five-year plan  
(c) Fourth five-year plan  
(d) Sixth five-year plan

4. The green revolution was successful in Punjab, Haryana \_\_\_\_\_ and parts of Rajasthan.

- (a) Western Uttar Pradesh  
(b) Eastern Uttar Pradesh  
(c) Madhya Pradesh  
(d) Gujarat

5. When did the word food security came into exist?

- (a) 1970 (b) 1972  
(c) 1974 (d) 1976

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6. Which one of the following is not a feature of privatization?

- (a) Implementing the policy of disinvestment of public sector units  
(b) Contraction of the public sector  
(c) Reduction of the taxes  
(d) Both (a) and (b) are correct

7. GST was implemented in India from

- (a) 1<sup>st</sup> January 2017  
(b) 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017  
(c) 1<sup>st</sup> March 2017  
(d) 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017

8. The number of structures in India's GST model is?

- (a) 6 (b) 4  
(c) 3 (d) 5

9. High inflation levels in the economy leads to \_\_\_\_\_ in the supply of money.

- (a) Increase (b) Decrease  
(c) No change (d) None of the above

10. Which of the following is a characteristic of people below the poverty line?

- (a) Debt trap (b) Gender inequality  
(c) Poor health (d) All of these

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11. In which year was the National Food for work programme launched in India?

- (a) 2005 (b) 2004  
(c) 2002 (d) 2001

12. The per-day calorie estimate of poverty for rural economies is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Less than 2400 (b) Less than 2200  
(c) Less than 2100 (d) Less than 2000

13. Which of the following is a major form of livelihood for Indians as it accounts for greater than 50 per cent of the total workforce?

- (a) Regular salaried employment  
(b) Casual wage labour  
(c) Self-employment  
(d) None of these

14. Which of the following workers is a regular salaried employee?

- (a) A vegetable vendor  
(b) A cashier in a bank  
(c) Both (a) and (b) are correct  
(d) Both (a) and (b) are incorrect

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[P.T.O.]



15. Which of the following is not a feature of organized sector?

- (a) Job security
- (b) Social security benefits
- (c) Irregular payment
- (d) Fixed working hour

PART B — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Define the terms growth and development.

Or

(b) Explain the role in planning commission.

17. (a) Write any five performances of agricultural sector in Indian economy.

Or

(b) What is privatization? Explain.

18. (a) Define GST and state any three benefits of GST.

Or

(b) Discuss the nature financial sector in post-liberalization period.

Page 5

Code No. : 5407

19. (a) Define and explain the concept of poverty.

Or

(b) State the different between pre and post liberalization period economic conditions of India.

20. (a) Define the concept gender gap and explain its nature of gender gap in India.

Or

(b) What are the factors affecting female labour force?

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

21. (a) Explain the structural change in Indian economy at independence.

Or

(b) Briefly explain the concept planning commission of India and NITI Aayog.

22. (a) Define agriculture price. Explain the problems faced in marketing agricultural products.

Or

(b) Define inflation and describe the factors underlying food inflation.

Page 6

Code No. : 5407

23. (a) What is GST? and what are the advantages and disadvantages of GST.

Or

(b) Discuss the evolution of financial sector in post-liberalization period.

24. (a) Distinguish poverty from inequality.

Or

(b) Explain the nature of inequality in India during pre and post liberalization period.

25. (a) State the concept of labour and its qualities in informal sector.

Or

(b) Discuss "Jobless Growth".

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Code No. : 5407



Code No. : 5408

Sub. Code : WESM 13

M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
NOVEMBER 2023.

First Semester

Economics — Core

## STATISTICS FOR ECONOMISTS

(For those who joined in July 2023 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

## PART A — (15 × 1 = 15 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

- What is the probability of getting more than 2 when a die is tossed?  
(a) 1/3 (b) 1/2  
(c) 2/3 (d) 1/6
- ${}^5C_2$  is equal to  
(a) 10 (b) 20  
(c) 30 (d) 3

- The Chi-square test should not be used when  $N$  is  
(a) finite (b) infinite  
(c) more than 30 (d) less than 50
- The number of degrees of freedom in a  $2 \times 2$  contingency table is  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 4 (d) 0
- For testing whether  $r$  differs significantly from zero, \_\_\_\_\_ is preferable.  
(a)  $\chi^2$  test (b)  $t$  test  
(c)  $F$  test (d) All the above
- The sum of squares between samples is denoted by  
(a) SSC (b) SSE  
(c) SST (d) SSR
- What will be the value of  $F$  for the following data :

Source of Variations	SS	df
Between Groups	45	3
Within Groups	32	16
Total	77	19

- (a) 7.2 (b) 7.3  
(c) 7.4 (d) 7.5
- \_\_\_\_\_ test can be used even when there are samples of unequal sizes.  
(a) Sign (b)  $Z$   
(c)  $F$  (d) All the above

- \_\_\_\_\_ Distribution is a Continuous Probability Distribution.  
(a) Binomial  
(b) Poisson  
(c) Normal  
(d) Binomial and Poisson
- If the population under investigation is \_\_\_\_\_, Sampling is the only possible method.  
(a) Finite (b) Infinite  
(c) Large (d) Small
- Which of the following samples is not a probability sample design?  
(a) Lottery Method  
(b) Stratified Sampling  
(c) Convenience Sampling  
(d) Cluster Sampling
- Standard Error provides an idea about the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) unreliability of sample  
(b) degree of correlation  
(c) standard deviation  
(d) frequency distribution

Page 2

Code No. : 5408

- The probability distribution used at the beginning of the decision analysis is referred at as the \_\_\_\_\_ distribution.  
(a) Old (b) Prior  
(c) Posterior (d) Binomial
- Business Manager constantly use statistical data and statistical techniques to assist them in  
(a) decision making (b) evaluation  
(c) estimation (d) forecasting
- EVPI =  
(a) EMV – EPPI (b) EPPI – EMV  
(c) EOL – EMV (d) EOL – EPPI

## PART B — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

- (a) Explain the properties of Binomial Distribution.  
Or  
(b) Find the Probability of drawing a Queen, a King and a Jack in that order from a pack of cards in three consecutive draws, the cards drawn not being replaced.
- (a) Analyse the merits and demerits of sampling technique.  
Or  
(b) Explain the concept of Level of Significance.

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[P.T.O.]



18. (a) Describe the Chi-Square test of significance and state the various uses to which it can be put.

Or

- (b) An educator claims that the average IQ of American College students is at most 110, and that in a study made to test this claim 150 American college students, selected at random, had an average IQ of 111.2 with a standard deviation of 7.2. Use a level of significance of 0.01 to test the claim of the educator.

19. (a) Define  $F$  test. What are the assumptions on which it is based?

Or

- (b) Two samples are drawn from two normal population. From the following data, test whether the two samples have the same variance at 5% level.

Sample 1: 60 65 71 74 76 82 85 87

Sample 2: 61 66 67 85 78 63 85 86 88 91

(for  $v_1 = 9$  and  $v_2 = 7$ ,  $F_{0.05} = 3.68$ )

20. (a) Payoffs of three Acts X, Y, Z and the states of nature of L, M, N are given below :

Acts \ States of Nature	X	Y	Z
L	-20	-50	200
M	200	-100	-50
N	400	600	300

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- (b) 1000 students at college level are graded according to their I.Q. and their economic conditions. Use Chi-square test to find out whether there is any association between economic conditions and the level of I.Q. (For  $v = 2$ ,  $\chi_{0.05}^2 = 5.99$ )

Economic Condition	I.Q.			Total
	High	Medium	Low	
Rich	160	300	140	600
Poor	140	100	160	400
Total	300	400	300	1000

24. (a) Explain the technique of analysis of variance with a suitable example.

Or

- (b) Perform a two-way ANOVA on the data given below :

Plots of Land	Treatment			
	A	B	C	D
I	38	40	41	39
II	45	42	49	36
III	40	38	42	42

(Use Coding method subtracting 40 from the given numbers). For (3, 6) d.f.  $F_{0.05} = 4.76$  and for (2, 6) d.f.  $F_{0.05} = 5.14$ .

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The probabilities of the states of nature are 0.3, 0.4 and 0.3 respectively. Calculate the Expected Monetary Values for the above data and select the best act.

Or

- (b) Discuss the advantages of Decision Tree Approach.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

21. (a) Explain the Addition and Multiplication Theorems of Probability.

Or

- (b) The following mistakes per page were observed in a Book :

No. of mistakes per page :	0	1	2	3	4
No. of times the mistake occurred :	211	90	19	5	0

Fit a Poisson distribution to the given data.

22. (a) Describe the methods of random sampling.

Or

- (b) Explain the procedure of hypothesis testing.

23. (a) An I.Q. test was administered to 5 persons before and after they were trained. The results are given below :

Candidates	I	II	III	IV	V
I.Q. before Training	110	120	123	132	125
I.Q. after Training	120	118	125	136	121

Test whether there is any change in I.Q. after the training programme. (For  $v = 4$ ,  $t_{0.01} = 4.6$ )

Or

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25. (a) Given is the following pay-off matrix :

State of Nature	Probability	Decision		
		Do not Expand	Expand 200 units	Expand 400 units
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High Demand	0.4	2,500	3,500	5,000
Medium Demand	0.4	2,500	3,500	2,500
Low Demand	0.2	2,500	1,500	1,000

What should be the decision if we use (i) EMV Criterion, (ii) The Minimax Criterion, and (iii) The Maximax Criterion?

Or

- (b) The marketing department of a food product company worked out the payoffs in terms of yearly net profits for the strategies  $S_1$ ,  $S_2$  and  $S_3$  for the events  $N_1$ ,  $N_2$  and  $N_3$ . This is represented in the following table :

State of Nature Strategies	Payoffs (in Rs.)		
	$N_1$	$N_2$	$N_3$
$S_1$	7,00,000	3,00,000	1,50,000
$S_2$	5,00,000	4,50,000	0
$S_3$	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000

Which strategy should the executive concerned choose on the basis of (i) Maximin Criterion (ii) Maximax Criterion, and (iii) Minimax Regret Criterion.

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(6 pages)

Reg. No. : .....

Code No. : 7279

Sub. Code : ZESE 21

M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023.

Second Semester

Economics – Elective

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(For those who joined in July 2021 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. \_\_\_\_\_ determine the success of corporate strategy.  
(a) HRM Climate (b) HR Professional  
(c) HR Audit (d) HR Planning
2. Strategic thinking is a \_\_\_\_\_ process.  
(a) Short-term (b) Long-term  
(c) Continuous (d) None of the above
7. The programs designed to provide counseling to those employees having emotional (or) personal problems are classified as  
(a) Safety promotion  
(b) Employee assistance program  
(c) Wellness promotion  
(d) Health promotion
8. Employee counselling is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) One-way process (b) Two-way process  
(c) Group process (d) None of the above
9. Benchmarking is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Quality Management Technology  
(b) Marketing strategy  
(c) Production technology  
(d) None of the above
10. The process of sending and preparing global employees for any of the foreign assignments is classified as  
(a) Distant assignments  
(b) Expatriation  
(c) Repatriation  
(d) Foreign advancement

Page 3

Code No. : 7279

3. T-groups also called  
(a) Sensitivity training  
(b) Laboratory training  
(c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) None of the above
4. Brainstorming is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Group creativity technique  
(b) Individual creativity technique  
(c) Selected possible ideas  
(d) All of the above
5. Hindrance in socialisation is caused by  
(a) Religion (b) Equality  
(c) Politics (d) Prejudices
6. Which one of the following is a position from which someone is unlikely to move to a higher level of work responsibility?  
(a) Career goals  
(b) Career path  
(c) Career progression  
(d) Career plateau

Page 2

Code No. : 7279

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Distinguish between HRD and HRM.  
Or  
(b) Is HRD a profession? Explain.
12. (a) Explain the activities involved in designing an HRD program.  
Or  
(b) Narrate the transactional analysis.
13. (a) Explain the team-based career development.  
Or  
(b) Write the fundamental concepts of socialisation.
14. (a) Explain the levels of wellness program.  
Or  
(b) Explain the employee counseling program.
15. (a) Explain the work force reduction, realignment and retention.  
Or  
(b) Explain the approaches of downsizing.

Page 4

Code No. : 7279

[P.T.O.]

**PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)**

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Discuss the competencies of HRD professionals.

Or

- (b) Briefly explain the challenges of HRD.

17. (a) Describe the process of HRD.

Or

- (b) Enumerate the factors to consider before purchasing an HRD program.

18. (a) Explain the purposes of HRD evaluation.

Or

- (b) Explain the realistic job review.

19. (a) Elucidate the issues in employee counseling.

Or

- (b) Discuss the organizational strategies based on human resource.

20. (a) Discuss the impact of globalisation on HRD.

Or

- (b) Briefly describe the expatriate and repatriate support and development.
-

(6 pages)

Reg. No. : .....

Code No. : 7280

Sub. Code : ZESE 22

M.A.(CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023.

Second Semester

Economics – Elective

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(For those who joined in July 2021 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Rural development aims at
  - (a) Increasing commercial centres
  - (b) Reducing poverty
  - (c) Developing airports
  - (d) 5G connectivity
  
6. Grameen Bank associate to which of the following concept
  - (a) Poverty
  - (b) NGO
  - (c) Self-help group
  - (d) Unemployment
7. Chronologically arrange the following social development programme in India
  - i. TRYSEM
  - ii. IRDP
  - iii. SGSY
  - iv. NREGA
  - (a) (ii), (i), (iii) and (iv)
  - (b) (i), (iii), (ii) and (iv)
  - (c) (iv), (iii), (i) and (ii)
  - (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
8. India's largest social development programme is
  - (a) IRDP
  - (b) PMGSY
  - (c) MPLAD
  - (d) MGNREGA
9. Which of the following programme resolve to provide tap water supply to every rural household by 2024?
  - (a) Jal Jeevan Mission is related to
  - (b) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
  - (c) Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana
  - (d) Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana

2. Rural development is a process integrated with
  - (a) Economic and social objectives
  - (b) Economic and welfare objectives
  - (c) Economic and cultural objectives
  - (d) Social and cultural objectives
3. Chose the correct for the characteristic of people below the poverty line
  - (i) Debt trap
  - (ii) Gender inequality
  - (iii) Poor health
  - (iv) High longevity
  - (a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
  - (b) (i), (ii) and (iii)
  - (c) (i) and (ii)
  - (d) (i)
4. In India employment and unemployment and poverty survey done by
  - (a) CSO
  - (b) RBI
  - (c) NSSO
  - (d) IAS
5. Three – tire Panchayati raj was recommended by
  - (a) Tendulkar committee
  - (b) Dr. Raja Chelliah Committee
  - (c) Ashok Mehta Committee
  - (d) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee

10. Main energy sources in rural India
  - (a) Wood and animal dung
  - (b) LPG Gas
  - (c) Biogas
  - (d) None of the above

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) How to ensure the Rural Development? Briefly explain.  
Or  
(b) Is rural development a process? If so discuss in short.
12. (a) How has inequality Caused poverty?  
Or  
(b) Report the needs of Cottage industries for rural development.
13. (a) Write a note on Panchayat Raj system in India.  
Or  
(b) Point out the role of NGO in rural development.

14. (a) Sketch organisational structure of the DRDAs.

Or

(b) What are the roles and responsibilities of MP in MPLADs Scheme?

15. (a) Bring out the challenges in the supply of drinking water in rural areas.

Or

(b) Outline the Rural Sanitation Strategy.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Describe the various approaches to rural development Planning.

Or

(b) Trace out the problems of rural development in different sectors and suggest the suitable.

17. (a) Give a detail account of the causes for regional disparities? How can you solve regional disparity.

Or

(b) Investigate the land reform measures to rural development.

18. (a) How has self-help group support brought from a revolution change in the rural sector? – Discuss.

Or

(b) Assess the social welfare organisations' functions rural development

19. (a) Critically analyse the MGNREGA for rural development.

Or

(b) Write an essay about achievement and failures about IRDP Programme.

20. (a) Describe in detail how to ensure access to affordable, high-quality healthcare for people living in rural areas.

Or

(b) Evaluate the Deen Dayal Upadhaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY).

M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
NOVEMBER 2023

Third Semester

Economics – Elective

COMPUTER APPLICATION IN ECONOMICS

(For those who joined in July 2021–2022 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Microsoft word was first released in  
(a) 1983 (b) 1985  
(c) 1988 (d) 1990
2. The formatting options are available under \_\_\_\_\_ menu.  
(a) Modify (b) Format  
(c) Edit (d) File

3. Which type of data can be stored in the database?

- (a) Image oriented data
- (b) Text, Files containing data
- (c) Data in the form of Audio Video
- (d) All of the above

4. Which of the following is not a valid function in MS Excel?

- (a) SUM ( ) (b) COUNT ( )
- (c) SUBTRACT ( ) (d) COUNTA ( )

5. The graph of time series is called :

- (a) Historigram (b) Histogram
- (c) Straight line (d) Ogive

6. Lorenz curve was developed by

- (a) Max P.Lorenz (b) Max O.Lorenz
- (c) Max V.Lorenz (d) Max Z.Lorenz

7. ANOVA is used to test the difference between \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Two (or) more means
- (b) One mean
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

8. Which of the following is/are types of correlation?

- (a) Positive and Negative
- (b) Simple and Partial
- (c) Linear and Nonlinear
- (d) All of the above

9. The term "K-means" was first used by James MacQueen in \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) 1961 (b) 1963
- (c) 1967 (d) 1969

10. Exponential smoothing is one of many window functions commonly applied to smooth data in \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Signal processing
- (b) Single processing
- (c) Multi processing
- (d) None of the above

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Narrate the steps to copy the document/text in the same file.

Or

(b) Write the steps to create tables using MS Word.

12. (a) Explain the functions of MS Excel work sheet.

Or

(b) State the properties of cell.

13. (a) Explain the Graph of Time series.

Or

(b) Write a brief note on "Lorenz Curve".

14. (a) Indicate the arithmetic calculations with variables.

Or

(b) Explain the uses of ANOVA.



15. (a) Write the uses of Chi-square test.

Or

(b) Explain the Auto regression.

PART C -- (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Discuss the steps to add foot-note and end note in MS Word.

Or

(b) How you can collapse (or) expand parts of a document?

17. (a) Briefly explain the different work book protection types in MS Excel.

Or

(b) Enumerate the steps to add new rows and columns to an Excel Sheet.

18. (a) Explain in detail the steps to create an ogive for a data set in MS Excel.

Or

(b) Describe the steps to make charts and graphs in MS Excel.

Page 5

Code No. : 5285

19. (a) Explain the cross tabulation. How it works?

Or

(b) Mention the uses of Multiple Regression.

20. (a) Illustrate the Hierarchical cluster.

Or

(b) Analysis the Exponential smoothing.

Page 6

Code No. : 5285



(6 pages)

Reg. No. : .....

Code No. : 7286

Sub. Code : ZESE 32

M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023.

Third Semester

Economics

Elective – DEMOGRAPHY

(For those who joined in July 2021 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. As per the census 2011, what is the population density in India?  
(a) 325 (b) 357  
(c) 380 (d) 382
2. CRS stand for  
(a) Civil Registration System  
(b) Cost Registration System  
(c) Civil Records System  
(d) Civil Report System

6. The graphical illustration of the different age groups in a population is known as  
(a) Population pyramid  
(b) Density of population  
(c) Age data  
(d) Age structure
7. TFR stand for  
(a) Total Factor Rate  
(b) Time Fertility Rate  
(c) Total Fertility Rate  
(d) Total Future Rate
8. India is poised to meet 2030 SDG targets of \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Fertility Rate (b) Child Mortality  
(c) Rural Mortality (d) Urban Mortality
9. Government of India announced the First National Population Policy in \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) 1970 (b) 1976  
(c) 1972 (d) 1979

Page 3

Code No. : 7286

3. Which one of the following is the most significant feature of the Indian population?  
(a) Declining birth rate  
(b) High literacy level  
(c) The size of its adolescent population  
(d) All of the above
4. Which of the following factors are responsible for sprase population.  
(a) Flat plains and abundant rainfall  
(b) Regged terrain and unfavourable climate  
(c) Fertile soil  
(d) Favourable climate
5. The number of people in different age groups is referred as :  
(a) Sex ration  
(b) Age composition  
(c) Adolescent population  
(d) Occupational structure

Page 2

Code No. : 7286

10. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were \_\_\_\_\_ international development goals for the year 2015  
(a) Six (b) Nine  
(c) Four (d) Eight

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Explain the scope of Demography.  
Or  
(b) State the History of Population census in India.
12. (a) Narrate the problems of population growth.  
Or  
(b) Explain the population distribution.
13. (a) Indicate the measure of Aging Population.  
Or  
(b) Mention the trends in Age structure in India.

Page 4

Code No. : 7286

[P.T.O.]

14. (a) Explain the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic.

Or

(b) Write the period measures of Fertility.

15. (a) Explain the National Population Policy, 2000.

Or

(b) Write a short note on 'World Population Plan'.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b)  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Discuss the civil registration in India.

Or

(b) Explain in detail Dual Reporting system.

17. (a) Briefly explain the causes of population growth.

Or

(b) Enumerate the factors affecting population distribution.

18. (a) Elucidate the classification of age data.

Or

(b) Describe the population pyramid.

19. (a) Mention the factors affecting fertility.

Or

(b) Illustrate the mortality rates in India.

20. (a) Describe briefly the types of population policies.

Or

(b) Critically examine the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).



(6 pages)

Reg. No. : .....

Code No. : 7286

Sub. Code : ZESE 32

M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023.

Third Semester

Economics

Elective – DEMOGRAPHY

(For those who joined in July 2021 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

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Page 3

Code No. : 7286

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Page 2

Code No. : 7286

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(a) Six (b) Nine  
(c) Four (d) Eight

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Explain the scope of Demography.  
Or  
(b) State the History of Population census in India.
12. (a) Narrate the problems of population growth.  
Or  
(b) Explain the population distribution.
13. (a) Indicate the measure of Aging Population.  
Or  
(b) Mention the trends in Age structure in India.

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[P.T.O.]

14. (a) Explain the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic.

Or

(b) Write the period measures of Fertility.

15. (a) Explain the National Population Policy, 2000.

Or

(b) Write a short note on 'World Population Plan'.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b)  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Discuss the civil registration in India.

Or

(b) Explain in detail Dual Reporting system.

17. (a) Briefly explain the causes of population growth.

Or

(b) Enumerate the factors affecting population distribution.

18. (a) Elucidate the classification of age data.

Or

(b) Describe the population pyramid.

19. (a) Mention the factors affecting fertility.

Or

(b) Illustrate the mortality rates in India.

20. (a) Describe briefly the types of population policies.

Or

(b) Critically examine the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
NOVEMBER 2023

Third Semester

Economics – Elective

DEMOGRAPHY

(For those who joined in July 2021-2022 only)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

- In India, the state with highest density of population is \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) U. P (b) Bihar  
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Haryana
- The Registration of Birth and Death (RBD) Act was enacted in \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) 1969 (b) 1970  
(c) 1972 (d) 1975

- The total fertility rate of India in 2017 stood at  
(a) 2.0 (b) 2.2  
(c) 2.7 (d) 2.9
- IMR stand for  
(a) Infant Mortality Rate  
(b) Informational Mortality Rate  
(c) Infant Maturity Rate  
(d) Indian Mortality Rate
- A population policy committee was established by the Government of India in \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) 1948 (b) 1949  
(c) 1950 (d) 1952
- What is the 4<sup>th</sup> Millennium Development Goals?  
(a) child Mortality  
(b) improve maternal health  
(c) gender equality  
(d) HIV/AIDS

- The Growth rate of population means  
(a) Difference between birth rate and death rate  
(b) No. of births per thousand persons  
(c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) None of the above
- The magnitude of population growth refers to  
(a) The total population of an area  
(b) The number of persons added each year  
(c) The rate at which the population increases  
(d) The number of females per thousand males
- Population in the age group of 15 - 60 years is known as  
(a) Working population  
(b) Non - working population  
(c) Dependent population  
(d) All of the above
- Population pyramid is a/an  
(a) density of population  
(b) age data  
(c) graphical illustration of the different age groups  
(d) none of the above

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

- (a) Explain the sources of population census.  
Or  
(b) Write a brief note on civil registration in India.
- (a) Narrate the causes of population Growth.  
Or  
(b) Explain the factors affecting population distribution.
- (a) Indicate the classification of Age data.  
Or  
(b) Write a short note on population Pyramid.
- (a) Mention the factors affecting fertility.  
Or  
(b) State the Mortality Rates in India.



15. (a) Explain the types of population policies.

Or

(b) Write a brief note on 'Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)'.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Discuss the nature and scope of Demography.

Or

(b) Brief explain the history of census taking in India.

17. (a) Enumerate the population Growth in India.

Or

(b) Describe the population Distribution among different countries.

18. (a) Elucidate the trends in Age structure in India.

Or

(b) Explain in detail the measures of Aging population.

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19. (a) Mention the period measures of fertility.

Or

(b) Write a brief note on Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic.

20. (a) Explain the National Population Policy, 2000.

Or

(b) Describe the world population plan of Action.

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Reg. No. : .....

Code No. : 7269

Sub. Code : ZESM 11

M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
APRIL 2023

First Semester

Economics - Core

ADVANCED MICROECONOMIC THEORY - I

(For those who joined in July 2021 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL the questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Characteristic of an individual who is unwilling to undertake a fair gamble  
(a) Risk average (b) Risk neutral  
(c) Risk premium (d) Risk lover
2. Which one of the following assumptions is not correct for the revealed preference analysis?  
(a) Consistency (b) Transitivity  
(c) Rationality (d) Weak ordering

7. Under Cournot model of duopoly, each duopolist will produce  
(a) Half the output  
(b) One – fourth of the output  
(c) One – sixth of the output  
(d) One – third of the output
8. In Barometric price leadership model the price is fixed by  
(a) Low cost firm  
(b) Firm with major share of output  
(c) An old and experienced firm  
(d) Least efficient firm
9. Sylos – Labini model is a model of  
(a) Cartels (b) Limit pricing  
(c) Price leadership (d) Natural monopoly
10. An impediment that makes it difficult or impossible for a new firm to enter an industry  
(a) Barriers to entry  
(b) Free exit  
(c) Free entry  
(d) Hit and run

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3. The Indian economist associated with CES production function  
(a) K. J. Arrow (b) H. B. Chenery  
(c) B. S. Minhas (d) R.M. Solow
4. Arrange the following in Chronological order  
I. CES production function  
II. Cobb – Douglas production function  
III. Translog production function  
IV. The Law of variable proportions  
Codes:  
(a) III, I, IV, II (b) I, IV, II, III  
(c) IV, II, I, III (d) II, III, I, IV
5. Consumers are likely to get a variety of goods under  
(a) Perfect competition  
(b) Monopoly  
(c) Bilateral monopoly  
(d) Monopolistic competition
6. Monopolist can fix  
(a) Both cost and demand  
(b) Both price and output  
(c) Neither price nor output  
(d) Either price or output

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PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL the questions, choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Explain the Linear expenditure systems.  
Or  
(b) Brief the Lancasters characteristics approach to demand theory.
12. (a) What are the properties of CES production functions?  
Or  
(b) Distinguish between Embodied and Disembodied technical programs.
13. (a) Narrate the features of Monopolistic competition.  
Or  
(b) Brief the chamberlin's views on Excess capacity.
14. (a) State and explain price rigidity under oligopoly.  
Or  
(b) Explain the Cournot model of duopoly.

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[P.T.O.]

15. (a) Summarize the theory of Full Cost pricing.

Or

- (b) Write a note on Marginalist Controversy.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Discuss Samuelson's revealed preference hypothesis.

Or

- (b) Analyse the N- M method of measuring utility under conditions of uncertainty and risk.

17. (a) Explain the Cobb – Douglas production function and indicate its limitations.

Or

- (b) Brief the derivation of cost function from production function.

18. (a) Explain price – output determination under perfect competition in the short – run and Long – run.

Or

- (b) What are the methods of measuring the degree of monopoly power?

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19. (a) Explain the features of Oligopoly.

Or

- (b) Summarize the models of price leadership.

20. (a) Explain the Bonus limit pricing theory.

Or

- (b) Give an account of Sylos – Labini model of limit pricing.
- 

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M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
APRIL 2023.

First Semester

Economics – Core

STATISTICAL METHODS

(For those who joined in July 2021 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. The correlation coefficient is used to determine
  - (a) A specific value of the y-variable given a specific value of the x-variable
  - (b) A specific value of the x-variable given a specific value of the y-variable
  - (c) The strength of the relationship between the x and y variables
  - (d) None of these

2. In regression, the equation that describes how the response variable(y) is related to the explanatory variable (x) is:
  - (a) the correlation model
  - (b) the regression model
  - (c) used to compute the correlation coefficient
  - (d) none of these alternatives is correct
3. Which of the following is not a property of a binomial experiment?
  - (a) the experiment consists of a sequence of n identical trials
  - (b) each outcome can be referred to as a success or a failure
  - (c) the probabilities of the two outcomes can change from one trial to the next
  - (d) the trials are independent
4. The level of significance is the
  - (a) maximum allowable probability of Type II error
  - (b) maximum allowable probability of Type I error
  - (c) same as the confidence coefficient
  - (d) same as the p-value

5. Of the following sampling methods, which is a probability method?
  - (a) Judgment
  - (b) Quota
  - (c) Simple random
  - (d) Convenience
6. Increasing the sample size has the following effect upon the sampling error?
  - (a) It increases the sampling error
  - (b) It reduces the sampling error
  - (c) It has no effect on the sampling error
  - (d) all of the above
7. Statement made about a population for testing purpose is called?
  - (a) Statistic
  - (b) Hypothesis
  - (c) Level of Significance
  - (d) Test-Statistic
8. If the assumed hypothesis is tested for rejection considering it to be true is called?
  - (a) Null Hypothesis
  - (b) Statistical Hypothesis
  - (c) Simple Hypothesis
  - (d) Composite Hypothesis

9. This is an example of
  - (a) two-sample t-test
  - (b) A paired t-test
  - (c) A pooled t-test
  - (d) An unpooled t-test
10. When conducting an ANOVA, FDATA will always fall within what range?
  - (a) between negative infinity and infinity
  - (b) between 0 and 1
  - (c) between 0 and infinity
  - (d) between 1 and infinity

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Explain the various types of Correlation.
- Or
- (b) Bring out the importance of correlation.

12. (a) The distribution function of a discrete random variable X is given by:

X=x	-3	-1	0	1	2	3	5	8
F(X)	0.10	0.30	0.45	0.50	0.75	0.90	0.95	1.00

- (i) Find the probability distribution of X  
(ii) Find P(X is even)  
(iii)  $P(1 \leq X \leq 8)$

Or

- (b) Briefly explain the discrete distribution.

13. (a) Distinguish between random sampling and non random sampling.

Or

- (b) What are the factors to be considered while deciding the sample?

14. (a) Differentiate between F-test and T-test.

Or

- (b) Differentiate between type I error and type II error

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15. (a) What does analysis of variances mean? What does analysis of variances reveals?  
Or  
(b) What is meant by z-test? Explain its uses in statistics?

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Calculate the Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation from the following data relating to the age of employees and the number of days they were reported sick month:

Age (X)	30	32	35	40	48
Sick day (Y)	1	0	2	5	2
Age (X)	50	52	55	57	61
Sick day (Y)	4	6	5	7	8

Or

- (b) What is meant by correlation? Briefly explain the types of correlation.

17. (a) What is scatter diagram? Write merits and demerits of scatter diagram.

Or

- (b) Briefly explain the various theorems of probability.

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18. (a) Calculate Karl Pearson's co-efficient of correlation for the following data regarding price and demand of a certain commodity and comment on the result.

Price (in Rs.)	6	9	8	3	10	4
Demand (in '000 units)	10	12	12	4	12	6
Price (in Rs.)	5	2	11	9	10	2
Demand (in '000 units)	8	2	18	9	17	2

Or

- (b) What is sampling? Explain its merits and demerits of sampling.

19. (a) In a survey of 200 boys of which 75 were intelligent, 40 had skilled fathers; while 85 of the unintelligent boys had unskilled fathers. Do these figures support the hypothesis that skilled fathers have intelligent boys. Use  $X^2$  test. Value of  $X^2$  for 1 degree of freedom at 5% level is 3.84.

Or

- (b) What is meant by binomial and poisson distribution? Compare the keys points of binomial and poisson distribution.

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20. (a) The following table shows the lives in hours of four brands of electric lamps.

Brand A	1610	1610	1650	1680	1700	1720	1800
Brand B	1580	1640	1640	1700	1750		
Brand C	1460	1550	1600	1620	1640	1660	1740
Brand D	1510	1520	1530	1570	1600	1680	

Perform an analysis of variance test the homogeneity of the mean lives of four brands of lamps.

Or

- (b) Briefly explain Baye's Theorem.

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Code No. : 7272

Sub. Code : ZESM 14

M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023.

First Semester

Economics

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

(For those who joined in July 2021 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. The theory of relative factor endowments given by
  - (a) David Ricardo
  - (b) Adam Smith
  - (c) C.F.W. Tausing
  - (d) Ohlin and Heckscher

6. The difference between a country's imports of goods and services and its exports is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Depreciation
  - (b) Balance of payment
  - (c) Foreign trade
  - (d) Balance of trade
7. What is the FDI limit for private security agencies in India?
  - (a) 51%
  - (b) 100%
  - (c) 49%
  - (d) 74%
8. Worldwide investment is called
  - (a) mutual fund
  - (b) public fund investment
  - (c) foreign investment
  - (d) corporate fund
9. Which of the following statement is not true about the world trade organization?
  - (a) WTO is a permanent organization
  - (b) Uruguay round gave the birth to the WTO
  - (c) Ministerial conference is the highest policy making body of the WTO
  - (d) WTO was officially constituted on 1 January 1991

2. Wassily Leontief used on input-output table in order to test the
  - (a) Ricardian theory of comparative advantage
  - (b) Heckscher Ohlin theory of comparative advantage
  - (c) Linder theory of overlapping demand
  - (d) All the above
3. Kravis availability theory was explained in the year
  - (a) 1956
  - (b) 1950
  - (c) 1942
  - (d) 1962
4. Vernon's product cycle theory established in the year
  - (a) 1950
  - (b) 1966
  - (c) 1932
  - (d) 1955
5. In the BOP account, the transfer payments are included in which one of the following
  - (a) capital account
  - (b) service account
  - (c) current account
  - (d) official reserve account

10. Which of the following was created in a effort to promote free trade?
  - (a) World trade organization
  - (b) Sarbanes-Oxley Act
  - (c) Multilateral development bank
  - (d) The organization for economic corporation and development

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Explain the classical theory of comparative costs when there are more than two goods.

Or

(b) Examine Heckscher Ohlin theorem.
12. (a) Critically explain Kravis's availability theory.

Or

(b) Explain Intra-Industry Trade theory.
13. (a) Discuss the process of adjustment in the BOP through the variations in prices. Explain its limitations.

Or

(b) Discuss the elasticity approach to the effect of devaluation on balance of payments.

14. (a) Describe MNCs and International trade.

Or

(b) Briefly explain types of foreign aid.

15. (a) What is WTO? Explain its objectives and functions.

Or

(b) Discuss India and the WTO conference major issues.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Explain factor Intensity Reversal, The Rybeznski theorem.

Or

(b) What is Leontief Paradox? How and to what extend it can be reconciled with Ohlin's theory of International Trade?

17. (a) What is novel in Linder's volume of trade theory? Explain this theory.

Or

(b) Discuss about Emmanuuel's theory of unequal exchange in trade.

Page 5 Code No. : 7272

18. (a) Discuss the various types of direct controls with which a BOP disequilibrium can be corrected.

Or

(b) 'BOP always balances' Elucidate. But how do you explain disequilibrium in BOP.

19. (a) Discuss the role of MNCs in India.

Or

(b) Explain types of foreign direct investment.

20. (a) Examine the various agreements under WTO.

Or

(b) Explain impact of WTO on various aspects of Indian economy.

Page 6 Code No. : 7272

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Sub. Code : ZESM 14

M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023.

First Semester

Economics

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

(For those who joined in July 2021 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. The theory of relative factor endowments given by
  - (a) David Ricardo
  - (b) Adam Smith
  - (c) C.F.W. Tausing
  - (d) Ohlin and Heckscher

6. The difference between a country's imports of goods and services and its exports is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Depreciation
  - (b) Balance of payment
  - (c) Foreign trade
  - (d) Balance of trade
7. What is the FDI limit for private security agencies in India?
  - (a) 51%
  - (b) 100%
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  - (c) current account
  - (d) official reserve account

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  - (a) World trade organization
  - (b) Sarbanes-Oxley Act
  - (c) Multilateral development bank
  - (d) The organization for economic corporation and development

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Explain the classical theory of comparative costs when there are more than two goods.  
Or  
(b) Examine Heckscher Ohlin theorem.
12. (a) Critically explain Kravis's availability theory.  
Or  
(b) Explain Intra-Industry Trade theory.
13. (a) Discuss the process of adjustment in the BOP through the variations in prices. Explain its limitations.  
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Or

(b) Briefly explain types of foreign aid.

15. (a) What is WTO? Explain its objectives and functions.

Or

(b) Discuss India and the WTO conference major issues.

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Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

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Or

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17. (a) What is novel in Linder's volume of trade theory? Explain this theory.

Or

(b) Discuss about Emmanuel's theory of unequal exchange in trade.

Page 5 Code No. : 7272

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Or

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19. (a) Discuss the role of MNCs in India.

Or

(b) Explain types of foreign direct investment.

20. (a) Examine the various agreements under WTO.

Or

(b) Explain impact of WTO on various aspects of Indian economy.

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(6 pages)

Reg. No. : .....

Code No. : 7275

Sub. Code : ZESM 21

M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023.

Second Semester

Economics – Core

ADVANCED MICRO ECONOMIC THEORY – II

(For those who joined in July 2021 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer.

1. The ratio of retained profit to total profit is known as  
(a) Leverage (b) Liquidity ratio  
(c) Retention ratio (d) None of the above
2. The objective of typical oligopolist according to Baumol is  
(a) Minimisation of cost  
(b) Maximisation of profit  
(c) Maximisation of sales revenue  
(d) Maximisation of utility

8. What is the main property of social welfare function?  
(a) It involves inter-personal comparison  
(b) Price theory is used for reacting optimum welfare value  
(c) Generalisation of Marshall-Pigou formulation  
(d) All of the above
9. Avoidance of consumption involving risk is called \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Risk loving  
(b) Gambling  
(c) Insurance  
(d) Risk aversion
10. If the huge loss incurred by an individual is shared among many people that it is termed as  
(a) Risk pooling  
(b) Risk spreading  
(c) Risk aversion  
(d) Risk loving

Page 3

Code No. : 7275

3. Transaction motive is a function of  
(a) Taxes (b) Savings  
(c) Personal Income (d) Rate of Interest
4. According to Marx, the process of replacing labour by machine is saved to be  
(a) Surplus value  
(b) Organic composite of capital  
(c) Fixed capital  
(d) Rate of exploitation
5. In view of Pasito, Maximisation of social welfare is based on  
(a) Ordinal utility  
(b) Cardinal utility  
(c) Theory of second best  
(d) Equi Marginal utility
6. The compensation principle was suggested by  
(a) Kaldor (b) Hicks  
(c) Scitovsky (d) All the above
7. The market force come into blog to reestablish the initial position in  
(a) Stable equilibrium  
(b) Unstable equilibrium  
(c) Neutral equilibrium  
(d) Dynamic model

Page 2

Code No. : 7275

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) What are the reasons for maximisation sales according to William J. Baumol?  
Or  
(b) Discuss the types of profits given in Williamson Model.
12. (a) Discuss the Shackle's theory of profit.  
Or  
(b) Write a note on modern theory of Interest.
13. (a) Write in detail the Scitovsky Paradox.  
Or  
(b) Write a note on Pigouvian Welfare economics.
14. (a) Explain the theory of Second best.  
Or  
(b) Discuss the methods of resolving Arrow's Paradox.

Page 4

Code No. : 7275  
[P.T.O.]

15. (a) What do you mean by contingent consumption?

Or

(b) State the properties of utility function.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Explain the behavioural theory of Cyert and March.

Or

(b) Discuss the Maximisation of Managerial utility model.

17. (a) State and prove Euler's theorem.

Or

(b) Write an essay on Kaldor model of Income distribution.

18. (a) Write an essay on the Marginal conditions of Pareto optimum.

Or

(b) Discuss the problem of existence stability and uniqueness of general equilibrium.

Page 5

Code No. : 7275

19. (a) Explain the General equilibrium model of Walras.

Or

(b) Discuss the Social-Welfare function of Bergson-Samuelson.

20. (a) Discuss the properties of utility function.

Or

(b) Discuss the need for Insurance.

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Code No. : 7275

M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
APRIL 2023

Second Semester

Economics – Core

MACRO ECONOMICS THEORY AND  
ANALYSIS – II

(For those who joined in 2021 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. In explaining the level of employment, Keynes emphasized,
  - (a) Changes in technology
  - (b) Aggregate demand
  - (c) Inflationary expectations
  - (d) Aggregate supply

2. The two cornerstones of classical economics are
  - (a) The Phillips Curve and Say's Law
  - (b) The Quantity Theory of Money and the Liquidity Preference Theory
  - (c) Say's Law and the Quantity Theory of Money
  - (d) Say's Law and the Liquidity Preference Theory
3. According to Baumol-Tobin Model the role of money is
  - (a) Medium of exchange
  - (b) Store of value
  - (c) Unit of account
  - (d) Nil
4. According to post-Keynesian economists which of the following is correct
  - (i) Money supply responds to the demand for bank credit
  - (ii) A central bank cannot control the quantity of money
  - (iii) A central bank manages the interest rate by managing the quantity of monetary reserves.
  - (a) (i) and (ii)
  - (b) (i) and (iii)
  - (c) (ii) and (iii)
  - (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

5. The main concept of Keynesian theory of aggregate demand is measured as the sum of spending by
  - (a) Households and the businesses
  - (b) Households, businesses, and the government
  - (c) Households, businesses, government and the foreign trade
  - (d) Households, businesses, government, foreign trade and the foreign remittances
6. The Keynesian view of the macro economy may adjust only slowly to shifts in aggregate demand because of
  - (a) sticky wages and prices
  - (b) Wage and price flexibility
  - (c) Liquidity preference
  - (d) Fiscal policy adjustment
7. In the new Keynesian models,
  - (a) A natural monopoly is presumed for the product market
  - (b) Perfect competition is assumed with respect to the product market
  - (c) A unnatural monopoly is presumed for the product market
  - (d) Imperfect competition comes is the result of optimizing behavior by individuals

8. A core tenet of New Keynesian economic theory is
  - (a) Flexible-Price
  - (b) Rigid-price
  - (c) Price-stickiness
  - (d) Menu cost
9. A change in aggregate demand shifts
  - (a) The IS curve only
  - (b) LM curve only
  - (c) Both IS and LM curves
  - (d) Neither IS nor LM curves
10. The Keynesian IS-LM model is a model of
  - (a) Partial equilibrium
  - (b) Disequilibrium
  - (c) Equilibrium
  - (d) Money market equilibrium

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Briefly Explain the classical model of income and employment with a diagram.
- Or
- (b) Can the IS-LM model applied to the government sector? If so shortly discuss.

12. (a) What are the differences between Keynesian and Post Keynesian approach regarding transaction demand for money?

Or

(b) Diagrammatically explain the Tobin's Liquidity preference function.

13. (a) How point of effective demand is determined in Keynesian system?

Or

(b) Why did Keynes call as saviour of Great depression?

14. (a) Give the reasons for Sticky Prices.

Or

(b) What are the common elements of New Keynesian models?

15. (a) Summarise the goals of macroeconomic policies

Or

(b) Illustrate the effectiveness of monetary and fiscal policy by using elasticity of LM curve.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Give a detail account of how is the rate of interest purely "a monetary phenomenon." and how is determined?

Or

(b) Discuss the Keynesian theory of income output and employment.

17. (a) Evaluate the Baumol's transactions demand for money.

Or

(b) Trace out the crisis in Keynesian economics.

18. (a) Explain the Mundell- Fleming model.

Or

(b) Describe the main tools of Keynesian Economics. To what extent did these tools overcome the great depression?

19. (a) Examine the Mankiw's Menu — cost model.

Or

(b) Explain policy implications of New Keynesian economics and unemployment.

20. (a) Show with IS — LM model how Keynes succeeded in interrogating money market with goods market.

Or

(b) Assess the effectiveness of monetary policy in influencing level of national output with the help of IS-LM curve.



M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL, 2023.

Second Semester

Economics — Core

## MATHEMATICAL METHODS

(For those who joined in July 2021 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

## PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 7 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $A^T$  is

(a)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ 5 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$  (b)  $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 9 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

(c)  $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 7 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$  (d)  $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 9 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

6. If  $y = 9x + 2$ ,  $dy/dx$  is

(a)  $9x^2 + 2x$  (b)  $9x$   
(c)  $9$  (d)  $0$

7.  $\int_1^2 x^2 dx$  is

(a)  $9/3$  (b)  $7/3$   
(c)  $1/3$  (d)  $2/3$

8. Consumer's surplus can be calculated as

(a)  $\int_0^{x_0} P_0 x_0 - f(x) dx$  (b)  $\int P_0 x_0 - f(x) dx$

(c)  $\int_0^{x_0} f(x) - P_0 x_0$  (d)  $\int f(x) dx - P_0 x_0$

9. Linear programming was first formulated by

(a) Leontief (b) Kantorovich  
(c) Dantzig (d) Malthus

10. The term programming refers to

(a) planning (b) investigating  
(c) deciding (d) activating

2. Rank of a matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$  is

(a) 3 (b) 2  
(c) 1 (d) 0

3. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ , minor of  $A$  will be

(a)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  (b)  $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

(c)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$  (d)  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

4. Input-Output analysis is also known as

(a) Input-Output table  
(b) Transaction matrix  
(c) Inter-Industry Analysis  
(d) None

5. If  $y = -11x^{-9}$ , find  $dy/dx$

(a)  $-99x^{-10}$  (b)  $-99x^{-8}$   
(c)  $99x^{-8}$  (d)  $99x^{-10}$

## PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) What are the types of matrix?

Or

(b) If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ , verify  
 $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$ .

12. (a) What are the limitations of Input-Output Analysis?

Or

(b) Solve the following equations by using Cramer's rule.  
 $2x_1 + 3x_2 = 13$   
 $x_1 + 7x_2 = 23$

13. (a) Compute Marginal Productivity of Labour and Capital at  $K = 1$  and  $L = 2$  for the production function  
 $X = 3KL^2 + 4K^2L + 2L + 2K$ .

Or

(b) Find first and second order partial derivatives of the following function  
 $z = 2x^3 + 5x^2y + xy^2 + y^2$  and also verify that  
 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$

14. (a) Evaluate  $\int 9x^4(x^3 + 7)^8 dx$ .

Or

(b) Evaluate  $\int_2^3 (x^2 + 5x + 7) dx$ .

15. (a) What are the benefits of linear programming?

Or

(b) State briefly about the concept of linear programming.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Find  $B$ , if  $-A + 2B = 6C$ , where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 7 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -1 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Or

(b) If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ , verify that

$$(AB)^T = B^T A^T$$

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17. (a) Solve the following equations by using Cramer's Rule.

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 = 9$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 9$$

$$3x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = -1$$

Or

(b) In an economy of two industries A and B the data is given below in millions of rupees.

		Purchase by		Final Demand	Total Output
		A	B		
Sales by	A	12	6	6	24
	B	6	3	9	18

Determine the total output, if the final demand changes to 18 for A and 36 for B.

18. (a) If the demand function is  $Q = 100 - P$  and  $C = \frac{1}{3}Q^3 - 7Q^2 + 111Q + 50$ , find the firm's equilibrium price and output when profit is maximum.

Or

(b) Explain the application of differentiation in Economics.

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19. (a) Given the demand function  $P = 8 - 2x$  and the supply function  $P = 2 + x$ , find the consumer's surplus and the Producer's surplus.

Or

(b) Compute Total, Average and Average variable costs for the marginal cost function  $C = 4 + 7x - 5x^2$ , if the total fixed cost is 40.

20. (a) Explain the application of Linear Programming in Indian Economy.

Or

(b) Max.  $Z = 45x_1 + 80x_2$

Subject to

$$5x_1 + 20x_2 \leq 400$$

$$10x_1 + 15x_2 \leq 450$$

and  $x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0$ .

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M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
NOVEMBER 2023.

Second Semester

Economics – Core

MATHEMATICAL METHODS

(For those who joined in July 2021 – 2022)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Orthogonal Matrix is

- (a)  $A^T A = AA^T = I$
- (b)  $A^T A = AA^T \neq I$
- (c)  $A^T A = A^T = I$
- (d)  $A = AA^T \neq I$

6. If  $C = 2x^2 + x$ ,  $\frac{dC}{dx} = ?$

- (a)  $4x^2 + 4$
- (b)  $4x + 1$
- (c)  $4x - 1$
- (d)  $x - 1$

7. If  $y = \log x^5$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx} = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{5}{x}$
- (b)  $\frac{5}{x^2}$
- (c)  $\frac{5x}{5}$
- (d)  $\frac{x^2}{5}$

8. The linearly homogeneous function satisfy

- (a) Theory of Demand
- (b) Theory of Supply
- (c) Euler's Theory
- (d) Theory of Production

9.  $\int 2x^2 dx = ?$

- (a)  $\frac{x^3}{3} + C$
- (b)  $2\frac{x^2}{3} + C$
- (c)  $2x^2 + C$
- (d)  $4\frac{x^3}{9} + C$

2. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  is called as

- (a) Symmetric Matrix
- (b) Unit Matrix
- (c) Diagonal Matrix
- (d) Square Matrix

3. If  $a_{ij} = -a_{ji}$  is called as

- (a) Symmetric Matrix
- (b) Skew Symmetric Matrix
- (c) Square Matrix
- (d) Diagonal Matrix

4. Input-Output analysis was propounded by

- (a) Edge Worth
- (b) Wassily Leontief
- (c) Cobb-Douglas
- (d) Irving Fisher

5. If AR is Rs.30 and the price elasticity is 4, MR=?

- (a) 22.5
- (b) 32.5
- (c) 42.5
- (d) 52.5

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10. The counterpart problem of primal is called as

- (a) optimal solution
- (b) saddle point
- (c) feasible region
- (d) dual

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL the questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 6 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ ,

find  $A + B$ .

Or

(b) Find the rank of a Matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ .

12. (a) Find the inverse of a Matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ .

Or

(b) State the assumptions and basic concepts of input-output analysis.

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[P.T.O]



Answer ALL the questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

13. (a) Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  of the following function, if

$$y = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^3 + 2x}$$

Or

- (b) Write a note on Euler's theorem.

14. (a) Evaluate  $\int \frac{8x}{(x^2 - 5)^3} dx$ .

Or

- (b) Integrate :  $\int_2^3 (x^3 - 2x - 3) dx$ .

15. (a) What are the assumptions of linear programming?

Or

- (b) Write the dual of the following linear programming problem

$$\text{Maximize } Z = x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 + 2x_5$$

$$\text{Subject to } x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 + 2x_5 \geq 7$$

$$-2x_2 + 4x_3 + x_4 \geq 12$$

$$-4x_2 + 3x_3 + 8x_4 + x_5 \geq 10 \text{ and}$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 \geq 0.$$

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18. (a) The demand function and cost function of a firm are given below,

$$P = 40 - 0.2q_1 - 0.2q_2, \quad C_1 = 2q_1 \quad \text{and}$$

$C_2 = 0.2q_2^2$ . Examine the quantities of output that maximize the profit and also find price and maximum profits.

Or

- (b) Examine the features of Cobb-Douglas Production function.

19. (a) Evaluate the followings (i)  $\int (32x + 16)^{15} dx$ ,

$$(ii) \int_1^2 (x^3 - 2x^3) dx.$$

Or

- (b) Given the demand function  $P = 8 - 2x$  and the supply function  $P = 2 + x$ , find the Consumer's Surplus and the Producer's Surplus.

20. (a) Use graphical method to solve the following LPP.

$$\text{Maximise } Z = 2x + 5y,$$

$$x + 4y \leq 24$$

$$3x + y \leq 21$$

$$\text{Subject to the constraints } x + y \leq 9$$

$$x, y \geq 0$$

Or

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16. (a) Discuss the various types of matrices.

Or

- (b) Given  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 4 & -5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & -9 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 7 & 0 \\ -9 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  and

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & -5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ verify } A(BC) = (AB)C.$$

17. (a) Solve the equations by using Cramer's Rule :

$$2x - 3y + 4z = 5$$

$$x + 2y - 3z = 8$$

$$x - y - z = 1$$

Or

- (b) In an economy of two industries A and B, the data in millions of rupees is given below :

		Purchase by		Final	Total
		A	B	Demand	Output
Sales	A	12	6	6	24
by	B	6	3	9	18

Determine the total output, if the final demand changes to 18 for A and 36 for B.

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- (b) Solve the following problems by graphical method.

$$\text{Min } Z = 40x_1 + 34x_2,$$

$$20x_1 + 50x_2 \leq 4800$$

Subject to the constraints  $80x_1 + 50x_2 \geq 7200$  and

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0.$$

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Sub. Code : ZESM 24

M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023.

Second Semester

Economic - Core

HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT

(For those who joined in July 2021 onwards)

Time : Three hours Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Adam Smith begins with the Wealth of Nations with an example of a pin factory in order to \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) the accumulation of capital  
(b) the division of labour  
(c) the perils of government regulation  
(d) theory of value

2. Ricardo Theory Of Rent is based on \_\_\_\_\_ reasoning
- (a) Deductive (b) Empirical  
(c) Illogical (d) Inductive
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is primarily concerned with the efficient allocation of limited productive resources.
- (a) classical economics  
(b) managerial economics  
(c) neoclassical economics  
(d) business economics
4. \_\_\_\_\_ explains the change in the value of a product or service with an additional amount.
- (a) marginal (b) marginal costing  
(c) marketing (d) Marginalism
5. Schumpeter regarded \_\_\_\_\_ to be constant.
- (a) land (b) capital  
(c) entrepreneur (d) labour
6. The Ratex hypothesis holds that economic agents form expectations of the \_\_\_\_\_ values of economic variables like prices, incomes by using all the economic information available to them.
- (a) future (b) present  
(c) real (d) imaginary

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7. During the late 19th and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, \_\_\_\_\_ came to be seen as the symbol of Indian economic nationalism.
- (a) sarvodaya  
(b) trusteeship  
(c) Gandian economics  
(d) drain theory
8. Ancient thinkers used the word \_\_\_\_\_ to mean the science of national economy.
- (a) Value (b) Varta  
(c) Sage (d) Policy
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is just the technical terms for demand and supply analysis.
- (a) Partial equilibrium  
(b) general equilibrium  
(c) equality  
(d) marginal costing
10. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a visual representation of the acquisition model a business uses to grow and sustain its customer base.
- (a) business model (b) concept model  
(c) growth model (d) dual model

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PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) List out the benefits of division of labour?
- Or
- (b) What are the various principles of mercantilism?
12. (a) Describe the importance of Institutional Economics.
- Or
- (b) What are the assumptions about consumer surplus.
13. (a) Write a note on the Keynesian revolution?
- Or
- (b) What are the main features of Schumpeter's theory?
14. (a) What were Gandhi's views on industrialisation?
- Or
- (b) What is drain theory and its impact on the Indian economy?

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[P.T.O.]

15. (a) Describe general equilibrium theory.

Or

(b) Explain the intertemporal trade-offs in macroeconomic policy?

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Discuss the principles of population Malthus?

Or

(b) What is social class, and explain its types?

17. (a) What does Marshall mean by a representative firm?

Or

(b) Discuss the main ideas of The Theory of the Leisure Class?

18. (a) List out the drawbacks of New Classical Economics.

Or

(b) Explain the implications of the rational expectations hypothesis.

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19. (a) Examine the contribution of Amartyasen to human development?

Or

(b) Analyse the economic ideas of Koutalya's.

20. (a) State the assumptions of Samuelson's Business Cycle Theory.

Or

(b) List out the features of contractual theory.

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M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
NOVEMBER 2023.

Third Semester

Economics — Core

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(For those who joined in July 2021–2022)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

- Which of the following is not a characteristic of Indian agriculture?
  - Over dependence on nature
  - Low level of productivity
  - Multiplicity of crops
  - Predominance of large farms

- What is the approximate percentage of working population dependent on India's agricultural sector?
  - 20%
  - 30%
  - 45%
  - 60%
- The instability in food grain output in agriculture is due to
  - Prices of substitute
  - Rainfall
  - Changes in cropping pattern
  - (i), (ii) and (iii)
  - (i) and (ii)
  - (i) and (iii)
  - (iii) and (ii)
- The largest milk producer in the world is in
  - China
  - Denmark
  - India
  - Australia
- Which of the following system of farming require more labour per unit of land?
  - Extensive
  - Intensive
  - Sensitive
  - None of the above

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- Which of the following is main cause for discriminated wage in agricultural sector?
  - Unorganised sector
  - Nature of employment is seasonal
  - Disguised unemployment
  - Supply of land is inelastic
- Kishan Credit Cards scheme is to facilitate
  - NO term credit to farmers
  - Medium term credit to farmers
  - Long term credit to farmers
  - Short term credit to farmers
- Major part of agriculture finance is supplied by
  - Money lenders
  - Commercial banks
  - NABARD
  - RRB
- India's first National Agricultural policy announced in
  - 2014
  - 1990
  - 2000
  - 2010
- Which of the following boxes aim towards limiting production, by imposing production quotas?
  - Green Box
  - Blue box
  - Amber box
  - Res Box

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PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

- Relate the inter link between Agriculture and industry.

Or

  - Trace out the significance of agriculture in economy.
- Briefly analyse the productivity trends in agricultural sector.

Or

  - How law of variable proportion is applicable in agriculture? Illustrate.
- Expound the types of agricultural labour.

Or

  - Do you think it will address the problem of poverty in India? If so give your comment in detail.
- Elucidate the role of capital formation in agriculture.

Or

  - Sketch reasons for decline in public sector capital formation in agriculture.

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[P.T.O.]



15. (a) Write the note on the instruments of agriculture price policy.

Or

(b) What Sort of Economic Reforms have been introduced in Indian Agriculture?

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Analyse the scope of agricultural economics.

Or

(b) Examine the role of agriculture in India's development.

17. (a) Who has confirmed the existence of the inverse relationship between farm size and productivity in India? Explain how he proved it.

Or

(b) Describe the role of technology in agriculture.

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18. (a) Evaluate the consequences of rural unemployment and suggest a suitable remedies for it.

Or

(b) How effective the poverty alleviation Programmes have been? Discuss.

19. (a) Explain the source of agricultural finance.

Or

(b) Appraise the functions and performance of NABARD in rural finance.

20. (a) Summarise the objectives of Agricultural price policy.

Or

(b) Critically explain the India's experience with implementation of Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture.

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Sub. Code : ZESM 31

M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023.

Third Semester

Economics – Core

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(For those who joined in July 2021 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer.

1. Which one of the following is announced by the Government in support of a crop?
  - (a) Minimum Support Price
  - (b) Maximum Support Price
  - (c) Moderate Support Price
  - (d) Modern Support Price

6. Which of the following states has the highest production of rubber in India?

- (a) Mizoram
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Assam
- (d) Karnataka

7. Who is the father of Green Revolution in India?

- (a) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) M.S. Swaminathan
- (c) Varghese Kurien
- (d) Vijay Kelkar

8. When did Green revolution start in India?

- (a) 1990
- (b) 1947
- (c) 1983
- (d) 1966

9. Agriculture Prices Commission and Indian Food Corporation were constituted in \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) 1960
- (b) 1965
- (c) 1996
- (d) 1969

10. "Golden Fibre" refers to:

- (a) Cotton
- (b) Jute
- (c) Nylon
- (d) Silk

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2. Production of commodity mostly through the natural process in an activity in \_\_\_\_\_ sector.
  - (a) Primary
  - (b) Secondary
  - (c) Territory
  - (d) Information Technology
3. Agricultural related activities comes under
  - (a) Primary Sector
  - (b) Secondary Sector
  - (c) Teritary Sector
  - (d) Quaternary Sector
4. GDP is the total value of \_\_\_\_\_ produced during a particular year
  - (a) All goods and services
  - (b) All final good and services
  - (c) All intermediate goods and services
  - (d) All intermediate and final goods and services
5. Market in which business is done in accordance with the rules and regulations is called \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) Unregulated market
  - (b) Regulated market
  - (c) Open market
  - (d) International market

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PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, by choosing (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) List out the significance of agriculture.

Or

- (b) What is the role of Industry in the development of Economy?

12. (a) Identify the causes of agricultural productivity.

Or

- (b) Describe the production function analysis.

13. (a) Write a short note on rural unemployment.

Or

- (b) Solve the problems of agricultural labour.

14. (a) Discriminate the capital formation in agriculture.

Or

- (b) Examine the marginal efficiency of farm capital.

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Code No. : 7281  
[P.T.O.]

15. (a) Summarize the objectives of agricultural policy.

Or

(b) Justify the impact of agricultural policy.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, by choosing (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Explain the role of agriculture in India's development.

Or

(b) Distinguish between agriculture and industry.

17. (a) Critically analyse the A.K. Sen's Hypothesis.

Or

(b) Enumerate the role of technology in agriculture.

18. (a) Enumerate the problems of poverty eradication.

Or

(b) Determine the consequences and remedial measures of rural unemployment.

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19. (a) Explain the role of commercial banks.

Or

(b) Describe the marginal efficiency of Farm capital.

20. (a) Examine the instruments and impact of agricultural policy.

Or

(b) Compare Economic Reforms and Agricultural Policy.

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(6 pages)

Reg. No. : .....

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Sub. Code : ZESM 32

M.A.(CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023.

Third Semester

Economics – Core

DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

(For those who joined in July 2021 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Which of the following could not be considered a major economic system?
- (a) Capitalism
  - (b) Communism
  - (c) Socialism
  - (d) Physical quality of life index

5. Adam Smith advocated in \_\_\_\_\_
- (I) laissez — faire.
  - (II) the invisible hand
  - (III) free — trade policy
  - (IV) competitive market
- (a) (I) and (II) only      (b) (II) and (III) only
- (c) (I), (II) and (III) only      (d) (I), (II), (III) and (IV)
6. Income inequalities are often shown on a \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Production possibility curve
  - (b) Marginal inequality curve
  - (c) Sen curve
  - (d) Lorenz curve
7. The Essay on the Principle of Population was written by \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) The World Bank
  - (b) Thomas Robert Malthus
  - (c) Julian Simon
  - (d) Abraham Lincoln

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2. Economic development refers to \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Economic growth
  - (b) Economic growth plus changes in output distribution and economic structure
  - (c) Improvement in the well-being of the urban population
  - (d) Sustainable increases in Gross National Product
3. OPEC is the \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Organization of Petroleum Exporting Country
  - (b) Organization of Pre-European Commission
  - (c) Oil Producing Economies Caucus
  - (d) Organization of Problematic Economies Committee
4. Which of the following was not a classical economist?
- (a) Adam Smith
  - (b) Thomas R. Malthus
  - (c) John Stuart Mill
  - (d) John Maynard Keynes

Page 2

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8. Joseph Schumpeter is the exceptional economist who links the entrepreneur to \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Oligopolistic capitalism
  - (b) Resource management
  - (c) Innovation
  - (d) Land and labour
9. Monetary policy affects the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Reserve, unemployment
  - (b) Money supply, interest rate
  - (c) Taxes, exchange rate
  - (d) Stock price, minimum wage
10. The Reserve bank of India and the Federal Reserve \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) are central banks
  - (b) are branches of commercial banks
  - (c) use fiscal policy to influence GDP
  - (d) loan money to most of LDC commercial banks

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Code No. : 7282  
[P.T.O.]

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions by choosing (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Write a short note on Growth and Models.  
Or  
(b) List out the factors affecting economic growth.
12. (a) Discuss the theory of social change.  
Or  
(b) Give an account of immutable laws of capitalist development.
13. (a) What do you mean by big push.  
Or  
(b) Note on Fei and Ranis model.
14. (a) Discriminate the shadow prices.  
Or  
(b) Analyse the project evaluation.
15. (a) Summarize the need for planning.  
Or  
(b) Justify the perspective of annual planning.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions by choosing either (a) or (b)  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Explain the John Robinson's growth model.  
Or  
(b) Evaluate the Cambridge criticism of neo-classical analysis of growth.
17. (a) Critically analyse Karl Marx development of capitalistic economy.  
Or  
(b) Enumerate the theory of social change.
18. (a) Discuss about the low income equilibrium trap.  
Or  
(b) Compare balance and unbalance growth.
19. (a) Explain the investment criteria in development countries.  
Or  
(b) Describe the Present and future allocation of resources.
20. (a) State the plan formulation and requisites for successful planning.  
Or  
(b) Compare capitalistic and socialistic planning.

M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
NOVEMBER 2023

Third Semester

Economics – Core

DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

(For those who joined in July 2021-2022)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Economic development is characterized by
  - (a) Structural change in the economy
  - (b) Change in the occupational structure
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None of the above
  
6. The concept of economic growth is
  - (a) Identical with the concept of economic development
  - (b) Narrower than the concept of economic development
  - (c) Wider as compared to that of economic development
  - (d) Unrelated to the concept of economic development
  
7. Economic growth can be measured by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) The CPI
  - (b) The CBI
  - (c) GDP
  - (d) MPC
  
8. The concept of Economic Planning in India is derived from?
  - (a) USA
  - (b) UK
  - (c) Australia
  - (d) Russia
  
9. Ricardo built his theory round.
  - (a) Value
  - (b) Capital
  - (c) Wages
  - (d) Natural resources
  
10. Which of the following models uses three distinct concepts of stages of growth?
  - (a) Ramsy model
  - (b) Harrod model
  - (c) Domar model
  - (d) Lewis model

2. Which of the following the term explains economic growth?
  - (a) Increase in per capita production
  - (b) Increase in per capita real income
  - (c) Structural change in the economy
  - (d) All the above are right
  
3. Underdevelopment is defined in terms of?
  - (a) National Income
  - (b) Per capita income
  - (c) Poverty ratio
  - (d) Rate of unemployment
  
4. Which of the following explains the term economic development?
  - (a) Improvement in the technology involved
  - (b) Improvement in production
  - (c) Improvement in distribution systems
  - (d) All the above
  
5. Which of the following is generally regarded as the true index of economic growth?
  - (a) An increase in national income at constant prices during a year
  - (b) A sustained increase in real per capita income
  - (c) An increase in national income at current prices over time
  - (d) An increase in national income along with a corresponding increase in population

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Write a short note on Economic growth.  
Or  
(b) What do you mean by Capital?
  
12. (a) Identify the crisis in capitalism.  
Or  
(b) Describe the structural analysis of development.
  
13. (a) Write a short note on Dualism.  
Or  
(b) Give an account of circular causation.
  
14. (a) Discriminate the cost benefit analysis.  
Or  
(b) Examine the project evaluation.

15. (a) Summarize the objectives of planning and development.

Or

(b) Justify the problems of planning.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Explain the Harrod and Domar model.

Or

(b) Critically analyse the Neo-classical growth model.

17. (a) Elaborate on Schumpeter and capitalistic development.

Or

(b) Enumerate the profit and degeneration of capitalism.

18. (a) Discuss the Vicious circle of poverty.

Or

(b) Determine the structural view of development.

19. (a) Explain the alternative investment criteria.

Or

(b) Describe the Need for investment criteria in development countries.

20. (a) State the planning in a Mixed Economy.

Or

(b) Compare capitalist planning and socialistic planning.

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M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
APRIL 2023.

Third Semester  
Economics – Core

MONETARY ECONOMICS

(For those who joined in July 2021 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. The primary purpose of the RBI monetary policy is to maintain:
  - (a) Wealth
  - (b) Exchange Rate
  - (c) Income equality
  - (d) Price Stability

5. High-powered money is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Base money
  - (b) Reserve money
  - (c) Narrow money
  - (d) All of the above
6. Value of money and supply of money are related
  - (a) Inversely
  - (b) Directly
  - (c) Are not related
  - (d) None of the above
7. The quantity demanded of money rises
  - (a) As the interest rises
  - (b) As the interest falls
  - (c) As the supply of money falls
  - (d) As the number of banks rises
8. Which of the following is a qualitative or selective method of credit control by the central bank?
  - (a) Bank rate or Discount Rate Policy
  - (b) Open market operations
  - (c) Cash Reserve Ratio
  - (d) None of the above

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2. Main objectives of CRR and SLR is to ensure \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (i) Liquidity position of Bank
  - (ii) Financial position of Bank
  - (iii) Profit position of Bank
  - (a) Only (i) is correct
  - (b) Only (ii) is correct
  - (c) Only (iii) is correct
  - (d) All are correct
3. The dominant objective of Monetary Policy is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Money Supply
  - (b) Controlling Demand for Money
  - (c) Achieving Price Stability
  - (d) Promoting Foreign Policy
4. Which is not the function of money?
  - (a) Make demand and supply equal
  - (b) Store of value
  - (c) Medium of exchange
  - (d) Measure of value

Page 2

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9. In what way the Central Bank serves as a Banker's Bank?
  - (a) By maintaining gold reserve
  - (b) By controlling currency
  - (c) By acting as a lender of the last resort
  - (d) By reducing the interest rates
10. Which of the following is not a function of commercial bank?
  - (a) Accepting deposits
  - (b) Creating credits
  - (c) Printing bank notes
  - (d) None of the above

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Discuss about the role of money in an Economy.  

Or

(b) Write a note on Tobin's Portfolio Analysis.

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[P.T.O]

12. (a) Define Money Supply.

Or

(b) State the Money Multiplier Process.

13. (a) What are the Promotional Functions of Central Bank?

Or

(b) Give an account on RBI.

14. (a) Write a short note on Restrictive Monetary Policy.

Or

(b) Describe the Expansionary Monetary Policy.

15. (a) State the defects of Indian Banking System.

Or

(b) Give an account Money Market Reforms.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Explain the Keynesian theory.

Or

(b) Elaborate the Modern Quantity Theory.

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17. (a) Evaluate the Factors affecting H-Reserve Bank analysis of money supply.

Or

(b) Enumerate the Money Multiplier Process.

18. (a) Compare Agriculture and Industrial Finance.

Or

(b) Explain the Credit Control Methods.

19. (a) Discuss the indicators of monetary policy.

Or

(b) Write in detail about the lags in monetary policy.

20. (a) State the suggestion to improve working conditions of banking.

Or

(b) Analyse the defects of Indian banking system.

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M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
NOVEMBER 2023.

Third Semester

Economics — Core

MONETARY ECONOMICS

(For those who joined in July 2021–2022)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. The quantity theory of money is a theory that variations in price relate to
- (a) variations in the money demand
  - (b) variation in the money supply
  - (c) both (a) and (b)
  - (d) none of these

6. The national economy contracted in July 1991 as the Indian rupee was \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Devalued
  - (b) Valued
  - (c) Both
  - (d) None
7. Monetary Policy Committee was established in \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) 2013
  - (b) 2014
  - (c) 2015
  - (d) 2016
8. The instruments of monetary policy is/are:
- (a) Open market operations
  - (b) CRR
  - (c) SLR
  - (d) All of these
9. The First Regional Rural Bank was established in India in the year
- (a) 1991
  - (b) 1975
  - (c) 1988
  - (d) 1991
10. The capital market in India is controlled by
- (a) RBI
  - (b) NABARD
  - (c) SEBI
  - (d) None

2. Tobin argues that money as an asset is demanded as a/an \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) aversion to risk
  - (b) wealth
  - (c) bonds
  - (d) shares
3. Which agency regulates the money supply in India?
- (a) Commercial Banks
  - (b) World Bank
  - (c) RBI
  - (d) None of the above
4. M3 is known as
- (a) Broad money
  - (b) Narrow money
  - (c) M1 + M4
  - (d) All of these
5. The overall directions of the RBI lies with \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) 20 members
  - (b) 21 members
  - (c) 30 members
  - (d) 07 members

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Explain the Cash Balance Approach.
- Or
- (b) State the inventory theory of money.
12. (a) Narrate the measures of money supply.
- Or
- (b) Mention the determinants of money multiplier.
13. (a) Bring out the functions of RBI.
- Or
- (b) Write a short note on 'Credit Control'
14. (a) Explain the instruments of Monetary Policy.
- Or
- (b) Write a brief note on 'Expansionary Monetary Policy'.

15. (a) Indicate the defects of Indian Banking System.

Or

(b) Explain the Banking Sector reforms in India.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Critically examine Fisher's quantity theory of money.

Or

(b) Discuss the criticisms of Don Patinkin's theory.

17. (a) Briefly explain the factors affecting money supply.

Or

(b) Describe the money multiplier process.

18. (a) Elucidate the Exchange Control Management by RBI.

Or

(b) Enumerate the rôle of RBI in Indian Economy.

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19. (a) Bring out the trade off and targets of monetary policy.

Or

(b) Analysis the indicators of Monetary Policy.

20. (a) Mention the pros of Innovative Banking.

Or

(b) List out the recent trends in Banking System.

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M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023

Third Semester

Economics-Core

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

(For those who joined in July 2021 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Which of the following does not correspond to characteristics of research?
- (a) Research is not passive
  - (b) Research is systematic
  - (c) Research is not a problem-oriented
  - (d) Research is not a process

5. What is the meaning of cluster sampling?
- (a) It is a process where the sampling universe is divided into multiple groups
  - (b) It is a process where the samples for a study is obtained through conscious selection
  - (c) It is a process where the samples for a study are selected at regular intervals
  - (d) It is a process through which the sample for a study is divided into multiple groups
6. A statement made about a population for testing purpose is called?
- (a) Statistic
  - (b) Hypothesis
  - (c) Level of Significance
  - (d) Test-Statistic
7. If the null hypothesis is false then which of the following is accepted?
- (a) Null Hypothesis
  - (b) Positive Hypothesis
  - (c) Negative Hypothesis
  - (d) Alternative Hypothesis.

Page 3

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2. The conclusions/findings of which type of research cannot be generalized to other situations?
- (a) Casual Comparative Research
  - (b) Historical Research
  - (c) Descriptive Research
  - (d) Experimental Research
3. Which one is called non-probability sampling?
- (a) Quota sampling
  - (b) Cluster sampling
  - (c) Systematic sampling
  - (d) Stratified random sampling
4. Out of the mentioned options, which is not a non-probability sampling?
- (a) Judgemental sampling
  - (b) Cluster sampling
  - (c) Extensive sampling
  - (d) Convenience sampling

Page 2

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8. Which of the following is not one of the seven major parts to the research report?
- (a) Results
  - (b) Abstract
  - (c) Method
  - (d) Footnotes
9. In research methodology, interpretation is the search of
- (a) Research plan
  - (b) Statistics
  - (c) Research findings
  - (d) Review of literature
10. Bibliography means
- (a) Foot note
  - (b) Quotations
  - (c) List of Books referred
  - (d) Biography

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words

11. (a) Explain the significance of Research in economics.
- Or
- (b) Explain the characteristics of Research.

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[P.T.O.]

12. (a) Why sampling error occurs.  
Or  
(b) Explain the features of good research problem.
13. (a) Discuss the merits of primary data.  
Or  
(b) Explain the sources of secondary data.
14. (a) Explain the contents of tabulation.  
Or  
(b) Examine the importance of editing.
15. (a) Discuss the techniques of interpretation of results.  
Or  
(b) Explain the precautions to be taken in writing the report.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words

16. (a) What is research? Explain the various types of research?  
Or  
(b) Discuss the problems faced by the researcher.

17. (a) Explain methods of sampling.  
Or  
(b) Examine the types of literature review.
18. (a) Discuss the sources of primary and secondary data.  
Or  
(b) Explain the methods of data collection.
19. (a) Examine the types sampling methods.  
Or  
(b) Discuss the role of computers in processing data.
20. (a) Discuss various types of reports.  
Or  
(b) Draft a sample layout of your research proposal.

(6 pages)

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M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,  
NOVEMBER 2023.

Third Semester

Economics — Core

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

(For those who joined in July 2021–2022 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Research is
- (a) searching again and again
  - (b) finding solution to any problem
  - (c) working in a scientific way to search for truth of any problem
  - (d) none of the above

2. The research which is exploring new facts through the study of the past is called
- (a) philosophical research
  - (b) historical research
  - (c) mythological research
  - (d) content research
3. Which one is called non-probability sampling?
- (a) cluster sampling
  - (b) quota sampling
  - (c) systematic sampling
  - (d) stratified random sampling
4. The basic principle of problem selection is
- (a) novelty of a problem
  - (b) practicality of a problem
  - (c) future-orientation of a problem
  - (d) all of the above
5. Which of the following is a data visualization method?
- (a) pie chart
  - (b) bar chart
  - (c) pentagon
  - (d) both (a) and (b)

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6. Pilot experiments are frequently carried out before
- (a) large-scale quantitative research
  - (b) qualitative research
  - (c) small case study
  - (d) none of the above
7. To test null hypothesis, a researcher uses
- (a) T-test
  - (b) ANOVA
  - (c)  $\chi^2$
  - (d) factorial analysis
8. The scale which is used to determine the ratios equality is considered as
- (a) satisfactory scale
  - (b) ratio scale
  - (c) goodness scale
  - (d) exponential scale
9. The pros of research report writing in a scientific manner is
- (a) Global Standardisation
  - (b) Global Communication
  - (c) Global Awakening
  - (d) Global Welfare

10. Bibliography given in a research report
- (a) helps those interested in further research and studying problem from another angle
  - (b) shows the vast knowledge of the researcher
  - (c) makes the report authentic
  - (d) none of the above

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Explain the types of research.
- Or
- (b) Write a brief note on filed investigation.
12. (a) Narrate the importance of sampling design.
- Or
- (b) Explain the necessity of defining the problem.
13. (a) Distinguish between pre testing and pilot study.
- Or
- (b) State the sources of secondary data.

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[P.T.O.]

14. (a) Write a brief note on editing and coding.

Or

(b) Indicate the procedure of testing hypothesis.

15. (a) Explain the contents of report.

Or

(b) Write a short note on 'Footnote'

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Discuss the scope of social research.

Or

(b) Briefly explain the problems encountered by the researchers.

17. (a) Describe the techniques involved in drafting a research problem.

Or

(b) Enumerate the selection of appropriate method of sampling.

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18. (a) Elucidate the methods of collecting primary data.

Or

(b) Analyse the concept of pilot study in social research.

19. (a) Briefly explain the sources of error in scaling measurement.

Or

(b) Discuss the characteristics of hypothesis.

20. (a) Mention the different types of research report.

Or

(b) 'Interpretation is an art of drawing inferences, depending upon the skill of the researcher'. Explain.

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(6 pages)

Reg. No. : \_\_\_\_\_

Code No. : 7288

Sub. Code : ZESM 42

MA (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL, 2023.

Fourth Semester

Economics – Core

PUBLIC FINANCE

(For those who joined in July 2021 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Which is the main point on the basis of which public finance can be separated from private finance?
  - (a) Price Policy
  - (b) Secrecy
  - (c) Elasticity in Income
  - (d) Borrowings

6. A country's gross government debt also called
  - (a) Public debt
  - (b) Sovereign debt
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None
7. In which year 'Zero Based Budgeting' started in India?
  - (a) 1960
  - (b) 1983
  - (c) 1988
  - (d) 2000
8. The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Bill was passed in the year
  - (a) 2003
  - (b) 2002
  - (c) 2013
  - (d) 2023
9. Which of the following steps under the fiscal policy is an example for stabilising the economy?
  - (a) Making payments towards unemployment insurance benefits.
  - (b) Making payments towards pensioners
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None
10. The state Finance commission is a/an
  - (a) Legal body
  - (b) Constitutional body
  - (c) Union body
  - (d) Non-statutory body

2. Non-rivalry and non-excludability are the characteristics of
  - (a) Public Goods
  - (b) Private Goods
  - (c) Normal Goods
  - (d) Special Goods
3. Study finds "strong evidence of Wagner's Law in"
  - (a) South Africa
  - (b) Turkey
  - (c) India
  - (d) Sri Lanka
4. Wiseman Peacock hypothesis was developed in
  - (a) 1890's
  - (b) 1990's
  - (c) 1870's
  - (d) 1880's
5. The number of structures in India's GST model is
  - (a) 6
  - (b) 4
  - (c) 3
  - (d) 5

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Explain the major fiscal functions.

Or

(b) Narrate the concept of Market Failure.
12. (a) Explain the canons of Public Expenditure.

Or

(b) Write a brief note on "Peacock Wiseman Hypothesis".
13. (a) State the sources of Public Revenue.

Or

(b) Mention the burden of Public Debt.
14. (a) Indicate the kinds of Budget.

Or

(b) Explain the objectives of Deficit Financing.
15. (a) Bring out the Fiscal Reforms in India.

Or

(b) Explain the Horizontal and Vertical imbalances.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Discuss the role of Public Finance in Economic activity.

Or

- (b) Distinguish between Private Goods and Public Goods.

17. (a) Briefly explain the reasons for the growth of Public expenditure.

Or

- (b) Critically examine Wagner's law.

18. (a) Elucidate the canons of taxation.

Or

- (b) Describe the pros and cons of GST.

19. (a) Explain in detail the FRBM Act, 2003.

Or

- (b) Enumerate the Deficit Financing in India.

20. (a) Analyse the Instruments of Fiscal Policy.

Or

- (b) Bring out the main recommendations of the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance commission.
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M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023.

Fourth Semester

Economics - Core

**ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS**

(For those who joined in July 2021 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

**PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)**

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Which of the following theories provide a useful explanation of the environment and Economics?
  - I. The population growth and resource scarcity by Thomas Malthus
  - II. The theory of steady-state economy by J.S. Mill
  - III. The neoclassical economic theory of efficient markets

(a) I and II                      (b) II and III  
(c) I and III                      (d) I, II and III

5. What does a market failure imply?
  - (a) The elasticity of the demand curve for the resource
  - (b) The elasticity of the supply curve for the resource
  - (c) The demand curve for the resource
  - (d) The supply curve for the resource
6. The extra cost of recycling does not outweigh the extra benefits indicates
  - (a) Optimum recycling
  - (b) Product life extension
  - (c) Material Substitution
  - (d) Conservation
7. Which is part of revealed preference method?
  - (a) Costless-choice method
  - (b) Hedonic pricing model
  - (c) Trade-off game method
  - (d) Delphi method

2. Resource economics studies
  - (a) The demand, supply, and distribution of natural resources
  - (b) The cost and benefit of allocation, use, and protection of natural resources
  - (c) The cost and benefit of protection of natural resources
  - (d) The cost-benefit of distribution of natural resources
3. Which one of the following statements about market failure is correct?
  - (a) Small firms are less efficient than large firms due to diseconomies of scale.
  - (b) The existence of free riders will result in the over-production of public goods.
  - (c) The social benefits of some private goods exceed the private benefits.
  - (d) Markets do not supply merit goods.
4. Public goods are those for which
  - (a) External costs exist
  - (b) Individuals who do not pay cannot be excluded from consuming
  - (c) Individuals who do not pay can be excluded from consuming
  - (d) No external costs exist

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8. Willingness to pay and willingness to accept is part of
  - (a) Trade-off game method
  - (b) Delphi method
  - (c) Hedonic pricing model
  - (d) Contingent valuation method
9. Which of the following is/are market-oriented environmental tool(s)?
  - (a) Pollution charges
  - (b) Marketable permits
  - (c) Better-defined property rights
  - (d) All the above
10. In which year did the word 'sustainable development' come into existence?
  - (a) 1992                              (b) 1978
  - (c) 1980                              (d) 1987

**PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)**

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).  
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) What are the economic impacts on resources and the environment?

Or

(b) Write a note on maximum sustainable yield approach with suitable example.

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12. (a) In which market situation will there be optimum allocation of resources?

Or

- (b) How does inter temporal efficiency help in decision making.

13. (a) Point out the role of economics in forestry.

Or

- (b) Relate Monopoly and the Rate of Extraction of Non-Renewable Resources.

14. (a) Elucidate the difficulties in measuring environmental values.

Or

- (b) Explain the travel cost method of valuing the environment.

15. (a) What are the environmental factors that affect population growth?

Or

- (b) How do SDGs help the environment?

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PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b)  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Explain and illustrate the term Tragedy of commons.

Or

- (b) What is material balance approach in environmental economics? Discuss it with example.

17. (a) Analyse the concept of Pareto Optimum of Environmental allocation.

Or

- (b) Discuss in detail how do externalities affect economic efficiency.

18. (a) Illustrate Optimal Depletion of resources and time preference theory.

Or

- (b) Give a detail account of optimum recycling method of resources conservation with diagramme.

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19. (a) Describe the Hedonic pricing method of valuation of environment.

Or

- (b) Evaluate the various contingent valuation method of environment.

20. (a) How does Coase's theorem address the problem of environment pollution control? Critically analyse.

Or

- (b) Critically evaluate the various measures of sustainable development.

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M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023.

Fourth Semester

Economics – Core

HEALTH ECONOMICS

(For those who joined in July 2021 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

- The following is a list of the types of statistical data most often required in health economics. Which letter listed below does not belong in the list?
  - financing health care
  - epidemiological
  - cost of care
  - demographic

- \_\_\_\_\_ of intervention/program, side effects, and illness.
  - cost of treatment
  - cost centre
  - Cost analysis
  - cost category
- Healthcare is demanded as a means for Consumers to achieve a larger stock of
  - health capital
  - health centre
  - health rate
  - health reference
- \_\_\_\_\_ promotes the idea that all aspects of health and healthcare delivery can be viewed from a systems perspective.
  - health cycle
  - health service
  - Health Systems
  - health function
- The quality-adjusted life-year is a measure of the value of health
  - outcomes
  - incomes
  - development
  - management
- The sum of mortality and morbidity is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_ and can be measured by a metric called 'Disability Adjusted Life Years'
  - disability
  - burden of disease
  - discourage
  - burden of payment

- The \_\_\_\_\_ of health include the social and economic environment, the physical environment, and, the person's individual characteristics and behaviours.
  - determinants
  - measures
  - users
  - followers
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the biochemical and physiological process by which an organism uses food to support its life.
  - nature
  - expectancy
  - Nutrition
  - health linkage
- The term "life expectancy" refers to the \_\_\_\_\_ of years a person can expect to live.
  - normal
  - number
  - expect
  - safety
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the improvement of health via the prevention, diagnosis, treatment, amelioration or cure of disease, illness injury, and other physical and mental impairments in people.
  - health care
  - health centre
  - Health education
  - health rate

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b). Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

- (a) What are the output indicators of health?
 

Or

 (b) Explain the concept of health economics.
- (a) What are the indicators of HDI?
 

Or

 (b) Explain the relationship between income and health.
- (a) What are the merits of health care centers?
 

Or

 (b) Describe the importance of health education.
- (a) What are the factors of production in health economics?
 

Or

 (b) Explain the scope of health services.
- (a) Explain the concept of a QALY.
 

Or

 (b) Why is public health important in developing countries?

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b)  
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Explain the determinants of health.  
Or  
(b) Explain the different aspects of health.
17. (a) Discuss the various types of undernutrition.  
Or  
(b) Enumerate the different types of occupational hazards.
18. (a) Why is capital important in health care?  
Explain it.  
Or  
(b) Explain the role of health education in human development.
19. (a) Describe the major services in health care.  
Or  
(b) How does income effect demand for healthcare?

20. (a) Critically evaluate the best measurement of the burden of disease.

Or

- (b) Explain the major health problems in developing countries.

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M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023.

Fourth Semester

Economics – Core

LABOUR ECONOMICS

(For those who joined in July 2021 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Labour market deals with
  - (a) Demand and Supply of Labour
  - (b) Job enlargement
  - (c) Job enrichment
  - (d) Promotion and Transfer

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of searching for prospective employees and stimulating them to apply the jobs in the organization.
  - (a) Selection
  - (b) Recruitment
  - (c) Workforce Analysis
  - (d) Work load Analysis
3. The objective of Trade Union is
  - (a) To improve the standard living
  - (b) To Prevent exploitation
  - (c) To provide job security
  - (d) All the above
4. CITU is affiliated to lockouts are executed by
  - (a) Management
  - (b) Employees
  - (c) Workers
  - (d) None of these
5. ILO was established in the year
  - (a) 1929
  - (b) 1919
  - (c) 1939
  - (d) 1949
6. Labour problems are mainly associated with
  - (a) Cottage Industries
  - (b) MNCs
  - (c) Large Scale Industries
  - (d) Small Scale Industries

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7. Which one is a major obstacle for the growth of collective bargaining in India?
  - (a) Recognition
  - (b) Government
  - (c) Law
  - (d) Multiple Unions
8. Worker's participation in management as India is based on
  - (a) Nehru Approach
  - (b) Capitalist Approach
  - (c) Human Relation Approach
  - (d) Gandhian Approach
9. The Indian factories Act was enacted in
  - (a) 1956
  - (b) 1957
  - (c) 1948
  - (d) 1881
10. The Provident Fund Scheme is mainly mean for
  - (a) Agricultural labours
  - (b) Private Sector employees
  - (c) Government employees
  - (d) Unemployed Persons

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PART B – (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choose either (a) or (b)

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Mention the problems of Indian Labour.  
Or  
(b) Write short notes on: Employment Exchange.
12. (a) What are the causes of Lockouts?  
Or  
(b) Spell out the views of Gandhi about Trade Union.
13. (a) State the aims and objectives of ILO.  
Or  
(b) What are the three main organs of ILO.
14. (a) What is the necessity of Industrial Relation?  
Or  
(b) What is Collective Bargaining?
15. (a) Briefly explain the major classifications of labour welfare.  
Or  
(b) What are the importance of labour welfare?

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PART C - (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions Choose either (a) or (b)

Each answer should not exceed 600 words

16. (a) Describe the characteristics of labour.  
Or  
(b) List out features of Indian labour market.
17. (a) Explain the role and function of Trade Union.  
Or  
(b) Elaborate the views of Karl Marx about Trade Union.
18. (a) Present the causes for Industrial disputes.  
Or  
(b) State and explain the methods of settling Industrial disputes.
19. (a) Explain the role of state in maintaining Industrial relations.  
Or  
(b) Expound the views on workers participation in management and consequences.

20. (a) Elucidate the principles of labour legislation and state the different legislation.

Or

- (b) Explain about Factories Act in India.