INDIAN ECONOMY I (CC-XI)

GROUP-A

Fill in the blanks.   [1 mark]

1. The first five year plan was launched in _____ year.
2. India is a _____ economy system.
3. Tourism is a _____ sector.
4. The average number of people living per square kilometer is called _____.
5. Crude oil is a _____ resources.(renewable/non-renewable)
6. In which year government was launched 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan'?
7. The human development index was created in _____ year.
8. Which country ranks first in the world in Human Development Index?
9. NITI Aayog stands for _____.
10. Which economic model was followed in the Second five year plans?

Answer

1.1951, 2. Mixed, 3. Tertiary, 4. Density of population, 5. Non-renewable, 6. 2nd October 2014,
7. 1990, 8. Norway, 9. National Institute for Transforming India, 10. Mahalanobis

GROUP-B

Very short questions.   [2 marks]

1. What do you mean by colonial economy?
2. What do you mean by stagnant economy?
3. What is meant by Technological Collaboration?
4. Define relative poverty.
5. What do you mean by sex ratio?
6. Define Infant Mortality Rate.
7. What is meant by longevity?
8. What is the difference between GDP and GNP?
9. What is economic planning?

10. What do you mean by poverty line?

GROUP-C

Short questions.   [3 marks]

1. Write short note on trade and market condition under British rule.
2. What is Demographic dividend?
3. Write a short note on water conservation.
4. Write a note on the theory of demographic transition.
5. Mention main causes of high birth rate of India.
6. Discuss various indicators of human development.
7. What do you mean by Human Development Index?
8. What do you mean by 'Faster, Sustainable and More Inclusive Growth' in India?

GROUP-D

Long questions.   [7 marks]

1. Explain the main features of Indian economy during Pre-British period.
2. What are the causes of population explosion in India? Suggest remedies to solve this problem.
3. Explain the trends of national and per capita income during the periods of plans.
4. Discuss the main objectives and strategy of economic planning in India.
5. What do you mean by NITI Aayog? Discuss composition and functions of NITI Aayog.
6. Discuss the achievements and failures of economic planning in India.
7. Discuss the main objectives, targets and achievements of Eleventh Five Year Plan.
8. Discuss the various measures adopted by government to eradicate poverty.

DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS I (CC-XII)

GROUP-A

Fill in the blanks. [1 mark]

1. The big push strategy of development was first advocated by _____.
2. The role of Innovation theory was given by_____ in the theory of development.
3. According to the Schumpeter's model, the innovative entrepreneurs get the necessary finance from _____.
4. Economic growth can be measured by _____.
5. How many stages of economic growth were defined and analyzed by Rostow?
6. Unemployment created by some long term change in demand or technological conditions in an economy is known as _____.
7. Who releases the Human Development Report (HDI).
8. HDI was invented by _____.
9. PQLI was developed by _____.
10. Qualitative changes in life can be measured by _____. (economic growth/economic development)

GROUP-B

Very short answer questions. [2 marks]

1. What is meant by gross enrollment ratio?
2. Define Physical Quality of Life.
3. What is meant by Vicious circle of poverty?
4. Discuss the economic obstacles of economic development.
5. What is meant by surplus value?
6. What do you mean by Poverty Gap Ratio?
7. Define industrialization.
8. Write two main criticism of Solow model.

GROUP-C

Short answer questions. [3 marks]

1. What is meant by Human Development Index (HDI)?
2. State the main indicators of economic development.
3. Distinguish between economic development and economic growth.
4. How "Human Capital" affect economic development?
5. How capital formation makes technical progress?
6. What are the main assumptions of Lewis model?
7. What is the main difference between Solow and Horrod-domar model?
8. How the Lorenz curves explain the inequality?

GROUP-D

Long answer questions. [7 marks]

1. What do you mean by economic development? How is it measured?
2. What are the main obstacles of economic development?
3. Explain the factors that affect economic development of a country.
4. Explain the various factors responsible for low capital formation in underdeveloped countries.
5. What do you mean by capital formation? Examine the role of capital formation in economic development.
6. Explain the classical model of economic growth.
7. Examine the Marxian model of Economic growth. Is it applicable to underdeveloped countries?
8. Critically examined Solow growth model.

PUBLIC ECONOMICS (DSE-I)

GROUP-A

Fill in the blanks. [1 mark]

1. A toll tax is a tax based on _____ principle.
2. The problem of adverse selection arises due to _____.
3. The presumption that costly new knowledge would be undersupplied by the private sector is based on the essential characteristics of new knowledge. It is _____.
4. Market failure can occur because of _____.
5. The greater the elasticity of supply, the greater incidence of tax falls on _____.
6. The principle of maximum social advantage is concerned with _____.
7. The ability to pay principle of taxation is logically must consistent with the normative notion of _____.
8. The benefit theory of allocation of tax burden was given by _____.
9. Primary deficit is measured by _____.
10. A forward shifted tax will affect on _____.
11. Given an example of pure public good.
12. Expenditure tax was introduced in India by_____.
13. The process of transferring the burden of the the tax from one person to another is known as_____.
14. Food and fertilizer subsidies are included in _____.
15. Who is the father of Zero Based Budgeting_____.
16. The 15th Finance Commission was headed by _____.
17. Excess of revenue expenditure over revenue receipts of GOI is ____.
18. If with the increase in income, the percentage of income collected as tax remains constant, tax will be called_____.
19. An increase in tax rate when tax base expands represents:_____.
20. Income tax is based on the principle of:_____.

(1)Benefit principle theory, (2) Asymmetric information, (3) Non rival and non excludable, (4) Asymmetric information, (5) Buyer, (6) Dalton, (7) Vertical equity (8) Erik Lindahl (9) Fiscal deficit-interest payment,(10)Buyer ,(11) Knowledge (12)T.T. Krishnamachari (13)Incidence of tax (14) Public good (15)Peter Pyhrr (16) N.K. Singh (17)Revenue deficit (18)Proportional tax (19)Progressive taxation (20) Ability to pay.

GROUP-B

Very short answer questions. [2 marks]

1. What do you mean by Vertical equity in taxation?
2. What is Fiscal deficit?
3. What is lump sum grant?
4. What is zero based budgeting?
5. Distinguish between impact and incidence of tax.
6. What is GST?
7. What is Pump Priming?
8. What is Gender budgeting?
9. Define budget receipt.
10. What do you mean by positive externality?
11. What is public debt?
12. Define methods of debt redemption.

GROUP-C

Short answer questions. [3 marks]

1. Distinguish between revenue receipt and capital receipt.
2. Distinguish between external debt and internal debt.
3. What are the characteristics of pure public goods?
4. What is the difference between impact and incidence of tax burden?
5. What is taxable capacity?
6. What are the canons of public expenditure?
7. What is balanced budget multiplier?

GROUP-D

Long answer questions. [7 marks]

1. Discuss about the principle of maximum social advantage.
2. Write down the resources of public revenue.
3. Discuss the various methods of debt redemption.

4. Discuss the Wagner's law of increasing state activities.
5. Distinguish between public good and private good.
6. Write down the roles of government in case of market failure.

INTRODUCTORY ECONOMETRICS (DSE-II)

GROUP-A

Fill in the blanks. [1 mark]

1. If the model has only one equation, the model is called _____.
2. The set of all possible outcomes of an experiments or measurement is known as _____.
3. The regression function $E(y/x_i) = \beta_1 + \beta_2 x_i$ is linear in _____.
4. If each estimator provides only a single value of the relevant population parameter, it is _____.
5. The Gaussian standard classical linear regression model assumes _____ assumptions.
6. Homoscedasticity means _____ for disturbances.
7. Constant variance is also expressed as _____.
8. If we accept a null hypothesis (H_0) when it is falls, we make _____.
9. In interval estimation of a population parameter when $L < \theta < U$, θ is an estimator then L and U are called _____.
10. When the two population variances are equal then we use _____ test.
11. Testing of overall significance of regression by _____.
12. _____ Test is used for goodness of fit.
13. _____ Test is used when parameter of population are normal.
14. When mean and variance is equal in that case it is _____ type of distribution.
15. Binomial and Poisson distribution are _____ type of probability distribution.
16. A minimum variance unbiased estimator for a parameter exist if and only if there exist a _____.
17. We make _____ error by accepting a wrong null hypothesis.
18. In a multiple linear regression with four independent variables, the overall regression significance is to be tested, which test would be used?
19. What are the parameters of a normal distribution?
20. The total area under the curve in normal distribution is _____.

Ans: (1) Single Equation Model (2) Sample space (3) Variable and Parameter (4) Point estimator (5) 10 (6) Equal variance (7) Homoscedasticity (8) Type II (9) Confidence interval (10) F Test (11) F test (12)Chi-Square (13) T test (14) Poisson distribution (15) Discrete (16) Mean(17) Type II (18) F test (19) Mean and S.D. (20) 1.

GROUP-B

Very short answer questions. [2 mark]

1. Define Neyman-Persona lemma?
2. What are the consequences of Heteroscedasticity?
3. What is the difference between simple hypothesis and composite hypothesis?
4. What is critical region?
5. What is P value?
6. What is Goodness of fit?
7. What is confidence interval?
8. Define standard error?
9. What is point estimation?
10. What are the features of a good estimator?
11. What are the methods of point estimation?
12. Why Multicollinearity happens?
13. What is Autocorrelation?
14. What are the methods for testing Heteroscedasticity?
15. What is spatial correlation?
16. Define D-W statistic.
17. What do you mean by linear in parameter?
18. What is the normality assumption about the stochastic error term?
19. What is the coefficient of determination?
20. What is hypothesis? Why we need hypothesis?
21. Prove $Var(ax+b) = a^2 Var(x)$; where 'a' and 'b' are constant.

GROUP-C

Short answer questions. [3 mark]

1. Prove least square estimators are unbiased.
2. Define the properties of normal distribution.
3. In a Binomial distribution the mean and standard deviation are 12, 2 respectively. Find out n and p.
4. Prove that variance is independent of origin but not scale.
5. Find the $E(x)$ and $Var(x)$.

x	0	1	2	3
P(x)	1/8	3/8	3/8	1/8

6. Difference between R2 and adjusted R2.
7. What is stochastic error and define its significance in brief?
8. Distinguish between the Poisson and binomial probability distribution.
9. Prove that Poisson distribution is a limiting case of binomial distribution.

GROUP-D

Long answer questions.   [7 mark]

1. Define the assumption of classical linear regression model.
2. Prove that OLS estimators are BLUE.
3. Define Poisson distribution and state the condition under which the distribution is used.
4. Discuss the different steps involving in econometric analysis.
5. The hourly wages of 1000 workman are normally distributed around a mean of Rs.70 and with a standard deviation of Rs. 5. Estimate the number of workers whose hourly wages will be :
   (i)   Between Rs. 69 and Rs.72   (ii) more than Rs. 75
   (ii)   Less than Rs. 63   (iv) also estimate the lowest hourly wages of the.
                                                 100 highest paid workers