

C 81003

(Pages : 4)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2020

Economics

**ECO 3C 01 AND ECO 4C 01—ESSENTIALS OF ECONOMICS—MONEY, BANKING,
FINANCE AND TRADE AND INDIAN ECONOMY**

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Objective Type Questions)

PART I

Answer all questions.

Each question carries ½ marks.

1. What fiscal measures should be adopted in inflation ?
 - a) Increase in public expenditure.
 - b) Increase in taxes.
 - c) Increase in deficit.
 - d) All of the above.
2. Who is the present governor of the RBI ?
 - a) Raghuram Rajan.
 - b) Urjit Patel.
 - c) C. Rangarajan.
 - d) Bimal Jalan.
3. M3 consist of :
 - a) Currency with public + demand deposits+ other deposits.
 - b) M1 plus time deposits with commercial and co-operative banks.
 - c) M2 plus time deposits with commercial and co-operative banks.
 - d) M2 plus post office savings account.
4. The type of inflation which occurs due to rise in wages :
 - a) Cost push.
 - b) Stagflation.
 - c) Profit push.
 - d) Hyper inflation.
5. The following is a direct tax :
 - a) Excise duty.
 - b) VAT.
 - c) Corporate tax.
 - d) Sales tax.

Turn over

6. Reducing the value of a currency in terms of foreign currency by the government is called :
- a) Depreciation.
 - b) Appreciation.
 - c) Revaluation.
 - d) Devaluation.

PART II

7. Kerala's density of population according to 2011 census is :
- a) 859/ Sq.Km
 - b) 459/ Sq.Km
 - c) 998/ Sq.Km
 - d) 665/ Sq.Km
8. Industrialization became the main objective from which five year plan onwards ?
- a) First.
 - b) Second.
 - c) Third.
 - d) Fourth.
9. Planning commission was replaced by which institution ?
- a) Finance Commission.
 - b) NITI Aayog.
 - c) GST Council.
 - d) National Development Council.
10. Sex ratio of Kerala in 2011 census is :
- a) 1084
 - b) 1056.
 - c) 984.
 - d) 1121.
11. Of the following, one is not a poverty alleviation programme :
- a) MNREGA
 - b) JRY
 - c) PMRY
 - d) SSA
12. The following unemployment occurs when the marginal productivity of labour is zero :
- a) Open unemployment.
 - (b) Underemployment.
 - c) Structural unemployment.
 - d) Disguised unemployment.

(12 × ½ = 6 marks)

Section B (Very Short Answer Questions)

PART I

Answer any five questions.

13. What is money ?
14. State the agency functions of commercial banks.

15. What is deficit budget ?
16. Distinguish between inflation and reflation.
17. Why the central bank is called 'lender of last resort' ?
18. Distinguish between devaluation and depreciation.

PART II

Answer any five questions.

19. Define structural unemployment.
20. What is regional inequality ?
21. State the objectives of the 12th plan.
22. What are the elements of the New Economic Policy ?
23. What are the components of Green revolution ?
24. State two paradoxes of Kerala's development experience.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Section C (Short Essay Questions)

PART I

Answer any three questions.

25. Explain the various sources of revenue for the government.
26. What are the different types of inflation ?
27. Distinguish between balance of trade and balance of payments.
28. Briefly explain the functions of the Finance commission.

PART II

Answer any three questions.

29. What are the objectives of planning in India ?
30. Briefly examine the various types of unemployment in India.
31. Compare the contribution of various sectors in terms of output and employment to the Indian economy.
32. Examine the salient features of people plan in Kerala.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section D (Essay Questions)**PART I**

Answer any one question.

33. What is public expenditure and how is it classified ? Examine the causes for increase in public expenditure in recent times.
34. Critically evaluate Fischer's quantity theory of money.

PART II

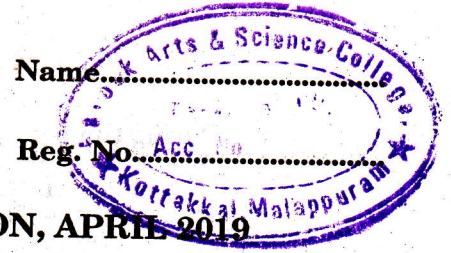
Answer any one question.

35. Poverty is a major challenge facing the Indian economy. What are its causes and what remedial and policy measures are undertaken by the government for the removal of poverty ?
36. Explain the problems faced by Indian industries. Evaluate the impact of New economic reforms on the Industrial sector in India.

(2 × 12 = 24 marks)

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(Pages : 3)



FOURTH SEMESTER B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2019

(CUCBCSS-UG)

Economics

ECO 3C 01 and ECO 4C 01—ESSENTIALS OF ECONOMICS : MONEY BANKING,
FINANCE AND TRADE AND INDIAN ECONOMY

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Answers may be written either in English or in Malayalam.

Section A

Answer all twelve questions.

Each question carries ½ mark.

1. Who is the present Governor of RBI ?
 - (a) Raguram Rajan.
 - (b) Urjith Patel.
 - (c) Montek Singh Ahluwalia .
 - (d) None of these.
2. MGNREGS stands for :
 - (a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Scheme.
 - (b) Mahatma Gandhi Nutrition and Rural Employment Generation Scheme.
 - (c) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.
 - (d) None of the above.
3. Ratio between supply of money and highpowered money is :
 - (a) Money supply.
 - (b) Money multiplier.
 - (c) Demand for money.
 - (d) Neutral money.
4. Bank decides to take coercive measures against a Commercial bank is called :
 - (a) Moral suasion.
 - (b) Direct action.
 - (c) Credit rationing.
 - (d) Margin.
5. The difference between direct and indirect tax lies in :
 - (a) Impact.
 - (b) Shifting.
 - (c) Incidence.
 - (d) Both shifting and incidence.

Turn over

6. During the periods of inflation the government should aim at :
- (a) Deficit budgets. (b) Balanced budgets.
(c) Surplus budgets. (d) Zero budget.
7. The concept of functional finance assigns a key role to control cyclical fluctuations in the economy :
- (a) Fiscal policy. (b) Monetary policy.
(c) Compensatory fiscal policy. (d) Debt redemption.
8. Law of increase of state activities was stated by :
- (a) Adam Smith. (b) Adolf Wagner.
(c) Pigou. (d) J.B. Say.
9. When taxes are mildly progressive, it is a :
- (a) Progressive. (b) Proportional.
(c) Regressive. (d) Degressive.
10. Increase in the external value of the domestic currency in terms of other currencies is called :
- (a) Depreciation. (b) Revaluation.
(c) Devaluation. (d) Appreciation.
11. The vent for surplus theory has been provided by :
- (a) Ricardo. (b) Adam Smith.
(c) Leontief. (d) Hecksher Ohlin.
12. When a duty is levied as percentage of the total value of the imported commodity is called ?
- (a) Specific duty. (b) Advalorem duty.
(c) Imported duty. (d) Exported duty.

(12 × ½ = 6 marks)

Section B (Very Short Answer Type Questions)

PART I

Answer any five questions.

13. Distinguish between demand pull and cost push inflation.
14. Explain the determinants of money multiplier.
15. Explain money as a liquid asset.
16. What are the causes of fluctuations in exchange rate ?
17. What are the functions of credit instruments in the banking system ?

18. What are the merits and demerits of indirect taxes ?

PART II

Answer any five questions.

19. What are types of unemployment in India ?
 20. How to reduce the problem of inequality in Indian economy ?
 21. What are the socio economic objectives of five year plans in India ?
 22. What are the features of the agricultural sector in Indian economy ?
 23. Explain the structural changes in Kerala economy.
 24. What are the objectives of land reforms in Kerala ?

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Section C (Short Essays)

PART I

Answer any three questions.

25. Critically examine Fischer's quantity theory of money.
 26. Explain the rôle of commercial banks in a developing economy.
 27. What are the methods of redemption of public debt ?
 28. Explain the effects of devaluation on exports.

PART II

Answer any three questions.

29. What are the achievements of land reforms in India ?
 30. Explain new industrial policy of 1991.
 31. What are the measurements of poverty ?
 32. Explain the achievements of educational sector in Kerala.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Section D (Essay Questions)

PART I

Answer any one question.

33. Discuss the different methods of credit control used by the Reserve Bank of India.
 34. What are the various sources of public revenue ?

PART II

Answer any one question.

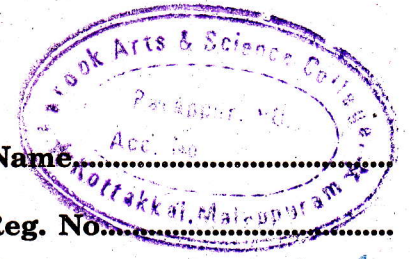
35. Explain the impact of economic reforms on Indian agricultural sector.
 36. Describe the role of migration in the development of Kerala economy.

(2 × 12 = 24 marks)

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(Pages : 4)

Name.....
Reg. No.....



FOURTH SEMESTER B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2018

(CUCBCSS—UG)

Complementary Course

**ECO 3C 01—ESSENTIALS OF ECONOMICS : MONEY BANKING, FINANCE AND
TRADE
AND**

ECO 4C 01—ESSENTIALS OF ECONOMICS : INDIAN ECONOMY

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A(Objective Type Questions)

PART I

Answer all questions.

Each question carries ½ mark.

1. What fiscal measures should be adopted in inflation :
(a) Increase in public expenditure. (b) Increase in taxes.
(c) Increase in deficit. (d) All of the above.
2. Who is the chairman of the 14th Finance Commission ?
(a) Y.V Reddy. (b) Vijay Kelkar.
(c) C.Rangarajan. (d) Raghuram Rajan.
3. The type of inflation which occurs due to rise in wages :
(a) Cost push. (b) Stagflation.
(c) Profit push. (d) Hyper inflation
4. The following is not a function of commercial banks :
(a) Accepting deposits. (b) Issue of currency.
(c) Advancing loans. (d) credit creation.
5. The monetary policy by which the central bank purchase and sell government securities :
(a) Bank rate policy. (b) Margin requirements.
(c) Open market operation. (d) Credit rationing.

Turn over

6. Reducing the value of a currency in terms of foreign currency by the government is called :

- (a) Revaluation. (b) Devaluation.
(c) Depreciation (d) Appreciation.

PART II

7. Kerala's density of population according to 2011 census is :

- (a) 859/ Sq.Km. (b) 459/ Sq.Km.
(c) 998/ Sq.Km. (d) 665/ Sq.Km.

8. The period of XII five year plan was :

- (a) 2002-07. (b) 2007-12.
(c) 2012-17. (d) 1997-2002.

9. Planning commission was replaced by which institution ?

- (a) Finance Commission. (b) NITI Aayog.
(c) GST Council. (d) National Development Council.

10. Of the following, one is not a poverty alleviation programme :

- (a) MNREGA. (b) JRY.
(c) PMRY. (d) SSA.

11. A situation in which a person does not get the type of work he is capable of doing is known as ?

- (a) Structural unemployment. (b) Under employment.
(c) Natural rate of unemployment. (d) Open unemployment.

12. The first estimate of national income in India was made by :

- (a) V.K.R.V Rao. (b) P.C Mahalanobis.
(c) M.N Roy. (d) Dadabhai Naoroji.

(12 × ½ = 6 marks)

Section B (Very Short Answer Questions)

PART I

Answer any five questions.

13. What is money ?

14. Define balanced budget.

15. Distinguish between inflation and deflation.
16. What is credit creation ?
17. Why the central bank is called 'lender of last resort' ?
18. Distinguish between internal and external trade.

PART II

Answer any five questions.

19. Define structural unemployment
20. What is economic planning ?
21. State the objectives of the 12th plan.
22. What is meant by rainbow revolution ?
23. What are the elements of the New Economic Policy ?
24. State two paradoxes of Kerala's development experience.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Section C (Short Essay Questions)

PART I

Answer any three questions.

25. What are the different types of inflation ?
26. What is monetary policy ? What are the various instruments of monetary policy ?
27. Examine fischer's quantity theory of exchange.
28. Briefly explain the functions of the Finance commission.

PART II

Answer any three questions.

29. Give an account of various estimates of poverty in India.
30. Explain the features of green revolution in India.
31. Examine the salient features of people plan in Kerala.
32. Evaluate the performance of service sector in India since economic reforms.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Section D (Essay Questions)**PART I**

Answer any one question.

33. Explain the role and functions of central bank of a country.
34. What is public expenditure and how is it classified? Examine the causes for increase in public expenditure in recent times.

PART II

Answer any one question.

35. Explain the problems faced by Indian industries. Evaluate the impact of New economic reforms on the Industrial sector in India.
36. Critically evaluate the achievements and failure of planning in India.

(2 × 12 = 24 marks)

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(Pages : 3)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

FOURTH SEMESTER B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2016

(CUCBCSS-UG)

Complementary Course

ECO 3C 01 & ECO 4C 01—ESSENTIALS OF ECONOMICS - MONEY BANKING FINANCE
AND TRADE AND ESSENTIALS OF ECONOMICS—INDIAN ECONOMY

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Answers may be written either in English or in Malayalam.

Section A

Answer all twelve questions.

Each question carries ½ mark.

1. If prices rise, the direct real burden of public debt will :
 - (a) Also increase.
 - (b) Fall.
 - (c) Remain unchanged.
 - (d) None of the above.
2. Which Fiscal measure should be adopted in correcting inflationary gap ?
 - (a) Reduction in public expenditure.
 - (b) Increase in taxes.
 - (c) Increase in public debt.
 - (d) All the above.
3. The Central bank of India, RBI, reviews the monetary policy for every :
 - (a) Three months.
 - (b) Six months.
 - (c) Nine months.
 - (d) Twelve months.
4. Goods and Services Tax (GST) would replace which of the following taxes levied at present :
 - (a) Capital gains tax.
 - (b) Income tax.
 - (c) Corporate tax.
 - (d) Value Added Tax (VAT).
5. Who regulates the money circulation in India ?
 - (a) State Bank of India.
 - (b) Commercial Banks.
 - (c) NABARD.
 - (d) Reserve Bank of India.
6. The incidence of tax refers to :
 - (a) The effect of the tax.
 - (b) The rate of taxation.
 - (c) The one who finally bears the monetary burden of a tax.
 - (d) One who is immediately responsible to pay the tax.

Turn over

7. The decentralised system was recommended by :
- (a) C. Rajagopalachari. (b) J.B. Kripalani.
(c) Balwant Rai Mehta. (d) Ashok Mehta.
8. The objectives of Indian Planning are :
- (a) Increasing National Income. (b) Reducing inequalities in income and wealth.
(c) Elimination of poverty. (d) All the above.
9. Suresh Tendulkar's panel recommendations in 2011-12 on poverty line has been revised by C. Rangarajan committee as :
- (a) Rs. 27 in rural areas Rs. 33 in urban areas.
(b) Rs. 29 in rural areas Rs. 40 in urban areas.
(c) Rs. 32 in rural areas Rs. 47 in urban areas.
(d) Rs. 40 in rural areas Rs. 45 in urban areas.
10. The first estimate of national income in India was made by :
- (a) Mahalanobis. (b) V.K.R.V. Rao.
(c) Dadabhai Naoroji. (d) Shirras.
11. The budget is presented to the Parliament on :
- (a) The last day of February. (b) 15th March.
(c) The last day of March. (d) 1st April.
12. According to Reserve Bank of India's latest study, which one of the following states ranks as the best performing state in most of the key Fiscal parameters ?
- (a) Gujarat. (b) Kerala.
(c) Chattisgarh. (d) Maharashtra.

(12 × ½ = 6 marks)

Section B (Very Short Answer Type Questions)

Part I

Answer any five questions.

13. Compare the attribute of inflation and deflation.
14. Define foreign exchange rate.
15. What is monetary policy and site various monetary policy instruments used in India ?
16. Distinguish between Public receipts and Public revenue.
17. How does currency appreciation hurt exports ?
18. Write a note on Fiscal policy.

Part II

Answer any five questions.

19. What are the important objectives of land reforms in Kerala ?
20. Define disguised unemployment.
21. What are the salient features of green revolution ?
22. What do you mean by decentralised planning ?
23. Explain the main objectives of planning in India.
24. Discuss briefly the three major elements of New Economic policies.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Section C (Short Essays)

Part I

Answer any three questions.

25. Explain Fischer's quantity theory of money.
26. Compare commercial banks with central bank.
27. What is deficit financing and explain different methods used.
28. Discuss various types of credit instruments commonly used in India.

Part II

Answer any three questions.

29. Discuss the various types of unemployment in India and their causes.
30. Critically examine economic reforms and industrial growth.
31. Compare recommendations of C. Rangarajan and S.D. Tendulkar committee on poverty estimations.
32. Examine the important factors responsible for the problem of poverty in India.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Section D (Essay Questions)

Part I

Answer any one question.

33. Describe the various sources of Public Revenue.
34. Explain the role of foreign trade in economic development of a developing country.

Part II

Answer any one question.

35. Critically examine the achievements and failures of the Five Year Plans in India.
36. Discuss the major achievements and challenges in Kerala's health sector.

(2 × 12 = 24 marks)

FOURTH SEMESTER B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2017

(CUCBCSS—UG)

Complementary Course

ECO 3C 01—ESSENTIALS OF ECONOMICS—MONEY, BANKING, FINANCE AND
TRADE AND ECO 4C 01—INDIAN ECONOMY

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

*Answers may be written either in English or in Malayalam.***Section A***Answer all twelve questions.*

1. Which of the following is not included in world merchandise ?
 - (a) Manufactured goods.
 - (b) Services.
 - (c) Agricultural goods.
 - (d) Mining products.
2. A favorable balance of trade indicates which of the following ?
 - (a) A country is importing more than it is exporting.
 - (b) The country is importing products and services it cannot produce itself.
 - (c) A country is exporting more than it is importing.
 - (d) The country is growing economically.
3. International trade benefits :
 - (a) Countries which export goods and hurts countries which imports goods.
 - (b) Countries which import goods and hurts countries which export goods.
 - (c) Countries to sell their surplus products to other countries and earn foreign exchange.
 - (d) Primarily for policing the world trading system.
4. The country that attract the largest FDI inflow is :
 - (a) India.
 - (b) U.S.A.
 - (c) Brazil.
 - (d) China.

Turn over

5. Who regulates the money circulation in India ?
- (a) State Bank of India. (b) Commercial Banks.
(c) NABARD. (d) Reserve Bank of India.
6. Which among the following is a major qualitative control measure in India ?
- (a) Bank rate policy. (b) Open market operations.
(c) Margin requirements. (d) Ways and means advances.
7. Who among the following did not estimate the incidence of poverty in India ?
- (a) B. S. Minhas. (b) V. M. Dandekar and N. Rath.
(c) P. K. Bardhan. (d) Raj Krishna.
8. Which one of the following areas is related to blue revolution in Agriculture sector ?
- (a) Horticulture. (b) Aqua-culture.
(c) Poultry. (d) Diary.
9. The draft of Five Year Plans in India is approved by the :
- (a) National Development Council. (b) Planning Commission.
(c) National Productivity Council. (d) Ministry of Finance.
10. Nature of unemployment in agriculture in India is :
- (a) Only seasonal. (b) Only disguised.
(c) Both (a) and (b). (d) None of the above.
11. Indian economy is :
- (a) Socialistic economy. (b) Gandhian economy.
(c) Free market economy. (d) Mixed economy.
12. Which one of the following is the task of the planning commission ?
- (a) Preparation of the plan. (b) Implementation of the plan.
(c) Financing of the plan. (d) None of these above.

(12 × ½ = 6 marks)

Section B (Very Short Answer Type Questions)

PART I

Answer any five questions.

13. Why are pay-in-slips used in Banks ?
14. Write a note on fiscal policy.
15. How does devaluation and revaluation different from appreciation and depreciation.
16. Distinguish between balance of trade and balance of payment.
17. What is the meaning of protection in foreign trade and what is its aim ?
18. Comment the term fiat money.

PART II

Answer any five questions.

19. What are the salient features of green revolution ?
20. How does the Planning Commission define the term 'Poverty'.
21. Suggest any *two* livelihood programmes or self-employment schemes initiated in India.
22. What do you mean by decentralised planning ?
23. Briefly explain the term migration in the Kerala context.
24. Discuss briefly the three major elements of New Economic Policies.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Section C (Short Essays)

PART I

Answer any three questions.

25. Discuss various types of credit instruments commonly used in India.
26. Compare the attribute of inflation and deflation.
27. Briefly explain the functions of Commercial banks.
28. Discuss any three methods of debt redemption.

PART II

Answer any three questions.

29. Discuss the unique features of Kerala economy.
30. Critically examine Economic reforms and Industrial growth.

Turn over

31. Explain the objectives and impact of land reforms in Kerala.
32. Examine the important factors responsible for the problem of poverty in India.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Section D (Essay Questions)

PART I

Answer any **one** question.

33. Explain the objectives and causes of growth of public expenditure in India.
34. Discuss meaning, objectives and instruments on monetary policy.

PART II

Answer any **one** question.

35. Critically evaluate peoples planning in Kerala ?
36. Discuss the major achievements and challenges in Kerala's health sector.

(2 × 12 = 24 marks)