

**QUESTION BANK (2024), DEPT. OF ECONOMICS, PATTAMUNDAI COLLEGE,  
PATTAMUNDAI  
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS  
+3 3<sup>RD</sup> YEAR ARTS, (5<sup>TH</sup> SEMESTER)**

**CORE-11**

**INDIAN ECONOMY-I**

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**GROUP-A**

**Each question carries 1 mark**

1. The book “poverty and unbrtish rule in India” was written by -----.
2. ----- was the largest source of revenue for british government.
3. Permanent settlement act in India was introduced by -----.
4. Before british rule India’s villages were -----.
5. A system of political , economic, and social relations between two such countries i.e., the ruler country and its colony is called -----
6. British government introduced land settlement in ----- year
7. ----- year is known as the year of great divide
8. First census of independent was conducted in -----
9. The sex ratio according to 2011 census was -----
10. Density of population in 2011 census was -----
11. ----- was IMR in 2011 census.
12. ----- has lowest density of population
13. ----- was the female literacy rate in India in 2011 census
14. First national population policy was introduced in ----- year
15. HDI rank of India in 2023 was -----
16. The new education policy of India was introduced in ----- year
17. Full form of RUSA is -----
18. SSA was introduced in ----- year.
19. Urban population in India according to 2011 census was -----
20. ----- was the contribution of service sector to the GDP of India in

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21. Mining come under ----- sector of Indian economy.
22. Disguised unemployment was seen in ----- sector
23. ----- was the first person to prepare estimates of national income in India.
24. In terms of PPP India's national income is ranked ----- in the world
25. After Goa, ----- state has second highest percapita income
26. In GDP of India ----- sector has maximum contribution
27. ----- organisation was associated with measurement of national income in India
28. ----- is the most populous state of India
29. ----- programme has been launched by central government for development of rural infrastructure in India
30. In total food grain production, contribution of ----- state is maximum.
31. In INDIA main source of domestic savings is savings made by -----
32. SSRY was renamed as -----
33. MGNREAGA was introduced in ----- year.
34. In year 2011-12 poverty line is defined on the basis of consumption expenditure of ----- percapita per month in rural area
35. As per national poverty line ----- percent of India's population living below poverty line
36. Under ----- scheme health insurance of Rs 5 lakh per family per year is provided to poor family
37. NRLM has been merged in ----- Antodaya yojna
38. MRTP act was replaced by ----- act in year 2002
39. ----- curve measures the income inequality
40. In MGNREGA at least ----- percent of total beneficiaries are women.
41. Full form of MUDRA -----
42. ITES stands for -----
43. ----- chairs NITI ayog in India.

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- 44.----- was the slogan of 12thplan
- 45.----- was the strategy for first five year plan.
- 46.----- sector was given priority during first five year plan
- 47.Poverty alleviation was thestrategy of ----- five year plan
- 48.12th five year plan was made from ----- year to -----
- 49.NDC was constituted in ----- year
- 50.----- published book “Plannedeconomy for India”
- 51.----- propounded the term ‘Hindu rate of growth’

**GROUP-B**

**Each question carries 2 marks**

1. What do you mean by stagnant economy?
2. What is meant by colonial economy?
3. What do you mean by depreciated economy?
4. State any two positive effects of British rule in India?
5. Write a short note on decay of Indian handicraft under British rule?
6. Name the principal land tenure systems under British rule?
7. What do you mean by colonial exploitation?
8. Explain anytwo consequences of colonial exploitation of India?
9. What is mixed economy?
- 10.What do you mean by infrastructure?
- 11.What do you mean by energy crisis?
- 12.Name the main components of economic infrastructure?
- 13.What is social infrastructure?
- 14.What is meant by population explosion in India?
- 15.State main causes of high birth rate in India?
- 16.What is meant by density of population?
- 17.Define infant mortality rate?
- 18.Define birth rate and death rate?
- 19.What is sex ratio?
- 20.What is life expectancy?
- 21.What do you mean by occupational distribution of population?

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22. What do you mean by demographic dividend?
23. What is human capital?
24. Define Gross Enrolment Ratio?
25. What is human development Index?
26. What is GDP?
27. What is per capita income?
28. What is the contribution of service sector in India's national income?
29. What is the contribution of industrial sector in India's national income?
30. What is the contribution of primary sector in India's national income?
31. State the causes of inter-regional variation of national income?
32. State the main problem in measuring national income in India?
33. Give methods of national income estimation?
34. What is meant by NNP?
35. What is difference between GDP and GNP?
36. Mention the causes of low per capita income in India?
37. What is economic planning?
38. State the main objectives of planning in India?
39. State two features of planning in India?
40. State two achievement of planning in India?
41. State two failures of planning in India?
42. What is NITI Ayog?
43. Who is the present chairman of NITI Ayog?
44. What is the full form of NITI Ayog?
45. What are the sectoral growth targets of 12<sup>th</sup> plan?
46. What is inclusive growth?
47. Define poverty?
48. Define rural and urban poverty?
49. Mention the main forces causing poverty in India?
50. What is national social assistance programme?
51. What is poverty line?
52. What is absolute Poverty?

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53. What is relative poverty?
54. What is the level of poverty in India?
55. How is poverty measured?
56. Suggest two measures for removal of poverty in India?
57. What is meant by seasonal unemployment?
58. What is disguised unemployment?
59. What is MGNREGA?
60. What is NRLM?
61. What is SJSRY?
62. What is under employment?
63. How to measure inequality of income and wealth?
64. What is Lorenz curve?
65. What is Gini coefficient?
66. What do you mean by regional imbalance?

**GROUP-C**

**Each question carries 3 marks**

1. What was the condition of during british rule in India.
2. How decline in handicrafts leads to progressive ruralisation of Indian economy.
3. What are the important features that influence density of population.
4. What is the need for balanced regional development in India.
5. What are the reasons for inter-regional variation of national income in India.
6. What are the basic objectives of 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan.
7. Distinguish between relative and absolute poverty.
8. What are the objectives of NRLM.
9. Explain the relationship between urbanisation and migration.
10. Does colonisation leads to modernisation of indian economy?
11. Explain the land system during british period.

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12. What do you mean by commercialisation of Indian agriculture. Write 3 negative impacts on Indian economy.
13. Write any 4 indicators of human resource development.
14. Explain the estimates of unemployment in India.
15. Explain the measures of inequality in India.
16. Explain the achievements of five year planning in India.
17. Explain the sectoral composition of national income.
18. Explain the failures of planning.
19. Write any three poverty alleviation programmes of government of India.
20. Explain rationals of planning in India.

**GROUP-D**

**Each question carries 7 marks**

1. Explain the economic condition of Indian economy under British rule?
2. Explain colonial exploitation of Indian economy during British rule?
3. Explain the economic consequences of colonial exploitation during British rule?
4. "Weak infrastructure is an impediment in the process of growth and development". Explain?
5. Explain the effect of increasing population on economic development in India?
6. What are the causes of population explosion in India? Suggest remedies to solve this problem?
7. Comment upon demographic development in India since independence?
8. Examine the occupational distribution of population in India? Give suggestion regarding changes in occupational structure?
9. What is the role of human development in economic development of a nation?
10. Explain the main sources and indicators of human development?

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11. Trace the growth of national income and per capita income of India since independence?
12. Explain the main causes of low national and per capita income in India?
13. Explain the changes in sectoral composition of national income in India since independence?
14. Discuss the problem of inter-regional variation in national income in India. Suggest some measures to remove this problem?
15. Discuss the achievement and failures of economic planning in India?
16. Explain the objectives and strategies of economic planning in India?
17. What do you mean by NITI Ayog? Discuss composition and functions of NITI Ayog?
18. Discuss the roll of planning in economic development of India?
19. Critically evaluate 12<sup>th</sup> five-year plan of India?
20. What is the extent of poverty in India? Discuss the main causes of poverty in India?
21. Discuss the various measures adopted by government to eradicate poverty?
22. State the present position of unemployment in India? Suggest suitable measures to solve the problem?
23. What are the causes of unemployment in India? What steps have been taken by the government in recent years to solve this problem.
24. What are the causes of inequality of income and wealth in India? What steps have been taken by the government to solve this problem.

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**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**

**+3 3<sup>RD</sup> YEAR ARTS, (5<sup>TH</sup> SEMESTER)**

**CORE-12**

**DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS-I**

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**GROUP-A**

**Fill in the blanks. (Each Question carries 1 mark)**

1. Economic ----- refers to long-term increase in real national income.
2. When economic growth occurs with increase in production of goods and services without inflation, it is known as -----.
3. Real national income is estimated by dividing current price national income by -----.
4. Per capita income is the ratio between national income and-----
5. ----- is ignored in case of economic growth.
6. India is a ----- economy.
7. Growth potential of UDCs is -----.
8. ----- is appropriate word used for developed countries.
9. ----- is sustains absolute poverty.
10. Rate of capital formation is high in----- counties.
11. ----- considered low level of equilibrium trap as an obstacle of economic development.
12. In UD, actual production curve lies ----- the production possibility curve.
13. ----- said “a country is poor because it is poor”.
14. ----- is a social obstacle of economic development.
15. ----- may break vicious circle of poverty.

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- 16.----- Causes low productivity of factors.
17. Growth of income depends on growth of -----.
18. In ----- countries the majority of the working population work in tertiary sector.
- 19.----- refers to the completeness of life.
20. Infant mortality rate refers to the number of infants who die every year per ----- infants.
21. Adult literacy rate refers to the percentage of people above ----- year who can read and write.
22. Longevity, knowledge and ----- included in preparation of HDI.
23. For group of high income OECD countries ----- is prepared.
24. The GDI is the ----- average of the three equally distributed indices.
25. Gini coefficient ranges from ----- to -----.
26. According to Porf. Sen, poverty is the failure of basic ----- to reach certain acceptable levels of income.
27. The difference between stipulated level of income and actual income of the poor is called -----.
28. ----- is a sources of forced saving.
29. Financing through printing of more notes is known as -----.
30. ----- is an external source of supply of capital.
31. Capita is a produced means of -----.
- 32.----- is a produced measure to promote capital formation in UDCs.
33. ----- and ----- are the two variables considered in the classical model.
34. Technological progress is a function of -----.
35. As per classical model, total output is the sum of profits and -----  
--.
36. Labour supply is a function of -----.

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37. Classical theory of development is applicable to LDCs to a -----  
----- extent.
38. In the ----- state rate of investment reduces to zero.
39. ----- means addition to the existing stock of capital.
40. Technical progress in Marxian theory is a function of -----.
41. ----- refers to the generation of value.
42. Consumption is a function of ----- in Marxian theory.
43. The last stage of social order according to Marx is -----.
44. There are two type of capital considered in Marxian theory, one is  
constant capital and the other is -----.
45. Means of production in Marxian theory is owned by -----.
46. ----- creates surplus value.
47. ----- is the prime cause of economic growth , according to  
Schumpeter.
48. Decay of ----- is inevitable in Schumpeter model.
49. According to Schumpeter, saving depends on wage, profits and ----  
-----.
50. Traditional economy is not a ----- economy, according to  
Rostow.
51. In ----- stage of growth conservatism comes to an end as per  
stage theory of Rostow.
52. According to Rostow in take-of stage the investment rate is over --  
-----
53. ----- is very high during the stage of high mass consumption.
54. As per Solow model, increase in output is always between the  
increase in ----- and labour.
55. As per Solow model, technological improvement is -----.
56. ----- poverty refers to poverty in relation to different classes,  
regions or countries.
57. Poverty line is defined in terms of -----.
58. Minimum needs programme was started in the ----- plan.

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59. ----- is a graphical representation of the distribution of personal income.
60. The precise degree of inequality is measured by ----- coefficient.

**GROUP-B**

**Short answer type question (Each question carries 2 marks)**

1. What is development Economics?
2. Point out the features of development Economics?
3. What do you mean by Economic Growth?
4. What is the difference between economic growth and development?
5. List the characteristics of underdeveloped countries?
6. Define national income?
7. What is per capita income?
8. What is economy and economic activity?
9. What is non-economic activity?
10. What are the causes of vicious circle of poverty?
11. Define vicious circle of poverty?
12. What is the quality of life index?
13. What is the Human Development Index-HDI'?
14. Define Gender-Related development index (GDI)?
15. What is physical quality of life index?
16. What is adult literacy rate?
17. What is gross enrolment ratio?
18. What is the difference between personal income and national income?
19. What do you mean by sustainable development?
20. Point out the main features of Adam Smith's theory of development in economics?
21. What is the view of Mill's on economic development?

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22. What are the Rostow's five states of economic development?
23. What are the features of traditional society?
24. Write short note on take-off stage?
25. What is absolute poverty?
26. What is relative poverty?
27. Point out the features of poverty?
28. What is poverty line?
29. How poverty estimated in India?
30. What is inequality in economics?
31. What is poverty gap method?
32. What is Lorenz Curve?
33. What is the Kuznet's inverted U-Hypothesis on income inequality?
34. What are the main causes of women's poverty?
35. Explain any five important causes of poverty in India?
36. How poverty line is estimated in India?
37. Mention four important anti-poverty measures undertaken by Government of India?
38. Define institution?
39. What are the characteristics of institution?
40. What is market failure?
41. What is externality?
42. What is negative externality?
43. What are the practices of corruption?
44. What is traditional agriculture?
45. Name three features of Indian agriculture?
46. Distinguish between shifting and subsistence agriculture?
47. Distinguish between Rabi and Kharif crops?
48. Explain food security?
49. What are the impacts of agriculture on industry?
50. What are the works of NAFED and TRIFED?

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**GROUP-C**

**Answer in about 75 words (Each question carries 3 marks)**

1. Distinguish between economic growth and economic development.
2. Write the importance of the study of economic development.
3. What is technological backwardness?
4. What is dualistic economy?
5. What do you mean by market imperfection in UDCs?
6. How price rigidity retards the pace of economic development in UDCs?
7. Why national income can't be an approximate index of development?
8. Per capita real income as an index of economic development.
9. Write short- note on GDI.
10. Write short- note on MPI.
11. Write short- note on HPI.
12. Write short- note on PQLI.
13. Limitations of HDI.
14. How capital formation is significant in economic development?
15. Make distinction between physical capital and human capital?
16. What are the stages of capital formation?
17. What is mobilization of saving?
18. What are the main assumptions of classical theory of development?
19. What is Mills view on stationary state?
20. What is Adam Smith's view on economic development?
21. Briefly state the Malthusian concept of Development.
22. Briefly explain Schumpeter's concept of circular flow?
23. What are different forms of innovation?
24. What are the function of Entrepreneur?
25. How Marx made materialistic interpretation of history?
26. What is class- struggle?
27. How surplus value is determined?
28. What is industrial reserve army?

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29. Is Marx a false prophet?
30. Write short note on Rostow's traditional society?
31. Write short note on Rostow's stage of take-off?
32. Write short note on age of high mass consumption?
33. How Solow model is different from Harrod-Domar Model?
34. What are the assumptions of Solow model of growth?
35. How the UNO has defined poverty?
36. Write short note on absolute poverty?
37. Write short note on relative poverty?
38. Write short note on urban poverty?
39. How the system of private property contributes to the inequality in income?
40. How the law of inheritance is responsible for income inequality?
41. How economic development causes inequality in income?
42. How migration causes inequality in income?
43. What is poverty line?
44. How poverty estimated in India?
45. What is inequality in economics?
46. What is poverty gap method?
47. What is Lorenz Curve?
48. What is the Kuznet's inverted U-Hypothesis on income inequality?
49. What are the main causes of women's poverty?
50. Explain any five important causes of poverty in India?
51. How poverty line is estimated in India?
52. Mention four important anti-poverty measures undertaken by Government of India?
53. Define institution?
54. What are the characteristics of institution?
55. What is market failure?
56. Write short note on allocative efficiency?
57. Write short note on primary agricultural marketing?

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58. Write short note on co-operative marketing?
59. Write short note on quality institution?
60. Write short note on the characteristics of institution?

**GROUP-D**

**Long answer type question. (Each question carries 7 marks)**

1. Explain the characteristics of underdeveloped countries?
2. Point out the main obstacle faced during the development of under-developed countries?
3. Define vicious circle of poverty? Point out its solutions?
4. Define Gender-Related development index (GDI)? Show how it is measured?
5. Describe the classical theory of economic growth with a diagram?
6. Examine the main features of Adam Smith's theory of development in economics?
7. Discuss Malthus theory of economic development?
8. Explain Rostow's five stage of economic growth?
9. Critically examine the Solow model of economic growth?
10. Critically examine the Harrod-Domar model of economic growth?
11. Examine the methods of measurement of poverty?
12. What is economic inequality? Explain the way to measure the economic inequality?
13. What is Lorenz curve? Examine the measurement of inequality by the Lorenz curve?
14. Explain the main causes of poverty in underdeveloped countries?
15. Examine the significance of institution in economic development?
16. Describe the role of state in economic development?
17. What is market failure? What are the reasons for the market failure?

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18. What is corruption? What are the different ways or the sources of corruption?
19. Describe the role of agriculture and industry in economic growth of a country?
20. Describe the major agricultural barriers of India and their possible solutions?
21. What do you mean by institution? What are the characteristics of institution?
22. Discuss the role of institution in the economic development of a country?
23. What is quality institution? Discuss the elements which makes an institution quality institution?
24. Discuss the property right and risk of expropriation as a measure of good governance.
25. Discuss the role of state in the economic development of the UDCs.
26. Discuss the defects of agricultural marketing in UDCs. Suggest measures to improve agricultural marketing in these countries.
27. Discuss the sources of agricultural credit in UDCs.
28. Discuss the causes and consequences of interlinked agrarian markets.
29. Discuss the barriers to agricultural development commonly found in UDCs.
30. Discuss the terms of trade between agriculture and industry with the model of comparities.
31. Discuss the terms of trade between agriculture and industry with the effect of their changes on each other sector.
32. Examine the validity of Kuznet's inverted –U hypothesis.
33. Explain Gini coefficient as a measure of inequality in income.
34. Define poverty? Discuss the causes of poverty found in the developing countries.

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35. Define poverty? Discuss different types of poverty?
36. Discuss the poverty gap ratio method of measuring poverty with its limitations.
37. Solow's model of growth is an improvement over Harrod-Domar model. Discuss.
38. Make a critical appraisal of Solow's model of long run growth.
39. Make a critical appraisal of Schumpeter's theory of economic development.
40. Briefly explain the main ideas of Marx related to economic development.

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**DSE-1**

**PUBLIC ECONOMICS**

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**GROUP-A**

Each question carries one mark.

1. Principle of exclusion is applicable in case of \_\_\_\_ goods.
2. The term pump priming is coined by \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Principle of non-exclusion is applicable in \_\_\_\_\_ goods.
4. \_\_\_\_ goods have the characteristics of non-rival in consumption.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ goods have characteristics of exclusion, but non-rival in consumption.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ goods have characteristics of non-exclusion, but rival in consumption.
7. According to Pigou,  $MSS = \_\_\_$  is the point of maximum social advantage.
8. According to Musgrave principle, the net marginal social benefit is \_\_\_\_ at the point of maximum social advantage.
9. The govt, will \_\_\_\_\_ tax rate during the economic uncertainty.
10. When market force fails to allocate resources efficiently, it is called \_\_\_\_\_.
11. When the amount of commodity availability remains constant even after used by people is called \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Presence \_\_\_\_\_ leads to market failure.
13. Pollution is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ externality.
14.  $Social\ Marginal\ Benefit = PMB + \_\_\_\_\_\_.$
15.  $Private\ Marginal\ Cost = SMC - \_\_\_\_\_\_.$
16.  $SMC > PMC$  in case of \_\_\_\_\_ externality in production.
17.  $PMB > SMB$  in case of negative externality in \_\_\_\_\_.

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18. The flexibility in expenditure is based on \_\_\_\_\_ canon of expenditure.
19. Primary Deficit = Fiscal deficit - \_\_\_\_\_.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ = Total expenditure – total receipts.
21. The revenue expenditure do not create \_\_\_\_\_ for the govt.
22. The revenue expenditure do not reduce \_\_\_\_\_ of the govt.
23. The capital expenditure create \_\_\_\_\_ for the govt.
24. The capital expenditure reduce \_\_\_\_\_ of the govt.
25. The shape of public expenditure in Peacock-Wiseman hypothesis is \_\_\_\_\_.
26. In Displacement effect, the new expenditure and tax is \_\_\_\_\_ then original level.
27. In \_\_\_\_\_, the central govt. expenditure is greater than state or local govt.
28. When MPC is high, then expenditure multiplier will be \_\_\_\_\_.
29. The tax in which shifting is possible is called \_\_\_\_\_.
30. In \_\_\_\_\_ taxes, points of impact and incidence fall on same person.
31. To reduce inequality of income distribution, \_\_\_\_\_ tax is generally accepted.
32. In \_\_\_\_\_ budget the total receipts exceeds total expenditure.
33. The value of balanced budget multiplier is \_\_\_\_\_.
34. Initial burden of tax is called \_\_\_\_\_.
35. Corporate tax is example of \_\_\_\_\_ tax.
36. GST is \_\_\_\_\_ tax.
37. When all tax payer of same income group pay same tax, it is called \_\_\_\_\_.
38. The revenue receipts do not create \_\_\_\_\_ for the govt.
39. The capital receipts create \_\_\_\_\_ for the govt.
40. Disinvestment reduce \_\_\_\_\_ of the govt.

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41. When tax payers of different income group pay different tax, it is called \_\_\_\_.
42. The equal marginal sacrifice principle is called \_\_\_\_.
43. The final burden of tax is called \_\_\_\_.
44. Tax capitalisation is example of \_\_\_\_\_.
45. The centre-state financial relation is called \_\_\_\_.
46. The distribution of tax among states by finance commission is called \_\_\_\_ devolution.
47. Entertainment tax is a tax of \_\_\_\_ govt.
48. Internal debt puts no \_\_\_\_ burden on the community as a whole.
49. Out of internal and external debt, \_\_\_\_ is more dangerous.
50. The refusal of public debt by Govt is called \_\_\_\_.

**GROUP-B**

Each question carries two marks

Short answer type questions within two to three sentences.

1. Define Public Finance.
2. Distinguish between public and private finance?
3. What is public good?
4. What is Private Good?
5. What is non rival in consumption?
6. What is free rider problem?
7. What do you mean by non-excludable?
8. What is social cost?
9. Who developed the Coase Theorem?
10. What is common property resources?
11. What is market failure?
12. What is free rider problem?
13. What is externality?
14. What is transferable expenditure?

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15. Who coin transferable expenditure?
16. What are common property Resources?
17. What is asymmetry information?
18. What is public expenditure?
19. What is development expenditure?
20. What is non-development expenditure?
21. State two the canons of public expenditure?
22. What is canon of productivity?
23. What is canon of economy?
24. What is canon of benefit?
25. What is canon of elasticity?
26. What are the characteristics of revenue expenditure?
27. What is inspection effect?
28. What is displacement effect?
29. What is concentration effect?
30. Define taxable capacity?
31. What is proportional tax?
32. What is depressive tax?
33. What is GST?
34. What is Escheat?
35. Give two features of tax?
36. Write two objective of taxation?
37. Explain two canon of Adam Smith?
38. What is relative taxable capacity?
39. What is absolute taxable capacity?
40. What is value added tax?
41. Give two example of non- tax revenue?
42. Explain two example of direct tax?
43. What is equal absolute sacrifice?
44. What is equal proportional sacrifice?
45. What do you mean by impact of taxation?

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46. What do you mean by incidences of taxation?
47. What is shifting of taxation?
48. What is balance budget multiplier?
49. What is public debt?
50. What is sinking fund?

**GROUP-C**

Each question carries three marks.

1. Explain the role of the government in a market economy.
2. What are the characteristics of public goods?
3. What is Emission permits?
4. What is positive and negative externality?
5. What is plan and non-plan expenditure?
6. What is revenue and capital expenditure?
7. States three canon of public expenditure?
8. Write the sources of market failure?
9. State the sources of non-tax revenue in India?
10. State causes of increase in public expenditure?
11. What are the effect of public expenditure on production?
12. Explain the effect of the public expenditure on economic stability?
13. What are the effect of the public expenditure on the distribution?
14. What are the limitations of Wagner's law?
15. What the reasons of increasing state activities?
16. Explain the briefly the sources of tax revenue.
17. Explain the all sources of non- tax revenue.
18. What are the importance of public revenue? Explain.
19. Explain the characteristics of tax?
20. State any two characteristics of a good tax system?
21. What are the objective of taxation? Explain shortly

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22. State the canons of taxation?
23. What is forward shifting and backward shifting of taxation?
24. What is budget and deficit budget? What is ad valorem tax and specific tax?
25. What is monetary burden and real burden of tax?
26. What is the different between progressive tax and regressive tax?
27. Explain the canon of taxation given by Adam Smith?
28. What are the factors that determine the taxable capacity of Nation?
29. What are the effect of taxes on Distribution?
30. What are the effect of taxes on production? Explain briefly.
31. What is Direct tax? What are the merits and demerits of direct tax?
32. What is Indirect tax? What are the merits and demerits of indirect tax?
33. What is GST? How the GST is superior over VAT?
34. What is Lindahl's model of benefit principle?
35. What is the Bowen's model of benefit principle on taxation?
36. What is equal marginal sacrifice?
37. Distinguish between impact and incidence of a tax?
38. Explain the impact and incidence of indirect tax?
39. What is shifting of tax? Explain the type tax shifting?
40. What are the difference between Concentration and Diffusion theory of tax shifting?
41. What are the feature of Indian tax system?
42. Explain the Vijay Kelker recommendation on the direct tax reforms?
43. Explain the Kelker committee recommendation on the indirect tax reforms?
44. State four the objectives of public debt.
45. What are the methods of redemption of public debt?
46. What are the sources of public debt?
47. Distinguish between public and private debt?

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48. What are the burden of internal debt?
49. What are the burden of external debt?
50. State three measurement of the burden of public debt?

**GROUP-D**

Each question carries 7 marks

1. What is public finance? Explain its nature and scope. Explain the importance of public finance.
2. What is externality? Describe positive and negative externality in consumption and production respectively.
3. Explain Musgrave's version of the principle of maximum social advantage. What are its limitations?
4. What is budget? Explain budget as an instrument of economic policy.
5. What is public expenditure? Explain the effects of public expenditure on production, consumption and distribution.
6. Critically examine the Wagner's law of increasing state activities.
7. Explain Peacock-Wiseman hypothesis.
8. Define public revenue? What are the various sources of public revenue? Explain
9. What is taxable capacity? Discuss the factors which determine the taxable capacity of a country.
10. What is the difference between direct and indirect taxes? Why are both necessary to make a tax system equitable and adequate?
11. What do you mean by the principle of taxation? Discuss about the ability to pay theory of taxation.
12. What do you mean by tax incidence and tax shifting? Discuss the factors which determine the incidence of taxation.
13. Write down about demand and supply theory of incidence and shifting of taxation.

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14. Describe the classification of taxation. Explain the characteristics of a good tax system.
15. Define direct and indirect tax? Which tax satisfy the principle of equity in taxation?
16. Explain with help of diagram the Lindahl's and Bowen's model of the benefit principle of taxation.
17. Briefly discuss the various tax reforms in India.
18. Write a note on the recommendations of the Raja Chelliah Committee.
19. Examine the role of public debt in accelerating the rate of economic growth of an underdeveloped economy.
20. Explain briefly the various forms of public debt? Discuss the different methods of debt redemption.

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**

**+3 3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR ARTS (5th SEMESTER)**

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DSE-2

INTRODUCTORY ECONOMETRICS

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GROUP-A

Each question carries one mark.

Answers are given in the Bracket.

1. Theory of Normal distribution was developed by \_\_\_\_\_.(De Moivre)
2. The application of statistics and mathematics in Economics is called \_\_\_\_\_. (Econometrics)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a continuous probability distribution. (Normal Distribution)
4. The parameter of normal distribution are \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_. (Mean and Standard Deviation of Normal Distribution)
5. In case of normal distribution mean, median & mode are \_\_\_\_\_. (Equal)
6. The shape of the normal distribution curve is \_\_\_\_\_. (Bell Shaped)
7. In case of normal distribution value of coefficient of skewness is \_\_\_\_\_. (0)
8. In case of normal distribution value of Kurtosis is \_\_\_\_\_.(3)

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9. In case of normal distribution value of odd moments are  
. (0)
10. The mean and variance of standard normal variate are \_\_\_\_\_ &  
\_\_\_\_\_ respectively. (0 and 1)
11. In case of normal distribution, quartile deviation = \_\_\_ S.D and Mean  
deviation = \_\_\_ S.D. (4/5 and 2/3)
12. Binomial distribution was developed by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(James Bernoulli)
13. Binomial distribution is \_\_\_\_\_ probability  
distribution. (Discrete)
14. In case of binomial distribution mean is \_\_\_\_\_ than  
variance. (Greater)
15. In case of binomial distribution mean = \_\_\_\_\_ and  
variance = \_\_\_\_\_. (np and npq)
16. The poisson distribution was developed by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Simon D. Poisson)
17. In \_\_\_\_\_ distribution mean is equal to  
variance. (Poisson)
18. In \_\_\_\_\_ distribution n is indefinitely large and P  
approaches towards zero. (Poisson)

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19. The theory of estimation was developed by \_\_\_\_\_.(Fisher)
20. In \_\_\_\_\_estimation a particular value of a statistics is used to estimate a given parameter. (Point)
21. In \_\_\_\_\_estimation a population parameter is estimated to fall within a given range of the statistics. (Interval)
22. Properties of a good estimator are \_\_\_\_\_. (Unbiasedness, Consistency, Efficiency and Sufficiency).
23. An estimate is called efficient estimate if its variance is \_\_\_\_\_.(Minimum)
24. An estimate is called unbiased if the \_\_\_\_\_value of the sample statistics is equal to parameter.(mean)
25. Hypothesis is a \_\_\_\_\_statement. (Probable)
26. If the hypothesis completely specifies the population then it is called hypothesis. (Simple)
27. If the hypothesis partially specifies the population then it is called hypothesis. (Composite)
28. \_\_\_\_\_is hypothesis of no difference.(Null)

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29. \_\_\_\_\_ hypothesis is the hypothesis which is tested for possible rejection under the assumption that it is true. (Null)
30. A hypothesis which is complementary to the null hypothesis is called \_\_\_\_\_ hypothesis.  
(Alternative)
31. Tail of the test can be known from \_\_\_\_\_ hypothesis. (Alternative)
32. Rejecting a null hypothesis when it is true is called \_\_\_\_\_ error. (Type-I)
33. Probability of type 1 error is called \_\_\_\_\_ and represented by the symbol \_\_\_\_\_. (Level of significance,  $\alpha$ )
34. Accepting a null hypothesis when it is not true is called \_\_\_\_\_ error. (Type-II)
35. Probability of type 2 error is \_\_\_\_\_. ( $\beta$ )
36. \_\_\_\_\_ error is more serious. (Type-II)
37. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as power of the test. ( $1-\beta$ )
38. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as large sample test. (Z Test)

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39. \_\_\_\_\_ test is used for significance of single mean or difference of mean when population variance is known.(Z)
40. \_\_\_\_\_ test is used for significance of single mean or difference of mean when population variance is unknown.(t)
41. \_\_\_\_\_ test is used for the significance of observed sample correlation coefficient.(t)
42. \_\_\_\_\_ test is used for significance individual regression coefficient.(t)
43. \_\_\_\_\_ test is used for analysis of variance.(F)
44. \_\_\_\_\_ test is used for significance of overall regression coefficient.(F)
45. \_\_\_\_\_ test is used for significance of multiple correlation coefficient.(F)
46. \_\_\_\_\_ is a non parametric test.(Chi-Square test)
47. \_\_\_\_\_ test is used for testing the goodness of fit.(Chi-Square test)
48. \_\_\_\_\_ test is used for testing the independence of qualitative attribute or variable.(Chi-Square test)

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49. In case of Chi-square test, the degree of freedom of contingency table is \_\_\_\_\_. ((row-1) x (column-1))
50. \_\_\_\_\_ equations are those which emerge in the estimation of least square estimator. (Normal equation)
51. In OLS estimation, mean of the error or disturbance term should be equal to \_\_\_\_\_. (0)
52. Homoscedasticity represent \_\_\_\_\_. (Equal variance)
53. When the variance of the error term are not constant then the problem of \_\_\_\_\_ arises  
(Heteroscedasticity)
54. For the detection of \_\_\_\_\_ Park test, GQ test, BPG test etc are applied. (heteroscedasticity)
55. Weighted least square (WLS) is applied as a remedial measure for \_\_\_\_\_ problem in OLSE. (heteroscedasticity)
56. Correlation among the disturbance term is called \_\_\_\_\_. (Autocorrelation)
57. Run test, BG test or Durbin Watson D Statistics is used for the detection of \_\_\_\_\_ in OLSE. (Autocorrelation)

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58. Generalised least square (GLS) is applied as a remedial measure for \_\_\_\_\_ problem in OLSE.  
(Autocorrelation)
59. Correlation among the independent or explanatory variable is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Multicollinearity)
60.  $r=0.6$ . Coefficient of determination will be \_\_\_\_\_. (0.36)
61. VIF, Tolerance level, Condition index, Pair wise and partial correlation are used for the detection of \_\_\_\_\_ in OLSE. (Multicollinearity)
62. BLUE stands for \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Best linear unbiased estimator)
63. \_\_\_\_\_ represent proportion of variation in dependent variables explained by the independent variable. (Coefficient of determination)
64. ANOVA stand for \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Analysis of Variance)

**GROUP-B**

Each question carries two marks.

1. Define Econometrics?
2. What is normal distribution?
3. What is standard normal variate?
4. State the Probability density function of Normal Distribution?
5. State any 3 properties of Normal Distribution?
6. What is binomial distribution?

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7. State any 3 properties of Binomial Distribution?
8. State the probability Mass function of Binomial Distribution?
9. What is Poisson distribution?
10. State any 3 properties of Poisson distribution?
11. State the probability Mass function of Poisson distribution?
12. What is parameter?
13. What is statistics?
14. What is estimation?
15. What is point estimation?
16. What is Interval Estimation?
17. State any 2 Properties of a good estimator.
18. Define hypothesis.
19. What is statistical hypothesis?
20. What is Null hypothesis?
21. What is alternative hypothesis?
22. What is simple hypothesis?
23. What is composite hypothesis?
24. What is type-I error?
25. What is Type-II error?
26. What do you mean by power of a test?
27. Define critical region?
28. Define t statistics?
29. Define F statistics?
30. Define Z statistics?
31. Define Chi-Square statistics?
32. What is Regression?
33. What is least square estimator?
34. What is OLS estimator?

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PATTAMUNDAI**

35. Mention any 3 assumptions of OLS estimator?
36. Define BLUE in regression?
37. Define standard error of estimate?
38. What is coefficient of determination?
39. What is adjusted  $R^2$ ?
40. What is sample regression function?
41. What is population Regression function?
42. What is ANOVA?
43. State the variance of least square estimate?
44. Define multiple regression function?
45. What is Heteroscedasticity?
46. What is homoscedasticity?
47. What is Multi-co linearity?
48. What is Auto correlation?
49. Mention 2 methods to detect Multi-co linearity?
50. Mention 2 methods to detect Auto correlation?
51. Mention 2 methods to detect Heteroscedasticity?

**GROUP-C**

Each question carries three marks.

1. State the nature of Econometrics?
2. State the scope of Econometrics?
3. Discuss the area properties of Normal Distribution?
4. State any 5 properties of Normal Distribution?
5. What is standard normal variate? Find its mean and variance?
6. Explain the Probability density function of Normal Distribution.

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7. Explain the Probability mass function of Binomial Distribution.
8. State any 5 properties of Binomial Distribution?
9. Explain the Probability mass function of Poisson Distribution.
- 10.State any 4 properties of Poisson Distribution?
- 11.Distinguish between Normal and Binomial Distribution.
- 12.Distinguish between Normal and Poisson Distribution.
- 13.Distinguish between Binomial and Poisson Distribution.
- 14.Distinguish between parameter and Statistics.
- 15.Distinguish between Point and Interval Estimation.
- 16.State properties of a good estimator.
- 17.Distinguish between Simple and Composite hypothesis.
- 18.Distinguish between Null and alternative hypothesis.
- 19.Distinguish between Type-I and Type-II error.
- 20.Explain Neyman Pearson lemma.
- 21.Between Type-I and Type-II error, which one is more serious and why?
- 22.Write short note on t test.
- 23.Write short note on F test.
- 24.Write short note on Z test.
- 25.Write short note on Chi-Square test.
- 26.State any 3 application of t test.
- 27.State any 3 application of F test.
- 28.State any 3 application of Z test.
- 29.State any 3 application of Chi-Square test.
- 30.Distinguish between t test and Z test?
- 31.Why Chi-square test is called a anon- parametric test?
- 32.Explain Goodness of Fit application of chi-square test.
- 33.Distinguish between simple and multiple regression model.

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34. Distinguish between sample regression function and Population Regression Function.
35. State any 5 assumption of OLS estimator.
36. Find the variance and co-variance of OLS estimator.
37. State the BLUE properties of OLS Estimator.
38. Explain the standard error of estimate in regression.
39. Distinguish between  $R^2$  and Adjusted  $R^2$ .
40. Explain ANOVA?
41. How to detect Heteroscedasticity problem in OLS?
42. How to detect Multi co-linearity problem in OLS?
43. How to detect Auto-Correlation problem in OLS?
44. What are the Consequences of Heteroscedasticity problem in OLS?
45. What are the Consequences of Multi co-linearity problem in OLS?
46. What are the Consequences of Autocorrelation problems in OLS?
47. Distinguish between Homoscedasticity and Heteroscedasticity.
48. State the remedial measures for Heteroscedasticity problem in OLS.
49. State the remedial measures for MultiColinearity problem in OLS.
50. State the remedial measures for Autocorrelation problem in OLS.

**GROUP-D**

Each question carries seven marks.

1. Define Econometrics. Discuss its nature and scope.
2. Explain the properties of Normal Distribution.
3. Explain the properties of Binomial Distribution.
4. Explain the properties of Poisson Distribution.
5. Explain the properties of a Good Estimator.
6. Define Estimation. Distinguish between Point and Interval Estimation.

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7. Explain the procedure of testing of a hypothesis.
8. Distinguish between Type-I and Type-II error. Between Type-I and Type-II error, which one is more serious and why?
9. Define t test. Discuss its applications?
10. Define Z test. Discuss its applications?
11. Define F test. Discuss its applications?
12. Define Chi-Square test. Discuss its applications?
13. What is OLS Estimator? Discuss its assumptions.
14. Discuss the BLUE properties of OLS estimator.
15. What is Heteroscedasticity? What are the Consequences of Heteroscedasticity problem in OLS?
16. What is Multi-collinearity? What are the Consequences of Multi collinearity problem in OLS?
17. What is Auto correlation? What are the Consequences of Autocorrelation problems in OLS?
18. What is Heteroscedasticity? How to detect Heteroscedasticity problem in OLS?
19. What is Multi-collinearity? How to detect Multi co-linearity problem in OLS?
20. What is Auto correlation? How to detect Auto-Correlation problem in OLS?
21. What is Heteroscedasticity? State the remedial measures for Heteroscedasticity problem in OLS.
22. What is Multicollinearity? State the remedial measures for Multicollinearity problem in OLS.
23. What is Auto correlation? State the remedial measures for Autocorrelation problem in OLS.

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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

+3 3<sup>RD</sup> YEAR ARTS, (6<sup>TH</sup> SEMESTER)

CORE-13

INDIAN ECONOMY-II

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GROUP-A

Each question carries 1 mark

1. Tenants those enjoy hereditary rights to cultivate lands are called -----
2. Green revolution was successful in case of ----- crops
3. Short-term credit needed by farmers usually for a period of less than -----  
----- months
4. The first industrial policy of India was introduced in the year -----
5. ----- industrial policy led the foundation of mixed economy in  
India
6. FERA stands for -----
7. The contribution of ----- sector was gradually increasing
8. The concept of human development was introduced in the year -----
9. The national food security act was enacted in India in the year -----
10. National ----- strategy and policy statement on environment and  
development was adopted in -----
11. Global warming arises due to the emission of ----- gases
12. Disguised unemployment was seen in ----- sector
13. The maximum limit of land holding an individual can possibly possess is  
known as -----
14. Money lenders are ----- source of industrial credits
15. SIDBI stands for -----

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16. Banking is a subsector of ----- sector
17. The SSA has been launched in ----- year
18. MRTP act was introduced in ----- year
19. Competition commission come into existence in ----- year
20. Bhoodan movement was initiated by -----
21. ----- was the father of green revolution in India
22. Father of green revolution world is -----
23. Blue revolution is related to -----
24. Revolution in milk production is known as -----
25. Black revolution related to -----
26. HYVP programme introduced in India in ----- year
27. ----- is the apex agricultural institution in India
28. Lowest tier of cooperative credit societies are -----
29. RRBs established in India in the year -----
30. NAFED stands for -----
31. ----- industrial policy is known as the economic constitution of India
32. LPG policy was introduced in ----- year
33. India's largest trade partner is ----- in 2023
34. In ----- five year plan India first time saw current account surplus
35. ----- goods occupies the highest place in export composition
36. India's largest export partner in 2023 was -----
37. SEZ act was came into effect in ----- year
38. ----- country accounted for the highest FDI inflow to India
39. Foreign exchange rate management act was introduced by government of  
India in ----- year
40. Ministry of ----- administers environment protection act
41. In context of forestry FSI stands for -----
42. India has ----- rank in the world regarding production of tea

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43. In year 2020, India was the ----- largest of service exporter country
44. NABARD was established in ----- year
45. IPCC stands for -----
46. The national Environment appellate act was implemented in the year -----  
-----
47. ----- was the principal import in India in 2022-23
48. National forest policy was introduced in ----- year
49. Land development banks gives ----- credit to farmers
50. Kisan credit card was introduced in ----- year

**GROUP-B**

**Each question carries 2 marks**

1. What do you mean by Agriculture Economy?
2. Give two reasons in support of increase in agricultural productivity?
3. Discuss any two remedies for backwardness of agriculture?
4. Give any two suggestion for improvement of Indian agriculture?
5. Write a note on new agricultural policy?
6. Define agricultural productivity?
7. What are the casus of backwardness of Indian agriculture?
8. What is the share of agriculture in India's national income?
9. Define land reforms?
10. State any two objectives of land reforms?
11. What do you mean by abolition of zamindari?
12. What is tenancy reform?
13. What do you mean by ceiling on land holding?
14. What is cooperative farming?

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15. Write a note on Bhoodan Movement?
16. Write a note on New Agricultural Policy.
17. Write a note on Intensive Agricultural District Programme.
18. Write a note on Intensive Agricultural area Programme.
19. What is mechanisation of agriculture?
20. What is Rashtrita Krishi Vikas Yojana?
21. Write a note on National Food security Mission?
22. What is sustainable Agriculture growth?
23. What are the modern inputs of Indian agriculture?
24. What are the different modes of irrigation in India?
25. What is scientific method of cultivation?
26. What is green Revolution?
27. What are the adverse effects of green revolution?
28. What are the different components of Green Revolution?
29. Define short term credit?
30. Write a note on money lenders?
31. What is cooperative credit?
32. What is NABARD?
33. Write a note on kishan Credit card scheme.
34. Define rural indebtedness.
35. State any two causes of rural indebtedness?
36. What is cooperative marketing?
37. State the objectives of agricultural price policy?
38. Write a note on FCI?
39. Write a note on regulated agricultural market?
40. What is MSP?
41. What is procurement price?
42. What is industrial policy?

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43. What are the main features of Industrial policy of 1991?
44. What are the main features of Industrial policy of 1956?
45. What are the main features of Industrial policy of 1948?
46. What is MRTP act?
47. What is competition act?
48. What are the objectives of MRTP act?
49. What are the features of Competition act?
50. What is FEMA?
51. What is FERA?
52. What are the objectives of FERA?
53. What are the objectives of FEMA?
54. Define small scale industries?
55. Distinguish between cottage and small-scale industries?
56. What are the problems faced by small scale industries?
57. Define sick industries?
58. Mention the symptoms of industrial sickness?
59. What are the causes of industrial sickness?
60. Write a note on SIDBI?
61. Write a note on EXIM bank?
62. Define industrial labour?
63. Distinguish between organised and unorganised labour?
64. What do you mean by service led growth?
65. What do you mean by financial services?
66. What is HDI?
67. What are the components of HDI?
68. What is GER?
69. What is IMR?
70. What is life expectancy?

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71. What do you mean by BOP?
72. What do you mean by import substitution?
73. What do you mean by trade deficit and trade surplus?
74. What do you mean by direction of foreign trade?
75. What do you mean by composition of foreign trade?
76. What do you mean by EXIM policy?
77. State any two objectives of new foreign trade policy?
78. What is export oriented units?
79. What is free trade and warehousing zone?
80. What is foreign aid?
81. What is foreign capital?
82. What is FDI?
83. What is FPI?
84. What is MNCs?
85. What are the main objectives of National environmental policy 2006?
86. What are the main principles of National environmental policy 2006?
87. What are the main objectives of National forest policy 1988?
88. What do you mean by Greenhouse gases?
89. What do you mean by global warming?
90. What do you mean by climate change?
91. What are the main causes of climate change?

**GROUP-C**

**Each question carries 3 marks.**

1. Explain the impact of green revolution on agriculture
2. Explain the advantages of ceiling on land holding
3. What are the defects of agricultural marketing in india

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4. Explain the features of 1948 industrial policy in india
5. What are the problems of small scale industries
6. Explain the components of measuring human development.
7. Describe the features of NEP 2020
8. What are the objectives of the environmental protection act 1986
9. Explain the role of foreign capital in the indian economy
10. Discuss the strategies to deal with global climate change
11. Explain the non-institutional sources of rural credit in india
12. Explain the need for land reform in india
13. Explain the objectives of MRTP act
14. Analyse the importance of human development
15. What are the forms of foreign capital in india
16. Explain the export promotion measures undertaken in india in post reform period
17. What are the differences between FERA and FEMA
18. What are the initiative taken by india as response to global climate change
19. How has green revolution contributed to regional inequality ties
20. Distinguish between MRTP act and competition act
21. Discuss the main reasons of growth of MNCs in india
22. What is deforestation
23. Outline the weaknesses of new agricultural strategy
24. Explain 3 sources of agricultural finance in india

**Group-D**

**Each question carries 7 marks.**

1. Explain the importance of agriculture in Indian economy?
2. Critically evaluate the performance of land reforms in India?

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3. What do you mean by New Agriculture Strategy? Discuss its main features and its impact on agriculture?
4. What are the features of Green Revolution I Indian agriculture?
5. Critically examine the achievements and failure of Green Revolution in India?
6. Explain various sources of agriculture finance in India. What are the main shortcomings of agricultural finance?
7. What are the causes and effect of rural indebtedness in India? Give solution to the problem of rural indebtedness?
8. What are the main features and defect of agricultural marketing in India?
9. Explain the main features of industrial policy of India of 1991?
10. Explain the main features and provisions of FERA and FEMA?
11. Discuss role and importance of small-scale industries in India?
12. What are the difficulties being faced by the small-scale industries in India? What is the Govt policy regarding development of small-scale industries?
13. Explain the causes of Industrial sickness and the way to cure it?
14. Explain the main sources of finance of industrial units of India?
15. Discuss the growth of service sector in India?
16. Discuss the rising importance of service sector in contribution to GDP and employment generation in India in recent years?
17. What is HDI? Explain education, health and nutrition as the main indicators human resource development.
18. What are the main changes in the composition and direction of foreign trade India since independence?
19. Critically evaluate India's foreign trade policy followed since 1990.
20. Discuss the importance of foreign capital in the economic development of India?

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21. Explain the main objectives and principles of National Environment Policy 2006.
22. Explain the main strategies of National forest policy 1988 for effective management of forests.
23. Explain the impact of climate change in India.

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**

**+3 3<sup>RD</sup> YEAR ARTS, (6<sup>TH</sup> SEMESTER)**

**CORE-14**

**DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS-II**

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**GROUP-A**

**Fill in the blanks. (Each Question carries 1 mark)**

1. Birth rate refers to number of children born per----- person per year.
2. For developing nation the effect of rapid increase in population on economic development is -----.
3. In ----- stage of theory of demographic transition both birth rate and death rate are high.
4. India is passing through ----- stage of theory of demographic transition.
5. In India birth rate in 2011 was -----.
6. The theory of demographic transition studies relationship between population and -----.

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7. Neo classical economist ----- analyzed fertility behavior.
8. During Malthusian crisis ----- occurs.
9. ----- check bring down the birth rate.
10. Death rate refers to number of people dying per ----- persons per year.
11. Age structure of population is an indication of -----.
12. Ratio of urban population to total population is an index of -----.
13. ----- sector is the highest contributor to employment of India.
14. Harris-Todaro model, mainly explains the issues concerning -----.
15. ----- is cause of urbanization in india.
16. The concept of ----- dualism was propounded by J.H. Boeke.
17. Agriculture is the principal occupation of ----- sector.
18. Prof. Boeke uses ----- word for the dual economies.
19. Technical coefficient of production is ----- in the traditional sector.
20. In Social dualism ----- value of the goods is of more importance.
21. The theory of vicious circle of poverty was propounded by-----.
22. Poverty is cause and effect of -----.
23. ----- is a form of economic inequality in India.
24. Main objective of the public sector growth with -----.
25. The precise degree of income inequality is measured by ----- coefficient.
26. ----- is graphical representation of the distribution of personal income.
27. Indian tax structure is ----- in nature.
28. Capital gain tax is ----- in nature.
29. The taxation and expenditure policy of the government is called -----  
policy.
30. ----- issue is covered in the study of environmental economics.
31. ----- is a cause of environmental degradation.
32. At optimum level of population ----- is maximum.
33. ----- is an environmental good.

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34. ----- refers to the interaction of market forces.
35. There are ----- type of positive externality.
36. ----- is a characteristic of common property resources.
37. ----- is a cause of environmental degradation.
38. Development without environmental degradation is called -----  
development.
39. Urbanization directly causes -----.
40. ----- developed opportunity cost theory.
41. ----- is an import and export duty.
42. ----- is a structuralist economist.
43. Terms of trade is used to measure ----- of international trade.
44. ----- propounded the concept of commodity terms of trade.
45. Secular deterioration of TOT of developing countries is known as -----  
--- hypothesis.
46. ----- is an incentive for export promotion.
47. ----- influence the demand for primary product.
48. Export promotion quota system is better than ----- system.
49. ----- is a parameter of import substitution.
50. ----- necessitate import substitution.

**GROUP-B**

**Each question carries 2 marks**

1. Define demography?
2. What is the difference between population studies and demography?
3. What is the importance of demography for the economy?
4. Define crude birth rates?

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PATTAMUNDAI**

5. Define birth rates?
6. What is fertility?
7. What is crude death rate?
8. What is an infant mortality rate?
9. What is Malthus theory of population?
10. What is demographic transition?
11. Point out the causes of high fertility rate?
12. What do you mean by age composition?
13. What is the sex ratio of Indian population?
14. What is optimum population?
15. What is economic dualism?
16. What is social dualism?
17. What are the characteristic of dualistic society?
18. What is Technological Dualism?
19. What is financial dualism?
20. What is environment Kuznets curve?
21. What are the rights of indigenous people?
22. What is the importance of Environmental monitoring for controlling pollution?
23. What is green revolution?
24. What is urbanization?
25. Point out the causes of urbanization?
26. Define market failure?
27. Define public goods?
28. What is positive externality?
29. What is negative externality?
30. What do you mean by common property resources?
31. What is global commons?

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PATTAMUNDAI**

32. What are the examples of local common?
33. What do you mean by free rider problem?
34. Point out two examples of free rider problem?
35. Differentiate between renewable resources and non-renewable resources?
36. What are the characteristics of non-renewable resources?
37. What is sustainable development?
38. What is social sustainability?
39. What is economic sustainability?
40. What is climate change?
41. Describe in brief the role of government in environmental protection?
42. Examine the linkage between the Environment and poverty?
43. Discuss in brief the negative impact of urbanization on our environment?
44. Explain in brief the link between Environment and Economy?
45. What are the characteristics of private goods?
46. Differentiate between private and public goods?
47. What is the difference between growth and development?
48. What is circular causation?
49. What is paradox of thrift?
50. What is paradox of savings?
51. What is environmental degradation?
52. What do you mean by TOT?
53. State briefly about the dependency theory.
54. What is export promotion?
55. What is import substitution?

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**GROUP-C**

**Each question carries 3 marks**

1. Define demography?
2. What is the difference between population studies and demography?
3. What is the importance of demography for the economy?
4. Define crude birth rates?
5. Define birth rates?
6. What is fertility?
7. What is crude death rate?
8. What is an infant mortality rate?
9. What is Malthus theory of population?
10. What is demographic transition?
11. Point out the causes of high fertility rate?
12. What do you mean by age composition?
13. Which type of checks increases death rate?
14. State the stages of labor migration as per Harris- Todaro Model.
15. What is social dualism?
16. What are the characteristics of dualistic society?
17. What is Technological Dualism?
18. What is financial dualism?
19. What is environment Kuznets curve?
20. Define the concept of Vicious circle of poverty.
21. Define spread effect?
22. Define backwash effect?
23. What is Lorenz Curve?
24. What is the Kuznet's inverted U-Hypothesis on income inequality?

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25. What do you mean by income inequality?
26. Define regional inequality?
27. Distinguish between biotic and a biotic components of environment.
28. What is environmental degradation?
29. Define market failure?
30. Define public goods?
31. What is positive externality?
32. What is negative externality?
33. What do you mean by common property resources?
34. What is global commons?
35. What are the examples of local common?
36. What do you mean by free rider problem?
37. Point out two examples of free rider problem?
38. Differentiate between renewable resources and non- renewable resources?
39. What is meant by non-rival?
40. What do you mean by sustainable development?
41. What do you mean by TOT?
42. State briefly about the dependency theory.
43. What is favorable TOT?
44. What are net batter TOT?
45. What is offer curve?

**GROUP-D**

**Each question carries 7 marks**

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PATTAMUNDAI**

1. Define demography? Examine the scope and importance of demography?
2. Explain the stages of demographic transition. Explain the situation of underdeveloped countries in this respect?
3. Describe Blacker' five stages of population growth?
4. Fertility in developing countries is higher as compared to developed countries. Why? Examine the causes and consequences of high fertility.
5. Describe Malthusian Theory of population with a diagram? Is it applicable to India?
6. Examine the Malthusian Trap/ Low level of Equilibrium trap with a diagram?
7. Explain Lewis model of development with unlimited supplies of labour for developing economies.
8. Explain Harrod's model of economic growth.
9. Critically examine the Harrod- Domar Model of growth.
10. Explain the similarities and dissimilarities of Harrod- Domar Model of growth.
11. Discuss the role of agriculture in the process of growth.
12. Bring out the two way relationship between agricultural and industrial growth.
13. Discuss the productivity trends of Indian agriculture.
14. State the main causes for low productivity in the Indian agriculture. Outline the role that new technology can play in increasing it.
15. What are the causes of low agricultural productivity in Indian agriculture.
16. State and explain the Kuznet's inverted U hypothesis.

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17. What is the concept of optimum population? Describe the optimum theory of population with a diagram.
18. Explain the Harris-Todaro model of Rural-Urban Migration?
19. What is Economic dualism? Explain its characteristics.
20. What is Technological Dualism? Examine the characteristics of the technological dualism?
21. Describe the theory of Circular cumulative causation?
22. "Path to economic development has been paved with vicious circle." Explain the statement.
23. "A country is poor because it is poor". Critically examine this statement.
  
24. Examine in brief the measures to reduce the regional imbalance or inequalities?
25. Explain the nature and extent of economic inequality in India.
26. What is Environment Kuznets curve? Examine the justification, implication and limitations of Environment Kuznets curve?
27. Examine the centre or core-periphery model or thesis of development?
28. Examine the dualistic development thesis and point its implications?
29. Describe with evidence how Market failure leads to Environmental degradation?
30. What is negative externality and positive externality? Examine how to solve the negative and positive externality problem?
31. What do you mean by free rider problem? Point out the solutions to the free rider problem?

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32. What is sustainable development? Point out the sustainable development goal?
33. What is climate change? Examine the causes of climate change?
34. Define sustainable development? Explain the indicators of sustainable development.
35. Explain in detail the classical view on trade and development.
36. "Trade is an engine of growth." In the light of this statement explain views of various economists.
37. Explain Harber's view on trade and development.
38. What do you understand by terms of trade? How are the terms of trade between two countries determined?
39. Explain the Prebisch- Singer hypothesis.

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**+3 3<sup>RD</sup> YEAR ARTS, (6<sup>TH</sup> SEMESTER)**

**DSE-3**

**INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS**

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**GROUP-A**

Each question carries one mark.

1. International trade contributes and increases the world \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Trade between two or more than two countries is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to purchase of goods from a foreign country.

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4. The concave PPF implying that marginal opportunity cost tends to \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Equilibrium in the absence of international trade is called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The point of trade equilibrium where the community indifference curve tangent with \_\_\_\_\_ curve.
7. The shape of PPF in case of constant costs condition is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The reciprocal demand curve is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
9. If the value of two offer curve intersection is 0.8, the country term of trade is \_\_\_\_\_.
10. An offer curve is bend towards the axis that measures a country's \_\_\_\_\_ commodity.
11. The quantity of import to quantity of exports is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The multiplication of commodity term of trade with quantity of exports is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The multiplication of commodity term of trade with the index of productivity of exports goods industries is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The offer curve is not deals with the export-import goods of a country. Is this statement correct\_\_\_\_\_. Yes/No
15. Ricardian theory assumes perfect mobility of labour\_\_\_\_\_.
16. Trade is not possible if countries operate under\_\_\_\_\_ cost.
17. Index of exports price to Imports price is called\_\_\_\_\_.
18. Graphical representation of reciprocal demand is referred to as\_\_\_\_\_.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ developed offer curve.
20. Gross barter term of trade is given by \_\_\_\_\_.
21. Jacob Viner developed the concept of \_\_\_\_\_ term of trade.
22. The imposition of tariff will \_\_\_\_\_ consumption.
23. The imposition of tariff will \_\_\_\_\_ the production of commodity by domestic producer.

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24. The imposition of tariff will \_\_\_\_\_ total revenue of the domestic producer.
25. The imposition of tariff will \_\_\_\_\_ total revenue of the foreign producer.
26. The comparative cost theory is based on \_\_\_\_\_ theory of value.
27. Trade still can take place even if the relative price of the both nation same. Is the statement correct \_\_\_\_\_. Yes/No
28. Ricardo included transport costs while calculating comparative cost. Is this statement correct \_\_\_\_\_. Yes/No
29. \_\_\_\_\_ is called first modern theory of international trade.
30. If India's price ratio  $P_K/P_L$  is greater than Germany, then Germany is \_\_\_\_\_ intensive country.
31. \_\_\_\_\_ developed the product life cycle theory.
32. The Heckscher-Ohlin's theory of international trade is based on \_\_\_\_\_ model.
33. There are \_\_\_\_\_ stage in product life cycle theory.
34. When the value of a country's currency rises relative to other world currencies is called \_\_\_\_\_.
35. The statutory authority which administers the exchange control in India is \_\_\_\_\_.
36. A source of supply of foreign exchange is \_\_\_\_\_.
37. Under \_\_\_\_\_ exchange rate system, there is no interference of monetary authorities.
38. India will \_\_\_\_\_ its currency to promote exports.
39. In \_\_\_\_\_ market, the transaction signed today but materialise in future.
40. In \_\_\_\_\_ market, the transaction take place at prevail market rate.
41. The rate of exchange was \_\_\_\_\_ in gold standard.
42. There will \_\_\_\_\_ exchange rate when RBI increase policy rate.
43. Devaluation will correct disequilibrium of \_\_\_\_\_ (Surplus/Deficit) BoP.

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44. Devaluation can correct disequilibrium, if the elasticity of import demand is \_\_\_\_\_.
45. The Marshall-Lerner condition is satisfied if the value of the sum of export and imports demand elasticities is \_\_\_\_\_.
46. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the tax imposed on imports.
47. A voluntary import restraint is \_\_\_\_\_.
48. \_\_\_\_\_ means selling the products at a price less than the going price in the market.
49. A tariff set at a rate so high that no trade will take place is called \_\_\_\_\_ tariff.
50. When the net benefit of imposing a tariff is maximum, it is called \_\_\_\_\_ tariff.
51. SDR stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

**GROUP-B**

**Each question carries 2 marks**

1. What do you mean by international trade?
2. Define inter-regional trade.
3. What are the bases of international trade?
4. What is an autarky situation?
5. What is opportunity cost?
6. What is meant by the term of trade?
7. Define the production possibility frontier?
8. What is the gross barter term of trade?
9. What is the commodity term of trade?
10. What is the single factor term of trade?
11. What do you mean by equal difference in cost?
12. What is the meaning of protection policy?
13. Explain the term 'factor endowment'.

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14. What is factor scarcity?
15. Explain growth stage of product life cycle.
16. Define gains of trade?
17. What does Marshall say about gains from trade?
18. What is foreign exchange?
19. What is forward market?
20. What is flexible exchange rate?
21. What is fixed exchange rate?
22. State two merits of fixed exchange rate system.
23. State two criticism of fixed exchange rate system.
24. State two criticism of purchasing power parity theory.
25. In which exchange rate system, the speculation is possible.
26. Who are supplying the foreign currency?
27. What are demanding the foreign currency?
28. What is the name of India's exchange rate system?
29. What is the relationship between RBI policy rate and exchange rate?
30. State two merits of BoP theory of exchange rate determination.
31. What is the relationship between exchange rate and inflation rate?
32. What is balance of trade?
33. What is balance of invisible trade?
34. What are the autonomous items in balance of payments?
35. What is structural disequilibrium in balance of payment?
36. How revaluation impact on the imports?
37. Define depreciation of currency?
38. Define devaluation of the currency.
39. How devaluation of the currency correct deficit in BoP?
40. What is special economic zone?
41. What is export promotion policy?

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42. State two function of WTO?
43. What is scope of WTO?
44. What the role of WTO on exports subsidies?
45. Discuss the objective of WTO?
46. Define Quota?
47. What is optimum tariff?
48. What is prohibitive tariff?
49. What is role of IMF?
50. What are the objective of IMF?

**GROUP-C**

**Each question carries three marks.**

1. What are the advantages of international trade?
2. Write the determinants of international trade.
3. Distinguish between inter-regional and international trade?
4. What is community indifference curve?
5. What do you understand by the principle of reciprocal demand?
6. Discuss three concepts of term of trade.
7. Explain various method of protection.
8. State infant industry argument of protection.
9. Define absolute cost advantages.
10. Explain the trade equilibrium in isolation.
11. What are the assumption of classical theory of international trade?
12. What are the criticism of comparative costs theory?
13. Explain the gains from trade under increasing costs condition.
14. State single and double factor term of trade.
15. Explain mill's theory of reciprocal demand.
16. Distinguish between tariff and non-tariff barriers.

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PATTAMUNDAI**

17. What do you mean by factor abundance and factor scarcity?
18. Explain the price criterion of factors abundance.
19. What is factors price equality?
20. Posner's imitation gap theory.
21. Define Kenen's theory of human capital.
22. Explain Linder's theory of volume of trade.
23. Explain the third stage of product life cycle theory.
24. What is Leontief's paradox.
25. What are the factors that effecting the grains from trade?
26. What does Mill approach towards grains from trade.
27. What is mint par theory of exchange rate?
28. What are the factors affecting exchange rate.
29. What are the merits and demerits of fixed exchange rate?
30. What are the difference between balance of trade and lance of payments.
31. Type of disequilibrium in balance of payments.
32. Give two measures to correct adverse balance of payments.
33. What are the effects of adverse balance of payments?
34. State four causes of Unfavourable balance of payments in India.
35. State three measures to correct disequilibrium in balance of payments.
36. State three measures for exports promotion.
37. State any four recommendation of Rangarajan committee on balance of payments.
38. What is import substitution policy.
39. Briefly explain the Doha conference of WTO.
40. Explain the Trade related investment measures (TRIMs).
41. Explain the trade related intellectual property rights (TRIPs).
42. State three advantages of WTO agreements for India.
43. State three role of WTO in international trade.

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PATTAMUNDAI**

44. Explain the Bali (9<sup>th</sup>) ministerial conference of WTO.
45. Explain Geneva (8<sup>th</sup>) ministerial conference of WTO.
46. Differentiate between tariff and Quota.
47. Discuss the effect of a tariff on consumer surplus.
48. Discuss the effect of a tariff on producer surplus.
49. Explain the Stolper-Samuelson theorem.
50. What do you mean by bilateral trade and multilateral trade?

**GROUP-D**

**Each question carries 7 marks**

1. What is meant by international specialisation? Explain the Ricardian theory of international trade.
2. Explain the concept of opportunity cost. How does Harbeler use this concept to explain trade equilibrium under constant costs condition?
3. Discuss the principle of Reciprocal demand in the theory of international trade?
4. Discuss various concepts of term of trade. Explain the factors which influence the terms of trade of a country.
5. Explain free trade? What are the advantaged and disadvantages of free trade.
6. What is protection? Explain the rationale of protectionist policy in less developed countries.
7. Critically examine the Heckscher-Ohlin theory of international trade?
8. Explain product life cycle theory of international trade.
9. Explain the classical theory of the measurement of gains from trade.
10. Examine the modern theory of the measurement of gains from the trade.

**QUESTION BANK (2024), DEPT. OF ECONOMICS, PATTAMUNDAI COLLEGE,  
PATTAMUNDAI**

11. Discuss equilibrium rate of exchange. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of the fixed exchange system.
12. Explain the purchasing power parity theory of exchange rate.
13. Explain balance of payments theory of rate of exchange.
14. What is rate of exchange? Explain the advantages and disadvantages of flexible exchange rate system.
15. Balance of payment always balance. Explain it.
16. What are the effect of devaluation on balance of payments?
17. What is disequilibrium in balance of the payment? Write about types and causes of disequilibrium in balance of payments.
18. What is export promotion? What measures have been adopted by the government of India to promote exports?
19. What is WTO? What are the objectives and function of WTO.
20. Explain the effects of a tariff on a small country in general equilibrium framework.
21. What is IMF? What are the objectives and function of IMF.

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DSE-4

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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GROUP-A

Each question carries one mark.

1. The trend of agricultural sector contribution to Indian's GDP \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the raw material for the cotton textile industry.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ sectors has the highest share of employments in India.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ percent of total labour force engaged in unorganised sectors in India.
5. The share of employment in agricultural sectors is around \_\_\_\_\_ percent.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the India share in world food grains.
7. In 1950-61, the contribution of agricultural sectors to the national income as \_\_\_\_\_ percent.
8. India ranked \_\_\_\_\_ in production of tea in the world.
9. India ranked \_\_\_\_\_ in production of wheat in the world.
10. India rank \_\_\_\_\_ in the world for the production of pulse.
11. India rank \_\_\_\_\_ in the production of rice in the world.
12. In \_\_\_\_\_ year the last agricultural census conducted in India.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ Tonnes per hectare is agricultural productivity in India as per 2011.
14. The productivity of India's agricultural labour in the world rank \_\_\_\_\_.
15. According to the new national agricultural policy, \_\_\_\_\_ percent was the annual growth rate target in agricultural sectors.
16. The HYV stand for \_\_\_\_\_.
17. At the end of stage-II of production, the MP will be \_\_\_\_\_.

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18. At the end of \_\_\_\_\_ stage of production, the marginal product is equal to average product.
19. The marginal product at 3rd stage of production will be \_\_\_\_\_.
20. The point of inflection found in \_\_\_\_\_ stage of production.
21. The price of labour to price of capital is called \_\_\_\_\_ of iso-cost line.
22. The optimum level of production where the  $MRTS_{LK} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
23. The production of one product results in the production of the others is called \_\_\_\_\_ product.
24. The peasant farmer is also \_\_\_\_\_ of firm organisation.
25. In \_\_\_\_\_ farming all agricultural operations carried out jointly by farmers on voluntary basis.
26. T.W. Schultz is renowned agricultural economist got Nobel prize in \_\_\_\_\_ year.
27. \_\_\_\_\_ Year is period of green revolution in India.
28. What was the agricultural price response to green revolution? It \_\_\_\_\_ agricultural price.
29. In the year \_\_\_\_\_, the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana initiated.
30. In the year \_\_\_\_\_, the govt of India launched national food security mission.
31. TRIPs stand for \_\_\_\_\_.
32. WTO was formed in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
33. \_\_\_\_\_ box subsidies is considered as trade distorting.
34. \_\_\_\_\_ box subsidies have no or minimal trade distorting effects.
35. Mahajans is also known as \_\_\_\_\_ in non-institutional sources of rural credit system.
36. In the year \_\_\_\_\_, the regional rural banks established in India.
37. PACS stand for \_\_\_\_\_.
38. PACS is at \_\_\_\_\_ layer in cooperative credit institution.

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39. The Kisan credit card scheme was introduced in the year \_\_\_\_.
40. NABARD established in the year \_\_\_\_ to solve the problem of rural credit.
41. Central cooperative banks is \_\_\_\_ layer of agricultural credit institution.
42. Indian Institute of Rice Research is located in \_\_\_\_ city.
43. APMC stand for \_\_\_\_\_ committee.
44. CACP recommend MSP in India. The term MSP stand for \_\_\_\_\_.
45. The Targeted Public Distribution System was started in \_\_\_\_ year.
46. Agricultural credit review committee was established under chairmanship of \_\_\_\_ in the year 1987.
47. National Co-operative bank established in the year \_\_\_\_.
48. Currently, the \_\_\_\_ is estimating the Rural indebtedness.
49. In the year \_\_\_\_, Indian undertaken major economic reforms.
50. The MSP rate for common grade paddy is \_\_\_\_ for Kharif 2024-25.

**GROUP-B**

**Each question carries 2 marks**

1. Define factors contribution of agriculture.
2. Define production linkages?
3. Define demand linkages?
4. Define agricultural economics?
5. Discuss two main point of importance of agriculture?
6. Define agricultural productivity?
7. Differentiate between farm and non-farm employment?
8. Discuss any two remedies for backwardness of agriculture?
9. Define internal diseconomies.
10. Define external diseconomies.

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11. What is law of variables proportion?
12. Define the law of increasing returns.
13. Define the law of diminishing returns.
14. What do you mean by return to scale?
15. What is meant by increasing returns to scale?
16. Define an isoquant.
17. Discuss two properties.
18. Define marginal rate of technical substitution.
19. What is forward linkage?
20. What is backward linkage?
21. What is traditional agriculture?
22. Mention two characteristics of traditional agriculture?
23. What do you mean by contract farming?
24. Give two limitation of conventional farming.
25. What is allocative efficiency?
26. What is market approach to allocative efficiency?
27. State the limitations of Schultz's hypothesis?
28. What do you mean by mechanisation of agriculture?
29. State any two merits of farm mechanisation?
30. State any two demerits of farm mechanisation?
31. Define Green Revolution?
32. State two failures of Green Revolution?
33. How is use of pesticides harmful for agriculture land?
34. What is minimum support price?
35. What is PDS?
36. What is revamped PDS?
37. What is targeted PDS?
38. What is Antyodaya anna yojana?

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39. What is meant by agricultural marketing?
40. What is meant by marketable surplus?
41. What is cooperative farming?
42. What is agro-based industry?
43. What is peasant rationality?
44. What is a GM crop?
45. What is NAIS?
46. What is rural credit?
47. What is short term rural credit?
48. What is NABARD?
49. What is an Amber Box?
50. What is WTO?

**GROUP-C**

Each question carries three marks.

1. What are the different sectors of the Indian economy?
2. State the causes of low productivity of Indian agriculture?
3. What are the product and factor contribution of agriculture.
4. How agricultural sector dependent on industries?
5. How industrial sector dependent on agricultural sector?
6. State any three remedies for backwardness of agriculture?
7. Write note on new agricultural policy.
8. Write briefly on three stage of production.
9. Write note on increasing and decreasing returns to scale?
10. Differentiate between returns to a factors and returns to scale.
11. What are the difference between internal and external economies?
12. What are the difference between internal and external diseconomies?
13. Discuss the properties of an isoquant.

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14. Explain the advantages of organic farming.
15. What are the main features of corporate farming?
16. What is contract farming? Types of contract farming.
17. What is Schultz's process of agricultural transformation?
18. What is the role of human factors in transforming traditional agriculture?
19. What are the different attributes of economic disequilibrium given by Prof. Schultz.
20. State four features of the green revolution.
21. State four achievements of Green Revolution?
22. How is use of pesticides harmful for agriculture land?
23. Explain the need for crop diversification in India.
24. How green revolution contributed to regional inequalities.
25. What should be done to spread green revolution to whole of India?
26. Explain the trends of investments in agriculture.
27. State the objectives of agricultural price policy?
28. State the features of an ideal agricultural price policy?
29. Explain measures that agricultural policy suggested to increasing agricultural productivity.
30. What is WTO? Give some important WTO Agreements.
31. What are the WTO impact on Indian economy.
32. Discuss the role of institutional sources of agricultural finance.
33. What are the main causes of rural indebtedness in India?
34. Mention impacts of globalisation on Indian agriculture?
35. What do you mean by privatisation of agriculture?
36. Mention cases in support of privatisation of agriculture?
37. Mention cases against the privatisation of agriculture?
38. Differentiate between farmer and an agricultural labourer?
39. What do you mean by priority sector lending?

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40. What is agricultural produce market committee?
41. What is regulated market?
42. What is risk in agriculture?
43. What is uncertainty in agriculture?
44. Distinguish between risk and uncertainty?
45. Mention the types of uncertainty in agriculture?
46. State any two measures to mitigate risk and uncertainty in agriculture?
47. What are the institutional sources of rural credit in India?
48. What are the different sources of rural credits?
49. What is the structure of cooperative banking?
50. Discuss the methods of agricultural marketing in India.

**GROUP-D**

**Each question carries 7 marks**

1. Explain the role of agriculture in economic development.
2. Explain how agriculture and industry are interdependent to each other.
3. Even when the share of agriculture in national GDP is declining, explain the reasons for which agriculture still has a lot of policy relevance.
4. Differentiate between farm and non-farm employment. Explain the major challenges in promoting non-farm employment in India.
5. Critically examine the Schultz's model of agricultural Development.
6. To what extent mechanisation of Indian agriculture is beneficial for the rural Indian economy.
7. Explain the impact of Green Revolution on Indian Economy?

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8. How agricultural produce market committees can be an effective tool in meeting the challenges related to the marketing of agricultural products.
9. Examine the key features of an ideal agricultural price policy in a country like India.
10. Explain the objectives and effectiveness of agricultural price policy in India?
11. Explain the PDS schemes of India?
12. Discuss the functioning of agricultural marketing in India and point out its main defects.
13. Critically examine different measures for mitigation of risks and uncertainties in Indian agriculture.
14. Distinguish between risk and uncertainty in agriculture? Discuss different types of uncertainty in agriculture?
15. Discuss different sources of rural credit in India?
16. Present a brief review of the progress of rural institutional finance in the post- independence India.
17. Examine the relative importance given to agriculture and the performance of the sector during five-year plans in India.
18. Discuss the impact of globalisation on Indian agriculture?
19. Explain the cases for and against privatisation of Indian agriculture?
20. How agriculture has been dealt with in the WTO regime of global cooperation?