2B6M21597   (Pages : 3)   Reg. No:...........................

                                                                 Name: ....

FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE

Sixth Semester BA Degree Examination, March/April 2021

BECO6B11 - International Economics

(2018 Admission onwards)

Time: 3 hours   Max. Marks: 80

Part A
MCQ
Answer all questions
Each question carries ½ mark

1. Theory of Comparative Advantage is developed by ....

    a)Adam Smith   b) David Ricardo   c) Bertil Ohlin   d) Gustav Cassel

2. Purchasing power of exports of a country is measured by ....

    a) Net barter terms of trade   b) Gross barter terms of trade

    c) Income terms of trade   d) Single factoral terms of trade

3. .... is also known as gold dollar standard

    a) Bretton Woods System   b) Gold Standard

    c) Managed Float   d) Clean float

4. Which of the following are the member countries of NAFTA?

    a) Mexico, Uruguay and US   b) Uruguay, Canada and US

    c) Mexico, US and Canada   d) Peru, US and Canada

5. WTO was established in the year ....

    a) 1948   b) 1947   c) 1995   d) 1991

6. Which of the following transactions is a debit in the current account?

    a) Exports of merchandise   b) Export of services

    c) Gift to foreigners   d)Gift from Foreigners

7. A depreciation of a nation's currency usually causes domestic prices to

    a) fall   b) rise   c)remains unchanged d)all of these

8. The headquarters of the World Bank is located at ....

    a) Brussels   b) Washington DC   c) New York d) London

9. Which of the following is a policy measure to offset the effect of export subsidy?

   a) Imposition of anti-dumping duty

   b) Imposition of an export quota

   c) Imposition of an import quota

   d) Imposition of countervailing duty

10. (X-M) stands for

   a) Terms of trade   b) net exports

   c) Net imports   d) Balance of trade

11. The Purchasing Power Parity Theory is associated with

   a) Leontief   b) Ohlin   c) Cassel   d) Ricardo

12. -------------------- is referred to as hot money flows

   a) FDI   b) FPI   c) Trade flows   d) both a and b

(12 x ½ = 6 marks)

Part B
Very Short Answer Questions
Answer any 10 questions
Each question carries 2 marks

13. Factor intensity reversal

14. Infant industry argument

15. Compound tariff

16. Difference between balance of payments and balance of trade

17. Leontief paradox

18. Adjustable peg system

19. Mint parity

20 Terms of trade

21. BREXIT

22. WTO

23. What is the difference between internal and international trade?

24. What is the difference between over valuation and under valuation?

(10 x 2 = 20 marks)

Part C
Short Essay
Answer any 6 questions
Each question carries 5 marks

25. Law of One Price

26. How is exchange rate determined under the flexible exchange rate system?

27. What are the functions of the foreign exchange market?

28. What is dumping? What are the different types of dumping?

29. Write a note on economic integration.

30. What are expenditure switching policies to correct BOP disequilibrium?

31. Absolute advantage model.

32 Current account of balance of payments   (6 x 5 = 30 marks)

Part D
Essay
Answer any 2 questions
Each question carries 12 marks

33. Discuss case for and against the flexible exchange rate system.

34. Explain the functions of IMF.

35. What are neo-protectionist measures? Discuss their impact on trade.

36. Explain H O Theorem

(2 x 12 = 24 marks)

B6M21598   (Pages : 3)   Reg. No:.............................

Name: ....

FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE

Sixth Semester BA Degree Examination, March/April 2021

BECO6B12 - Developmental Economics

(2018 Admission onwards)

Time: 3 hours   Max. Marks: 80

SECTION I
Answer all questions. Each question carries 1/2 mark.

1. The rate of growth of an economy mainly depends upon

   a. The rate of growth of the labour force

   b. The proportion of national income saved and invested

   c. The rate of technological improvements

   d. All of the above

2. Many environmental resources are public goods, which are characterized by

   a. rivalry and exclusion in consumption.

   b. nonrivalry and non-exclusion in consumption.

   c. rivalry but non exclusion in production.

   d. nonrivalry but exclusion in usage.

3. Malthus's theory was that population

   a. increased proportionally to economic growth.

   b. increased geometrically, outstripping food supply, which grew arithmetically

   c. increased stagnantly with food supply and economic development.

   d. increased disproportionately, surpassing agricultural production.

4. Economic growth can be seen by an outward shift of:

   a. The Production Possibility Frontier

   b) The Gross Domestic Barrier

   c) The Marginal Consumption Frontier

   d) The Minimum Efficient Scale

5. Most of the underdeveloped economies suffer from _____ which do not let the economic growth rate up from a lower level.

   a. High population pressures

   b. High infant mortality

   c. Hugh monetary mismanagement

   d. High level of technological unemployment

6. The concept of economic growth is
   a. Identical with the concept of economic development
   b. Narrower than the concept of economic development
   c. Wider as compared to that of economic development
   d. Unrelated to the concept of economic development

7. The stationary state as envisaged by Adam Smith, is marked by
   a. Low rate of profit   b. Subsistence level wages
   c. High rents   d. All of the above

8. The 'big-push' strategy of development was first advocated by
   a. Paul N-Rosenstein-Rodan   b. Simon Kuznets
   c. W.A, Lewis   d. A.O.Hirshman

9. Balanced growth implies
   a. Simultaneous development of a variety of activities, which support one another
   b. Equal allocation of resources to different sectors
   c. Different sectors growing at their natural rates of growth
   d. Uniform rate of growth of output over time

10. Development with unlimited supplies of labour hypothesis was formulated by
    a. Gustav Ranis   b. W.A.Lewis   c. R. Nurkse   d. J.Schumpeter

11. The second stage of the theory of demographic transition is characterized by
    a. High birth-rate and high death rate
    b. High birth-rate and falling death-rate
    c. Low birth-rate and low death-rate
    d. Falling birth-rate and falling death-rate

12. Marx refers to the concept of organic composition of capital. Which of the following ratios stands for this capital?
    a. C/(V+S)   b. C/V c. C/(C+V) d. (C+V)/V

(12 x ½ 6 Marks)

SECTION II

Answer any ten questions in not more than one paragraph. Each question carries 2 marks.

13. Invention

14. World Happiness Index

15. Personal disposable income

16. Intermediate technology

17. Stimulants

18. Economic growth

19. Invisible hand

20. Capital investment ratio

21. Entitlements and capabilities

22. Capital deepening

23. HPI

24. Ricardian labour theory   (10 x2=20 Marks)

SECTION III

Answer any six questions not exceeding 150 words each. Each question carries 5 marks.

25. What are the advantages of innovation in production?

26. Explain balanced growth strategy.

27. Explain Ricardian Theory of rent.

28. What is surplus value?

29. What are the different types of linkages?

30. Explain the distinction between positive and zero sum incentives

31. What is technical progress?

32. Define SOC   (6x5=30 Marks)

SECTION III

Answer any two questions not exceeding 300 words each. Each question carries 12 marks.

33. Explain the theory of Demographic Transition. How the demographic dividend is going to influence India.

34. Explain the concept of sustainable economic development. What are the challenges in achieving sustainable development and how can they be overcome?

35. Explain the Marxian theory of economic development and his attribution of capitalist crisis.

36. Critically examine the 'Inverted U-Hypothesis' of Kuznet.   (2x12=24 Marks)

39

FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE
Sixth Semester BA Degree Examination, March/April 2021
BECO6B13 - Indian Economic Development, National and Regional –II
(2018 Admission onwards)

Time: 3 hours   Max. Marks: 80

PART A
Answer all questions. Each question carries ½ Marks

1   The Apex institution in the sphere of agriculture credit is:

   a) State Bank of India b) Reserve Bank of India c)Regional Rural of Bank d) NABARD

2   Who started the Zamindari system?

   a) John Shore   b) L. Cornwallis   c) Lord Minto   d) William Bentinck

3   Green Revolution in India was introduced in 20th century during decade's of_____

   foradopting new agricultural strategy.

   a) 1960s   b) 1970s   c) 1950s   d) 1990s

4   The worst affected groups in rural areas facing food insecurity are:

   a) Landless people   b) Traditional artisans c) Beggars   d) All the above

5   Minimum Support Price (MSP) is announced by the government to provide:

   a) Incentives to farmers for raising production

   b) Incentives to traders to earn maximum profit from farmers

   c) Incentives to moneylenders to lend maximum to farmers d) None of the above

6   The concept of 'entitlements' was introduced by:

   a) Pranab Mukharjee b) Amartya Sen   c) Manmohan Singh   d) Sonia Gandhi

7   Which among the following does not belong to India's major large scale industries?

   a) Cotton textile industry   b) Iron and steel industry

   c) Jute industry   d) Khadi and village industry

8   Which is called as the heavy engineering industry?

   a) Heavy Electricals   b) Heavy Machinery   c) Glass   d) Iron and steel

9   The portfolio investment by foreign institutional investors is called

   a) FDI   b) FII   c) Balance of payment   d) SDR

10.   _____ refers to relaxation of produce government restriction usually in areas of social

   andeconomic policies:

   a) Privatisation   b) Globalisation   c) Disinvestment   d) Liberalisation

11   The sector which contributes the largest share to Kerala's SDP is

   a) Primary   b)Secondary   c) Tertiary   d) Agriculture

12   Which of the following is not a major crop in Kerala.

   a) Coconut   b) Rubber   c) Tea   d) Jowar

                                                         (12 x ½ = 6 Marks)

PART B
Very Short answer questions. Answer any ten questions

13   Describe cropping pattern

14   Write a note on FEMA

15   What do you mean by food security?

16   What are the advantages of buffer stocks?

17   Explain the EXIM policy of India

18   List out the major crops of Kerala

19   Explain the effects of disinvestment.

20   What are the advantages of foreign investment?

21   Examine the directions of India's foreign trade

22   Describe Mahalwari system

23   Explain the problem of agricultural labourers in Kerala

24   Write a note on Make in India.

(10 x 2 = 20 Marks)

PART C
Short Essay questions. Answer any six questions

25   Explain the problems of large scale industries

26   What do you mean by privatization?What are its impacts?

27   Explain the new manufacturing policy of the government

28   Explain the influence of FDI in Indian economy

29   Explain the impact of WTO agreement on Indian economy

30   Distinguish between partial and full convertibility of rupee

31   Why Kerala economy is industrially backward? State its reasons.

32   Examine new agricultural strategy and its impact on production and productivity in India

(6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

PART D
Essay questions. Answer any two questions

33   Elucidate the lopsided phase of Kerala agriculture .What are its reasons.

34   What are the changes of industrial pattern of India since independence?

35   Explain the need, scope and appraisal of land reforms in India

36   Compare and contrast the industrial policy prior and after 1991

(2 x 12 = 24 Marks)

2B6M21600

(Pages : 2)

Reg. No:..............................

Name: ....

FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE

Sixth Semester BA Degree Examination, March/April 2021

BECO6B14 - Public Finance

(2018 Admission onwards)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 80

SECTION A

Answer all questions. Each question carries ½ marks

1. The rate of tax increase along with the tax base is known as :

    a Proportional tax   b. Regressive tax   c. Progressive tax   d. None of these

2. The exchange of old debt into new debt in public debt management is known as:

    a. Refunding   b. Repudiation   c. Conversion   d. None of these

3. The principle of maximum social advantage was first suggested by:

    a. Adam smith   b. Pigou   c. Dalton.   d. Musgrave

4. Which of the following is non tax revenue:

    a. Wealth tax   b. Sales tax   c. Grants   d. Excise duty

5. Who is the author of the book "The theory of public finance"?

    a. B.P Thyagi   b. Otto Eckstein   c. Dalton   d. Musgrave

6. Which of the following is not a fiscal measure?

    a. Tax reform   b. Control of public expenditure

    c. Public debt management   d. Open market operations

7. A common objective of fiscal policy is:

    a. Price stability   b. Optimum allocation of resources

    c. Full employment   d. High Economic growth

8. Direct money burden is involved in:

    a. Internal debt   b. External debt   c. Both above   d. None above

9. When the marginal social sacrifice is greater than the marginal social utility the

    government will?

    a. Increase the size of budget   b. Decrease the size of budget

    c. Not disturb the size of the budget   d. Impose more taxes on the community

10. Grants in aid are:

    a. Exhaustive in nature   b. Transfer payments   c. Both above   d. None above

11. Concentration effect is associated with:

    a. Centre state financial relations   b. Growth of public debt

    c. Growth of public expenditure   d. None of the above

12. Shifting of tax burden is possible in the case of:

a. Gift tax   b.Inheritence tax   c. Wealth tax   d. Sales tax

(12 x ½ =6 Marks)

SECTION B
Answer any ten questions. Each question carries 2 marks

13. Canons of taxation

14. Impact and incidence of tax

15. Local finance

16. Functional finance

17. Fiscal deficits

18. Goods and service tax

19. Balanced budgets

20. Public goods

21. Progressive taxes

22. Tax evasion and tax shifting

23. Scope of public finance

24. Regressive taxes

(10 x 2 = 20 Marks)

SECTION C
Answer any six questions. Each question carries 5 marks

25. Describe the objectives of fiscal policy in a developing economy

26. What is deficit financing? Why it is necessary in a developing country?

27. Compare the progressive and proportional tax system

28. Distinguish between impact, Incidence and shifting of a tax

29. Explain Wagners views on public expenditure

30. What is a budget? State the objectives of budget?

31. What are the principal sources of local finance?

32. Explain the canons of public expenditure

(6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

SECTION D
Answer any two questions. Each question carries 12 marks

33. Critically examine the "Ability to Pay" theory of taxation

34. How do you account for the growth of public expenditure in India?

35. Bring out the principles for the efficient distribution of financial resources between governments

36. Give an account on the growth of public debt in India

(2 x 12 = 24 Marks)

(Pages :3)

Reg. No:.............................

Name: ....

FAROOK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOZHIKODE

Sixth Semester BA Degree Examination, March/April 2021

BECO6E03- Economics of Business and Finance

(2018 Admission onwards)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 80

PART A
Answer All Questions
Each question carries ½ marks

1. The first degree price discrimination is also known as ....price discrimination

   (a) Take-it or leave-it

   (b) Dumping

   (c) Lot-wise

   (d) All the above

2. Prestige pricing is the case of ....effect in consumption.

   (a) Veblen

   (b) Bandwagon

   (c) Snob

   (d) Ratchet

3. The estimate of costs associated with investments are called........................

   (a) Cash inflows

   (b) Opportunity cost

   (c) NPV

   (d) Cash outflows

4. In break-even point,................profits are zero.

   (a) Economic

   (b) Normal

   (c) Abnormal

   (d) None of the above

5. The profitability index is also known as..................ratio.

   (a) IRR

   (b) NPV

   (c) Benefit-Cost ratio

   (d) Payback period

6. .... is a report of what the company has as on the end of the fiscal period.

   (a) Balance sheet

   (b) Income statement

   (c) Cash flow statement

   (d) Liabilities

7. ....implies the number of years required to recover the original cash outlay invested in a project.

   (a) IRR

   (b) NPV

   (c) Benefit-Cost ratio

   (d) Payback period

8. Cost functions are ....functions.

   (a) Derived

   (b) Constant

   (c) Supply

   (d) Demand

9. The firm is a ....under perfect competition.

   (a) Price maker

   (c) Price searcher

   (b) Price taker

   (d) All the above

10. ....is the pricing strategy where buyers and sellers make bids for the goods on sale.

    (a) Full cost pricing

    (c) Value pricing

    (b) Limit Pricing

    (d) Auction pricing

11. ....and ....are the key aspects of investments.

    (a) Time and risk

    (c) Time and demand

    (b) Time and money

    (d) All the above

12. ....represents a mechanism for collective investment.

    (a) Equity

    (c) Blue chip shares

    (b) Mutual fund

    (d) Income shares

(12x ½ =6 marks)

PART B (Very Short Answer Questions)
Answer any 10 Questions
Each question carries 2 marks

13. What are the key aspects of investment?
14. What is Operating leverage?
15. What are money market instruments?
16. Define Reverse repo.
17. What are financial derivatives?
18. Define Demand function.
19. Define Output elasticity.
20. What are Cost functions?
21. What is Discounting?
22. What is Peak-load pricing?
23. Define Economies of Scale.
24. Define Price Discrimination.

(10x2=20 marks)

25. Explain the traditional methods of capital budgeting.

26. Briefly explain the cost estimation.

27. Briefly explain the money market instruments.

28. Explain the Law of variable proportion.

29. Discuss Price leadership.

30. A manufacturing company supplies its products to construction job sites. The average monthly fixed cost per site is Rs. 4,500, while each unit cost Rs. 35 to produce and selling price is Rs. 50 per unit. Determine the monthly breakeven volume.

31. What is the Future value of rupees 10,000 after 5 years at 10% interest?

32. Briefly explain the production function and its importance.

(6x5=30 marks)

PART D (ESSAY QUESTIONS)
Answer any 2 Questions
Each question carries 12 marks

33. What is demand forecasting? Discuss the methods of demand forecasting.

34. Suppose that on May 1, 2000 an investor deposits rupees 4000 that pays annually a Compounded nominal interest rate of 7%.How much will the deposit be worth on its maturity on April 30, 2005?

35. Discuss the Break-Even analysis.

36. What is demand estimation? Discuss the methods of demand estimation.

(2x12=24 marks)