K20P 0779

Reg. No. : ....

Name : ....

Ph.D. Entrance Examination, 2020 – 21
Part – B : ECONOMICS

Time : 70 Minutes Max. Marks : 50

Answer **all** questions :

SECTION – A

1. The WTO'S Agreement on Agriculture (AOA) deals specifically with
   A) Providing market access
   B) Regulating domestic support
   C) Containing export subsidies
   D) All the above

2. A technique of data collection used for the discovery and manipulation of social configurations by measuring the attractions and repulsions between individuals in a group at some point of time is known as
   A) Sociometry B) Sociogram
   C) Scalogram D) None of the above

3. In 2011 census report which state had female literacy rate as low as 52.16 percent ?
   A) Rajasthan B) U.P.
   C) Jharkhand D) Bihar

4. What is the poverty gap index ?
   A) It is a measure of the intensity of poverty
   B) It is an improvement over the poverty measure head count ratio
   C) It simply counts all the people below a poverty line, in a given population and considers them equally poor
   D) All the above

P.T.O.

5. Mention the difference between the nominal and the real GDP values
   A) Real values are adjusted for inflation, while nominal values are not
   B) Nominal GDP will often appear higher than real GDP
   C) Values for real GDP are adjusted for differences in price levels, while figures for nominal GDP are not
   D) All the above

6. An index for measurement of gender disparity that was introduced in the 2010 Human Development Report is called aş
   A) Gender Inequality Index (GII)
   B) Gender Equality Index (GII)
   C) Gender Health Inequality Index (GHII)
   D) None of the above

7. A set of surveillance data that has been analysed in a way that permits assessment of the health status of the population so that public health priorities and actions can be appropriately identified are known as
   A) Health status indicators
   B) Life Table data
   C) Health indicators
   D) None of the above

8. For a given money supply the locus of income-interest rate pairs at which money demand equals money supply is known as
   A) The LM curve
   B) The IS curve
   C) Money balance curve
   D) None of the above

9. The nominal amount of money demanded divided by the price level is called as
   A) Demand for real money balance
   B) Equal money demand and supply
   C) High powered money
   D) None of the above

10. In Statistics the term "survey" refers to many different types or techniques of observation and a survey that measures the entire target population is called as
    A) Census
    B) Sample
    C) Field work
    D) None of the above

11. What is also known as arithmetic average and the most common measure of central tendency ?
    A) Mean
    B) Mode
    C) Averages
    D) None of the above

12. The elasticity approach to BOP is associated with
    A) The Marshall-Learner condition
    B) The Keynesian approach
    C) Frankel and Johnson
    D) None of the above

13. Who viewed that the law of one price holds for identical goods sold is invalid ?
    B) Frankel and Johnson
    B) Marshall and Learner
    C) Paul Kurugman
    D) None of the above

14. A type of probability sampling method in which sample members from a larger population are selected according to a random starting point and a fixed, periodic interval. This interval, called the sampling interval, is calculated by dividing the population size by the desired sample size.
    A) Systematic sampling
    B) Random sampling
    C) Stratified sampling
    D) None of the above

15. Which of the following criteria is not kept in mind by the Finance Commission while deciding the share of states ?
    A) Demographic changes in the state
    B) Forest area in the state
    C) Income inequality in the state
    D) Level of education in the state

16. What do you mean by "Fiscal Federalism" ?
    A) It refers to the devolution of power and responsibilities of national, sub-national and governments
    B) It refers to the financial relations between units of governments in a federal government system
    C) It is the amount of money that households have available for spending and saving after income taxes have been accounted for
    D) It states that when per capita income increases above the minimum specific level, population tends to increase

17. Examine the following statement (s) in the context of Zero Based Budgeting (ZBB) :

    I. It was first taken up in India in the Union Budget 1987

    II. It is based on prioritizing all governing expenditure

    III. There is a cost benefit analysis of all schemes and the most important ones are kept alive if they are working well.

    Which of the following statement(s) given above are correct ?

    A) I and II B) I and III

    C) II and III D) All of these

18. Pigou contends that in most cases the national income would increase even though the disutility of work also increases; mean economic welfare is the satisfaction of utility derived by an individual from the use of exchangeable goods and services, provided, the following condition/s is/are met

    1. Welfare is said to increase when national income increases

    2. The distribution of the national income is equally important for welfare maximisation.

    3. If national income remains constant, transfer of income from the rich to the poor would improve welfare.

    Choose the correct statement/s from the above :

    A) 1 and 3 only B) 1, 2 and 3

    C) 2 and 3 only D) 1 and 2 only

19. The Paretian optimality is based on some of his postulations. What are they ?

    1. Complete divisibility of products and factors used in consumption and production.

    2. The problem of indivisibility arises in the production of those goods and services that are used jointly by more than one person rather they are indivisible.

    3. Marginal social costs and marginal social benefits will diverge from each other.

    4. There is non-attainment of Pareto optimality due to a number of constraints in the working of perfect competition.

    Choose the correct statement/s from the above :

    A) 1 only B) 1, 2 and 3

    C) 2 and 3 only D) 1 and 2 only

20. The SEBI was set up with the main purpose of keeping a check on malpractices and protect the interest of investors. What are its objectives ?
    1. To regulate the activities of stock exchange
    2. To protect the rights of investors and ensuring safety to their investment
    3. To prevent fraudulent and malpractices by having balance between self regulation of business and its statutory regulations.
    4. To regulate and develop a code of conduct for intermediaries such as brokers, underwriters, etc.

    Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

    A) 1 and 4 only B) 1, 2, 3 and 4

    C) 2 and 3 only D) 1 and 2 only **(20×1=20)**

SECTION – B

Descriptive Type Questions

Answer **any six** of the following :

1. Discuss the concept of Money Multiplier.
2. State the types of sampling methods.
3. Discuss the salient features of Kaldor's Business Cycle hypothesis.
4. Examine the Secular Deterioration of Terms of Trade Hypothesis.
5. What is Exchange Rate and how is the equilibrium exchange rate determined ?
6. Explain the input-output model and its limitations.
7. Discuss the TORs of 14^{th} Finance Commission of India.
8. Differentiate between descriptive and analytic statistics. **(6×5=30)**

K19P 0590

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SECTION – A

Answer **all** questions.

1. The provision of public goods causes the market failures which indicate the characteristics of the public good. State the right character from the following
   a) Public goods are non-excludable and non-rivalled, they are not sold in a free market like private goods
   b) Additional social costs of public goods is zero
   c) Lack of property rights for public goods
   d) None of the above

2. The absorption approach to balance of payment is general equilibrium in nature and is based on
   a) The Keynesian national income relationships
   b) Changes in balance of payments in terms of the demand for and supply of money
   c) Related to the price effect of devaluation
   d) None of the above

3. Currently which of the following country is sending the largest share of FDI inflow in India ?
   a) Singapore　　　b) Mauritius
   c) USA　　　d) China

4. Who developed the concept of disguised unemployment ?
   a) John Keynes
   b) Amartya Sen
   c) John Robinson
   d) Alfred Marshall

5. With reference to Indian Public Finance, consider the following statements.
   I. Disbursement from Public Account of India is subject to the Vote of Parliament.
   II. The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of a Consolidated Fund, a Public Account and a Contingency Fund for each State.
   III. Appropriations and disbursements under the Railways Budget are subject to the same form of parliamentary control as other appropriations and disbursement.
   Which of these statements are correct ?
   a) I and II b) II and III
   c) I and III d) I, II and III
6. Which formula is used for calculating the weighted mean of the sectors related to the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) ?
   a) Karl Pearson's formula b) Spearman's formula
   c) Laspeyre's formula d) None of the above
7. Four essential components of Human Development paradigm are
   a) Equity, sustainability, productivity and empowerment
   b) Equity, sustainability, productivity and efficiency
   c) Equity, sustainability, productivity and justice
   d) None of the above
8. The Pradhan Mantri Bharat Jodo Pariyojana (PMBJP) deals with
   a) Linking up major cities to the NHDP highways
   b) Building high quality highways
   c) Rural roads
   d) None of the above
9. The India's National Population Policy 2000 aims at
   a) Reduce maternal mortality ratio to below 100 per one lakh live births
   b) Reduce infant mortality rate to below 30 per one thousand live births
   c) Achieve universal immunisation of children against all vaccine preventive deseases
   d) All the above
10. Child-Sex Ratio (CSR) indicates
   a) The number of girls per 100 boys in the 0-6 age group
   b) The number of girls equals to boys
   c) Children below the age group of 0-6 age
   d) None of the above

11. A rise in the rate of economic growth due to a rising share of working age people in a population phenomenon is known as
    a) Demographic dividend b) Demographic window
    c) Demographic bonus d) All the above

12. Who was harsher on attempts to curb inequality and suggested that focusing on inequality is "harmful and most poisonous" ?
    a) Robert Lucas b) Simon Kuznets
    c) Thomas Sargent d) None of the above

13. What is/are the determinant/s of Price Elasticity of Demand ?
    a) The period of adjustment
    b) The ratio of the cost of a particular product to the total budget of the consumer
    c) Competitive structure of the market and consumer choices
    d) All the above

14. Chaktavarthy Committee in India (1985) is related to
    a) Capital Account Convertibility b) Goods and Services Tax
    c) Monetary Policy d) None of the above

15. Which of the following new restructured scheme was launched to increase the governance capabilities of PRIs ?
    a) National Skill Development Mission
    b) PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana
    c) Swaccha Bharat Abhiyaan
    d) Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan

16. Who argued that high inequality, associated with growth, is a transient phase in development and gradually, growth will trickle down to the poor and inequality will start declining ?
    a) Simon Kuznets b) Kennath Arrow
    c) Paul Kurugman d) Gunnar Myrdall

17. What is demographic dividend ?
    a) a rise in the rate of economic growth due to rising share of working age people in a population
    b) high wages to more qualified candidates
    c) high income to highly aged groups
    d) high economic incentives for overtime work

18. Find out the correct definition of capital payments.
    a) It refers to capital expenditures on construction of capital projects and acquisition of assets like land, buildings machinery and equipment
    b) It refers to capital revenue collected from the construction of capital projects and acquisition of assets like land, buildings machinery and equipment
    c) It is the expenditure incurred on the day-to-day running of the Government and its various departments and for services that it provides
    d) None of the above

19. Which of the following is an example of a relative measure of dispersion ?
    a) Standard deviation b) Variance
    c) Coefficient of variation d) All of the above

20. We can use the normal distribution to represent the sampling distribution of the population when
    a) The sample size is more than 100
    b) The sample size is more than 50
    c) The sample size is more than 5
    d) None of the above

(20×1=20)

SECTION – B

Descriptive Type Questions

Answer **any six** of the following.

1. Evaluate the Fleming-Mundel Open Economy Model.
2. Explain Kaldor's growth model.
3. Discuss the principles of public debt management followed in India.
4. Discuss the process followed in testing of hypothesis.
5. Evaluate the Components of Social Accounting Method and its limitations.
6. Explain the recent developments in the review of India's monetary policy.
7. Discuss the fundamental theorems of welfare economics.
8. Discuss the factors affect the foreign exchange rates.

(6×5=30)