

XH-C1: Economics

C1.1 Microeconomics: Theory of Consumer Behaviour: Cardinal Approach and Ordinal Approach; Consumer Preferences; Nature of the utility function; Marshallian and Hicksian demand functions; Duality Theorem. Slutsky equation and Comparative Statics. Homogeneous and Homothetic Utility Functions; Euler's Theorem. The Theory of Revealed Preference: Weak Axiom of Revealed Preference and Strong Axiom of Revealed Preference, Theory of Production and Costs: Short-run and Long-run Analysis, Existence, Uniqueness and Stability of Market Equilibrium: Walrasian and Marshallian Stability Analysis. The Cobweb Model, Decision making under uncertainty and risk. Asymmetric Information: Adverse Selection and Moral Hazard. Theory of Agency costs. The Theory of Search, Non-Cooperative games: Constant sum game, Mixed Strategy & Pure Strategy, Bayesian Nash Equilibrium, SPNE, Perfect Bayesian Equilibria., Theory of Firm: Market Structures — Competitive and Non-competitive equilibria and their efficiency properties. Structure-Conduct-Performance Paradigm, Factor Pricing: Marginal productivity Theory of Distribution in Perfectly Competitive markets; Theory of Employment in Imperfectly Competitive Markets — Monopolistic Exploitation, General Equilibrium Analysis. Welfare Economics: Fundamental Theorems, Social Welfare Function. Efficiency Criteria: Pareto-Optimality.

C1.2 Macroeconomics: National Income Accounting: Closed Economy Concepts and Measurement and Open Economy Issues, Determination of output and employment: Classical & Keynesian Framework, Theories of Consumption: Absolute Income Hypothesis, Relative Income Hypothesis, Life Cycle Hypothesis, Permanent Income Hypothesis and Robert Hall's Random Walk Model; Investment Function Specifications - Dale Jorgenson's Neoclassical Theory of Capital Accumulation and Tobin's, Keynesian Stabilization Policies, (Autonomous) Multipliers and Investment Accelerator, Demand and Supply of Money, Components of Money Supply, Liquidity Preference and Liquidity Trap, Money Multiplier, Interest Rate determination, Central Banking, Objectives, Instruments (Direct and Indirect) of Monetary Policy, Prudential Regulation, Quantitative Easing (Unconventional Monetary Policy), Commercial Banking, Non-Banking Financial Institutions, Capital Market and its Regulation, Theories of Inflation and Expectations Augmented Phillips Curve, Real Business Cycles, Adaptive Expectations Hypothesis, Rational Expectation Hypothesis and its critique. Closed Economy IS – LM Model and Mundell Fleming Model: Monetary and Fiscal Policy Efficacy. The Impossible Trinity.

C1.3 Statistics, Econometrics and Mathematical Economics: Probability Theory: Concepts of probability, Probability Distributions [Discrete and Continuous], Central Limit Theorem, Index Numbers and Construction of Price Indices, Sampling Methods & Sampling Distribution, Statistical Inferences, Hypothesis Testing, Linear Regression Models and the Gauss Markov Theorem, Heteroscedasticity, Multicollinearity and Autocorrelation, Spurious regressions and Unit roots, Simultaneous Equation Models – recursive and non-recursive. Identification Problem, Differential Calculus and its Applications, Linear Algebra – Matrices, Applications of Cramer's Rule, Static Optimization Problems and Applications, Input-Output Model, Linear Programming, Difference equations and Differential equations with applications

C1.4 International Economics: Theories of International Trade, International Trade under Imperfect Competition, Gains from Trade, Terms of Trade, Trade Multiplier, Tariff and Non-Tariff barriers to trade; Dumping and Anti-Dumping Policies, GATT, WTO and Regional Trade Blocks; Trade Policy Issues, Balance of Payments: Composition,

Equilibrium and Disequilibrium and Adjustment Mechanisms, Foreign Exchange Market and Arbitrage, Exchange rate determination, IMF & World Bank.

C1.5 Public Economics: Market Failure and Remedial Measures: Asymmetric Information, Public Goods, Externality, Regulation of Market – Collusion and Consumers' Welfare, Public Revenue: Tax & Non-Tax Revenue, Direct & Indirect Taxes, Progressive and non-Progressive Taxation, Incidence and Effects of Taxation, Public expenditure, Public Debt and its management, Public Budget and Budget Multiplier, Tax Incidence, Fiscal Policy and its implications, Environment as a Public Good, Market Failure and Coase Theorem, Cost-Benefit Analysis.

C1.6 Development Economics: Theories of Economic Development: Adam Smith, David Ricardo, Karl Marx, J. Schumpeter, W. Rostow, Balanced & Unbalanced Growth, Big Push Approach, Indicators of Economic Development: HDI, SDGs, MDGs, Poverty and Inequalities – Concepts and Measurement Issues, Social Sector Development: Health, Education, Gender, Fertility, Morbidity, Mortality, Migration, Child Labor, Age Structure, Demographic Dividend, Models of Economic Growth: Harrod-Domar, Solow, Ramsey, Technical progress – Disembodied & Embodied, Endogenous Growth Models.

C1.7 Indian Economy: Economic Growth in India: Pattern and Structure, Agriculture, Industry & Services Sector: Pattern & Structure of Growth, Major Challenges, Policy Responses, Rural & Urban Development – Issues, Challenges & Policy Responses, Flow of Foreign Capital, Trade Policies, Infrastructure Development: Physical and Social; Public-Private Partnerships, Reforms in Land, Labour and Capital Markets, Poverty, Inequality & Unemployment, Functioning of Monetary Policy in India, Fiscal Policy in the Indian context: Structure of Receipts and Expenditure, Tax reforms-Goods and Services Tax, Issues of Growth and Equity, Fiscal Federalism, Centre-State Financial Relations and Finance Commissions of India; Sustainability of Deficits and Debt, The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act 2003, Demonetization and aftermath. India's balance of payments, Composition of India's Trade, Competitiveness of India's exports, India's exchange rate policy.

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XH-C1: Economics (60 marks)

Q1. to Q14. are MCQ where only one answer is correct. Each question carries one mark.

Q1. 100 kg of food grains is to be divided among two individuals: Asha and Usha. Which of the following allocations is Pareto efficient?

- (A) Asha receives 49 kg, and Usha receives 49 kg
- (B) Asha receives 0 kg, and Usha receives 99 kg
- (C) Asha receives 29 kg, and Usha receives 71 kg
- (D) Asha receives 90 kg, and Usha receives 9 kg

Q2. In the neoclassical growth model, an increase in the marginal propensity to save

- (A) increases steady-state output per person.
- (B) increases the steady-state growth rate of output.
- (C) increases the steady-state capital per person.
- (D) decreases aggregate demand in the economy.

Q3. Primary Deficit is defined as:

- (A) Total expenditure – (Revenue receipts + Recoveries of loan + Other capital receipts)
- (B) Fiscal deficit – Interest payments
- (C) Borrowings and other liabilities
- (D) Non-plan expenditure – Total receipts

- Q4. If increase in money supply is accompanied also by increase in real income, then the
- (A) rise in the general price level will be proportional to the rise in money supply.
 - (B) rate of change in price level will be equal to the difference between the rate of growth of money supply and the rate of growth of money demand.
 - (C) demand for money being a luxury good, price level will rise more than proportionately.
 - (D) price level will not change.
- Q5. Which one of the following is not the assumption of input-output analysis?
- (A) There are no joint productions in the economy.
 - (B) Industries are governed by constant returns to scale.
 - (C) There is technological change.
 - (D) There are no shifts in the relative quantities of input used in specific industries.
- Q6. If the relatively capital-abundant country X opens trade with relatively labour-abundant country Y and the trade takes place in accordance with the Heckscher-Ohlin model, then what would be the relative factor price in the two countries?
- (A) Rise in X and Fall in Y
 - (B) Rise in both X and Y
 - (C) Fall in X and Rises in Y
 - (D) Fall in both X and Y
- Q7. Which of the following could not be offered to theoretically explain the Leontief Paradox?
- (A) A relatively strong US demand for relatively labour intensive goods or a relatively strong foreign demand for relatively labour intensive goods.
 - (B) A relatively strong US demand for relatively labour intensive goods.
 - (C) Relatively high US tariffs on relatively labour intensive imports.
 - (D) US imports of goods that are relatively natural resource intensive in their production.

Q8. Core inflation is a measure of inflation that

- (A) is based on the prices of food, infrastructure and energy.
- (B) includes items that face volatile price movements like food and energy.
- (C) excludes items that face volatile price movements, notably food and energy.
- (D) is calculated mainly for infrastructure industries.

Q9. Which one of the following statements is correct if the public goods are provided by the market without any government interventions?

- (A) Public goods and bads are under-provided
- (B) Public goods are under-provided and public bads are over-provided
- (C) Public goods are under-provided and public bads are produced at efficient point
- (D) Public goods are over-provided and public bads are under-provided

Q10. Asymptotics refers to what happens when the

- (A) sample size becomes very large.
- (B) sample size becomes very small.
- (C) number of explanatory variables becomes very large.
- (D) number of explanatory variables becomes very small.

Q11. How would a decrease in the natural rate of unemployment affect the long run Phillips curve?

- (A) There would be a downward movement along a given long-run Phillips curve.
- (B) There would be an upward movement along a given long-run Phillips curve.
- (C) It would shift the long-run Phillips curve right.
- (D) It would shift the long-run Phillips curve left.

Q12. Which of the following will definitely cause the value of the *misery index* to increase?

- (A) Stagflation of a greater magnitude.
- (B) A leftward shift of the Phillips curve.
- (C) An increase in the Repo rate and fall in labour productivity.
- (D) An adverse exogenous shock like COVID-19.

Q13. The *kurtosis* of a normal distribution is the ratio of:

- (A) Third central moment and the square of first central moment
- (B) Fourth central moment and the square of second central moment
- (C) Third central moment and the second central moment
- (D) Second central moment and the square of third central moment

Q14. Adverse selection occurs

- (A) when there is an adverse feeling between two real estate transacting parties.
- (B) when a change in the behaviour of one party is exposed after the property deal is struck.
- (C) prior to a business deal between a buyer and a seller.
- (D) only in the case of perfect information.

Q15. to Q24. are MCQ type, where only one answer is correct. Each question carries two marks.

Q15. Including relevant lagged values of the dependent variable on the right hand side of a regression equation could lead to which one of the following?

- (A) Biased but consistent coefficient estimate
- (B) Biased and inconsistent coefficient estimate
- (C) Unbiased but inconsistent coefficient estimate
- (D) Unbiased and consistent but inefficient coefficient estimate

Q16. If the price elasticity of supply is 0.5, then it indicates

- (A) a slower increase in the marginal cost of production compared to a market with a price elasticity of supply of 1.5.
- (B) a 0.5% fall in the quantity supplied for a 1% increase in price.
- (C) a more rapid increase in the marginal cost of production compared to a market with a price elasticity of supply of 1.5.
- (D) a 1% increase in the quantity supplied for a 0.5% increase in price.

Q17. Theoretical Assertion (TA): The Harrod-Domar Model assumes a fixed technological relationship between capital stock and income flows.

Reason (R): The model assumes flexible capital-output ratio.

- (A) Both (TA) and (R) are true.
- (B) Both (TA) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (TA).
- (C) Both (TA) and (R) are false.
- (D) (TA) is true but (R) is false.

Q18. Suppose we run a bi-variate regression of Y on X and obtain the residuals as e . If we now regress e on X , the slope estimate should be (if all properties of the OLS are met):

- (A) 0
- (B) 1
- (C) -1
- (D) Nothing can be said about this estimate

Q19. When the dollar strengthens, the reported consolidated earnings of U.S. based MNCs are _____ affected by translation exposure. But when the U.S dollar weakens, the reported consolidated earnings are _____ affected.

- (A) favourably; favourably affected but by a smaller degree
- (B) favourably; favourably affected by a higher degree
- (C) unfavourably; favourably
- (D) favourably; unfavourably

Q20. When external scale economies exist in an industry, new export opportunities will cause consumers in the exporting country to _____ surplus and consumers in the importing country to _____ surplus.

- (A) gain; gain
- (B) gain; lose
- (C) lose; lose
- (D) lose; gain

Q21. Suppose you are estimating a Cobb-Douglas production function using first-differenced data. How would you interpret the intercept term from this regression?

- (A) The percentage increase in output per percentage increase in time.
- (B) The average percentage increase in output each timeperiod.
- (C) The average percentage increase in output each time period above and beyond output increases due to capital and labour increments.
- (D) There is no substantive interpretation because we are never interested in the intercept estimate from a regression.

Q22. If $X \sim B(n, p)$ then this distribution tends to a standard normal distribution when

- (A) $p > (1 - p)$
- (B) $n \rightarrow \infty$
- (C) $n \rightarrow \infty; p \rightarrow 0$
- (D) n is finite

Q23. Suppose a country has a floating exchange rate and no capital controls. It also has a recessionary gap. It tackles this with an *expansionary fiscal policy*. In the final equilibrium people expect its exchange rate to stay at its new value. Which of the following statement(s) is/are **false**?

- (A) There will be an initial increase in demand, probably of government purchases and consumer spending
- (B) As demand increases, incomes and money demand start to increase, causing a rise in the interest rate and, in turn, in the exchange rate.
- (C) The interest rate must end up at its initial value, so money demand must return to its original level.
- (D) Output will end up higher than it was initially.

Q24. A friend has told you that his multiple regression has a high R^2 but all the estimates of the regression slopes are insignificantly different from zero on the basis of the ' t -test'. This has probably happened because the

- (A) intercept has been omitted.
- (B) explanatory variables are highly collinear.
- (C) explanatory variables are highly orthogonal.
- (D) dependent variable does not vary by much.

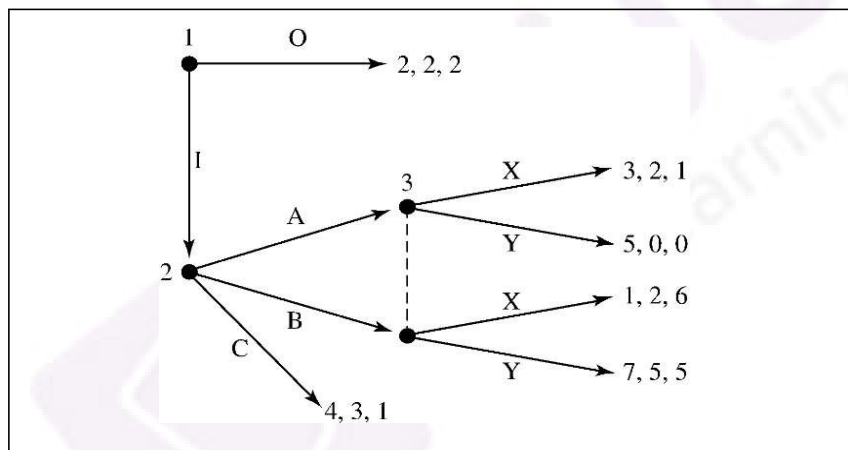


Q25. to Q28. are MSQ type, where one or more answers are correct. Each question carries two marks.

Q25. Which of the following statement(s) about $y = Ak$ type growth models is/are **false**?

- (A) They assume that the production function shifts upwards whenever the stock of physical capital increases.
- (B) They suggest that if the level of investment is smaller than depreciation, then there could be sustained growth.
- (C) These are called endogenous growth theories.
- (D) They argue that increasing the saving ratio will have only a temporary effect on output per worker.

Q26. Consider the following 3-player extensive form game with perfect information given by the game tree.



Determine the subgame perfect equilibrium for this game.

- (A) (I, C, Y)
- (B) (I, C)
- (C) (I, C, X)
- (D) (I, B, Y)

Q27. Consider the two lists and identify the correct matching option from the given choices

<i>List I</i>	<i>List II</i>
1. Big Push Theory	(i) Joan Robinson
2. 'Knife-Edge' Problem	(ii) Paul Rosenstein-Rodan
3. Golden Age	(iii) Edmund Phelps
4. Golden Rule of Accumulation	(iv) Roy Harrod

- (A) [1, (i)], [2, (ii)], [3, (iii)], [4, (iv)]
 (B) [1, (iv)], [2, (iii)], [3, (ii)], [4, (i)]
 (C) [1, (ii)], [2, (iv)], [3, (i)], [4, (iii)]
 (D) [1, (iii)], [2, (iv)], [3, (i)], [4, (ii)]

Q28. To test $H_0 : \mu = \mu_0$, against $H_1 : \mu \neq \mu_0$ in case of $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ where σ^2 is unknown, H_0 is rejected if:

(A) $|\bar{x} - \mu_0| > \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} z_{\alpha/2}$

(B) $|\bar{x} - \mu_0| \leq \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} z_{\alpha/2}$

(C) $|\bar{x} - \mu_0| > \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\alpha/2}$

(D) $|\bar{x} - \mu_0| \leq \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\alpha/2}$

Q29. to Q34. are NAT. Each question carries one mark.

Q29. Given the per-capita income distribution: ₹ 18000, 21000, 29000, 31000; 18000, 23000, 27000, 27500, 35000, 22500 and poverty line ₹ 25000, the Poverty Gap Ratio is = _____ (answer in two decimal places).

Q30. Demand function for a monopolist is $P = 28 - 5Q$ (where P is price and Q is quantity). Total cost $(C) = Q^2 + 4Q$. The value of maximum profit will be = _____ (in integer).

Q31. For a binomial distribution $P(X = r) = {}^{10}C_r (0.5)^r (0.5)^{10-r}$ where $r = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 10$, the standard deviation of this distribution will be = _____ (answer in two decimal places).

Q32. Suppose $U = \min. (X, Y)$ and the price of X is ₹ and the price of Y is 1 and income is ₹12. If the price of X increases to ₹2, the substitution effect is = _____ (in integer).

Q33. Following are the data for the Indian Economy.

Year	GDP at current market prices	GDP at constant base year (2011-12) prices
	(₹ crore)	
2010-11	7634472	8301235
2011-12	8736329	8736329
2012-13	9944013	9213017
2013-14	11233522	9801370
2014-15	12467959	10527674
2015-16	13771874	11369493
2016-17	15391669	12308193
2017-18	17098304	13175160
2018-19	18971237	13981426

Data Source: Handbook of Statistics for the Indian Economy, RBI.

Based on the above data, the growth rate (in percentage) for the year 2018-19 is = _____ (answer in two decimal places).

Q34. The following Table provides data for the Indian Economy

Year	GDP at current market prices	GDP at constant base year prices	Gross Savings at current prices	Gross Capital Formation at current prices
	(₹ crore)			
2010-11	7634472	8301235	2817807	3037520
2011-12	8736329	8736329	3026837	3403008
2012-13	9944013	9213017	3369202	3847122
2013-14	11233522	9801370	3608193	3794135
2014-15	12467959	10527674	4019957	4179779
2015-16	13771874	11369493	4282259	4422659
2016-17	15391669	12308193	4825113	4918077
2017-18	17098304	13175160	5538393	5849224
2018-19	18971237	13981426	5712920	6108582

Data Source: Handbook of Statistics for the Indian Economy, RBI.
 The average investment ratio (in percentage) for the period 2010-11 to 2018-19 is = _____ (answer in one decimal place).

Q35. to Q40. are NAT. Each question carries two marks.

Q35. Consider an island economy where the BoP in a particular year is characterized by the following in million US Dollars.

Current Account Balance = - 400	Capital Exports = 700	Net Invisible Receipts = 100
Change in Reserves = -100	Imports = 800	Capital Inflow = 450

The value of exports (in million US Dollars) from this economy will be = _____ (in integer).

Q36. Consider a closed economy operating at less than full employment level in which the government has a balanced budget. The marginal propensity to consume is 0.8 and the GDP falls short of full employment output by 5000. In this situation, the minimum required increase in government spending that could bring about full employment in this economy is = _____ (in integer).

Q37. Mr. Rao starts his own Fancy shop after quitting his ₹150,000 job as manager at a shop in a mall. His revenues for the first year are ₹500,000. He paid ₹0,000 in rent for the shop space, ₹60,000 for a sales person's salary, ₹24,000 for a cleaner, ₹150,000 for purchase of materials, and ₹,000 on other miscellaneous costs. The normal profit from running his business is ₹0,000. The economic profit of Mr. Rao will be = _____ (in integer).

Q38. The two regression lines of a bi-variate model are as follows:

$$8x - 10y + 66 = 0 \quad (\text{Regression line of } y \text{ on } x)$$

$$40x - 18y = 214 \quad (\text{Regression line of } x \text{ on } y)$$

The variance of x is 9. The standard deviation of y will be = _____ (in integer).

Q39. Given the following data:

Health index = 0.805; Expected years of schooling index = 0.622

Mean years of schooling index = 0.404; Education index = 0.513

Income index = 0.559

The value of Human Development Index (HDI) will be = *answer in three decimal places*.

Q40. Study the Table given below and answer the following question.

INDICES OF REAL EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE (REER) AND NOMINAL EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE (NEER) OF THE INDIAN RUPEE (36- Currency Bilateral Weights), (Financial Year - Annual Average)		
Year	Export-Based Weights	
	REER	NEER
(Base : 2004-05 = 100)		
2009-10	104.97	91.42
2010-11	115.02	94.74
2011-12	113.18	89.13
2012-13	108.71	80.05
2013-14	105.48	73.56
2014-15	111.25	75.21
2015-16	114.45	76.45
2016-17	116.45	76.38
2017-18	121.94	78.89
2018-19	116.32	74.18

Data Source: Handbook of Statistics for the Indian Economy, RBI.

Based on the above data, the extent of real appreciation of the Indian ₹ (in percentage) during 2013-14 to 2018-19 will be = *answer in two decimal places*.

END of Paper XH-C1

ANSWER KEY: XH-C1: Economics

Q. No.	Type	Section	Key	Marks
1	MCQ	XH-C1	C	1
2	MCQ	XH-C1	C	1
3	MCQ	XH-C1	B	1
4	MCQ	XH-C1	B	1
5	MCQ	XH-C1	C	1
6	MCQ	XH-C1	C	1
7	MCQ	XH-C1	B	1
8	MCQ	XH-C1	C	1
9	MCQ	XH-C1	B	1
10	MCQ	XH-C1	A	1
11	MCQ	XH-C1	D	1
12	MCQ	XH-C1	A	1
13	MCQ	XH-C1	B	1
14	MCQ	XH-C1	C	1
15	MCQ	XH-C1	A	2
16	MCQ	XH-C1	D	2
17	MCQ	XH-C1	D	2
18	MCQ	XH-C1	A	2
19	MCQ	XH-C1	C	2
20	MCQ	XH-C1	B	2
21	MCQ	XH-C1	C	2
22	MCQ	XH-C1	B	2
23	MCQ	XH-C1	D	2
24	MCQ	XH-C1	B	2
25	MSQ	XH-C1	B, D	2
26	MSQ	XH-C1	C	2
27	MSQ	XH-C1	C	2
28	MSQ	XH-C1	A	2
29	NAT	XH-C1	0.08 to 0.10	1
30	NAT	XH-C1	24 to 24	1
31	NAT	XH-C1	1.56 to 1.60	1
32	NAT	XH-C1	0 to 0	1
33	NAT	XH-C1	6.10 to 6.14	1
34	NAT	XH-C1	34.1 to 34.5	1
35	NAT	XH-C1	300 to 300	2
36	NAT	XH-C1	1000 to 1000	2
37	NAT	XH-C1	0 to 0	2
38	NAT	XH-C1	4 to 4	2
39	NAT	XH-C1	0.610 to 0.618	2
40	NAT	XH-C1	10.26 to 10.30	2