

KAMARAJ COLLEGE (Autonomous)

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(Affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli)

(3 Pages)

Reg. No:

Question Code: 26E01005

Course Code : 25PEEC12

PG Degree - End Semester Examinations, April 2026

First Semester
M.A. ECONOMICS

Regional Economics

(For those who joined in June 2025 onwards)

Time : 3Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

PART - A (10 × 1 = 10 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions

Choose the correct answer :

- CO:1 1. Regional Economics studies mainly focus on:
K:2 (a) International trade (b) National income
(c) Economic activities of a specific geographical area (d) Monetary policy
- CO:1 2. Agro-climatic regions are classified on the basis of
K:2 (a) Political divisions (b) Climate and soil conditions
(c) Population density (d) Industrial growth
- CO:2 3. The Export Base Model of regional growth emphasizes
K:2 (a) Agriculture as the only growth driver (b) Government spending as the sole growth factor
(c) Export-oriented activities as the main source of regional growth (d) Population migration
- CO:2 4. The Gravity Model in regional economics is mainly used to study
K:1 (a) Agricultural productivity (b) Interest rate fluctuations
(c) Migration and trade flows between regions (d) Wage determination
- CO:3 5. The Labour Surplus Model was proposed by
K:1 (a) Paul Krugman (b) Arthur Lewis
(c) Gunnar Myrdal (d) Harris-Todaro

- CO:3 6. The Harris–Todaro model mainly explains
K:1 (a) Agricultural productivity (b) Trade between nations
(c) Rural–urban migration and unemployment (d) Capital accumulation
- CO:4 7. The measure of income at the state level in India is called
K:1 (a) GDP (b) GNP
(c) GSDP (d) PCI
- CO:4 8. Which of the following is the smallest administrative unit in India?
K:1 (a) State (b) District
(c) Taluk/Tehsil (d) Village
- CO:5 9. Fiscal programmes for reducing regional disparities mainly
K:1 include
(a) Subsidies, taxation, and public expenditure (b) Agricultural production only
(c) Migration restrictions (d) Import–export policies
- CO:5 10. Tax and transfer programmes are generally used to
K:1 (a) Increase inflation (b) Encourage only urban growth
(c) Redistribute income and reduce inequalities (d) Reduce government revenue

PART - B (5 X 5 = 25 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions choosing either (a) or (b).

Answer should not exceed 250 words.

- CO:1 11. (a) Differentiate between Regional Economics and Regional
K:3 Science.

(OR)

(b) Give a note on Administrative Region.

- CO:2 12. (a) Describe the Export Base Model.

K:2 **(OR)**

(b) Define Shift-Share Analysis

- CO:3 13. (a) What is Social Dualism?

K:2 **(OR)**

(b) State the main idea of Myrdal's Cumulative Causation Hypothesis.

- CO:4 14. (a) Define State Income (GSDP).

K:3

(OR)

(b) Differentiate between Rural GDP and Urban GDP.

CO:5 15. (a) What is meant by Regional Cyclical Behaviour?

K:2

(OR)

(b) Define Fiscal Responses of Lower-Level Governments.

PART - C (5 X 8 = 40 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions choosing either (a) or (b).

Answer should not exceed 600 words.

CO:1 16. (a) Explain the need for a separate study of Regional Economics.

K:3

(OR)

(b) Explain Planning Region and Agro-climatic Region with examples.

CO:2 17. (a) Explain Location Theory and its importance in regional growth.

K:3

(OR)

(b) Describe the Gravity Model of regional growth with an example.

CO:3 18. (a) Explain Arthur Lewis's Labour Surplus Model.

K:3

(OR)

(b) Explain Paul Krugman's New Economic Geography Model

CO:4 19. (a) Explain the differences between National Income (GDP) and State Income (GSDP) estimation.

K:3

(OR)

(b) How is inter-regional economic growth measured at the state level in India? Explain.

CO:5 20. (a) Explain the role of Tax and Transfer Programmes in reducing regional disparities.

K:3

(OR)

(b) Discuss the Central Government's Responsibility in stabilizing regional growth after economic fluctuations.