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| **Discipline: Economics** | **Time: 2 hours (120 Mins)** |
| **Course Code: UK1DSCECO104** | **Total Marks: 56** |
| **Course Title: REGIONAL ECONOMICS** |  |
| **Type of Course: DSC** |  |
| **Semester:1** |  |
| **Academic Level: 100-109** |  |
| **Total Credit: 4, Theory: 4 Credit, Practical: 0 Credit** |  |

Part A. 6 Marks. Time: 5 Minutes. (Cognitive Level: Remember/Understand). Objective Type. 1 Mark Each. Answer all the Questions

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| Qn. No. | Question | Cognitive Level | Course Outcome (CO) |
| 1 | Identify the number of union territories in India   1. 8 2. 7 3. 6 4. 5 | Remember | CO-1 |
| 2 | Which of the following states in India has the highest sex ratio as per the 2011 census   1. Kerala 2. Bihar 3. Uttar Pradesh 4. Rajasthan | Remember | CO-2 |
| 3 | Which of the following districts of Kerala has the highest rank in the Human Development Index?   1. Wayanad 2. Thiruvananthapuram 3. Ernakulam 4. Idukki | Understand | CO-1 |
| 4 | The subject of Panchayati Raj is in   1. Union list 2. Concurrent list 3. State list 4. Residual list | Understand | CO-2 |
| 5 | Which of the following methods measures poverty based on income and consumption levels   1. Poverty limit 2. Poverty bar 3. Poverty band 4. Poverty line | Understand | CO-2 |
| 6 | In which type of unemployment are individuals employed in positions that underutilize their skills?   1. Cyclical unemployment 2. Underemployment 3. Frictional unemployment 4. Structural unemployment | Understand | CO-1 |

Part B. 10 Marks. Time: 20 Minutes. (Cognitive Level: Understand/Apply). Two to three sentences. 2 Mark Each. Answer all the Questions

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| Qn. No. | Question | Cognitive Level | Course Outcome (CO) |
| 7 | Compare the concepts of GDP and GSDP | Understand | CO-2 |
| 8 | Explain the concept of age - Sex Composition | Understand | CO-1 |
| 9 | Explain the values underlying the Gandhian model of rural development | Apply | CO3 |
| 10 | Identify the causes of poverty in rural India | Apply | CO2 |
| 11 | Give two examples of rural development programs in India | Apply | CO4 |

Part C. 16 Marks. Time: 35 Minutes. (Cognitive Level: Apply/Analyse). Short Answer. 4 Mark Each. Choosing among options within each question

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| Qn. No. | Questions | Cognitive Level | Course Outcome (CO) |
| 12 | 1. Analyse the sectoral approach in rural India   or   1. Examine the impact of employment guarantee programs in rural India | Apply | CO-5 |
| 13 | 1. Illustrate different types of regions   or   1. Compare regional economics and regional science | Apply | CO-5 |
| 14 | 1. Analyse the unemployment trends in rural India   or   1. Identify various challenges caused by overpopulation in India | Analyse | CO-3 |
| 15 | 1. Analyse the intra-state disparities in Kerala   Or   1. Analyse various Approaches for measurement of GSDP | Analyse | CO-3 |

Part D. 24 Marks. Time: 60 Minutes. (Cognitive Level: Analyse/Evaluate/Create)

Long Answer. 6 Mark Each. Choosing among options within each question

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| Qn. No. | Question | Cognitive Level | Course Outcome (CO) |
| 16 | 1. Compare the concept, definition, and measurement of rural GSDP and urban GSDP   or   1. Analyse the different administrative regions in India | Analyse | CO-3 |
| 17 | 1. Explain different types of unemployment prevailing in India   or   1. Critically analyze the magnitude of rural unemployment in India | Evaluate | CO-4 |
| 18 | 1. Critically analyze the Gandhian approach to rural development   or   1. Evaluate the decentralization approach to rural development | Evaluate | CO-4 |
| 19 | 1. Analyse the nature and scope of regional economics or 2. Explain the meaning, nature, and scope of rural economics | Evaluate | CO-4 |

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| **Type of Course: DSC** |  |
| **Semester:1** |  |
| **Academic Level: 100-109** |  |
| **Total Credit: 4, Theory: 4 Credit, Practical: 0 Credit** |  |

Part A. 6 Marks. Time: 5 Minutes. (Cognitive Level: Remember/Understand). Objective Type. 1 Mark Each. Answer all the Questions

|  |  |  |  |
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| Qn. No. | Question | Cognitive Level | Course Outcome (CO) |
| 1 | Identify the number of union territories in India   1. 8 | Remember | CO4 |
| 2 | Which of the following states in India has the highest sex ratio as per the 2011 census   1. Kerala | Remember | CO2 |
| 3 | Which one of the following district of Kerala has the highest rank in the Human Development Index?  c. Ernakulam | Understand | CO4 |
| 4 | The subject of Panchayati Raj is in  c State list | Understand | CO3 |
| 5 | Which of the following methods measures poverty on the basis of income and consumption levels  d . Poverty line | Understand | CO2 |
| 6 | In which type of unemployment individuals are employed in positions that underutilises their skills?   1. Under employment | Understand | CO1 |

Part B. 10 Marks. Time: 20 Minutes. (Cognitive Level: Understand/Apply). Two to three sentences. 2 Mark Each. Answer all the Questions

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| Qn. No. | Question | Cognitive Level | Course Outcome (CO) |
| 7 | Compare the concepts of GDP and GSDP  GDP is the total value of all goods and services produced within a country during a specific time period. GDP is a key tool for policymakers, investors, and businesses to make strategic decisions.  GSDP is the sum of all value added by industries within each state or union territory and serves as a counterpart to the national gross domestic product (GDP). | Understand | CO4 |
| 8 | Explain the concept of age - Sex Composition  Age-sex composition is the breakdown of a population by age and sex. It's a key factor in demographic analysis and is determined by the number of males and females in each age group. Age-sex composition is a result of past trends in fertility, mortality, and migration rates. | Understand | CO1 |
| 9 | Explain the values underlying Gandhian model of rural development  Rural India is found not in its cities, but in its villages/ The revival of village is possible only when the villages are exploited no more/ Simple living and high thinking/ Dignity of labour/ use of indigenous products. | Apply | CO3 |
| 10 | Identify the causes of poverty in rural India  Rapidly rising population / low productivity in agriculture/ Underutilised resources / Unemployment / Social factors | Apply | CO2 |
| 11 | Give two examples of rural development programs in India    MGNREGA / PMGSY/ NRHM/ SSA | Apply | CO2 |

Part C. 16 Marks. Time: 35 Minutes. (Cognitive Level: Apply/Analyse). Short Answer. 4 Mark Each. Choosing among options within each question

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Qn. No. | Questions | Cognitive Level | Course Outcome (CO) |
| 12 | a ) Analyse the sectoral approach in rural India  sectoral approach- importance of agriculture, industry, service sector- contribution of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors- performance of primary secondary and tertiary sector in rural India-impact of sectoral approach in rural India  or  b ) Examine the impact of employment guarantee programs in rural India  IRDP / TRYSEM / MGNREGA / PMKVY / NREP/ JRY- impact on rural India | Apply | CO-3 |
| 13 | a ) Illustrate different types of regions  Administrative region / Formal region / Functional region / Naïve / Vernacular region / Planning region / Agro-climatic region  or  b ) Compare regional economics and regional science  Regional economics is a sub-discipline of economics that studies the economic aspects of regional problems. It focuses on how to determine where different economic activities will be successful, and how to maximize a region's prosperity. Regional economics considers the economic advantage of a geographical location, and the human activities that contribute to a region's growth,  Regional science is a field of the [social sciences](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_science) concerned with analytical approaches to problems that are specifically [urban](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_area), [rural](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rural), or [regional](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Region). | Apply | CO1 |
| 14 | a ) Analyse the unemployment trends in rural India  Definition of unemployment / Rates of unemployment in India/ Latest data from CMIE (9.2% in June 2024) / urban and rural unemployment rate.  or  b ) Identify various challenges caused by over population in India  Depletion of natural resources/ Overcrowding / Slums and squatter settlements/ Health problems/ Environmental degradation. | Analyse | CO2 |
| 15 | a)Analyse the intra state disparities in Kerala  District-wise GDP and Per Capita Income: Compare economic output and income levels across Kerala's districts 2. Human Development Index (HDI) by district: 3. Poverty rates. 4. Infant Mortality Rates (IMR) and Life Expectancy: 5. Literacy rates and educational attainment: 6. Unemployment rates: 7. Access to healthcare, sanitation, and electricity: 8. Agricultural productivity and crop diversity: 9. Urban-Rural disparities: 10. Local Self-Government Institution (LSGI) performance:  Or  b) Analyse various Approaches for measurement of GSDP  • Sector wise GVA estimation methodologies are different. Five sectors (Agriculture & Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Fishery, Mining & Quarrying and Registered Manufacturing) are calculated in Production Approach.  • The Construction sector is calculated in Expenditure Approach • Rest of the sectors (Un-Registered Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas & Water Supply, Trade, Hotel & Restaurant, Railway, Transport by Other means, Storage, Communication, Banking & Insurance, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services, Public Administration and Other Services) are calculated in Income Approach. | Analyse | CO4 |

Part D. 24 Marks. Time: 60 Minutes. (Cognitive Level: Analyse/Evaluate/Create)

Long Answer. 6 Mark Each. Choosing among options within each question

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| Qn. No. | Question | Cognitive Level | Course Outcome (CO) |
| 16 | a) Compare the concept, definition, and measurement of rural GSDP and urban GSDP  Rural GSDP:  Agriculture-dominated / Lower per capita income:/ Limited industrialization:/ Higher dependence on natural resources:  Urban GSDP:  Service sector-driven / Higher per capita income: / Industrialization and manufacturing: / Greater economic diversity:  examples of GSDP /  or   1. Analyse the different administrative regions in India   India is divided into several administrative regions, including states and union territories (UTs). As of 2023, India has 28 states and 8 union territories.-Each state and UT has its own government structure, and the country follows a federal system with power divided between the central and state governments.  Hierarchy Overview:  1. States/Union Territories - Divided into districts. 2. Districts- Sub-divided into taluks/tehsils. 3. Taluks/Tehsils- Further divided into villages and towns. This structure allows for decentralized governance and localized administration, ensuring that even rural areas are covered by formal government systems.  - rural and urban areas, each with distinct governance structures and characteristics. | Analyse | CO-4 |
| 17 | a ) Explain different types unemployment prevailing in India  Structural unemployment/ cyclical unemployment/ Frictional unemployment/ Underemployment /. Disguised unemployment.  or  b ) Critically analyse the poverty alleviation programmes in India  IRDP/ Food for work programme / SGRY / MGREGA/ National food security mission/ Jan dhan yojana/ PMGKY | Evaluate | CO-2 |
| 18 | a )Critically analyse the Gandhian approach to rural development  Gandhian ideas-values- principles- decentralization, self-sufficiency, trusteeship, removal of untouchability, sustainable agriculture, craftsmanship and skill development, critical analysis of basic principles- ignorance of industrial units  or   1. Evaluate the decentralization approach to rural development   Decentralization meaning- Panchayati Raj- phases of the development of Pnchayati Raj system- programs of decentralization- area of programs- productive, land development educational, social and cultural, poverty alleviation | Evaluate | CO-3 |
| 19 | a ) Analyse the nature and scope of regional economics  Definition of regional economics/ Origin/ Nature - Interdisciplinary approach/ spatial analysis/ comparative analysis/ scope of regional economics..  Or  b)Explain the meaning, nature and scope of rural economics  Definition/ schools of thought/ scope of rural economics/ objectives of rural economics / Importance of rural economics/. | Evaluate | CO-1 |