

D 131731

(Pages : 4)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE [REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY]
EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2025**

(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 3 E 02—INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

Part A

Answer all questions.

All questions carry equal weightage.

1. _____ is the degree of efficiency maintained by firms under conditions of imperfect competition such as the case of a monopoly.
 - (a) Monopoly power.
 - (b) Market concentration.
 - (c) Degree of exploitation.
 - (d) X-efficiency.
2. Diamond model is associated with :
 - (a) Weber.
 - (b) Porter.
 - (c) Pigou.
 - (d) Marris.
3. The central place theory was developed by :
 - (a) Walter Christaller.
 - (b) Renner.
 - (c) Rawstron.
 - (d) Weber.
4. _____ gave the highest priority to the small scale and tiny industries.
 - (a) Industrial policy of 1948.
 - (b) Industrial policy of 1956.
 - (c) Industrial policy of 1977.
 - (d) Industrial policy of 1991.

Turn over

5. _____ reveals the extent to which a company is relying upon debt to fund its operations and its ability to pay back the debt.

(a) Inventory turnover ratio. (b) Gini co-efficient ratio.
(c) Leverage ratios. (d) Liquidity ratios.

6. The financial statements are comprised of the following *except* :

(a) Income statement. (b) Balance sheet.
(c) Statement of cash flows. (d) Export liabilities.

7. _____ is not included in industry classification by Renner :

(a) Extractive. (b) Reproductive.
(c) Interactive. (d) Facilitative.

8. According to Prof. Lerner, degree of monopoly power in perfect competition is :

(a) Zero. (b) One.
(c) Negative. (d) Infinite.

9. Backward integration has the following merit/s :

(a) It offers regular supply of inputs to the firms.
(b) It speeds up the transformation process and ensures adequate and regular supply of outputs in the market.
(c) Firms maintain quality control over the inputs.
(d) All the above.

10. The Gini coefficient varies between :

(a) 0 and 1. (b) 0 and infinity.
(c) -1 and +1. (d) 1 and infinity.

11. Additional expenditure on staff, managerial emoluments and discretionary investment is called _____ by Williamson

(a) Marginal utility. (b) Managerial utility.
(c) Discretionary investment. (d) Cost benefit analysis.

12. The interdependent supply chains between sectors within an economy is :

- (a) Supply chain system.
- (b) Global value chains.
- (c) Input-output analysis.
- (d) Logistics.

13. The committee which enquired the working of industrial licensing system in India is :

- (a) Dutt committee.
- (b) AsokRudra Committee.
- (c) Tharapore committee.
- (d) Thyagi committee.

14. Which industrial policy is known as the 'Economic Constitution of India ?'

- (a) IP 1948.
- (b) IP 1956.
- (c) IP 1980.
- (d) IP 1991.

15. X-efficiency is a concept that was originally applied to management efficiencies by :

- (a) Leibenstein.
- (b) Domar.
- (c) Schumpeter.
- (d) Akerlof.

($15 \times 1/5 = 3$ weightage)

Part B

Answer any five questions.

Each question carries 1 weightage.

16. State the meaning and necessity of industrial policy.

17. Define industrial economics.

18. Explain X-efficiency.

19. What do you mean by market structure ?

20. Define efficiency-seeking FDI.

21. What is meant by industrial delicensing ?

Turn over

22. Explain different types of industrial diversification.
23. What is meant by industrial development ?

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Part C

*Answer any **seven** questions.*

Each question carries 2 weightage.

24. Explain mergers and acquisitions. What are the common motives for mergers ?
25. Prepare a note on market structure, market conduct and market performance.
26. What are the sources of industrial finance ?
27. Describe the meaning and importance of production efficiency.
28. Discuss the trends and issues of industrialization in India.
29. What are the types of financial statement analysis ? Point out problems with financial statement analysis.
30. Define monopoly power. Explain Lerner's measurement of monopoly power.
31. Explain the features of industrial policy of 1991.
32. Explain different forms of FDI. What are the determinants of foreign direct investments ?
33. Discuss the meaning and causes of industrial stagnation in India.

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D

*Answer any **two** questions.*

Each question carries 4 weightage.

34. Describe Structure, Conduct and Performance paradigm.
35. Examine the pattern of industrialization since Independence. Evaluate the changing structure of industries.
36. What are the factors determining industrial location ? Examine the approaches to locational analysis.
37. Examine the trend and impact of technological change in Indian industries.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

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Economics

ECO 3E 02—INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS

(2019 Admission onwards)

[Improvement Candidates need not appear for MCQ Part]

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 20 Minutes**Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 5 Weightage****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

ECO 3E 02—INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Who were the pioneers in the field of SCPP (Structure-Conduct-Performance Paradigm) ?
(A) Mason and J S Bain. (B) Lucas and Arrow.
(C) Friedman and Barro. (D) Smith and Mill.
2. Which indicator is the sum of square of ratio of firm size to industry size ?
(A) Laspeyres index. (B) Paasches index.
(C) Fishers index. (D) Herfindahl index.
3. Whose index of monopoly power is given as $p - mc/p$?
(A) Lerner's index. (B) Paasche's index.
(C) Fisher's index. (D) Herfindahl index.
4. Backward integration is a form of _____.
(A) Vertical integration. (B) Horizontal integration.
(C) Forward integration. (D) None of these.
5. An agreement that unites two existing companies into one is known as _____.
(A) Merger. (B) Oligopoly.
(C) Duopoly. (D) Competition.
6. Industrial inertia is an example of :
(A) Geographical factor. (B) Non-geographical factor.
(C) Natural factor. (D) None of these.
7. Who developed central place theory ?
(A) Walter Chris. (B) J S Bain.
(C) Friedman. (D) Robert Lucas.

8. Which city is known as the “Silicon Valley” of India ?
(A) Bangalore. (B) Delhi.
(C) Mumbai. (D) Gujarat.

9. Which was the first Iron and Steel plant in India ?
(A) TISCO. (B) Birla.
(C) Rorkela. (D) None of these.

10. Shares and ploughing back profits are example of :
(A) Ownership funds. (B) Borrowed funds.
(C) None of these. (D) Both of these.

11. _____ measures the ability of a company to remain in business.
(A) Liquidity ratio. (B) Activity ratio.
(C) Leverage ratio. (D) Profitability ratio.

12. _____ measures how well the company performs in generating the profits.
(A) Liquidity ratio. (B) Activity ratio.
(C) Leverage ratio. (D) Profitability ratio.

13. Which one of the following does not come under profitability ratio ?
(A) Gross profit ratio. (B) Net profit ratio.
(C) Current ratio. (D) Return on equity.

14. Which type of efficiency combines resources with lowest average cost ?
(A) Allocative. (B) Productive.
(C) Technical. (D) Social.

15. Who developed the concept of X efficiency ?
(A) H Leibenstein. (B) R Rodan.
(C) Nurkse. (D) Lewis.

Turn over

16. Which efficiency takes in to account all the private and external cost and benefits ?

- (A) Allocative.
- (B) Productive.
- (C) Technical.
- (D) Social.

17. The Lemons problem was first analysed by :

- (A) H Leibenstein.
- (B) R Rodan.
- (C) George Akerlof.
- (D) Lewis.

18. Which of these measures were not taken under LPG ?

- (A) Disinvestment.
- (B) Devaluation.
- (C) Allowing FDI.
- (D) Monopoly trade practices.

19. What is meant by privatization ?

- (A) Integrating world into a global village.
- (B) Allowing more private investment.
- (C) Opening and liberalizing the economy.
- (D) None of these.

20. Which market structure is characterized with one seller and large number of buyers ?

- (A) Oligopoly.
- (B) Monopoly.
- (C) Monopolistic Competition.
- (D) Duopoly.