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22ECU624BN

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)

BA DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2026
(Sixth Semester)

Branch: **ECONOMICS**

MAJOR ELECTIVE COURSE – II REGIONAL ECONOMICS

Time: Three Hours **Maximum: 75 Marks**

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer **ALL** questions
ALL questions carry **EQUAL** marks (10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	Regional Economics primarily deals with i) International trade relations ii) Economic interrelations between regions iii) Consumer market behavior iv) National income estimation	K1	CO1
	2	Which of the following is NOT an indicator of regional development? i) Per capita income ii) Literacy rate iii) Number of shopping malls iv) Industrial output	K2	CO1
2	3	Hotelling's model deals with i)Price equilibrium ii) Locational interdependence iii) Trade cycles iv) Demand growth	K1	CO2
	4	In the 'one market one input' case, a firm's location is determined by i) Labor laws ii) The midpoint between market and input source iii) Government subsidies iv) Tax incentives	K2	CO2
3	5	Reilly's Law is related to i) Price discrimination ii) Market area boundaries iii) Inter-regional trade iv) Cumulative causation	K1	CO3
	6	Which of the following focuses on inter-regional trade and income linkages? i)Spatial Microeconomics ii) Spatial Macroeconomics iii) Institutional Economics iv) Behavioral Economics	K2	CO3
4	7	Who proposed the Cumulative Causation Model? i) Gunnar Myrdal ii) Alfred Weber iii) Walter Isard iv) François Perroux	K1	CO4
	8	The Growth Pole Theory was propounded by i) J. Friedman ii) François Perroux iii) Rostow iv) Schumpeter	K2	CO4
5	9	'People Prosperity vs Place Prosperity' refers to i) Equality between rich and poor nations ii) The trade-off between personal welfare and regional welfare iii) International development strategy iv) Differences in taxation policies	K1	CO5
	10	Which of the following is a key component of India's regional policy? i) Agricultural subsidy ii) Balanced regional development iii) Privatization of industries iv) Liberalized trade policies	K2	CO5

Cont…

SECTION - B (35 Marks)
Answer ALL questions
ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks **(5 x 7 = 35)**

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Explain the meaning and significance of regional economics in understanding disparities in development	K4	CO1
		(OR)		
	11.b.	List the problems of estimation in regional economics		
2	12.a.	Illustrate the concept of locational interdependence using Hotelling's model.	K4	CO2
		(OR)		
	12.b.	Demonstrate the One market and one input case.		
3	13.a.	Summarise the importance of spatial price theory in regional economics.	K4	CO3
		(OR)		
	13.b.	Explain the export base model.		
4	14.a.	Examine the concept of growth poles and their significance in regional development.	K4	CO4
		(OR)		
	14.b.	Analyse the gravity model.		
5	15.a.	Evaluate the challenges of implementing regional policies in India.	K4	CO5
		(OR)		
	15.b.	Interpret Place prosperity.		

SECTION -C (30 Marks)
Answer ANY THREE questions
ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks **(3 x 10 = 30)**

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	16	List the importance of estimating regional income and discuss the problems involved in its measurement.	K1	CO1
2	17	Explain the implications of uncertainty and the difference between maximizing and satisfying behavior in location theory.	K3	CO2
3	18	Summarise the working of the regional multiplier and its impact on regional development.	K2	CO3
4	19	Analyse the convergence and divergence of regional income disparities in developing countries.	K4	CO4
5	20	Interpret the historical evolution of regional policy in India and how it addresses inter-regional differences.	K5	CO5

Z-Z-Z END