

BACHELOR OF ARTS EXAMINATION, 2019

(2nd Year, 4th Semester)

ECONOMICS (Honours)**APPLIED ECONOMICS****SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE 2 (SE 2)**

Time : Two hours

Full Marks : 30

Answer any **two** questions

1. a. Show how one can test for constant returns to scale for the following Cobb-Douglas type production function: $Q = AL^\alpha K^\beta$, Where Q is output, L denotes labour units, K is capital and A is exogenous technology parameter. [4]

b. The following regression equation is estimated and the results are presented in table 1 below.

$price = b_1 + b_2 rooms + b_3 sqfeet + u$, where price: housing price, rooms: number of bedrooms, sqfeet: size of the house measured in square feet

Table 1: Basic regression results

| Source | SS | df | MS | Number of observations= 88 F(2, 85) = 72.96, Prob > F= 0.0000 |
|----------|------------|-----------|------------|---|
| Model | 580009.152 | 2 | 290004.576 | R-squared= 0.6319 |
| Residual | 337845.354 | 85 | 3974.65122 | Adj R-squared= 0.6233 |
| Total | 917854.506 | 87 | 10550.0518 | Root MSE= 63.045 |
| price | Coef. | Std. Err. | t | P>t |
| sqft | 1284362 | 0138245 | 9.29 | 0.000 |
| bdrms | 15.19819 | 4835179 | 1.60 | 0.113 |
| _cons | -19.315 | 31.04662 | -0.62 | 0.536 |

Breusch-Pagan LM test= 24.14

Interpret the above table and perform the test for heteroscedasticity. [6]

c. Use the following Table 1b and perform the Jarque-Bera Test for Normality in residuals. Clearly mention the Jarque-Bera Test statistic, the null hypothesis for the test and the distribution of the statistic. [5]

[Turn over

Table 1b: Summary of residuals
Percentiles Smallest

| | | | | |
|-----|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1% | -127.6273 | -127.6273 | | |
| 5% | -79.00599 | -113.9293 | | |
| 10% | -68.79101 | -103.4301 | Obs | 88 |
| 25% | -42.95159 | -94.97694 | Sum of Wgt. | 88 |
| 50% | -7.050622 | | Mean | 0.000000215 |
| | | Largest | Std. Dev. | 62.31597 |
| 75% | 32.65354 | 114.7075 | | |
| 90% | 63.14372 | 197.9906 | Variance | 3883.28 |
| 95% | 78.45648 | 205.8092 | Skewness | 1.122124 |
| 99% | 229.003 | 229.003 | Kurtosis | 5.688608 |

2. a. What is the difference between probability sampling and non probability sampling? [4]

b. Use the random number table and write down procedure of selecting 11 samples. [4]

c. What steps you should follow in designing a questionnaire for primary survey? [4]

d. How will you determine sample size in primary survey? [3]

3.a. The following table 3 reports heights in inches. Use the following table and fill the ANOVA table. [12]

| Treatment 1 | Treatment 2 | Treatment 3 | Treatment 4 |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 60 inches | 50 | 48 | 47 |
| 67 | 52 | 49 | 67 |
| 42 | 43 | 50 | 54 |
| 67 | 67 | 55 | 67 |
| 56 | 67 | 56 | 68 |
| 62 | 59 | 61 | 65 |
| 64 | 67 | 61 | 65 |
| 59 | 64 | 60 | 56 |
| 72 | 63 | 59 | 60 |
| 71 | 65 | 64 | 65 |

b. How much of the variance in height is explained by treatment group? [3]