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(CBCS)

(6th Semester)

ECONOMICS

NINTH PAPER

(Environmental Economics)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

(Please read the instructions carefully before you start writing your answers)

1. Questions should be attempted as per instructions.

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3. For Multiple choice answer, candidate should indicate the **Question No., Sub. No., (if any) and the correct answer. For example :**

    1. *Name the State capital of Mizoram.*

       (a) Lunglei

       (b) Aizawl

       (c) Champhai

       Candidate should provide answer as—Q. No. *1* : *(b) Aizawl*
       [Candidate should **avoid** writing only *(b)*]

4. The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

(SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 10)

Choose the correct answer from the options provided :   1×10=10

1. A good is excludable if

   (a) consumption by one person does diminish the quantity of consumption by others

   (b) consumption by one person does not diminish the quantity of consumption by others

   (c) it is difficult to prevent consumption by those who do not pay for the good

   (d) it is easy to prevent consumption by those who do not pay for the good

2. Absolute poverty means

   (a) poverty in terms of the basic minimum calorie requirements

   (b) poverty in terms of absolute number of people

   (c) poverty in terms of the prevailing price level

   (d) poverty in terms of real income level

3. In what stage in the demographic transition theory do death rates fall while birthrates remain high leading to rapid population growth?

   (a) Stage 1

   (b) Stage 3

   (c) Stage 2

   (d) Stage 4

4. The most abundant greenhouse gas in the earth's atmosphere is

(a) CO_2

(b) methane

(c) nitrous oxide

(d) water vapour

5. Which of the following is often referred to as the 'hedonic price' method for valuing environmental assets?

(a) Using travel costs to estimate the value of an environment asset

(b) Using willingness to pay to value an environment assets

(c) Using linkages between variation in house prices and geographic proximity of an environmental asset

(d) Using 'option value' to estimate the value of an environment asset

6. When was the Forest Conservation Act passed in India?

(a) 1978

(b) 1979

(c) 1980

(d) 1981

7. The Central Pollution Control Board was established in

(a) 1973

(b) 1974

(c) 1975

(d) 1976

8. Acid rain is mainly caused by

(a) N_2

(b) SO_2

(c) H_2O

(d) CO_2

9. The Rio declaration consists of

(a) 25 principles

(b) 26 principles

(c) 27 principles

(d) 28 principles

10. In 1992, the UN Earth Summit was held in

(a) Geneva

(b) Rio de Janeiro

(c) Stockholm

(d) Russia

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWER)

(*Marks* : 15)

Write short notes on the following :   3×5=15

1. Tragedy of Commons

   OR

Problem of externalities

2. Poverty and environment

   OR

Environment and development

3. Direct methods of environmental valuation

   OR

United Nations' MDGs

4. Air pollution

   OR

Noise pollution

5. Causes of climate change

   OR

Kyoto protocol

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

Answer the following questions : 10×5=50

1. Give an account of the linkages between environment and economy. 10

OR

Define market failure. Discuss the various causes of market failure in environmental goods. 3+7=10

2. Critically examine Environmental Kuznet's Curve. 10

OR

Write an essay on the degradation of environment. 10

3. What is meant by environmental impact assessment? Write an overview of the stages of EIA process. 3+7=10

OR

Discuss the indicators of sustainable development. 10

4. Enumerate the various functions of Central Pollution Control Board. 10

OR

Give a detailed account of the causes and effects of water pollution. 5+5=10

5. Discuss the Rio Declaration on climate change. 10

OR

What is the polluter pays principle? Briefly describe the difficulties of implementing the polluter pays principle. 3+7=10

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(CBCS)

(6th Semester)

ECONOMICS

TENTH PAPER

(Quantitative Techniques—II)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

(Please read the instructions carefully before you start writing your answers)

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3. For Multiple choice answer, candidate should indicate the **Question No., Sub. No., (if any) and the correct answer. For example :**

   1.   Name the State capital of Mizoram.

   (a)   Lunglei

   (b)   Aizawl

   (c)   Champhai

   Candidate should provide answer as—Q. No. *1* : *(b) Aizawl*
   [Candidate should **avoid** writing only *(b)*]

4. The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

(SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 10)

Choose the correct answer from the options provided :   1×10=10

1. The study that deals with the methods to make decisions about population based on sample results is called

    (a) inferential statistics

    (b) descriptive statistics

    (c) primary survey

    (d) census survey

2. The graph of frequency distribution is called

    (a) cumulative frequency polygon

    (b) curve

    (c) histogram

    (d) None of the above

3. Which one of the following is a positional average?

    (a) Geometric mean

    (b) Harmonic mean

    (c) Median

    (d) None of the above

4. Choose the correct combination from Group—A and Group—B :

	Group—A		Group—B
(1)	Geometric mean	(i)	$\dfrac{1}{n}\,x$
(2)	Harmonic mean	(ii)	$\sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 x_3 \cdots x_n}$
(3)	Arithmetic mean	(iii)	$\dfrac{n}{\dfrac{1}{x_1}\ \dfrac{1}{x_2}\ \dfrac{1}{x_3}\ \cdots\ \dfrac{1}{x_n}}$

(a) (1) and (i), (2) and (ii), (3) and (iii)

(b) (1) and (ii), (2) and (iii), (3) and (i)

(c) (1) and (i), (2) and (iii), (3) and (ii)

(d) (1) and (iii), (2) and (i), (3) and (ii)

5. _____ is calculated on the basis of past experience and on experiment conducted.

(a) Classical probability

(b) Empirical probability

(c) Modern approach to probability

(d) None of the above

6. Poisson distribution has only one parameter which is

(a) mode

(b) mean

(c) standard deviation

(d) variance

7. If the two lines of regression are perpendicular to each other, the correlation coefficient r is

(a) 0

(b) 1

(c) 1

(d) 2

8. In regression analysis, the variable that is being predicted is the

(a) dependent variable

(b) independent variable

(c) continuous variable

(d) endogenous variable

9. Index for base period is always taken as

(a) 0

(b) 1

(c) 100

(d) 1000

10. Linear trend of a time series indicates towards

(a) constant rate of change

(b) constant rate of growth

(c) change in geometric progression

(d) None of the above

(**Section : B—short answer**)

(*Marks* : 15)

Write notes on the following :   3×5=15

1. *(a)* Primary and secondary data

               OR

   (b) Frequency polygon

2. *(a)* Kurtosis

               OR

   (b) Properties of a good measure of average

3. *(a)* Classical probability

               OR

   (b) Theoretical distribution

4. *(a)* Multiple correlation

               OR

   (b) If the coefficient of correlation r 0 6, calculate the coefficient of determination.

5. *(a)* Uses of time series in economics

               OR

   (b) Price index number

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

Answer the following questions : 10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. *(a)* Enumerate the various uses of statistics. 4

(b) The following table shows the monthly expenditure on various items. Draw a pie diagram for the information : 6

Sl No.	Expenditure items	Amount ₹ (in crores)
1.	Food items	1,000
2.	Defence	2,500
3.	Education	1,500
4.	Railways	800
5.	Medical	1,800
6.	POL	2,000
7.	Electricity	400

OR

2. *(a)* Mention the different types of diagrams. 4

(b) Draw a frequency polygon from the following data : 6

Class	0–10	10–20	20–30	30–40	40–50	50–60	60–70	70–80
Frequency	4	7	6	9	17	20	10	5

UNIT—II

3. *(a)* Calculate the median for the following frequency distribution : 5

Marks	<10	<20	<30	<40	<50	<60	<70
No. of Students	5	15	27	36	55	60	75

(b) Calculate standard deviation from the following observations : 5

57   47   55   50   65   59   62   43   62

OR

4. An analysis of the monthly wages paid to workers in two firms *A* and *B*, belonging to the same industry, gives the following results : 2+3+5=10

	Firm—A	Firm—B
No. of workers	586	648
Average monthly-wage (₹)	52·5	47·5
Standard deviation of wage distribution	10	11

(a) Which firm, *A* or *B*, pays out larger amount as monthly wages?

(b) Which firm has a greater variability in individual wages?

(c) Find out the combined mean wages.

UNIT—III

5. *(a)* State and prove the multiplication theorem of probability. 6

(b) A bag contains 7 yellow, 10 green and 5 white balls. If two balls are drawn at random, find the probability that one is green and other is white. 4

OR

6. What is binomial distribution? Describe the properties of binomial distribution. 3+7=10

UNIT—IV

7. From the following data, calculate the rank correlation coefficient. Also, give a comment on the result : 8+2=10

X	1	6	3	9	5	2	7	10	8	4
Y	6	8	3	7	2	1	5	9	4	10

OR

8. In a correlation study the following values are obtained :

	X	Y
Mean	65	67
Standard deviation	2·5	3·5

Correlation coefficient between X and Y 0 8.

Construct the two regression equations and estimate the value of Y, when X 7.   8+2=10

UNIT—V

9. Define time series. Discuss the various components of time series.   2+8=10

OR

10. Compute Laspeyre's and Fisher's index number using the following data :

5+5=10

Commodity	2018		2021	
	Price (in ₹)	Quantity (in kg)	Price (in ₹)	Quantity (in kg)
A	7	9	10	14
B	8	15	11	20
C	5	20	6	25
D	3	10	3	12

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(CBCS)

(6th Semester)

ECONOMICS

ELEVENTH PAPER

(Financial Institutions and Market)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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   1. Name the State capital of Mizoram.

   (a) Lunglei

   (b) Aizawl

   (c) Champhai

   Candidate should provide answer as—Q. No. *1* : *(b) Aizawl*
   [Candidate should **avoid** writing only *(b)*]

4. The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

(SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 10)

Choose the correct answer from the options provided : 1×10=10

1. Which of the following is not a primary function of a bank?

   (a) Granting loan

   (b) Collecting drafts/cheques of customers

   (c) Facilitating import of goods

   (d) Issuing bank drafts

2. Bank rate is defined as the

   (a) rate of interest charged by commercial banks from borrowers

   (b) rate of interest allowed by commercial banks on their deposits

   (c) rate of interest allowed by the RBI on sales of government securities

   (d) rate at which the RBI purchases or rediscounts bill of exchange of commercial banks

3. Market for borrowing and lending of short-term funds is called

   (a) money market

   (b) capital market

   (c) derivative market

   (d) forex market

4. Which of the following is an asset for a bank?

   (a) Capital

   (b) Reserve fund

   (c) Loans and advances

   (d) Bills payable

5. A loan for a very short period is called

(a) call loan

(b) cash loan

(c) treasure bill

(d) None of the above

6. Which of the following are unregulated credit agencies?

(a) Non-banking financial institutions

(b) Cooperative banks

(c) Indigenous bankers and money lenders

(d) Commercial banks

7. The gilt-edged market as the market in government securities includes securities of

(a) the Government of India and of the State Government

(b) the Government of India as a Central Government

(c) all financial institutions under the Government of India

(d) All non-banking financial institutions

8. LIC was established in

(a) 1955

(b) 1956

(c) 1957

(d) 1958

9. Which of the following is not a function of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)?

(a) Supervising the work of the stock exchanges

(b) Underwriting new capital issues

(c) Regulating merchant banks and mutual funds

(d) Promoting the development of healthy capital market

10. Which of the following gives finance to young start-up companies?

(a) Venture capital firm

(b) Finance company

(c) Small-business finance company

(d) capital-creation company

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWER)

(*Marks* : 15)

Write short notes on the following :   3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. *(a)* Cash reserve ratio

     OR

   (b) Limitations of monetary policy

UNIT—II

2. *(a)* Liabilities and assets of commercial banks

     OR

   (b) Three functions of commercial banks

UNIT—III

3. *(a)* General Insurance Corporation (GIC)

     OR

   (b) Mutual Funds

UNIT—IV

4. *(a)* Unregulated credit markets

     OR

   (b) Financial sector reforms in India

UNIT—V

5. *(a)* Concept of hedging

     OR

   (b) Spot exchange rate

(**SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE**)

(*Marks* : 50)

Answer the following questions :   10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. *(a)* What is Central Bank? Explain the functions of the Reserve Bank of India.   2+8=10

OR

(b) Describe the various instruments of credit control of Central Bank.   10

UNIT—II

2. *(a)* What is money? Describe the functions of money.   3+7=10

OR

(b) Explain the process of credit creation by commercial banks.   10

UNIT—III

3. *(a)* What is a Cooperative Bank? Describe the structure of Cooperative Banks in India.   3+7=10

OR

(b) Define development banks. Describe the structure of development banks in India.   3+7=10

UNIT—IV

4. *(a)* What is a financial market? Describe the structure of the Indian financial market.   3+7=10

OR

(b) Define stock market. What are the functions of stock market?   3+7=10

UNIT—V

5. *(a)* What is foreign exchange rate? Explain the determination of exchange rates under fixed exchange rate regime. 3+7=10

OR

(b) What is Euro-Dollar market? Describe its role and significance. 3+7=10

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(CBCS)

(6th Semester)

ECONOMICS

TWELFTH (B) PAPER

(International Trade)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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      (c) Champhai

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   [Candidate should **avoid** writing only *(b)*]

4. The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

(SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 10)

Choose the correct answer from the options provided : 1×10=10

1. The main reason for different nations to enter into trade is that

   (a) every nation can produce by itself all the commodities and services required by its people

   (b) some nations are capable of producing all the goods and services required by its people

   (c) no country has the capability of producing all the goods and services required by its people

   (d) None of the above

2. David Ricardo believed that international trade is governed by

   (a) absolute cost advantage only

   (b) mobility of factors

   (c) absolute cost and comparative cost advantages

   (d) comparative cost advantage

3. If a country has favourable terms of trade, it will claim

   (a) a larger share in the distribution of gains

   (b) an equal share in the distribution of gains

   (c) a smaller share in the distribution of gains

   (d) either a larger share or a smaller share in the distribution of gains

4. The difference in the domestic cost ratios of producing two commodities in two countries is called

(a) potential gains

(b) actual gains

(c) partial gains

(d) price gains

5. The tariff rates which are based on trade agreements or treaties with other countries is known as

(a) revenue tariff

(b) protective tariff

(c) conventional tariff

(d) multiple column tariff

6. A quota established through mutual agreement or negotiations between two countries is

(a) allocated quota

(b) unilateral quota

(c) import-export quota

(d) bilateral quota

7. In Balance of Payments Account, all goods exported and imported are recorded in

(a) Capital Accounts

(b) Merchandise Account

(c) Current Account

(d) Savings Account

8. Devaluation results in

(a) increase in domestic price of imports and decrease in foreign price of exports

(b) increase in foreign price of exports and decrease in domestic price of imports

(c) decrease in domestic price of imports and increase in foreign price of exports

(d) None of the above

9. Which of the following manages and monitors India's foreign exchange rate in order to correct deficit in balance of payments?

(a) The Government of India

(b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India

(c) The Reserve Bank of India

(d) The Ministry of External Affairs

10. India's top import item is

(a) gold

(b) POL

(c) precious or semi-precious stones

(d) fertilizers

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWER)

(*Marks* : 15)

Write short notes on the following : 3×5=15

1. *(a)* The opportunity cost theory of international trade.

OR

(b) Difference between international trade and interregional trade

2. *(a)* Net barter terms of trade

OR

(b) Static and dynamic gains from trade

3. *(a)* Optimum tariff

OR

(b) Trade protection

4. *(a)* Balance of trade

OR

(b) Devaluation

5. *(a)* Effects of adverse balance of payments in India

OR

(b) Full convertibility of rupee

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

Answer the following questions : 10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. *(a)* Explain the theory of international trade propounded by Adam Smith. 10

OR

(b) State and explain the Heckscher-Ohlin theory of international trade. 10

UNIT—II

2. *(a)* Critically discuss the theory of reciprocal demand. 10

OR

(b) Give a brief explanation of the different types of terms of trade. 10

UNIT—III

3. *(a)* How is tariff different from quota? Examine the effects of tariffs in partial equilibrium analysis. 3+7=10

OR

(b) Give arguments for and against free trade and protection. Which, among the two, would be more conducive for economic development? 7+3=10

UNIT—IV

4. *(a)* Define balance of payments. What are the various components of balance of payments? 2+8=10

OR

(b) Discuss the various measures to correct deficit in the balance of payments. 10

UNIT—V

5. *(a)* Giving special reference to its composition and direction, explain how India's foreign trade has changed over the years. 5+5=10

OR

(b) What are the causes of India's adverse balance of payments? Highlight the measures adopted by the government to correct the deficit in India's balance of payments. 5+5=10

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