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(CBCS)

(6th Semester)

ECONOMICS

NINTH PAPER

(Environmental Economics)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

(SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :   1×10=10

1. There is rivalry and exclusiveness in the use of

    (a) public good   (   )

    (b) private good   (   )

    (c) public bad   (   )

    (d) None of the above   (   )

2. Economic development refers to

    (a) economic growth   (   )

    (b) sustainable increase in GNP   (   )

    (c) improvement in the well-being of the urban population   (   )

    (d) upliftment of the poor people   (   )

3. Which of the following is a harmful effect of noise pollution?

(a) Hypertension ( )

(b) Hearing loss ( )

(c) Psychological stress ( )

(d) Anxiety ( )

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

(a) Geneva ( )

(b) Rio de Janeiro ( )

(c) Stockholm ( )

(d) Paris ( )

5. Environmental economics attempts to study the interrelationship between

(a) economic problems and environment ( )

(b) environment and ecology ( )

(c) economic agents and environment ( )

(d) public finance and ecology ( )

6. The first stage of demographic transition theory is characterized by

(a) high birthrate and low death rate ( )

(b) high birthrate and high death rate ( )

(c) low birthrate and high death rate ( )

(d) low birthrate and low death rate ( )

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

(a) Using willingness to pay to value an environmental asset ( )

(b) Using option value to estimate the value of an environmental asset ( )

(c) Using linkages between variation in house prices and geographical proximity to an environmental asset ( )

(d) None of the above ( )

8. Who constructed a composite physical quality of life index in 1979?

(a) J. K. Mehta ( )

(b) Adam Smith ( )

(c) Morris David ( )

(d) Amartya Sen ( )

9. What is the main objective of Polluter Pays Principle?

(a) To create awareness globally about deforestation ( )

(b) To make the party responsible for producing pollution and pay for the damage ( )

(c) To establish international law to check water system ( )

(d) All of the above ( )

10. Which international agreement/treaty is related to reduction in emission of greenhouse gas?

(a) Kyoto Protocol ( )

(b) Bonn Agreement ( )

(c) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) ( )

(d) Rio Convention ( )

(SECTION : B—SHORT NOTE)

(*Marks* : 15)

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

UNIT—I

1. Economic efficiency

OR

2. Positive and negative externalities

UNIT—II

3. Effects of environment degradation

OR

4. Environmental Kuznets Curve

UNIT—III

5. Economics of sustainable development

OR

6. UN Millennium Development Goals

UNIT—IV

7. Noise pollution

OR

8. Water pollution

UNIT—V

9. Rio Declaration

OR

10. Polluter Pays Principle (PPP)

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

Answer the following questions :   10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. What are the reasons for market failure? Suggest measures to solve the problems of market failure.   5+5=10

OR

2. Discuss the linkages between economic development and environment.   10

UNIT—II

3. Describe the theory of demographic transition.   10

OR

4. Discuss the interrelationship between poverty and environment.   10

UNIT—III

5. Discuss the various methods used for environmental valuation.   10

OR

6. What is Environmental Impact Assessment? State and explain the different stages of an environmental impact assessment.   3+7=10

UNIT—IV

7. Examine the Forest Conservation Act, 1980.   10

OR

8. State the various measures to prevent and control pollution in India.   10

UNIT—V

9. Discuss Kyoto Protocol on climate change.   10

OR

10. Discuss international policy instruments to tackle global environmental externalities.   10

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(CBCS)

(6th Semester)

ECONOMICS

TENTH PAPER

(Quantitative Techniques—II)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

(SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. Statistics is

    (a) aggregate of facts (   )

    (b) numerically expressed (   )

    (c) systematically collected (   )

    (d) All of the above (   )

2. Which of the following is not a method of data collection?

    (a) Questionnaire (   )

    (b) Interview (   )

    (c) Experiment (   )

    (d) Observation (   )

3. Which one of the following is not a mathematical average?

(a) Geometric mean   (   )

(b) Harmonic mean   (   )

(c) Arithmetic mean   (   )

(d) Median   (   )

4. Which one of the following statements is/are true for the standard deviation?

1. It is independent on change of scale.

2. It is independent on change of origin.

3. It is the minimum root-mean-square deviation.

(a) 1 only   (   )

(b) 1 and 2 only   (   )

(c) 2 and 3 only   (   )

(d) All of the above   (   )

5. In probability theories, events which can never occur together are called

(a) dependent events   (   )

(b) independent events   (   )

(c) mutually exclusive events   (   )

(d) non-mutually exclusive events   (   )

6. The probability of r success in n trials given by $P(X = r) = {}^{n}C_r p^r q^{n-r}$ is the general form of

(a) normal distribution   (   )

(b) Binomial distribution   (   )

(c) Poisson distribution   (   )

(d) None of the above   (   )

7. If correlation between the two variables is unity, there is

(a) perfect correlation ( )

(b) perfect positive correlation ( )

(c) perfect negative correlation ( )

(d) no correlation ( )

8. In the regression equation $Y = 21 - 3x$, the slope is

(a) 21 ( )

(b) 3 ( )

(c) –3 ( )

(d) 18 ( )

9. What type of index number can help the government to formulate its price policies and to take appropriate economic measures to control prices?

(a) Wholesale price index ( )

(b) Consumer's price index ( )

(c) Volume index number ( )

(d) Composite index ( )

10. Weather or climate changes are examples of

(a) secular trend ( )

(b) seasonal variation ( )

(c) cyclical variation ( )

(d) irregular variation ( )

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWER)

(*Marks* : 15)

Answer the following questions :   3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. What do you understand by descriptive and inferential statistics?

OR

2. Distinguish between census and sampling.

UNIT—II

3. What is skewness?

OR

4. Mention ideal measures of dispersion.

UNIT—III

5. What are the three axioms of modern probability theory?

OR

6. What is normal distribution?

UNIT—IV

7. Explain positive and negative correlation.

OR

8. What do you understand by regression analysis?

UNIT—V

9. Write on the various components of time series.

OR

10. What are the problems in the construction of index number?

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

UNIT—I

1. *(a)* Explain diagrammatic and graphic presentation of data.　　4

   (b) Draw 'less than ogive' and 'more than ogive' using the data given below :　　6

Marks	0–10	10–20	20–30	30–40	40–50	50–60
Frequency	4	6	10	5	3	2

OR

2. Draw a sub-divided percentage bar diagram to represent the monthly expenditure of the following three families :　　10

Items	Expenditure (in ₹)		
	Family A	Family B	Family C
Food	5,500	9,000	12,000
House rent	1,000	3,000	8,000
Clothes	1,000	2,000	6,000
Education	1,000	1,500	4,000
Entertainment	500	1,000	4,000
Miscellaneous	1,000	3,500	6,000
Total	10,000	20,000	40,000

UNIT—II

3. Calculate mean and standard deviation for the following data :　　5+5=10

Marks	0–10	10–20	20–30	30–40	40–50	50–60	60–70
No. of students	5	12	30	45	50	37	21

4. The following are some of the particulars of the distribution of weights of boys and girls in a class : 2+3+5=10

	Boys	Girls
Number	100	50
Average height (inches)	60	45
Variance	9	4

(a) Which of the two distributions is more uniform?

(b) Calculate combined mean weights.

(c) Find the standard deviation of the combined data.

UNIT—III

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

(b) A bag contains 8 red, 5 green and 6 white balls. Three balls are drawn at random. What is the probability that a red, a white and a green ball are drawn? 4

OR

6. Define normal distribution. Discuss the properties of normal distribution.
3+7=10

UNIT—IV

7. From the following data, estimate Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation and comment the result : 8+2=10

Price (in ₹)	:	40	50	70	60	50	40	70	80	40	50
Demand (in kg)	:	40	35	30	30	35	40	25	20	35	40

OR

8. Calculate the regression equation of *X* on *Y* and *Y* on *X* from the following data and estimate *X* when *Y* is 20 : 4+4+2=10

X	10	12	13	17	18
Y	5	6	7	9	13

9. Find the linear trend by the least squares method from the following data and also estimate the likely sales for the year 2022 : 8+2=10

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2019	2020
Sales (₹ crores)	20	23	22	25	26	29	30

OR

10. Construct index number of prices from the following data by applying Laspeyres method and Paasche's method : 5+5=10

Commodity	2017		2019	
	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity
A	20	80	40	60
B	50	100	60	50
C	40	140	50	100
D	20	190	20	130

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(CBCS)

(6th Semester)

ECONOMICS

ELEVENTH PAPER

(Financial Institutions and Markets)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

(SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :   1×10=10

1. The Reserve Bank of India was nationalized on

(a) 1st April, 1935   (   )

(b) 1st January, 1949   (   )

(c) 1st June, 1964   (   )

(d) None of the above   (   )

2. In 1982, the Government of India established EXIM Bank as an apex bank for financing the

(a) industrial development   (   )

(b) agricultural development   (   )

(c) foreign trade   (   )

(d) All of the above   (   )

3. Treasury Bills are debt instruments issued by the Government of India for a

(a) short term   (   )

(b) long term   (   )

(c) very long term   (   )

(d) medium term   (   )

4. The most liquid asset of a commercial bank is

(a) cash   (   )

(b) money at call   (   )

(c) investment   (   )

(d) interest   (   )

5. An apex institution in the field of industrial development banking is

(a) IDBI   (   )

(b) IFCI   (   )

(c) ICICI   (   )

(d) NABARD   (   )

6. The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) was established in

(a) 1954   (   )

(b) 1955   (   )

(c) 1956   (   )

(d) 1977   (   )

7. Capital markets refer to the institutional arrangements for facilitating the borrowing and lending of

(a) short-term funds   (   )

(b) middle-term funds   (   )

(c) long-term funds   (   )

(d) medium-term funds   (   )

8. The Gilt-edged market as the market in government securities includes securities of

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

(b) the Government of India and the Central Government   (   )

(c) all financial institutions under the Government of India   (   )

(d) All of the above   (   )

9. Hedging involves an agreement to buy or sell the required foreign exchange at today's agreed rate on some future date, usually

(a) 2 months   (   )

(b) 3 months   (   )

(c) 6 months   (   )

(d) 4 months   (   )

10. The spot rate of foreign exchange is the rate or price expressed in terms of

   (a) home currency   (   )

   (b) foreign currency   (   )

   (c) gold standard   (   )

   (d) paper currency   (   )

(SECTION : B—SHORT NOTE)

(*Marks* : 15)

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

UNIT—I

1. Monetary policy of RBI

      OR

2. Characteristics of Central Bank

UNIT—II

3. Components of money supply in India

      OR

4. Limitations of credit creation

UNIT—III

5. Development banks

      OR

6. NABARD

UNIT—IV

7. Mutual funds

      OR

8. SEBI

UNIT—V

9. Fixed exchange rate

      OR

10. Foreign exchange market

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

Answer the following questions :   10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. Define a central bank. What are the functions of a central bank?

                                                                      3+7=10

OR

2. Discuss the instruments of credit control used by a central bank.   10

UNIT—II

3. What is money? Describe the various functions of money.   3+7=10

OR

4. Define a commercial bank. Describe the functions of a commercial bank.

                                                                      3+7=10

UNIT—III

5. Describe the structure of cooperative banks.   10

OR

6. What is meant by non-bank financial intermediaries? Discuss the role of non-bank financial intermediaries.   4+6=10

UNIT—IV

7. Describe the structure of financial markets of India.   10

OR

8. What do you mean by a stock exchange? What are its characteristics?

                                                                      4+6=10

UNIT—V

9. What is Euro-dollar market? Discuss the role and significance of Euro-dollar market.   3+7=10

OR

10. What is foreign exchange rate? Explain how flexible exchange rate is determined.   3+7=10

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(CBCS)

(6th Semester)

ECONOMICS

TWELFTH (B) PAPER

(International Trade)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

(SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. According to the absolute differences in cost theory of trade

    (a) no country should specialize in the production of any commodity   (   )

    (b) every country should specialize in the production of goods which it can produce at higher cost than other countries in exchange for cheaper goods of other countries   (   )

    (c) every country should specialize in the production of goods which it can produce more cheaply than other countries and exchange it for goods which cost less in other countries   (   )

    (d) every country can produce by itself all the commodities required by its people   (   )

2. The cause of international trade as per Heckscher-Ohlin trade theory is

    (a) difference in factor endowments   (   )

    (b) difference in taste   (   )

    (c) difference in cost of production   (   )

    (d) difference in gold holding   (   )

3. The terms of trade of a country is said to have improved when the

    (a) import price of a country relatively rises to its export prices   ( )

    (b) export price of a country relatively rises to its import prices   ( )

    (c) export price of a country does not rise in relation to its import prices   ( )

    (d) import price of a country is the same with its export prices   ( )

4. Gains from trade depends on

    (a) relative strength of the elasticity of demand for export and import goods   ( )

    (b) size of the country   ( )

    (c) change in technology   ( )

    (d) income of the participating country   ( )

5. A tariff results in an improvement in terms of trade on one hand and on the other hand it increases the

    (a) demand for the commodity   ( )

    (b) price of the commodity   ( )

    (c) level of welfare   ( )

    (d) quantity of inputs   ( )

6. A quota system which allows a certain specified quantity of a commodity to be imported duty free or at a low rate of import duty is

    (a) bilateral quota   ( )

    (b) global quota   ( )

    (c) level of welfare   ( )

    (d) import quota   ( )

7. A systematic record of receipts and payments in international transactions of a country in a given year is called

(a) balance of payments   (   )

(b) exchange control   (   )

(c) loans   (   )

(d) balance of trade   (   )

8. Capital account includes

(a) invisible export   (   )

(b) long-term capital transaction   (   )

(c) invisible import   (   )

(d) short-term current transaction   (   )

9. The Indian rupee was made a freely convertible currency on current account since the year

(a) 1991   (   )

(b) 2001   (   )

(c) 1981   (   )

(d) 1994   (   )

10. The most important item of import for India in terms of value is

(a) mobile handset   (   )

(b) POL   (   )

(c) gold   (   )

(d) electronics   (   )

(SECTION : B—SHORT NOTE)

(*Marks* : 15)

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

UNIT—I

1. The opportunity cost theory of international trade

OR

2. Distinction between inter-regional trade and international trade

Unit—II

3. Potential gains and actual gains from trade

OR

4. Terms of trade

Unit—III

5. Import quota

OR

6. Optimum tariff

Unit—IV

7. Devaluation and its effects on international trade

OR

8. Balance of payments and balance of trade

Unit—V

9. Composition of India's exports

OR

10. Full convertibility of rupee

(Section : C—descriptive)

(*Marks* : 50)

Answer the following questions :   10×5=50

Unit—I

1. Discuss the comparative cost theory of international trade as propounded by David Ricardo.   10

OR

2. Explain the Heckscher-Ohlin theory of international trade with the help of factor abundance or scarcity in terms of factor prices.   10

UNIT—II

3. Explain the different concepts of terms of trade. 10

OR

4. What is reciprocal demand? Examine the theory of reciprocal demand. 3+7=10

UNIT—III

5. Discuss the various types of tariffs. 10

OR

6. Explain the effects of import quotas under partial equilibrium analysis. 10

UNIT—IV

7. Distinguish between balance of trade and balance of payments. Discuss the causes of disequilibrium in the balance of payments. 3+7=10

OR

8. What is meant by devaluation? Discuss the relative merits and demerits of devaluation. 3+7=10

UNIT—V

9. Discuss recent changes in the composition and direction of India's foreign trade. 10

OR

10. Explain the measures adopted by the Government of India to correct deficits in the balance of payments. 10

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