

Subject Code : Ba/Eco-101(N)

Booklet No. **A** 1358

17 OCT 2019

Date Stamp

To be filled in by the Candidate

BA / BSc / BCom / BBA / BCA
1st Semester End Term
Examination, 2019

Subject

Paper

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BA / BSc / BCom / BBA / BCA
1st Semester End Term
Examination, 2019

Roll No.

Regn. No.

Subject

Paper

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

Booklet No. B

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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2. This paper should be **ANSWERED FIRST** and submitted within 1 (one) Hour of the commencement of the Examination.
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Signature of
Scrutiniser(s)

Signature of
Examiner(s)

Signature of
Invigilator(s)

2019

(1st Semester)

ECONOMICS

Paper No. : ECO-101

(**Microeconomics—I**)

(New Course)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks : 15)

A. Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. Who among the following economists is called the Father of Economics?

(a) Adam Smith ()

(b) Alfred Marshall ()

(c) J. S. Mill ()

(d) L. Robbins ()

5. Law of variable proportions is also known as

- (a) law of increasing returns ()
- (b) law of constant returns ()
- (c) law of diminishing returns ()
- (d) None of the above ()

6. The least cost factor combination is explained with the marginal rate of technical substitution (MRTS) and price ratio of two factors when

(a) $MRTS_{xy} = \frac{px}{py}$ ()

(b) $MRTS_{xy} = \frac{py}{px}$ ()

(c) $MRTS_{xy} > \frac{px}{py}$ ()

(d) $MRTS_{xy} < \frac{px}{py}$ ()

7. Opportunity cost of anything is

(a) the alternative that has been foregone ()

(b) the alternative that has not been foregone ()

(c) the next best alternative ()

(d) None of the above ()

8. Which of the following cost curves is not U-shaped?

(a) The AVC curve ()

(b) The AFC curve ()

(c) The AC curve ()

(d) The MC curve ()

9. The Paretian welfare economics is based on

(a) an individual may be considered to be the best judge of his economic welfare ()

(b) an individual may not be considered to be the best judge of his economic welfare ()

(c) an individual may be considered to be inferior judge of his economic welfare ()

(d) None of the above ()

10. According to Pigou, the study of welfare economics ignores the

(a) economic variables ()

(b) non-economic variables ()

(c) general variables of consumption ()

(d) All of the above ()

(6)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

C. Write short notes on any *five* of the following : $2 \times 5 = 10$

1. Scarcity definition of Economics

(7)

2. Static equilibrium

(8)

3. Deductive methods of reasoning

(9)

4. Consumer surplus

(10)

5. Compensated demand

(11)

6. Factor substitution

7. Marginal product

8. Implicit cost

(14)

9. Private cost and social cost

(15)

10. Cardinalist criterion of social welfare

2019

(1st Semester)

ECONOMICS

Paper No. : ECO-101

(**Microeconomics—I**)

(New Course)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 45)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

UNIT—I

1. (a) Define Economics. Discuss the basic economic problems. 2+7=9

Or

- (b) What is elasticity of demand? What are the different methods of measuring it?

1+8=9

(2)

UNIT—II

2. (a) Show how a consumer can attain equilibrium with the help of indifference curve analysis. 9

Or

- (b) Explain Hicks' theorem of income effect with a diagram. 9

UNIT—III

3. (a) Discuss Cobb-Douglas production function. 9

Or

- (b) What is production function? Distinguish between returns to a factor and returns to scale. 2+7=9

UNIT—IV

4. (a) Why is the long-run cost curve flatter than the short-run cost curve? Explain. 9

Or

- (b) What do you understand by economies of scale? Discuss real and pecuniary economies of scale. 1+8=9

(3)

UNIT—V

5. (a) Define welfare economics. Explain the scope of welfare economics. 2+7=9

Or

- (b) Write short notes on the following : 4½×2=9

(i) Problems in measuring social welfare

(ii) Bentham's criterion

Subject Code : Ba/Eco-301

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To be filled in by the Candidate

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3rd Semester End Term
Examination, 2019

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Examination, 2019

Roll No.

Regn. No.

Subject

Paper

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

Booklet No. B

Signature of Invigilator(s)

Signature of Examiner(s)

Signature of Scrutiniser(s)

2019

(3rd Semester)

ECONOMICS

Paper No. : Eco-301

(**Macroeconomics—I**)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks : 15)

A. Put a Tick mark against the correct answer in the box provided : 1×10=10

1. The circular flow of goods and incomes shows the relationship between

- (a) income and money
- (b) wages and salaries
- (c) firms and households
- (d) goods and services

(2)

2. GDP differs from GNP because
- (a) $GDP = GNP - \text{net factor payments from abroad}$
- (b) $GNP = GDP - \text{net factor payments from abroad}$
- (c) $GDP = GNP - \text{capital consumption allowances}$
- (d) $GNP = GDP - \text{capital consumption allowances}$
3. According to classical theory, the level of employment is determined primarily by the
- (a) quantity of money
- (b) prices and wages
- (c) level of aggregate demand for goods and services
- (d) interest rates
4. Keynesian Economics became popular because it was able to explain
- (a) stagflation in the late 1970's
- (b) demand pull inflation in the 1960's
- (c) low growth rates in the 1950's
- (d) the prolonged existence of high unemployment during the Great Depression

5. The value of APC before the break-even level of income is

(a) >1 (b) <1 (c) $=1$ (d) $=0$

6. The consumption function is also called the

(a) MPC (b) MPS (c) propensity to consume (d) propensity to save

7. According to the classical theory of interest, the equality between savings and investment is brought about by

(a) consumption (b) rate of interest (c) income (d) propensity to save

(4)

8. Which theory is called as the neo-classical theory of rate of interest?

- (a) Keynesian theory
- (b) Liquidity preference theory
- (c) Time preference theory
- (d) Loanable funds theory

9. In the IS-LM model, the goods market equilibrium requires equality between

- (a) saving and investment
- (b) demand for and supply of money
- (c) demand for and supply of labour
- (d) consumption and investment

10. Investment which does not change with the changes in income level is known as

- (a) induced investment
- (b) inventory investment
- (c) residential investment
- (d) autonomous investment

(5)

B. State whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) by putting a Tick (✓) mark : 1×5=5

1. That part of personal income which is left behind after payment of personal direct taxes is called disposable personal income.

(T / F)

2. J. B. Say denies the possibility of general overproduction.

(T / F)

3. Consumption function expresses the relation between income and investment.

(T / F)

4. The classical theory of interest assumes full employment of resources.

(T / F)

5. The value of investment multiplier is equal to MPC.

(T / F)

(6)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

C. Answer/Write short notes on any *five* of the following : $2 \times 5 = 10$

1. Distinguish between GNP and NNP.

(7)

2. Green accounting

(8)

3. State the assumptions of the classical theory of employment.

(9)

4. Effective demand

(10)

5. Relative income hypothesis

(11)

6. Loanable funds theory of interest

7. MEC

8. Wage-price flexibility

2019

(3rd Semester)

ECONOMICS

Paper No. : Eco-301

(**Macroeconomics—I**)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 45)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Enumerate the factors that determine the size of the national income. What are the difficulties in the estimation of national income? 3+6=9

Or

Explain the balance of payments account. 9

2. Explain the determination of equilibrium level of output and employment with the help of the aggregate demand and aggregate supply functions. 9

Or

"Supply creates its own demand." Justify the statement. On what grounds was it criticized by Keynes? 9

3. Explain Keynes' psychological law of consumption spending. 9

Or

Illustrate the Duesenberry effect and give its criticisms. 6+3=9

4. Elaborate on the modern theory of interest. 9

Or

Critically explain the Keynesian theory of interest. 9

5. Explain the working of investment multiplier and its effectiveness in the economic analysis of LDCs. 5+4=9

Or

Distinguish between Autonomous Investment and Induced Investment. 9

Subject Code : Ba/Eco-501

Booklet No. **A** 133

17 OCT 2019

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To be filled in by the Candidate

BA / BSc / BCom / BBA / BCA
5th Semester End Term
Examination, 2019

Subject

Paper

To be filled in by the
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Roll No.

Regn. No.

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(5th Semester)

ECONOMICS

Paper No. : ECO-501

(**Indian Economy—I**)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks : 15)

A. Choose the correct answer and put a Tick (✓) mark against the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. India accounts a total geographical area of

(a) 3342243 sq. km ()

(b) 3287263 sq. km ()

(c) 3182264 sq. km ()

(d) 3211257 sq. km ()

2. Which State in India has registered the highest population growth as per 2011 Census?

(a) Uttar Pradesh ()

(b) Maharashtra ()

(c) Madhya Pradesh ()

(d) Bihar ()

3. NREGA was renamed as MNREGA on

(a) 2nd October, 2008 ()

(b) 2nd October, 2009 ()

(c) 2nd November, 2008 ()

(d) 2nd October, 2010 ()

4. What is the consequence of price rise in India?

(a) Effects on economic development ()

(b) Speculations and hoardings ()

(c) Adverse balance of payment ()

(d) All of the above ()

5. Central Statistical Organization (CSO) was established in the year

(a) 1949 ()

(b) 1952 ()

(c) 1950 ()

(d) 1955 ()

6. The difference between GNP and depreciation is called

(a) gross national product ()

(b) per capita income ()

(c) net national product ()

(d) None of the above ()

7. National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog was formed in

(a) 1st January, 2015 ()

(b) 1st March, 2014 ()

(c) 2nd February, 2014 ()

(d) 1st April, 2015 ()

8. The Sixth Five-Year Plan of India emphasized on

- (a) self-reliant and self-sustained economy ()
 (b) rapid industrialization ()
 (c) poverty eradication ()
 (d) employment generation ()

9. Which of the following is not the method of quantitative credit control?

- (a) Bank rate or discount rate ()
 (b) Rationing of credit ()
 (c) Open market operations ()
 (d) Variable reserve ratio ()

10. The number of banks nationalized in 1969 was

- (a) 8 ()
 (b) 10 ()
 (c) 16 ()
 (d) 14 ()

B. Indicate whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) by putting a Tick (✓) mark :
 1×5=5

1. Low per capita income is one of the basic feature of Indian economy.

(T / F)

2. Cost push inflation is also known as supply inflation.

(T / F)

3. National income is calculated by CSO.

(T / F)

4. Benefits of globalization include FDI.

(T / F)

5. The biggest commercial bank in India is RBI.

(T / F)

(6)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

C. Write short notes on any *five* of the following : $2 \times 5 = 10$

1. Main natural resources of India

(7)

2. Population policy

3. Causes of social inequality in India

4. Measurement of national income

(10)

5. Occupational structure

Ba/Eco-501/105

(11)

6. Objectives of Five-Year Plan in India

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7. Liberalization

8. The role of RBI

2 0 1 9

(5th Semester)

ECONOMICS

Paper No. : ECO-501

(**Indian Economy—I**)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 45)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

Answer any *five* questions taking **one** from each Unit.

UNIT—I

1. Justify that India is a developing economy. 9

Or

What is meant by overpopulation? Discuss the various methods adopted by the Government of India to control the population growth.

2+7=9

UNIT—II

2. What is poverty? Explain the various anti-poverty programmes that have been undertaken in the country. 2+7=9

Or

Explain the main causes of unemployment in India. Suggest measures to reduce unemployment. 5+4=9

UNIT—III

3. Discuss the main features of occupational structure in India. Has it undergone significant changes since 1951? 6+3=9

Or

Examine the growth performance of India's national income over the past decades.

UNIT—IV

4. Define planning. Explain the major objectives of Five-Year Plan in India. 2+7=9

Or

Explain the main features of new economic reforms in India. Briefly discuss the progress of globalization. 5+4=9

UNIT—IV

5. Define Central Bank. Explain the functions of RBI. 2+7=9

Or

Examine the rationale of nationalization of commercial banks in India. 9

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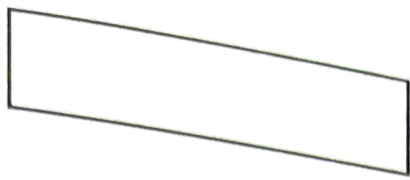
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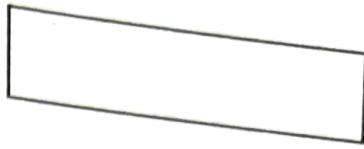
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Serial No. 9303

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EXAMINATION, 2019

.....Exam, 2019

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You are not allowed to bring any book or loose paper into the Examination Hall.

You must not write anything on the question paper or blotting paper or any other material.

Any act of indiscipline or misbehaviour in the Examination Hall will result in disciplinary action.

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19-20	
21-23	
24-26	
27-29	
30-32	
33-36	
Total	

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REGN. NO.

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Signature of Scrutiniser

Signature of Examiner

Signature of Invigilator(s)

Ba/Bc/Bs/EVS-501

2019

(5th Semester)

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Paper No. : EVS-501

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

Put a Tick mark against the correct answer in the box provided : 1×15=15

1. Green plants in an ecosystem are

- (a) producers
- (b) consumers
- (c) decomposers
- (d) None of the above

[P.T.O.]

2. Importance and awareness of environmental issues need to be created among

- (a) public
- (b) womenfolk
- (c) students
- (d) All of the above

3. Compost manure is in the state/nature of

- (a) organic
- (b) inorganic
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

4. The first Earth Day was celebrated worldwide on

- (a) April 20, 1970
- (b) April 22, 1971
- (c) April 20, 1971
- (d) April 22, 1970

5. 'White coal' is sometimes referred to which of the following?

- (a) Geothermal electricity
- (b) Wind energy
- (c) Hydroelectricity
- (d) Biomass energy

6. Solar energy is a type of

- (a) renewable energy
- (b) non-renewable energy
- (c) exhaustible energy
- (d) All of the above

7. An abandoned mining settlement automatically turns to

- (a) devil town
- (b) ghost town
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

8. Kaveri river water dispute is in between the Indian States of

- (a) Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Kerala and Karnataka
- (c) Kerala and Tamil Nadu
- (d) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu

9. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is a UN agency headquartered in

- (a) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- (b) New York, USA
- (c) Nairobi, Kenya
- (d) None of the above

10. Yellow fever is transmitted by

- (a) housefly
- (b) tsetse fly
- (c) mosquito
- (d) ant

11. The number of biogeographic zones in India is

- (a) 9
- (b) 11
- (c) 10
- (d) 12

12. Burning of fossil fuels emits

- (a) carbon dioxide
- (b) carbon monoxide
- (c) sulfur dioxide
- (d) chlorofluorocarbon

13. The danger of formaldehyde is that it may cause

- (a) respiratory irritant
- (b) cancer
- (c) asthma and allergies
- (d) All of the above

14. A sudden and large increase on the size of population is called

- (a) overpopulation
- (b) optimum population
- (c) population explosion
- (d) None of the above

15. All of the following ways transmit AIDS, *except*

- (a) unsafe sex
- (b) blood transmission
- (c) mothers to unborn child
- (d) mosquito bite

SECTION-B

A. Write on the following in not more than 100 words each : $2 \times 5 = 10$

1. Decomposer in an ecosystem

2. Renewable and non-renewable resources

3. Causes of deforestation

4. Causes of air pollution

5. Factors of population growth

B. Write on the following in not more than 250 words each (any three) :
5×3=15

1. Scope of environmental studies

2. Use and overexploitation of forest resources

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4. Causes of soil pollution

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5. Family welfare programme in India

Ba/Bc/Bs/EVS-501/100

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Ba/Bc/Bs/EVS-501/100 [P.T.]

C. Answer any *three* of the following questions : $10 \times 3 = 30$

1. Explain the **definition** and **importance** of **environmental studies**.

2. Give an account on the diversity of species in ecosystems.

3. Discuss the role of individual in the conservation of natural resources.

4. Explain the causes and effects of water pollution.

5. Describe the determinants of population growth.