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(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. According to _____ "economics is the science which studies human behaviour as relationship between ends and scarce means".

   (a) Adam Smith   (   )

   (b) A. Marshall   (   )

   (c) L. Robbins   (   )

   (d) Samuelson   (   )

2. The concept of ordinal utility was developed by

   (a) Hicks and Allen (   )

   (b) Marshall (   )

   (c) Bentham (   )

   (d) Walras (   )

3. _____ is the measure of responsiveness of demand for a commodity to the changes in the price of related goods.

   (a) Income elasticity of demand (   )

   (b) Cross elasticity (   )

   (c) Price elasticity (   )

   (d) None of the above (   )

4. Total utility is maximum when

   (a) marginal utility is negative (   )

   (b) marginal utility is positive (   )

   (c) marginal utility is zero (   )

   (d) marginal utility lies between 0 and 1 (   )

5. When total product is maximum, which of the following holds?

   (a) $AP_L = MP_L$ (   )

   (b) $AP_L > MP_L$ (   )

   (c) $AP_L < MP_L$ (   )

   (d) None of the above (   )

6. Isoquant is convex to origin due to

   (a) MRTS decreases at decreasing rate (   )

   (b) MRTS decreases at increasing rate (   )

   (c) MRTS neither decreases nor increases (   )

   (d) MRTS along the isoquant (   )

7. According to modern cost theory, the long-run average cost curve is of

   (a) L-shape (   )

   (b) U-shape (   )

   (c) sauce-shape (   )

   (d) V-shape (   )

8. Economics of scale in production arise from

(a) increasing returns to scale ( )

(b) decreasing returns to scale ( )

(c) constant returns to scale ( )

(d) All of the above ( )

9. Paretian concept of social welfare

(a) avoids interpersonal comparisons of utility ( )

(b) includes interpersonal comparisons of utility ( )

(c) involves value judgement ( )

(d) None of the above ( )

10. GNP criterion of measuring welfare was given by

(a) Pareto ( )

(b) Hicks and Kaldor ( )

(c) Bentham ( )

(d) A. Smith ( )

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B. Indicate *True (T)* or *False (F)* by putting a Tick (✓) mark :   1×5=5

1. Deductive reasoning is the process of making a logical argument by applying known facts.

(T / F)

2. Engel curve states the relationship between income and expenditure.

(T / F)

3. Law of variable proportion is applicable in the long run.

(T / F)

4. External economies are also known as 'pecuniary economies'.

(T / F)

5. Pareto criterion can evaluate change that makes some individual better-off and others worse-off.

(T / F)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

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

1. Normative economics

2. Engel curve

3. Factor substitution

4. Consumer equilibrium

5. Production function

6. Scope of welfare economics

7. Ordinal utility

8. Elasticity of demand

★★★

12-21—260

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(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

A. Put a Tick ☑ mark against the correct answer in the box provided : $1\times10=10$

1. National income is

    (a) income of the government ☐

    (b) budget of the government ☐

    (c) sum total of factor incomes ☐

    (d) profits of the public undertaking ☐

2. Who developed the flow of funds accounting?

   (a) W. C. Mitchell ☐

   (b) Morris A. Copeland ☐

   (c) R. W. Smith ☐

   (d) Robert Lipsey ☐

3. Who is the author of the book, *General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*?

   (a) Duesenberry ☐

   (b) Ricardo ☐

   (c) J. M. Keynes ☐

   (d) Adam Smith ☐

4. Which of the following is not an implication of Say's law?

   (a) Supply creates its own demand ☐

   (b) Presence of involuntary unemployment ☐

   (c) Automatic adjustment of economic elements ☐

   (d) Absence of general overproduction ☐

5. The consumption function which is not influenced by current income is

    (a) induced consumption ☐

    (b) autonomous consumption ☐

    (c) consumption spending ☐

    (d) None of the above ☐

6. The consumption function shows the relationship between consumer expenditure and

    (a) interest rate ☐

    (b) tax rate ☐

    (c) savings ☐

    (d) disposable income ☐

7. Which of the following is the monetary theory of interest?

    (a) Saving-investment theory ☐

    (b) Loanable funds theory ☐

    (c) Liquidity preference theory ☐

    (d) Modern theory ☐

8. The demand schedule for loanable funds includes

   (a) savings ☐

   (b) created money ☐

   (c) dissavings ☐

   (d) idle balances ☐

9. An increase in investment will shift

   (a) the IS curve upward to the right ☐

   (b) the IS curve downward to the left ☐

   (c) the LM curve upward to the left ☐

   (d) the LM curve downward to the right ☐

10. According to Keynes, investment depends upon

    (a) production ☐

    (b) consumption ☐

    (c) output ☐

    (d) business expectations ☐

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

1. In the accounting sense, the BOP remains in a state of balance.

(T / F)

2. According to Say's law, unemployment can be removed by rise in wages.

(T / F)

3. MPC is positive by less than one.

(T / F)

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

(T / F)

5. The operation of multiplier is adversely affected by imports.

(T / F)

C. Answer/Write notes on any *five* of the following :

2×5=10

1. Social accounting

2. Distinguish between national income at factor cost and national income at market price.

3. Say's law of markets

4. Investment multiplier

5. Factors influencing MEC

6. Propositions of Keynes psychological law of consumption

7. MPC

8. Autonomous investment

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(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. Explain the various methods of measuring the national income of a country. 9

Or

Explain the concept of circular flow of income accounting. 9

2. Define effective demand. Explain how effective demand influences the level of employment and output. 3+6=9

Or

Explain the classical theory of employment.   9

3. Critically explain the relative income hypothesis theory.

      9

Or

Define consumption function. Explain the factors determining consumption function.

3+6=9

4. Give a critical explanation on the liquidity preference theory of interest.   9

Or

Critically explain the loanable funds theory of interest.   9

5. Explain the working of investment multiplier. Point out the leakages of the multiplier. 6+3=9

Or

Explain the general equilibrium with the help of the IS and LM curves.   9

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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. The characteristic of Indian economy is

   (a) overpopulation　　(　)

   (b) unemployment　　(　)

   (c) poverty　　(　)

   (d) All of the above　　(　)

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2. Which of the following years is described as the Great Divide in the growth of population in India?

   (a) 1911   (   )

   (b) 1921   (   )

   (c) 1931   (   )

   (d) 1941   (   )

3. Poverty alleviation programme comprises of

   (a) IRDP   (   )

   (b) MNP   (   )

   (c) RLEGP   (   )

   (d) All of the above   (   )

4. Inflation is caused by

   (a) increase in money supply   (   )

   (b) fall in production   (   )

   (c) increase in money supply and fall in production   (   )

   (d) decrease in money supply and fall in production   (   )

5. Which of the following is not a method of estimating national income?

   (a) Expenditure method   (   )

   (b) Output method   (   )

   (c) Export-Import method   (   )

   (d) Both (a) and (b)   (   )

6. The national income in India is estimated by the

   (a) Planning Commission   (   )

   (b) Central Statistical Organization   (   )

   (c) Indian Statistical Institute   (   )

   (d) Ministry of Finance   (   )

7. Which of the following periods is termed as Plan Holiday in India?

   (a) 1955–56   (   )

   (b) 1966–69   (   )

   (c) 1980–81   (   )

   (d) 1990–92   (   )

8. The first Five-Year Plan of India was launched in

   (a) 1948   (   )

   (b) 1949   (   )

   (c) 1950   (   )

   (d) 1951   (   )

9. In India, the present monetary system is managed by the

   (a) SBI   (   )

   (b) RBI   (   )

   (c) Ministry of Finance   (   )

   (d) Government of India   (   )

10. Nationalized commercial banks are regulated by the

   (a) SBI   (   )

   (b) RBI   (   )

   (c) Finance Ministry   (   )

   (d) President of India   (   )

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

1. India is rich in both man power and minerals but is poor in sources of power.

   (T / F)

2. Inflation rate can be measured by wholesale price index numbers.

   (T / F)

3. Net national product is also known as national income of a country.

   (T / F)

4. The New Economic Policy was launched in 2001.

   (T / F)

5. RBI was established in 1935.

   (T / F)

SECTION—II

(*Marks* : 10)

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

1. What is meant by population explosion?

2. Sex composition of population in India

3. Inflation and deflation

4. National income

5. Objectives of Five-Year Plans in India

6. Privatization

7. Performance of nationalized banks in India

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(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

UNIT—I

1. Explain the basic features of Indian economy.   9

Or

Give an account of the major natural resources of India.

UNIT—V

5. Discuss the growth and performance of nationalized banks in India. 9

Or

Give a critical appraisal of monetary regulations of Reserve Bank of India.

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Ba/Bc/Bs/EVS–501

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(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. The World Environment Day is on

    (a) 6th June   ☐

    (b) 9th June   ☐

    (c) 5th June   ☐

    (d) 7th June   ☐

[P.T.O.

2. Tiger is

(a) producer in the ecosystem ☐

(b) secondary consumer ☐

(c) primary consumer ☐

(d) None of the above ☐

3. Abiotic environment means

(a) living environment ☐

(b) non-living environment ☐

(c) bird and tiger ☐

(d) All of the above ☐

4. How many percent of land is under forest in India today?

(a) 9% ☐

(b) 12% ☐

(c) 15% ☐

(d) 18% ☐

5. Which of the following is associated with El Niño phenomenon?

(a) Global warming ☐

(b) Ozone depletion ☐

(c) Acid rain ☐

(d) Climate change ☐

6. Which of the following mosquitoes carries the parasitic diseases of Malaria?

(a) Male anopheles mosquito ☐

(b) Female anopheles mosquito ☐

(c) Both (a) and (b) ☐

(d) None of the above ☐

7. How many kg of air does an average human require in each day?

(a) About 11 kg ☐

(b) About 12 kg ☐

(c) About 13 kg ☐

(d) About 14 kg ☐

8. How many million species on earth has been identified by conservation scientists?

(a) About 1·8 million ☐

(b) About 1·7 million ☐

(c) About 1·6 million ☐

(d) About 1·5 million ☐

9. Which of the following drugs is derived from opium/poppy plant for reducing pain?

(a) Bromelain ☐

(b) Atropine ☐

(c) Cocaine ☐

(d) Codeine ☐

10. Kaziranga, the World Heritage Site in India is located in

(a) Manipur ☐

(b) West Bengal ☐

(c) UP ☐

(d) Assam ☐

11. Ozone layer is prevalent in the

(a) stratosphere ☐

(b) mesosphere ☐

(c) troposphere ☐

(d) thermosphere ☐

12. Which of the following gases produces the most damaging acid rain?

(a) Carbon monoxide ☐

(b) Carbon dioxide ☐

(c) Sulphur dioxide ☐

(d) Hydrogen sulfide ☐

13. When do we observe the World Population Day?

(a) July 9 ☐

(b) July 11 ☐

(c) July 7 ☐

(d) July 5 ☐

14. Diarrhoea is an example of

(a) water scarcity disease ☐

(b) water-based disease ☐

(c) water-related vector disease ☐

(d) waterborne disease ☐

15. When did Bhopal Gas Tragedy occur?

(a) 1984 ☐

(b) 1982 ☐

(c) 1980 ☐

(d) 1986 ☐

SECTION—B

A. Write on the following in not more than *100* words
each : 2×5=10

1. Concept of ecosystem

2. Dams and their effects on tribal people

3. Control measures of forest resources

4. Causes of water pollution

5. Preventive measures of AIDS

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

1. Importance of environmental studies

2. Role of individual in conservation of natural resources

3. Bio-geographical classification of India

4. Causes, effects and control measures of noise pollution

5. Role of Information Technology in environment and human health

C. Answer any *three* of the following questions : 10×3=30

1. What do you mean by environmental studies? Discuss its scope.   3+7=10

2. Write a note on value of biodiversity.   10

3. What is deforestation? Explain the causes and effect of deforestation. $3+3+4=10$

4. What is air pollution? Explain the causes and effects of air pollution. $3+7=10$

5. What is population explosion? What are the causes and consequences of population explosion? 2+4+4=10