Subject Code : Ba/Eco–201

Date Stamp ....

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BA / BSc / BCom / BBA / BCA
2nd   Semester   End   Term
Examination, **2018**

Subject ....

Paper ....

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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Examination, **2018**

Roll No. ....

Regn. No. ....

Subject ....

Paper ....

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

Booklet No. B ....

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Scrutiniser(s)

Signature of
Examiner(s)

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2018

(2nd Semester)

ECONOMICS

Paper No. : ECO–201

(Microeconomics—II)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks : 15)

A. Tick ☑ the correct answer in the box provided :

$1 \times 10 = 10$

1. Imperfect competition markets comprise of

   (a) monopolistic competition ☐

   (b) oligopoly ☐

   (c) Both *(a)* and *(b)* ☐

   (d) Neither *(a)* nor *(b)* ☐

2. 'Take it or leave it' is price discrimination of which degree?

   (a) First degree ☐

   (b) Second degree ☐

   (c) Third degree ☐

   (d) Fourth degree ☐

3. Monopolistic competition is characterized by

   (a) many firms selling homogeneous products ☐

   (b) a few firms selling homogeneous products ☐

   (c) many firms selling differentiated products ☐

   (d) few firms selling differentiated products ☐

4. The demand curve under monopolistic competition is

   (a) upward sloping ☐

   (b) horizontal ☐

   (c) downward sloping ☐

   (d) vertical ☐

5. There is great importance of selling/advertising costs under

   (a) perfect competition ☐

   (b) monopolistic competition ☐

   (c) oligopoly ☐

   (d) monopoly ☐

6. In a barometric price leadership, which of the following is the price leader?

   (a) Dominant firm ☐

   (b) Low-cost firm ☐

   (c) The most aggressive firm ☐

   (d) Old/experienced firm ☐

7. Which of the following is a 'residual factor income'?

   (a) Profit ☐

   (b) Wage ☐

   (c) Rent ☐

   (d) Interest ☐

8. "Land can be used to grow only corn." This is according to whom?

    (a) Adam Smith ☐

    (b) David Ricardo ☐

    (c) J. S. Mill ☐

    (d) Nasau Senior ☐

9. "Interest is paid because of time preference." This is associated with

    (a) Nasau Senior ☐

    (b) J. R. Hicks ☐

    (c) J. B. Clark ☐

    (d) Irving Fisher ☐

10. 'Uncertainty theory of profit' was given by

    (a) F. B. Hawley ☐

    (b) F. H. Knight ☐

    (c) A. C. Pigou ☐

    (d) J. R. Hicks ☐

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

1. An individual buyer/seller can influence price in the market under perfect competition.

    (T / F)

2. The first condition for a firm to be in equilibrium under monopolistic competition is MR = MC.

    (T / F)

3. Augustine Cournot gave the first model of oligopoly.

    (T / F)

4. Quasi-rent is a phenomenon only in the short-run.

    (T / F)

5. Profit is a 'contractual earning'.

    (T / F)

SECTION—II

(*Marks* : 10)

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

1. Monopoly control

2. Product differentiation

3. Monopsony

4. Cartel

5. Differential rent

6. Profits as reward for risk bearing

7. Excess capacity of firm

★ ★ ★

2 0 1 8

(2nd Semester)

ECONOMICS

Paper No. : ECO–201

(Microeconomics—II)

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. What is a market? Explain the long-run equilibrium of a firm under perfect competition. 2+7

Or

What do you mean by price discrimination? Explain the cases when price discrimination is possible. 2+7

2. Derive the group equilibrium in the long-run under monopolistic competition according to Chamberlin's approach. 9

Or

What is monopolistic competition? Bring out the salient features of monopolistic competition. 2+7

3. Discuss the main features of oligopolistic competition. Why does price tend to be rigid under oligopoly? 5+4

Or

Explain Cournot's model of duopoly. 9

4. What do you mean by wage differentials? Discuss the factors which cause wage differentials. 2+7

Or

Explain the modern theory of rent. 9

5. What is profit? Explain the innovation theory of profit. 2+7

Or

Explain the classical theory of interest. 9

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Booklet No. **A** 2391

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To be filled in by the Candidate

BA / BSc / BCom / BBA / BCA 4th Semester End Term Examination, **2018**

Subject ....

Paper ....

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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BA / BSc / BCom / BBA / BCA

4th Semester End Term

Examination, **2018**

Roll No. ....

Regn. No. ....

Subject ....

Paper ....

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

Booklet No. B ....

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2 0 1 8

(4th Semester)

ECONOMICS

Paper No. : Eco–401

(Macroeconomics—II)

(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 Fisher's equation, an increase in the quantity of money lead to

  (a) a decrease in the price-level ( )

  (b) an increase in the price-level ( )

  (c) a proportionate increase in the price-level ( )

  (d) None of the above ( )

2. PT = MV is known as

(a) the equation of balance ( )

(b) the equation of exchange ( )

(c) the equation of transaction ( )

(d) None of the above ( )

3. At times of inflation, it is likely that the Central Bank will

(a) raise the CRR % ( )

(b) lower the CRR % ( )

(c) keep the CRR % unchanged ( )

(d) Either (b) or (c) ( )

4. During economic depression, under open market operations

(a) the Central Bank becomes purchaser of securities ( )

(b) the commercial banks become sellers of securities ( )

(c) Both (a) and (b) ( )

(d) Neither (a) nor (b) ( )

5. The narrowest measure of money supply, according to the RBI's classification is

(a) M_1 ( )

(b) M_2 ( )

(c) M_3 ( )

(d) M_4 ( )

6. Money performs its 'store of value' function better if its value

(a) remains stable ( )

(b) keeps fluctuating ( )

(c) keeps falling ( )

(d) keeps increasing ( )

7. During inflation, fixed income earners are

(a) the losers ( )

(b) the gainers ( )

(c) not affected ( )

(d) None of the above ( )

8. During inflation, public expenditure should be

   (a) expanded   ( )

   (b) contracted   ( )

   (c) not affected   ( )

   (d) None of the above   ( )

9. In a business cycle, peak is followed by

   (a) expansion   ( )

   (b) trough   ( )

   (c) recession   ( )

   (d) None of the above   ( )

10. The concept of supermultiplier is found in the theory of business cycle given by

    (a) Keynes   ( )

    (b) Hawtrey   ( )

    (c) Both (a) and (b)   ( )

    (d) Neither (a) nor (b)   ( )

B. Indicate *True* (*T*) or *False* (*F*) by a Tick (✓) mark :

                                      1×5=5

1. According to Keynes demand for money is liquidity preference.

                             (*T* / *F*)

2. Bank rate policy is a qualitative credit control measure.

                             (*T* / *F*)

3. Money supply includes interbank deposits.

                             (*T* / *F*)

4. Stagflation means stagnation in the economy at time of deflation.

                             (*T* / *F*)

5. Hick's theory of trade cycle believes multiplier and accelerator are opposing forces.

                             (*T* / *F*)

SECTION—II

(*Marks* : 10)

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

1. Primary functions of money

3. Definition of supply of money

4. Effect of inflation of distribution

5. Demand pull inflation

6. Concept of multiplier

7. Nature of trade cycles

★★★

2 0 1 8

(4th Semester)

ECONOMICS

Paper No. : Eco–401

(Macroeconomics—II)

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. Critically examine the cash balance approach to demand for money.   9

Or

Explain how Keynes's reformulated quantity theory of money is superior to the original quantity theory of money. Examine the limitations of the Keynesian theory.   5+4=9

2. Why is the Reserve Bank of India known as the apex monetary authority? Discuss the functions of Central Bank. 2+7=9

Or

Explain the credit creation process of commercial banks.

9

3. Define high powered money. Explain the determinants of the size of the money multiplier. 2+7=9

Or

Explain RBI's approach towards defining the determinants of money supply in India. 9

4. Explain the causes of inflation and point out some of the measures to control it. 5+4=9
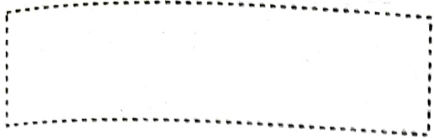
Or

Explain the relationship between unemployment and inflation according to Phillips curve.

9

5. Explain Keynes's view on occurrence of trade cycles.

9

Or

Explain Hawtrey's monetary theory of trade cycle.

9

★ ★ ★

Subject Code : Ba/Eco–601

Date Stamp ....

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BA / BSc / BCom / BBA / BCA
6th Semester End Term
Examination, **2018**

Subject ....
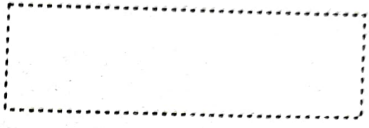
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6th Semester End Term

Examination, **2018**

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Regn. No. ....

Subject ....

Paper ....

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

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(6th Semester)

ECONOMICS

Paper No. : ECO–601

(Indian Economy—II)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(*Marks* : 10)

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

1. Which State is the largest tea producer in the country?

   (a) West Bengal   ☐

   (b) Andhra Pradesh   ☐

   (c) Sikkim   ☐ .

   (d) Assam   ☐

2. Who was the father of 'Operation Flood' in India?

   (a) Dr. Norman Borlaug ☐

   (b) Dr. M. S. Swaminathan ☐

   (c) Dr. Verghese Kurien ☐

   (d) Dr. William Gande ☐

3. India's first industrial policy as free India was announced in

   (a) 1948 ☐

   (b) 1956 ☐

   (c) 1951 ☐

   (d) 1970 ☐

4. The most important small-scale industry in India is that of

   (a) jute ☐

   (b) textile ☐

   (c) handloom ☐

   (d) None of the above ☐

5. One of the main reasons that led to rapid expansion of Indian exports is

   (a) diversification of exports ☐

   (b) recession of other countries ☐

   (c) liberalization of the economy ☐

   (d) imposition of import duties ☐

6. Balance of Payments (BOP) refers to

   (a) transactions in the flow of capital ☐

   (b) transactions relating only to exports and imports ☐

   (c) transactions relating to receipts and payments of invisibles ☐

   (d) systematic record of all its economic transactions between residents and with the rest of the world in a certain period ☐

7. What is the total population of Nagaland as per 2011 census?

   (a) 1980602 ☐

   (b) 1890602 ☐

   (c) 1780602 ☐

   (d) 1670602 ☐

8. When was plywood factory at Tizit commissioned?

   (a) 1958 □

   (b) 1968 □

   (c) 1978 □

   (d) 1988 □

9. What is the staple crop of Nagaland?

   (a) Maize □

   (b) Rice □

   (c) Potato □

   (d) Pulses □

10. Which State is the first and only Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in North-East India?

   (a) Assam □

   (b) Manipur □

   (c) Nagaland □

   (d) Meghalaya □

SECTION—II

(Marks : 5)

B. Indicate *True (T)* or *False (F)* by a Tick (✓) mark :

1×5=5

1. Agriculture is the main stay of Indian economy.

(T / F)

2. The new industrial policy was announced in June, 1991.

(T / F)

3. FDI stands for Foreign Directive Instruction.

(T / F)

4. Nagaland is the most populated State in India.

(T / F)

5. The economy of Nagaland is industrially backward.

(T / F)

SECTION—III

(*Marks* : 10)

C. Write short notes on the following : 2×5=10

1. Objectives of land reforms

Or

Green Revolution

3. Definition of Balance of Payments (BOP)

Or

MNCs

4. Natural resources in Nagaland

Or

Structural changes in Nagaland economy

5. Problems of agricultural development in Nagaland

Or

Agricultural system in Nagaland

★★★

2 0 1 8

(6th Semester)

ECONOMICS

Paper No. : ECO–601

(Indian Economy—II)

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. Discuss the nature and importance of
agriculture in Indian economy.   9

Or

What is agricultural marketing? Discuss the
problems faced by the marketing system in
the country.   2+7=9

2. Discuss the industrial development in India during the planning period. 9

Or

Explain in detail the role of public sector enterprises in India. 9

3. Discuss the role of foreign trade in India. 9

Or

Explain the merits and demerits of FDI. 9

4. Examine the changing composition and structure of population in Nagaland. 9

Or

Give an account on the role of infrastructure for economic development in Nagaland. 9

5. Give an account of small-scale and cottage industries. What are the problems associated with it? 4+5=9

Or

Discuss the agricultural practices in Nagaland. 9

★ ★ ★

Subject Code :
Ba/Bs/Bc/Bba/Bca/EVS–II

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BA / BSc / BCom / BBA / BCA
6th   Semester   End   Term
Examination, **2018**

Subject ....

Paper ....

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. This Question-cum-Answer Booklet contains questions of both Objective and Descriptive. The Objective portion contains questions of 40 marks and the Descriptive portion contains questions of 30 marks. You have to answer the questions of both the portions in this Booklet in the space provided.

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(6th Semester)

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Paper No. : EVS–II

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. Deforestation may reduce the chance of

(a) frequent cyclones   ☐

(b) rainfall   ☐

(c) frequent landslides   ☐

(d) erosion of surface soil   ☐

2. Which is the first National Park in India?

   (a) Valvader National Park ☐

   (b) Periyar National Park ☐

   (c) Bandipur National Park ☐

   (d) Corbett National Park ☐

3. Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) was started by

   (a) Sunderlal Bahuguna ☐

   (b) Medha Patkar ☐

   (c) Maneka Gandhi ☐

   (d) Arundhati Roy ☐

4. When was the use of DDT banned for agriculture purposes in India?

   (a) 1962 ☐

   (b) 1985 ☐

   (c) 1974 ☐

   (d) 1951 ☐

5. CITES is an international law concerned with

   (a) genetic resources ☐

   (b) urban pollution ☐

   (c) urban population ☐

   (d) endangered species ☐

6. The term 'overkill' deals with

   (a) pesticide poisoning ☐

   (b) soil erosion ☐

   (c) nuclear holocaust ☐

   (d) global warming ☐

7. The major aerosol pollutant present in jet plane emission is

   (a) fluorocarbon ☐

   (b) sulphur dioxide ☐

   (c) carbon tetrachloride ☐

   (d) carbon monoxide ☐

8. Which constitutes a major part of Antarctica vegetation?

   (a) Shrubs ☐

   (b) Mosses ☐

   (c) Grasses ☐

   (d) Lichens ☐

9. Food levels of an ecosystem are known as

   (a) producers' levels ☐

   (b) consumers' levels ☐

   (c) herbivores' levels ☐

   (d) trophic levels ☐

10. The concept of ecological pyramid was proposed by

   (a) Clements ☐

   (b) Odum ☐

   (c) Tansley ☐

   (d) Elton ☐

11. Energy enters an ecosystem through

   (a) producers ☐

   (b) carnivores ☐

   (c) decomposers ☐

   (d) None of the above ☐

12. In the Bogs, only those animals and plants are present which can tolerate the

   (a) acidic condition ☐

   (b) alkaline condition ☐

   (c) low temperature ☐

   (d) All of the above ☐

13. A pond is an example of

   (a) lentic habitat ☐

   (b) lotic habitat ☐

   (c) both lentic and lotic habitats ☐

   (d) None of the above ☐

14. The Royal Bengal Tiger is conserved in

    (a) Kanha National Park ☐

    (b) Sunderbans ☐

    (c) Jim Corbett National Park ☐

    (d) Gir Forest ☐

15. Photochemical smog always contains

    (a) chlorine ☐

    (b) oxygen ☐

    (c) ozone ☐

    (d) hydrogen ☐

SECTION—B

Answer the following in brief :   2×5=10

1. How can an individual contribute in prevention of pollution?

2. Mention the factors responsible for causing global warming.

3. What do you mean by 'hot spots of biodiversity'? Name the hot spots found in India.

4. Define food chain. What are the significances of food chain in an ecosystem?

5. Mention some of the important environmental laws of India.

2. Describe the characteristics of the grassland ecosystem in India.   5

3. How do modern agriculture methods effect our environment?

5

SECTION—D

1. Discuss the characteristics of municipal waste. What control measures can be taken for the safe disposal of the solid wastes?

4+6=10

2. What are meant by *in-situ* and *ex-situ* conservations? How are they important in conservation of biodiversity?　　　　　　　　　5+5=10

3. What are renewable and non-renewable energy resources? How can we promote energy conservation?

$$5+5=10$$