

Ba/Eco-201 (N)

2 0 2 1

(2nd Semester)

ECONOMICS

Paper : ECO-201

(Microeconomics—II)

(New Course)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks : 15)

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

(a) Perfectly competitive industry is in the long-run equilibrium when

- (i) industry earns normal profits
- (ii) industry incurs losses
- (iii) industry earns supernormal profits
- (iv) no firm makes any loss

- (b) Market price of a commodity is determined by
- (i) cost of production
 - (ii) size of the market
 - (iii) demand
 - (iv) supply
- (c) The shape of the AR and MR curves under monopoly will be
- (i) sloping upward to the left
 - (ii) sloping downward to the right
 - (iii) a vertical straight line
 - (iv) a horizontal straight line
- (d) Product differentiation exists in
- (i) oligopoly
 - (ii) monopolistic competition
 - (iii) monopoly
 - (iv) duopoly

(e) Demand curve under oligopoly is

- (i) upward rising
- (ii) downward sloping
- (iii) kinky
- (iv) horizontal

(f) Duopoly was first given by

- (i) Augustin Cournot
- (ii) P. M. Sweezy
- (iii) D. N. Hyman
- (iv) Chamberlin

(g) The supply of land is

- (i) inelastic
- (ii) elastic
- (iii) perfectly elastic
- (iv) perfectly inelastic

(h) When the prices of other goods increase, real wage

(i) remains constant

(ii) increases

(iii) falls

(iv) None of the above

(i) Profit is also known as

(i) net income

(ii) gross income

(iii) contractual income

(iv) residual income

(j) The uncertainty bearing theory of profit is associated with

(i) Hawley

(ii) Clark

(iii) Schumpeter

(iv) Knight

2. State whether the following statements are True or False : 1×5=5

- (a) Market price fluctuates frequently.
- (b) Monopolistic competition is a blend of competition and monopoly.
- (c) The oligopolistic firms produce purely homogeneous products.
- (d) Quasi-rent occurs in the short run.
- (e) According to Hawley, profit is the reward for innovation.

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

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

- (a) Market price and normal price
- (b) Features of monopoly
- (c) Product differentiation
- (d) Excess capacity of firms
- (e) Wage differentials
- (f) Gross interest and net interest
- (g) Risk theory of profit

2021

(2nd Semester)

ECONOMICS

Paper : ECO-201

(Microeconomics—II)

(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*

1. (a) What is long run? Examine the equilibrium of a firm under perfect competition in the long run. 2+7=9

Or

(b) Explain the methods for measuring monopoly power. 9

2. (a) What is group equilibrium? Explain Chamberlin's approach to group equilibrium. 2+7=9

Or

(b) What is supernormal profit? Explain how an individual firm attains equilibrium under monopolistic competition. 2+7=9

3. (a) What is stable equilibrium? Does Cournot's duopoly model provide stable equilibrium? Explain. 2+7=9

Or

(b) Explain price rigidity with the help of kinked demand curve. 9

4. (a) Critically examine the modern theory of wages. 9

Or

(b) Explain the modern theory of rent. 9

5. (a) "Profit is the reward for uncertainty bearing." Discuss. 9

Or

(b) What is profit? Explain the innovation theory of profit. 2+7=9

2021

(4th Semester)

ECONOMICS

Paper : ECO-401

(Macroeconomics—II)

(New Course)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks : 15)

A. Choose and write the correct answer from the options provided : 1×10=10

1. The quantity theory of money is a theory of
 - (a) how the money supply is determined
 - (b) how interest rates are determined
 - (c) how the nominal value of aggregate income is determined
 - (d) All of the above

2. The speculative motive for holding money is closely tied to what function of money?
 - (a) Store of wealth
 - (b) Unit of account
 - (c) Medium of exchange
 - (d) None of the above

3. What is OTP in debit card transaction?
 - (a) Odd Transaction Password
 - (b) Owner is Trading Pass Code
 - (c) One Time Password
 - (d) One Time Pincode
4. Monetary policy of a country is managed by
 - (a) Central Bank
 - (b) Finance Ministry
 - (c) Commercial Banks
 - (d) Board of Revenue
5. Which of the following is known as broad money?
 - (a) M1
 - (b) M2
 - (c) M3
 - (d) M4
6. Which one out of the following is most liquid among the measures of money supply?
 - (a) M1
 - (b) M2
 - (c) M3
 - (d) M4

7. How inflation affects the price of the commodities?
- (a) Price of the commodities decreases
 - (b) Price of the commodities increases
 - (c) No effect
 - (d) First the price decreases later on increases
8. Which is the most effective quantitative method to control inflation in the economy?
- (a) Bank rate policy
 - (b) Selective credit control
 - (c) Cash reserve ratio
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
9. The lowest level of economic activity is called
- (a) contraction
 - (b) trough
 - (c) recovery
 - (d) None of the above
10. Which one of the following is not the characteristic of business cycles?
- (a) They are recurrent
 - (b) They do not occur at regular intervals
 - (c) They have uniform causes
 - (d) All of the above

(4)

B. State whether the following statement are True or False : 1×5=5

1. The demand for money is a demand for real cash balances.
2. Credit money is created by the Central Bank of a country.
3. The measures of money supply in India are classified into four categories.
4. When price increases due to increase in factor prices, it is cost-pull inflation.
5. Involuntary unemployment is almost zero in the expansion phase of business cycle.

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

C. Answer any *five* of the following in short : 2×5=10

1. What are the three main motives for holding money?
2. What is classical theory of demand for money?
3. Define a Central Bank.
4. What is meant by credit creation?
5. Name the two components of money supply.
6. Define high powered money.
7. What is the difference between multiplier and accelerator?
8. What are the four main phases of the business cycle?

2021

(4th Semester)

ECONOMICS

Paper : ECO-401

(**Macroeconomics—II**)

(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 money. Describe the various functions of money. 2+7=9

Or

(b) Discuss Fisher's version of the quantity theory of money. 9

UNIT—II

2. (a) What is a bank? Discuss the functions of a commercial bank. 2+7=9

12-21/273a

(Turn Over)

Or

(b) State and explain the various qualitative methods of credit control which are generally adopted by the Central Bank. 9

UNIT—III

3. (a) Define money supply. Describe the different determinants of money supply in a country. 2+7=9

Or

(b) Explain money multiplier approach to money supply. 9

UNIT—IV

4. (a) What is inflation? Discuss the various measures to control inflation in the economy. 2+7=9

Or

(b) Explain how Phillips curve relates unemployment and inflation in the economy. 9

UNIT—V

5. (a) What do you mean by trade cycle? Describe the nature and characteristics of a trade cycle. 2+7=9

Or

(b) Critically explain Hawtrey's monetary theory of trade cycle. 9

12-21—PDF/273a

Ba/Eco-401 (N)

Ba/Eco-601

2021

(6th Semester)

ECONOMICS

Paper : 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. Choose and write the correct answer from the options provided : 1×10=10

1. India is the biggest producer as well as the largest consumer and importer of which of the following crops?

- (a) Wheat
- (b) Cotton
- (c) Sugarcane
- (d) Pulses

2. The contribution of Indian agricultural sector is
- (a) increasing
 - (b) decreasing
 - (c) constant
 - (d) None of the above
3. The total expenditure for agriculture was the highest in which Five-Year Plan?
- (a) Fourth Five-Year Plan
 - (b) Third Five-Year Plan
 - (c) Second Five-Year Plan
 - (d) First Five-Year Plan
4. Unfair trade practices are included in the
- (a) FERA
 - (b) FEMA
 - (c) MRTP Act
 - (d) Anti-laundersing Act

(3)

5. In which sector the public sector is most dominant?
- (a) Transport
 - (b) Steel production
 - (c) Financial institution
 - (d) Commercial banking
6. Import substitution means
- (a) constant rate of imports
 - (b) increase in imports
 - (c) producing imported goods domestically
 - (d) import ban
7. What is the main cause of export surplus?
- (a) Country's stringent import policy
 - (b) Developments in national and international markets
 - (c) Country's export promotion policy
 - (d) None of the above

8. The Government of Nagaland notified its Bamboo Policy on

- (a) 15th April, 2004
- (b) 15th April, 2005
- (c) 15th March, 2005
- (d) 15th March, 2004

9. What is the name of the Android App. launched by the Department of Agriculture, Nagaland for farmers?

- (a) Naga Agri Info
- (b) Naga Farm Info
- (c) Naga Farm Doctor
- (d) Naga Agri Doctor

10. The type farming system practised in Nagaland is

- (a) Terrace Rice Cultivation
- (b) Jhum Cultivation
- (c) Wet Rice Cultivation
- (d) All of the above

(5)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 5)

B. State whether the following statements are True or False : 1×5=5

1. Swaminathan is the father of Green Revolution in India.
2. Export production is a political strategy.
3. Multinational corporation which owns and manages business in one or more countries is called MNC.
4. There are four wildlife sanctuaries/parks in Nagaland.
5. The total length of railway in Nagaland is 12.84 km.

(6)

SECTION—III

(Marks : 10)

C. Write short notes on the following :

2×5=10

1. Sources of rural credit

Or

HYV seeds

2. MRTP Act

Or

Role of Public Sector Enterprises

3. Export promotion measures

Or

FDI

4. Population in Nagaland

Or

Road transport in Nagaland

5. Shifting cultivation

Or

SEZs in Nagaland

2 0 2 1

(6th Semester)

ECONOMICS

Paper : 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*

UNIT—I

1. (a) Discuss the pattern of agricultural productivity in India. What are the factors that determine productivity? 5+4=9

Or

- (b) What do you mean by land reforms? Throw light on redistribution of land in India. 3+6=9

12-21/325a

(Turn Over)

UNIT—II

2. (a) Evaluate the process of industrial policy reforms since 1991. 9

Or

- (b) Discuss the growth and problems of small-scale industries in India. $4\frac{1}{2}+4\frac{1}{2}=9$

UNIT—III

3. (a) Differentiate between balance of trade and balance of payments. Also discuss the growth of India's foreign trade over a period of time. 4+5=9

Or

- (b) Critically examine the foreign trade policies since 1991. 9

UNIT—IV

4. (a) Explain in detail the natural resources in Nagaland. 9

Or

- (b) What is structural change? What are the features of occupational structure in Nagaland? 2+7=9

12-21/325a

(Continued)

(3)

UNIT—V

5. (a) Discuss the different prospects of industrial development in Nagaland. 9

Or

- (b) What is agricultural system? Discuss the problems faced by the agriculturists in agricultural production in Nagaland.

2+7=9

2021

(6th Semester)

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Paper : EVS-601

Full Marks : 70
Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

Choose and write the correct answer from the options provided : 1×15=15

1. Primary source(s) of energy in a food web is/are

(a) green plants

(b) sun

(c) inorganic nutrients

(d) animals

2. Forests prevent soil erosion by binding soil particles in their
- (a) stems
 - (b) leaves
 - (c) roots
 - (d) buds
3. Overgrazing results in
- (a) productive soils
 - (b) soil erosion
 - (c) retention of useful species
 - (d) All of the above
4. A lung disease known as 'black lung' is caused by
- (a) smoke
 - (b) dust produced during mining
 - (c) consumption of tobacco
 - (d) unhealthy food
5. The Forest Conservation Act was passed in
- (a) 1980
 - (b) 1981
 - (c) 1982
 - (d) 1972

(3)

6. A resource that cannot be replaced in a reasonably short time is usually referred to as
- (a) renewable
 - (b) non-renewable
 - (c) natural
 - (d) man-made
7. The true end of any food chain is the
- (a) decomposer
 - (b) predator
 - (c) consumer
 - (d) human
8. Species restricted to a particular area is known as
- (a) endemic
 - (b) endangered
 - (c) epidemic
 - (d) hot spot
9. Ozone Day is observed on
- (a) 3rd January
 - (b) 16th September
 - (c) 10th November
 - (d) 26th March

- 10.** Dodo is
- (a) endangered species
 - (b) rare species
 - (c) extinct species
 - (d) exotic species
- 11.** Which of the following is not an air pollutant?
- (a) Sulphur dioxide
 - (b) Nitrous oxide
 - (c) Oxygen
 - (d) Carbon monoxide
- 12.** The place of origin of earthquake is known as
- (a) dip
 - (b) epicentre
 - (c) focus
 - (d) strike
- 13.** Chernobyl disaster is associated with
- (a) nuclear accident
 - (b) landslide
 - (c) earthquake
 - (d) acid rain

(5)

14. The unfavourable alteration of environment due to human activities is termed as
- (a) ecological disturbance
 - (b) catastrophe
 - (c) ecological degradation
 - (d) pollution
15. The percentage of the earth's surface covered by water is
- (a) 65%
 - (b) 71%
 - (c) 75%
 - (d) 81%

SECTION—B

Answer the following in short :

EVS

2×5=10

1. What is food web? Give example.
2. Mention the major environmental impacts of mineral extraction.
3. What is Red Data Book?
4. Define desertification.
5. What measures as an individual will you take to reduce environmental pollution?

(6)

SECTION—C

Answer the following :

5×3=15

1. Give a brief account of alternate sources of energy.
2. Write a short note on landslides. What measures can be taken to prevent landslides?
3. What is rainwater harvesting? What are the purposes served by it?

SECTION—D

Answer the following :

10×3=30

1. Write a note on types and characteristics of aquatic ecosystem. 5+5=10
2. What are meant by *ex-situ* and *in-situ* conservation of biodiversity? Give examples. 5+5=10
3. What is ozone layer? What are the causes and problems of ozone layer depletion? 2+4+4=10
