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(NEP—2020)

(1st Semester)

ECONOMICS (MAJOR)

(Rural Development)

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. Which of the following is not included in the objectives of rural development?
   (a) Increase in real income per capita (economic growth)   (   )
   (b) Improvement in distribution of income (equity)   (   )
   (c) Political and economic freedom   (   )
   (d) Improve export quality of industrial products   (   )

2. Which of the following is not included in elements of rural development?
   (a) Basic necessities to life   (   )
   (b) Self-respect   (   )
   (c) Infrastructure   (   )
   (d) Freedom   (   )

3. The members of a Cooperative Society have
   (a) unlimited liability   (   )
   (b) limited liability   (   )
   (c) joint and several liability   (   )
   (d) joint liability   (   )

4. What is normally the objective of a Self-Help Group?

(a) To provide microfinance to groups ( )

(b) To improve technology of farming ( )

(c) To provide high quality seeds ( )

(d) To provide education needs ( )

5. In which year NABARD was established?

(a) 1980 ( )

(b) 1982 ( )

(c) 1990 ( )

(d) 1972 ( )

6. What is the primary objective of rural credit?

(a) Facilitating urban development ( )

(b) Promoting industrial growth ( )

(c) Supporting agricultural and rural development ( )

(d) Enhancing international trade ( )

7. Which type of rural credit institution is owned and operated by its members who are typically from the same community or locality?

(a) Commercial Bank ( )

(b) Microfinance Institution ( )

(c) Cooperative Credit Society ( )

(d) Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) ( )

8. Lewis' model is based on

(a) dual economy ( )

(b) labour-surplus economy ( )

(c) unlimited supply of labour ( )

(d) All of the above ( )

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9. Which is the first State to employ differently abled in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme?

(a) Kerala ( )

(b) Mizoram ( )

(c) Tamil Nadu ( )

(d) West Bengal ( )

10. Gandhiji developed a new system of appropriate education and training which he called

(a) All Round Development ( )

(b) Sarvasiksha ( )

(c) Nai Talim ( )

(d) Harijan ( )

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS)

(Marks : 15)

Answer *five* of the following questions taking at least *one* from each Unit :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. What is rural development?

2. What are the importances of rural development?

UNIT—II

3. Explain, in brief, the need for rural infrastructure.

4. What are the functions of SHG?

UNIT—III

5. What are the non-institutional sources of rural credit?

6. What is Kisan Credit Card Scheme?

UNIT—IV

7. Write a short note on MGNREGS.

8. What are the needs for rural development policies?

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer *five* of the following questions taking at least *one* from each Unit :

10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. Describe the size and structure of rural economy in India.   5+5=10

2. Discuss the role of agriculture in rural economy.   10

UNIT—II

3. Examine in detail the determinants of rural development.   10

4. Explain the characteristics and functions of cooperative societies.   3+7=10

UNIT—III

5. What is rural credit? Explore the various institutional sources of rural credit.   3+7=10

6. Discuss the role of NABARD in providing rural credit and supporting agricultural development in India.   10

UNIT—IV

7. Discuss the Gandhian model of rural development.   10

8. Describe the scope and achievements of NRLM.   10

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2 0 2 3

(NEP—2020)

(1st Semester)

ECONOMICS (MAJOR)

(Rural Development)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

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2 0 2 3

(NEP—2020)

(1st Semester)

ECONOMICS (MAJOR/MINOR)

(Microeconomics—I)

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. Who among the following economists defines Economics as the 'Science of Wealth'?
   (a) Adam Smith   (   )   *(b)* Alfred Marshall   (   )
   (c) Lionel Robbins   (   )   *(d)* J. M. Keynes   (   )

2. Normative economics is concerned with
   (a) things as they are   (   )
   (b) things as they ought to be   (   )
   (c) things as they were   (   )
   (d) None of the above   (   )

3. When the demand curve shifts to the left, it is called
   (a) extension of demand   (   )   *(b)* contraction of demand   (   )
   (c) decrease in demand   (   )   *(d)* increase in demand   (   )

4. Giffen good is a/an

    (a) inferior good   (   )   (b) economic good   (   )

    (c) superior good   (   )   (d) complementary good   (   )

5. Indifference curve is convex to the origin because of

    (a) no possibility to make any substitution of commodities   (   )

    (b) constant marginal rate of substitution of commodities   (   )

    (c) diminishing marginal rate of substitution of commodities   (   )

    (d) increasing marginal rate of substitution of commodities   (   )

6. Engel curve shows the relationship between

    (a) income and demand   (   )

    (b) income and consumption   (   )

    (c) consumption and price   (   )

    (d) consumption and demand   (   )

7. A producer is in equilibrium at a point where

    (a) MC = AR   (   )   (b) AR = AC   (   )

    (c) AC = MR   (   )   (d) MR = MC   (   )

8. Increasing returns to scale implies that

    (a) output increases to a greater proportion than the increase in input   (   )

    (b) output decreases in a greater proportion compared to the increase in input   (   )

    (c) output remains proportionately constant   (   )

    (d) output increases as input decreases   (   )

9. The cost of one thing in terms of alternative given up is known as

    (a) production cost   (   )   (b) physical cost   (   )

    (c) real cost   (   )   (d) opportunity cost   (   )

10. The utility derived from the additional unit of a commodity consumed is

    (a) total utility   (   )   (b) marginal utility   (   )

    (c) constant utility   (   )   (d) decreasing utility   (   )

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS)

(*Marks* : 15)

Write short notes on any *five*, taking at least *one* from each Unit :   3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. Central problem of an economy

2. Difference between microeconomics and macroeconomics

UNIT—II

3. Law of supply

4. Determinants of demand

UNIT—III

5. Budget line

6. Consumer surplus

UNIT—IV

7. Isocost line

8. Expansion path

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

Answer *five* questions, taking at least *one* from each Unit :   10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. Discuss the nature and scope of Economics.   10

2. Define price mechanism and discuss its role in a capitalist economy.

3+7=10

UNIT—II

3. Illustrate with diagram, the shifts in demand and movements along the demand curve.

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4. Define price elasticity of demand. Discuss the method of measuring price elasticity of demand.

3+7=1(

UNIT—III

5. Explain how consumers attain equilibrium by using the principle of equi-marginal utility.

10

6. What is indifference curve? Explain the properties of an indifference curve.

3+7=10

UNIT—IV

7. State and explain the law of variable proportion.

10

8. What do you mean by isoquant? Discuss its properties.

3+7=10

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(NEP—2020)

(1st Semester)

ECONOMICS (MAJOR/MINOR)

(Microeconomics—I)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

(SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 10)

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1. Who among the following economists defines Economics as the 'Science of Wealth'?
   - (a) Adam Smith   (   )   (b) Alfred Marshall   (   )
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[Contd.

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS)

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