2 0 1 6

(6th Semester)

ECONOMICS

NINTH PAPER

(Environmental Economics)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

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

1. State and explain the linkage between environment and economy along with a suitable figure to support your answer.   10

Or

What are the reasons for market failure? Suggest measures to solve the problem of market failure.   5+5=10

2. What do you mean by underdevelopment? What are the features that characterize underdeveloped countries?   2+8=10

Or

What are the different methods of measurement of economic development?   10

3. Define demographic transition. Discuss the various stages of demographic transition.

2+8=10

Or

Discuss the indices of development and quality of life.   10

4. State the various measures to prevent and control pollution in India.   10

Or

Examine the Forest Conservation Act, 1980.   10

5. Why is environmental valuation necessary? Briefly discuss the direct method of valuation of environmental damages or benefits.   5+5=10

Or

Define sustainable development. Discuss the various indicators of sustainable development.   3+7=10

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2 0 1 6

(6th Semester)

ECONOMICS

NINTH PAPER

(Environmental Economics)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(*Marks* : 10)

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

1. The 'Tragedy of Commons' is a theory put forth by

    (a) Garrett-Hardin   (   )

    (b) Adam Smith   (   )

    (c) W. C. Clark   (   )

2. There is rivalry and exclusiveness in the use of

(a) public good   (   )

(b) private good   (   )

(c) public bad   (   )

3. Absolute poverty in India takes into account

(a) standard of living criterion   (   )

(b) gross enrollment ratio   (   )

(c) calorie criterion   (   )

4. India's rank in HDI (2015) is

(a) 134   (   )

(b) 130   (   )

(c) 137   (   )

5. Optimum level of environment quality can be obtained when

   (a) total benefit > total cost ( )

   (b) total benefit < total cost ( )

   (c) total benefit = total cost ( )

6. Physical Quality of Life Index was constructed by

   (a) Prof. C. B. Blaker ( )

   (b) Prof. M. P. Todaro ( )

   (c) Prof. D. Morris ( )

7. Environmental Protection Act came into force on 19th November, 1986 the birth anniversary of

   (a) Mahatma Gandhi ( )

   (b) Rahul Gandhi ( )

   (c) Indira Gandhi ( )

8. Environment friendly products are given ISO certification called

(a) ISO 13000   (   )

(b) ISO 14000   (   )

(c) ISO 15000   (   )

9. In the absence of externalities, socially optimum output is reached when

(a) price = marginal external cost   (   )

(b) price = marginal private cost   (   )

(c) price = marginal social cost   (   )

10. If *A* imposed an externality on *B* and *B* has not imposed an externality on *A*, then the externality is

(a) unidirectional   (   )

(b) multidirectional   (   )

(c) bidirectional   (   )

(5)

Write notes on the following :   3×5=15

   1. Common Property Resource

(6)

2. Absolute and Relative Poverty

(7)

3. Impact of Population on Environment

4. Causes of Water Pollution

5. Pollution Tax

★★★

2 0 1 6

(6th Semester)

ECONOMICS

TENTH PAPER

(Quantitative Techniques—II)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer **one** question from each Unit

UNIT—I

1. *(a)* Compute the median for the following distribution : 6

No. of absent days	No. of students
More than 0	655
More than 5	625
More than 10	431
More than 15	190
More than 20	73
More than 25	21
More than 30	11
More than 35	5
More than 40	2

(b) Define skewness and kurtosis. 2+2=4

2. The daily wages of workers in two cities, Aizawl and Shillong, are given as follows :

Measure	Aizawl	Shillong
Average Wages (₹)	210	320
Standard Deviation (₹)	8	9

(a) Find combined mean. 4

(b) Find combined standard deviation. 4

(c) Which city is having more variations in wages? 2

UNIT—II

3. *(a)* State and prove the addition theorem of probability. 6

(b) A bag contains 8 white and 4 red balls. 5 balls are drawn at random. What is the probability that 2 of them are red and 3 are white? 4

4. Discuss the properties of normal distribution. 10

(3)

UNIT—III

5. Calculate Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation between X and Y using the following data :

$$N \ 13, \quad X \ 117, \quad Y \ 260,$$
$$X^2 \ 1313, \quad Y^2 \ 6580, \quad XY \ 2827$$

Also give your comment. 8+2=10

6. Construct the two regression equations and estimate the value of Y when $X \ 12$ using the following data : 8+2=10

X	:	6	3	10	5	9
Y	:	9	11	6	8	7

UNIT—IV

7. What is time series? Discuss the various components of time series. 2+8=10

8. What is price relative? Construct index number of prices by applying Fisher's method from the following data : 3+7=10

Commodity	2014		2015	
	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity
A	5	9	7	5
B	7	6	4	10
C	2	12	4	11
D	10	8	9	4

(4)

UNIT—V

9. From the data given below, calculate gross and net reproduction rates : 5+5=10

Age Group	No. of children born to 1000 women passing through the age group	Mortality Rate
16–20	150	120
21–25	1500	180
26–30	2000	150
31–35	800	200
36–40	500	220
41–45	200	230
46–50	100	250

(It is assumed that sex ratio, i.e., Male : Female is 52 : 48)

10. Explain the following : 5+5=10

(a) Crude death rate (CDR) and Specific death rate (SDR)

(b) Crude birthrate (CBR) and Net reproduction rate (NRR)

★ ★ ★

Date Stamp ....

To be filled in by the Candidate

DEGREE 6th Semester
(Arts / Science / Commerce /
......................) Exam., **2016**

Subject ....
Paper ....

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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To be filled in by the Candidate

DEGREE 6th Semester
(Arts / Science / Commerce /
......................) Exam., **2016**

Roll No. ....
Regn. No. ....

Subject ....
Paper ....

Descriptive Type
Booklet No. B ....

Signature of
Scrutiniser(s)

Signature of
Examiner(s)

Signature of
Invigilator(s)

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2 0 1 6

(6th Semester)

ECONOMICS

TENTH PAPER

(Quantitative Techniques—II)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(*Marks* : 10)

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

1. The empirical mode is given by

(a) Mode = 3 Mean – 2 Median   (   )

(b) Mode = 3 Median – 2 Mean   (   )

(c) Mode = 2 Median – Mean   (   )

(d) Mode > Mean > Median   (   )

(2)

2. Which of the following is a unit free measure of dispersion?

(a) Standard deviation   (   )

(b) Mean deviation   (   )

(c) Quartile deviation   (   )

(d) Coefficient of variation   (   )

3. What is the probability of getting Red Queen from a standard pack of 52 cards?

(a) 1/52   (   )

(b) 2/52   (   )

(c) 3/52   (   )

(d) 4/52   (   )

4. Which of the following is a continuous distribution?

(a) Binomial distribution   (   )

(b) Poisson distribution   (   )

(c) Normal distribution   (   )

(d) None of the above   (   )

5. In the regression line Y X,   is called the

    (a) intercept of the line   ( )

    (b) slope of the line   ( )

    (c) correlation between X and Y ( )

    (d) None of the above   ( )

6. If the value of correlation coefficient between X and Y is zero, it shows

    (a) perfect positive correlation   ( )

    (b) perfect negative correlation   ( )

    (c) absence of correlation   ( )

    (d) None of the above   ( )

7. Laspeyres' index number may be said to give

    (a) upper limit to the price change   ( )

    (b) lower limit to the price change   ( )

    (c) demand limit to the price change   ( )

    (d) supply limit to the price change   ( )

8. In the measurement of trend, semi-average method is desired to be applied only when the trend is

(a) linear or approximately linear ( )

(b) non-linear ( )

(c) quadratic and concave ( )

(d) cubic and circle ( )

9. If maternal mortality rate (MMR) is 16 per 1000 and total number of live birth is 250 in a year, then the number of mother die at the birth of child is

(a) 3 ( )

(b) 4 ( )

(c) 5 ( )

(d) 6 ( )

10. Infant mortality rate (IMR) is defined as

(a) $\dfrac{\text{No. of mother death}}{\text{Total live birth}}$ 1000 ( )

(b) $\dfrac{\text{No. of mother}}{\text{No. of child death at birth}}$ 1000 ( )

(c) $\dfrac{\text{Death of infants within one year of birth}}{\text{Total number of mother}}$ 1000

( )

(d) $\dfrac{\text{Death of infants within one year of birth}}{\text{Total number of live birth}}$ 1000

( )

(5)

SECTION—B

(*Marks* : 15)

Answer the following questions :   3×5=15

   1. Define sample and population.

(6)

2. What are independent events?

$$(\ 7 \ )$$

3. Define partial correlation.

4. Explain the meaning of consumer price index.

5. Explain the meaning of standardised death rate (SDR).

★★★

2 0 1 6

(6th Semester)

ECONOMICS

ELEVENTH PAPER

(Financial Institutions and Markets)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

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

UNIT—I

1. What are the main functions of the Reserve Bank of India?   10

Or

Describe the various instruments used by Central Bank to control credit.   10

(2)

UNIT—II

2. Explain the process of credit creation by Commercial Banks.   10

Or

Distinguish between money market and capital market. Describe the components of money supply.   3+7=10

UNIT—III

3. Examine the role of Non-Banking Financial Institutions (NBFIs) in the Indian economic development.   10

Or

Describe the structure of cooperative banks in India.   10

UNIT—IV

4. Describe the structure of financial markets in India.   10

Or

Describe the major financial sector reform measures initiated in India.   10

(3)

5. Define foreign exchange rate. Explain with diagram how fixed foreign exchange rate is determined by the monetary authority.   3+7=10

Or

Write notes on the following :   5+5=10

(a) Spot exchange rates

(b) Role of Eurodollar market

★★★

Subject Code : ECO/VI/11

Booklet No. A

To be filled in by the Candidate

DEGREE 6th Semester
(Arts / Science / Commerce /
......................) Exam., **2016**

Subject ....

Paper ....

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DEGREE 6th Semester
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......................) Exam., **2016**

Roll No. ....

Regn. No. ....

Subject ....

Paper ....

Descriptive Type

Booklet No. B ....

/294

2 0 1 6

(6th Semester)

ECONOMICS

ELEVENTH PAPER

(Financial Institutions and Markets)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(*Marks* : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :   1×10=10

1. The RBI was nationalised on

(a) 1st April, 1935   (   )

(b) 1st January, 1949   (   )

(c) 1st May, 1947   (   )

(d) 1st June, 1949   (   )

2. Open market operation is

(a) buying and selling of government securities ( )

(b) sale of government securities ( )

(c) buying and selling of government cheques ( )

(d) All of the above ( )

3. Money market deals in

(a) long-term funds ( )

(b) medium-term funds ( )

(c) short-term funds ( )

(d) None of the above ( )

4. In July 1969, 14 major Indian scheduled banks were nationalised and 6 more banks were nationalised in

(a) April 1980 ( )

(b) May 1980 ( )

(c) April 1981 ( )

(d) May 1981 ( )

5. Among Mutual Funds Industry in India, the top and dominating position is held by

(a) GIC ( )

(b) LIC ( )

(c) IDBI ( )

(d) UTI ( )

6. Eurodollar means

(a) a special type of dollar with high quality ( )

(b) rate of exchange between US dollar and Euro currencies ( )

(c) all US dollar deposits in banks outside the United States ( )

(d) all currencies deposited with the Federal Reserve Bank ( )

7. Commercial bills issued by firms, generally are of

(a) one-month maturity ( )

(b) two-month maturity ( )

(c) three-month maturity ( )

(d) six-month maturity ( )

8. LIC was established in

(a) 1955 ( )

(b) 1956 ( )

(c) 1957 ( )

(d) 1958 ( )

9. The system of exchange rate in which the value of a currency is allowed to adjust freely or to float is called

(a) flexible exchange rate ( )

(b) fixed exchange rate ( )

(c) spot exchange rate ( )

(d) All of the above ( )

10. As a result of higher inflation rate in India

(a) the US dollar depreciates ( )

(b) the Indian rupee appreciates ( )

(c) the Indian rupee depreciates ( )

(d) the US dollar and the Indian rupee remain the same ( )

(5)

SECTION—B

(*Marks* : 15)

Write short notes on the following :   3×5=15

1. Objectives of monetary policy

(6)

2. Functions of commercial banks

3. Development banks

(**8**)

4. Stock market

5. Forward exchange rates

★★★

Date Stamp ....

2 0 1 6

(6th Semester)

ECONOMICS

TWELFTH (B) PAPER

(International Trade)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(*Marks* : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :   1×10=10

1. Adam Smith's theory of international trade is based on

(a) absolute differences in costs   (   )

(b) homogeneity of labours   (   )

(c) differences of exchange ratios   (   )

(d) mobility of factors of production between countries   (   )

2. According to comparative advantage theory

   (a) capital is the only factor of production   (   )

   (b) labour is the only factor of production   (   )

   (c) both capital and labour are the two factors of production   (   )

   (d) None of the above   (   )

3. Gains from trade depends on

   (a) relative strength of elasticity of demand for export and import goods   (   )

   (b) size of the country   (   )

   (c) changes in technology   (   )

   (d) All of the above   (   )

4. The concept of terms of trade was introduced in the literature by

   (a) J. S. Mill   (   )

   (b) Lionel Robbins   (   )

   (c) Alfred Marshall   (   )

   (d) Adam Smith   (   )

5. Specific tariffs are assessed

   (a) on the value of product　　(　)

   (b) on the basis of subsidies　　(　)

   (c) on the basis of physical weight　　(　)

   (d) on the basis of rate fixed by the government　　(　)

6. A quota which is established through mutual agreements or negotiations between countries, is

   (a) allocated quota　　(　)

   (b) unilateral quota　　(　)

   (c) import-export quota　　(　)

   (d) bilateral quota　　(　)

7. In the Balance of Payments Account, all goods exported and imported are recorded in

   (a) Capital Accounts　　(　)

   (b) Merchandise Accounts　　(　)

   (c) Current Accounts　　(　)

   (d) Foreign Accounts　　(　)

8. Capital Account includes

   (a) invisible export ( )

   (b) long-term capital transaction ( )

   (c) invisible import ( )

   (d) All of the above ( )

9. India's top export items is/are

   (a) mineral, fuel, oils, etc. ( )

   (b) gold ( )

   (c) precious or semi-precious stones ( )

   (d) fertilizers ( )

10. The Indian currency was made freely convertible currency on Current Account since the year

   (a) 1984 ( )

   (b) 1991 ( )

   (c) 1994 ( )

   (d) 2014 ( )

(5)

SECTION—B

(*Marks* : 15)

Write short notes on the following : 3×5=15

1. Opportunity cost

2. Terms of trade

3. Concept of import quota

4. Distinction between balance of payments and balance of trade

5. Components of India's foreign trade

★★★

2 0 1 6

(6th Semester)

ECONOMICS

TWELFTH (B) PAPER

(International Trade)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

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

UNIT—I

1. Explain the comparative advantage theory of international trade.　　　　10

Or

Explain Heckscher-Ohlin theory of international trade with the help of factor abundance or scarcity in terms of factor prices.　　　　10

UNIT—II

2. What do you mean by reciprocal demand? Explain how it affects gains from trade.　4+6=10

Or

Examine 'trade' as an engine of economic growth.　　　　10

UNIT—III

3. What is free trade? Explain the role of protection with special reference to India.　　　　3+7=10

Or

What are tariffs? Examine the effects of tariffs in the partial equilibrium analysis.　　3+7=10

UNIT—IV

4. Explain the different measures for correcting balance of payments deficit.　　　　10

Or

Define devaluation. What are its merits and limitations?　　　　3+7=10

(3)

UNIT—V

5. What are the various changes in the composition and direction of India's foreign trade?   10

Or

Discuss the different causes of deficit in India's balance of payments.   10

★ ★ ★