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(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. Give a brief account of the linkages between population and environment. 10

Or

What is environmental impact assessment?
State and explain the different stages of an
environmental impact assessment. 3+7=10

2. Fully describe the characteristics of underdevelopment. 10

Or

Define poverty. Explain the concept of absolute poverty and relative poverty. 2+8=10

3. Define human development index (HDI). Give the methods of construction of human development index. 5+5=10

Or

Examine the impact of population growth on environmental quality. 10

4. Explain the various policy instruments for environmental protection in India. 10

Or

Discuss the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and point out how far it is successful. 6+4=10

5. What do you mean by sustainable development? Discuss the various indicators of sustainable development. 3+7=10

Or

Discuss different methods used for environmental valuation. 10

Subject Code : ECO/VI/09

Booklet No. **A**

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ECO/VI/09

2 0 1 7
(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. If *A* imposed externality on *B* and *B* has not imposed externality on *A*, then the externality is

(a) unidimensional ()

(b) bidimensional ()

(c) multidimensional ()

(2)

2. According to Myrdal, economic development is

- (a) all round development ()
- (b) growth in per capita income ()
- (c) the upward movement of the entire social system ()

3. One of the main causes of market failure is

- (a) overpricing ()
- (b) underpricing ()
- (c) inflation ()

4. "Earth has enough to cater to our needs, but it surely will not put up with our greed." Who said?

- (a) Bill Clinton ()
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi ()
- (c) Narendra Modi ()

(3)

5. In the year 2013, the demographic stage of India was in its

(a) first stage ()

(b) early part of second stage ()

(c) later part of third stage ()

6. It is estimated that by 2025 AD water scarcity will be faced by

(a) 3·8 billion people ()

(b) 2·8 billion people ()

(c) 1·8 billion people ()

7. Who constructed a composite physical quality of life index in 1979?

(a) J. K. Mehta ()

(b) D. Morris ()

(c) David Ricardo ()

(4)

8. Absolute poverty in India takes into account

(a) gross enrolment ratio ()

(b) caloric criterion ()

(c) adult literacy ()

9. The Ministry of Environment and Forests started a scheme called, 'Paryavaran Vahini' in 1992 with a view to create

(a) flood control measures ()

(b) earthquake awareness ()

(c) environmental awareness ()

10. If the use of technology has brought down cost to other producers, there occurs

(a) negative externality ()

(b) positive externality ()

(c) None of the above ()

(5)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write short notes on the following :

3×5=15

1. Linkage between common property resources and the poor

(6)

2. Impact of poverty on environment

(7)

3. Major causes of underdevelopment

(8)

4. Forest Conservation Act, 1980

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(9)

5. Pollution control system

2017

(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) What do you mean by central tendency? 3
 (b) Compute the mode from the following data : 7

Size	Frequency
90-100	10
100-110	37
110-120	65
120-130	80
130-140	51
140-150	35
150-160	18
160-170	4

2. An analysis of the monthly wages paid to workers in two firms A and B, belonging to the same industry, gives the following results :

	Firm A	Firm B
No. of wage earners	105	100
Average monthly wages	210	200
Standard deviation	10	11

Find—

- (a) in which firm A or B is there greater variability in individual wages;
 (b) combined mean;
 (c) combined standard deviation. $2+3+5=10$

UNIT—II

3. Discuss the properties of Poisson distribution. 10
 4. (a) State and prove the multiplication theorem of probability. 6
 (b) A bag contains 5 white and 10 red balls. Three balls are drawn at random. Find the probability that all the three balls are red. 4

(3)

UNIT—III

5. Calculate the coefficient of rank correlation between X and Y :

X	36	56	20	65	42	33	44
Y	50	35	70	25	58	75	60

Comment on the relation between X and Y series. 8+2=10

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

	X	Y
Mean	35	40
Standard deviation	6	8

Correlation coefficient between X and Y is 0.8.

UNIT—IV

7. What is index number? Calculate Fisher's ideal index for the following data and show that it satisfies the time-reversal test : 2+4+4=10

Item	Base Year		Current Year	
	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price
A	5	5	6	30
B	4	8	5	10
C	3	12	4	8
D	8	4	7	12

(4)

8. Fit a straight line trend by least square method. Also estimate the likely production for the year 2017. 8+2=10

Year	Production (in tonnes)
2008	24
2009	25
2010	29
2011	26
2012	22
2013	24

UNIT—V

9. Compute the crude and standardised death rates in two cities from the following data and find out which population is healthier: 4+4+2=10

Age	City A		City B	
	Population	Death	Population	Death
0-5	15000	400	20000	420
5-40	20000	300	30000	450
above 40	10000	240	15000	300

10. Write short notes on the following : 5+5=10
- (a) Infant mortality rate (IMR) and maternal mortality rate (MMR)
- (b) Gross reproduction rate (GRR) and crude rate of natural increase

Subject Code : ECO/VI/10

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ECO/VI/10

2 0 1 7
(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. 3 Median is equal to

(a) 2 Mean ()

(b) 2 Mean – Mode ()

(c) 2 Mean + Mode ()

(2)

2. In a positively skewed distribution

(a) Mean > Median > Mode ()

(b) Mean < Median < Mode ()

(c) Mean = Median = Mode ()

3. In probability theories, events which can never occur together are classified as

(a) collectively exclusive events ()

(b) mutually exclusive events ()

(c) independent events ()

4. The mean of a binomial distribution is given by

(a) np ()

(b) npq ()

(c) \sqrt{npq} ()

(3)

5. Corelation between income and demand is

(a) zero ()

(b) positive ()

(c) negative ()

6. The two regression lines intersect each other at the point

(a) X, Y ()

(b) 0,0 ()

(c) \bar{X}, \bar{Y} ()

7. Laspeyres' index formula uses the weight of the

(a) base year ()

(b) current year ()

(c) None of the above ()

(4)

8. P_0 indicates

(a) price of the base year ()

(b) price of the current year ()

(c) price of the last year ()

9. The value of $NRR > 1$ will result into

(a) increase in population ()

(b) reduction in population ()

(c) constancy in population ()

10. Theoretically the net production rate can range from

(a) 0–5 ()

(b) 8–15 ()

(c) 15–20 ()

(5)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Answer the following questions :

3×5=15

1. Define primary and secondary data.

(6)

2. What is meant by independent events?

(7)

3. What is multiple correlation?

(8)

4. What are the various methods used for determining trend?

(9)

5. The mid-year population and number of birth registered for town A are 30000 and 750 respectively. Calculate the crude birthrate.

2017

(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. (a) Explain the various quantitative and qualitative methods of credit control of Central Bank. 10

Or

- (b) What are the main objectives of monetary policy? Describe measures used by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to control inflation. 3+7=10

G7/374a

(Turn Over)

UNIT—II

2. (a) Discuss the objectives and functions of Commercial Banks. 10

Or

- (b) State the components of money supply. Distinguish between money market and capital market. 5+5=10

UNIT—III

3. (a) Define development banks. Describe the structure of development banks in India. 3+7=10

Or

- (b) Evaluate the recent measures taken by the RBI to regulate the working and functioning of NBFIs (Non-Banking Financial Institutions). 10

UNIT—IV

4. (a) Discuss the functions of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) as one of the components of financial sector reforms and a regulatory measure in Indian capital markets. 10

Or

- (b) Describe the structure of financial markets of India. 10

G7/374a

(Continued)

(3)

UNIT—V

5. (a) Give arguments for and against a system of fixed exchange rates regime. 10

Or

- (b) Write notes on the following : 5+5=10

- (i) Distinction between foreign exchange rate and foreign exchange market
- (ii) 'Hedging' in foreign exchange rates

Subject Code : ECO/VI/11

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Booklet No. A

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(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. Changing the role and growth of Financial institutions, in recent years, Select Financial Institutions viz., IDBI, ICICI Ltd., EXIM Bank, SIDBI and NABARD have been brought under the supervisory purview of the

(a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) ()

(b) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) ()

(c) Ministry of Finance ()

2. The capital market involves

(a) short-term financing ()

(b) labour rates ()

(c) long-term funding ()

3. The recent conversion of Financial Institutions into Commercial Banks or Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) under the regulatory aspect of RBI was suggested by

(a) Narasimham Committee ()

(b) Ministry of Company Affairs ()

(c) Ministry of Finance ()

4. The 'liabilities' of a bank is/are

(a) advances and loans ()

(b) time deposits and share capital contributed by shareholders ()

(c) cash with Reserve Bank of India ()

(3)

5. Deposits which arise from granting of loans are called

(a) primary deposits ()

(b) derivative deposits ()

(c) fixed deposits ()

6. Which of the following are the unregulated Credit Agencies?

(a) Non-Banking Financial Institutions ()

(b) Some Cooperative Banks ()

(c) Indigenous Bankers and Moneylenders ()

7. The main function of the 'Call Money Market' is to re-distribute the pool of day-to-day surplus funds of Banks to

(a) other banks in temporary deficit of cash ()

(b) big corporates in temporary deficit of cash ()

(c) all State Governments in temporary deficit ()

8. The government securities or the securities guaranteed by the government is called

(a) corporate securities ()

(b) gilt-edged ()

(c) mutual funds ()

9. Under the flexible or floating exchange rate regime, the exchange will be determined by

(a) government intervention ()

(b) foreign intervention ()

(c) the market forces ()

10. Euro-Dollar means

(a) all US dollar deposits in banks outside America ()

(b) all US dollar deposits in banks of European countries ()

(c) all US dollar deposits in banks outside and inside America ()

(5)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write short notes on the following :

3×5=15

1. Reserve Bank of India as currency authority and as Banker to Government

(6)

2. Kinds of Money

(7)

3. Mutual Funds

(8)

4. Unregulated Credit Markets in India—forms of organisation, methods of working and its role

(9)

5. Spot and Forward Exchange Markets

2 0 1 7

(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. (a) Explain the absolute advantage theory of international trade as propounded by Adam Smith. 10

Or

- (b) What are the basic assumptions of Heckscher-Ohlin theory of international trade? Explain factor endowments with respect to physical terms. 3+7=10

G7/375a

(Turn Over)

UNIT—II

2. (a) What do you mean by 'gains from trade'? Explain various methods of measuring the gains from trade. 3+7=10

Or

- (b) Give a detailed explanation of the theory reciprocal demand. 10

UNIT—III

3. (a) What do you mean by quotas? Examine the effects of quotas in partial equilibrium analysis. 3+7=10

Or

- (b) What is optimum tariff? Explain optimum tariff with the help of appropriate diagram. 2+8=10

UNIT—IV

4. (a) What do you mean by balance of payments of a country? What are various components of balance of payment accounts? 2+8=10

Or

- (b) Explain the working of foreign trade multiplier with the help of a diagram. 10

G7/375a

(Continued)

(3)

UNIT—V

5. (a) What are the main causes of persistent deficit in India's balance of payments? Suggest suitable measures to correct this menace. 5+5=10

Or

- (b) Briefly discuss the need for and rationale of trade reforms in India. 10

Subject Code : ECO/VI/12 (b)

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(6th Semester)

ECONOMICS

TWELFTH (B) PAPER

(International Trade)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

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SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

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

1. Heckscher-Ohlin theory of trade is based on

(a) two-by-two-by-two model ()

(b) three-by-three-by-three model ()

(c) four-by-four-by-four model ()

(2)

2. In Ricardian theory of international trade, labour is treated as

(a) constant ()

(b) variable ()

(c) partly fixed and partly variable ()

3. Terms of trade expresses the relationship between

(a) balance of payments of two countries ()

(b) the export price and import price of a country ()

(c) gains and loss of a country in international trade ()

4. The difference in the domestic cost ratios of producing two commodities in two countries is known as

(a) actual gains ()

(b) partial gains ()

(c) potential gains ()

5. Effects of tariffs include

(a) income effect ()

(b) effect on demand ()

(c) effect on supply ()

6. When a uniform rate of duty is imposed on all similar commodities irrespective of the country from which they are imported, it is called

(a) single-column tariff ()

(b) protective tariff ()

(c) conventional tariff ()

7. Balance of trade includes

(a) both visible and invisibles ()

(b) invincible items only ()

(c) visible items only ()

(4)

8. To measure deficit or surplus in the balance of payments requires

(a) basic balance ()

(b) net liquidity balance ()

(c) Both of the above ()

9. The most important item of import for India in terms of value is

(a) mobile handset ()

(b) POL ()

(c) gold ()

10. The biggest exporter of goods to India is

(a) USA ()

(b) UAE ()

(c) China ()

(5)

SECTION—B

(*Marks* : 15)

Write short notes on the following :

3×5=15

1. Inter-regional trade and inter-rational trade

(6)

2. Commodity or net barter terms of trade

ECO/VI/12 (b)/375

(7)

3. Mixing quota

4. Devaluation

(9)

5. Distinction between partial and full convertibility of rupees
