2022

(Held in 2023)

ECONOMICS

Paper : ECOHC1016

(**Introductory Microeconomics**)

Time : 3 hours

$$\frac{Full\ Marks : 80}{Pass\ Marks : 32}$$

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Choose the correct answer from the following : 1×6=6

(a) Which of the following is an economic activity?

(i) Teaching of a teacher in the school

(ii) To teach son at home

(iii) To serve her child by mother

(iv) To play football by a student

(*Turn Over*)

(b) Under the law of demand

  (i) price of a commodity is an independent variable

  (ii) quantity demanded is a dependent variable

  (iii) reciprocal relationship is found between price and quantity demanded

  (iv) All of the above

(c) For inferior commodities, the income effect it _____

  (i) zero

  (ii) negative

  (iii) infinite

  (iv) positive

(d) An inelastic good or service is one in which changes in price witness _____ changes in the quantity demanded or supplied.

  (i) a sharp

  (ii) no

  (iii) only modest

  (iv) Any of the above

(e) Which of the following is not a source of production?

  (i) Land

  (ii) Labour

  (iii) Money

  (iv) Capital

(f) If all units are sold at same price, how will it affect AR and MR?

  (i) AR > MR

  (ii) AR = MR

  (iii) AR + MR = 0

  (iv) AR < MR

2. Answer the following questions : 2×5=10

(a) What is independent variable?

(b) State the relationship between total utility and marginal utility.

(c) What is transitivity assumption of indifference curve?

(d) Define explicit cost with an example.

(e) Mention the two conditions of profit maximization.

3. Answer any six of the following questions :

5×6=30

(a) Distinguish between endogenous and exogenous variables.

(b) "Scarcity is the mother of all economic problems." Examine the statement.

(c) State and explain the relationship between total utility and marginal utility.

(d) State the limitations of indifference curve analysis.

(e) Discuss in brief the properties of an isoquant.

(f) Write the concept of production possibility curve with the help of suitable diagram.

(g) What are the relationships among TR, AR and MR?

(h) What are the differences between private cost and social cost?

(i) Write a brief note on producer's equilibrium (the optimal input combination).

(Continued)

4. Answer any two of the following questions :

10×2=20

(a) Define economic statics and economic dynamics. What are their differences?

2+8=10

(b) What is demand curve? How would you derive a demand curve with the help of indifference curve?

2+8=10

(c) Define the law of production. Explain the law of variable proportions with the help of suitable diagram.

2+8=10

5. Answer any one of the following questions :

14

(a) What is meant by an indifference curve? Explain how one consumer attains equilibrium using indifference curve. Mention the superiority of indifference curve analysis over the Marshallian cardinal utility analysis.

2+10+2=14

(b) Explain the laws of returns of production theory. State the reasons for the operation of the law of diminishing returns. Examine how the law of diminishing returns is applicable to agriculture.

8+2+4=14

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2022

ECONOMICS

Paper : GE-2/DSC

(**Principle of Macroeconomics—I**)

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Choose the correct answer :   1×6=6

   উক্ত উত্তৰটো বাছি উলিওৱা :

   (a) GNP is equal to

   GNP ৰ বান্ধৱ উৎপালন হ'ব

   (i) GDP + NFIA

   মুঠ ঘৰুৱা উৎপাদন + বিদেশৰ পৰা হোৱা উপাৰ্জনৰ নিট আয়

   (ii) GDP + Depreciation

   মুঠ ঘৰুৱা উৎপাদন + অৱক্ষয়

   (iii) NNP + Depreciation

   নিট জাতীয় উৎপাদন + অৱক্ষয়

   (iv) None of the above

   ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

(*Turn Over*)

(b) Who is called the father of macro-economics?

সমষ্টিগত অর্থবিজ্ঞানৰ পিতৃ বুলি কাক কোৱা হয় ?

(i) Adam Smith

আদাম স্মিথ

(ii) J. M. Keynes

জে. এম. কেইন্স

(iii) J. R. Hicks

জে. আৰ. হিক্স

(iv) Samuelson

স্যামুৱেলছন

(c) NNP$_{fc}$ is also known as

উৎপাদনৰ ব্যয়ত নিঃসীত জাতীয় উৎপাদনক

(i) NNP$_{mp}$

বজাৰ মূল্যত নিঃসীত জাতীয় উৎপাদন বুলিও কোৱা যায়

(ii) national income

ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় আয় বুলিও কোৱা যায়

(iii) GNP$_{mp}$

বজাৰ মূল্যত মুঠ জাতীয় উৎপাদন বুলিও কোৱা যায়

(iv) None of the above

ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

(d) "Supply creates its own demand." Who said this statement?

''যোগানে চাহিদাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰে।'' এই উক্তিটো কোনে কৈছিল ?

(i) J. M. Keynes

জে. এম. কেইন্স

(ii) Adam Smith

আদাম স্মিথ

(iii) A. C. Pigou

এ. চি. পিগু

(iv) J. B. Say

জে. বি. ছে

(e) Aggregate demand curve is

সামগ্ৰিক চাহিদা ৰেখা হ'ল

(i) parallel to ox axis

ox অক্ষৰ সমান্তৰাল

(ii) upward sloping

ওপৰৰফালে ঢাল খোৱা

(iii) downward sloping

তলৰফালে নামি খোৱা

(iv) convex

উত্তল

(4)

(f) Net export means
নিট ৰপ্তানি হৈছে

   (i) X – M
   ৰপ্তানি – আমদানি

   (ii) M – X
   আমদানি – ৰপ্তানি

   (iii) X = M
   ৰপ্তানি = আমদানি

   (iv) None of the above
   ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

2. Answer the following questions :   2×5=10
তলৰ প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া :

(a) What is national income?
ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় আয় কি ?

(b) Distinguish between final goods and intermediate goods.
চূড়ান্ত দ্ৰব্য আৰু মধ্যৱৰ্তী দ্ৰব্যৰ মাজত পাৰ্থক্য দেখুৱাৱা।

(c) What is personal disposable income?
ব্যক্তিগত ব্যৱহাৰযোগ্য আয় কি ?

(d) Define consumption function.
উপভোগ ফলন কি ?

(e) Write two assumptions of Keynes theory of income and employment.
কেইনছৰ আয় আৰু নিয়োগ তত্ত্বৰ দুটা অভিধাৰণা লিখা।

(5)

3. Answer the following questions (any six) :   5×6=30
তলৰ প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া (যি কোনো ছয়টা) :

(a) Explain the circular flow of income in three-sector economy.
ত্ৰিখণ্ডীয় অৰ্থনীতিত আয়ৰ চক্ৰীয় প্ৰবাহ ব্যাখ্যা আগবঢ়োৱা।

(b) Explain briefly the income method to calculate GDP in a country.
দেশ এখনত মুঠ ঘৰুৱা উৎপাদন গণনাত ব্যৱহৃত হোৱা আয় পদ্ধতিটো চমুকৈ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(c) Explain GNP as a measure of economic welfare.
মুঠ ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় উৎপাদনক অৰ্থনৈতিক কল্যাণৰ এটি জোখ হিচাপে ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(d) Distinguish between nominal GDP and real GDP.
সাধাৰণ মুঠ ঘৰুৱা উৎপাদন আৰু প্ৰকৃত মুঠ ঘৰুৱা উৎপাদনৰ মাজত পাৰ্থক্য দেখুৱাৱা।

(e) What do you mean by APC and MPC? Explain briefly.
গড় উপভোগৰ প্ৰৱণতা আৰু প্ৰান্তিক উপভোগৰ প্ৰৱণতা বুলিলে কি বুজা? চমুকৈ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(f) Write the assumptions of classical theory of employment.

নিয়োগৰ সংস্থাপিত তত্ত্বৰ অভিধাৰণাবোৰ লিখা।

(g) Write the components of aggregate demand.

সামগ্ৰিক চাহিদাৰ উপাদানবোৰ লিখা।

(h) Compare classical theory of employment with Keynesian theory of employment.

নিয়োগৰ সংস্থাপিত তত্ত্বৰ সৈতে কেইনছৰ নিয়োগ তত্ত্বৰ তুলনা কৰা।

(i) What do you mean by the problem of double counting? How can it be avoided?

দ্বৈত গণনাৰ সমস্যা বুলিলে কি বুজা? ইয়াক কেনেকৈ পৰিহাৰ কৰিব পাৰি?

4. Answer the following questions (any *two*): 10×2=20

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ উত্তৰ লিখা (যি কোনো দুটা):

(a) Explain circular flow of income in a two-sector economy.

দুটা খণ্ড থকা অৰ্থনীতি এখনত আয়ৰ চক্ৰীয় প্ৰবাহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(b) Explain the value-added method to calculate GDP in a country.

দেশ এখনৰ স্থূল ঘৰুৱা উৎপাদন গণনাত ব্যৱহৃত মূল্য সংযোজন পদ্ধতিটো ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(c) Critically discuss the classical theory of employment.

নিয়োগৰ সংস্থাপিত তত্ত্বটো সমালোচনাসহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

5. Answer the following questions (any *one*): 14

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ উত্তৰ লিখা (যি কোনো এটা):

(a) Write down some of the limitations of using GDP as an index of welfare of a country.

এখন দেশৰ কল্যাণৰ সূচক হিচাপে স্থূল ঘৰুৱা উৎপাদনক ব্যৱহাৰ কৰাত কেনেধৰণৰ সীমাবদ্ধতা আছে, লিখা।

(b) What is meant by effective demand? How is it determined?

সক্ৰিয় চাহিদা কি? ইয়াক কিদৰে নিৰ্ধাৰণ কৰা হয়?

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2022

(Held in 2023)

ECONOMICS

Paper : ECOHC3076
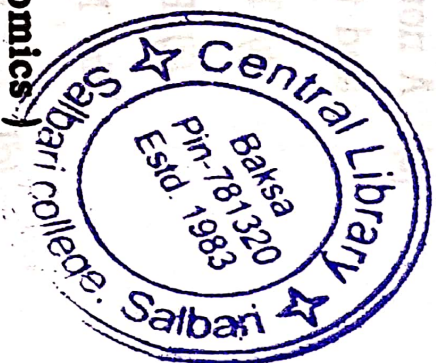
(Statistical Methods for Economics)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions

1. Choose the correct answer from the following :
   $1 \times 6 = 6$

   (a) Which of the following is the measure of central value?

   (i) Median

   (ii) First quartile

   (iii) Third quartile

   (iv) None of the above

   (b) The geometric mean of 1/32 and 8/25 is

   (i) 1/10

   (ii) 1/100

   (iii) 10

   (iv) 100

(Turn Over)

(c) A normal curve is defined by the mean and the standard deviation.

    (i) True

    (ii) False

    (iii) None of the above

(d) If r is the correlation coefficient, then the quantity $(1 - r^2)$ is called

    (i) coefficient of determination

    (ii) coefficient of non-determination

    (iii) coefficient of alienation

    (iv) None of the above

(e) Out of all the measures of dispersion, the easiest one to calculate is

    (i) standard deviation

    (ii) range

    (iii) variance

    (iv) quartile deviation

(f) The mean of a binomial distribution is

    (i) pq

    (ii) np

    (iii) nq

    (iv) None of the above

2. Answer the following questions :   2×5=10

  (a) When is rank correlation used?

  (b) Define kurtosis.

  (c) Explain two uses of weighted mean.

  (d) What are the types of random variable?

  (e) Define partial correlation.

3. Answer any six of the following questions :   5×6=30

  (a) Given $P(A \cup B) = 0.47$ and $P(B) = 0.30$. If the events A and B are independent, calculate $P(AB)$.

  (b) Explain the characteristics of a good average.

  (c) State the multiplication or compound theorem of probability.

  (d) A bag contains 6 white, 4 red and 10 black balls. 2 balls are drawn at random. Find the probability that they will both be black.

  (e) Prove that $E(x - u) = 0$, where $E(x) = u$.

  (f) Explain the roles of sampling theory.

  (g) Show that in binomial distribution mean > variance.

(4)

(h) Differentiate between absolute and relative dispersion.

(i) Explain the role of sampling theory.

4. Answer any *two* of the following questions : 10×2=20

(a) State the merits and limitations of Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation.

5+5=10

(b) A throws a coin thrice. If he gets a head in all the three throws, he wins ₹ 1,200. Otherwise, he has to lose ₹ 150. Find the mathematical expectation of gain of A.

(c) Write the merits and demerits of sample survey. 5+5=10

5. Answer any *one* of the following questions : 14

(a) The probability of failure in physics practical examination is 20%. If 25 batches of 6 students each appear at the examination, in how many batches 4 or more students would pass?

(b) What do you understand by sample survey? Briefly explain the principal steps in a sample survey. 2+12=14

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