

Total number of printed pages-7

63/1 (SEM-1) CC2/ECOHC1026

2024

**ECONOMICS**

Paper : ECOHC1026

**(Introductory Macroeconomics)**

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : Three hours

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

1. Choose the correct answer : **(any six)**

1×6=6

(a) Macroeconomics is concerned with

(i) all consumers

(ii) all producers

(iii) general price level

(iv) All of the above

- (b) NNP at market prices exceeds the NNP at factor costs by
- (i) indirect taxes
  - (ii) subsidies
  - (iii) net indirect taxes
  - (iv) All of the above
- (c) According to Fisher's quantity theory of money
- (i)  $MV = PT$
  - (ii)  $MV < PT$
  - (iii)  $MV > PT$
  - (iv)  $MV \neq PT$
- (d) The cash balance equation involves
- (i) income velocity of money
  - (ii) transaction velocity of money
  - (iii) expenditure velocity of money
  - (iv) All of the above

- (e) The state of liquidity trap occurs when the rate of interest is
- (i) minimum
  - (ii) maximum
  - (iii) zero
  - (iv) All of the above
- (f) Per capita income indicates
- (i) National Income  $\div$  Total Population
  - (ii) Total Population  $\div$  National Income
  - (iii) GDP  $\div$  Total Population
  - (iv) All of the above
- (g) Multiplier (K) indicates
- (i)  $K = \frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta I}$
  - (ii)  $K = Y/I$
  - (iii)  $K = \Delta I / \Delta Y$
  - (iv)  $K = \Delta Y - \Delta I$

(iv) Macroeconomics is also known as

- (i) aggregate supply
- (ii) total demand
- (iii) aggregate economy
- (iv) current income

(i)  $APC = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(i)  $Y/C$

(ii)  $C/Y$

(iii)  $C - Y$

(iv)  $Y - C$

(j) Keynesian theory is related to

(i) short run

(ii) long run

(iii) seasonal

(iv) market period

Answer the following questions : **(any five)**

$2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) Define personal disposable income (PDI).

(b) Distinguish between National Income and Per capita Income.

(c) Draw the aggregate supply curve.

(d) Write the attributes of consumption function.

(e) How does effective demand determine employment?

(f) Mention *two* similarities between transaction approach and cash balance approach.

(g) Point out *two* assumptions of classical theory of employment.

3. Answer the following questions : **(any six)**

$5 \times 6 = 30$

(a) Explain the relationship between National income and human welfare.

(b) Discuss some problems in measuring National income.

(c) Mention Keynes' objections on the Say's Law of Markets.

(d) Discuss the failures of Keynes' Model of income and employment.

- (e) Define marginal efficiency of capital.
- (f) State and explain Marshall's cash balance equation in quantity theory of money.
- (g) Explain income methods of estimation of National income.
- (h) Explain liquidity trap situation with suitable diagram.
- (i) Describe the circular flow of income in a two sector economy.
- (j) Find out the relation between micro-economy and macroeconomy.

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

- (a) Explain how Keynes' theory of employment is an improvement over classical theory.
- (b) Discuss the consumption function and its properties.
- (c) Write clearly the income and expenditure methods of measuring national product.

- (d) Diagrammatically represent the Keynes' Motives of Demand for Money.

5. Answer the following questions : **(any one)**  
14×1=14

- (a) Critically examine that National Income is a good measure of economic welfare.
- (b) Explain Fisher's quantity theory of money.
- (c) Why is "effective demand" so important in Keynes' theory of employment? Justify.

Total number of printed pages-7

63(FY) SEM-1/IDC/ECOIDC1013

2024

**ECONOMICS**

Paper : ECOIDC1013

**(Introduction to Basic Economics-I)**

Full Marks : 50

Pass Marks : 20

Time : 2 hours

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

1. Choose the correct answer :  $1 \times 5 = 5$

তলত দিয়াবোৰৰ শুদ্ধ উত্তৰটো বাছি উলিওৱা :

(a) Disguised unemployment exists primarily in which sector in our country—

আমাৰ দেশত ছদ্মবেশীয় নিৰনুৱা সাধাৰণতে কোনটো খণ্ডত স্থিত হয়—

(i) Defence (প্ৰতিৰক্ষা)

(ii) Agriculture (কৃষি)

(iii) Manufacturing (উৎপাদন)

(iv) Service (সেবা)

(b) Environmental economics attempts to study the inter-relationship between—  
পৰিবেশীয় অৰ্থনীতিয়ে তলৰ কোনটোৰ মাজত  
আন্তঃসম্পর্ক স্থাপনৰ চেষ্টা কৰে—

(i) Environment and resource allocation  
(পৰিবেশ আৰু সম্পদ আৱণ্টন)

(ii) Economic agents and environment  
(অৰ্থনৈতিক অভিকৰ্তা আৰু পৰিবেশ)

(iii) Economic problems and environment  
(অৰ্থনৈতিক সমস্যা আৰু পৰিবেশ)

(iv) Environment and ecology  
(পৰিবেশ আৰু অৰ্থনীতি)

(c) Microeconomics deals with the study of which economic entities—

ব্যক্তিবাদী অৰ্থনীতি অধ্যয়ণত তলৰ কোনটো সত্তা  
ব্যৱহাৰ হয়—

(i) Aggregate (সৰ্বমুঠ)

(ii) Macro (সমষ্টিগত)

(iii) Individual (ব্যক্তিগত)

(iv) Socio-economic (আৰ্থ-সামাজিক)

(d) International trade contributes to—  
আন্তৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় বাণিজ্যই অৰিহনা যোগায়—

(i) Population (জনসংখ্যা)

(ii) Inflation (মুদ্রাস্ফিতি)

(iii) Economy (অৰ্থনীতি)

(iv) Trade barriers (বাণিজ্যৰ বাধা)

(e) Which one of the following is an intermediate product?  
তলৰ কোনটো মধ্যবর্তী উৎপাদন?

(i) Purchase of pulses by consumer  
(উপভোক্তাই ক্ৰয় কৰা দাইল)

(ii) Machine purchase by a firm  
(এটা প্রতিষ্ঠানে ক্ৰয় কৰা যন্ত্ৰ)

(iii) Wheat used by a flour mill  
(এটা ময়দা কাৰখানাত ব্যৱহৃত ঘেঁহু)

(iv) Wheat used by a flour mill  
(এটা ময়দা কাৰখানাত ব্যৱহৃত ঘেঁহু)

(v) Wheat used by a flour mill  
(এটা ময়দা কাৰখানাত ব্যৱহৃত ঘেঁহু)

(iv) Wheat used by household  
(ঘৰবাভাৰে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা য়েঁহ)

2. Answer the following questions (any five) :  
2×5=10

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া (যিকোনো পাঁচটা) :

(a) Define environmental economics.  
পৰিবেশীয় অৰ্থনীতিৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়া।

(b) What is international economics?  
আন্তৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় অৰ্থনীতি কি?

(c) What do you mean by scarcity?  
দুস্প্ৰাপ্যতা বুলিলে কি বুজা?

(d) What is indirect tax?  
পৰোক্ষ কৰ কি?

(e) Define Gross Domestic Product (GDP).  
মুঠ ঘৰুৱা উৎপাদনৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়া।

(f) What is positive economics?  
যোগাত্মক অৰ্থনীতি কি?

(g) Write two names of classical economist.  
দুটা সংস্থাপিত অৰ্থনীতিবিদৰ নাম লিখা।

3. Answer the following questions (any five):  
5×5=25

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া (যিকোনো পাঁচটা) :

(a) Briefly explain the main problems of economics.  
অৰ্থনীতিৰ মুখ্য সমস্যাসমূহ চমুকৈ বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

(b) Distinguish between economic growth and economic development.  
অৰ্থনৈতিক বৃদ্ধি আৰু অৰ্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নৰ পাৰ্থক্য লিখা।

(c) Write a short note on global warming.  
গোলকীয় উষ্ণতাৰ বিষয়ে চমুটোকা লিখা।

(d) What is behavioural economics? Why is behavioural economic important?  
আচৰণগত অৰ্থনীতি কি? আচৰণগত অৰ্থনীতি কিয় গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ?

আচৰণগত অৰ্থনীতি কি? আচৰণগত অৰ্থনীতি কিয় গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ?

(e) Distinguish between dependent and independent variable with suitable example.

নিৰ্ভৰশীল আৰু স্বনিৰ্ভৰশীল চলকৰ মাজত পাৰ্থক্য উদাহৰণসহ লিখা।

(f) Explain the need for a separate theory of international trade.

আন্তৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় বাণিজ্যৰ বাবে কিয় পৃথক তত্ত্বৰ আৱশ্যক বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

(g) Write a note on Public Distribution System.

ৰাজহুৱা বিতৰণ পদ্ধতিৰ বিষয়ে চমুকৈ টোকা লিখা।

(h) Explain the impact of economic reforms on agriculture in India.

ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ কৃষিক্ষেত্ৰৰ ওপৰত অৰ্থনৈতিক সংস্কাৰৰ প্ৰভাৱ বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

4. Answer the following questions (**any one**):

10x1=10

তলৰ যিকোনো এটাৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া :

(a) What is macro economics? Explain the scope and importance of macro economics?

2+8=10

সমষ্টিবাদী অৰ্থনীতি কি? সমষ্টিবাদী অৰ্থনীতিৰ পৰিসৰ আৰু গুৰুত্ব বৰ্ণনা কৰা।।

(b) Explain the relation or linkages between environment and economic development. 10

পৰিবেশীয় অৰ্থনীতি আৰু অৰ্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নৰ মাজত থকা সম্পৰ্ক বৰ্ণনা কৰা।



Total number of printed pages-7

63/1 (SEM-1) CC1/ECOHC1016

2024

**ECONOMICS**

Paper : ECOHC 1016

**(Introductory Microeconomics)**

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : Three hours

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

1. Choose the correct answer : **(any six)**  
1×6=6

- (i) An isoquant is convex to the origin if
- (a) Marginal rate of technical substitution (MRTS) is increasing
  - (b) MRTS is decreasing
  - (c) MRTS is constant
  - (d) substitution is zero between the factors

- (ii) Choice arises due to
- scarcity
  - greed
  - unlimited resources
  - the urgency of needs
- (iii) Indifference curves are used to study
- producer behaviour
  - target markets
  - consumer preferences
  - customer behaviour
- (iv) Which of the following is the slope of indifference curve?
- One
  - Zero
  - Marginal utility
  - Marginal rate of substitution
- (v) If labour and capital are the factors and  $P_L$  and  $P_K$  are the price of labour and price of capital respectively, then the slope of the isocost line is—
- $\frac{\text{Labour}}{\text{Capital}}$

- $\frac{P_L}{P_K}$
- $\frac{\text{Total outlay}}{P_K}$
- $\frac{\text{Total outlay}}{P_L}$

- (vi) \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the total receipts from the sale of a given commodity.
- Total revenue
  - Marginal revenue
  - Average revenue
  - Explicit revenue
- (vii) Average revenue (AR) curve is downward sloping when—
- price falls with the rise in output
  - price initially rises at an increasing rate, then at a diminishing rate
  - price remains same at all levels of output
  - price rises

(viii) The consumer's surplus can be defined as :

- (a) Extra units of a commodity bought
- (b) Surplus commodity left after consumption
- (c) Difference between the maximum price a consumer is willing to pay and what the consumer actually pay
- (d) Total consumer satisfaction

(ix) Which of the following is the opportunity cost of a chosen activity?

- (a) Out of pocket cost
- (b) Out of pocket cost plus cost incurred by the government
- (c) Value of all opportunities forgone
- (d) Value of next best alternative that is given up

(x) The Engel curve for a Giffen good is

- (a) negatively sloped
- (b) positively sloped
- (c) vertical
- (d) horizontal

2. Answer the following questions : **(any five)**  
2×5=10

- (i) What is dependent variable? Give an example.
- (ii) Distinguish between cardinal utility and ordinal utility.
- (iii) What is production function?
- (iv) Mention *two* limitations of indifference curve.
- (v) Write *two* causes of economic problems.
- (vi) What are the conditions of profit maximisation?
- (vii) What is Giffen good? Give an example.

3. Answer the following questions : **(any six)**  
5×6=30

- (i) Explain why *two* isoquants cannot cut each other.
- (ii) What is income consumption curve (ICC)? Explain how ICC is derived in case of inferior goods.
- (iii) Explain the relation between Total Utility and Marginal Utility with the help of diagram.

(iv) Explain how Average Revenue and Marginal Revenue curves are derived from Total Revenue curves.

(v) What are the differences between static and comparative static equilibrium?

(vi) Distinguish between stable and unstable equilibrium.

(vii) Explain the law of equimarginal utility.

(viii) Explain price effect with the help of diagram.

(ix) Explain Marginal Revenue.

(x) Explain isoquant with the help of a diagram.

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

(i) Explain the Law of Variable Proportions.

(ii) Explain consumer's equilibrium with the help of following two cases :

(a) Single commodity case

(b) Two-commodity case

(iii) Explain stable equilibrium with the help of a diagram.

(iv) Discuss the exceptionalities of indifference curve analysis.

5. Answer the following questions : **(any one)**  
14×1=14

(i) Discuss the basic economic problems faced by an economy.

(ii) Define budget line. Discuss consumer's equilibrium along with the help of budget line.

(iii) Discuss the least cost combination of factor inputs.

Total number of printed pages-11

63 (FY)SEM-1 / MIN1 / ECOMIN1014

2024

**ECONOMICS**

Paper : ECOMIN1014

**(Principle of Microeconomics-I)**

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 28

Time : Three hours

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

1. Choose the correct answer from the following :  $1 \times 10 = 10$

তলৰ প্রশ্নবোৰৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া :

(a) Microeconomics studies with \_\_\_\_\_ .

ব্যক্তিবাদী অর্থনীতি অধ্যয়ন কৰে \_\_\_\_\_ ।

(i) Aggregate income

সৰ্বমুঠ আয়

(ii) Indian economy

ভাৰতীয় অৰ্থনীতি

(iii) Individual consumer

ব্যক্তিগত উপভোক্তা

(iv) All of the above

ওপৰৰ সকলোবোৰ

(b) Economic problems are connected with

অৰ্থনৈতিক সমস্যা জড়িতহৈ থাকে—

(i) Transportation problems

যাতায়াত সমস্যা

(ii) Unlimited Resources

অসীম প্ৰাকৃতিক সম্পদ

(iii) Unlimited human wants

মানুহৰ অসীম চাহিদা

(iv) Unsocial Activities

অসামাজিক কাৰ্যকলাপ

(c) Price discrimination finds in  
দৰ বিভেদীকৰণ দেখিবলৈ পোৱা যায়

(i) Perfect competition

পূৰ্ণ প্ৰতিযোগিতাত

(ii) Monopoly market

একচেটিয়া বজাৰত

(iii) Monopolistic competition

একাধিকাৰ প্ৰতিযোগিতাত

(iv) Oligopoly

অলিগপলি

(d)  $P = AR = MR = AC = MC$  in which  
market ?

কোনখন বজাৰত  $P = AR = MR = AC = MC$  ?

(i) Monopoly

একচেটিয়া

(ii) Monopolistic competition

একাধিকাৰ প্ৰতিযোগিতা

(iii) Perfect competition

পূৰ্ণ প্ৰতিযোগিতাত

(iv) Super market

চুপাৰ বজাৰত

(e) Which one from the following is not the characteristics of indifference curve?

তলৰ কোনখন নিৰপেক্ষ ৰেখাৰ বৈশিষ্ট নহয়?

(i) Indifference curve is downward sloping

নিৰপেক্ষ ৰেখা নিম্নমুখী

(ii) Two indifference curve do not intersect each other

দুয়োটা নিৰপেক্ষ ৰেখা পৰস্পৰ ছেদন কৰে

(iii) Higher indifference curve shows higher satisfaction

উচ্চতৰ নিৰপেক্ষ ৰেখা বেছিকৈ সন্তুষ্টি প্ৰদান কৰে

(iv) All of the above

ওপৰৰ সকলোবোৰ

(f) Marginal utility (MU) is

প্ৰান্তিক উপযোগিতা হ'ল—

(i)  $MU = TU/U$

(ii)  $MU = TU_{n-1}$

(iii)  $MU = TU_n - TU_{n-1}$

(iv)  $MU = PX$

(when P = Price, X = Commodity)

(যত P = দৰ, X = বস্তু)

(g) Market Price is related with

বজাৰ দৰ সংযুক্ত হৈ থাকে

(i) Short-run in perfect competition

হুস্বকালীন পূৰ্ণ প্ৰতিযোগিতাত

(ii) Long-run in perfect competition

দীৰ্ঘকালীন পূৰ্ণ প্ৰতিযোগিতাত

(iii) Very short period in perfect competition

অতি হুস্বকালীন পূৰ্ণ প্ৰতিযোগিতাত

(iv) All of the above

ওপৰৰ সকলোবোৰ

(h) If  $TR = 10000$ , unit  $(Q) = 100$ , then  $AR = ?$

যদি  $TR = 10000$  হয়, আৰু গোট  $(Q) = 100$ , তেন্তে  $AR = ?$

(i)  $AR = 10$

(ii)  $AR = 0$

(iii)  $AR = 100$

(iv)  $AR = 1000$

(i) In the basic market model, the demand function is

বুনিয়াদী বজাৰ আৰ্হিত, চাহিদাবিধি হ'ল

(i) Positive sloped

যোগাত্মক হয়

(ii) Negatively sloped

ঋণাত্মক হয়

(iii) Parallel

সমান্তৰাল

(iv) Both (i) and (ii)

(i) আৰু (ii) দুয়োটিই

(j) Return to scale explain the behaviour of production

উৎপাদনৰ প্ৰতিদান বিধি উৎপাদনৰ ওপৰত ব্যৱহৃত হয় যেতিয়া

(i) All inputs are varied

সকলো আভ্যন্তৰীণ গোট পৰিবৰ্তিত

(ii) One input is varied

এটা আভ্যন্তৰীণ গোটৰ পৰিবৰ্তন

(iii) Two inputs are varied

দুয়োটা আভ্যন্তৰীণ গোটৰ পৰিবৰ্তন

(iv) All of the above

ওপৰোৰ সকলোবোৰ

2. Answer **any five** of the following :

2×5=10

তলৰ যিকোনো পাঁচটাৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া :

(a) What is equilibrium ?

ভাৰসাম্যতা কি ?

(b) Give an example of inferior good.

নিকৃষ্ট দ্ৰব্যৰ এটা উদাহৰণ দিয়া।

(c) Define Giffen paradox.

গিফেনৰ কুটাভাস/পেৰাডক্সৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়া।

(d) What do you mean by cardinal utility ?

সাংখ্যিক উপযোগিতা বুলিলে কি বুজা ?

(e) Mention *two* characteristics of oligopoly.

অলিগপলি বজাৰৰ দুটা বৈশিষ্ট্য উল্লেখ কৰা।



(f) What is isoquant?

সমউৎপাদন কি?

(g) Write the Robbins definition of Economics.

বিনিম্বৰ অর্থনৈতিক সংজ্ঞা লিখা।

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

তলৰ যিকোনো ছয়টা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ লিখা :

(a) Distinguish between perfect competition and monopoly market.

পূৰ্ণ প্ৰতিযোগিতামূলক বজাৰ আৰু একচেটিয়া বজাৰৰ মাজত পাৰ্থক্য লিখা।

(b) State the difference between static and dynamic equilibrium.

স্থিৰ আৰু পৰিবৰ্তনশীল ভাৰসাম্যতাৰ মাজত পাৰ্থক্য নিৰ্ণয় কৰা।

(c) If  $AR = 10$ ,  $MR = 5$ , then  $E_d = ?$

$$\text{where } E_d = \frac{AR}{AR - MR}$$

যদি  $AR = 10$ ,  $MR = 5$ , তেন্তে  $E_d = ?$

$$\text{য'ত } E_d = \frac{AR}{AR - MR}$$

(d) "MC cuts MR from below is determined as the point of equilibrium." Explain with diagram.

চিত্ৰৰ সহায়ত ব্যাখ্যা কৰা যে কিয় MC ৰেখাডাল MR ৰেখাডালক তলফালৰ পৰা ছেদ কৰিলেহে' ভাৰসাম্যতা হয়।

(e) Explain, the result of two indifference curve intersect each other.

দুটা নিৰপেক্ষ ৰেখা পৰস্পৰ ছেদ কৰিলে যি ফলাফল হ'ব সেয়া চিত্ৰৰ সহায়ত ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(f) State the limitations of consumer surplus.

উপভোক্তাৰ উদ্বৃত্তৰ সীমাবদ্ধতাৰোৰ লিখা।

(g) How price and output is determined in very short period in perfect competition?

পূৰ্ণ প্ৰতিযোগিতামূলক বজাৰত অতি হ্রস্বকালত দৰ আৰু উৎপাদন কিমান নিৰ্ধাৰিত হয় ?

(h) Distinguish between Money Cost and Real Cost.

শুধু ব্যয় আৰু মুদ্রা ব্যয়ৰ মাজত পাৰ্থক্য উল্লেখ কৰা।

(i) Explain in short : Return to Scale

উৎপাদনৰ প্ৰতিদানবিধি চমুকৈ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

4. Answer **any two** from the following :

10×2=20

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ দুটাৰ উত্তৰ লিখা :

(a) Discuss the law of variable proportions with diagram.

চিত্ৰৰ সহায়ত উৎপাদনৰ পৰিবৰ্তনশীল অনুপাত বিধিটো ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(b) How economic problem arises due to scarcity and choice—Discuss.

কেনেকৈ অৰ্থনৈতিক সমস্যা দুষ্প্ৰাপ্যতা আৰু পছন্দৰ দ্বাৰা উদ্ভৱ হয়—আলোচনা কৰা।

(c) Why the Demand curve is downward sloping represent diagrammatically.

কিয় চাহিদা ৰেখাডাল নিম্নগামী হয় চিত্ৰৰ সহায়ত উপস্থাপন কৰা।

(d) Explain how does equilibrium price and quantity determine in long-run under monopoly market. (with diagram)

একচেটিয়া বজাৰত কেনেকৈ ভাৰসাম্য দৰ আৰু বস্ত্ৰৰ পৰিমাণ পৰিমাণ কৰা হয় ব্যাখ্যা কৰা। (চিত্ৰৰ সহায়ত)

Total number of printed pages-11

63 (FY) SEM-1/VAC/ECOVAC1014

2024

**ECONOMICS**

Paper : ECOVAC1014

**( Sustainable Development )**

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 28

Time : Three hours

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

1. Choose the correct answer :  $1 \times 10 = 10$

শুদ্ধ উত্তৰটো বাছনি কৰা :

(a) Which country has ranked first in the 2024 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) index ?

2024 চনত কোনখন ৰাষ্ট্ৰই বহনক্ষম উন্নয়নৰ লক্ষ্য পূৰণত প্ৰথম স্থান লাভ কৰিছিল?

(i) Germany

জাৰ্মানী

Contd.

(ii) Denmark

ডেনমার্ক

(iii) Finland

ফিনলেণ্ড

(iv) Sweden

ছুইডেন

(b) Which state is first in attaining sustainable development index in India 2024.

2024 চনত ভাৰতৰ কোনখন ৰাজ্যই বহনক্ষম উন্নয়নৰ লক্ষ্য পূৰণত প্ৰথম স্থান লাভ কৰিছিল?

(i) Kerala

কেৰালা

(ii) Goa

গোৱা

(iii) Himachal Pradesh

হিমাচল প্ৰদেশ

(iv) Karnataka

কৰ্ণাটক

(c) What is the nodal agency for sustainable development?

বহনক্ষম উন্নয়নৰ nodal সংস্থাটো কি?

(i) Parliament

সংসদ

(ii) Five Years Plan

পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনা

(iii) NITI Aayog

নিটি আয়োগ

(iv) Sustainable marketing agency

বহনক্ষম বজাৰ সংস্থা

(d) Which Five Year Plan was launched with focus on sustainable development?

কোনটো পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাত বহনক্ষম উন্নয়নক প্ৰাৰম্ভিক অগ্ৰাধিকাৰ দিয়া হৈছে?

(i) 10th

দশম

(ii) 11th

একাদশ

(iii) 12th

দ্বাদশ

(iv) 9th

নৱম

(e) In which district the Raimona National Park is located?

ৰাইমোনা ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় উদ্যান কোনখন জিলাত অৱস্থিত?

(i) Chirrang

চিৰাং

(ii) Kokrajhar

কোকৰাঝাৰ

(iii) Baksa

বাক্সা

(iv) Bongaigaon

বঙাইগাওঁ

(f) Which of the following does not create externality?

তলৰ কোনটোই বাহ্যিকতাৰ সৃষ্টি নকৰে?

(i) Air Pollution

বায়ু প্ৰদূষণ

(ii) Light pollution

পোহৰ প্ৰদূষণ

(iii) Direct taxes

প্ৰত্যক্ষ কৰ

(iv) Passive smoking

পৰোক্ষ ধূমপান

(g) Which of the following is the direct method of environment valuation?

নিম্নলিখিত কোনটো পৰিবেশ মূল্যায়নৰ প্ৰত্যক্ষ পদ্ধতিৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত?

(i) Travel Cost method

ভ্ৰমণ ব্যয় পদ্ধতি

(ii) Hedonic Pricing

সুকীয়া মূল্য

(iii) Budget analysis

বাজেট বিশ্লেষণ

(iv) Contingent Valuation method

আকস্মিক মূল্যায়ন পদ্ধতি

(h) Which of the following is not considered as renewable resource?

নিম্নলিখিত কোনটো নৱীকৰণযোগ্য সম্পদ হিচাপে বিবেচনা কৰা নহয়?

(i) Solar energy

সৌৰশক্তি

(ii) Water

পানী

(iii) Soil

মাটি

(iv) Coal

কয়লা

(i) Who is the father of "Chipko Movement"?

চিপ্কো বিপ্লৱৰ পিতৃ কোন?

(i) Sundarlal Bahuguna

সুন্দৰলাল বহুগুণা

(ii) Jawaharlal Nehru

জৱাহৰলাল নেহৰু

(iii) Gaura Devi

গৌৰা দেৱী

(iv) Sandi Prasad Bhagg

চণ্ডীপ্ৰসাদ ভাগ

(i) Who is called "Forest man of India"?

'ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ অৰণ্যমানৱ' কাক আখ্যা দিয়া হয়?

(i) A. P. J Abdul Kalam

এ. পি. জে আব্দুল কালাম

(ii) Jim Corbett

জিম কৰবেট

(iii) Sundarlal Bahuguna

সুন্দৰলাল বহুগুণা

(iv) Jadav Payeng

যাদৱ পায়ং

2. Answer the following questions : (any five)

2×5=10

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ উত্তৰ লিখা : (যিকোনো পাঁচটা)

(a) Give two examples of non-renewable resources.

অনৱীকৰণযোগ্য সম্পদৰ দুটা উদাহৰণ দিয়া।

(b) Write two objectives of sustainable development.

বহনক্ষম উন্নয়নৰ দুটা উদ্দেশ্য লিখা।  
(c) What is resource depletion?

সম্পদ হ্রাস বুলিলে কি বুজা?

(d) Mention any four elements of sustainable development.

বহনক্ষম উন্নয়নৰ চাৰিটা উপাদান উল্লেখ কৰা।

(e) Give two examples of positive externality.

ধনাত্মক বাহ্যিকতাৰ দুটা উদাহৰণ দিয়া।

(f) Write two major causes of market failure in the context of environmental economics.

পাৰিপার্শ্বিক অর্থনীতিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বজাৰ বিফলতাৰ দুটা মুখ্য কাৰণ লিখা।

(g) Mention two causes of bio-diversity loss.

জৈব-বৈচিত্ৰৰ ক্ষতিৰ দুটা কাৰণ উল্লেখ কৰা।

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

তলৰ যিকোনো ছয়টা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ লিখা :

(a) Make differences between environmental economics and sustainable development.

পাৰিপার্শ্বিক অর্থনীতি আৰু বহনক্ষম উন্নয়নৰ মাজত পাৰ্থক্য নিৰূপণ কৰা।

(b) Point out the challenges of valuing environmental goods and services.

পাৰিপার্শ্বিক দ্ৰব্য আৰু সেৱাসমূহৰ মূল্য নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা দিয়া প্ৰত্যাহ্বানবোৰ আঙুলিয়াই দিয়া।

(c) Discuss briefly the economic consequences of environmental degradation.

পাৰিপার্শ্বিক অৱক্ষয়ৰ অর্থনৈতিক পৰিণতিৰ ওপৰত চমু আলোকপাত কৰা।

(d) Point out the challenges to local resources in BTR as a tourist sector.

পৰ্যটন খণ্ড হিচাপে বি. টি. আৰ.-ৰ স্থানী সম্পদৰ প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহ আঙুলিয়াই দিয়া।

(e) What types of policies are needed to ensure sustainable development? Discuss.

বহনক্ষম উন্নয়ন নিশ্চিত কৰিবলৈ কি নীতিৰ প্ৰয়োজন? আলোচনা কৰা।

(f) Discuss the effects of environmental externalities on society and environment.

সমাজ আৰু পৰিৱেশৰ ওপৰত পাৰিপাৰ্শ্বিক বাহ্যিকতাৰ  
প্ৰভাৱসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা।

(g) How does pollution affect sustainable  
development? Discuss.

প্ৰদূষণে বহনক্ষম উন্নয়নত কেনেদৰে প্ৰভাৱ পেলায়  
আলোচনা কৰা।

(h) With suitable example, discuss the  
differences between positive and  
negative externalities.

উপযুক্ত উদাহৰণসহ ধনাত্মক আৰু ঋণাত্মক বাহ্যিকতাৰ  
পাৰ্থক্যসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা।

(i) How can planting trees contribute to  
sustainable development? Discuss.

বৃক্ষৰোপণে কেনেদৰে বহনক্ষম উন্নয়নত অৰিহনা যোগায়  
আলোচনা কৰা।

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

নিম্নলিখিত যিকোনো দুটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া :

(a) Explain the various methods for  
valuating environmental resource.

পৰিৱেশ সম্পদৰ মূল্যায়নৰ বিভিন্ন পদ্ধতিসমূহ আলোচনা  
কৰা।

(b) Define renewable and non-renewable  
resources. Make differences between  
renewable and non-renewable  
resources.

নৱীকৰণ আৰু অনৱীকৰণ সম্পদ কি? নৱীকৰণ আৰু  
অনৱীকৰণ সম্পদৰ মাজৰ পাৰ্থক্য নিৰূপণ কৰা।

(c) Discuss the role of economic analysis  
in understanding environmental issues  
and challenges.

পাৰিপাৰ্শ্বিক সমস্যা আৰু প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত  
অৰ্থনৈতিক বিশ্লেষণৰ ভূমিকা আলোচনা কৰা।

(d) Explain the importances of rural  
development for attaining sustainable  
livelihood.

বহনক্ষম জীৱিকাৰ্নিৰ্বাহৰ বাবে গ্ৰাম্য উন্নয়নৰ ভূমিকা  
ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।



total number of printed pages-11

63/1 (SEM-1) GE1/DSC/  
ECOHG 1016/ECORC 1016

2024

## ECONOMICS

Paper : ECOHG 1016/ECORC 1016

**(Principle of Microeconomics-I)**

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : Three hours

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

1. Answer the following as directed : **(any six)**  
1×6=6

নির্দেশনা অনুসৰি তলত দিয়া উত্তৰ দিয়া : (যিকোনো ছয়টা)

- (a) Scarcity refers to the limitation of \_\_\_\_\_  
in relation to \_\_\_\_\_ for a commodity.  
(Fill in the blanks)

অভাৱে কোনো সামগ্ৰীৰ বাবে \_\_\_\_\_ ৰ সম্পৰ্কত \_\_\_\_\_ ৰ  
সীমাবদ্ধতাক বুজায়। (খালী ঠাইবোৰ পূৰণ কৰক)

- (i) Demand and Sale

চাহিদা আৰু বিক্ৰী

Contd.

(ii) Demand and Supply

চাহিদা আৰু যোগান

(iii) Supply and Demand

যোগান আৰু চাহিদা

(iv) None of the above

ওপৰৰ কোনোটোৱেই নহয়

(b) Utility means -

উপযোগিতা মানে—

(i) Power to satisfy a want

অভাৱ পূৰণ কৰাৰ ক্ষমতা

(ii) Usefulness

উপযোগিতা

(iii) Willingness of a person

এজন ব্যক্তিৰ ইচ্ছাশক্তি

(iv) Harmfulness

ক্ষতিকারকতা

(c) The total utility of a commodity reaches maximum level when MU becomes -

কোনো এটা সামগ্ৰীৰ মুঠ উপযোগিতা তেতিয়া সৰ্বোচ্চ হয়, যেতিয়া প্রান্তিক উপযোগিতা—

(i) Minimum

সৰ্বনিম্ন

(ii) Zero

শূন্য

(iii) Highest

সৰ্বোচ্চ

(iv) None of the above

ওপৰৰ কোনোটোৱেই নহয়

(d) According to Marshall, the basis of consumer surplus is -

মাৰ্শ্বেলৰ মতে গ্ৰাহক উদ্বৃত্তৰ ভিত্তি হ'ল—

(i) Law of diminishing marginal utility

ক্রমহ্রাসমান প্রান্তিক উপযোগিতা বিধি

(ii) Law of equi-marginal utility

সম-প্রান্তীয় উপযোগিতাৰ বিধি

(iii) Law of proportions

অনুপাত বিধি

(iv) All of the above

ওপৰৰ সকলোবোৰ

(e) Economist \_\_\_\_\_ said, money is a utility measuring rod. (Fill in the blank)

অর্থনীতিবিদে \_\_\_\_\_ কৈছিল যে মুদ্রা উপযোগিতা জোখাৰ মাপকাঠী।

(i) Marshall (মাৰ্শ্বেল)

- (ii) Pigou (পিগু)
- (iii) Adam Smith (এডাম স্মিথ)
- (iv) Samuelson (চেমুরেলছন)

(f) Two indifference curve never intersect each other due to -

দুডাল নিৰপেক্ষ ৰেখাই কেতিয়াও ইটোৱে সিটোক ছেদ নকৰে কাৰণ—

- (i) Different levels of satisfaction  
সন্তুষ্টিৰ বিভিন্ন স্তৰ
- (ii) Same levels of satisfaction  
সন্তুষ্টিৰ একে স্তৰ
- (iii) Convex to the origin  
উৎপত্তিস্থললৈ উত্তল
- (iv) Concave to the origin  
উৎপত্তিস্থললৈকে অৱতল

(g) In the case of perfectly elastic, the demand curve is :

সম্পূৰ্ণ স্থিতিস্থাপক চাহিদাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চাহিদা ৰেখাৰ তাল হ'ব :

- (i) Vertical  
উলম্ব

- (ii) Horizontal  
অনুভূমিক

- (iii) Downward sloping  
তললৈ ঢাল খাই থকা

- (iv) None of the above  
ওপৰৰ কোনোটোৱেই নহয়

(h) Variables that a model tries to explain are called -

মডেলৰ ব্যাখ্যা কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা চলকসমূহক কোৱা হয়—

- (i) endogenous (অন্তৰ্গত)
- (ii) exogenous (বাহ্যিক)
- (iii) market clearing (বজাৰ পৰিষ্কাৰ)
- (iv) fixed (নিৰ্ধাৰিত)

(i) If a firm has a downward sloping Long Run Average Cost Curve then it is a case of

যদি এটা প্ৰতিষ্ঠানৰ দীৰ্ঘকালীন গড় ব্যয় ৰেখা তললৈ আহে, তেন্তে এইটো হৈছে

- (i) Decline in total cost  
মুঠ ব্যয় হ্রাস

- (ii) Decline in cost per unit  
প্রতি এককৰ ব্যয় হ্রাস
- (iii) Decline in average variable cost  
গড় পৰিৱৰ্তনশীল ব্যয় হ্রাস
- (iv) Decline in marginal cost  
প্রান্তীয় ব্যয় হ্রাস

(j) How many stages of production are there in the law of variable proportions?  
পৰিৱৰ্তনশীল অনুপাত বিধিৰ কিমানটা স্তৰ থাকে?

- (i) 2 (২)
- (ii) 4 (৪)
- (iii) 1 (১)
- (iv) 3 (৩)

2. Answer the following questions : **(any five)**  
2×5=10

তলৰ যিকোনো পাঁচটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ কৰা :

(a) "Marginal Utility of money always remains constant." Is it true? Give reason in support of your answer.

"মুদ্ৰাৰ প্রান্তীয় উপযোগিতা সদায় স্থিৰ হৈ থাকে।" সঁচা নেকি? আপোনাৰ উত্তৰৰ সমৰ্থনত যুক্তি দিয়ক।

(b) Distinguish between Dependent and Independent Variable.

নিৰ্ভৰশীল আৰু স্বতন্ত্ৰ চলকৰ মাজত পাৰ্থক্য।

(c) Explain the choice of technique problem of economics.

অর্থনীতিৰ কৌশলৰ বাছনি সমস্যাৰ বিষয়ে ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(d) Draw one indifference curve of perfect substitutes and one indifference curve of perfect complementary goods.

সম্পূৰ্ণ বিকল্প দ্ৰব্যৰ এডাল আৰু সম্পূৰ্ণ পৰিপূৰক বস্তুৰ এডাল নিৰপেক্ষ ৰেখা অংকন।

(e) State the individual demand function.

ব্যক্তিগত চাহিদাৰ ফলনটো উল্লেখ কৰা।

(f) What are fixed and variable factors of production?

উৎপাদনৰ স্থিৰ আৰু পৰিৱৰ্তনশীল উপাদানসমূহ কি কি?

(g) What is consumer surplus?

উপভোক্তাৰ উদ্ভূত কি?

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

তলৰ যিকোনো ছয়টা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ কৰা :

(a) Discuss the differences between stable and unstable equilibrium.

স্থিতিশীল আৰু অস্থিতিশীল ভাৰসাম্যৰ মাজত পাৰ্থক্যসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা।

(b) In what ways do cardinal and ordinal utility help economists to understand consumer behaviour ?

সংখ্যাবাচক আৰু স্তৰবাচক উপযোগিতাই অর্থনীতিবিদসকলক গ্ৰাহকৰ আচৰণ বুজিবলৈ কি কি দিশত সহায় কৰে?

(c) What is an indifference curve ? Why can indifference curve *neither* touch *x-axis* *nor* *y-axis* ?

নিৰপেক্ষ ৰেখা কি? এডাল নিৰপেক্ষ ৰেখাই কিয় *x*-অক্ষৰেখা বা *y*-অক্ষৰেখাক স্পৰ্শ কৰিব নোৱাৰে?

(d) Discuss how the law of demand applies to Normal goods, Inferior goods and Giffen goods.

সাধাৰণ সামগ্ৰী, নিম্নমানৰ সামগ্ৰী আৰু গিফেন সামগ্ৰীৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চাহিদাৰ নিয়ম কেনেকৈ প্ৰযোজ্য হয় আলোচনা কৰা।

(e) Explain the law of variable proportions of production.

উৎপাদনৰ পৰিৱৰ্তনশীল অনুপাতৰ বিধি ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(f) Illustrate the concept of the Marginal Rate of Technical Substitution (MRTS).

প্ৰান্তীয় প্ৰযুক্তিগত প্ৰতিস্থাপনৰ হাৰ (MRTS)ৰ ধাৰণাক প্ৰকাশ কৰা।

(g) Write a note on elasticity of substitution.

বিকল্পৰ স্থিতিস্থাপকতাৰ ওপৰত এটা চমু টোকা লিখা।

(h) Discuss the concept of the production possibility curve (PPC) and its main features.

উৎপাদন সম্ভাৱনীয় ৰেখা (PPC)ৰ ধাৰণা আৰু ইয়াৰ মুখ্য বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা।

(i) Show the differences between implicit and explicit costs.

অন্তৰ্নিহিত আৰু বাহ্যিক ব্যয়ৰ মাজত পাৰ্থক্য দেখুওৱা।

(j) Discuss how scarcity forces individuals and societies to make choices.

অভাৱে ব্যক্তি আৰু সমাজক কেনেকৈ বাছনি কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য কৰে সেই বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা।

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

তলৰ যিকোনো দুটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ কৰা :

(a) What is opportunity cost ? How does understanding opportunity cost help individuals to make better decisions ? Illustrate with an example of a personal choice.

সুযোগ ব্যয় কি? সুযোগ ব্যয় বুজি পোৱাটোৱে ব্যক্তিক উন্নত সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱাত কেনেকৈ সহায় কৰে? ব্যক্তিগত পছন্দৰ উদাহৰণেৰে উদাহৰণ দিয়ক।

(b) What is Engel curve ? Derive Engel curve in case of a normal good.

এঞ্জেল ৰেখা কি? সাধাৰণ সামগ্ৰীৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এঞ্জেল ৰেখা কেনেকৈ পাব পাৰি।

(c) Graphically discuss the concept of the expansion path in the context of production theory.

উৎপাদন তত্ত্বৰ প্ৰেক্ষাপটত সম্প্ৰসাৰণ পথৰ ধাৰণাটো চিত্ৰাংকিতভাৱে আলোচনা কৰা।

(d) How does a producer reach equilibrium with the help of Isoquant and Iso-cost curve ? Explain.

63/1 (SEM-1) GE1/DSC/  
ECOHG 1016/ECORC 1016/BL 10

এজনে উৎপাদক কেনেকৈ সমউৎপাদন আৰু সমব্যয় ৰেখাৰ সহায়ত ভাৰসাম্যত উপনীত হয়? ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

5. Answer **any one** of the following :  
14×1=14

তলৰ যিকোনো এটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ কৰা :

(a) "Scarcity is the root of all economic problems." Discuss.

"দুঃখপ্ৰাপ্যতাই সকলো অৰ্থনৈতিক সমস্যাৰ মূল।" আলোচনা কৰা।

(b) What is Income effect ? Discuss the concept of Income effect with the help of diagram.

আয় প্ৰভাৱ কি? আয় প্ৰভাৱৰ ধাৰণাটো চিত্ৰৰ সহায়ত আলোচনা কৰা।

(c) Discuss briefly about the concept of increasing, decreasing and constant returns to scale in production.

উৎপাদনত বৃদ্ধি, হ্রাস আৰু স্থিৰ প্ৰতিদানৰ মাত্ৰাৰ ধাৰণাৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা।

63/1 (SEM-1) GE1/DSC/  
ECOHG 1016/ECORC 1016/BL 11

Total number of printed pages-8

63/1 (SEM-3) CC6/ECOHC3066

2024

## ECONOMICS

Paper : ECOHC3066

**(Mathematical Methods for Economics-II)**

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : Three hours

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

1. Choose the correct answer from the following : **(any six)** 1×6=6

(a) The equation  $3x + 4y = 83$  represents which type of function?

(i) Constant function

(ii) Linear function

(iii) Quadratic function

(iv) Cubic function

Contd.

(b) Which of the following is an identity matrix?

(i)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(ii)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(iii)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(iv)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(c) If  $Y = 3X^2$ ,  $dy/dx$  is —

(i)  $3X^2$

(ii)  $3X$

(iii)  $6X$

(iv)  $6X^2$

(d) Which of the following best defines the determinant of a square matrix?

(i) A value that describes the trace of a matrix

(ii) A scalar value that determines whether a matrix is invertible

(iii) The sum of the diagonal elements of a matrix

(iv) The total number of rows in a matrix

(e) The second order condition of maximization is:

(i)  $dy/dx = 0$

(ii)  $dy/dx > 0$

(iii)  $d^2y/dx^2 > 0$

(iv)  $d^2y/dx^2 < 0$

(f) Which of the following is a solution technique for homogeneous differential equations?

(i) Linear addition

(ii) Substitution of variables

(iii) Partial fractions

(iv) Direct integration

(g) An equation is said to be a cubic equation if the highest power of the unknown variable is:

(i) One

(ii) Two

(iii) Three

(iv) Four



(h) In the context of differential equations, what does the term "particular solution" refer to?

(i) A solution that satisfies the homogeneous equation

(ii) A solution that satisfies the initial or boundary conditions

(iii) A solution that is always constant

(iv) A solution involving imaginary numbers

(i) Which of the following operations is not defined for matrices?

(i) Addition of two matrices of the same size

(ii) Multiplication of a matrix by a scalar

(iii) Division of one matrix by another

(iv) Transposition of a matrix

(j) What is the order of a matrix?

(i) The number of rows and columns

(ii) The sum of rows and columns

(iii) The product of rows and columns

(iv) The maximum of rows and columns

2. Answer **any five** of the following questions :  
2×5=10

(a) Solve the equation :

$$dy/dx + 5y = 10$$

with the initial condition  $y(0) = 6$ .

(b) Find out the slope of the function  $y = 9 - 5x$ .

(c) What is a diagonal matrix? Write an example.

(d) If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ , find  $A - B$ .

(e) If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ , find  $A^2$ .

(f) If total revenue of a firm is represented by  $TR = 4q^3 - 3q^2 + 16q$ , find MR of the firm.

(g) What does the Hessian matrix represent in multivariable optimization?

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

(a) Solve the following differential equation—  
 $dy/dx + 2xy = 4x$ , given  $y(0) = 4$ .

- (b) What is the general solution of a differential equation? Explain.
- (c) Prove that the quadratic function  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$  is a convex function, if  $a > 0$ .
- (d) In case of matrix algebra prove that  $(AB)' = B'A'$ .
- (e) Prove that if one row of a determinant is a multiple of any row, the value of the determinant will be zero.
- (f) Explain the determinantal test for the existence of inverse of a matrix.
- (g) Find the determinant of the following matrix :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 7 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (h) Find the extreme values of the function  $y = 4x_1^3 + 8x_1x_2 + 4x_1^2 - x_2^2 + 0$ .
- (i) For a production function  $f(K, L) = K^{0.5}L^{0.5}$ , where  $K$  is capital and  $L$  is labor, find the values of  $K$  and  $L$  that maximize output under the constraint  $K + L = 10$  using the method of Lagrange multipliers.

- (j) A monopolist has a profit function  $\pi(x, y) = 200x + 150y - 3x^2 - 2y^2 - 4xy$ , where  $x$  and  $y$  represent quantities of two related products. Find the optimal quantities of  $x$  and  $y$  that maximize profit.

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

- (a) Solve the following market model using matrix inversion rule—

$$Q_d = Q_s$$

$$Q_d = 50 - 2P$$

$$Q_s = -10 + 3P$$

- (b) Find the inverse of the following :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 3 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (c) Prove that Cobb-Douglas production function satisfies Euler's theorem.
- (d) A firm has the production function  $Q = 2K^{1/2} L^{1/4}$  and the price of the product  $P = 4$  and its input prices are  $P_K = 4$  and  $P_L = 1$ . Find out the (a) profit maximizing inputs, (b) the level of output and (c) maximum profit.

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

(a) Solve the following system of simultaneous equation:

$$4x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 40$$

$$2x_1 + 2x_2 = 43$$

$$x_1 + 3x_1 = 38$$

(b) Given the utility function

$u = 2 + x + 2y + xy$  and the budget constraint  $4x + 6y = 94$ , find out the equilibrium purchases of  $x$  and  $y$  in order to maximize total utility.

(c) The demand function of a firm under monopolistic competition with advertisement expenditure is given by

$$P = 100 - 2Q + \sqrt{A},$$

where  $P$  is price,  $Q$  is quantity and  $A$  is advertisement expenditure. The total cost function is given by—

$$TC = Q^2 - 25Q + 10 + 1/2A$$

Find the value of  $A$ ,  $Q$  and  $P$  that maximize the profit of the firm.

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Total number of printed pages-8

63/1 (SEM-3) CC7/ECOHC3076

2024

**ECONOMICS**

Paper : ECOHC3076

**( Statistical Methods for Economics )**

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : Three hours

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

1. Choose the correct answer from the following : **(any six)** 1×6=6

(a) Which of the following is a positional average ?

(i) Arithmetic mean

(ii) Median

(iii) Harmonic mean

(iv) Geometric mean

Contd.

Total number of printed pages-8

**63/1 (SEM-3) CC7/ECOHC3076**

**2024**

**ECONOMICS**

Paper : ECOHC3076

**( Statistical Methods for Economics )**

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : Three hours

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

1. Choose the correct answer from the following : **(any six)**  $1 \times 6 = 6$

(a) Which of the following is a positional average ?

(i) Arithmetic mean

(ii) Median

(iii) Harmonic mean

(iv) Geometric mean

(b) Coefficient of range of the series  
2 4 6 8 is

(i) 0.4

(ii) 0.5

(iii) 0.6

(iv) 0.7

(c) If two events  $A$  and  $B$  are independent, the probability that both will occur is equal to

(i)  $P(A) + P(B)$

(ii)  $P(A) - P(B)$

(iii)  $P(A) \times P(B)$

(iv)  $P(B) - P(A)$

(d) The value of correlation coefficient can not be

(i) Equal to 1

(ii) Equal to 0

(iii) Less than 1

(iv) More than 1

(e) The mean of the binomial distribution is

(i)  $np$

(ii)  $\sqrt{npq}$

(iii)  $(np)^2$

(iv)  $npq$

(f) Which of the following is sampling error?

(i) Inappropriate statistical unit

(ii) Lack of trained investigators

(iii) Biased in sample selection

(iv) Error in data processing

(g) Normal distribution is an approximation to

(i) Poisson distribution

(ii) Binomial distribution

(iii) Multinomial distribution

(iv) Hypergeometric distribution

(h) Which of the following is not a measure of variation ?

- (i) Range
- (ii) Quartile deviation
- (iii) Standard deviation
- (iv) Median

(i) If a coin is tossed, the probability of getting head is

- (i) 1
- (ii) 0
- (iii) 0.5
- (iv) 0.25

(j) Which of the following is not a probability sampling method ?

- (i) Quota sampling
- (ii) Simple random sampling
- (iii) Stratified sampling
- (iv) Systematic sampling

2. Answer **any five** of the following questions:  
2×5=10

- (a) Mention *two* characteristics of an ideal average.
- (b) State the addition theorem of probability.
- (c) Write *two* assumptions of Pearson correlation coefficient.
- (d) Mention *two* limitations of standard deviation.
- (e) Distinguish between probability and non-probability sampling.
- (f) State *two* properties of normal distribution.
- (g) Define Maximum Likelihood method.

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

- (a) Write the merits and demerits of arithmetic mean.

(b) The mean height of 25 male workers in a factory is 61 cms and the mean height of 35 female workers in the same factory is 58 cms. Find the combined mean height of 60 workers in the factory.

(c) State and prove the multiplication theorem of probability.

(d) What are the essentials of good sampling?

(e) What is binomial distribution? State the properties of binomial distribution.

(f) Calculate median from the following data :

Marks : 0-10 10-30 30-60 60-80 80-90

No. of

Students : 5 15 30 8 2

(g) Explain the types of correlation.

(h) Explain the estimation of population parameters using the method of moment.

(i) A bag contains 5 white and 3 black balls. Two balls are drawn at random one after another without replacement. Find the probability that both balls drawn are black.

(j) What are the principal steps in a sample survey?

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

(a) Explain the different types of probability and non probability sampling. 5+5=10

(b) What is quartile deviation? Compute quartile deviation from the following data : 2+8=10

X : 10-20 20-30 30-40 40-60 60-70 70-80  
f : 12 19 5 10 9 6

(c) Define normal distribution. State the properties and uses of normal distribution. 2+4+4=10

(d) What is dispersion? Discuss the important methods of measuring dispersions. 2+8=10



5. Answer *any one* of the following questions :  
 $14 \times 1 = 14$

(a) What is random sampling? State the merits and limitations of sample survey. Explain the methods of reducing sampling and non-sampling errors.

$2+8+4=14$

(b) What are the mathematical properties of arithmetic mean? Mention the cases where arithmetic mean should not be used. Find the missing frequency from the following data :

Marks : 0-10 10-20 20-30 30-40 40-50 50-60

No. of

Students : 5 15 20 - 20 10

The arithmetic mean is 34.

$4+4+6=14$

(c) What is meant by confidence interval? State the confidence intervals of population parameters. Explain the estimation of population parameters by using maximum likelihood method.

$2+6+6=14$

Total number of printed pages = 12

63/1 (SEM-3) GE3/D8C/  
ECOHG3036/ECORC3036

2024

## ECONOMICS

Paper : ECOHG3036/ECORC3036

( *Development Economics* )

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : Three hours

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

1. Choose the correct answer from the following: (*any six*) 1×6=6

তলত দিয়াবোৰৰ শুদ্ধ উত্তৰটো বাছি উলিওৱা : (যিকোনো ছয়টা)

(a) Balance Growth means—  
সমতাপূৰ্ণ বিকাশ মানে—

(i) Balance between agriculture and  
industrial sector

কৃষি আৰু উদ্যোগ খণ্ডৰ সমতা

- (ii) Balance between internal and external economies  
আভ্যন্তরীণ আৰু বাহ্যিক মিতব্যয়িতাৰ সমতা
- (iii) Balance between capital and investment  
মূলধন আৰু বিনিয়োগৰ মাজত সমতা
- (iv) Balance between different sectors of the economy  
অর্থনীতিৰ বিভিন্ন খণ্ডৰ মাজত সমতা
- (b) Human development index is prepared by—  
মানৱ উন্নয়ন সূচকাংক প্ৰস্তুত কৰে—
- (i) World Trade Organization (WTO)  
বিশ্ব বাণিজ্য সংস্থাই
- (ii) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
ৰাষ্ট্ৰসংঘ উন্নয়ন ব্যৱস্থাপনাই
- (iii) Asian Development Bank  
এছিয়ান উন্নয়ন বেংকে
- (iv) None of the above  
ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

(c) The foreign direct investment include—  
প্ৰত্যক্ষ বৈদেশিক বিনিয়োগে সাঙোৰে—

- (i) Intellectual property  
বৌদ্ধিক সম্পদ
- (ii) Human resources  
মানৱ সম্পদ
- (iii) Tangible goods  
বাস্তৱ বস্তু
- (iv) Intangible goods  
অবাস্তৱ বস্তু
- (d) The 'Big Push' theory of economic development was first put forwarded by—  
অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নৰ 'বৃহৎ অন্তৰ্ভুক্তি' তত্ত্বটো পোনপ্ৰথমে  
কোনে আগবঢ়াইছিল?
- (i) Harrod-Domar  
হেৰ'ড-ডোমাৰে
- (ii) P. N. Rosenstein-Rodan  
পি. এন. ৰছেনষ্টাইন-ৰোডেনে

(iii) Rostow

ৰ'ষ্টৱে

(iv) None of the above

ওপৰৰ এজনও নহয়

(e) Dual economy stands for—

দ্বৈত অর্থনীতি হ'ল—

(i) The existence of subsistence sector  
and capitalist sector

জীৱিকা খণ্ড আৰু পুঁজিপতি খণ্ডৰ উপস্থিতি

(ii) The existence of domestic and  
foreign capital

ঘৰুৱা আৰু বৈদেশিক মূলধনৰ উপস্থিতি

(iii) Existence of agricultural sector  
and industrial sector

কৃষি খণ্ড আৰু উদ্যোগ খণ্ডৰ উপস্থিতি

(iv) None of the above

ওপৰৰ এটা নহয়

(f) Transient poor consists of—

সাময়িক দৰিদ্ৰতাই সাঙোৰে—

(i) Churning poor

ঘূৰ্ণায়মান দৰিদ্ৰ

(ii) Occassionally poor

উপলক্ষজনিত দৰিদ্ৰ

(iii) Both (i) and (ii)

(i) আৰু (ii) দুয়োটা

(iv) None of the above

ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

(g) FDI stands for —

FDI মানে হ'ল —

(i) Fiscal Development Index

ৰাজকোষীয় উন্নয়ন সূচকাংক

(ii) Forest Development Index

বন উন্নয়ন সূচকাংক

(iii) Foreign Direct Investment

প্রত্যক্ষ বৈদেশিক বিনিয়োগ

(iv) None of the above

ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

(h) Economic growth can be measured by—  
অর্থনৈতিক বিকাশ লেখা হয়—

- (i) CPI  
CPI-ৰ দ্বাৰা
- (ii) CBI  
CBI-ৰ দ্বাৰা
- (iii) GDP  
GDP-ৰ দ্বাৰা
- (iv) None of the above  
ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

(i) Which of the following is not one of the parts of the Human Development Index ?

তলৰ কোনটো মানৱ বিকাশ সূচকাংকৰ এটা অংশ নহয় ?

- (i) Health  
স্বাস্থ্য
- (ii) Political freedom  
ৰাজনৈতিক স্বাধীনতা
- (iii) Living standard  
জীৱনধাৰণৰ মানদণ্ড
- (iv) Education  
শিক্ষা

(j) Which of the following has a greater prevalence with absolute poverty ?

তলৰ কোনটো চৰম দৰিদ্ৰতাৰ লগত উপযুক্ততা আছে?

- (i) Developed countries  
উন্নত দেশ
- (ii) Underdeveloped countries  
অনুন্নত দেশ
- (iii) Developing countries  
উন্নয়নশীল দেশ
- (iv) Capitalist countries  
পুঁজিপতি দেশ

2. Answer the following questions : (any five)

2×5=10

তলত দিয়া প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া : (যিকোনো পাঁচটা)

(a) Write the differences between balance growth and unbalance growth.

সমউন্নয়ন আৰু অসমউন্নয়নৰ মাজত থকা পাৰ্থক্যসমূহ লিখা।

(b) What do you mean by 'poverty line' ?

দৰিদ্ৰ সীমাৰেখা বুলিলে কি বুজা?

(c) Mention the major disadvantages of foreign aid.

বৈদেশিক সাহায্যৰ মুখ্য অসুবিধাসমূহ উল্লেখ কৰা।

(d) What are the Rostow's stages of growth?

ৰ'ষ্টাৰ বিকাশৰ স্তৰসমূহ কি কি ?

(e) Explain the different indicators of economic development.

অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নৰ বিভিন্ন সূচকসমূহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(f) Mention the sources of Development.

উন্নয়নৰ উৎসবোৰ উল্লেখ কৰা।

(g) Write two examples of Social Overhead Capital (SOC).

সামাজিক মূলধনৰ দুটা উদাহৰণ লিখা।

3. Answer the following questions : **(any six)**  
5×6=30

তলত দিয়া প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া : (যিকোনো ছয়টা)

(a) Write the difference between economic growth and economic development.

অর্থনৈতিক বিকাশ আৰু অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নৰ মাজত পাৰ্থক্য লিখা।

(b) Explain in brief, the balance growth with criticism.

সমালোচনাসহ সমউন্নয়ন তত্ত্বটো চমুকৈ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(c) Explain the role of technology in economic development.

অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নত কাৰিকৰী দিশৰ ভূমিকা ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(d) Explain the role of FDI in economic development of a country.

এখন দেশৰ অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নত প্ৰত্যক্ষ বিনিয়োগৰ ভূমিকাৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা।

(e) Discuss the Harrod-Domar's 'actual rate' of growth.

হেৰ'ড-ডোমাৰৰ 'প্ৰকৃত উন্নয়ন' হাৰৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা।

(f) What are the roles of planning in economic development? Explain.

অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নত পৰিকল্পনাৰ ভূমিকা কি কি ? ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(g) Explain the 'Big Push' theory of Economic development.

অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নত 'Big Push' তত্ত্বটো ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(h) What do you mean by the term 'external resources' for economic development?  
অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নত 'বাহ্যিক সম্পদ' বুলিলে কি বুজা?

(i) Write the major obstacles faced by the underdeveloped countries in economic development.  
অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নত অনুন্নত অর্থনৈতিক দেশসমূহে সম্মুখীন হোৱা প্ৰতিবন্ধকসমূহ লিখা।

(j) Explain the relationship between economic progress and economic welfare.  
অর্থনৈতিক প্ৰগতি আৰু অর্থনৈতিক কল্যাণৰ মাজত সম্পৰ্ক ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

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

তলত দিয়া প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া : (যিকোনো দুটা)

(a) Critically explain the Lewis theory of unlimited supply of labour.  
লুইচৰ শ্ৰমিকৰ অসীম যোগান তত্ত্বটো সমালোচনাসহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(b) Explain the various measurement of economic development.  
অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নৰ বিভিন্ন পৰিমাপ বিলাক ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(c) Critically examine the role of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in economic development of a country.  
এখন দেশৰ অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নত প্ৰত্যক্ষ বৈদেশিক বিনিয়োগৰ ভূমিকাৰ সমালোচনাত্মক বিশ্লেষণ আগবঢ়োৱা।

(d) Explain the role of labour and capital in economic development of an economy.  
এখন অর্থনীতিৰ উন্নয়নত শ্ৰম আৰু মূলধনৰ ভূমিকা ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

5. Answer **any one** of the following questions:  
1×14=14

তলত দিয়া প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ যিকোনো এটাৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া :

(a) Explain the similarities and dissimilarities of balanced and unbalanced growth. What do you mean by backward and forward linkage?  
সমউন্নয়ন আৰু অসমউন্নয়নৰ সামঞ্জস্য আৰু অসামঞ্জস্য বিলাক ব্যাখ্যা কৰা। পশ্চাদমুখী আৰু অগ্রমুখী সংযোগ বুলিলে কি বুজা?

(b) Explain the Harrod-Domar theory of economic development.  
হেৰ'ড-ডোমাৰৰ অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়ন তত্ত্বটো ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(c) State the concept of 'various circle of poverty'. What are the causes of various circle of poverty? Explain the relationship between poverty and economic development.

‘দৰিদ্ৰতাৰ দুষ্টিচক্ৰ’ তত্ত্বটো ব্যাখ্যা কৰা। দৰিদ্ৰতাৰ দুষ্টিচক্ৰৰ কাৰণবোৰ কি কি? দৰিদ্ৰতা আৰু অৰ্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নৰ মাজত সম্পৰ্ক ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।



Total number of printed pages -4

**63 (FY)SEM-3/MAJ/ECOMAJ2024**

**2024**

**ECONOMICS**

Paper : ECOMAJ2024

**(Introductory Macroeconomics)**

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 28

Time : Three hours

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

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

(i) Which is the most liquid measure of Money Supply?

(a) M1

(b) M2

(c) M3

(d) M4

- (ii) National Income is a :
- Stock Concept
  - Flow Concept
  - Cross-section Analysis
  - All of the above
- (iii) Two-sector economy consists of :
- Household, Government
  - Household, Firms
  - Firms, Foreign Sector
  - Firms, Government
- (iv) Market price will be equal to Factor Cost when
- Indirect Taxes are Zero
  - Indirect Taxes are equal to Subsidies
  - No Indirect Tax and No Subsidies
  - Both (b) and (c)
- (v) Depreciation means :
- Destruction of a plant in a fire accident
  - Loss of fixed assets over time due to wear & tear
  - Loss of fixed assets in an earthquake
  - Closure of the plant due to lockout

- (vi) Which of the following is an intermediate product?
- Purchase of pulses by consumers
  - Machine purchased by a firm
  - Wheat used by a flour mill
  - Wheat used by households
2. Answer the following questions : **(any five)**  
2×5=10
- Define Monetary Policy.
  - What is meant by Open Market Operations (OMO)?
  - Define Phillips Curve.
  - What is GDP Deflator?
  - Define Natural Rate of Unemployment.
  - Define Investment.
  - What do you mean by disguised unemployment?
3. Answer the following questions : **(any six)**  
5×6=30
- Explain the Credit Creation process of commercial bank with the help of suitable example.
  - Explain the functions of Central Bank.
  - Distinguish between final goods and intermediate goods.

- iv. Explain the circular flow of income in a three-sector economy with the help of a diagram.
- v. Explain the Expenditure Method of Calculating National Income.
- vi. Explain the different types of Unemployment with example.
- vii. Explain the various measures of money supply in India.
- viii. Explain the various causes of inflation.
- ix. Briefly explain the different components of GDP.

4. Answer the following questions : **(any two)**  
12×2=24

- i. Define macroeconomics. Discuss the scope of macroeconomics. 2+10=12
- ii. Explain the Value Added Method and Income Method of calculating National Income. 6+6=12
- iii. Discuss the short-run and long-run phenomena of the Phillips Curve with the help of diagram. 6+6=12
- iv. Discuss the Quantitative and Qualitative tools of the Reserve Bank of India in controlling money supply and interest rates in the economy.

Total number of printed pages-7

63/1 (SEM-3) CC5/ECOHC3056

2024

**ECONOMICS**

Paper : ECOHC3056

**(Intermediate Macroeconomics - I)**

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : Three hours

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

1. Choose the correct answer from the following : **(any six)** 1×6=6

(a) In Keynesian effective demand theory which factors determines the equality between saving and investment ?

(i) Interest rate

(ii) Income level

(iii) Price level

(iv) Employment

(b) What are the two components of aggregate supply?

- (i) Consumption and Saving
- (ii) Consumption and Investment
- (iii) Income and Interest
- (iv) Output and Price Level

(c) Which curve shows the relationship between rate of wages and unemployment?

- (i) Contract Curve
- (ii) Phillip's Curve
- (iii) Demand Curve
- (iv) Supply Curve

(d) The adaptive principle is based on -

- (i) Past data
- (ii) Future data
- (iii) Present data
- (iv) All of the above

(e) PPP means .....

- (i) Purchasing Power Parity
- (ii) Public, Private and Partnership
- (iii) Purchasing Public Property
- (iv) Purchasing Private Property

(f) The overshooting model of exchange rate was developed by -

- (i) Keynes
- (ii) Marshall
- (iii) Fleming
- (iv) Dornbusch

(g) Too much money is chasing to a few goods, this type of inflation is known as -

- (i) Demand pull inflation
- (ii) Cost push inflation
- (iii) Stagflation
- (iv) Devaluation

(h) Which exchange rate is determined by the forces of demand and supply?

(i) Fixed exchange rate

(ii) Floating exchange rate

(iii) Managed exchange rate

(iv) Proper exchange rate

(i) The balance of payment of a country is related to the economic transactions between -

(i) two countries

(ii) two individuals

(iii) two states

(iv) two territories

(j) SEBI is situated at -

(i) Mumbai

(ii) Chennai

(iii) Calcutta

(iv) Delhi

2. Answer **any five** of the following questions:  
2×5=10

(a) Define Phillip's Curve.

(b) What is stagflation?

(c) How is the effective demand determined?

(d) Write *two* causes of demand pull inflation.

(e) What is exchange rate?

(f) Mention *two* drawbacks of Mundell-Fleming model.

(g) Write the meaning of 'Depreciation of Currency'.

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

(a) How does Phillip's Curve explain the trade-off relationship between unemployment and inflation?

(b) Briefly explain the Asset Market approach of exchange rate.

(c) Write the assumptions of the Mundell-Fleming model.

(d) Define over shooting model. What are its limitations?

(e) What are the causes of cost-push inflation? Explain in brief.

(f) Write a brief note on the Purchasing Power Parity.

(g) Write the prime features of international financial market.

(h) Distinguish between spot and forward exchange rate.

(i) What does 'Paradox of Poverty' mean?

(j) Distinguish between Adaptive and Rational Expectation theory.

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

(a) Explain elaborately the monetary approach to balance of payment adjustment.

(b) Distinguish between demand-pull inflation and cost-push inflation. Why is it difficult to separate from the others?

(c) Explain the determination of equilibrium exchange rate with the help of a suitable diagram.

(d) How do you explain the concept of rational expectation? What are its limitations?

5. Answer **any one** of the following questions:  
14×1=14

(a) Discuss how interaction of aggregate demand and aggregate supply determines equilibrium level of output and price.

(b) 'Continuous rise in demand may lead to inflationary situation in the economy'— explain in the context of 'demand-pull' theory of inflation.

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Total number of printed pages-4

**63 (FY)SEM-3/MAJ/ECOMAJ2014**

**2024**

**ECONOMICS**

Paper : ECOMAJ2014

**(Intermediate Micro Economics-II)**

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 28

Time : Three hours

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

1. Answer/Choose the following questions :

1×6=6

(a) According to the Marginal Productivity Theory, the price of a factor and its MRP tend to

- (i) Equality
- (ii) Inequality
- (iii) One
- (iv) Zero

Contd.



- (b) The concept of quasi rent is developed by
- (i) J.R. Hicks
  - (ii) Alfred Marshall
  - (iii) Joan Robinson
  - (iv) Ricardo
- (c) By Chamberlin's definition, selling costs include
- (i) Cost of raw material
  - (ii) Wages paid to the labourers
  - (iii) Cost of advertisement
  - (iv) Interests paid to the capital
- (d) The key feature of oligopolistic industries is
- (i) Large number of sellers
  - (ii) Free exit and free entry of firms
  - (iii) Interdependence of decision making
  - (iv) Selling costs
- (e) Environmental degradation is a clear case of
- (i) positive externality
  - (ii) negative externality
  - (iii) ecological protection
  - (iv) environmental improvement

- (f) A property right is a right to use
- (i) a resource
  - (ii) consumer goods
  - (iii) capital goods
  - (iv) illegal drugs

2. Answer the following questions : **(any five)**  
2×5=10

- (a) Differentiate positive and normative approach in welfare economics.
- (b) What do you mean by quasi-rent?
- (c) Define risk and uncertainty bearing theory of profit.
- (d) What are the forms of oligopoly?
- (e) What do you mean by non-rivalry and non-excludability?
- (f) Explain two characteristics of public goods.
- (g) State two reasons of Market failure.

3. Answer the following questions : **(any six)**  
5×6=30

- (a) Distinguish between the Pigovian and the Hicksian concept of welfare economics.
- (b) Discuss the conditions of Pareto optimality.

Total number of printed pages-4

63 (FY)SEM-3/MAJ/ECOMAJ2014

2024

**ECONOMICS**

Paper : ECOMAJ2014

**(Intermediate Micro Economics-II)**

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 28

Time : Three hours

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

1. Answer/Choose the following questions :  
1×6=6

(a) According to the Marginal Productivity Theory, the price of a factor and its MRP tend to

- (i) Equality
- (ii) Inequality
- (iii) One
- (iv) Zero

Contd.

- (b) The concept of quasi rent is developed by
- (i) J.R. Hicks
  - (ii) Alfred Marshall
  - (iii) Joan Robinson
  - (iv) Ricardo
- (c) By Chamberlin's definition, selling costs include
- (i) Cost of raw material
  - (ii) Wages paid to the labourers
  - (iii) Cost of advertisement
  - (iv) Interests paid to the capital
- (d) The key feature of oligopolistic industries is
- (i) Large number of sellers
  - (ii) Free exit and free entry of firms
  - (iii) Interdependence of decision making
  - (iv) Selling costs
- (e) Environmental degradation is a clear case of
- (i) positive externality
  - (ii) negative externality
  - (iii) ecological protection
  - (iv) environmental improvement

- (f) A property right is a right to use
- (i) a resource
  - (ii) consumer goods
  - (iii) capital goods
  - (iv) illegal drugs

2. Answer the following questions : **(any five)**  
2×5=10

- (a) Differentiate positive and normative approach in welfare economics.
- (b) What do you mean by quasi-rent?
- (c) Define risk and uncertainty bearing theory of profit.
- (d) What are the forms of oligopoly?
- (e) What do you mean by non-rivalry and non-excludability?
- (f) Explain two characteristics of public goods.
- (g) State two reasons of Market failure.

3. Answer the following questions : **(any six)**  
5×6=30

- (a) Distinguish between the Pigovian and the Hicksian concept of welfare economics.
- (b) Discuss the conditions of Pareto optimality.

- (c) What is Ricardian Theory of rent? Explain.
- (d) Write a note on Schumpeter's innovation theory of profit.
- (e) Write a short note on selling cost.
- (f) What is excess capacity? How can it be measured?
- (g) Discuss in brief the different types of externalities.
- (h) What are the differences between public goods and private goods?
- (i) What do you mean by market failure? How does market fail for environmental goods? Discuss.

4. Answer of the following question : **(any two)**  
12×2=24

- (a) Discuss in brief the Kaldor-Hicks criterion.
- (b) Critically discuss the Marginal Productivity theory of distribution.
- (c) Critically discuss the classical theory of interest.
- (d) Explain with the help of diagram how a firm under monopolistic competition attains equilibrium.

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Total number of printed pages = 8

**63 (FY)SEM-3/SEC/ECOSEC2013**

**2024**

**ECONOMICS**

Paper : ECOSEC2013

**( Data Analysis )**

Full Marks : 50

Pass Marks : 20

Time : Two hours

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

1. Choose the correct answer : 1×5=5

শুদ্ধ উত্তৰটো লিখা :

(a) Which one is the true example of primary data from the following options?

তলৰ বিকল্পসমূহৰ পৰা প্ৰাথমিক তথ্যৰ প্ৰকৃত উদাহৰণ কোনটো?

(i) Journal

জাৰ্নেল

*Contd.*

(ii) Book

কিতাপ

(iii) Census Report

লোকপিয়লৰ প্ৰতিবেদন

(iv) Newspaper

বাতৰি কাকত

(b) The co-efficient of correlation is independent of

সম্পৰ্কৰ সহ-দক্ষতা তলৰ কোনটোৰ পৰা স্বাধীন

(i) change of scale only

কেৱল স্কেলৰ পৰিৱৰ্তন

(ii) change of origin only

কেৱল উৎপত্তিস্থলৰ পৰিৱৰ্তন

(iii) both change of scale and change of origin.

স্কেলৰ পৰিৱৰ্তন আৰু উৎপত্তিস্থলৰ পৰিৱৰ্তন দুয়োটা

(iv) neither change of scale nor change of origin.

স্কেলৰ পৰিৱৰ্তন বা উৎপত্তিস্থলৰ পৰিৱৰ্তন নহয়।

(c) Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a well-designed questionnaire?

তলৰ কোনটো এটা সু-পৰিকল্পিত প্ৰশ্নাবলীৰ বৈশিষ্ট্য নহয়?

(i) It is clear and easy to understand.

ই বুজিবলৈ স্পষ্ট আৰু সহজ।

(ii) It is unbiased and neutral.

ই পক্ষপাতহীন আৰু নিৰপেক্ষ।

(iii) It is open-ended and allows for elaboration.

ই মুক্ত আৰু ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা বিশদভাৱে ক'ব পৰা যায়।

(iv) It is closed-ended and easy to quantity

ই বন্ধ-সমাপ্ত আৰু পৰিমাণ নিৰ্ণয় কৰিবলৈ সহজ।

(d) Regression analysis is concerned with the prediction of

ৰিগ্ৰেছন বিশ্লেষণৰ ভৱিষ্যতবাণীৰ সৈতে জড়িত

(i) independent variable

স্বতন্ত্ৰ চলক

(ii) dependent variable

নিৰ্ভৰশীল চলক

(iii) constant

ধ্রুবক

(iv) None of these

ইয়াৰে কোনোটোৱেই নহয়।

(e) What is the advantage of using SPSS over calculating statistics by hand?

হাতেৰে পৰিসংখ্যা গণনা কৰাতকৈ SPSS ব্যৱহাৰ কৰাৰ সুবিধা কি?

(i) It equips you with a useful transferable skill.

ই আপোনাক এটা উপযোগী হস্তান্তৰযোগ্য দক্ষতাৰে সজ্জিত কৰে।

(ii) It reduces the chance of making errors in calculations.

ই গণনাত ভুল হোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা হ্রাস কৰে।

(iii) Many researchers use SPSS as it is a recognised software package.

বহু গৱেষকে SPSS ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে যিহেতু ই এটা স্বীকৃতিপ্ৰাপ্ত চফটৱেৰ পেকেজ।

(iv) All of the above

ওপৰত সকলোবোৰ।

2. Answer the following questions : (any five)

2×5=10

তলত দিয়া প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ লিখা : (যিকোনো পাঁচটা)

(a) Distinguish between Primary and Secondary data.

প্ৰাথমিক আৰু গৌণ তথ্যৰ মাজত পাৰ্থক্য লিখা।

(b) State two important objectives of measures of central value.

কেন্দ্ৰীয় মূল্যৰ পৰিমাণৰ দুটা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ উদ্দেশ্য উল্লেখ কৰা।

(c) How does scatter diagram help in studying correlation between two variables?

দুটা চলকৰ মাজত সম্পৰ্ক অধ্যয়ন কৰাত প্ৰকীৰ্ণ চিত্ৰ প্ৰণালীয়ে কেনেকৈ সহায় কৰে?

(d) Mention two demerits of telephonic interview in the process of data collection.

তথ্য সংগ্ৰহৰ প্ৰক্ৰিয়াত টেলিফোনিক সাক্ষাৎকাৰৰ দুটা দোষ উল্লেখ কৰা।

(e) What is the main difference between linear and multiple regression?

ৰৈখিক আৰু বহুবিধ ৰিগ্ৰেছনৰ মাজৰ মূল পাৰ্থক্য কি?

(f) What is a cell address in Excel?

Excel ত এটা কোষ ঠিকনা কি?

(g) The Intelligence Quotients (IQs) of 10 boys in a class are given below -

এটা শ্ৰেণীৰ ১০ জন ল'ৰাৰ বুদ্ধিমত্তাৰ ভাগফল তলত দিয়া হৈছে-

70, 120, 110, 101, 88, 83, 95, 98, 107, 100

Find the mean IQ.

গড় IQ বিচাৰ কৰা।

3. Answer the following questions : **(any five)**

5×5=25

তলত দিয়া প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ লিখা : (যিকোনো পাঁচটা)

(a) Explain the different methods of collecting primary data.

প্ৰাথমিক তথ্য সংগ্ৰহৰ বিভিন্ন পদ্ধতি ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(b) Define mean deviation and standard deviation as measures of variation. Which of the two is a better measure? Why?

তাৰতম্যৰ পৰিমাণ হিচাপে গড় বিচ্যুতি আৰু মানক বিচ্যুতিৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়া। দুয়োটাৰ ভিতৰত কোনটো মাপকাঠি উন্নত? কিয়?

(c) What is correlation? Explain various types of correlation with suitable examples.

সহসম্বন্ধ কি? উপযুক্ত উদাহৰণৰ সৈতে বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ সহসম্বন্ধ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(d) What is a questionnaire? Write the differences between a questionnaire and a schedule.

প্ৰশ্নাৱলী কি? প্ৰশ্নাৱলী আৰু সময়সূচীৰ মাজৰ পাৰ্থক্য লিখা।

(e) Write the steps for computation of standard deviation.

মানক বিচ্যুতি গণনাৰ পদক্ষেপসমূহ লিখা।

(f) The mean of marks in statistics of 100 students in a class was 72. The mean of marks of boys was 75, while their number was 70. Find out the mean marks of girls in the class.

এটা শ্ৰেণীত 100 গৰাকী ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ পৰিসংখ্যা বিজ্ঞানত গড় নম্বৰ আছিল 72। ছাত্ৰৰ গড় নম্বৰ আছিল 75, আনহাতে তেওঁলোকৰ সংখ্যা আছিল 70। শ্ৰেণীৰ ছাত্ৰীৰ গড় নম্বৰ নিৰ্ণয় কৰা।

(g) Find the standard deviation and its coefficient.



মানক বিচ্যুতি আৰু শ্ৰেণীক অণুংক নিৰ্ণয় কৰা।

Age in years: 10 15 20 25 30 35  
No. of people: 5 4 15 25 10 8

(h) Find the Range and Coefficient of range from the following data :

তলৰ তথ্যৰ পৰা শ্ৰেণীক আৰু শ্ৰেণীকৰ অণুংক নিৰ্ণয় কৰা :  
20, 26, 22, 28, 24, 30, 34, 32

4. Answer the following questions : **(any one)**  
 $10 \times 1 = 10$

তলত দিয়া প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ লিখা : (যিকোনো এটা)

(a) Calculate the mean, median and mode from the given table :

প্ৰদত্ত তথ্যৰ পৰা গড়, মধ্যমা আৰু বহুংক উলিওৱা :

Marks	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50
No. of students	3	8	12	7	2

(b) Calculate the mean and standard deviation from the following data.

তলত দিয়া তথ্যৰ পৰা গড় আৰু মানক বিচ্যুতি গণনা কৰা

Value	90-99	80-89	70-79	60-69	50-59	40-49	30-39
Frequency	2	12	22	20	14	4	1

Total number of printed pages = 7

63/1(SEM-5)CC12/ECOHC5126

2024

**ECONOMICS**

Paper : ECOHC 5126

**(Development Economics-I)**

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 : **(any six)** 1×6=6
- a. The 'Big Push' strategy of Development was first advocated by
- (i) R. Rodan
  - (ii) Jack Hamilton
  - (iii) Amartya Sen
  - (iv) J. B. Say

- b. Which of the following determinants of Growth is a non-economic factor?
- (i) Capital
  - (ii) Natural resources
  - (iii) Favourable legislation
  - (iv) None of the above.
- c. Human Capital formation is an important tool for bringing in the Society
- (i) Economic change
  - (ii) Social Degeneration
  - (iii) Wealth
  - (iv) Physical Capital
- d. Which of the following is a component of Human development Index?
- (i) Life expectancy Index
  - (ii) Infant mortality rate
  - (iii) Population growth role
  - (iv) All of the above.

- e. Which of the following figure represents the working age group of the population?
- (i) 15 to 65 years
  - (ii) 15 to 66 years
  - (iii) 15 to 64 years
  - (iv) 15 to 59 years.
- f. Which of the following countries has a Greater Prevalance of relative Poverty?
- (i) Developed Countries
  - (ii) Underdeveloped countries
  - (iii) Socialist Countries
  - (iv) Capitalist Countries
- g. Which of the following about strategy of balanced Growth is right?
- (i) Simultaneous investment in all sectors.
  - (ii) All sectors are independent.
  - (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
  - (iv) None of the above.

- h. According to Lewis theory -- is traditional overpopulated agricultural sector.
- (i) Subsistence sector
  - (ii) Industry
  - (iii) Capitalist sector
  - (iv) Service sector.
- i. Name of the state India having lowest density of population as per 2011 census.
- (i) Punjab
  - (ii) Arunachal Pradesh
  - (iii) Haryana
  - (iv) Tamilnadu
- j. Under the 'Big push' strategy of development, large investment are to be directed towards -
- (i) Agriculture
  - (ii) Industry
  - (iii) Power
  - (iv) Transport

2. Answer the following questions : **(any five)**  
2×5=10

- a. What is Demographic dividend?
- b. Mention any two problems of Human Capital formation in India.
- c. What do you mean by Dual economy?
- d. Give two roles of technology in economic development.
- e. Differentiate between absolute and relative Poverty.
- f. What are the major indicators of human development Index?
- g. Mention any two determinants of economic development.

3. Answer the following questions : **(any six)**  
5×6=30

- a. What are the main indicators of economic development? Discuss.
- b. Distinguish between the concept of Economic Growth and development.
- c. How are Population and economic development related? Explain.

- d. Which techniques of production is appropriate for the development of under developed economy? Justify.
- e. Distinguish between balanced and unbalanced Growth.
- f. Explain the effects of vicious circle of poverty.
- g. Elucidate the various sources of human capital formation in relation to economic development.
- h. Define the concept of balanced Growth theory of Ragnar Narkse.
- i. Distinguish between labour and capital intensive technique of Production.
- j. What are the causes of increase Overpopulation in India? Explain.

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

- a. What are the problems of human capital formation in India? Discuss. What are its importance? Explain.  
5+5=10
- b. Discuss the role of labour, capital and technology towards in economic development.

- c. Critically discuss the 'Big Push' theory of economic developement.
- d. Explain with diagram vicious circle of Poverty and how it shouw be break.

5. Answer the following questions : **(any one)**  
14×1=14

- a. What are the causes of Poverty in India Explain. Discuss the steps taken by the Govt. of India to eradicate poverty.  
8+6=14
- b. Discuss briefly the population Composition. Explain the impact of population growth in economic development.  
5+9=14
- c. Critically discuss the Lewis theory of unlimited supplies of labour.

Total number of printed pages = 7

63/1 (SEM-5) DSE2/ECOHE5226

2024

**ECONOMICS**

Paper : ECOHE5226

**[ Money and Financial Markets (Option-II) ]**

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 : **(any six)**  $1 \times 6 = 6$
- (I) What function of money is being served when it is used to repay loans in the future?
- (a) Unit of account
  - (b) Medium of exchange
  - (c) Store of value
  - (d) Standard of deferred payment

Contd.

(II) Which of the following can increase the money supply in an economy?

- (a) An increase in reserve requirements
- (b) The scale of government securities by the central bank
- (c) Lowering the discount rate
- (d) Increasing the interest rates on loans

(III) Which of the following is an example of a capital market instrument?

- (a) Treasury bills
- (b) Certificates of deposit
- (c) Corporate bonds
- (d) Commercial paper

(IV) Which financial market is primarily used for short-term borrowing and lending?

- (a) Capital market
- (b) Money market
- (c) Derivatives market
- (d) Foreign exchange market

(V) ATM stands for –

- (a) Automated Transaction Machine
- (b) All-Time Money
- (c) Automatic Teller Machine
- (d) Authorized Transaction Mode

(VI) Financial innovation refers to –

- (a) the introduction of new types of monetary policy
- (b) the development of new financial products, services, or processes
- (c) the regulation of financial institutions
- (d) the stabilization of exchange rates

(VII) Which of the following is not considered a function of a central bank?

- (a) Issuing currency
- (b) Providing loans to individuals
- (c) Controlling inflation
- (d) Managing foreign exchange reserves

(VIII) Which of the following is typically considered a factor influencing interest rates?

- (a) Inflation rates
- (b) Population growth
- (c) Technological advancements
- (d) Government spending on infrastructure

(IX) Which of the following interest rates is determined in the money market?

- (a) Repo rate
- (b) Call money rate
- (c) Exchange rate
- (d) Tax rate

(X) Which institution is primarily responsible for setting key policy interest rates in India?

- (a) Ministry of Finance
- (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- (c) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
- (d) National Stock Exchange (NSE)

2. Answer the following questions : **(any five)**  
2×5=10

- (a) What is money supply?
- (b) What components are included in M1?
- (c) What is meant by financial market?
- (d) Define a capital market.
- (e) What is the difference between nominal interest rate and real interest rate?
- (f) What is Cash Reserve Ratio?
- (g) What is meant by high-powered money (H)?

3. Answer the following questions : **(any six)**  
5×6=30

- (a) How does money function as a medium of exchange?
- (b) Explain Fisher's Transaction Approach of Money supply.
- (c) Explain the role of central banks in controlling the money supply.
- (d) Distinguish between Money Market and Capital Market.



(e) Explain financial innovation with example.

(f) Define bank rate and how it differs from the repo rate.

(g) Explain briefly the objectives of monetary policy.

(h) Write briefly about the Banking sector reforms in India.

(i) What are the determinants of money supply?

(j) Define assets and liabilities in the context of a bank's Balance Sheet.

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

(a) Discuss the different measures of money supply and their significance in the economy.

(b) Discuss the role of financial markets in an economy.

(c) Explain the quantitative methods of credit control.

(d) Discuss the concept of interest rate differentials. What factors contribute to variations in interest rate?

5. Answer the following questions : **(any one)**  
14×1=14

(a) Discuss the primary functions of a central bank. How do these functions contribute to the stability and growth of an economy?

(b) What is Portfolio management of Commercial Bank? Discuss the conflicting nature of the objectives.

Total number of printed pages-8

63 / 1 (SEM-5) DSE2 / ECOHE5 126

2024

**ECONOMICS**

Paper : ECOHE5126

**[ ( Applied Econometrics ( Option-1) ) ]**

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

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

1. Choose the correct option of the following:  
**(any six)** 1×6=6
  - (a) Which of the following methods is used in empirical research ?
    - (i) Inductive method
    - (ii) Initiative method
    - (iii) Scientific method
    - (iv) Deductive method

- (b) The term research methodology refers to
- (i) the methods used in data collection and analysis
  - (ii) the rules for writing a research report on paper
  - (iii) the specific method for study and analysis
  - (iv) the theoretical paradigms for data collection, analysis and interpretation
- (c) Which of the following tests is used to detect specification errors ?
- (i) Ramsey's RESET test
  - (ii) The Runs test
  - (iii) The Park test
  - (iv) Chow test
- (d) A regression model suffers from the functional form misspecification if
- (i) the dependent variable is binary
  - (ii) an interaction term is omitted
  - (iii) a key variable is binary
  - (iv) the co-efficient of a key variable is zero

- (e) Autoregressive distributed lag models include
- (i) lags of the dependent variable, and lagged values of additional predictor variables
  - (ii) current and lagged values of the error term
  - (iii) current and lagged values of the residuals
  - (iv) lags and leads of the dependent variable
- (f) If OLS is applied separately to each equation that is part of a simultaneous system, the resulting estimates will be
- (i) unbiased and consistent
  - (ii) biased and inconsistent
  - (iii) biased but consistent
  - (iv) it is impossible to apply OLS to equations that are part of a simultaneous system
- (g) Estimation of the instrumental variable regression model
- (i) requires exact identification
  - (ii) allows only one endogenous regressor, which is typically correlated with the error term

- (iii) is only possible if the number of instruments is the same as the number of regressors
- (iv) requires exact identification or over-identification
- (h) The fixed effects regression model
  - (i) assumes that each unit has a fixed intercept, rather than stochastic conditions
  - (ii) the slope co-efficients are allowed to differ across entities, but the intercepts fixed
  - (iii) has fixed the effect of heteroscedasticity
  - (iv) in a log-log model may include logs of the binary variable which control for the fixed effects.
- (i) What is the name of the statistical test that can help us determine whether to choose a fixed effects or random effects model ?
  - (i) Hausman test
  - (ii) Z-test
  - (iii) Chi-squared test
  - (iv) Link-Wallace test

- (j) Panel data is also called
  - (i) Cross-sectional data
  - (ii) Longitudinal data
  - (iii) Time series data
  - (iv) Experimental data

2. Answer the following questions : **(any five)**  
2×5=10

- (a) What is empirical research ?
- (b) What is a distributed lag model ?
- (c) State the differences between endogenous and exogenous variables.
- (d) What is an over-identified system of simultaneous equation ?
- (e) State *two* uses of E Views software in research.
- (f) Define research hypothesis.
- (g) What do you mean by simultaneous equation model in econometrics ?

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

- (a) Write the steps involved in conducting empirical research.
- (b) What is specification error ? Mention the reasons of the accuracy of specification error.
- (c) Describe the caution about model selection criteria in economic theory.
- (d) What is panel data ? How does it differ from cross-sectional and time series data ?
- (e) What is autoregressive distributed lag model ? State some features of the autoregressive distributed lag model.
- (f) What is fixed effects model ? Write the differences between fixed and random effects model.
- (g) Differentiate between single equation method and system method. Write the difficulties involved with the system method.
- (h) Discuss the main objectives of model selection in econometrics.

- (i) Distinguish between distributed lag model, autoregressive model and autoregressive distributed lag model.
- (j) What is reduced form of a simultaneous equation ? Obtain the reduced form of the rational income equation and consumption function from the following Keynesian model of income determination.

$$C_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Y_t + u_t$$

$$Y_t = C_t + I_t$$

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

- (a) Define autoregressive model. Discuss the estimation methods of autoregressive models. 2+8=10
- (b) Discuss the various tests applied for identifying the most efficient model in econometrics. 10
- (c) Give *two* examples of statistical software. Discuss the usefulness of statistical software in research. 2+8=10
- (d) Write an example of panel data. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of using panel data in research. 2+8=10

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

14×1=14

(a) What are the issues in specification of econometric model ? Discuss the consequences of omission of an important variable and inclusion of an irrelevant variable in regression model.

4+10=14

(b) Write the advantages and disadvantages of fixed effects model. Explain the random effects technique used for analysing panel data.

6+8=14

(c) What do you mean by an identification problem ? State the necessary and sufficient conditions required for identification.

Examine whether the demand equation of the following macroeconomic model is identified or not.

2+4+8=14

$$Q_d = \beta_1 + \beta_2 P + \beta_3 Y + \beta_4 P_s + U$$

$$Q_s = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 P + \alpha_3 W + \delta$$

$$Q_d = Q_s$$

where,  $Q_d$  - quantity demanded

$Q_s$  - quantity supplied

$P$  - price level

$P_s$  - price of substitute

$Y$  - income

$W$  - labour wages

Total number of printed pages-7

63/1 (SEM-5) CC11/ECOHC5116

2024

**ECONOMICS**

Paper : ECOHC5116

**(Indian Economy-I)**

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : Three hours

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

1. Answer **any six** of the following questions :  
1×6=6
  - (a) In economic reforms (1991), LPG stands for
    - (i) Liquid Petroleum Gas
    - (ii) Lower Play Game
    - (iii) Liquid Pink Gas
    - (iv) Liberalization, Privalization, Globalization

- (b) NITI Aayog was introduced in India on the year
- (i) 1st January 2015
  - (ii) 31st January 2015
  - (iii) 1st April 2015
  - (iv) 30th April 2015
- (c) Density of population indicates
- (i) Population ÷ Land Area (per sq.km)
  - (ii) Population ÷ National Income
  - (iii) No. of Persons ÷ National Income
  - (iv) No. of People ÷ Per Capita Income
- (d) In 2011 Census, birth rate was (in India)
- (i) 20.8
  - (ii) 21.8
  - (iii) 22.8
  - (iv) 19.8
- (e) One of the main features of human development in India is
- (i) Life expectancy
  - (ii) Games and Sports

- (iii) Transport and Communication
  - (iv) Poverty
- (f) Green Revolution in India was started in
- (i) 1969-1970
  - (ii) 1960-1965
  - (iii) 1965-1968
  - (iv) 1980-1985
- (g) The full form of EPI is
- (i) Educational Performance Index
  - (ii) Ecological Performance Index
  - (iii) Environmental Performance Index
  - (iv) Entrepreneurial Performance Index
- (h) In which Five Year Plan's goal was 'to achieve faster, sustainable and inclusive growth'?
- (i) 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan
  - (ii) 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan
  - (iii) 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan
  - (iv) 8<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan



(i) Small number of People and Relatively less amount of capital include in

(i) small scale and cottage industry

(ii) small and Medium enterprise

(iii) micro enterprise

(iv) All of the above

(j) Disguised Unemployment is found in

(i) agricultural sector

(ii) industrial sector

(iii) business sector

(iv) commercial sector

2. Answer **any five** of the following questions :

2×5=10

(a) What is democratic planning?

(b) Is economic planning essential after liberalization? Give *two* reasons.

(c) Mention *two* objectives of micro-enterprise in India.

(d) Write *two* causes of industrial unemployment in India.

(e) Define Absolute Poverty.

(f) Write the formula of infant Mortality rate.

(g) Mention *two* importances of technical education in India.

3. Answer **any six** of the following questions :

5×6=30

(a) Distinguish between decentralized planning and economic planning.

(b) Mention the features of Globalization.

(c) Write elaborately the concept of Health and Malnutrition.

(d) Discuss the causes of income inequality in India.

(e) Mention the importance of FDI.

(f) Write the economic impact of Liberalization in India.

(g) Distinguish between National planning and International Planning.

(h) How does education control population growth? Explain.

(i) Discuss the features of demographic trends in India.

(i) Write about New Education Policy in India.

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

(a) Compare the economic development in India and Sri Lanka after independence.

(b) Explain the main features of NITI Aayog in India.

(c) Discuss the interaction between population and environment in India.

(d) What is Vicious cycle of Poverty? How can it be broken down? Discuss.

2+8=10

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

14×1=14

(a) Explain the main causes of poverty in India. Suggest some measures to control it.

(b) Discuss the major features of Indian economy at independence.

(c) Explain the Health Programme and Policies of Government in India to strengthen health conditions.