

CENTRAL LIBRARY N.C.COLLEGE
**2020/TDC(CBCS)/ODD/SEM/
ECODSE-501T (A/B/C/D)/460**

**TDC (CBCS) Odd Semester Exam., 2020
held in March, 2021**

ECONOMICS

(5th Semester)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 28

Time : 3 hours

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

Honours students will answer from either
Option—A or Option—B and Pass students will
answer from Option—C or Option—D

OPTION—A

(For Honours Students)

Course No. : ECODSE-501T (A)

(ECONOMICS OF HEALTH AND EDUCATION)

SECTION—A

Answer any *twenty* of the following questions :

1×20=20

1. What is central to human happiness and well-being?

2. Which are the populations more productive and live longer?
3. What is the most important foundation that paves the future road map of a person?
4. Who said, "Education is the most powerful weapon, which you can use to change the world"?
5. What is called demographic transition?
6. How is life expectancy related to mortality rates?
7. Define epidemiological transition.
8. Point out one indicator of quality education.
9. Can health be considered as a commodity?
10. What is the statement of Grossman's model on health care?
11. How is income and demand for health care related to each other?
12. Draw the shape of demand curve for health care.

13. What is the primary role of insurance?
14. Point out one limitation of health insurance policies.
15. Define market failure.
16. What is called risk aversion?
17. Name one public health type project.
18. Which approach is adopted for comparison of health projects with qualitatively different health outcomes?
19. Is there any difference between CEA and CUA measures of health outcomes?
20. What is the general goal of adoption of health projects?
21. Name one approach for valuing the benefits of health projects.
22. What are the common units of output used to measure cost effectiveness analysis of health projects?
23. Write the full form of QALY.

24. What is burden of disease?
25. How is demand for education related to the increases in expected lifetime?
26. What is rate of return to education?
27. Mention one benefit of access to quality education.
28. What is called gender inequality?
29. Which State has the lowest literacy rate in India?
30. Is education a tool of social transformation?
31. What is unequal education?
32. Write one evil of caste system on education.
33. Define mortality rate.
34. What is called prevalence of a disease?
35. Why is school dropout ratio high in India?
36. Which programme is launched to strengthen rural public health system in India?

37. Write one basic objective of community health centres in India.
38. What is the present doctor to population ratio in India?
39. Name two sources of financing health care in our country.
40. What is the present school enrolment ratio in India?

SECTION—B

Answer any *five* of the following questions : $2 \times 5 = 10$

41. Point out two reasons for demographic transition.
42. How is income helpful in the determination of health status?
43. What are the reasons for under-utilization of health care services in developing countries?
44. Point out some of the risks of uncertain health status.
45. Cite two names of health care projects implemented in India.

46. Name two inputs of health production process.
47. What is the internal rate of return to educational investments?
48. Write two causes of lower literacy among Indian women.
49. Point out two key indicators of health sector in India.
50. Mention two negative impacts of early school dropouts on the community.

SECTION—C

Answer any *five* of the following questions : $8 \times 5 = 40$

51. Explain the role of education in human development.
52. Briefly discuss the relationship between health status and stage of development.
53. Discuss the various determinants of demand for health.

54. Explain the different reasons for incomplete health insurance and market failure.
55. Write in brief about three approaches for valuing the benefits of health projects.
56. Explain the method used by the World Bank to measure the burden of disease.
57. Write a note on private and social returns to education.
58. "Gender and caste discrimination primarily in rural schools of India acts as major contributory factors for decreased performance of children in later stages of life." Do you accept the view? Give reasons.
59. Write a brief note on primary health centres of India.
60. Describe the reasons responsible for low school participation in India.

OPTION—B

(For Honours Students)

Course No. : ECODSE-501T (B)

(MONEY AND FINANCIAL MARKETS)

SECTION—A

Answer any *twenty* of the following questions :

1×20=20

1. Define narrow money.
2. What do you mean by store of value function of money?
3. What is monetary base?
4. If cash reserve ratio is 5 percent, what will be the value of the credit multiplier?
5. What is meant by double coincidence of wants?
6. How is the value of money affected by inflation?
7. What are the components of M4 money supply?

8. Define 'outside money'.
9. What do you mean by a bank run?
10. What do you understand by indirect finance?
11. What do you understand by money market?
12. Name one important instrument of money market.
13. Define investment bank.
14. What is a derivative?
15. What do you understand by universal banking?
16. What is meant by underwriting?
17. What do you mean by present value of an asset?
18. What is meant by discounting?
19. What is coupon rate of a bond?
20. What is face value of money?
21. What do you mean by current field?

22. What is bond rating?
23. What is risk premium?
24. What is repo rate?
25. What are required reserves?
26. What are bank assets?
27. What are checkable deposits?
28. What do you mean by bank rate?
29. What is liquidity risk?
30. What do you mean by Balance Sheet of a bank?
31. What do you understand by Gilt-edged securities?
32. Who is known as the lender of last resort?
33. Name one tool of selective credit control.
34. Which organization formulates monetary policy in India?
35. What is the current value of CRR in India?

36. Name the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.
37. What do you mean by open market operation?
38. Define monetary policy.
39. Why is the central bank called the banker's bank?
40. Mention one role of monetary policy in a developing country like India.

SECTION—B

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

41. How does money promote economic efficiency?
42. Write down two primary functions of money.
43. "The stock market is regarded as the barometer of the economy." Comment on the statement.
44. Mention two instruments of money market.
45. Distinguish between Nominal interest rate and Real interest rate.

46. State the relation between yields to maturity and bond prices.
47. Why does bank charge different rates of interest on loans having different maturities?
48. What is electronic banking?
49. How an open market sale of securities will influence the money supply in an economy?
50. How will a decrease in the discount rate affect money supply in an economy?

SECTION—C

Answer *any five* questions

51. Briefly explain the process of credit creation by commercial banks and its impact on money supply. 5+3=8
52. Explain the process of derivation of the money multiplier and show how it determines the money supply in interaction with the monetary base. 5+3=8
53. Discuss briefly the structure of financial market. Also point out the role of new issue markets in the financial system. 4+4=8

54. What do you understand by asymmetric information? Briefly explain how asymmetric information can give rise to market failure within the financial system. 3+5=8
55. Explain briefly the classical theory of determination of interest rates. What are the limitations of the classical theory? 5+3=8
56. What do you mean by term structure of interest rates? Briefly discuss the expectation theory of term structure. 2+6=8
57. Discuss the important reforms in India's banking sector under the New Economic Policy. 8
58. What is an interest rate risk? How do banks manage interest rate risk? 2+6=8
59. Explain the various objectives of monetary policy. 8
60. Outline the functions of the central bank in promoting economic growth and ensuring financial stability. 8

OPTION—C

(For Pass Students)

Course No. : ECODSE-501T (C)

(**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND
POLICY IN INDIA—I**)

SECTION—A

Answer any *twenty* of the following questions :

1×20=20

1. What is economic development?
2. Mention one determinant of economic development.
3. Write down one structural change in India during its economic development.
4. Mention one obstacle that stands in the way of economic development in India.
5. What does the term 'growth' literally mean?
6. What is an economic indicator?
7. Define per capita income.

8. Name the most widely used measure of economic development.
9. What is known as capital formation?
10. What are the factors of production in an economy?
11. Mention one type of physical capital formation.
12. What is capital-output ratio?
13. Mention one problem of human capital formation in India.
14. Write down one benefit of human capital formation.
15. Mention one source of domestic capital formation.
16. What is the important reason for low rate of capital formation in India?
17. What is demography?
18. What is density of population?

19. Name one demographic process.
20. Mention one social measure to check population growth in India.
21. Who coined the term 'demographic dividend'?
22. What is sex ratio?
23. In which year the National Population Policy was formulated in India?
24. What is population pyramid?
25. Define self-employed workers.
26. What is structural unemployment?
27. Mention one type of rural unemployment in India.
28. Write down one example of Primary Sector.
29. Mention one cause of increasing unemployment problem in India.
30. What is occupational structure?
31. What is the full form of 'MGNREGA'?

32. Mention one scheme initiated by the Government of India to solve the problem of unemployment in rural area.
33. What is economic inequality?
34. What are the three fundamental requirements of a human being?
35. What is poverty line?
36. What is meant by poverty alleviation programme?
37. Name one prominent cause of poverty in India.
38. What is the principal objective of fiscal policy?
39. Mention one variant of poverty.
40. What is monetary policy?

SECTION—B

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

41. State two composite indicators of economic development.

42. What are the two fundamental dimensions of human development index?
43. Mention two steps involved in the process of capital formation.
44. What are the two-fold problems of capital formation in India?
45. State two remedial measures to control population explosion.
46. What are the two stages of demographic transition?
47. State two consequences of unemployment in India.
48. Write down two different types of unemployment found in India.
49. Point out two distinctions between relative poverty and absolute poverty.
50. What is social inequality?

SECTION—C

Answer *any five* questions

51. Explain the different ways of measurement of economic development. 8
52. What is human development index? Explain its different indicators. 2+6=8
53. Explain the principal reasons for low rate of capital formation in India. 8
54. State the importance of human capital formation. Explain the problems of human capital formation in India. 3+5=8
55. What are the principal causes of high rate of growth of population in India? Suggest four remedial measures. 4+4=8
56. Explain the different problems of growth of population which are retarding the process of our economic development. 8
57. Explain the principal causes of unemployment problem in India. Suggest three remedial measures. 5+3=8

(20)

58. What are the different measures and schemes adopted by the Government of India to solve the problems of unemployment in rural areas? 8
59. Explain four principal causes of poverty in India. Mention four poverty alleviation programmes adopted by the Government of India. 4+4=8
60. Explain in brief the Centre-State financial relations in India. 8

(21)

OPTION—D

(For Pass Students)

Course No. : ECODSE-501T (D)

(MONEY AND BANKING)

SECTION—A

Answer any *twenty* of the following questions :

1×20=20

1. What is money?
2. Define paper money.
3. Who said, "Money is what money does"?
4. "A commodity is known as money if it is generally acceptable." Is it true?
5. What do you mean by value of money?
6. Mention one advantage of saving money.
7. State one role of money in a developing economy.
8. What is credit money?

9. Mention one constituent of financial system.
10. What is money market?
11. Define institutions of money market.
12. State one function of brokers in money market.
13. Capital market deals with what type of loans?
14. "Individuals are the major investors or suppliers of capital market funds." Is it true?
15. When a financial market is said to be functionally or operationally efficient?
16. Mention one characteristic of developed money market.
17. Define interest rate.
18. Since 1950, India has witnessed how many phases of interest rate policy?
19. Mention one limitation of the expectation theory of term structure of interest rates.

20. In which year 'general theory of employment interest and money' was published?
21. Point out one significance of rate of interest.
22. What do you mean by capital rate of interest?
23. "According to Keynes, interest is a purely monetary phenomenon." Is it true?
24. Mention one real factor influencing the interest rate.
25. Define bank.
26. State one function of modern bank.
27. What is Balance Sheet of bank?
28. Mention one asset of bank.
29. What is meant by portfolio management?
30. Give one objective of banking sector reforms.
31. What is e-banking?
32. State one merit of privatization of banks.

33. What is central bank?
34. Name the central bank in India.
35. Mention one objective of a central bank.
36. What is monetary policy?
37. In which year the central bank in India was established?
38. "Central bank has the monopoly of rate issue." Is it true?
39. Who defined central bank as a bank which constitutes the apex of the monetary and banking structure of the country?
40. Mention one difference between central bank and commercial bank.

SECTION—B

Answer any *five* of the following questions : $2 \times 5 = 10$

41. Distinguish between convertible paper money and inconvertible paper money.
42. Point out two similarities between money and near money.

43. Mention two features of money market.
44. Give two points of importance of capital market.
45. Distinguish between gross and net interests.
46. State two defects of administered interest rate system in India.
47. Give two importances of balance sheet of the bank.
48. Mention two factors affecting liquidity in portfolio management.
49. Distinguish between functions and objectives of central bank.
50. Mention two principal methods adopted by a central bank to control credit.

SECTION—C

Answer any *five* questions

51. Examine four advantages and four disadvantages of money. 4+4=8

52. What are the constituents of money supply? Analyze the various factors influencing the money supply. 3+5=8
53. Make a comparison between money market and capital market. Examine the different constituents of money market. 4+4=8
54. Distinguish between financial market and financial institutions. Explain the various forms of efficiency in financial markets. 3+5=8
55. Define interest rate differential. Explain the major sources of interest rate differentials as observed in a developing country. 2+6=8
56. What is meant by term structure of interest rates? Explain the segmented market theory of term structure of interest rates. 2+6=8
57. Draw a balance sheet of a bank and explain its various items. 3+5=8
58. Discuss briefly the various objectives of banks portfolio management. How far these objectives can be achieved? 4+4=8

59. Make a short overview of the growth of central banking system. Discuss in brief three functions and two significances of a central bank in developing countries. 3+3+2=8
60. Discuss the objectives and role of current monetary policy in a developing country like India. 4+4=8

**TDC (CBCS) Odd Semester Exam., 2020
held in March, 2021**

ECONOMICS

(5th Semester)

Course No. : ECOSEC-501T

**(Entrepreneurship and Small Business
Development)**

Full Marks : 50

Pass Marks : 20

Time : 3 hours

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

SECTION—A

Answer any *fifteen* questions : 1×15=15

1. From which word the term 'entrepreneur' is derived?
2. Define the term 'entrepreneurship'.

(2)

3. Who is an entrepreneur?
4. Is entrepreneurship an art or a science?
5. Who is an industrial entrepreneur?
6. Which economist has stressed risk taking as the specific function of an entrepreneur?
7. What is startup in business?
8. For startup India, what is the online site?
9. Write one benefit of startup India.
10. Mention one criterion for project identification.
11. Name the scheme of Central Government under which startup plan is initiated.
12. Define small-scale industry.

(3)

13. Mention one problem of small-scale industry.
14. Write the full form of SSI.
15. Mention one rationale of SSI.
16. What is microenterprise?
17. State one feature of cottage industry.
18. Mention one example of cottage industry in India.
19. What is the full form of SIDBI?
20. Name one institutional agency which grants financial assistance to SSI.
21. What is the full form of DIC?
22. What is the full form of SIDO?

23. What is institutional support in small business?
24. How many States Financial Corporation are there in India?
25. What is microfinance?
26. Write the full form of SHG.
27. Who introduced microfinance?
28. Mention one feature of microfinance.
29. What is the size of membership to form an SHG?
30. Who is the founder of SHG?

SECTION—B

Answer any *five* questions :

2×5=10

31. Mention any two functions of an entrepreneur.
32. What are the different types of entrepreneur?
33. Write two steps for identification of project of establishing small enterprise.
34. Mention two criteria of selecting location for establishing a small enterprise.
35. Mention two problems of small-scale enterprises.
36. Mention two features of small-scale industry.
37. Mention two roles of SIDO.
38. What is SISI in entrepreneurship?

39. Write two features of SHG.
40. Mention two roles of microfinance in rural development.

SECTION—C

Answer *any five* questions

41. Discuss the characteristics of entrepreneurship. 5
42. Outline the barriers to entrepreneurship. 5
43. What are the steps in setting-up a small enterprise? 5
44. Describe the steps involved in the identification and selection of a project. 5
45. Mention the objectives of small-scale industry. 5
46. Discuss the rationale behind establishing micro-enterprise and small enterprise. 5

47. Discuss the role of SIDBI in developing micro-, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in India. 5
48. What is DIC? What are the functions of DIC? 1+4=5
49. Discuss the role of microfinance in economic development. 5
50. Discuss the role of SHGs in rural development. 5

**2020/TDC(CBCS)/ODD/SEM/
ECOGE-501T/463**

**TDC (CBCS) Odd Semester Exam., 2020
held in March, 2021**

ECONOMICS

(5th Semester)

Course No. : ECOGE-501T

(Principle of Microeconomics)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 28

Time : 3 hours

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

SECTION—A

Answer any *twenty* questions : 1×20=20

1. Define an economy.
2. What is meant by scarcity?
3. Define opportunity cost.
4. Give one example of inelastic demand.

(2)

5. Choose the correct option :

In a centrally planned economy, all important decisions regarding production, consumption and distribution are made by the _____.

(market/government)

6. Mention one factor that gives rise to the problem of choice in economics.

7. What is economic system?

8. Define elasticity of demand.

9. What is budget line?

10. Define utility.

11. What does an indifference map indicate?

12. What is a Giffen good?

13. Define consumption bundle.

14. What is diminishing rate of substitution?

(3)

15. Choose the correct option :

In economics, it is generally assumed that a consumer is a _____ consumer.

(rational/irrational)

16. What does rationality of the consumer indicate?

17. Fill in the blank :

$TC = TFC + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

18. How can you define marginal cost at zero level of output?

19. Define cost of production.

20. What is average cost of production?

21. Define revenue.

22. What is marginal revenue?

23. Write True or False :

When marginal revenue is zero, total revenue is maximum.

(4)

24. What is supply curve?
25. What does the production function of a firm refer to?
26. Write True or False :
In the production process, producer combines the inputs and produces output.
27. What does constant returns to scale imply?
28. Write True or False :
Isoquants are positively sloped.
29. What is output?
30. Define isocost lines.
31. What is meant by producer's equilibrium?
32. What is average product?
33. What is perfect competition?
34. Write True or False :
In perfect competition, $AR = MR$.
35. What is the shape of demand curve under perfect competition?

(5)

36. Define homogeneous product.
37. What is normal profit?
38. Choose the correct option :
Under a perfectly competitive market, each buyer and seller is a _____.
(price taker/price maker)
39. What is shutdown point of a firm?
40. Write True or False :
At the point of equilibrium of a firm under perfect competition, $P = AC = MC$.

SECTION—B

Answer any *five* questions : 2×5=10

41. Mention two assumptions of law of demand.
42. Distinguish between elastic demand and inelastic demand.
43. What is substitution effect?

(6)

44. Distinguish between cardinal utility and ordinal utility.
45. Distinguish between economics and dis-economics of scale.
46. What is consumer's surplus?
47. Distinguish between returns to scale and returns to a factor.
48. State two reasons behind the working of the law of diminishing marginal product.
49. Distinguish between market price and normal price.
50. Why marginal cost curve (MC) cuts marginal revenue curve (MR) from below and not from above?

SECTION—C

Answer any five questions

51. Discuss in brief the central problems of an economy. Point out three causes responsible for central problems in an economy. 5+3=8

(7)

52. Explain the law of demand with the help of a demand schedule and a curve. Give two reasons why it slopes downwards to the right. 6+2=8
53. What is an indifference curve? Briefly explain its properties. 2+6=8
54. Explain with the help of a diagram, the law of diminishing marginal utility. State two exceptions of the law. 6+2=8
55. Distinguish between fixed cost and variable cost. Explain the shape of short-run average cost curve. 3+5=8
56. Show the relationship between average cost (AC) and marginal cost (MC) with the help of a diagram. 8
57. What are isoquants? Briefly explain its properties. 2+6=8
58. State and explain the law of variable proportions with the help of a diagram. Mention its two limitations. 6+2=8

- 59.** Distinguish between perfect competition and pure competition. Discuss in brief the long-run equilibrium of a firm under perfect competition. 3+5=8
- 60.** Write short notes on the following : 4+4=8
- (a) Determinants of a firm's supply curve under perfect competition
- (b) Features of perfect competition
