

B.A / B.Sc

Name of the Course: INTRODUCTORY MICROECONOMICS-SEM-1

ECO-G-CC-1-1-TH-TU/ECO-GE-1-1-TH-TU/ECO-G-EG-1-1-TH-TU

B.A/B.Sc

UNIT 1 - INTRODUCTION

SHORT-ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. State Adam Smith's definition of economics.
2. Define economics according to Alfred Marshall.
3. What is the basic difference between Adam Smith's definition of economics and Marshall's definition of economics?
4. What is the modern definition of economics according to Lionel Robbins?
5. How can you prove that economics is a science?
6. Why is it said that economics is a social science?
7. Why is economics both a positive and a normative science?
8. What do you mean by microeconomics and macroeconomics?
9. Define international economics.
10. Define public finance.
11. What is development economics?
12. What is the definition of business economics?
13. Distinguish between economics and business Economics
14. What do you mean by a concave curve?
15. What do you mean by a convex curve?
16. Suppose the equation of the straight line is $y = 6x + 15$. Find out the slope of the straight line.
17. What is scarcity of resources?
18. What do you mean by efficiency?
19. What is technical efficiency?
20. What is productive efficiency?
21. What is allocative efficiency?
22. What is distributive efficiency?
23. What is Pareto efficiency?
24. What are the basic problems of an economy?
25. What do you mean by capital-intensive technology?
26. What is labour-intensive technology?
27. What is opportunity cost?
28. What is production possibility frontier?

UNIT 2 – BASICS OF DEMAND AND SUPPLY

SHORT-ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2 MARKS):

1. What do you mean by demand?
2. What is law of demand?
3. State the law of demand. Mention any two exceptions to this Law.
4. What do you mean by a normal good?
5. Mention the factors determining demand goods?
6. What is the relation between demand for a good and its own price?
7. What is the relation between demand for a good and the price of its substitute?
8. What do you mean by equilibrium?

9. What is the relation between demand for a good and of the income of the consumer?
10. What is the relation between demand for a good and the tastes and preferences of the consumers?
11. What is meant by a supply function?
12. What is the shape of the supply curve?
13. What is meant by a demand function?
14. What is the shape of the demand curve in case of a future expectation of fall in price?
15. Mention the factors determining supply.
16. What is the shape of the demand curve for a normal good?
17. What is market demand?
18. How can market demand be derived from individual demand?
19. What is the shape of the demand curve in case of a future expectation of price rise?
20. How will the demand curve change with the increase in income of the consumer?
21. Mention two cases where the consumer demand curve shifts upwards.
22. What is the shape of the demand curve in case of Giffen goods?
23. What is the shape of the demand curve in case of emergencies?

MEDIUM- TYPE QUESTIONS (5 MARKS):

1. What is law of demand? Why does a demand curve have negative slope?
2. Draw and explain separately an individual demand curve and market demand curve for a normal good.
3. How is market demand curve determined from an individual demand curve?
4. Mention two exceptions to the law of demand. Explain the factors affecting demand.
5. For what reason does a demand curve shift? Explain diagrammatically the difference between the change in demand and change in quantity demanded?
6. State the law of demand. Mention two exceptions to this law. Explain the factors affecting demand.
7. Distinguish between change in demand' and change in quantity demanded
8. What is the meaning of supply of any commodity? Explain factors affecting supply.
9. What is the law of supply? Why does a supply curve have positive slope?
10. What is the equilibrium price? What will be the change of equilibrium price when there is a rise in demand?

LONG TYPE QUESTION (10 MARKS)

1. State the law of demand. Write the demand function and exception of this law.
2. why the demand curve is down ward slopping? Write the difference between change in demand and change in quantity demand.
3. Describe the determinants of demand. ?
- 4 what do you mean by equilibrium price? What will be the change of equilibrium price when there is a rise in demand.
5. How is market demand curve determined from an individual demand curve?
- 6 . For what reasons does a supply curve shift? Explain diagrammatically the difference between the change in supply and change in quantity supplied?

UNIT -3 THEORY OF CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR

SHORT-ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. What do you mean by marginal utility?
2. What would be the value of marginal utility when total utility is maximum?
3. What do you mean by a budget line?

4. What is net utility?
5. What do you mean by the law of diminishing marginal utility?
6. State the law of diminishing marginal rate of substitution.
7. What is an indifference map?
8. What is the cardinal measurement of utility?
9. What is consumer's surplus?
10. State two limitations of cardinal utility theory.
11. Distinguish between cardinal utility and ordinal utility.
12. What do you mean by an indifference curve?
13. What are the characteristics of an indifference curve?
14. What do you mean by marginal rate of substitution?
15. What is a price-consumption curve?
16. What is an income-consumption curve?
17. What do you mean by price effect?
18. What do you mean by substitution effect?
19. What do you mean by income effect?
20. Are all inferior goods called Giffen goods?
21. What is the difference between 'Giffen good' and 'inferior good'?
22. What does the demand curve for a normal good look like?
23. What is the shape of the demand curve for an inferior good?
24. What is the shape of the demand curve for a Giffen good?
25. What do you mean by elasticity of demand?
26. What do you mean by price elasticity of demand?
27. What is own price elasticity of demand?
28. What will be the value of own price elasticity of demand for a Giffen good?
29. What is elastic demand?
30. What is inelastic demand?
31. What is the shape of a perfectly elastic demand curve?
32. What is the shape of a perfectly inelastic demand curve?
33. At which point on a downward sloping straight line demand curve the absolute value of the price-elasticity of demand is unity?
34. What is meant by 'cross-price elasticity of demand'?
35. What do you mean by income elasticity of demand?
36. What will be the value of income elasticity of demand for a normal good?
37. What will be the value of income elasticity of demand for an inferior good?
38. What will be the value of income elasticity of demand for a Giffen good?
39. What is an Engel curve?

MEDIUM- TYPE QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. What are the basic assumptions of cardinal utility theory?
2. Explain the law of diminishing marginal utility.
3. What are the two basic conditions required for equilibrium of the consumer in cardinal utility theory?
4. What are the basic limitations of Marshallian cardinal utility theory?
5. What will be the corresponding shapes of the supply curve when the value of the elasticity of supply will be infinity and zero respectively?
6. Explain the axioms of choice in ordinal utility theory.
7. What do you mean by an indifference curve?
8. Prove that the two indifference curves can never touch or intersect each other.
9. What is an indifference map? Explain two properties of an indifference curve.
10. What is a budget line? Explain the shifts of a budget line. elasticity is positive?

11. What is income-consumption curve? What would be the shape of an income-consumption curve if one of the two goods is inferior?
12. What is price-consumption curve? How can you draw a price-consumption curve?
13. What do you mean by arc elasticity of demand? How can you measure own price elasticity of demand on an arc of a straight line demand curve?
14. How can you measure point price elasticity of demand on any point of a straight line demand curve?!
15. Explain the concepts of income elasticity of demand and
16. Prove that all Giffen goods are inferior goods but all inferior goods are not Giffen goods .
17. How can you measure income elasticity of demand?

LONG TYPE QUESTION –{10 MARKS}

1. Explain the law of diminishing marginal utility?
2. Distinguish between total utility and marginal utility with the help of a suitable diagram.
3. How the demand curve can be derived with the help of Marshallian marginal utility curve?
4. What is consumer's surplus ? Explain how can you measure Marshallian consumer's surplus?
5. what is indifference curve? What is indifference map ? explain the properties of indifference curve.
6. what is budget line ? Explain the shift of a budget line.
7. How would you explain the consumer's equilibrium under indifference curve analysis?
8. What is price consumption curve ?How would you draw the demand curve from price consumption curve in case of a normal goods?
9. Show that price effect is the sum of substitution effect and income effect.
10. What is income effect?Draw a normal income consumption curve.What would be the shape of an income consumption curve if one of the two goods is inferior?
11. what do you mean by substitution effect? Show how quantity demand changes due to substitution effect.
12. Show that on a linear demand curve the absolute value of elasticity of demand varies between zero and infinity.
13. What is price elasticity of demand? How can the price elasticity of demand be measured at a point on a downward sloping straight demand curve.?
14. Define the concepts of a-Income elasticity of demand. b-Cross price elasticity of demand.
15. what is elasticity of supply?How can you measure elasticity of supply at any point on the supply curve?
16. What is income effect? Draw a normal income consumption curve. What would be the shape of income-consumption curve if one of the two goods is inferior?

UNIT -4 THEORY OF PRODUCTION

SHORT-ANSWER-TYPE QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

- 1.What is production function?
- 2.Define marginal product of a factor
- 3.What is average product.
- 4.What is the 1st stage of production.
- 5.What the 2nd stage of production
- 6.What the 3rd stage of production
- 7.What is the shape of the total product curve when marginal product is increasing?
- 8.Define an isoquant.
- 9.What is an isoquant map?
- 10.What is the shape of the total product curve when marginal product is increasing ?

11. What is the shape of the total product curve when marginal product is decreasing ?
12. What is the shape of the total product curve when marginal product is negative?
13. State the law of variable proportions
14. What do you mean by the marginal rate of technical substitution.
15. What do you mean by ridge line.
16. What is the bliss point of production.
17. What is the isocost line.
18. What do you mean by an expansion path.
19. When can an expansion path be a straight line from origin.
20. When can an expansion path be backward bending or inverted U shaped ?
21. What do you mean by constant returns to scale?
22. What do you mean by increasing returns to scale?
22. What do you mean by decreasing returns to scale?
23. What is the relation between the average product and marginal product when the average product is maximum?

MEDIUM-ANSWER-TYPE QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. What is the difference between average product and marginal product of a variable factor of production ?
2. Explain the economic and un-economic region with diagram.
3. What is the relation between the average product and marginal product?
4. Distinguish between short-run and long-run in the context of production.
5. Explain the relationship between average product and marginal product of the variable factor under the law of variable proportions.
6. Explain the relationship between the total product, average product, and marginal product using a suitable diagram.
7. What do you mean by isoquant? What are the basic characteristics of an isoquant?
8. What is an isocost line? What are the basic characteristics of an isocost line?
9. What do you mean by an expansion path?
10. When can an expansion path be a straight line from origin?
11. Explain why two isoquants cannot intersect each other
12. What do you mean by law of variable proportions? What are the basic assumptions of law of variable proportions.

LONG TYPE QUESTION – (10 MARKS)

1. Explain the relationship between the total product, average product, and marginal product using a suitable diagram
2. What is isoquant. Explain the properties of isoquant with diagram.
3. Define 'ridge-lines' in an isoquant map. Explain economic region and un-economic region of production with diagram.
4. Show how a producer chooses the least-cost combination of factors for the purpose of producing a given output of a product.
5. How does a firm produce a given level of output at the minimum cost ?
6. How does a firm maximize its amount of output at a given level of cost?
7. What is an expansion path? Explain why an expansion path can have different shapes.
8. How different types of returns to scale can be explained with the help of homogeneous production function.
9. What do you understand by 'returns to Scale'? Explain constant return to scale, increasing return to scale and decreasing return to scale.

UNIT 5 THEORY OF COST – (2 MARKS)

Short answer type questions (2 marks)

- 1.what do you mean by cost.
- 2.what is cost function.
- 3.What is fixed cost
- 4.what is variable cost
5. Define marginal cost and average cost
6. What is the value of fixed cost in the long run?
7. Can SAVC curve be saucer-shaped? Give reasons to your answer.
8. What is the shape of the average fixed cost curve of a firm?
9. What do you mean by sunk cost?
10. Define explicit cost and implicit cost of a firm.
11. What is opportunity cost.

MEDIUM TYPE QUESTION - (5 MARKS)

- 1.Show the relation between average cost and marginal cost.
- 2.What is the difference between actual cost and opportunity cost.
- 3.What is the difference between explicit cost and implicit cost?
- 4.What is the difference between private cost and social cost?
- 5.Distinguish between internal and external economics of scale.
- 6.Distinguish between fixed cost and variable cost of production.
- 7.What is the difference between the concepts of short-run and long-run cost
- 8.Why distinction between fixed cost and variable cost is applicable only in the short run?
9. Can fixed cost influence marginal cost? Explain.

LONG TYPE QUESTION -10 MARKS

- 1.Explain with the help of a diagram how the average cost and the marginal cost can be derived from the total cost curve
- 2.Explain with a diagram how the long-run total cost curve can be derived with short-run total cost curves.
- 3.What is the relationship between short-run and long-run average cost curves?
- 4.Explain the shape of the long-run average cost curve of a firm.
5. Explain why short-run average cost curve is U-shaped?
6. Explain the relationship between short-run average cost and short-run marginal cost.
- 7.How is the shape of the short-run total cost curve determined by 'Law of Variable Proportions'?
- 8.Explain with the help of a diagram how the modern short-run average cost curve and short-run marginal cost curve can be derived.
9. Discuss the modern theory of long-run average cost.
- 10 . Comment on the shape of the total fixed cost curve and average fixed cost curve

UNIT 6 – THEORY OF MARKETS

SHORT TYPE QUESTION – 2(MARKS)

- 1.what do you mean by market.
- 2.Define perfect competitive market.
- 3.Define monopoly market
- 4.What is oligopoly market.
6. What is non-price competition?
7. Mention any two characteristics of perfect competition.

8. What is the relation between average revenue, marginal revenue and price elasticity of demand?
9. What is product differentiation?
10. What is the shape of the AR curve in a perfectly competitive market?
11. Where does the break-even point of the competitive firm lie?
12. What is Monopolistic Competitive Market?
13. What is the absolute value of the price elasticity of demand, when marginal revenue is zero?
14. Where does a competitive firm's shut-down point occur?
15. What do you mean by price discrimination?
16. Define the concepts of average revenue and marginal revenue.
17. What is normal profit?
18. What is shut down point.

MEDIUM TYPE QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. Write down the characteristics of perfect competitive market.
2. Explain with the help of a diagram the short run supply curve of a perfectly competitive firm.
3. Indicate the features of oligopoly market.
4. Write the characteristics of monopoly market.
5. Show the relation between average revenue, marginal revenue and price elasticity of demand?
6. Under what conditions is price discrimination possible in monopoly?
7. Why does a monopoly firm produce at the elastic range of the demand curve?
8. Explain briefly the shape of the demand curve faced by a firm under perfect competition. Why does a monopoly firm produce at the elastic range of the demand curve?

LONG TYPE QUESTION – (10 MARKS)

1. Why does demand curve become kinked under oligopoly?
2. Show how a firm under perfect competition determines its profit maximizing level of output.
3. Show how a price-discriminating monopolist determines the equilibrium level of output.
4. Explain Cournot model of price determination under oligopoly.
5. What is monopolistic competition? Analyse the long run equilibrium of a firm under monopolistic competition.
6. How are the equilibrium price and output determined under monopoly?
7. Can a firm under perfectly competitive market earn super-normal profit in the long run? Explain the long run equilibrium of a competitive firm.
8. Under what conditions can a monopolist discriminate among different buyers in fixing the price of a commodity? When is price discrimination profitable?
9. Explain with the help of a diagram the short run supply curve of a perfectly competitive firm.
10. Analyse the long run equilibrium of a firm under monopolistic competition.
11. Explain the significance of the kinked demand curve model under oligopoly.
12. Analyse the short run equilibrium of a perfectly competitive firm.
13. Derive the conditions of profit maximization under price discriminating monopoly.
14. Explain the attainment of short run equilibrium under monopoly.
15. Explain the relationship between the proportional demand and perceived demand in monopolistic competition.
16. Indicate the features of perfect competition. Analyse the short run equilibrium of a perfectly competitive firm.
17. Why does a monopolist discriminate in prices in two different markets? Does the aforesaid seller attain equilibrium in this situation?
18. What is meant by monopolistic competition? How does a firm attain short-run equilibrium in this market?

Name of the Course: Introductory Macroeconomics

Sem-2

ECO-G-CC-2-2-TH-TU/ ECO--GE-2-2-TH-TU/ECO-G-GE-2-2-TH-TU

B.A/B.Sc

Unit -1 National income accounting.

Short type question (2 marks)

1. What do you mean by national income.
2. What is gross national product (GNP)
3. What is gross domestic product.(GDP)
4. Define net domestic product(NDP)
5. What is per capita national income.
6. What is disposable personal income.
7. what is net national product (NNP)
8. What is real national income.
9. Why transfer earning is not considered as a part of national income.
10. Define money national income.
11. What is intermediate goods.
12. What is the problem of double counting in national income accounting.
13. What is personal income.

Medium type question (5 marks)

1. Distinguish between GNP and GDP.
2. Distinguish between real national income and money national income.
3. Write the relation between gross national product (GNP) and net national product (NNP).
4. What are the problems measurement of national income in india.
5. How is personal income different from national income.
6. Write short note (a) Value added method (b) Final product method
7. Describe how government expenditure be included in measurement national income.

Long type question (10 marks)

1. What is national income, Write the name different method of measuring national income. Describe briefly the production method in the context of national income accounting.
2. Explain briefly difficulties of measuring the national income in india.
3. Write the income method in the context of national income accounting.
4. What do you mean by circular flow of income. Explain the circular flow of income with the help of diagram.

Unit 2-Consumption and Investment.

Short type question (2 marks)

1. What do you mean by consumption.
2. Define consumption function.
3. Define average propensity to consume (APC) and marginal propensity to consume (MPC)
4. What do you mean by saving.
5. Define saving function.
6. What is multiplier.
7. Define investment multiplier.
8. What is average propensity to save (APS) and marginal propensity to save (MPS)
9. What is private consumption and public consumption.
10. Define keynesian consumption function.

11. What is investment.
12. Define autonomous investment and induced investment.
13. What is marginal efficiency of capital (MEC)
14. Define nominal investment
15. Define marginal efficiency of capital curve.

Medium type question (5 marks)

1. Write the characteristics of Keynesian consumption function.
2. Write the difference between i) APC and MPC ii) APS and MPS
3. Show that i) $MPC + MPS = 1$ ii) $APC + APS = 1$
4. Write the difference between i) nominal investment and real investment. ii) Gross investment and net investment.
5. Write the relation between marginal efficiency of capital and investment.
6. Distinguish between private consumption and public consumption.
7. Write short note on multiplier.
8. Write the sources of leakage of the Keynesian multiplier.
9. Distinguish between autonomous investment and induced investment.

Long type question (10 marks)

1. Write Keynesian consumption function. Explain the characteristics of Keynesian consumption function.
2. Describe the factors determining propensity to consume.
3. Discuss the factors determining propensity to saving.
4. Discuss the Keynesian theory of investment multiplier and write its limitation.
5. Describe the Keynesian theory of investment. Write the factors determining investment.
6. Discuss the acceleration theory of investment.

UNIT-3-Theories of Income and Employment

Short type Questions – (2 Marks)

1. Define Say's Law?
2. What is classical theory of employment?
3. What do you mean by Effective Demand.
4. Define stable equilibrium and Un-stable equilibrium.
5. What is autonomous investment.
6. What is induced investment.
7. What is circular flow of income
8. Define full employment.
9. What is voluntary un-employment and involuntary un-employment.
10. Define aggregate supply price and aggregate demand price.
11. What do you mean by equilibrium in circular flow of income.
12. Medium Type question – 5 Marks
13. Write the assumption of classical Theory.
14. What are the significance of Say's law?
15. Write the assumption of Say's Law.
16. Explain – "Saving and Investment are always equal, saving and investment are equal only in equilibrium"
17. Explain the effect on equilibrium level of national income due to change in investment.
18. Write short notes on Paradox of Thrift.

Long Type Questions – 10 Marks

1. Explain Say's Law? Write the criticisms of Say's Law.

2. Describe the classical Theory and write the criticisms of classical Theory.
3. Discuss the concept of Effective demand in Keynesian Theory of Employment.
4. Describe the Keynesian theory of Employment determination.
5. How you determine the equilibrium level of national income in simple Keynesian model.
6. How equilibrium level of national income in simple Keynesian model is determined through total expenditure method or aggregate demand method or income expenditure method? Is this equilibrium a stable equilibrium situation.
7. Determination of Equilibrium level of national income in simple Keynesian model by saving – Investment approach.
8. Describe circular flow of income with diagram.

Unit 4-Money and banking

Short type question (2 marks)

1. Define the concept of money.
2. What is barter system.
3. What is value of money.
4. Define narrow money.
5. What is broad money.
6. What is supply of money.
7. Define M1, M2, M3, M4.
8. What is token money and standard money.
9. Define Gresham's law.
10. Define price index number.
11. What is quantity theory of money.
12. What is bank.
13. Define commercial bank.
14. What do you mean by central bank.
15. What is industrial bank, agricultural bank, co operative bank, etc.
16. Define variable reserve ratio.
17. What do you mean by bank rate.
18. What is cash reserve ratio.

Medium type question (5 marks)

1. Distinguish between narrow money and broad money.
2. Distinguish between cash reserve ratio and statutory liquidity ratio.
3. Comparison between Fisher's version and Cambridge version.
4. Difference between central bank and commercial bank.
5. Write short note on- i) Bank rate. ii) Economic importance of banking system. iii) Money multiplier iv) High powered money. v) Cash reserve ratio.
6. Discuss the different functions of money.

Long type question (10 marks)

1. What is demand for money. Discuss the Keynesian theory of demand for money or Liquidity preference theory.
2. Describe the demand for money in classical system.
3. Write the advantages and disadvantages of the use of money.
4. Discuss the quantity theory of money with Fisher's version and write its limitation.
5. Discuss the quantity theory of money with Cambridge version and write its limitation.
6. Define commercial bank, write the economic importance of commercial bank in banking system.
7. Briefly describe the functions of commercial bank.
8. Discuss the credit creation process of the commercial bank and write its limitation.
9. Discuss the functions of central bank.
10. Describe the quantitative method of credit control by the central bank and write its limitation.

11. Discuss the qualitative method of credit control by the central bank and write its limitation.
12. What is monetary policy. Describe the objective of monetary policy

Unit-5-Price and Inflation

Short type question (2 Marks)

1. Define price index
2. Value of Money
3. What is price level
4. What do you mean by simple average method and weighted average method.
5. What is relative price.
6. What is inflation
7. What do you mean by stagflation.
8. Define the concept of (a) cost push inflation (b) Demand Pull inflation (c) Credit inflation (d) Deficit induced inflation (e) Wage induced inflation (f) Mild inflation (g) Walking inflation (h) Galloping inflation (i) Disguised inflation (j) Open Inflation (k) Suppressed inflation (l) Pure inflation (m) Partial inflation
9. What is inflationary gap.
10. What do you mean by deflation.

Medium type question (5 Marks)

1. Write the method of constructing a price index.
2. Describe the problems in the construction of Price index.
3. What do you mean by stagflation? Mention the main causes of stagflation.
4. Write a note of Inflationary Gap.
5. Comparison between demand pull inflation and cost push inflation.
6. Write a short note on -(a) Bank rate (b) Open Market operation (c) Variable Reserve Ratio (d) Selective method of credit control (e) Comparison between inflation and deflation.

Long type question (10 Marks)

1. What is inflation, Discuss the causes of inflation.
2. What is inflationary gap? How inflationary gap arises? How inflationary gap be removed?
3. Explain the cost push theory of inflation point out the criticisms against this theory.
4. Discuss the Keynesian theory of demand pull inflation.
5. Describe briefly the economic effect of inflation.
6. Explain the demand pull theory of inflation with the help diagram.
7. How the monetary policy is used to control inflation? Mention the limitations of the monetary policy?
8. How fiscal policy is used to control inflation? Discuss the effectiveness of this policy.
9. What do you mean by deflation? Discuss the economic effect of deflation.
10. Explain the different measures to control inflation.
11. Among inflation and deflation which is more dangerous? Give support to your answer.

Unit-6-External Sector

Short type question (2 Marks)

1. What do you mean by international trade.
2. Define domestic trade.
3. What is Balance of Payment (BOP)
4. What do you mean by visible exports and invisible exports. Give example
5. What is visible import and invisible import. Give example
6. What do you mean by Unilateral Receipt and Unilateral Payment. Give example
7. What is Balance of Trade.
8. What do you mean by equality in Balance of Payments and equilibrium in balance of payments.
9. What is devaluation?

10. What is terms of trade?
11. What is free trade
12. What do you mean by protection
13. Define dumping.
14. What do you mean by tariff and quota.
15. What is rule of exchange.
16. What is IMF.
17. Write the full form of IBRD
18. What is GATT.
19. What do you mean by WTO.

Medium type question – 5 Marks)

1. Distinguish between domestic trade and International trade.
2. Difference between balance of Payment and balance of trade.
3. Comparison between balance of current account and balance of capital account.
4. Write the difference between tariff and quota
5. Write a short note on purchasing power parity theory for determination rate of exchange.
6. Discuss the Bretton woods conference.
7. Write a short note on WTO.

Long type question – 10 Marks

1. Discuss the reason and method of equilibrium in balance of payments.
2. Write the methods for unfavourable balance of payment.
3. Describe with criticisms the Adam Smith's Theory of Absolute cost difference.
4. Discuss with criticisms Ricardo's Theory of comparative cost difference.
5. What is Terms of trade? Discuss the factors determining the terms of trade.
6. What do you mean by free trade? Discuss the reasons for favour free trade and against for free trade.
7. What is protection. Write the arguments in favour of protection and against of protection.
8. What do you mean by tariff? Discuss its Economic Effect.
9. What is quota? Write the economic effect of quota. What do you mean by devaluation?
10. Discuss the economic effect of devaluation.
11. Describe the demand and supply theory or modern theory for the determination rate of exchange.
12. What do you mean by IMF. Discuss the objective and function of IMF.
13. Define World Bank. Write the objective and function of World Bank.
14. What is WTO. Write the objective and function of WTO.

Name of the Course: Issues in Economic Development and India

Sem-3

ECO-G-CC-3-3-TH-TU/ ECO--GE-3-3-TH-TU

B.A/B.Sc

A. CHAPTER-1-MEANING OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

a. Short answer type questions:

(2 marks question)

1. What do you mean by economic development?
2. What is meant by economic growth?
3. Mention any two indicators of economic growth.
4. Differentiate between economic growth and economic development.
5. State any two factors that determine economic development of a country.
6. State the relevance of basic needs in economic development.
7. State any two limitations of per capita income as index of economic development.
8. Mention three dimensions of human development as suggested by UNDP.
9. Indicate two input-related factors for estimating the quality of health.
10. Indicate any three factors which determine the level of human development in a society.
11. Mention two output-related indicators for estimating the quality of life.
12. What is human capital?
13. Indicate the variables considered for the construction of Human Development Index.
14. What is the position of India in terms of HDI ranking in recent times?
15. Distinguish between the concept of human capital and human development.
16. Mention any two sources of human capital formation and human development.
17. State any two contributions of human capital formation towards economic growth of a country.
18. Mention two reasons behind high population growth in India.
19. Indicate two causes of falling death rate in India.
20. Mention two factors underlying high birth rate in India.
21. What do you mean by Demographic Dividend?
22. Mention two positive impacts of population growth on economic development.
23. Mention two negative impacts of population growth on economic development.
24. What is the importance of education sector in India?
25. What is gross enrolment ratio (GER)?
26. What do you mean by Gender Parity Index (GPI) related to education?
27. Mention any two policy measures taken by the Government of India related to expansion of educational facilities in India.
28. State the importance of health sector in India.
29. Mention any two policy measures undertaken by the Government of India related to expansion of healthcare facilities.
30. Define Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)
31. What is the approximate value of IMR for India at present?
32. Mention any two features of economic underdevelopment in India.
33. State any two causes behind the economic underdevelopment in India.
34. Mention any two characteristics of economic policy regime in India during pre-reform period.
35. Mention any three basic components of New Economic Policy adopted in India since 1991.
36. What are the basic objectives of the Economic Reform Policy in India?
37. What is 'Exit Policy' with regard to the industrial sector of India during post-reform period?

38. Which sector does not contribute most towards the GDP and GDP growth in India in recent past?
39. State the contribution of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors towards the GDP of India in recent times.
40. State any two reasons for service-led growth in India.
41. What is meant by employment elasticity to GDP growth?
42. Define the term 'life expectancy at birth'.

b. Long answer question: (5 marks)

1. What are the basic needs for living of any human being, explain briefly.
2. What is the meaning of economic growth and what are its indicators?
3. Distinguish between economic growth and economic development.
4. What are the factors that determine the level of human development?
5. Distinguish between human capital and human development.
6. What are the causes of high death rate in the early stages of development?
7. What are the causes of declining death rate in India?
8. What is the importance of health sector in India?
9. What is the progress of health status in India?

c. Long answer type question: (10 marks)

1. Explain the concept of economic development in the light of Capability Approach. How does economic development differ from economic growth?
2. Critically analyse the relevance of per capita GDP as an indicator of economic development?
3. Discuss the fundamental indicator of economic growth. What are the factors responsible for the uneven pattern of economic growth across the nations.
4. Explain the connection between human capital and human development.
5. Discuss the contribution of human development in India towards her economic growth.
6. Explain the positive impacts of the population growth on the level of economic development.
7. Discuss the ways in which population growth can adversely affect economic development.
8. Discuss the importance of education sector in India.
9. Explain the features of economic underdevelopment in India and indicate the factors responsible for it.
10. Explain the difference between the strategy of achieving economic development in India during post-reform and that in pre-reform period.
11. Discuss the fundamental components of economic reform in India. Give an account of policy regime in India under economic liberalization.
12. Give an estimate of the changes in the sectoral composition of national income during the pre-reform period.
13. Discuss the roadmap towards economic reforms in India during 1990s. indicate the factors that motivated the adoption of such economic reforms.

B. CHAPTER-2-POVERTY, INEQUALITY AND DEVELOPMENT

a. Short answer type question: (2 marks)

1. What is meant by absolute poverty?
2. What is meant by relative poverty?
3. Define poverty as 'capability failure'.
4. What is meant by 'human poverty'? Indicate any two factor that determine human poverty.
5. Mention dimensions of multi-dimensional poverty as suggested by UNDP.

6. Mention two parameters of health considered in multi-dimensional poverty index.
7. Mention two parameters of education in multi-dimensional poverty index.
8. Mention two parameters of standard of living in multi-dimensional poverty index.
9. Define poverty line.
10. What is meant by head count ratio?
11. What is the measure of incidence of poverty?
12. What is income-gap ratio?
13. What is the depth of poverty measured?
14. What is Sen's poverty index?
15. What are the maximum and minimum value of Sen's poverty index?
16. Under which condition does Sen's poverty index coincide with head count ratio?
17. What is vicious circle of poverty?
18. Mention any two reasons behind the persistence of poverty in India.
19. Mention any two poverty alleviation programs introduced by Government of India.
20. State the basic objectives of food security system adopted in India for poverty alleviation.
21. What is Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)?
22. Indicate any two limitations of food security system in India.
23. What is Lorenz Curve?
24. How does Lorenz curve indicate the degree of income inequality?
25. What is meant by Lorenz Ratio?
26. Indicate the relation between Lorenz curve and Gini ratio?
27. Mention any two causes behind the rising income inequality in India.
28. What is self-help group?

b. Long answer question: (5 marks)

1. What are the indicators of multi-dimensional poverty, explain briefly.
2. What are the measures of poverty, explain.
3. What are the flaws in food security system in India?
4. Write a note on the poverty and food security in India.

A. Long answer question: (10 marks)

1. Discuss the basic issues underlying poverty. How will you explain poverty as capability failure?
2. Discuss the multi-dimensional approach to the measurement of poverty?
3. What is poverty line? Explain the following measures of poverty: (i) Head Count Ratio (ii) Poverty gap ratio (iii) Sen's poverty index
4. Examine the trend of poverty in India in reference with the classification of people as poor and non-poor.
5. Discuss the causes underlying the persistence of poverty in India.
6. Examine the initiative taken by government for the eradication of poverty in India.
7. Discuss the implications of food security on the persistence of poverty in India. Critically analyse the effectiveness of food system in India.
8. Explain the diagrammatic approach to measuring the extent of inequality in income distribution. How will you derive Gini Ratio from Lorenz Curve?
9. Give an account of trend of income inequality in India. Explain the factors underlying the persistence of income inequality in India.
10. Discuss the steps taken by the Government of India towards curtailing income inequality.

C. CHAPTER-3-DEVELOPMENT OF THE DUAL ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

a. Short answer question: (2 marks)

1. Define the term 'economic dualism'.
2. What is social dualism?
3. What is meant by technological dualism?
4. What is financial dualism?
5. What is meant by disguised unemployment?
6. What is meant by 'surplus labour' relative to equilibrium level of employment?
7. Define disguised unemployment in the light of the concept of static labour surplus.
8. What is meant by dynamic surplus of labour?
9. Is $MPL=0$ a necessary condition for existence of disguised unemployment?
10. Indicate the key proposition of Lewis Model on economic dualism.
11. State any two assumption of Lewis model on economic dualism.
12. What are central to the implication of Lewis model on development of capital sector?
13. What is the source of accumulation of capital in urban sector in Lewis Model?
14. Indicate two principal features of the modern sector in Lewis Model.
15. Mention two essential features of traditional sector in Lewis Model.
16. State two limitation of Lewis model on economic dualism.
17. Indicate the basic tenets of balanced growth doctrine as propounded by Rosentein Rodan.
18. What is the essence of Nurkse's balanced growth tenet?
19. Indicate the indivisibilities that limit the capability of a less developed country to achieve sustained economic growth.
20. Indicate the rationale behind the 'Big Push' approach to economic growth.
21. Indicate the basic idea of the unbalanced growth doctrine by A. Hirschman.
22. What are the two key investment choices as shown in unbalanced growth doctrine by A. Hirschman.
23. Define the forward and backward linkage effects in relation with the theory of unbalanced growth.
24. What are the two categories of initial investment as suggested by Hirschman in his unbalanced growth doctrine?
25. What is meant by 'development via shortage of capacity'?
26. What is meant by 'development via excess capacity'?
27. Indicate two criticism of unbalanced growth doctrine.

b. Long answer question: (5 marks)

1. Define economic dualism and its types.
2. What are the ways to measure disguised unemployment?
3. What are the assumptions of dualistic development model?
4. Distinguish between two types of investment choices given by Hirschman.
5. What are the criticisms of unbalanced growth doctrine?
6. Distinguish between the balanced and unbalanced growth doctrine.
7. Explain the relevance of economic planning for economic development.

c. Long answer question: (10 marks)

1. Explain the marginal productivity based on notions of labour surplus. How are they different from the doctrine of labour surplus of Prof. Amartya Sen?
2. Explain in light of Lewis model how a less developed country featured by predominance of agricultural sector with surplus labour makes the way to industrial sector.
3. Discuss the relevance of Lewis model in analysing the role of rural-urban migration and reinvestment of surplus in expansion of capitalist sector in less developed countries.
4. Explain how development of capitalism takes place in economy with huge labour surplus in agriculture in reference with the Lewis model of economic dualism. Indicate the condition under which the expansion of capital sector comes to an end?

5. Critically analyse the implication of Lewis model of economic dualism in the context of the development of the capitalism in the less developed countries.
6. Explain the limits upon the sustained economic growth in less developed countries and therefore the relevance of "Big Push" as indicated by Rosenstein Rodan's doctrine of balanced growth.
7. Explain the necessity of comprehensive growth strategy in the light of the balanced growth theory. Discuss few limitations of this theory.
8. Discuss basic tenets of unbalanced growth strategy as put forward by A. Hirschman. Indicate some criticism of this doctrine.
9. Explain in the light of the notion of backward and forward linkages as how expansion of a particular sector in the economy led by investment in that sector may cause the overall economy to grow. Indicate few cases where this transmission of growth will not take place.
10. Critically analyse the implication of balanced growth strategy by Rosenstein Rodan on the nature of the strategy required for the achievement of sustained economic growth in less developed countries.

D. CHAPTER-4-INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

a. Short answer question:

(2 marks)

1. What is the full form of IMF? When was it established?
2. Indicate the purpose of quota subscription in IMF?
3. Show the relationship between quota subscription and voting right of the member nations of IMF.
4. Indicate the source of finance for the IMF.
5. State any three objectives IMF.
6. Mention any two functions of IMF.
7. Indicate some of the non-concessional lending facilities provided by the IMF to its member nations.
8. Mention any two concessional lending facilities provided by IMF for its member nations.
9. State any two significant roles played by the IMF in world economic development.
10. What is SDR? Indicate its importance.
11. State any two benefits that India received from IMF as its member nation.
12. Give any two criticisms regarding operation of the IMF.
13. What is the full form of IBRD?
14. When was World Bank formed?
15. Indicate the sources of fund for the World Bank.
16. Mention any three functions of the World Bank.
17. State any two objectives of the World Bank.
18. State any two roles played by the World Bank for the economic development of the less developed nations.
19. State any two criticisms against the lending operation of the World Bank.
20. State any two benefits that India received from World Bank as its member nation.
21. Mention any two schemes of World Bank related to its lending operation.
22. What is WTO? When was it formed?
23. What is GATT?
24. State any two objectives of GATT.
25. Mention any two basic principles of GATT.
26. Mention any achievement of GATT.
27. State any two criticisms against GATT.
28. Mention any two functions of WTO.
29. State any two differences between GATT and WTO.
30. Mention any two commitments of India as a member of WTO.

31. Mention any two probable benefits that India would gain as a member of WTO.
32. Mention any two probable unfavourable impacts that India would suffer as a member of WTO.

b. Long answer question: (5 marks)

1. What are the responsibilities and objectives of IMF?
2. State the role of IMF in economic development.
3. State the criticisms of the activities of IMF.
4. State the functions of the World Bank.
5. Write a note on the management of the World Bank.
6. Write a note on the lending operations of the World Bank.
7. What are the basic principles of GATT?
8. What are the achievements of GATT?
9. What are the criticisms against GATT?
10. Write a note on the functions and structure of WTO.
11. Distinguish between the GATT and WTO.
12. What is India's commitment to WTO?

c. Long answer questions: (10 marks)

1. State the major objectives and functions of IMF.
2. Give an outline of the concessional and non-concessional lending schemes of IMF with examples.
3. Discuss the benefits that India received from IMF as its member nation.
4. Discuss the objectives and functions of the World Bank.
5. Discuss the role played by the World Bank for the economic development of the less developed and developing nations.
6. Give a critical estimation of the lending operation of the World Bank.
7. Discuss the benefits that India received from World Bank as its member nation.
8. Describe the schemes of the World Bank related to the lending operations.
9. State the objectives and principles of GATT.
10. Discuss the probable benefits that India would gain as a member of WTO.
11. Discuss the probable unfavourable impacts that India would suffer as a member of WTO.

Name of the Course: Indian Economic Policies

Sem-4

ECO-G-CC-4-4-TH-TU/ ECO--GE-4-4-TH-TU ECO-G-CC-4-4-TH

B.A/B.Sc

A.SHORT ANSWER QUESTION: (2 MARKS)

1. What are the main objectives of fiscal policy?
2. How does monetary policy affect inflation rates?
3. What is the impact of increased government spending on GDP?
4. How do tax cuts influence consumer behavior?
5. What role do interest rates play in economic growth?
6. How can monetary policy be used to combat recession?
7. What are the potential effects of high inflation on purchasing power?
8. How does a strong currency affect a country's exports?
9. What are the implications of quantitative easing on financial markets?
10. How can automatic stabilizers help during economic downturns?

B. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS: (5 MARKS)

1. Explain the difference between fiscal policy and monetary policy.
2. Describe the Keynesian perspective on the role of government intervention in stabilizing an economy.
3. What is the concept of the 'multiplier effect' in fiscal policy? How does it impact aggregate demand?
4. Discuss the main objectives of central banks when setting monetary policy.
5. What is the Quantity Theory of Money, and how does it relate to inflation?
6. Define and differentiate between expansionary and contractionary fiscal policies.
7. What are supply-side economic policies, and how do they theoretically lead to economic growth?
8. Describe the concept of 'automatic stabilizers' and how they theoretically help to stabilize the economy.
9. Explain the Phillips Curve and its implications for the trade-off between inflation and unemployment.
10. What is quantitative easing, and how does it theoretically impact the economy?

C. VERY LONG ANSWER QUESTION (8 MARKS)

1. Examine the basis of fiscal policy as a tool for economic stabilization and growth.
2. Analyze the foundations of monetary policy and its impact on inflation, unemployment, and economic stability.
3. Discuss the relationship between money supply, interest rates, and economic growth in the context of monetary policy.
4. Evaluate the implications of high public debt on future fiscal and monetary policies.
5. Examine the impact of supply-side policies on productivity, investment, and long-term economic growth.
6. Analyze the role of the Phillips Curve in the understanding of inflation and unemployment trade-offs in macroeconomic policy.
7. Explain the mechanisms and expected outcomes of quantitative easing as an unconventional monetary policy tool.
8. Critically discuss the role of automatic stabilizers in macroeconomic theory and their impact on economic fluctuations.
9. Assess the advantages and disadvantages of fixed versus floating exchange rate systems in maintaining economic stability.

10. Discuss the impact of income inequality on economic growth and the role of macroeconomic policies in addressing it.

Policies and Performance in Agriculture

A.SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (2 MARKS)

- 1.What is the goal of agricultural subsidies?
2. How do minimum support prices (MSPs) help farmers?
3. Define the concept of food security.
4. What is crop insurance, and why is it important for farmers?
5. How can agricultural trade policies impact local farmers?
6. What is the purpose of agricultural extension services?
7. Name one policy tool that helps in stabilizing food prices.
8. How does access to credit affect agricultural productivity?
9. What role does technology play in improving agricultural performance?
10. What is the impact of irrigation policies on crop yield?
11. How do export restrictions affect the agricultural sector?
12. What is organic farming, and why is it promoted in some policies?
13. Why is crop diversification important in agricultural policy?
14. How does rural infrastructure impact agricultural performance?
15. What is the Green Revolution, and how did it affect agriculture?

B.LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. Discuss the role of government subsidies in agriculture and their impact on farmers' income and production choices.
- 2.How do agricultural trade policies affect the performance of the agricultural sector?
- 3.Explain the importance of crop insurance and other risk management tools in agriculture.
- 4.Discuss the role of rural infrastructure development in improving agricultural productivity.
- 5.Evaluate the impact of technology-driven policies on agricultural performance.
- 6.How do minimum support prices (MSPs) benefit farmers, and what are some criticisms of MSP policies?
- 7.Analyze the role of agricultural extension services in improving farm productivity and rural development.
- 8.Discuss the impact of climate change on agriculture and the role of adaptive policies in ensuring agricultural resilience.
- 9.Explain the importance of food security policies and how they influence agricultural production and distribution.
- 10.How do policies promoting organic farming and sustainable agriculture impact the agricultural sector?

C. VERY LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (8MARKS)

1. Describe the different types of agricultural subsidies provided by governments and analyze their impact on farmers, food prices, and agricultural productivity.
- 2.Explain the role of agricultural trade policies in shaping the agricultural sector's performance.
2. Discuss the importance of crop insurance policies in agriculture. What are the benefits of crop insurance for farmers, and what challenges do governments face in implementing effective crop insurance programs?
- 4.How does rural infrastructure development impact agricultural productivity and the economic well-being of rural communities?
- 5.Examine the impact of technological advancements on agricultural performance.

6. Describe the purpose of minimum support prices (MSPs) and evaluate their impact on agricultural performance.
7. Analyze the role of agricultural extension services in enhancing farm productivity and improving farmers' knowledge and skills.
8. Discuss the impact of climate change on agricultural productivity and the role of adaptive agricultural policies in addressing climate risks.
9. Explain the concept of food security and analyze how agricultural policies contribute to achieving it.
10. Evaluate the role of policies promoting organic and sustainable farming in improving agricultural performance.

Policies and Performance in Industry

A. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. How do government policies impact industrial performance?
2. What role does environmental policy play in industry competitiveness?
3. How do labor laws influence productivity in different industries?
4. What impact do trade policies have on industry growth?
5. How does regulatory policy affect innovation in the industry?
6. How do tax incentives influence industrial investment?
7. What is the effect of health and safety policies on workforce performance?
8. How does energy policy impact industrial cost structures?
9. How do quality standards affect overall industry performance?
10. How can policy changes drive digital transformation in industry sectors?

B. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. How do government policies on environmental protection affect the overall performance of companies in different industries?
2. In what ways do labor policies impact the productivity and success of industries such as manufacturing, retail, and technology?
3. How do trade policies influence the growth and competitive strength of industries that depend on importing or exporting goods?

Name of the Course: Money and Banking (MB)

Sem-V

ECO-G-DSE-5-1A/2A-TH-TU

A.Money Supply and Banking System with reference to India

Short answer questions (2marks)

1. Define money supply and mention its key components in the Indian context.
2. What is M1 in the classification of money supply in India?
3. How does the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) impact the banking system in India?
4. What is the difference between CRR (Cash Reserve Ratio) and SLR (Statutory Liquidity Ratio)?
5. Explain the concept of Open Market Operations (OMO) conducted by the RBI.
6. How do commercial banks contribute to the money supply in India?
7. What is the significance of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) in controlling inflation and money supply?
8. Briefly explain the term high-powered money in the context of the Indian banking system.
9. What role does the credit-deposit ratio play in assessing a bank's performance?
10. What are repo rate and reverse repo rate, and how do they affect liquidity in the banking system?

Long answer questions (5 marks)

1. Explain the different measures of money supply (M1, M2, M3, M4) as classified by the RBI.
2. Discuss the role of commercial banks in money creation and its impact on the money supply in India.
3. Describe the objectives and instruments of the Reserve Bank of India's monetary policy.
4. How does the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) influence the credit creation capacity of banks in India?
5. Explain the significance of Open Market Operations (OMO) in regulating liquidity and money supply in the Indian economy.
6. Discuss the role of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) in controlling inflation and ensuring financial stability in India.
7. What is the relationship between money supply and inflation? Discuss with reference to the Indian context.
8. Examine the impact of statutory liquidity requirements (SLR) and Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) on banking operations in India.
9. Explain the role of scheduled commercial banks in promoting financial inclusion in India.
10. Discuss how digital banking and payment systems have influenced money supply in India.

Very long answer questions (10 Marks)

1. Critically analyze the role of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in regulating the money supply and ensuring financial stability in India.
2. Explain the process of credit creation by commercial banks. Discuss the factors that affect the credit creation process in the Indian banking system.
3. Discuss the various instruments of monetary policy used by the Reserve Bank of India. Evaluate their effectiveness in controlling inflation and managing liquidity in the Indian economy.
4. Examine the relationship between money supply and economic growth. Discuss how the RBI balances growth and inflation in its monetary policy framework.
5. Evaluate the impact of digital banking and financial technology (FinTech) on the money supply and banking system in India.
6. Discuss the significance of the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR), Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR), and Repo Rate in controlling liquidity and money supply in India.
7. Analyze the role of public sector banks in India's economic development. Highlight their contributions and challenges in maintaining financial stability.

8. Explain the concept of high-powered money and its role in the determination of money supply in India.
9. Discuss the impact of demonetization (2016) on the money supply and banking system in India. Analyze its short-term and long-term effects on the economy.
10. Critically examine the role of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) in India's monetary policy framework. Discuss its objectives, functions, and challenges.

B. Financial Institutions and Financial Markets

Short answer questions

(2marks)

1. Define financial institutions.
2. What is the primary function of a central bank?
3. Mention two differences between commercial banks and cooperative banks.
4. What is the role of development banks in India?
5. Explain the term "Non-Banking Financial Companies" (NBFCs).
6. What is the importance of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in the Indian financial system?
7. Define microfinance.
8. What are Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)?
9. Name two examples of investment banks in India.
10. What is the function of an insurance company as a financial institution?
11. Define financial markets.
12. What is the difference between the primary market and the secondary market?
13. Explain the term "money market."
14. What is the role of a stock exchange?
15. Name two leading stock exchanges in India.
16. Define the capital market.
17. What is the significance of SEBI in financial markets?
18. Explain the term "derivatives market."
19. What are government securities?
20. Define the term "mutual fund."

Long answer questions

(5 Marks)

1. Discuss the role of financial institutions in the development of financial markets.
2. Explain the structure and functions of the Indian money market.
3. Compare and contrast the primary market and the secondary market.
4. What are the functions of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as a regulator of financial markets?
5. Discuss the role of Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) in the Indian financial system.
6. Explain the importance of stock exchanges in financial markets. Mention any two leading stock exchanges in India.
7. What is the significance of SEBI in regulating the Indian financial markets?
8. Describe the concept of mutual funds and their importance in the financial market.
9. What is the role of development banks in financing industrial and infrastructure growth in India?
10. How does the money market differ from the capital market in terms of instruments and participants?

Very long answer questions

(10 Marks)

1. Discuss the role and importance of financial institutions in the economic development of India. Highlight the challenges faced by these institutions in the current economic scenario.
2. Explain the structure of the Indian financial system. Discuss the interrelationship between financial institutions and financial markets.

3. Critically analyze the role of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as a regulator of financial institutions and markets in India.
4. Describe the features, functions, and components of the Indian capital market. How does it contribute to the overall economic development of the country?
5. Examine the differences between money markets and capital markets in India. Discuss their significance in mobilizing resources for economic growth.
6. Discuss the role of SEBI in regulating and promoting transparency in the Indian financial markets. Provide examples of its initiatives.
7. What are Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs)? Discuss their role in the Indian financial system and compare them with traditional banks.
8. Explain the concept of mutual funds. Discuss their types and importance in the financial market for retail and institutional investors.
9. Discuss the structure, role, and key challenges of stock exchanges in India, with a focus on their contribution to capital formation.
10. What are development banks? Explain their role in financing industrial, agricultural, and infrastructure projects in India. Provide examples of prominent development banks.

C. INTEREST RATES

Short answer question (2 Marks)

1. Define interest rate.
2. What is meant by nominal interest rate?
3. Explain the term "real interest rate."
4. What is the difference between fixed and floating interest rates?
5. What is the repo rate?
6. Define reverse repo rate.
7. What is the base rate in banking?
8. Explain the concept of yield to maturity (YTM).
9. What is the role of the RBI in determining interest rates in India?
10. Mention two factors that influence the interest rate in a country.

Long answer questions (5 Marks)

1. What are the key factors that influence interest rates in an economy? Explain with examples.
2. Discuss the difference between nominal interest rate and real interest rate with a numerical example.
3. Explain the concepts of repo rate and reverse repo rate. How do they impact liquidity in the economy?
4. What is the significance of the base rate in the banking system? How does it affect borrowers and lenders?
5. Explain the relationship between inflation and interest rates. How does monetary policy address this relationship?
6. Discuss the differences between fixed and floating interest rates. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each for borrowers?
7. What is the impact of changes in interest rates on the bond market? Provide a brief explanation.
8. Describe the role of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in regulating interest rates in India.
9. How do global interest rate trends affect the Indian economy? Provide examples.
10. Explain the concept of Yield Curve. What does an upward-sloping yield curve indicate about interest rates?

Very long answer questions (10 Marks)

1. Discuss the factors influencing interest rates in an economy. Explain how changes in interest rates can affect savings, investments, and overall economic growth.
2. Explain the concepts of nominal interest rate, real interest rate, and effective interest rate. Illustrate their differences with suitable numerical examples.
3. What is the repo rate and reverse repo rate? Discuss their significance in the context of monetary policy and liquidity management in India.
4. Analyze the relationship between inflation, interest rates, and monetary policy. How does the Reserve Bank of India use interest rates to control inflation?
5. Discuss the impact of interest rate changes on the stock market, bond market, and foreign exchange market. Provide examples to support your answer.
6. Explain the difference between fixed and floating interest rates. Discuss their advantages and disadvantages from the perspectives of both borrowers and lenders.
7. What is the yield curve? Explain its different shapes (upward sloping, flat, and inverted) and their implications for interest rates and economic conditions.
8. Examine the role of the Reserve Bank of India in determining and regulating interest rates in India. Highlight the tools it uses to influence rates.
9. How do global interest rate changes, particularly in advanced economies, impact the Indian economy? Discuss with examples.
10. Discuss the term structure of interest rates. Explain the theories (Expectations Theory, Liquidity Preference Theory, and Market Segmentation Theory) that describe its behavior.

D.CENTRAL BANKING AND MONETARY POLICY

Short answer questions (2 Marks)

1. What is central banking?
2. Mention two key functions of a central bank.
3. Define monetary policy.
4. What is the primary objective of monetary policy?
5. What is the repo rate in monetary policy?
6. Define the cash reserve ratio (CRR).
7. What is meant by open market operations (OMO)?
8. Mention two qualitative tools of monetary policy.
9. What is the difference between expansionary and contractionary monetary policy?
10. Name two instruments used by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to control inflation.

Long answer questions (5 Marks)

1. What are the key functions of a central bank? Discuss with reference to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).
2. Explain the objectives of monetary policy and how they contribute to economic stability.
3. What is the difference between quantitative and qualitative tools of monetary policy? Provide examples.
4. Discuss the role of the central bank in controlling inflation through monetary policy.
5. Explain the concept of open market operations (OMO) and its significance in monetary policy implementation.
6. What is the cash reserve ratio (CRR) and statutory liquidity ratio (SLR)? How do they affect the money supply?
7. What is the repo rate? How does a change in the repo rate impact the economy?
8. Discuss the difference between expansionary and contractionary monetary policy with examples.
9. How does the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) use monetary policy to stabilize the exchange rate?
10. Explain the concept of liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) and its role in monetary policy.

Very long answer question (10 Marks)

1. Discuss the primary functions of a central bank, with special reference to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). How does the central bank maintain economic stability?
2. Explain the objectives of monetary policy in India. Analyze the challenges faced by the RBI in achieving these objectives in the current economic environment.
3. What are the various tools of monetary policy? Explain the differences between quantitative and qualitative tools, providing suitable examples for each.
4. Analyze the role of the central bank in controlling inflation and ensuring price stability through monetary policy measures.
5. Discuss the concept of open market operations (OMO) and their significance in monetary policy implementation. How do they influence the money supply in the economy?
6. Explain the concepts of repo rate and reverse repo rate. Discuss their role in the RBI's liquidity management and monetary policy framework.
7. What is the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF)? Explain how it helps the central bank manage short-term liquidity in the financial system.
8. Discuss the relationship between monetary policy, interest rates, and economic growth. How does the central bank balance these factors to ensure economic stability?
9. Examine the role of the Reserve Bank of India in regulating credit through cash reserve ratio (CRR), statutory liquidity ratio (SLR), and bank rate.
10. What is the importance of monetary policy in a developing economy like India? Evaluate its effectiveness in addressing issues like inflation, unemployment, and economic growth.

Name of the Course: Economic History of India (1857-1947) (EHI)

Sem-VI

ECO-G-DSE-6-1B/2B-TH-TU

Colonial India: Background and Introduction

A. SHORT ANSWER QUESTION: (2 MARKS)

1. What was the primary purpose of the British East India Company in India?
2. Name the act that brought India under direct British Crown rule and mention the year.
3. What is meant by the term 'colonialism'?
4. Which event in 1757 marked the beginning of British political control in India?
5. What was the significance of the Permanent Settlement of 1793?
6. Who was the first Governor-General of Bengal?
7. Mention one economic impact of British colonial rule in India.
8. What was the dual administration system introduced by Robert Clive?
9. When and where was the First War of Independence (also known as the Sepoy Mutiny) fought?
10. Define the term 'drain of wealth' in the context of colonial India.

D. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS: (5 MARKS)

1. Explain the political and economic factors that led to the establishment of British rule in India.
2. Discuss the administrative reforms introduced by Warren Hastings and their significance in colonial governance.
3. Analyze the economic impact of the Permanent Settlement of 1793 on Indian peasants and zamindars.
4. What were the causes and consequences of the Battle of Plassey (1757) in the context of British expansion in India?
5. Describe the impact of British colonial policies on traditional Indian industries during the 19th century.
6. What was the role of the Doctrine of Lapse in the expansion of British territories in India?
7. Discuss the nature and implications of the Regulating Act of 1773 on the governance of the East India Company.
8. Explain the significance of the Revolt of 1857 as a landmark event in the history of colonial India.
9. How did the colonial education system introduced by the British impact Indian society?
10. Describe the changes in Indian land revenue policies under British rule and their effects on Indian agriculture.

C. VERY LONG ANSWER QUESTION (10 MARKS)

1. Critically analyze the economic impact of British colonial rule on India, focusing on agriculture, industry, and trade.
2. Discuss the administrative structure and governance strategies of the British East India Company during its rule in India.
3. Evaluate the significance of the Regulating Act of 1773 and the Pitt's India Act of 1784 in shaping British colonial governance in India.
4. Examine the causes, course, and consequences of the Revolt of 1857, highlighting its role in the establishment of direct British Crown rule in India.

5. Analyze the socio-economic impact of land revenue systems like the Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari, and Mahalwari systems under British rule.
6. What role did the Doctrine of Lapse play in British territorial expansion in India? Critically evaluate its political and social consequences.
7. Discuss the 'drain of wealth' theory as propounded by Dadabhai Naoroji and its relevance in understanding the economic exploitation of India under British rule.
8. Explain how the British introduced changes in Indian society through reforms in education, law, and social practices. What were their long-term impacts?
9. Trace the transformation of the East India Company from a trading corporation to a political power in India, focusing on key events.
10. Evaluate the impact of British colonialism on Indian traditional industries and crafts, highlighting the process of de-industrialization.

Macro Trends

A. SHORT ANSWER QUESTION: (2 MARKS)

1. What are macro trends? Provide an example.
2. Mention any two key macroeconomic trends affecting global markets.
3. Define globalization in the context of macro trends.
4. What is meant by the term 'demographic shift'?
5. Name two technological trends shaping the global economy today.
6. What is the significance of urbanization as a macro trend?
7. Define 'sustainability' as a macro trend.
8. What does the term 'economic inequality' refer to in macro trends?
9. How does digital transformation act as a macro trend?
10. 10 What is the role of climate change in shaping macroeconomic trends?
- 11.

B. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

C.VERY LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (10MARKS)

1. Critically analyze the impact of globalization as a macro trend on economic development and cultural integration across the world.
2. Discuss the significance of demographic shifts in shaping global economic and social policies, with examples.
3. Evaluate the role of technological advancements, such as artificial intelligence and blockchain, as macro trends transforming industries.
4. Examine the implications of urbanization as a macro trend on infrastructure, resource management, and social inequality.
5. Analyze the concept of sustainability as a macro trend and its influence on business strategies and global policies.
6. How has the COVID-19 pandemic reshaped major macro trends like health awareness, digital transformation, and global supply chains?
7. Discuss the effects of income inequality and wealth concentration as macro trends on the global economy and social structures.
8. Explain the influence of climate change on macroeconomic trends, focusing on energy transitions and environmental policies.
9. Examine the rise of emerging economies and shifting global power dynamics as significant macro trends in the 21st century.
10. Evaluate the impact of digital transformation on work culture, employment patterns, and global connectivity as a macro trend.

Agriculture

A. SHORT ANSWER QUESTION: (2 MARKS)

1. What is the primary difference between subsistence and commercial agriculture?
2. Define the term 'Green Revolution.'
3. What are cash crops? Give two examples.
4. Mention any two causes of low agricultural productivity in India.
5. What is mixed farming?
6. Name two major types of irrigation used in Indian agriculture.
7. What is the significance of crop rotation in agriculture?
8. Define organic farming.
9. What is meant by the term 'agricultural diversification'?
10. Name two major food crops grown in India.

B. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. Discuss the significance of agriculture in the Indian economy.
2. What were the major impacts of the Green Revolution on Indian agriculture?
3. Explain the importance of irrigation in enhancing agricultural productivity.
4. Discuss the role of government policies in supporting agricultural development in India.
5. What are the challenges faced by small and marginal farmers in India?
6. Analyze the benefits and limitations of organic farming.
7. What is agricultural diversification, and why is it important for sustainable agriculture?
8. Explain the significance of crop rotation and mixed farming in traditional agricultural practices.
9. How does climate change impact agricultural productivity in India?
10. Evaluate the role of technology and mechanization in modernizing Indian agriculture.

C.VERY LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (10MARKS)

1. Discuss the role of agriculture in the socio-economic development of India, highlighting its contributions to GDP, employment, and exports.
2. Evaluate the impact of the Green Revolution on Indian agriculture, focusing on productivity, regional disparities, and environmental consequences.
3. Examine the importance of sustainable agricultural practices in addressing the challenges of climate change and resource depletion.
4. Analyze the role of government initiatives such as Minimum Support Price (MSP) and agricultural subsidies in supporting Indian farmers.
5. Discuss the challenges of irrigation management in India and suggest measures to improve water use efficiency in agriculture.
6. What is agricultural diversification? Explain its significance for ensuring food security and promoting rural development.
7. Evaluate the impact of technological advancements such as biotechnology, precision farming, and ICT in transforming Indian agriculture.
8. Discuss the significance and challenges of organic farming in India, considering consumer demand and market potential.
9. Analyze the effects of globalization on Indian agriculture, with reference to trade liberalization and export opportunities.
10. Examine the role of rural credit and institutional support in enhancing agricultural productivity and reducing rural indebtedness.

Railways and Industry

A. SHORT ANSWER QUESTION: (2 MARKS)

1. How did the development of railways contribute to the growth of industries in colonial India?
2. What role did Indian Railways play in facilitating the transportation of raw materials to industries during British rule?
3. Name two industries that benefited from the establishment of the railway network in India.
4. What is the significance of the Indian Railways in the context of industrial integration in post-independence India?
5. Did the railways contribute to the expansion of the coal and iron industries in India?
6. What was the relationship between the growth of railways and the expansion of the textile industry in colonial India?
7. How did the development of railways in India impact the iron and steel industry in the 19th century?
8. What are the economic implications of the transportation of industrial goods by rail in modern India?
9. How did the establishment of railways facilitate the establishment of large-scale industries in India?
10. Explain how railways and industrial growth together contributed to the integration of India's diverse regions.

B. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. Discuss the symbiotic relationship between the development of railways and the growth of industries in colonial India.
2. How did the expansion of the railway network in India contribute to the growth of the Indian economy, particularly in terms of industrialization?
3. Explain the role of railways in the transport of raw materials and finished goods, and its impact on the industrial growth of India during the British period.
4. What were the challenges faced by the Indian Railways during its development, and how did it affect the industrial sector in the colonial era?
5. Analyze the significance of the establishment of railways in facilitating the distribution of industrial goods and resources across India.

C. VERY LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)

1. Examine the role of Indian Railways in the industrialization of colonial India. How did the development of railways facilitate the growth of industries such as textiles, coal, and iron?
2. Discuss the economic, social, and political impacts of railway development in India during British rule. How did it contribute to the exploitation of resources and the growth of industries under colonial control?
3. Analyze the interconnection between the Indian Railways and the rise of industrial hubs like Jamshedpur and Bhilai in post-independence India. What were the long-term impacts of this relationship on India's industrial growth?
4. How did the development of the railway network impact the expansion of India's trade and industries, both domestically and internationally, during the British colonial period?
5. Evaluate the challenges and opportunities presented by the railway system in post-independence India, particularly in terms of its role in connecting industrial centers and fostering economic integration across the country.

Economy and State in the Imperial Context

A. SHORT ANSWER QUESTION: (2 MARKS)

1. What is meant by 'colonial economy' in the context of British India?
2. Explain the concept of the 'drain of wealth' theory as proposed by Dadabhai Naoroji.

3. How did the British colonial state control India's economy through taxation policies?
4. What was the impact of the British imperial economic policies on Indian industries during colonial rule?
5. What was the role of the British East India Company in shaping India's colonial economy?
6. Define 'imperialism' and explain its economic significance in the context of British rule in India.
7. How did the British economic policies affect Indian agriculture in the 19th century?
8. What is meant by the term 'economic exploitation' under British colonial rule?
9. How did the British colonial state benefit from the revenue generated by the Indian agricultural sector?
10. Explain the significance of railways in facilitating the imperial economy in India.

B. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. Discuss the role of the British colonial state in shaping India's economy. How did British policies impact agriculture, industry, and trade in India?
2. Explain the 'drain of wealth' theory by Dadabhai Naoroji. How did this theory highlight the economic exploitation of India under British rule?
3. Analyze the effects of British economic policies, such as the Permanent Settlement and the Ryotwari system, on Indian agriculture and rural economy.
4. What were the key features of the colonial economic system in India? Discuss the role of British imperial policies in the de-industrialization of India.
5. Examine how the introduction of railways in India was tied to the needs of the British Empire. How did it benefit the British economic interests?

C.VERY LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (10MARKS)

1. Critically analyze the economic policies of the British colonial state in India. Discuss their impact on the agricultural sector, industrial development, and overall economic structure of the country.
2. Explain the theory of the 'Drain of Wealth' as articulated by Dadabhai Naoroji. How did this concept challenge the notion of economic benefit for India under British rule?
3. Evaluate the role of British imperial policies in the decline of India's traditional industries. How did the British colonial state encourage the growth of certain sectors while stifling indigenous industries?
4. Discuss the role of the British East India Company in shaping the economic landscape of colonial India. How did its commercial and political activities affect India's economy in the long term?
5. Examine the impact of British colonial taxation policies on the Indian economy. What were the effects of policies like the Permanent Settlement and the Ryotwari system on the Indian peasantry and economy?
6. Analyze how the development of the railway network in India served the interests of the British imperial state. Discuss the economic and social consequences of railways on India's economy.
7. Discuss the concept of 'economic exploitation' under British colonial rule. How did the British economic system affect India's development and its position in the global economy?
8. Assess the role of the colonial state in creating and maintaining a structure that ensured the extraction of wealth from India to Britain. Discuss specific policies and their effects on India's economic conditions.
9. How did the British colonial state's economic strategies, such as the extraction of raw materials and imposition of tariffs, serve imperial interests? Discuss their impact on India's trade, industries, and domestic economy.
10. Discuss the economic consequences of British colonial rule on Indian society. What were the long-term effects on land revenue systems, the agricultural sector, and industrial growth?