

**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?

10-21/433

(Turn Over)



(2)

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.

10-21/433

(Continued)

(3)

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?

(5)

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.

10-21/433

(Turn Over)

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.

4. Explain the different reasons for incomplete health insurance and market failure.

5. Write in brief about three approaches for valuing the benefits of health projects.

6. Explain the method used by the World Bank to measure the burden of disease.

7. Write a note on private and social returns to education.

8. "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.

9. Write a brief note on primary health centres of India.

10. Describe the reasons responsible for low school participation in India.

(8)

OPTION—B

(For Honours Students)

Course No. : ECODSE-501T (B)

(MONEY AND FINANCIAL MARKETS)

SECTION—A

Answer any *twenty* of the following questions : $1 \times 20 =$

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?

10-21/433

(Continued)

Define 'outside money'.

What do you mean by a bank run?

What do you understand by indirect finance?

What do you understand by money market?

Name one important instrument of money market.

Define investment bank.

What is a derivative?

What do you understand by universal banking?

What is meant by underwriting?

What do you mean by present value of an asset?

What is meant by discounting?

What is coupon rate of a bond?

What is face value of money?

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?

66. Name the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.

67. What do you mean by open market operation?

68. Define monetary policy.

69. Why is the central bank called the banker's bank?

70. Mention one role of monetary policy in a developing country like India.

SECTION—B

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

1. How does money promote economic efficiency?

2. Write down two primary functions of money.

3. "The stock market is regarded as the barometer of the economy." Comment on the statement.

4. Mention two instruments of money market.

5. 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

(Turn Over)

(14)

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.

(15)

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?

10-21/433

(Turn Over)

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'?

(17)

2. Mention one scheme initiated by the Government of India to solve the problem of unemployment in rural area.
3. What is economic inequality?
4. What are the three fundamental requirements of a human being?
5. What is poverty line?
6. What is meant by poverty alleviation programme?
7. Name one prominent cause of poverty in India.
8. What is the principal objective of fiscal policy?
9. Mention one variant of poverty.
10. What is monetary policy?

SECTION—B

- Answer any five of the following questions : $2 \times 5 = 10$
1. State two composite indicators of economic development.

(Turn Over)

(18)

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?

10-21/433

(Continued)

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. $5+3=8$

(Turn Over)

(20)

58. What are the different measures and schemes adopted by the Government of India to solve the problems of unemployment in rural areas?

59. Explain four principal causes of poverty in India. Mention four poverty alleviation programmes adopted by the Government of India.

60. Explain in brief the Centre-State financial relations in India.

(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?

(Turn Over)

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.

(Turn Over)

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 : 2×5=10

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

13. Mention two features of money market.
14. Give two points of importance of capital market.
15. Distinguish between gross and net interests.
16. State two defects of administered interest rate system in India.
17. Give two importances of balance sheet of the bank.
18. Mention two factors affecting liquidity in portfolio management.
19. Distinguish between functions and objectives of central bank.
20. Mention two principal methods adopted by a central bank to control credit.

SECTION—C

Answer any five questions

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

(Turn Over)

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

(27)

9. 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. $3+3+2=8$

10. Discuss the objectives and role of current monetary policy in a developing country like India. $4+4=8$
