

**2023/TDC(CBCS)/ODD/SEM/  
ECODSE-501T (A/B/C/D/E)/350**

**TDC (CBCS) Odd Semester Exam., 2023**

**ECONOMICS**

**( 5th Semester )**

Course No. : ECODSE-501T

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 28

Time : 3 hours

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

Candidates have to answer *either* from Option—A  
or Option—B or Option—C or Option—D  
or Option—E

**OPTION—A**

Course No. : ECODSE-501T (A)

**( Economics of Health and Education )**

**SECTION—A**

Answer *twenty* questions, selecting any *four* from  
each Unit : 1×20=20

**Unit—I**

1. Point out any one major issue in health economics.

2. Write one objective of health economics.
3. What do you mean by health paradox?
4. What is life expectancy?
5. Who said, "Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world"?

Unit—II

6. What is the primary role of insurance?
7. Mention any one determinant of demand for health.
8. What is the biggest problem in health care?
9. Why do we need health insurance?
10. What is gender inequality?

Unit—III

11. What is cost-benefit approach in health care?
12. Define cost effectiveness in health care.
13. Why is cost effectiveness important in health care? Give one reason.

14. Name one public health-type project.
15. What is burden of disease?

Unit—IV

16. What does dropout in education mean?
17. Mention any one indicator of quality education.
18. What is discrimination in education?
19. Point out one evil of caste system on education.
20. How is demand for education related to the increase in expected lifetime?

Unit—V

21. What is health system?
22. Which is the first health programme in India?
23. Define DALY.
24. What is the largest source of health care financing in India?
25. Write the full form of ASHA.

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SECTION—B

Answer *five* questions, selecting *one* from each

Unit :

2×5=10

Unit—I

- 26.** Define demographic transition.
- 27.** To what extent, income is helpful in the determination of health status?

Unit—II

- 28.** Point out any two most important health insurance plans.
- 29.** Suggest two solutions to the problem of gender inequality.

Unit—III

- 30.** What are the two types of cost analysis in health economics?
- 31.** What are the common units of output used to measure cost effectiveness analysis of health projects?

Unit—IV

- 32.** Why is quality of education important? Give any two reasons.

33. Is education a tool of social transformation?  
Give any two reasons.

Unit—V

34. Point out any two objectives of health system.
35. What are the three levels of the health system?

SECTION—C

Answer *five* questions, selecting *one* from each

Unit : 8×5=40

Unit—I

36. Define human development. Explain the role of education in human development. 2+6=8
37. Discuss briefly the relation between health status and stage of development.

Unit—II

38. Explain the different reasons for incomplete health insurance and market failure.
39. Distinguish between equity and inequality with examples. Discuss briefly how social inequality and ill health are interlinked. 3+5=8

Unit—III

- 40.** What are the different types of costing in health economics? Explain the importance of costing in health economics. 3+5=8
- 41.** Write in brief about various steps for evaluating effectiveness of a health program.

Unit—IV

- 42.** What is rate of return to education? Write a note on private and social returns to education. 2+6=8
- 43.** Define caste discrimination. Discuss the role of education in eradicating caste discrimination in India. 2+6=8

Unit—V

- 44.** Describe the reasons responsible for low school participation in India.
- 45.** What are the goals of National Health Policy? Write a brief note on NRHM. 4+4=8

OPTION—B

Course No. : ECODSE-501T (B)

( **Money and Financial Market** )

SECTION—A

Answer *twenty* questions, selecting any *four* from  
each Unit : 1×20=20

Unit—I

1. What is money supply?
2. "Money is what money does." Who said it?
3. Write one static function of money.
4. Write one problem of barter system.
5. What are the components of  $M_4$  money supply?

Unit—II

6. Define bank.
7. What is financial system?
8. Mention any one traditional instrument of capital market.

9. Write one characteristic of money market.
10. What do you understand by money market?

Unit—III

11. Define interest rate.
12. What is net interest?
13. Write True or False :  
If the lender cost of servicing loan is higher, the interests rate will be higher.
14. What is yield curve?
15. What is liquidity preference?

Unit—IV

16. What is Balance Sheet of a bank?
17. Write any one objective of portfolio management.
18. Fill in the blank :  
Regional Rural Banks were set up on the recommendations of \_\_\_\_\_.



19. What are the exchange banks?
20. Mention one agency function of commercial banks.

Unit—V

21. Define monetary policy.
22. How does Central Bank act a bankers' bank?
23. What is repo rate?
24. Write one objective of monetary policy of India.
25. What do you mean by open-market operation?

SECTION—B

Answer *five* questions, selecting *one* from each

Unit :

2×5=10

Unit—I

26. Write any two disadvantages of money.
27. How does money promote economic efficiency?

Unit—II

28. "The stock market is regarded as the barometer of the economy." Comment.

29. What is adverse selection?

Unit—III

30. Explain the term structure of interest rates.

31. Distinguish between nominal interest rate and real interest rate.

Unit—IV

32. What do you mean by banking sector reforms?

33. Write two impacts of reforms in banking sector.

Unit—V

34. Write two important functions of Central Bank.

35. Distinguish between cash reserve ratio and statutory liquidity ratio.

SECTION—C

Answer *five* questions, selecting *one* from each

Unit :

8×5=40

Unit—I

36. What are the various measures of money supply?
37. Discuss the primary and secondary functions of money.

Unit—II

38. What do you mean by asymmetric information? Briefly explain how asymmetric information can give rise to market failure within the financial system. 3+5=8
39. Discuss the role of financial institutions in an economy.

Unit—III

40. Discuss the classical theory of interest. Write any two criticisms of this theory.
41. Explain the various sources of interests rate differentials.

Unit—IV

- 42.** Explain the measures undertaken by the Government of India since 1991 to reform banking sector.
- 43.** Discuss the structure of the banking system in India.

Unit—V

- 44.** What is credit control? What are the objectives of credit control?
- 45.** Critically examine the current monetary policy in India.

OPTION—C

( For Honours Students )

Course No. : ECODSE-501T (C)

( **Environmental Economics** )

SECTION—A

Answer *twenty* questions, selecting any *four* from  
each Unit : 1×20=20

Unit—I

1. Define common property rights.
2. What do you understand by welfare economics?
3. Mention one scope of environmental economics.
4. Give an example of positive externality.
5. Write any one property of public good.

Unit—II

6. What is the primary aim of tradable pollution permits?
7. Cite one main cause of water pollution.
8. Write an advantage of Pigovian tax.

9. In which year, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was passed in India?
10. What is meant by emission standard?

Unit—III

11. Define transboundary environmental problems.
12. What do you mean by global warming?
13. Cite an issue of transboundary pollution.
14. State a cause of global climate change.
15. Write the full form of UNFCCC.

Unit—IV

16. Why is it important to evaluate environmental resources?
17. Give an example of non-use value.
18. Mention one advantage of contingent valuation (CV) method.
19. To what purpose the travel cost method is used?
20. State one problem of applying travel cost method in practice.

Unit—V

21. What do you understand by 'sustainable development'?
22. Name the Commission which coined the term 'sustainable development'.
23. State an objective of sustainable development.
24. What are the four general dimensions of sustainable development?
25. What do you understand by sustainable development goals?

SECTION—B

Answer *five* questions, selecting *one* from each

Unit :

2×5=10

Unit—I

26. What is the nature of environmental economics?
27. State the concept of 'tragedy of commons' in the context of environmental economics.

Unit—II

28. What are the different ways to issue tradable pollution permits?
29. Mention the disadvantages of Pigovian tax.

Unit—III

30. What are the challenges of global warming?
31. Point out the effects of global climate change.

Unit—IV

32. Distinguish between the 'direct use value' and the 'indirect use value' of environment.
33. In what way 'environmental damage' amount to negative environmental benefits?

Unit—V

34. What is the need for sustainable development?
35. Suggest two measures for the promotion of sustainable development.



SECTION—C

Answer *five* questions, selecting *one* from each

Unit : 8×5=40

Unit—I

- 36.** Discuss the various inter-linkages between environment and economy.
- 37.** State the positive and negative externalities in the context of environmental economics. How do property rights affect externalities and market failure? 4+4=8

Unit—II

- 38.** Differentiate between pollution taxes and quotas. How does quota system work? 4+4=8
- 39.** State the criteria for evaluating environmental policies. Discuss briefly environmental policies implementations in India. 4+4=8

Unit—III

- 40.** Explain the relationship between trade and environment.
- 41.** Write about the International Environmental Agreements.

Unit—IV

42. Distinguish between the 'stated preference' and the 'revealed preference' approaches of evaluating an environmental good with suitable illustration. Under what situations, the 'revealed preference' method fails? 6+2=
43. How does the CV method work? Illustrate the purposes for which the CV method can be useful. 5+3=

Unit—V

44. Give an overview of 2030 Agenda for sustainable development in the context of environmental economics.
45. Explain the principles and features of sustainable development.

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OPTION—C

( For Pass Students )

Course No. : ECODSE-501T (C)

( **Environmental Economics** )

SECTION—A

Answer *twenty* questions, selecting any *four* from  
each Unit : 1×20=20

Unit—I

1. Mention one of the biggest environmental issues facing today.
2. Give an example of misuse of environmental resources.
3. Write one importance of property rights.
4. Cite an important cause of market failure.
5. What is Pareto optimality?

Unit—II

6. Which Ministry is concerned with the National Environment Policy, 2006?
7. Write one problem of tradable pollution permits.

8. Mention one provision of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
9. Write one cause of water pollution.
10. What do quotas mean in environmental policy?

Unit—III

11. Define hedonic pricing.
12. Cite an example of non-market good.
13. Mention one advantage of contingent valuation (CV) method.
14. Write True or False :  
"Travel cost method measures the recreational values of environmental resources."
15. What is willingness to pay principle?

Unit—IV

16. Define the term 'sustainable development'.
17. Name the Commission which coined the term 'sustainable development'.

18. State a reason why sustainable development is important today.
19. Which country is topped in SDG Index of 2023?
20. Suggest one measure for promotion.

Unit—V

21. Write the full form of UNFCCC.
22. Cite an example of transboundary environmental problem.
23. What do you understand by global warming?
24. How does global warming cause ozone depletion?
25. What is meant by greenhouse effect?

SECTION—B

Answer *five* questions, selecting *one* from each

Unit :

2×5=10

Unit—I

26. Write down any two properties of public goods.

27. What are the characteristics of property rights?

Unit—II

28. What do you mean by environmental standard? Mention its types.

29. Mention two advantages of Pigovian taxes.

Unit—III

30. Differentiate between the 'direct use value' and the 'indirect use value' of environment.

31. What are social marginal costs and social marginal benefits?

Unit—IV

32. What are the main challenges to sustainable development in India?

33. Write the benefits of sustainable development.

Unit—V

34. What is IPCC? What is global temperature recommended by IPCC?

35. State two long-term consequences of human activities on climate change.

SECTION—C

Answer *five* questions, selecting *one* from each

Unit :

8×5=40

Unit—I

36. Discuss the causes of market failure. Suggest some effective measures to correct market failure. 5+3=8
37. State and explain the Coase theorem of property rights. What are its criticisms? 5+3=8

Unit—II

38. Briefly explain the criteria for evaluating environmental policies.
39. What are the main objectives of the National Environmental Policy, 2006? Why is this policy important in India? 5+3=8

Unit—III

40. Distinguish between the 'stated preference' and the 'revealed preference' approaches of evaluating and environment good. Under what situations, the revealed preference method fails? 5+3=8

41. State and describe the technique of cost-benefit analysis used to value non-market goods.

Unit—IV

42. Give an overview of SDG 13 of 2030 Agenda. Analyze India's preparedness for achieving this goal.
43. Discuss the scope and purpose of sustainable development.

Unit—V

44. Analyze the global environmental issues and concerns.
45. Identify the causes and the impact of global warming and climate change on the ecosystem and human beings.



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OPTION—D

Course No. : ECODSE-501T (D)

( **Economic Development and Policy in India—I** )

SECTION—A

Answer *twenty* questions, selecting any *four* from  
each Unit : 1×20=20

Unit—I

1. What is sustainable development?
2. Mention one characteristic of an underdeveloped economy.
3. Which sector contributed the largest share in the development of Indian economy just after Independence?
4. Mention one major problem to the growth of Indian economy.
5. Suggest any one policy for economic development.

Unit—II

6. What is meant by human capital?
7. Define capital formation.

8. What is the biggest source of capital formation in India since Independence?
9. Write one demerit of technological development.
10. Write one example of institution.

Unit—III

11. Define demography.
12. What do you mean by life expectancy?
13. What do you mean by rural-urban composition of population?
14. Who coined the term 'demographic dividend'?
15. Write any one cause to rise in urban population in alarming rate.

Unit—IV

16. What is occupational structure?
17. Write one example of organized sector.
18. Mention one feature of organized sector.

19. Disguised unemployed is found in which sector?
20. In which sector, rural population in India is engaged?

Unit—V

21. What is income inequality?
22. Mention one cause of poverty in India.
23. Define investment.
24. What is meant by monetary policy?
25. Which Commission has examined the Centre-State relation in India?

SECTION—B

Answer *five* questions, selecting *one* from each

Unit :

2×5=10

Unit—I

26. State two criteria that can be used to compare the level of economic development of different countries.
27. Distinguish between economic growth and economic development.

Unit—II

28. Distinguish between human capital and physical capital.
29. Mention two characteristics of physical capital.

Unit—III

30. Mention two demographic features of Indian population.
31. Mention two reasons for declining rural population in India.

Unit—IV

32. Define rural unemployment.
33. State two causes of urban unemployment in India.

Unit—V

34. Differentiate between internal and external finance.
35. Mention two necessity of monetary policy in India.

SECTION—C

Answer *five* questions, selecting *one* from each

Unit :

8×5=40

Unit—I

36. Discuss in brief the features of Indian economy since Independence.
37. Briefly explain the idea of inclusive growth.

Unit—II

38. How does technological progress lead to more efficient production?
39. Explain the role of institutions in economic development of Indian economy.

Unit—III

40. Discuss briefly the impact of demographic features on economic development in India.
41. Define demographic dividend in India.

Unit—IV

42. Distinguish between organized and unorganized sectors. State the reasons for the growing importance of the organized sector in our economy.
43. What are the causes of unemployment in India? Write some measures to control a unemployment problem in India.

Unit—V

44. Discuss briefly the Indian Federalism and Centre-State relations.
45. Explain briefly the objectives and components of fiscal policy in India.

OPTION—E

Course No. : ECODSE-501T (E)

( **Money and Banking** )

SECTION—A

Answer *twenty* questions, selecting any *four* from  
each Unit :

1×20=20

Unit—I

1. Define money.
2. What is meant by currency with public?
3. Define token money.
4. What do you understand by double coincidence of wants?
5. What is high-powered money?

Unit—II

6. What is financial market?
7. Give one example of financial instrument.
8. Define capital market.

9. What does financial innovation mean?
10. Who regulate financial markets in India?

Unit—III

11. What is interest rate?
12. What is yield curve?
13. Mention three types of yield curve.
14. What is net interest?
15. Mention one determinant of interest rate.

Unit—IV

16. What is bank?
17. Give an example of a development bank in India.
18. What is asset allocation?
19. Who should opt for portfolio management?
20. Mention any one objective of banking sector reform in India.



Unit—V

21. In which year the Reserve Bank of India was nationalized?
22. What is monetary policy?
23. Define Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR).
24. What does bank rate mean?
25. Who controlled the monetary policy in India?

SECTION—B

Answer *five* questions, selecting *one* from each  
Unit : 2×5=10

Unit—I

26. Write two characteristics of a good money.
27. Define money multiplier.

Unit—II

28. Distinguish between primary market and secondary market.
29. Mention two instruments of capital market.

Unit—III

30. Distinguish between simple interest rate and compound interest rate.
31. Mention two factors that affect market interest rates.

Unit—IV

32. Distinguish between active portfolio management and passive portfolio management.
33. Distinguish between commercial bank and cooperative bank.

Unit—V

34. Mention two quantitative measures to control inflation in India.
35. Define the following :
- (a) Selective credit control
  - (b) Moral suasions

SECTION—C

Answer *five* questions, selecting *one* from each

Unit : 8×5=40

Unit—I

- 36.** What is money supply? Explain the various measures of money supply. 2+6=8
- 37.** Explain Keynesian theory of demand for money. What is liquidity trap? 6+2=8

Unit—II

- 38.** What is money market? What are the features of money market? Mention the instruments of money market. 2+3+3=8
- 39.** Discuss the role of financial institutions in an economy.

Unit—III

- 40.** What is interest rate differential? What are the causes of interest rate differentials? 2+6=8
- 41.** What is term structure of interest rate? Explain the expectations theory of term structure of interest rate. 2+6=8

Unit—IV

42. What is Balance Sheet? Mention three features of Balance Sheet. How to prepare a Balance Sheet of a bank?  $2+3+3=8$
43. What is portfolio management? Explain the objectives of portfolio management.  $2+6=8$

Unit—V

44. Explain the main functions of Central Bank of India.
45. Discuss the role of monetary policy in economic development of a country.

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