

INDIAN ECONOMY II (CC-XIII)

GROUP-A

Fill in the blanks.

[1 marks]

1. OPEC stands for _____.
2. _____ is considered as the backbone of the Indian Economy.
3. _____ Industrial policy has given importance to agriculture sector.
4. An industry incurs cash losses for consecutive years and which perform poorly is called _____.
5. When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is called _____.
6. Life insurance is an activity of the _____.
7. MRTA stands for _____.
8. In foreign trade, an adverse balance of trade occurs when _____.
9. FDI is the formulation policy of _____ nodal department.
10. What is the full form of SEZ?

Answer

1. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, 2. 1948, 3. Agriculture, 4. Industrial sickness, 5. Primary sector, 6. Service sector, 7. Monopolistic Restrictive Trade Practices, 8. Export < Import, 9. Department of promotion of industry and internal trade, 10. Special Economic Zone.

GROUP-B

Very short answer questions.

[2 marks]

1. What do you mean by foreign trade?
2. What do you mean by agricultural productivity?
3. What is meant by land reform?
4. What is NAFED?
5. What do you mean by industrialization?
6. What is FEMA?

7. Define tiny Industry.
8. What is Balance of Payment (BOP)?
9. What is meant by Foreign Aid?
10. What do you mean by warehousing?

GROUP-C

Short answer questions.

[3 marks]

1. What is the difference between composition and direction of foreign trade?
2. Write a short note on trends of industrial production in India.
3. Write a short note on MRTP act.
4. Write a short note on industrial sickness.
5. Write a short note on impact of Climate change on India
6. What is the difference between export promotion and import substitution?
7. The Environmental (Protection) Act 1986.
8. Write a note on Environmental policy 2006.

GROUP-D

Long answer questions.

[7 marks]

1. Discuss the role, composition and direction of foreign trade of India.
2. Explain the present state of agricultural marketing in India. What are the important steps the government has taken for the improvement of agricultural marketing in India?
3. Explain various causes of low productivity of agriculture. What are its remedial measures?
4. Discuss the importance and role of industries in economic development of India.
5. Discuss the role and problem of Small Scale Industries in India.
6. Explain the new industrial policy 1991.
7. What are the causes on industrial sickness? Write down the various measures to deal with the problem of Industrial Sickness.
8. What are the major contributions of service sector to GDP in India?

DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS II (CC-XIV)

GROUP-A

Fill in the blanks.

[1 mark]

1. The tendency for per capita income to grow faster in lower income countries than in higher income countries is called _____. (divergence/convergence)
2. Emigration of highly educated and skilled professional from developing countries to the developed world is called _____.
3. The acknowledged rights to used and benefit from a tangible (e.g. land) or intangible (e.g. intellectual) entity that may generate income are called_____.
4. The average of number of children that would be born to women till the end of her child bearing age called is _____. Total fertility rate
5. The number of children born alive each year per thousand Population is called _____.
6. The number of birth per women that would result in stable population levels is called_____.
7. Give an example of renewable resources.
8. The portion of a countries overall capital asset that directly relate to environment e.g. forest, ground water, soil quality etc. is called _____.
9. The increasing integration of national economies into expanding international markets is called_____.
- 10.The argument that the commodity terms of trade for primary product exports of developing countries tends to decline over time of sum and substance of _____ hypothesis.

Answer

1.Convergence, 2. Brain drain, 3. Property rights, 4. Property rights, 5. Crude birth rate, 6. replacement fertility, 7. Forest, 8. Environmental capital, 9. Globalization, 10. Prebisch-Singer hypothesis.

GROUP-B

Very short questions.

[2 marks]

1. Define fertility rate.
2. What is dualism?
3. Explain Environmental curve of Kuznets.
4. What do you mean by Deforestation?
5. What are the costs associated with environmental degradation?
6. What are renewable resources? Give an example.
7. What is meant by import substitution?

GROUP-C

Short questions.

[3 marks]

1. How do farmers in developing countries adapt to climate change that they experience?
2. What are common property resources?
3. How the human capital influences economic development? Give an example.
4. What is Malthusian population trap?
5. What do you mean by technological dualism?
6. What is rural-urban migration?
7. What is the relationship between trade and economic development?

GROUP-D

Long questions.

[7 marks]

1. Why are the objectives of economic development and sustainable growth mutually reinforcing?
2. Briefly explain the household theory of fertility?
3. What are the basic issues of environmental and economic development? Give your opinion.
4. Explain the Harris-Tadaro migration model and note down its policy implications.
5. Discuss about the traditional theory of International trade.

ENVIROMENTAL ECONOMICS (DSE-III)

GROUP-A

Fill in the blanks.

[1 mark]

1. _____ is not related with the sources of air pollution. (Acid rain/ volcanic emission)
2. Give an example of negative consumption externality.
3. The deterioration of the environmental through depletion of resources such as air, water and soil; the destruction of ecosystem and the extinction of wildlife is called _____.
4. The removal of restriction or barriers on the free exchange of goods between nations is called _____.
5. The branch of economics that studies how environmental and natural resources are developed and managed is called _____.
6. _____ is an example of positive externality.(traffic jam/ public immunization)
7. What is common property regime?
8. The development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs is called _____.

Answer

1.Acid rain, 2. Noise pollution, 3. Environmental degradation, 4. Trade liberalization, 5. Environmental economics, 6. public immunization, 7. Property is jointly owned and managed by a specific group, 8. Sustainable development.

GROUP-B

Very short answer questions.

[2 marks]

1. What do you mean by technological advancement?
2. What is persistent pollutant?
3. What is meant by externality?
4. Define pollution control cost.
5. What is deforestation?

6. What is Contingent valuation?

GROUP-C

Short answer questions.

[3 marks]

1. Identify the three specific ways the human economy depends on the natural environment.
2. What are the determinants of pollution damage cost?
3. Explain why environmental damage costs are an externality.
4. Write a short note on sustainable development.
5. Describe what the indicators of sustainability are in brief.
6. What are the links between trade liberalization and environmental degradation?

GROUP-D

Long answer questions.

[7 marks]

1. What is environmental economics? Discuss its nature and scope.
2. What are the serious environmental problems of developing countries?
3. What is effluent charge? Discuss its advantage and disadvantage.
4. Discuss about the causes and effects of climate change.
5. Distinguish between direct and indirect valuation of environmental goods.
6. Discuss the methods and difficulties of environmental valuation.