Time: 3 Hours   **Full Marks: 40**

Questions are of equal value.
Answer any *four* questions.

1. Write an e-mail to the Principal of your Bhavana seeking permission to organise an interdepartmental debate competition.

2. As the representative of your Department, draft a notice for organising a farewell function for the outgoing students in the next month.

3. Write an essay on any one of the following topics:
a) Impact of social media on the youth of the country, b) Climate crisis and its effect on humans, c) The problem of unemployment, d) Festivals of Santiniketan

4) Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.   5X2= 10

Rabindranath Tagore was a towering figure in Indian literature and culture. Born on May 7, 1861, in Calcutta, India, Tagore was a polymath - a renowned Bengali poet, philosopher, playwright, educator, and composer. His literary works are known for their lyricism, depth, and universality, exploring themes of love, nature, spirituality, and the human condition. Tagore's collection of poems, "Gitanjali", earned him the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913, making him the first non-European to receive this honor. He was a key figure in India's cultural renaissance, influencing not only literature but also art, music, and education. Tagore founded Visva-Bharati University, which aimed to promote cultural exchange and holistic learning. Tagore's vision for education emphasized the importance of creativity, freedom and holistic learning. He believed in the unity of all knowledge and the interconnectedness of different cultures. His legacy extends beyond India, inspiring artists, writers, and thinkers worldwide. Today, Tagore's works continue to be celebrated for their beauty, wisdom, and relevance.

a. When was Rabindranath Tagore born?
b. What award did Tagore receive in 1913?
c. What themes did Tagore's writings explore?
d. What did Tagore emphasize in his vision for education?
e. What institution did Tagore establish, and what was its aim?

5. Write a précis of the passage given below and add a suitable title.
Unemployment in India remains a significant challenge, driven by a complex interplay of economic, demographic, and structural factors. As of 2025, the unemployment rate hovers around 7-8%, with urban areas and youth facing higher joblessness. The country's rapidly growing population, adding millions to the workforce annually, outpaces job creation, particularly in the formal sectors. While agriculture employs nearly 40% of the workforce, it contributes less to GDP, reflecting underemployment and low productivity. The manufacturing and service sectors, though growing, struggle to absorb the surplus labour due to automation and skill mismatches. Educated youth, especially graduates, face high unemployment due to a gap between academic training and industry demands. Government initiatives like Skill India and Make in India aim to boost employability and industrial growth, but their impact is gradual. Rural-to-urban migration further strains urban job markets, leading to informal employment with low wages and poor conditions. Women's participation in the workforce remains low, exacerbating gender disparities. Despite recent economic reforms, bureaucratic hurdles and inadequate infrastructure hinder job creation. Addressing unemployment requires sustained investment in education, skill development, and labour-intensive industries to align with India's demographic dividend and economic aspirations.

B.A. (Honours) in Economics Examination, 2025
Semester-IV(Back candidates)
Paper -Intermediate Microeconomics-II (CC-08)

Time: 3 Hours   Full Marks: 60

Attempt any THREE

1. Write notes on any two   10X2=20
   (a) Price leadership model
   (b) Peak-load pricing
   (c) Backward bending supply curve of labour
   (d) Stackleberg's leadership model of oligopolistic model

2. (a) Distinguish between VMP_L and MRP_L? Are they same in competitive markets? (8)
   (b) How is monopolistic exploitation different from monopsonistic exploitation? (8)
   (c) Can trade unions address the problem of monopolistic exploitation and monopsonistic exploitation? Justify your answer.   (4)

3. (a) What is meant by price discrimination in economics?   (4)
   (b) What are its types? Briefly explain them with the help of diagrams.   (12)
   (c) How is monopolistic market different from monopoly market?   (4)

4. (a) What are the basic features of a bilateral monopoly market?   (5)
   (b) Explain the process of attainment of equilibrium in a bilateral monopoly? (15)

5. (a) Outline the significance of game theory in Economics.   (4)
   (b) Distinguish between mixed strategy and pure strategy with the help of an example.
                                                                              (5)
   (c) Explain the dominant and dominated strategy with a suitable example.   (4)
   (d) What is Nash equilibrium in Game theory? Explain mixed strategy Nash equilibrium with the help of an example.   (7)

6. (a) Consider a duopoly market where demand curve is given by $P = 360-Q$ and $Q = Q_1 + Q_2$, and the marginal cost (MC) of Firm-1 is $MC_1= 60$ and that of Firm-2 is $MC_2 = 120$ respectively. Compute the equilibrium output (Q), price (P) and profit ((π) under the Cournot mechanism.   (10)
   (b) Consider a multi-plant monopoly (two plants) with demand curve $Q = 200- 2P$, where $Q = Q_1+Q_2$ and cost structure of plant-1 is $TC_1 = 10Q_1$ and that of plant-2 is $TC_2 =0.25Q_2^2$. Compute the profit maximizing out (**Q**), price (**P**) and profit (**π**)   (10)

B.A. (Honours) Examination, 2025
Semester -IV (CBCS) (Back Candidates)
Economics Course: CC-09
(Intermediate Macroeconomics - II)

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 60

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin
Answer any four (04) of the following questions

1. What are the impacts of an increase in money supply in the Classical Macroeconomic model? How do these impacts change in the Complete Keynesian framework? Discuss in detail.

[6+9 = 15]

2. Derive the Expectation-augmented Aggregate Supply curves using the Workers' Misperception model.

[15]

3. Compare and contrast Adaptive and Rational Expectations. Show the Policy Irrelevance result in the New Classical framework using both the Expectation-augmented Aggregate Supply and Phillips Curves.

[2+2+5+6 = 15]

4. Derive the Harrod-Domar model of an economy when the saving-income ratio, output-capital ratio and depreciation rate of capital are denoted by s, c and δ, respectively. Now find the equilibrium growth rate of that economy if s = 0.15, c = 0.20 and δ = 0.02.

[10+5 = 15]

5. Determine the Solow's steady-state of an economy having the output function $Y = AL^{1-\alpha}K^{\alpha}$, when all symbols follow their usual meanings. What do you mean by the Golden Rule of capital accumulation?

[12+3 = 15]

6. Show that the actual growth rate of an economy is determined by the relationship between warranted and natural growth rates. Derive the per-capita economic growth by incorporating population growth in a suitable structure.

[7.5+7.5 = 15]

7. Write notes on (any two):
    a. Say's Law of markets.
    b. Simple Keynesian Multiplier.
    c. Crowding Out Effect in the IS-LM framework.
    d. Menu Cost and policy relevance.

[7.5×2 = 15]

8. Write notes on (any two):
    a) AK Model of Economic Growth.
    b) Marginal Efficiency of Capital.
    c) Accelerator Theory of Investment.
    d) Marginal Efficiency of Investment.

[7.5×2 = 15]

*****

Time: 3 Hours   **Full Marks: 60**

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin
Answer any four (04) of the following questions

1. What are the impacts of an increase in money supply in the Classical Macroeconomic model? How do these impacts change in the Complete Keynesian framework? Discuss in detail.

    $[6+9 = 15]$

2. Derive the Expectation-augmented Aggregate Supply curves using the Workers' Misperception model.

    $[15]$

3. Compare and contrast Adaptive and Rational Expectations. Show the Policy Irrelevance result in the New Classical framework using both the Expectation-augmented Aggregate Supply and Phillips Curves.

    $[2+2+5+6 = 15]$

4. Derive the Harrod-Domar model of an economy when the saving-income ratio, output-capital ratio and depreciation rate of capital are denoted by s, c and δ, respectively. Now find the equilibrium growth rate of that economy if $s = 0.15$, $c = 0.20$ and $\delta = 0.02$.

    $[10+5 = 15]$

5. Determine the Solow's steady-state of an economy having the output function $Y = AL^{1-\alpha}K^{\alpha}$, when all symbols follow their usual meanings. What do you mean by the Golden Rule of capital accumulation?

    $[12+3 = 15]$

6. Show that the actual growth rate of an economy is determined by the relationship between warranted and natural growth rates. Derive the per-capita economic growth by incorporating population growth in a suitable structure.

    $[7.5+7.5 = 15]$

7. Write notes on (any two):
    a. Say's Law of markets.
    b. Simple Keynesian Multiplier.
    c. Crowding Out Effect in the IS-LM framework.
    d. Menu Cost and policy relevance.

    $[7.5 \times 2 = 15]$

8. Write notes on (any two):
    a) AK Model of Economic Growth.
    b) Marginal Efficiency of Capital.
    c) Accelerator Theory of Investment.
    d) Marginal Efficiency of Investment.

    $[7.5 \times 2 = 15]$

*****

B.A. (Honours) Examination, 2025
Semester-IV (CBCS)
Economics
Course: CC10
(International Economics)

Time: 3 Hours   Full marks: 60

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin

Answer **Question no 1** and **any three** from the rest of the following questions

1. a.   A New Yorker travels to New Jersey to buy a $100 telephone answering machine. The New Jersey company that sells the machine then deposits the $100 cheque in its account at a New York bank. How would these transactions show up in the balance of payments accounts of New York and New Jersey?

   b.   Why a developing country that experiences a bumper crop in its export good find itself less well off than in a normal production year?

   c.   In Ricardian trade model, the gains from trade accrued to labour only while the same is not true for Heckscher-Ohlin Model.

                                                                                  6+5+4

2. a. What is the difference between absolute advantage and comparative advantage?

   b. Which one is more preferable to a country depending on the terms of trade: an import tariff or an export subsidy? Explain with reasons.

   c. "In the absence of international trade, the relative prices of goods are equal to their relative unit requirements"-Prove this statement in the context of Ricardian Model.

                                                                                  5+5+5

3. a.   Show that the gains from trade can be decomposed into two parts, namely, gains from specialisation and gains from exchange.

   b.   Is it possible that an entire gains from trade is due to specialisation only? Explain.

                                                                                  8+7

4. a.   State and explain the working of Stolper Samuelson theorem.

b.   What is immiserizing growth? Give an example of this type of growth.

8+(2+5)

5. a.   Define Trade Indifference curve. Derive offer curve for a particular country using trade indifference curve.

    b.   Write a short note on Non-tariff barriers of trade.

    c.   State and prove Marshall-Lerner condition

(1+4)+5+5

6. a.   "Commodity trade is an indirect way of factor trade". Explain.

    b.   What will the shape of the offer curve for the home country? What are the reasons behind that shape? Explain with a diagram.

    c.   Show that under a situation of tariff war, free trade is not the best policy for both the countries.

5+(1+4)+5

7. a.   Distinguish between 'clean float' and 'dirty float' of foreign exchange regime.

    b.   Define Depreciation of home currency. What will be its effect on terms of trade?

    c.   Develop a national income model with international transmission to show how fluctuations in economic activities are transmitted across countries.

4+5+6

Time: 3 Hours   **Full Marks: 60**

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin

Answer any four questions

(15x4=60)

1) Discuss the role, powers and contemporary relevance of the office of the Governor in India.   (15)

2) Examine the role and functions of the Supreme Court of India as the apex judicial authority in the country.   (15)

3) Evaluate the structure and functioning of the Panchayati Raj system in West Bengal. To what extent has it succeeded in promoting grassroot democracy and local governance?

(7.5+7.5)

4) Describe the composition and legislative powers of the Lok Sabha. How does it function as the central organ of democratic representation in India?   (10+5)

5) Explain the constitutional role, powers, and responsibilities of the President of India. How does the President function as a nominal head within the framework of parliamentary democracy?   (10+5)

6) Critically analyse the composition, powers, and functions of the Rajya Sabha.   (15)

Four Year Undergraduate Programme - Economics (Major) Examination 2025

Semester-IV
Paper -Intermediate Microeconomics-II (MJEC07)

Time: 3 Hours   Full Marks: 80

Attempt any FOUR

1. (a) Distinguish between VMP_L and MRP_L? Are they same in competitive markets?   (6)
   (b) How is monopolistic exploitation different from monopsonistic exploitation?   (7)
   (c) Can trade unions address the problem of monopolistic exploitation and monopsonistic exploitation? Justify your answer.   (7)

2. (a) Outline the significance of game theory in Economics.   (4)
   (b) Distinguish between mixed strategy and pure strategy with the help of an example.   (5)
   (c) Explain the dominant and dominated strategy with a suitable example.   (4)
   (d) What is Nash equilibrium in Game theory? Explain mixed strategy Nash equilibrium with the help of an example.   (7)

3. (a) Consider a duopoly market where demand curve is given by $P = 360-Q$ and $Q = Q_1 + Q_2$, and the marginal cost (MC) of Firm-1 is $MC_1 = 60$ and that of Firm-2 is $MC_2 = 120$ respectively. Compute the equilibrium output (**Q**), price (**P**) and profit ((π) under the Cournot mechanism.   (10)

   (b) Consider a multi-plant monopoly (two plants) with demand curve $Q = 200-2P$, where $Q = Q_1+Q_2$ and cost structure of plant-1 is $TC_1 = 10Q_1$ and that of plant-2 is $TC_2 = 0.25Q_2^2$. Compute the profit maximizing out (**Q**), price (**P**) and profit (π)   (10)

4. (a) Why do markets fail in achieving Pareto efficiency? Explain   (7)
   (b) Using suitable examples, distinguish between the problem of 'moral hazard' and 'adverse selection'. (8)
   (c) Outline possible ways of addressing the asymmetric information problems as stated in (b)   (5)

5. (a) What is meant by price discrimination in economics?   (4)
   (b) What are its types? Briefly explain them with the help of diagrams.   (12)
   (c) How second degree price discrimination is different from the third degree price discrimination. (4)

6. (a) How monopolistic market is different from monopoly market?   (5)
   (b) With the help of perceived and proportional demand curve, explain the attainment of equilibrium in monopolistic competition under (i) new firms entering the industry, (ii) existing firms involved in active price competition, and (iii) industry experiencing active price completion and free entry of firm.   (15)

7. (a) What is general equilibrium and it is significant in economics?   (5)
   (b) Graphically explain the two factors, two commodities and two consumers general equilibrium model (2X2X2) the attainment of (i) efficiency in distribution of commodities across consumers, (ii) allocation of factors across among firms and (iii) efficient in out-put mix.   (9)
   (c) Briefly discuss the various criteria of welfare economics.   (6)

8. Write notes on any two   10X2=20
   (a) Price leadership model
   (b) Peak-load pricing
   (c) Bilateral monopoly
   (d) Stackleberg's leadership model of oligopolistic market

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 80

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin
Answer any four (04) of the following questions

1. What are the impacts of an increase in money supply in the Classical Macroeconomic model? How do these impacts change in the Complete Keynesian framework? Discuss in detail.

$[8+12 = 20]$

2. Derive the Expectation-augmented Aggregate Supply curves using the Workers' Misperception model.

$[20]$

3. Compare and contrast Adaptive and Rational Expectations. Show the Policy Irrelevance result in the New Classical framework using both the Expectation-augmented Aggregate Supply and Phillips Curves.

$[3+3+7+7 = 20]$

4. Derive the Harrod-Domar model of an economy when the saving-income ratio, output-capital ratio and depreciation rate of capital are denoted by s, c and δ, respectively. Now find the equilibrium growth rate of that economy if s = 0.15, c = 0.20 and $\delta = 0.02$.

$[14+6 = 20]$

5. Determine the Solow's steady-state of an economy having the output function $Y = AL^{1-\alpha}K^\alpha$, when all symbols follow their usual meanings. What do you mean by the Golden Rule of capital accumulation?

$[15+5 = 20]$

6. Show that the actual growth rate of an economy is determined by the relationship between warranted and natural growth rates. Derive the per-capita economic growth by incorporating population growth in a suitable structure.

$[10+10 = 20]$

7. Write notes on (any two):
   a. Say's Law of markets.
   b. Simple Keynesian Multiplier.
   c. Crowding Out Effect in the IS-LM framework.
   d. Menu Cost and policy relevance.

$[10×2 = 20]$

8. Write notes on (any two):
   a) AK Model of Economic Growth.
   b) Marginal Efficiency of Capital.
   c) Accelerator Theory of Investment.
   d) Marginal Efficiency of Investment.

$[10×2 = 20]$

******

Four Year Undergraduate Programme - Economics (Major) Examination, 2025
Semester - IV (NEP)
MJEC09_Economics
(Introduction to Econometrics)

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 80

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin
Answer any four (04) of the following questions

1. Suppose X and Y are a discrete and a continuous random variable respectively. Now derive the mean and variance of X and Y in terms of their probabilities. If Z = X + Y, then show that $Var(Z) \neq Var(X) + Var(Y)$.

   [10+10=20]

2. What are the steps of an econometric analysis? What is the difference between a statistical model and an econometric model? State the necessary assumptions for estimation of a simple linear regression model.

   [6+6+8 = 20]

3. What are the types of data used in econometric analysis? – explain in detail with suitable examples. If $Y = bX$, then show that $Var(Y) = b^2 Var(X)$.

   [9+11 = 20]

4. Estimate α and β of the regression equation $Y_i = \alpha + \beta X_i + \varepsilon_i$ using a suitable method. Prove that $Cov(X_i, \varepsilon_i) = 0$.

   [14+6 = 20]

5. What do you mean by 'BLUE'? – explain in detail. Discuss the relevance of the Mean-Squared Error (MSE) property of the estimators.

   [12+8 = 20]

6. State the Asymptotic properties of the estimators. Prove that TSS = ESS + RSS, when all notations follow their usual meanings.

   [8+12 = 20]

7. Prove that the OLS estimate of β of a regression equation $Y_i = \alpha + \beta X_i + \varepsilon_i$ is unbiased. Define Type I and Type II errors.

   [14+6 = 20]

8. What do you mean by the testing of hypothesis? – explain with a suitable example. Discuss the problems of Heteroscedasticity and Autocorrelation in case of a linear regression model.

   [6+14 = 20]

******

B.A. (Honours) Examination, 2025
Semester-IV (NEP)
Economics
Course: MJEC10
(International Economics)

Time: 3 Hours

Full marks: 80

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin

Answer **Question no 1** and **any three** from the rest of the following questions

1. a.   A New Yorker travels to New Jersey to buy a $100 telephone answering machine. The New Jersey company that sells the machine then deposits the $100 cheque in its account at a New York bank. How would these transactions show up in the balance of payments accounts of New York and New Jersey?

   b.   Why a developing country that experiences a bumper crop in its export good find itself less well off than in a normal production year?

   c.   In Ricardian trade model, the gains from trade accrued to labour only while the same is not true for Heckscher-Ohlin Model.

   <div align="right">8+6+6</div>

2. a. What is the difference between absolute advantage and comparative advantage?

   b. Which one is more preferable to a country depending on the terms of trade: an import tariff or an export subsidy? Explain with reasons.

   c. "In the absence of international trade, the relative prices of goods are equal to their relative unit requirements"-Prove this statement in the context of Ricardian Model.

   <div align="right">6+6+8</div>

3. a.   Show that the gains from trade can be decomposed into two parts, namely, gains from specialisation and gains from exchange.

   b.   Is it possible that an entire gains from trade is due to specialisation only? Explain.

   <div align="right">10+10</div>

4. a.   State and explain the working of Stolper Samuelson theorem.

b. What is immiserizing growth? Give an example of this type of growth.

$$10+(3+7)$$

5. a. Define Trade Indifference curve. Derive offer curve for a particular country using trade indifference curve.

b. Write a short note on Non-tariff barriers of trade.

c. State and prove Marshall-Lerner condition

$$(2+5)+6+7$$

6. a. "Commodity trade is an indirect way of factor trade". Explain.

b. What will the shape of the offer curve for the home country? What are the reasons behind that shape? Explain with a diagram.

c. Show that under a situation of tariff war, free trade is not the best policy for both the countries.

$$7+(2+5)+6$$

7. a. Distinguish between 'clean float' and 'dirty float' of foreign exchange regime.

b. Define Depreciation of home currency. What will be its effect on terms of trade?

c. Develop a national income model with international transmission to show how fluctuations in economic activities are transmitted across countries.

$$6+6+8$$

BA Examination, 2025
SEM-IV
Subject: MNEC02(Economics)
(For Regular Candidates)
Introductory Macroeconomics

Time: 3 hours   Full Marks: 80

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin
Answer any four of the following

1. (a)   Distinguish between actual GDP and potential GDP.
   (b)   Briefly discuss the different methods of measuring GDP.   5+15=20

2. (a)   Depict the model of a three-sector circular flow of income. What are the leakages and injections in the model

   (b)   Is GDP a true measure of economic welfare of a nation? Discuss.   10+10=20

3. (a)   Discuss the Keynesian consumption function. Define MPC and APC.

   (b)   For C= a + bY, a>0 and 0<b<1, derive the corresponding saving function.

   (c)   If the consumption function is given by C = 250 + 0.75 Y; Calculate the MPC and APC when income(Y) is 530.   (4+4)+6+6=20

4. Discuss how full employment in the economy is ensured in the classical macroeconomic model of output and employment.   20

5. (a)   How is equilibrium income determined in a simple Keynesian closed economy without the presence of the government sector?

   (b)   What do you mean by stability in the equilibrium? Examine the stability of equilibrium level of income in a simple Keynesian Model.   10+10=20

6. (a)   Define money and its different functions.

   (b)   Write a note on the evolution of money.

   (c)   Write a note on Gresham's Law   6+6+8=20

7. (a)   Write a note on the functions of a Central Bank.

   (b)   Write a short note on Fisher's Quantity theory of money(QTM).

   (c)   Explain the process of credit creation by the commercial banks.   4+8+8=20

8. (a)   Distinguish between demand-pull and cost-push inflation.

   (b)   Explain how different policies may be used to control inflation in an economy.
                                                                                  10+10=20

Four Year Undergraduate Programme- Economics (Major)-2025

Semester-IV

MNPS02 (NEP)

Subject: Political Science

(Political Theory-II)

Time: 3 Hours   Full Marks: 80

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin

Answer any four questions

(20x4=80)

1) Evaluate the political, social, and ideological underpinnings of Gandhi's Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–22).   (20)

2) Examine the central tenets of Elite Theory as propounded by Pareto, Mosca, Michels and C.Wright Mills.   (20)

3) Discuss the ideological and strategic differences between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on the question of caste and untouchability.   (20)

4) What are the historical origins and foundational principles of liberal democracy? Critically assess the key challenges it faces in the contemporary world.   (14+6)

5) Explain the concepts of dialectical materialism and historical materialism in Marxist theory. How do these concepts serve as methodological tools for analyzing social change and class struggle?   (10+10)

6) Discuss the concepts of power and authority from a gender perspective. In this connection highlight how gender shapes and influences their understanding and exercise in society.

(10+10)