

END TERM EXAMINATION

FOURTH SEMESTER [BA(ECONOMICS)] JUNE 2024

Paper Code: BAECO-210

Subject: Functional Hindi-II

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

नोट:- सभी प्रश्न के उत्तर दीजिए। आंतरिक चयन दर्शाया गया है।

Q1 निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं पाँच पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणियाँ लिखिए-

(5 x 5 = 25)

- (i) 'गरबीली गरीबी वह' में संघर्ष के चित्र
- (ii) काशीनाथ सिंह की संस्मरण शैली
- (iii) 'आशा बलवती है राजन!' कविताकानिहितार्थ
- (iv) कवि प्रभात
- (v) राही मासूम रज़ा का लेखकीय परिचय
- (vi) टोपी शुक्ला के मुख्य पात्र
- (vii) 'अंधेर नगरी' के मुख्यपात्र
- (viii) नाटककार भारतेन्दु

Q2 'ऋण जल धन जल' में रेणु ने बाढ़ प्रलय का जीवंत रिपोर्टाज प्रस्तुत किया है। कथन की परीक्षा कीजिए। (12.5)

अथवा

Q3 'गरबीली गरीबी वह' में नामवर सिंह का तेजस्वी व्यक्तित्व उभरता है। उदाहरण के साथ विवेचना कीजिए। (12.5)

Q4 'आशा बलवती है राजन!' में मिथकों के माध्यम से समकालीन जीवन का त्रास प्रकट हुआ है। कैसे? (12.5)

अथवा

Q5 'बंजारा नमक लाया' कविता में जीवन की सामान्यता का मार्मिक चित्रण हुआ है। अपना मत प्रकट कीजिए। (12.5)

Q6 'टोपी शुक्ला' की विषय-वस्तु का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (12.5)

अथवा

Q7 इफ़्फ़न का चरित्र चित्रण कीजिए। (12.5)

Q8 'अंधेर नगरी' नाटक की रंगमंचीय विशेषताएँ बताइए। (12.5)

अथवा

Q9 'अंधेर नगरी' नाटक के संदर्भ में व्यवस्था के खोखलेपन को रेखांकित कीजिए। (12.5)

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FOURTH SEMESTER [BA(ECONOMICS)] JUNE 2024

Paper Code: BAECO-204

Subject: Intermediate Macroeconomics-II

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Note: Attempt all questions as directed. Internal Choice is indicated.Q1 Attempt **any Five** of the following questions:

(5×5=25)

- a) J-curve
- b) Hedging in Foreign exchange market
- c) Exchange rate bands
- d) Short run and long run consumption function
- e) Friedman's portfolio theory
- f) The Impossible Trinity
- g) Labour-augmenting technological progress
- h) Balance of Payment

Q2 What is meant by Covered Interest Arbitrage Parity. Explain with the help of example. (12.5)

OR

Consider a small open economy with perfect capital mobility and fixed price level. Suppose the government imposes an import tariff. Explain the impact of this trade policy on Output, Exchange rates and Netexports under

(12.5)

- a) Fixed exchange rate system
- b) Flexible exchange rate system

Q3 Suppose there is an unanticipated increase in an economy's money supply. Explain the time path of interest rate, price levels and exchange rate in the short run and long run. (12.5)

OR

Using the Extended Portfolio Balance Model, explain how portfolio adjustments impact exchange rate in flexible exchange rate regime. (12.5)

Q4 The Solow growth model shows that advancement in technology leads to persistent growth that raises living standards globally. However, in the model, technological advancement is assumed to be exogenous. Using the endogenous growth theory, explain how long-term economic growth is made feasible without relying on exogenous technology advancement. (12.5)

OR

What is Golden Rule Steady State? Describe the time path of consumption, investment, and output in transition to golden rule steady state in the following cases: (12.5)

- i) Economy starting with more capital than golden level
- ii) Economy starting with less capital than golden level

Q5 In neoclassical model of Business fixed investment, under what conditions will firm find it profitable to add to their capital stock? (12.5)

OR

Explain the Fisher Model of consumption. Suppose the consumer is initially saving, what happens to the first period consumption when interest rate rises. (12.5)

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FOURTH SEMESTER [BA(ECONOMICS)] JUNE 2024

Paper Code: BAECO-202

Subject: Intermediate Macroeconomics-II

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Note: Attempt all questions as directed. Internal Choice is indicated.

Q1: Attempt any Five of the following questions:

(5x5=25)

- (a) Intertemporal Price discrimination
- (b) Lerner's index of Monopoly Power
- (c) Moral Hazard
- (d) Bertrand Paradox
- (e) Principal agent Problem
- (f) Pareto Efficient Allocations
- (g) Externalities
- (h) Arrow's Impossibility Theorem

Q2: Suppose a monopoly can produce any level of output it wishes at total cost of 4Q. Assume the monopoly sells in two different markets. The Inverse demand curve in the first market is:

(12.5)

$$P_1 = 10 - Q_1$$

And in second market is:

$$P_2 = 24 - 2Q_2$$

- (a) If the monopolist practices third-degree price discrimination, what level of output should be sold in both markets, what should be the level of prices? What are the total profits in this situation?
- (b) Find profits if monopolist decide to charge a uniform price in both the markets.
- (c) What is the elasticity of demand in each market?

OR

Q3: (a) Show diagrammatically that monopoly price depends on the elasticity of demand curve. (6)

(b) A firm has two factories, for which costs are given by: (6.5)

$$\text{Factory \# 1: } C_1(Q_1) = 10Q_1^2$$

$$\text{Factory \# 2: } C_2(Q_2) = 20Q_2^2$$

The firm faces the following demand curve:

$$P = 700 - 5Q, \text{ where } Q \text{ is total output—i.e., } Q = Q_1 + Q_2$$

Calculate the values of Q_1 , Q_2 , Q , and P that maximize profit. Indicate the profit-maximizing levels on a diagram.

- Q4: (a) What is Price Rigidity? Explain how it is the basis for Kinked Demand curve for a Oligopoly firm? (6)
- (b) With the help of an example, elaborate why the oligopoly firms find themselves in the situation of Prisoner's dilemma? (6.5)

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Exam Roll No. 3556421622

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FOURTH SEMESTER [BA(ECONOMICS)] JUNE 2024

Paper Code: BAECO-206

Subject: Introduction to Development Economics

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Note: Attempt all questions as directed. Internal Choice is indicated.

Q1 Attempt **any five** of the following questions: (5x5=25)

- a) Balanced Growth V/S Unbalanced Growth
- b) Kuznets's Characteristics of Economic Development
- c) Factors affecting Development
- d) Rostow's stages of Growth
- e) Significance of state planning
- f) human Development Index
- g) Foreign Direct Investment
- h) Measures of Inequality

Q2 What is meant by absolute poverty? What are measures of Income poverty? Also explain UNDP'S MPI? (12.5)

OR

Bring out the difference between growth and development. Is GDP a good proxy for measuring development? (12.5)

Q3 How solow model helps in achieving steady state rate of growth. Highlights its significance and limitations in growth economics. (12.5)

OR

Explain the concept of "convergence" in the context of growth models. How conditional convergence is different from unconditional convergence. (12.5)

Q4 What are good economic institutions. Why do so many developing countries lack them and what can be developing countries can do to get them. Justify your answer. (12.5)

OR

What do you understand by the term economic development? List structural characteristics of developing nations. Do you think developing countries can be studies as a homogeneous group in this context? Explain. (12.5)

Q5 What are the major impacts of climate change on development? (12.5)

OR

Gender Development is the half of holistic development. Illustrate. (12.5)

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Exam Roll No. 3556112162

END TERM EXAMINATION

FOURTH SEMESTER [BA(ECO(H))] JUNE-2024

Paper Code: BAECO-208

Subject: Monetary Economics

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Note: Attempt all questions as directed. Internal Choice is indicated.

Q1 Attempt any five of the following:

(5x5=25)

- a) Repo and reverse repo rate
- b) Demand for Money
- c) Theories of Interest Rate
- d) Financial Derivatives
- e) Credit rationing
- f) Basel norms
- g) Problems in Indian Banking system
- h) Difference between primary and secondary market

Q2 Explain how the expectations Hypothesis and Segmented Market Hypothesis are extreme versions of the Preferred Habitat Hypothesis. How do these hypotheses explain the shape of the yield curves? (12.5)

OR

Q3 Several variables can be placed in one or more of the following categories: policy instruments, operating targets, intermediate targets or final targets. Which of the following variables can be placed in which of these categories and why? (12.5)

- (a) Non borrowed reserves
- (b) Interest rate
- (c) Money stock

Q4 What is a financial crisis? What are the major causes of financial crisis in the economy? (12.5)

OR

Q5 Explain the structure of financial markets in India. Explain the different types of financial instruments that are traded in financial markets. (12.5)

Q6 What is Asymmetric information? Explain the moral hazard problem in debt contracts and methods to solve the problem. (12.5)

OR

Q7 Assume the required reserve ratio is 30 percent. Calculate the following: (12.5)

Assets		Liabilities	
Reserves	200	Deposits	600
Securities	500	Capital Stock	700
Loans	100		
Property	500		

- (a) The amount of excess reserves in this commercial banking system?
- (b) What is the maximum amount that the money supply can be expanded?
- (c) If reserve ratio falls to 25 percent, what is the maximum amount that the money supply can be expanded?

Q8 What are the liquidity, Credit and Interest rate risks? What are the measure taken by the banks to reduce these risks? (12.5)

OR

Q9 Explain the structure of banking system in India? Impact of the mergers of major public sector banks on the banking industry, Discuss? (12.5)

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