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(5th Semester)

ECONOMICS

Paper No. : ECO-501

(Indian Economy—I)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 45)

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

1. Explain the basic features of Indian economy. 9

Or

Explain the major natural resources of India and mention their importance in the economic development of India. 6+3=9

2. Explain the main causes of unemployment in India. Suggest remedial measures to solve this problem. 5+4=9

Or

What are the causes responsible for the rise in price in India? Suggest measures to control it. 5+4=9

3. Examine the trends in the growth of National Income with reference to sectoral contribution in India. 9

Or

Write a note on National Income by industrial origin over the period of planning.

4. What is planning? Critically evaluate the achievements and failures of Indian Five-Year Plans. 2+7=9

Or

Define globalization. Critically examine the impact of globalization in India. 2+7=9

5. Discuss the growth and performance of nationalized banks of India. 9

Or

Give a critical appraisal of the working of Reserve Bank of India in the economic development of the country.

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(5th Semester)

ECONOMICS

Paper No. : ECO-501

(Indian Economy—I)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks : 15)

A. Choose the correct answer and put a Tick (✓) mark against the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. One of the salient features of Indian economy is

(a) surplus in balance of trade ()

(b) surplus in union budget ()

(c) underemployment with rural poverty ()

(d) existence of full employment ()

2. According to 2011 Census, the sex ratio in India is
- (a) 927 per 1000 males ()
 - (b) 933 per 1000 males ()
 - (c) 940 per 1000 males ()
 - (d) 944 per 1000 males ()
3. Poverty line is determined by
- (a) per capita calorie intake ()
 - (b) income of the family ()
 - (c) standard of living ()
 - (d) general health of the people ()
4. What is the base year for National Income at present?
- (a) 1970-71 ()
 - (b) 1980-81 ()
 - (c) 1990-91 ()
 - (d) 1993-94 ()

5. Which Five-Year Plan had 'poverty-alleviation' as one of its objectives?

(a) I Plan ()

(b) III Plan ()

(c) V Plan ()

(d) VIII Plan ()

6. The National Income in India is estimated by the

(a) Indian Statistical Institute ()

(b) Planning Commission ()

(c) Central Statistical Organization ()

(d) Ministry of Finance ()

7. The Planning Commission was set up in India in the year

(a) 1948 ()

(b) 1949 ()

(c) 1950 ()

(d) 1952 ()

8. Now, UTI Bank is known as

- (a) SEBI ()
- (b) COTA ()
- (c) Axis Bank ()
- (d) None of the above ()

9. Inflation in India has

- (a) adverse effect on balance of payment ()
- (b) adverse effect on investment ()
- (c) growing inequalities ()
- (d) All of the above ()

10. The biggest commercial bank in India is the

- (a) State Bank of India ()
- (b) United Bank of India ()
- (c) Exim Bank of India ()
- (d) Reserve Bank of India ()

B. Indicate whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) by putting a Tick (✓) mark :

1×5=5

1. Sex ratio means number of females per thousand male population.

(T / F)

2. Open unemployment is also called structural unemployment.

(T / F)

3. National Income is not a flow but a stock concept.

(T / F)

4. Present-day economy is employment oriented.

(T / F)

5. The present monetary system in India is managed by the RBI.

(T / F)

(6)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

C. Write short notes on any *five* of the following : $2 \times 5 = 10$

1. Need for family planning

2. Rural-urban migration

3. Disguised unemployment

4. National Income

(10)

5. Objectives of Five-Year Plans in India

6. Liberalization

7. Monetary regulation in India

8. Employment Guarantee Act, 2005
