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Ba/Eco-501

(2)

2020

(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*

UNIT—I

1. Explain the basic features of Indian economy. 9

Or

Give an account of the major natural resources of India.

12-21/107a

(Turn Over)

UNIT—II

2. Explain the main causes of inequalities of income and wealth in India. Suggest measures to reduce inequality. 6+3=9

Or

What are the causes responsible for the rise in price in India? Suggest the remedial measures to control it. 6+3=9

UNIT—III

3. Explain the trends and growth performance of national income in India. 9

Or

Write a note on national income by industrial origin over the period of planning.

UNIT—IV

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

Or

Critically examine the impact of globalization in India. 9

12-21/107a

(Continued)

UNIT—V.

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

Or

Give a critical appraisal of monetary regulations of Reserve Bank of India.

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2020

(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. The characteristic of Indian economy is

(a) overpopulation ()

(b) unemployment ()

(c) poverty ()

(d) All of the above ()

2. Which of the following years is described as the Great Divide in the growth of population in India?

(a) 1911 ()

(b) 1921 ()

(c) 1931 ()

(d) 1941 ()

3. Poverty alleviation programme comprises of

(a) IRDP ()

(b) MNP ()

(c) RLEGP ()

(d) All of the above ()

4. Inflation is caused by

(a) increase in money supply ()

(b) fall in production ()

(c) increase in money supply and fall in production ()

(d) decrease in money supply and fall in production ()

5. Which of the following is not a method of estimating national income?
- (a) Expenditure method ()
 - (b) Output method ()
 - (c) Export-Import method ()
 - (d) Both (a) and (b) ()
6. The national income in India is estimated by the
- (a) Planning Commission ()
 - (b) Central Statistical Organization ()
 - (c) Indian Statistical Institute ()
 - (d) Ministry of Finance ()
7. Which of the following periods is termed as Plan Holiday in India?
- (a) 1955-56 ()
 - (b) 1966-69 ()
 - (c) 1980-81 ()
 - (d) 1990-92 ()

8. The first Five-Year Plan of India was launched in

(a) 1948 ()

(b) 1949 ()

(c) 1950 ()

(d) 1951 ()

9. In India, the present monetary system is managed by the

(a) SBI ()

(b) RBI ()

(c) Ministry of Finance ()

(d) Government of India ()

10. Nationalized commercial banks are regulated by the

(a) SBI ()

(b) RBI ()

(c) Finance Ministry ()

(d) President of India ()

(5)

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

1×5=5

1. India is rich in both man power and minerals but is poor in sources of power.

(T / F)

2. Inflation rate can be measured by wholesale price index numbers.

(T / F)

3. Net national product is also known as national income of a country.

(T / F)

4. The New Economic Policy was launched in 2001.

(T / F)

5. RBI was established in 1935.

(T / F)

(6)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

C. Answer / Write short notes on any five of the following : 2×5=10

1. What is meant by population explosion?
2. Sex composition of population in India.
3. Inflation and deflation.
4. National Income.
5. Objectives of Five-year Plans in India.
6. Privatization.
7. Performance of nationalized banks in India.