2023

(5th Semester)

ECONOMICS

Paper No. : ECO–501

(Indian Economy—I)

(New Course)

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. Discuss the major causes of migration in India. Bring out the positive and negative impacts of migration in India.   3+3+3=9

Or

What is meant by overpopulation? Discuss the various methods adopted by the Government of India to control the population growth.   2+7=9

UNIT—II

2. Define unemployment. Explain the main causes of unemployment in India. Suggest remedial measures to solve this problem.

$$1+4+4=9$$

Or

Distinguish between absolute poverty and relative poverty. Explain the various anti-poverty programmes undertaken in India in recent years.

$$2+7=9$$

UNIT—III

3. What is occupational structure? Discuss the main features of occupational structure in India.

$$2+7=9$$

Or

Critically examine the growth performance of India's national income over the past decades.

9

UNIT—IV

4. Briefly explain the powers and functions of the NITI Aayog.

9

Or

Critically examine the impact of globalization in India.

UNIT—V

5. Examine the rational behind nationalization of commercial banks in India.   9

Or

Give a critical appraisal of the Monetary Regulation of the RBI.

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ECONOMICS

Paper No. : ECO–501

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(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(*Marks* : 10)

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

1. Population explosion means

   (a) high birthrate and high death rate   (   )

   (b) high birthrate and low death rate   (   )

   (c) low birthrate and high death rate   (   )

   (d) low birthrate and low death rate   (   )

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. In which type of unemployment, the marginal productivity of the worker is zero?

    (a) Disguised unemployment   ( )

    (b) Involuntary unemployment   ( )

    (c) Seasonal unemployment   ( )

    (d) Structural unemployment   ( )

4. Inequality of income leads to

    (a) inequality of mortality rate   ( )

    (b) inequality of assets distribution   ( )

    (c) promotion of income   ( )

    (d) increase in standard of living   ( )

5. NNP, when calculated at factor cost is called

    (a) national income   ( )

    (b) per capita income   ( )

    (c) gross income   ( )

    (d) None of the above   ( )

6. Central Statistical Organization (CSO) was established in the year

    (a) 1949   ( )

    (b) 1952   ( )

    (c) 1950   ( )

    (d) 1955   ( )

7. The period of 12th Five-Year Plan is from

    (a) 2010–2015   ( )

    (b) 2011–2016   ( )

    (c) 2012–2017   ( )

    (d) 2013–2018   ( )

8. The Chairman of the NITI Aayog is

    (a) the President   ( )

    (b) the Governor of RBI   ( )

    (c) the Prime Minister   ( )

    (d) None of the above   ( )

9. Nationalized commercial banks are regulated by the

    (a) NITI Aayog   ( )

    (b) SBI   ( )

    (c) PMO   ( )

    (d) RBI   ( )

10. The Governor of the RBI is

    (a) C. Rangrajan   ( )

    (b) Dr. Urjit Patel   ( )

    (c) T. Raghuram Rajan   ( )

    (d) Shaktikanta Das   ( )

(**5**)

B. Indicate whether the following statements are *True (T)* or *False (F)* by putting a Tick (✓) mark : $1 \times 5 = 5$

1. The term 'underdeveloped countries' is relative.

(T / F)

2. Poverty line is also known as poverty threshold, poverty limit or breadline.

(T / F)

3. The revised base year is still 2004–05.

(T / F)

4. New economic policy is also known as revised policy of 1956.

(T / F)

5. RBI was nationalized in 1949.

(T / F)

SECTION—III

(*Marks* : 10)

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

1.   Basic features of Indian Economy

2. Sex composition of population in India

3. Inequality

4.   Inflation and deflation

5. National income

6. Achievements of planning

7. Objectives of New Economic Reforms

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