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(6th Semester)

ECONOMICS

Paper No. : ECO-601

(**Indian Economy—II**)

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. What is agricultural productivity? Discuss the causes of low agricultural productivity in India. 2+7=9

Or

What were the various land reform measures introduced in India?

9

(2)

2. Discuss the New Industrial Policy of 1991. 9

Or

What are small-scale industries? Discuss the importance of small-scale industries in India.

2+7=9

3. Examine the recent changes in the composition and direction of foreign trade. 9

Or

What are the factors responsible for mounting crisis in Balance of Payments in recent years?

9

4. Explain the demographic features of Nagaland. 9

Or

What is structural change? What are the features of occupational structure in Nagaland?

2+7=9

5. What are the basic features of industrial development in Nagaland? 9

Or

Discuss the various agricultural problems in Nagaland.

9

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2019

(6th Semester)

ECONOMICS

Paper No. : ECO-601

(Indian Economy—II)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks : 10)

A. Put a Tick mark against the correct answer in the box provided : 1×10=10

1. Which State is the largest producer of rice in the country?

(a) West Bengal

(b) Andhra Pradesh

(c) Sikkim

(d) Assam

2. In which of the following years, cooperative movement started in India?

(a) 1904

(b) 1909

(c) 1927

(d) 1930

3. India's which Industrial Policy is also known as the country's 'Economic Constitution'?

(a) 1948

(b) 1956

(c) 1951

(d) 1970

4. Which is the latest Public Sector Unit in India to be given the status of 'Maharatna'?

(a) Hindustan Petroleum

(b) Bharat Petroleum

(c) Oil India Limited

(d) Gas Authority of India Limited

5. One of the main reasons that led to rapid expansion of India's import is

- (a) gold
- (b) rice
- (c) information technology
- (d) fertilizers

6. India received its highest FDI from which of the following countries?

- (a) United Kingdom
- (b) China
- (c) Hong Kong
- (d) Mauritius

7. What was the proportion of rural population in Nagaland according to 2011 Census?

- (a) 68.84 percent
- (b) 71.03 percent
- (c) 72.03 percent
- (d) 69.09 percent

8. In which year, Nagaland became the first State in the North-East Region (NER) to achieve cent rural electrification?
- (a) 1985
- (b) 1988
- (c) 1995
- (d) 1998
9. How many varieties of species are being reported to be grown in home gardens in Nagaland?
- (a) 122 species
- (b) 128 species
- (c) 132 species
- (d) 118 species
10. Which District in Nagaland recorded the highest yielding in the production of Coffee?
- (a) Mon
- (b) Dimapur
- (c) Mokokchung
- (d) Tuensang

(5)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 5)

B. Indicate *True (T)* or *False (F)* by a Tick (✓) mark :
1×5=5

1. Agriculture is the backbone of India's economy.

(T / F)

2. Most of the major industries in India are owned by the government.

(T / F)

3. Portfolio investment demands ownership whenever investment takes place.

(T / F)

4. Nagaland is also known as the 'organic capital State' of India.

(T / F)

5. Nagaland has a total of five national highways.

(T / F)

(6)

SECTION—III

(Marks : 10)

C. Write short notes on the following :

2×5=10

1. Problems of Indian agriculture

Or

High yielding variety seeds

(7)

2. Cottage Industries

Or

Foreign Exchange Regulation Act of India

3. Role of foreign trade

Or

Export promotion measures

4. Sex ratio in Nagaland

Or

Railway and road transport in Nagaland

(10)

5. SEZs in Nagaland

Or

Jhum cultivation
