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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*

Answer any *five* questions taking **one** from each Unit.

UNIT—I

1. Justify that India is a developing economy. 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. What is poverty? Explain the various anti-poverty programmes that have been undertaken in the country.

Or

Explain the main causes of unemployment in India. Suggest measures to reduce unemployment.

UNIT—III

3. Discuss the main features of occupational structure in India. Has it undergone significant changes since 1951?

Or

Examine the growth performance of Indian national income over the past decades.

UNIT—IV

4. Define planning. Explain the major objectives of Five-Year Plan in India.

Or

Explain the main features of new economic reforms in India. Briefly discuss the progress of globalization.

UNIT— V

5. Define Central Bank. Explain the functions of RBI.

Or

Examine the rationale of nationalization of commercial banks in India.

2019

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Paper No. : ECO-501

(Indian Economy—I)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

[Marks : 25]

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the question.***SECTION—I**

(Marks : 15)

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

1. India accounts a total geographical area of

(a) 3342243 sq. km ()

(b) 3287263 sq. km ()

(c) 3182264 sq. km ()

(d) 3211257 sq. km ()

2. Which State in India has registered the highest population growth as per 2011 Census?

(a) Uttar Pradesh ()

(b) Maharashtra ()

(c) Madhya Pradesh ()

(d) Bihar ()

3. NREGA was renamed as MNREGA on

(a) 2nd October, 2008 ()

(b) 2nd October, 2009 ()

(c) 2nd November, 2008 ()

(d) 2nd October, 2010 ()

4. What is the consequence of price rise in India?

(a) Effects on economic development ()

(b) Speculations and hoardings ()

(c) Adverse balance of payment ()

(d) All of the above ()

5. Central Statistical Organization (CSO) was established in the year
- (a) 1949 ()
 - (b) 1952 ()
 - (c) 1950 ()
 - (d) 1955 ()
6. The difference between GNP and depreciation is called
- (a) gross national product ()
 - (b) per capita income ()
 - (c) net national product ()
 - (d) None of the above ()
7. National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog was formed in
- (a) 1st January, 2015 ()
 - (b) 1st March, 2014 ()
 - (c) 2nd February, 2014 ()
 - (d) 1st April, 2015 ()

8. The Sixth Five-Year Plan of India emphasized on

- (a) self-reliant and self-sustained economy ()
- (b) rapid industrialization ()
- (c) poverty eradication ()
- (d) employment generation ()

9. Which of the following is not the method of quantitative credit control?

- (a) Bank rate or discount rate ()
- (b) Rationing of credit ()
- (c) Open market operations ()
- (d) Variable reserve ratio ()

10. The number of banks nationalized in 1969 was

- (a) 8 ()
- (b) 10 ()
- (c) 16 ()
- (d) 14 ()

B. Indicate whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) by putting a Tick (✓) mark : 1x

1. Low per capita income is one of the basic feature of Indian economy.

(T / F)

2. Cost push inflation is also known as supply inflation.

(T / F)

3. National income is calculated by CSO.

(T / F)

4. Benefits of globalization include FDI.

(T / F)

5. The biggest commercial bank in India is RBI.

(T / F)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

C. Write short notes on any *five* of the following .

1. Main natural resources of India

2. Population policy

3. Causes of social inequality in India

4. Measurement of national income

5. Occupational structure

6. Objectives of Five-Year Plan in India

7. Liberalization

8. The role of RBI
