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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. What is meant by overpopulation? What measures have been adopted by the Government of India to control the population growth? 2+7=9

Or

Justify that India is a developing economy. 9

2. What are the main causes that have led to continuous price rise in India? Suggest remedial measures. 6+3=9

Or

What is meant by poverty? Explain various anti-poverty programmes that have been undertaken in the country in recent year.

2+7=9

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

Or

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

6+3=9

4. What is planning? Discuss the main objectives of India's 12th Five-Year Plan. 2+7=9

Or

Explain the features of new economic reforms in India. What is the rationale behind the economic reforms?

5+4=9

5. Define central bank. Briefly explain the various functions of central bank in India. 2+7=9

Or

Examine the rationale of nationalization of commercial banks in India.

9

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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

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

1. India is a/an

(a) underdeveloped country ()

(b) developing country ()

(c) developed country ()

(d) None of the above ()

2. The study of Sectoral Composition of National Income in India indicates that the contribution of the
- (a) primary sector is increasing ()
 - (b) secondary sector has decreased ()
 - (c) tertiary sector has increased ()
 - (d) All of the above ()
3. The first report of the National Income Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. Mahalanobis appeared in
- (a) 1953 ()
 - (b) 1954 ()
 - (c) 1955 ()
 - (d) 1956 ()
4. The year of Great Divide in India's demographic history is
- (a) 1911 ()
 - (b) 1921 ()
 - (c) 1931 ()
 - (d) 1941 ()

5. Mortality rate refers to the

- (a) average number of deaths occurring in a year for every 1000 population ()
- (b) average number of deaths occurring in a year for every 10000 population ()
- (c) average number of deaths occurring in a year for every 100000 population ()
- (d) None of the above ()

6. The most important source(s) of energy in India is/are

- (a) firewood and charcoal ()
- (b) gas ()
- (c) petroleum ()
- (d) electricity ()

7. What is the consequence of the price rise?

- (a) Adverse effect on investment ()
- (b) Adverse effect on balance of payments ()
- (c) Promotion of inequalities ()
- (d) All of the above ()

8. The Reserve Bank of India has various measures of credit control. Which one of the following is not included in general credit control measures?
- (a) Regulation of consumer credit ()
 - (b) Cash reserve requirement ()
 - (c) Bank rate ()
 - (d) Statutory liquidity requirement ()
9. The Second Five-Year Plan of India emphasized on
- (a) industrial sector ()
 - (b) agricultural sector ()
 - (c) tertiary sector ()
 - (d) both industrial and agricultural sectors ()
10. Disguised unemployment refers to
- (a) person with no job ()
 - (b) more persons employed for a job which less can do ()
 - (c) unemployment of people above 50 years of age ()
 - (d) unemployment among women ()

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

1. By density of population we mean the number of persons per sq. km.

(T / F)

2. The biggest commercial bank in India is the State Bank of India.

(T / F)

3. The National Population Policy, 2000 decided to stabilize the population by AD 2036.

(T / F)

4. The inflation experienced in the country at present is galloping inflation.

(T / F)

5. Inequality of income leads to inequality of assets distribution.

(T / F)

SECTION—II

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

1. Basic features of Indian economy

2. Population policy

3. Relative poverty

4. Occupational structure

5. Objectives of Five-Year Plans in India

6. Globalization

7. Performance of nationalized banks in India

8. New economic reforms
