

2016

(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. Explain the basic features of Indian economy. 9

Or

Give an account of the major natural resources of India. 9

2. Define unemployment. Explain the main causes of unemployment in India. 2+7=9

Or

What is inflation? Discuss the recent trends of inflation in India. 2+7=9

3. Define national income. Explain the trends and growth performance of national income in India. 2+7=9

Or

Write a note on national income by industrial origin over the period of planning. 9

4. Define planning. Explain the major objectives of Five-Year Plans in India. 2+7=9

Or

Critically examine the impact of globalization in India. 4+5=9

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

Or

Give a critical appraisal of monetary regulations of Reserve Bank of India. 9

2 0 1 6

(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. According to 2011 Census, the sex ratio in India is

(a) 930 per 1000 males ()

(b) 940 per 1000 males ()

(c) 950 per 1000 males ()

(d) 960 per 1000 males ()

2. The most serious economic problem(s) of India is/are

(a) poverty and unemployment ()

(b) stagnation not poverty ()

(c) unemployment not poverty ()

(d) underdevelopment not poverty ()

3. Inflation relates to

(a) increase in income ()

(b) increase in price rise ()

(c) increase in population ()

(d) increase in tax ()

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. The per capita income has been low in India because of
- (a) population growth ()
 - (b) price rise ()
 - (c) more people resides in rural areas ()
 - (d) less income ()
6. National income estimates are related with the financial year
- (a) January 1st to December 31st ()
 - (b) April 1st to March 31st ()
 - (c) April 31st to March 1st ()
 - (d) Both (a) and (b) ()
7. India's First Five-Year Plan was set up in the year
- (a) 1950-1954 ()
 - (b) 1951-1955 ()
 - (c) 1951-1956 ()
 - (d) 1952-1957 ()

8. The current Five-Year Plan of India is
- (a) 10th Five-Year Plan ()
 - (b) 11th Five-Year Plan ()
 - (c) 12th Five-Year Plan ()
 - (d) 13th Five-Year Plan ()
9. The number of banks nationalized in India in July 1969 was
- (a) 10 ()
 - (b) 12 ()
 - (c) 14 ()
 - (d) 16 ()
10. When was the Reserve Bank of India nationalized?
- (a) 1947 ()
 - (b) 1949 ()
 - (c) 1950 ()
 - (d) 1951 ()

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

1. India is one of the most developed country in the world.

(T / F)

2. In August 1949, India appointed its first National Income Committee.

(T / F)

3. The First Five-Year Plan emphasized on the growth of agriculture.

(T / F)

4. Reserve Bank of India was nationalized in 1949.

(T / F)

5. Central Bank of India is the biggest commercial bank in India.

(T / F)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

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

1. Density of population

2. Rural-urban migration

3. Causes of poverty in India

4. Reasons for inequality of income in India

5. Definition of GDP and PCI

6. Two strategies of NITI Aayog

7. Youth unemployment

8. Liberalization and privatization
