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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. Explain the basic features of Indian economy. 9

Or

Explain the major natural resources of India and mention their importance in the economic development of India. 6+3=9

2. Explain the main causes of unemployment in India. Suggest remedial measures to solve this problem. 5+4=9

Or

What are the causes responsible for the rise in price in India? Suggest measures to control it. 5+4=9

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

Or

Write a note on National Income by industrial origin over the period of planning.

4. What is planning? Critically evaluate the achievements and failures of Indian Five-Year Plans. 2+7=9

Or

Define globalization. Critically examine the impact of globalization in India. 2+7=9

5. Discuss the growth and performance of nationalized banks of India. 9

Or

Give a critical appraisal of the working of Reserve Bank of India in the economic development of the country.

2018

(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. One of the salient features of Indian economy is

- (a) surplus in balance of trade ()
- (b) surplus in union budget ()
- (c) underemployment with rural poverty ()
- (d) existence of full employment ()

2. According to 2011 Census, the sex ratio in India is
- (a) 927 per 1000 males ()
 - (b) 933 per 1000 males ()
 - (c) 940 per 1000 males ()
 - (d) 944 per 1000 males ()
3. Poverty line is determined by
- (a) per capita calorie intake ()
 - (b) income of the family ()
 - (c) standard of living ()
 - (d) general health of the people ()
4. What is the base year for National Income at present?
- (a) 1970-71 ()
 - (b) 1980-81 ()
 - (c) 1990-91 ()
 - (d) 1993-94 ()

5. Which Five-Year Plan had 'poverty-alleviation' as one of its objectives?

- (a) I Plan ()
- (b) III Plan ()
- (c) V Plan ()
- (d) VIII Plan ()

6. The National Income in India is estimated by the

- (a) Indian Statistical Institute ()
- (b) Planning Commission ()
- (c) Central Statistical Organization ()
- (d) Ministry of Finance ()

7. The Planning Commission was set up in India in the year

- (a) 1948 ()
- (b) 1949 ()
- (c) 1950 ()
- (d) 1952 ()

8. Now, UTI Bank is known as

- (a) SEBI ()
- (b) COTA ()
- (c) Axis Bank ()
- (d) None of the above ()

9. Inflation in India has

- (a) adverse effect on balance of payment ()
- (b) adverse effect on investment ()
- (c) growing inequalities ()
- (d) All of the above ()

10. The biggest commercial bank in India is the

- (a) State Bank of India ()
- (b) United Bank of India ()
- (c) Exim Bank of India ()
- (d) Reserve Bank of India ()

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

1×5=5

1. Sex ratio means number of females per thousand male population.

(T / F)

2. Open unemployment is also called structural unemployment.

(T / F)

3. National Income is not a flow but a stock concept.

(T / F)

4. Present-day economy is employment oriented.

(T / F)

5. The present monetary system in India is managed by the RBI.

(T / F)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

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

1. Need for family planning

2. Rural-urban migration

3. Disguised unemployment

4. National Income

5. Objectives of Five-Year Plans in India

6. Liberalization

7. Monetary regulation in India

8. Employment Guarantee Act, 2005
