

**2 0 1 5**

( 6th Semester )

**ECONOMICS**

Paper No. : Eco-601

**( Indian Economy )**

*Full Marks : 70*

*Pass Marks : 45%*

*Time : 3 hours*

( PART : B--DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 45 )

*The questions are of equal value*

1. Discuss the factors determining agricultural productivity.

*Or*

Examine the achievements of Green Revolution in Indian agricultural development.

2. Highlight the main features of Industrial Policy, 1991.

*Or*

Explain the problems faced by small-scale industries.

3. Examine the changing composition of India's foreign trade.

*Or*

Discuss the export-promotion measures adopted in New Trade Policy of India.

4. Justify that Nagaland is endowed with vast natural resources.

*Or*

Examine the changing infrastructural development in Nagaland economy.

5. Give an account of agricultural system in Nagaland.

*Or*

Discuss the problems faced by industries in development of Nagaland.

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( 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. Land Reform Programmes in India do not include

(a) elimination of intermediaries

(b) tenancy reform

(c) improvement in land fertility

(d) consolidation of holdings

2. Indian Green Revolution is the most successful in production of
- (a) wheat
  - (b) tea
  - (c) rice
  - (d) oilseeds
3. The small enterprises in India has investment limit up to
- (a) ₹ 25 lakhs
  - (b) ₹ 1 crore
  - (c) ₹ 10 crores
  - (d) ₹ 5 crores
4. Which one of the following is not the role of public sector enterprises in Indian economy?
- (a) Development of infrastructure
  - (b) Removal of regional disparities
  - (c) Freedom for concentration of economic power
  - (d) Strong industrial base

5. Visible and invisible items of debit and credit are the part of
- (a) Import-Export Policy
  - (b) Balance of Payments
  - (c) Balance of Trade
  - (d) Annual Budget
6. Which of the following is the highest export-oriented handicrafts (in value terms) in Indian exports?
- (a) Gems and ornaments
  - (b) Leather goods
  - (c) Brass goods
  - (d) Ivory goods
7. The density of population in Nagaland as per 2011 Census is
- (a) 210 per sq. km
  - (b) 209 per sq. km
  - (c) 119 per sq. km
  - (d) 109 per sq. km

8. What is the literacy rate at present in Nagaland?
- (a) 69.55%
- (b) 79.55%
- (c) 67.59%
- (d) 87.85%
9. Maximum quantity of 'Naga Dal' is being produced in district of
- (a) Phek
- (b) Kohima
- (c) Mokokchung
- (d) Tuensang
10. industrial Infrastructure Development Centre (IIDC) of Nagaland is established at
- (a) Tuli
- (b) Garoehnagar
- (c) Kiruphema
- (d) Dimapur

SECTION—II

( Marks : 5 )

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

1×5=5

1. Moneylenders are the institutional source of agricultural credit.

( T / F )

2. Infrastructural development is very slow in Nagaland economy.

( T / F )

3. The investment limit of microenterprises is up to ₹ 25 lakhs.

( T / F )

4. Japan is the largest partner in India's foreign trade.

( T / F )

5. The economy of Nagaland is industrially backward.

( T / F )

SECTION—III

( Marks : 10 )

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

2×5=10

1. Two importances of agriculture



2. Problems of agricultural marketing

3. Role of public sector

4. Types of natural resources in Nagaland

5. Role of foreign trade

6. Farming system of Nagaland

7. Export promotion

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