

2016

(6th Semester)

ECONOMICS

Paper No. : Eco-601

(Indian Economy—II)

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. Discuss the role of agriculture in economic development. 9

Or

Explain the main objectives of land reforms in India. Evaluate its progress in agricultural development. 9

2. Explain the role of public sector enterprise in industrialization. 9

Or

Highlight on the industrial development during the planning period. 9

3. Discuss the main factors responsible for large and rapidly raising deficit in the country's balance of payments. Suggest few measures to solve the deficit. 9

Or

Discuss the role of foreign trade in India. 9

4. Give a detailed account on population in Nagaland. 9

Or

Discuss the infrastructural development in Nagaland. 9

5. Give an account of the small-scale and cottage industries in Nagaland. How far can it solve the problem of unemployment in Nagaland? 4+5=9

Or

Discuss the agricultural production and productivity of Nagaland. $4\frac{1}{2}+4\frac{1}{2}=9$

2016

(6th Semester)

ECONOMICS

Paper No. : Eco-601

(Indian Economy—II)

(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. Kisan Credit Card Scheme was introduced in the year

(a) 2002-2003

(b) 1998-1999

(c) 2000-2001

(d) 1999-2000

2. Mixed economy was introduced in the Indian economy as a result of the Industrial Policy Resolution (IPR)

(a) 1948

(b) 1956

(c) 1977

(d) 1980

3. The main aim of devaluation is

(a) discourage both exports and imports

(b) encourage imports

(c) encourage exports

(d) None of the above

4. One of the main factors that led to rapid expansion of India's exports was

(a) liberalization of the economy

(b) imposition of import duties

(c) diversification of exports

(d) recession in other countries

5. Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) was established in
- (a) July 1996
 - (b) July 1997
 - (c) July 1998
 - (d) July 1999
6. High Yielding Varieties Programme was adopted in Indian agriculture in
- (a) 1966-1967
 - (b) 1976-1977
 - (c) 1960-1961
 - (d) 1969-1970
7. New Industrial Policy of 1991, FDI was allowed up to
- (a) 21% of foreign equity
 - (b) 31% of foreign equity
 - (c) 41% of foreign equity
 - (d) 51% of foreign equity

8. Total geographical area of Nagaland is

(a) 16578 sq. km

(b) 16573 sq. km

(c) 16579 sq. km

(d) 16574 sq. km

9. According to Census Report 2011, sex ratio in Nagaland is

(a) 909 females/1000 males

(b) 931 females/1000 males

(c) 950 females/1000 males

(d) 920 females/1000 males

10. Green Village of Nagaland is

(a) ToupHEMA

(b) Khonoma

(c) Kisama

(d) Gariphema

SECTION—II

(Marks : 5)

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

1×5=5

1. Verghese Kurien is the father of Indian Green Revolution.

(T / F)

2. Ganeshnagar is the SEZ of Nagaland.

(T / F)

3. India is the world's largest economy.

(T / F)

4. Nagaland is an industrialized State.

(T / F)

5. NABARD was set up during the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

(T / F)

(6)

SECTION—III

(Marks : 10)

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

2×5=10

1. Factor determining agricultural productivity

2. Green Revolution

3. Industrial licensing policies

4. FDI (Foreign Direct Investment)

5. MNCs (Multinational Corporations)

6. Natural resources in Nagaland

7. Problems of industrial development in Nagaland
