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JM / II / 1 / X / S

**2010**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Full Marks : 80*

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

*Answer from both the Groups as directed.*

**Group – A**

**(Objective Types Questions)**

Answer **all** questions :  $2 \times 10 = 20$

1. Generally an economy is considered under developed if :
  - (a) The standard of living of people is low and productivity is also considerably low
  - (b) Agriculture is main occupation of the people and productivity in agriculture is quite low
  - (c) The production techniques are backward
  - (d) All of the above
2. Net National Product at factor cost is :
  - (a) Equal to National Income

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- (b) Less than National Income  
(c) More than National Income  
(d) None of the above
3. The service sector in India now accounts for :  
(a) More than 80% of GDP  
(b) More than 70% of GDP  
(c) More than 50% of GDP  
(d) More than 90% of GDP
4. The basic indicators of Human Development Index (HDI) include :  
(a) Standard of living (b) Life expectancy  
(c) Literacy (d) All of the above
5. Which of the following is not a characteristic of monopolistic competition ?  
(a) Easy of entry in the industry  
(b) Product differentiation  
(c) A relative large number of sellers  
(d) A homogeneous product
6. High growth of population in India is due to :  
(a) High birth rates and high death rates  
(b) High birth rates and low death rates  
(c) Low birth rates and high death rates  
(d) Low birth rates and low death rates

7. A persistent upward movement in the General Price Level is known as :
- (a) Inflation                      (b) Deflation  
(c) Stagflation                      (d) None of the above
8. A situation of employment in which a person is apparently employed but his contribution to the production is almost nil is called :
- (a) Structural unemployment  
(b) Cyclical unemployment  
(c) Distinguished unemployment  
(d) Frictional unemployment
9. According to the planning commission, a person is said to be below poverty line, if his daily consumption of calories is :
- (a) Less than 2100 in rural areas and 2400 in urban area  
(b) Less than 2100 in urban areas and 2400 in rural areas  
(c) Equal to 2100 in rural areas and 2400 in urban areas  
(d) Equal to 2400 in rural areas and 2400 in urban areas

10. The primary objective of the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) was :
- (a) High priority for human development
  - (b) Reduction of poverty by 5%
  - (c) Increase in the literacy rate to 75%
  - (d) All of the above

**Group – B**

**(Long-answer Types Questions)**

Answer any **four** questions : 15×4 = 60

2. Is the inflation the indicator of economic development ? Discuss.
3. Discuss the National Income and its calculation.
4. Discuss the sectoral distribution of resources under 11th Five Year Plan period.
5. What is the impact of globalization on migration ? Discuss.
6. What is the Demand of money and Supply of money ? Discuss.
7. Discuss the causes of Unemployment in India.
8. Discuss the meaning of Capital Formation.
9. What are the roles of RBI in the economic growth in India ? Discuss.



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**2011**

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*Answer from **both** the Groups as directed.*

**Group – A**

**(Objective Type Questions)**

Answer **all** questions :  $2 \times 10 = 20$

1. The bad effects of partition of Indian economy were :
  - (i) Lack of foodgrains
  - (ii) Lack of skilled labours
  - (iii) Narrow markets
  - (iv) All of the above

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( Turn over )



2. To which sector agricultural activities are associated :
  - (i) Primary
  - (ii) Secondary
  - (iii) Tertiary
  - (iv) All of the above
3. When was National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme launched in whole of India ?
  - (i) February 2, 2006
  - (ii) April 1, 2006
  - (iii) April 1, 2008
  - (iv) May 1, 2008
4. Agricultural waste is the source of :
  - (i) Commercial Energy
  - (ii) Non-Commercial Energy
  - (iii) Both of the above
  - (iv) None of the above
5. What was the duration of India's second plan ?
  - (i) 1950 – 55
  - (ii) 1951 – 56

(iii) 1956 – 61

(iv) 1953 – 58

6. The main imports of India are :

(i) Petroleum

(ii) Fertilizers

(iii) Capital Goods

(iv) None of the above

7. Economic causes of poverty in India are :

(i) Excessive dependence on agriculture

(ii) Limited industrialisation

(iii) Both of the above

(iv) None of the above

8. NABARD was established in India in :

(i) Fourth Plan

(ii) Fifth Plan

(ii) Sixth Plan

(iv) Eighth Plan

9. Indian Planning Commission was constituted in :

(i) 1948

(ii) 1949

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- (iii) 1950
  - (iv) 1951
10. Small scale industries helps employment to :
- (i) Decrease
  - (ii) Increase
  - (ii) Make stable
  - (iv) None of these

**Group – B**

**(Long-answer Type Questions)**

Answer any **four** questions : 15×4 = 60

- 11. Discuss the objectives of Economic Planning in India.
- 12. What are the reasons of unemployment in India ?  
What steps Government has taken to solve the problem of unemployment ?
- 13. Discuss the functions of money.
- 14. Explain the main features of Indian Economy.
- 15. Define deflation and discuss its causes.



16. Discuss the main causes of poverty in India.
17. Explain the problems of small scale industries in India.
18. Differentiate between economic growth and economic development.

