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(NEP—2020)

(5th Semester)

ECONOMICS (MAJOR3/MINOR)

(Indian Economy)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

(SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. The second stage of demographic transition is

- (a) high birthrate and high death rate ()
- (b) high birthrate and low death rate ()
- (c) low birthrate and high death rate ()
- (d) low birthrate and low death rate ()

2. Chronic unemployment measures

- (a) persons who remained unemployed for a major part of the year ()
- (b) persons who did not find even an hour of work during the survey week ()
- (c) persons who did not find work on a day or some days during the survey week ()
- (d) None of the above ()

3. According to the 2011 Census, the most populated State in India is

- (a) Maharashtra ()
- (b) Andhra Pradesh ()
- (c) Bihar ()
- (d) Uttar Pradesh ()

4. The Planning Commission in India was changed to NITI Aayog on

- (a) 1st June, 1991 ()
- (b) 1st January, 2013 ()
- (c) 1st July, 2013 ()
- (d) 1st January, 2015 ()

5. The New Economic Policy was introduced in

(a) January 1991 ()

(b) April 1991 ()

(c) May 1991 ()

(d) July 1991 ()

6. The Minimum Support Price was introduced in India in the year

(a) 1966-1967 ()

(b) 1967-1968 ()

(c) 1987-1988 ()

(d) 2000-2001 ()

7. The primary objective of rural credit is

(a) facilitating urban development ()

(b) supporting agricultural and rural development ()

(c) enhancing international trade ()

(d) promoting industrial growth ()

8. The benefits of the Green Revolution in India were limited only to

(a) barley and cereals ()

(b) barley and wheat ()

(c) rice and wheat ()

(d) rice and jowar ()

9. According to the 2011 Census, the population density of Mizoram is

(a) 52 per square kilometre ()

(b) 50 per square kilometre ()

(c) 54 per square kilometre ()

(d) 60 per square kilometre ()

10. Which of the following sectors has the highest contribution in the State's GDP?

(a) Primary sector ()

(b) Secondary sector ()

(c) Tertiary sector ()

(d) All have equal contribution ()

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS)

(Marks : 15)

Write short notes on *five* of the following, selecting at least *one* from each Unit :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. Absolute and relative poverty

2. Causes of unemployment

UNIT—II

3. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

4. Objectives of planning in India

UNIT—III

5. Green Revolution

6. Public Distribution System (PDS)

UNIT—IV

7. Rural development in Mizoram

8. Growth of public expenditure in Mizoram

Growth of public expenditure in Mizoram

5
6
7
8

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer *five* of the following questions, taking at least *one* from each Unit : 10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. Discuss the basic features of India as a developing economy. 10
2. Discuss the main problems of overpopulation and suggest the remedial measures to check population growth. 5+5=10

UNIT—II

3. Give a brief note on New Economic Policy of India introduced in 1991. 10
4. What is NITI Aayog? Discuss the composition and role of NITI Aayog. 2+8=10

UNIT—III

5. Elaborate land reform measures undertaken by the Government of India since Independence. 10
6. What are the main causes of low productivity in Indian agriculture? 10

UNIT—IV

7. Discuss the basic features of Mizoram economy. 10
8. Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10
 - (a) Main sources of revenue in Mizoram
 - (b) Growth of public debt in Mizoram
 - (c) Handholding Policy (Bana Kaih)