

Total number of printed pages-7

63/1 (SEM-5) CC11/ECOHC5116

2023

ECONOMICS

Paper : ECOHC5116

(Indian Economy-1)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Answer **any six** of the following questions :
1×6=6
- (a) In which year the new economic reforms was introduced?

- | | |
|-------|------|
| (i) | 1951 |
| (ii) | 1971 |
| (iii) | 1981 |
| (iv) | 1991 |

Contd.

(b) The full form of NITI Aayog is

- (i) National Institution for Transforming India
- (ii) National Institution for Transportation India
- (iii) National Institution for Technology and Information
- (iv) National Institution for Trade and Industry

(c) One of the objectives of India's First Five Year Plan is

- (i) Liberalising the economy
- (ii) Digitalization of the economy
- (iii) Agricultural development
- (iv) None of the above

(d) What is the female literary rate of Assam as per 2011 Census?

- (i) 72.56%
- (ii) 66.27%
- (iii) 69.01%
- (iv) 75%

(e) Sex ratio means—

- (i) The number of girl child per 1000 population
- (ii) The number of females per 1000 population
- (iii) The number of females per 1000 males
- (iv) The number of females as a percentage of total population

(f) The neighbouring country of India having the lowest employment rate is

- (i) Sri Lanka
- (ii) Bhutan
- (iii) Nepal
- (iv) China

(g) As per 2011 Census total population of India is

- (i) 1010.9 Million
- (ii) 1310.19 Million
- (iii) 1210.19 Million
- (iv) 1510.19 Million

(h) As per 2011 Census Infant Mortality rate in India is

- (i) 30 per thousand
- (ii) 40 per thousand
- (iii) 47 per thousand
- (iv) 57 per thousand

(i) In terms HDI ranking which one is true?

- (i) Australia > UK > India > Norway
- (ii) UK > Australia > India > Norway
- (iii) Norway > Japan > Sri Lanka > India
- (iv) Japan > India > Sri Lanka > Bangladesh

(j) On the basis of 2021 data in terms of per capita income which of the following ranking is true?

- (i) India > Nepal > China > Bangladesh
- (ii) China > India > Bangladesh > Nepal
- (iii) China > India > Nepal > Bangladesh
- (iv) Bangladesh > Nepal > China > India

2. Answer **any five** of the following questions :

2×5=10

- (a) What is poverty line?
- (b) Write the component of human development index.
- (c) Mention the reasons of educated unemployment.
- (d) What is technical education?
- (e) Define saving and investment.
- (f) What do you mean by LPG in the context of Indian Economic planning?
- (g) Define economic development.

3. Answer **any six** of the following questions :
5×6=30

- (a) Mention the objectives of India's Five Year Plan.
- (b) Explain the consequences of unemployment problem in India.
- (c) Discuss the growth of Indian Economy during the Reform period.
- (d) Briefly discuss the new education policy introduced in India.

- (e) Explain the health programme of India for raising the health standard in the country.
- (f) Briefly discuss the Govt. policy and measures to eliminate the income inequalities in India.
- (g) Write short notes on sustainability and regional contrasts.
- (h) What are the major demographic issues in India?
- (i) Discuss briefly the poverty alleviation programme introduced in India during the planning period.
- (j) Mention the causes of migration in India.
4. Answer **any two** of the following questions:
10×2=20
- (a) Mention the important features of India's Five Year Plans.
- (b) Discuss the importance of human resource development in economic development.
- (c) What is demographic dividend? Discuss the problems faced by India to realize the demographic dividend.
2+8=10

- (d) What were the major structural changes that were brought by the liberalization of India's Economy in the 1990s.

5. Answer **any one** of the following questions:
14×1=14
- (a) Do you think that India's Five Year Plans are able to achieve the targets? Give reasons for your answer.
4+10=14
- (b) Mention the problems of India's education system. Suggest some measures for improving the education system.
7+7=14
- (c) Give a comparative study of India, China and Pakistan with respect to sectorwise contribution to GDP and human development index value.