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**SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY**  
VALLABH VIDYANAGAR

F Y BBA (I) EXAMINATION ~ 2011  
SECOND SEMESTER

UM02FBB101 – INDIAN SOCIETY AND ECONOMY

Date: – 21/04/2011  
Day: - Thursday

Marks: - 60  
Time: - 04 : 00 to 06 : 00 PM

Q.1 (A) Fill in the blanks (5)

1) \_\_\_\_\_ formed the largest group among the Christians.  
(Protestants, Catholics, Orthodox)

2) The word "Jain" is derived from "Jin" which means \_\_\_\_\_  
(Supreme, Conquer, Truth, Non violence)

3) \_\_\_\_\_ is the state with highest population in India.  
(UP, Gujarat, Rajasthan)

4) Literacy rate in India is \_\_\_\_\_  
(65%, 30%, 75%)

5) The growth of population in India is \_\_\_\_\_  
(1.93%, 2%, 2.5%)

Q.1 (B) Discuss the impact of population growth on economic development. (10)

OR

Q.1 (A) Select the right answers (05)

1. Life expectancy in India is  
a) 63.8 Years  
b) 70 Years  
c) 75 Years  
d) None of the above

2. The state which has the highest percentage of poverty.  
a) Orissa  
b) Gujarat  
c) Andhra Pradesh  
d) None of the above

3. The gender ratio in India of females per hundred males.  
a) 933  
b) 540  
c) 780  
d) 830

4. Which is the state where literacy level is above 75%.

- a) Goa
- b) Gujarat
- c) Bihar
- d) None of the above

5. Almost how many percentage of world's population resides in India

- a) 17%
- b) 8%
- c) 9%
- d) 11%

Q.1 (B) What are the causes of poverty and unemployment?

(10)

Q.2 (A) Fill in the blanks

(05)

1. Mining is a part of \_\_\_\_\_ Sector

(Primary, Secondary, Tertiary)

2. Electricity generation, gas, water supply is a part of \_\_\_\_\_ sector

(Primary, Secondary, Tertiary)

3. Rubber and plastics are examples of \_\_\_\_\_

(Basic goods, Intermediate goods)

4. According to MSME development act 2006, manufacturing units with investment between Rs. 25 Lakhs to Rs. 5 crores are \_\_\_\_\_ enterprise.

(Micro, Small, Medium)

5. The growth rate of agriculture production in India in 2010 – 11 was \_\_\_\_\_

(4.5%, 5.4%, 2.3%)

Q.2 (B) Discuss the importance of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sector.

(10)

OR

Q.2 (A) Select the right answers

(05)

1. Agriculture sector has a capital output ratio

- a) High
- b) Low
- c) Medium
- d) None of the above

2. How many percentage of gross cropped area has irrigation facilities.

- a) 40%
- b) 20%
- c) 60%
- d) None of the above

3. The percentage of money lenders to agricultures finance at present is

- a) 17%
- b) 20%
- c) 30%
- d) None of the above

4. At present how many percentage industry engages of the labour force of India

- a) 18 %
- b) 20%
- c) 30%
- d) None of the above

5. The percentage contribute of manufactured goods of exports earnings in India

- a) 72%
- b) 80%
- c) 90%
- d) None of the above

Q.2 (B) What are the problems of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors. (10)

Q.3 (A) Fill in the blanks (05)

1. Devaluation is \_\_\_\_\_ measure to correct disequilibrium.

(Automatic, Deliberate, Frequent)

2. Africa contributed to \_\_\_\_\_ of India's export.

(6%, 7%, 9%)

3. The share of agriculture and allied products in exports was \_\_\_\_\_ in 2006 – 07.

(10%, 12%, 14%)

4. The share of manufacturers goods in exports was \_\_\_\_\_ in 2006 – 07.

(68.6%, 79%, 85%)

5. The European union as a group account for \_\_\_\_\_ of imports

(19%, 25%, 30%)

Q.3 (B) What are the causes of disequilibrium in balance of payment. (05)

Q.3 (C) Give the suggested remedial measures to remove disequilibrium in balance of payment (05)

OR

Q.3 (A) Select the right answers (05)

1. Who defined Balance of Payment as "A systematic record in given period of time".

- a) Kindle Burger
- b) Crowther
- c) J S Mill
- d) None of the above

2.Reduction of official rate at which currency is exchanged for another currency is known as

- a) Devaluation
- b) Reflation
- c) Deflation
- d) None of the above

3. Devaluation makes exports good and import goods

- a) Cheaper and dearer
- b) Dearer and cheaper
- c) Only cheaper and cheaper
- d) None of the above

4. As an individual which country has the highest share of imports and exports with India

- a) US
- b) Sri Lanka
- c) Pakistan
- d) None of the above

5. The principle exports from India is

- a) Tea and coffee
- b) Textile
- c) Wheat
- d) None of the above

Q.3 (B) What are the trends of exports and imports in India? (05)

Q.3 (C) State the composition of trade in India. (05)

Q.4 (A) Select the correct answers (05)

1. Inflation in India in 1991 was

- a) 17%
- b) 20%
- c) 25%
- d) None of the above

2. The main target of NEP was to reduce government deficit to

- a) 6.5%
- b) 8%
- c) 10%
- d) None of the above

3. How many percentage of the national debt of 1991 above of GNP

- a) 60%
- b) 80%
- c) 90%
- d) None of the above

4. Structural adjustment program of 1991 was designed with the assistance of

- a) IMF and world bank
- b) World bank and GATT
- c) GAT and UNCTAD
- d) None of the above

5. Due to globalization the share of India's export in world improved in

- a) 1%
- b) 10%
- c) 11%
- d) None of the above

Q.4 (B) What do you mean by globalization (05)

Q.4 (C) Give the arguments in favour of privatization (05)

OR

Q.4 (A) Select true or false (05)

1. The new economic policy prevented external default and increase India's foreign exchange assets

2. Globalization means integrating the domestic economy to the world economy

3. The foreign exchange reserve in India at present (2010 – 11) is approximately US\$ 400 Billion.

4. Disinvestment means disposal of public sector units equity in the market.

5. Globalised economies are prone to severe dislocation and collapse during a down turn in international economic activity.

Q.4 (B) What are the features of new economic policy (05)

Q.4 (C) What are the impacts of globalization on Indian economy? (05)

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