

**Sardar Patel University**  
**Vallabh Vidyanagar**  
**BBA(Honours)Information Technology Management**  
**Semester II**  
**Indian Society and Economy**  
 UM02FBBI01/03

21.4.2011  
 4.00pm to 6.00pm

Total Marks: 60

Note: Answers of all the questions (including multiple choice questions) should be written in the provided answer book only.

Q 1A. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:** 5\*1=5

1. Hinduism is a religion of \_\_\_\_\_ origin.
  - i) Indic
  - ii) Aryan
  - iii) Semitic
  - iv) Dravidian
2. In Islam \_\_\_\_\_ is the verbatim revelation of God.
  - i) Haj
  - ii) Kaba
  - iii) Quran
  - iv) Roza
3. Maximum number of population in India lies in the age group of \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - i) 0-14
  - ii) 15-60
  - iii) 61 and above
  - iv) 25- 62
4. The number of dialects recognized in India are:
  - i) 544
  - ii) 178
  - iii) 179
  - iv) 177
5. When employed people are contributing less than they are capable of, it is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - i) Open Unemployment
  - ii) Disguised Unemployment
  - iii) Underemployment
  - iv) Educated Unemployment

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

OR

Q 1A. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:** 5\*1=5

1. The four parts of human life according to Ashram system is organized in the order
    - i) Brahmacharya, Vanaprastha, Grihastha, Sanyas
    - ii) Grihastha, Vanaprastha, Brahmacharya, Sanyas
    - iii) Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanaprastha, Sanyas
    - iv) Grihastha, Vanaprastha, Brahmacharya, Sanyas
  2. In Buddhism, the book of Sermons is \_\_\_\_\_
    - i) Vinay Pitak
    - ii) Sutta Pitak
    - iii) Abhidhamma Pitak
    - iv) Sangha Pitak
  3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a self employment programme launched on 1st April, 1999.
    - i) SGSY
    - ii) Janashree Bima Yojana
    - iii) NREGA
    - iv) IAY
  4. The growth rate of Indian population as per 2001 Census is
    - i) 1.96%
    - ii) 1.98%
    - iii) 1.93%
    - iv) 2.2%
  5. When two generations of family members live together functionally and substantially, it is known as \_\_\_\_\_ joint family
    - i) Nuclear
    - ii) Marginal
    - iii) Traditional
    - iv) Functional
- Q 1B. What are the causes of poverty in India and what are the Government measures to alleviate it? 10
- Q 2A. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: 5\*1= 5
1. The contribution of primary sector to national income is \_\_\_\_\_
    - i) 26.8%
    - ii) 55%
    - iii) 45%
    - iv) 18%
  2. Agricultural Sector has a \_\_\_\_\_ capital output ratio.
    - i) High
    - ii) Low
    - iii) Medium
    - iv) None of the above
  3. Due to the adoption of HYV Programme, the yield of \_\_\_\_\_ crop increased the most.
    - i) Rice
    - ii) Wheat
    - iii) Jowar

4. iv) Bajra  
Rubbers and plastics are examples of \_\_\_\_\_  
i) Capital goods  
ii) Consumer goods  
iii) Basic goods  
iv) Intermediate goods
5. An example of communication services is \_\_\_\_\_  
i) Transport  
ii) Telecommunications  
iii) Insurance  
iv) Information technology
- Q 2B. Make a comparative study of the growth in the three sectors during the planning period. 10

OR

Q 2A. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:** 5\*1 = 5

1. Mining is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ sector.  
i) Primary  
ii) Secondary  
iii) Tertiary  
iv) Industrial
2. During 2003-04, \_\_\_\_\_ % of the gross cropped area was covered by HYV seeds.  
i) 44  
ii) 60  
iii) 56  
iv) 80
3. In India, almost \_\_\_\_\_ % of the gross cropped area has proper irrigation facilities.  
i) 40  
ii) 60  
iii) 45  
iv) 65

4. Minerals and fertilizers are examples of \_\_\_\_\_  
i) Basic Goods  
ii) Intermediate Goods  
iii) Capital Goods  
iv) Consumer Goods
5. The major cause of sickness of small scale industries are \_\_\_\_\_  
i) Infrastructural bottlenecks  
ii) Updated Technology  
iii) Oversupply  
iv) Financial Mismanagement

Q 2B. Discuss the problems of industrial sector in India. 10

Q3A. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:** 5 \* 1 = 5

1. The principle export from India are of \_\_\_\_\_

- i) Fertiliser  
 ii) Tea and Coffee  
 iii) Pharmaceuticals  
 iv) Iron ore
2. In case of a deficit in BOP, R.B.I should follow a \_\_\_\_\_ policy.  
 i) Contractionary  
 ii) Expansionary  
 iii) Neutral  
 iv) None of the above
3. Devaluation is a \_\_\_\_\_ measure to correct BOP disequilibrium.  
 i) Deliberate  
 ii) Automatic  
 iii) Frequent  
 iv) Popular
4. In cyclical disequilibrium, phase of depression leads to BOP \_\_\_\_\_.  
 i) Deficit  
 ii) Surplus  
 iii) Equilibrium  
 iv) None of the above
5. The root cause of development disequilibrium in BOP is import of  
 i) Capital  
 ii) Food Items  
 iii) Fertiliser  
 iv) Petroleum

Q 3B. What are the remedies to correct disequilibrium in BOP ? 10

OR

Q 3A. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: 5 \* 1 = 5

1. Among the trading partners the highest share of imports and exports are with \_\_\_\_\_.  
 i) North America  
 ii) OPEC  
 iii) Eastern Europe  
 iv) OECD
2. In a BOP statement, visible items are included in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 i) Current account  
 ii) Capital account  
 iii) Debit account  
 iv) Credit account
3. A rise in the official rate at which currency is exchanged for another currency is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 i) Devaluation  
 ii) Revaluation  
 iii) Depression  
 iv) Repression
4. Secular disequilibrium in BOP arises due to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 i) Infrastructural upgradation  
 ii) Movement of economy from one stage of growth to

5. Devaluation makes imports \_\_\_\_\_ and exports \_\_\_\_\_
- iii) Prosperity phase in business cycle
  - iv) Changes in tastes and preferences of people
  - i) Cheaper
  - ii) Dearer
  - iii) Unchanged
  - iv) None of the above

Q 3 B. Give the composition of foreign trade in India. 10  
 Q 4 A. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: 5\*1= 5

1. The new economic policy was necessitated due to a national debt which was \_\_\_\_\_ % of GDP in 1991.

- i) 56
- ii) 60
- iii) 75
- iv) 55

2. Structural adjustment programme of 1991 was designed with the assistance of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

- i) IMF
- ii) WTO
- iii) World Bank
- iv) UNESCO

3. In the Indian context, \_\_\_\_\_ implies opening up of the economy to FDI.

- i) Liberalisation
- ii) Privatisation
- iii) Globalisation
- iv) Nationalisation

4. The globalization process is a \_\_\_\_\_ of economic power at the world level.

- i) Redistribution
- ii) Repatriation
- iii) Relocation
- iv) Repression

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a prerequisite of privatization (Liberalisation, Globalisation)

Q 4 B. What is privatization? Give your views in favour and against privatization. 10

OR

Q 4 A. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: 5\*1 = 5

1. The foreign exchange reserves in 2010-2011 is approximately U.S \$ \_\_\_\_\_ billion

- i) 300
- ii) 250
- iii) 330

- iv) 290
2. Inflation of 1991 was \_\_\_\_\_ % of GNP.
- i) 15
  - ii) 16
  - iii) 19
  - iv) 17
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of privatization
- i) Devaluation
  - ii) Disinvestment
  - iii) Revaluation
  - iv) Depression
4. Globalisation of UDCs will \_\_\_\_\_ the labour productivity and \_\_\_\_\_ the capital output ratio.
- i) Raise
  - ii) Lower
  - iii) Reduce
  - iv) Keep unchanged
5. Globalised economies tend to collapse during a period of \_\_\_\_\_ in the world economy.
- i) Down turn
  - ii) High Growth
  - iii) Dynamism
  - iv) Depression
- Q 4B. What is globalisation? What is the impact of globalization on Indian economy? 10

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