

**C 23403-A**

(Pages : 4)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**FOURTH SEMESTER B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2017**

(CUCBCSS—UG)

Complementary Course

**ECO 3C 01—ESSENTIALS OF ECONOMICS—MONEY, BANKING, FINANCE AND  
TRADE AND ECO 4C 01—INDIAN ECONOMY**

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

**Time : 15 Minutes**

**Total No. of Questions : 20**

**Maximum : 20 Marks**

### **INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

ECO 3C 01—ESSENTIALS OF ECONOMICS—MONEY, BANKING, FINANCE AND  
TRADE AND ECO 4C 01—INDIAN ECONOMY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Kerala Migration Survey 2011 is conducted by :  
(A) Kerala Government. (B) Planning Board.  
(C) CDS. (D) None.
2. As per the World Bank criterion the income of the Lower middle income countries ranges.  
(A) \$ \$1,006 – \$ 3,975. (B) \$ 3,976 – \$ 12,275.  
(C) \$ 1,005 or less. (D) None.
3. The growth rate of Indian economy in 2011-112 is :  
(A) 6.9 %. (B) 9 %.  
(C) 6.5 %. (D) 8.2 %.
4. The rate of saving as percent of GDP in 2010-11 in Indian economy is :  
(A) 3 2.3 %. (B) 35.1 %.  
(C) 34.5 %. (D) 32.9 %.
5. In India the poverty is estimated in terms of :  
(A) Calorie. (B) Income.  
(C) Food. (D) All.
6. In 2008 Planning commission appointed a committee to estimate the poverty in India under :  
(A) Jain. (B) Sengupta.  
(C) Saxena. (D) Tendulkar.
7. India's rank according to HDI in 2011 is :  
(A) 127. (B) 134.  
(C) 130. (D) 124.

8. The average MPCE of rural people in India is :
- (A) Rs. 1054. (B) Rs. 1984.  
(C) Rs. 2105. (D) Rs. 455.
9. Who among the following is the Chairman of the Planning Commission ?
- (A) President. (B) Speaker of Lok Sabha.  
(C) Prime Minister. (D) Union Minister of Planning.
10. Planning in India derives its objectives from :
- (A) Fundamental Rights.  
(B) Directive Principles of State policy.  
(C) Fundamental Duties.  
(D) Preamble.
11. National Development Council was set up in :
- (A) 1948. (B) 1950.  
(C) 1951 (D) 1952.
12. The strategy of rolling plan was adopted during the Prime Ministership of :
- (A) Lal Bahadur Shastri. (B) Indira Gandhi.  
(C) Morarji Desai. (D) Rajiv Gandhi.
13. The Planning Commission implemented three Annual Plans instead of Five Year Plans between :
- (A) The Third and Fourth Plan. (B) The Fifth and Sixth Plan.  
(C) The Sixth and Seventh plan. (D) The Seventh and Eighth Plan.
14. The steel plants at Durgapur, Bhilal and Rourkela were established during the period of :
- (A) First Five Year Plan. (B) Second Five Year Plan.  
(C) Third Five Year Plan. (D) Fourth Five Year Plan.

Turn over



15. The term 'Hindu rate of growth' refers to the 3.70 % per annum growth rate achieved by the Indian economy over the first six Five Year Plans'. The term was coined by :
- (A) J. N. Bhagwati. (B) K. N. Raj.  
(C) Raj Krishna. (D) Sukhamoy Chakravarty.
16. Which of the following is not correctly matched ?
- (A) Bows and arrows - used as money in the hunting society.  
(B) Cattles - used as money in the pastoral society.  
(C) Grains - used as money by the agricultural society.  
(D) Gold and silver coins - used as money in which the face value is greater than its intrinsic value.
17. Which one of the following is an example of "fiat money ?"
- (A) Precious stones. (B) Grains.  
(C) Gold coins. (D) Currency notes.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ is not an example of 'near money'.
- (A) Bill of exchange. (B) Treasury bills.  
(C) Bond. (D) Currency notes.
19. The most liquid form of all assets is :
- (A) Bonds. (B) Debentures.  
(C) Bill of exchange. (D) Currency note.
20. In the case of a 'full bodied money' :
- (A) Intrinsic value is less than face value.  
(B) Intrinsic value is equal to face value.  
(C) Intrinsic value is greater than face value.  
(D) None of the above.

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ECO 3C 01—ESSENTIALS OF ECONOMICS—MONEY, BANKING, FINANCE AND  
TRADE AND ECO 4C 01—INDIAN ECONOMY

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

*Answers may be written either in English or in Malayalam.***Section A***Answer all twelve questions.*

1. Which of the following is not included in world merchandise ?
  - (a) Manufactured goods.
  - (b) Services.
  - (c) Agricultural goods.
  - (d) Mining products.
2. A favorable balance of trade indicates which of the following ?
  - (a) A country is importing more than it is exporting.
  - (b) The country is importing products and services it cannot produce itself.
  - (c) A country is exporting more than it is importing.
  - (d) The country is growing economically.
3. International trade benefits :
  - (a) Countries which export goods and hurts countries which imports goods.
  - (b) Countries which import goods and hurts countries which export goods.
  - (c) Countries to sell their surplus products to other countries and earn foreign exchange.
  - (d) Primarily for policing the world trading system.
4. The country that attract the largest FDI inflow is :
  - (a) India.
  - (b) U.S.A.
  - (c) Brazil.
  - (d) China.

**Turn over**

5. Who regulates the money circulation in India ?
- (a) State Bank of India. (b) Commercial Banks.  
(c) NABARD. (d) Reserve Bank of India.
6. Which among the following is a major qualitative control measure in India ?
- (a) Bank rate policy. (b) Open market operations.  
(c) Margin requirements. (d) Ways and means advances.
7. Who among the following did not estimate the incidence of poverty in India ?
- (a) B. S. Minhas. (b) V. M. Dandekar and N. Rath.  
(c) P. K. Bardhan. (d) Raj Krishna.
8. Which one of the following areas is related to blue revolution in Agriculture sector ?
- (a) Horticulture. (b) Aqua-culture.  
(c) Poultry. (d) Dairy.
9. The draft of Five Year Plans in India is approved by the :
- (a) National Development Council. (b) Planning Commission.  
(c) National Productivity Council. (d) Ministry of Finance.
10. Nature of unemployment in agriculture in India is :
- (a) Only seasonal. (b) Only disguised.  
(c) Both (a) and (b). (d) None of the above.
11. Indian economy is :
- (a) Socialistic economy. (b) Gandhian economy.  
(c) Free market economy. (d) Mixed economy.
12. Which one of the following is the task of the planning commission ?
- (a) Preparation of the plan. (b) Implementation of the plan.  
(c) Financing of the plan. (d) None of these above.

(12 × ½ = 6 marks)



**Section B (Very Short Answer Type Questions)****PART I***Answer any five questions.*

13. Why are pay-in-slips used in Banks ?
14. Write a note on fiscal policy.
15. How does devaluation and revaluation differ from appreciation and depreciation.
16. Distinguish between balance of trade and balance of payment.
17. What is the meaning of protection in foreign trade and what is its aim ?
18. Comment the term fiat money.

**PART II***Answer any five questions.*

19. What are the salient features of green revolution ?
20. How does the Planning Commission define the term 'Poverty'.
21. Suggest any *two* livelihood programmes or self-employment schemes initiated in India.
22. What do you mean by decentralised planning ?
23. Briefly explain the term migration in the Kerala context.
24. Discuss briefly the three major elements of New Economic Policies.

**(10 × 2 = 20 marks)****Section C (Short Essays)****PART I***Answer any three questions.*

25. Discuss various types of credit instruments commonly used in India.
26. Compare the attribute of inflation and deflation.
27. Briefly explain the functions of Commercial banks.
28. Discuss any three methods of debt redemption.

**PART II***Answer any three questions.*

29. Discuss the unique features of Kerala economy.
30. Critically examine Economic reforms and Industrial growth.

**Turn over**

31. Explain the objectives and impact of land reforms in Kerala.
32. Examine the important factors responsible for the problem of poverty in India.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

**Section D (Essay Questions)**

**PART I**

*Answer any one question.*

33. Explain the objectives and causes of growth of public expenditure in India.
34. Discuss meaning, objectives and instruments on monetary policy.

**PART II**

*Answer any one question.*

35. Critically evaluate peoples planning in Kerala ?
36. Discuss the major achievements and challenges in Kerala's health sector.

(2 × 12 = 24 marks)