

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARTS
B.A Winter 2019 – 20 Examination

Semester: 2**Subject Code: 15103152****Subject Name: INTRODUCTION TO
MEDIA POLITICS & ECONOMY****Date: 07/12/2019****Time: 10:00 am to 01:00pm****Total Marks: 60****Instructions:**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Start new question on new page.

Q.1 Do as directed.**(08)****A. Multiple choice type questions. (Each of 0.5 mark)**

1. When supply equals to demand for a product it is known as:
 - a) Equilibrium
 - b) Shift
 - c) Utility
 - d) Equalization
2. Central problems of an economy can be:
 - a) What goods to produce & how much to produce
 - b) How to produce
 - c) For whom to produce
 - d) All of the above
3. The term means 'Legitimate power'
 - a) Power
 - b) Authority
 - c) Ruling
 - d) None of the above
4. Which word of the Preamble implies equality of all religions & religious tolerance?
 - a) Temporal
 - b) Profane
 - c) Endure
 - d) None of these
5. In our constitution, the concept of the suspension of Fundamental Rights during emergency was taken from:
 - a) Canada
 - b) Germany
 - c) America
 - d) Australia
6. The western notion of secularism is _____ of religion from state.
 - a) Include
 - b) Separation
 - c) Both (1) & (2)
 - d) None of these
7. Price Theory studies the problem of:
 - a) What goods to produce & how much to produce
 - b) How to produce
 - c) For whom to produce
 - d) All of the above
8. Who wrote 'Nature & Causes of Wealth of Nations'?
 - a) Adam Smith
 - b) Alfred Marshall

- c) Samuelson
 - d) Robbins
9. Indian parliament is:
- a) Bicameral
 - b) Unicameral
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above
10. Raw materials are the examples of:
- a) Inferior goods
 - b) Consumer goods
 - c) Industrial goods
 - d) Luxury goods
11. Sovereignty means supreme authority & absolute
- a) Slavery
 - b) Democracy
 - c) Independence
 - d) Secularism
12. Who is known as the father of economics?
- a) Adam Smith
 - b) Alfred Marshall
 - c) Lionel Charles Robbins
 - d) J.B. Say
13. Subjects like education & marriage, fall under _____
- a) Union list
 - b) State list
 - c) Concurrent list
 - d) None of the above
14. British came to India as:
- a) Social reformers
 - b) Inventors
 - c) As rulers
 - d) As traders
15. Any government system consists of _____ major organs:
- a) Four
 - b) Three
 - c) Two
 - d) Six

16. Which fundamental right will be violated if a 13 year old child is working in a factory manufacturing carpets?

- a) Right to Equality
- b) Right to Freedom
- c) Right against Exploitation
- d) Cultural & Educational Rights

B. Answer in Short. (Each of 01 mark)

(07)

1. Define government
2. Define bank
3. Mention the two types of Constitution
4. What are consumer goods & industrial goods?
5. Mention the names of three tiers of the Indian governing system
6. Define market
7. Define Equilibrium

Q.2 Answer the following.

- A. Give a brief explanation of Panchayati Raj.
- B. How should state prevent religious domination?
- C. What are the features of federalism?

(04)

(04)

(04)

OR

C. Define market & mention the essentials of a market. (04)

Q.3 Answer the following.

A. Explain the difficulties in the Barter system. (05)

B. Give a brief about the language policy in Indian federation. (05)

C. Define Microeconomics & explain its importance. (05)

OR

C. Describe the decentralization system in India. (05)

Q.4 Answer the following.

A. Write about any six criticisms of fundamental rights in India. (06)

B. Explain the differences between Microeconomics and Macroeconomics. (06)

C. What are the main functions of Reserve Bank of India? (06)

OR

C. State the features of Indian constitution. (06)