

**CC/M/EXAM.
2020**

ECONOMICS

PAPER—II

Time : 3 hours]

[Full Marks : 250

Note : Question Nos. **1** and **5** are compulsory and out of the remaining, any **three** are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each Section. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

SECTION—A

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

- (a) Highlight the main features of Indian agriculture. 10
- (b) Why was it necessary to repeal the MRTP Act of 1969 and replace it by the Competition Act, 2002 as notified in 2009? 10
- (c) What is capital formation? Discuss the causes of low rate of capital formation in Indian agriculture. 5+5=10
- (d) List the possible advantages and disadvantages of full convertibility of the Indian rupee. 10
- (e) Discuss the alternate criteria followed by the successive Finance Commissions in India with regard to the horizontal fiscal transfers to the States of the Indian Union. 10
- (f) Briefly examine the possible consequences of TRIMS on the Indian economy. 10
- (g) Evaluate the role and relevance of planning in the Indian economy, particularly after the initiation of economic reforms in 1991. 10

2. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Discuss the main arguments of Naoroji's drain theory. To what extent do you think has the theory been able to explain the State of the Indian economy at the time of independence? 10+10=20
- (b) Discuss the factors that influence the distribution of national income in India. How is distribution of national income related to national welfare? 10+5=15
- (c) Provide a critical assessment of the MGNREGA programme as a measure of solving the problem of rural unemployment. 15

3. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Differentiate between centralized planning and indicative planning. When and why did India transit from centralized planning to indicative planning? 10+10=20
- (b) What is a food processing industry? Describe the prospect of food processing industries in India. 5+10=15
- (c) How does the Planning Commission define poverty in the Indian context? Give an account of incidence of poverty in India as estimated by the Planning Commission. 5+10=15

4. Answer the following questions :

- (a) What are the main forms of subsidy provided to Indian farmers? Discuss the role of public expenditure on growth of agriculture in India. 10+10=20
- (b) Examine the salient features of the green revolution in India. Critically evaluate the impact of the green revolution on Indian agricultural productivity. 5+10=15
- (c) Elaborate the implications that the WTO arrangement may have on Indian agriculture. 15

SECTION—B

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

- (a) Write a note on how commercialization of agriculture transformed the Indian economy during British rule. 10
- (b) What is minimum support price? What role does it play in the development of India's agriculture sector? 5+5=10
- (c) Discuss the importance of cottage industries in the Indian economy with special reference to employment generation and poverty alleviation. 10
- (d) Outline the structure of rural and urban local self-government institutions in India as introduced by the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments. 10
- (e) Elaborate on the main features of India's EXIM policy of 1991. 10
- (f) Describe the key instruments used by the Reserve Bank of India as part of its monetary policy. 10
- (g) Examine the main provisions of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003. 10

6. Answer the following questions :

- (a) What were the land reform measures introduced in Indian agriculture after independence? What were the objectives of these reform measures? 10+10=20
- (b) Provide an assessment of the measures taken by the Government of India to eliminate inequalities in income distribution prevalent in the Indian economy during the pre-liberalized era. 15
- (c) How are Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) classified in India and what is the rationale behind this classification? 15

7. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Discuss the growth pattern in India's national income before the introduction of economic reform measures. 20
- (b) What does disinvestment of public enterprises refer to? How far have the disinvestment policies of the Government of India been successful in raising the efficiency of the public sector? 15
- (c) What has been the impact of public expenditures on agriculture growth after the adoption of economic reforms in the country? 15

8. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Discuss the changes that have taken place in the sectoral composition of India's national income since 1951. Briefly enumerate the factors that have accounted for this change in sectoral composition. 10+10=20
- (b) Make a comparison between the relative roles of the public and private sectors in the industrial development in India. 15
- (c) Discuss the need for privatization of Indian industries. What were the provisions made under the New Industrial Policy of India to attract investments from multinational companies? 15

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