

212021

**COMBINED COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION (MAIN)**

**ECONOMICS**

**Paper-II**

Time : 3 Hours

Full Marks : 200

- Note :* (1) The figures in the right-hand margin indicate full marks for the questions.  
(2) Attempt five questions in all.  
(3) Question No. 1 is compulsory.

1. Answer any *ten* questions from the following : 4×10=40
- (a) What is the drain of wealth controversy that arose during the Colonial period in India?
  - (b) Highlight the trend of poverty in post-independent India.
  - (c) What is the economic contribution of Vakil?
  - (d) What was the aim of Hind Swaraj?
  - (e) Why is green revolution restricted only in parts of India?
  - (f) What is the cause of the debt problem of the Government of India?
  - (g) Identify the sources of reserve money in India.
  - (h) Highlight the behaviour of price level in India in recent years.
  - (i) What are the major Indian exports?
  - (j) How is the exchange rate of rupee determined?
  - (k) What are the important indirect taxes in India?
  - (l) Show the trend of the savings-GDP ratio in post-independent India.
2. Answer any *eight* questions from the following : 5×8=40
- (a) What were the major industries established in Colonial India?
  - (b) What is the trend of per capita income in India?
  - (c) Highlight the extent of unemployment in India.

- (d) What is the distribution of the size of land-holdings in India?
- (e) Discuss the relative importance of public sector in the industrialization of India.
- (f) What are the important functions of Indian money market?
- (g) Why does India depend so much on foreign borrowing?
- (h) Identify the factors responsible for depreciation of Indian rupee against US dollar in recent years.
- (i) How has the Indian Tax-GDP ratio been behaving in recent years?
- (j) Suggest measures for limiting government's debt.
3. Answer any *five* questions from the following: 8×5=40
- (a) Why was Ranade critical of the laissez-faire?
- (b) Show the trend of Indian per capita income in Post-Reform period.
- (c) Discuss the factors underlying high inequality in income distribution in India.
- (d) Give a portrayal of the main industries in India.
- (e) What are the important financial institutions in India?
- (f) How are the agricultural prices determined in India?
- (g) What is the trend of share of agricultural income in India's GDP?
4. Answer any *four* questions from the following : 10×4=40
- (a) Discuss the Colonial land systems of India.
- (b) Show the contribution of V.K.R.V. Rao in Indian economics.
- (c) Identify the factors determining the distribution of income in India.
- (d) Describe the components of reserve money in India.
- (e) Why did the savings-income show a rising trend in post-Independence India?
5. Answer any *two* questions from the following : 20×2=40
- (a) How is poverty measured in India? Describe the factors responsible for the declining proportion of Indian population below the poverty line.
- (b) What are capital-intensive and labour-intensive techniques? Which one is preferable in India? Give the rationale of your answer.
- (c) Discuss the impact of liberalisation on the pattern of India's foreign trade.

6. Answer any *four* questions from the following : 10×4=40
- (a) Show how the sectoral contribution of industry to Indian GDP has changed over the years.
  - (b) Why are subsidies provided to the farmers in this country? How can these subsidies be reduced in future?
  - (c) Discuss the role of cottage industries in India.
  - (d) Distinguish between convertibility on Current and Capital Accounts. Should India go for Capital Account convertibility? Give the rationale of your answer.
  - (e) Describe India's relation with WTO.
7. Answer any *two* questions from the following : 20×2=40
- (a) Identify the factors responsible for the high growth of Indian national income after 1990.
  - (b) Distinguish between the capital goods and consumer goods industries. Which one should be promoted in India? Give the rationale of your answer.
  - (c) What are the causes of persistent inflation in India? Suggest some policy measures to reduce the inflation rate in India.
8. Identify the factors responsible for the regional disparities in agricultural growth in India. Suggest some policy measures to reduce and then eliminate these disparities. 40
9. Distinguish between import substitution and export promotion strategies of industrialisation. Which one is preferable in India? Illustrate your answer with past strategy of Indian industrialisation. 40
10. How is fiscal deficit measured in India? Identify the factors responsible for persistence of fiscal and revenue deficits in the country. How can the Government of India reduce the fiscal deficit and eliminate the revenue deficit? 40