### INDIAN ECONOMICS

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 200

#### Question Paper Specific Instructions

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:

There are SIXTEEN questions divided under THREE sections.

The ONLY question in Section A is compulsory.

In Section B, SIX out of NINE questions are to be attempted.

In Section C, FOUR out of SIX questions are to be attempted.

Candidates should attempt questions/parts as per the instructions given in the sections. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Candidates are required to write clear, legible and concise answers and to adhere to word limits wherever indicated. Failure to adhere to word limits may be penalized.

Answers must be written in ENGLISH only.

## SECTION A

# Q1. Answer all six parts from this section. Answer to each should be in about 100 words: $5\times6=30$

abo	at 100 words.	-50
(a)	How was the economic crisis faced by India in the early nineties related to her internal fiscal imbalance?	5
(b)	Describe briefly how resources are transferred from the Centre to the States in India.	5
(c)	What are the consequences of black money in India?	5
(d)	What are the various dimensions of poverty? Has the economic reform package ultimately reduced the incidence of poverty in India?	5
(e)	Do you think that the agricultural income in India should be taxed? Give reasons for your answer.	5
(f)	Mention the major trade policy reforms in India since 1991. How has it	

5

affected the structure of India's foreign trade?

## SECTION B

	ver any $six$ questions from this section. Answer to each should be in t 200 words:	90
Q2.	Critically evaluate inclusiveness and sustainability of growth as the development strategy in India in recent times.	15
Q3.	Why are States in India not satisfied with the financial arrangement between the Centre and the States ? In this context, what were the major recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission ?	15
Q4.	Do you think the imposition of GST will lead to enhanced tax collection for the Centre and the States? Will it reduce the incidence of taxation on the common people?	15
Q5.	How will you explain the paradox of high economic growth and low human development in India in recent times ?	15
Q6.	Agricultural credit from institutional sources is a chronic problem in India. In this context, explain the role of commercial banks in disbursing agricultural credit.	15
Q7.	Critically evaluate the government policies towards the public sector enterprises since 1991. Do you think these enterprises are still relevant for industrial development in India?	15
Q8.	Do you think that the employment generation strategy adopted by the Government of India since 1991 can reduce unemployment significantly?	15
Q9.	Critically evaluate the issue of capital account convertibility in the context of the Indian economy.	15
Q10.	Economic growth in India in the post-liberalisation period is service-led. Is this	

growth sustainable?

15

## SECTION C

	ver any four questions from this section. Answer to each should be in $20 \times 4$	=8
Q11.	Why do the basic objectives of planning remain unfulfilled in India ? Can India achieve these objectives in the post-liberalisation period ?	2
Q12.	What are the challenges faced by India for financial inclusion in rural areas? Discuss how this problem can be overcome.	2
Q13.	What are the flaws in the Public Distribution System (PDS) in India? Do you think Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) can remove these flaws? Explain.	2
Q14.	What are the major problems of industrial development in India? Can the 'Make in India' programme recently launched by the Government of India eliminate some of these problems?	2
Q15.	Do you think demonetization of higher currency notes will have any effect on output and employment in India ?	2

Q16. Explain how curtailment of domestic absorption improved the balance of

20

payment situation in India.