

TB214220W

Reg. No :

Name :

B.A. DEGREE (C.B.C.S.) EXAMINATION, MARCH 2023

(2021 Admissions Regular, 2020 Admissions Supplementary / Improvement, 2019 & 2018 Admissions Supplementary)

SEMESTER IV - CORE COURSE (ECONOMICS)

EC4B06B18 - INDIAN ECONOMY - I

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

Part A

I. Answer any Ten questions. Each question carries 2 marks

(10x2=20)

1. Why did British develop railways and telecommunication facilities in India?
2. How did the British rule contribute in creating 'economic dualism' in India.
3. Explain drain theory.
4. What impact the drain of economic resources from India to England had in Britain?
5. What is the infant mortality rate of India?
6. What is the rate of growth of population as per 2011 census?
7. Which are the different forms of foreign capital?
8. Discuss MRTP Act.
9. What do you mean by the term 'basic and heavy industries? Give example.
10. Comment on 'Hindu rate of growth'.
11. Give details on NSO.
12. What is the poverty line income as per Rangarajan Committee?

Part B

II. Answer any Six questions. Each question carries 5 marks

(6x5=30)

13. Comment on industrial and infrastructural development during British rule.
14. Discuss the characteristics of villages and towns before colonial period.
15. Which are the different measures of women empowerment adopted in India?
16. What are the features of India's population policy?
17. Discuss the concept 'Inclusive growth'.
18. Evaluate Privatisation and Globalisation policies adopted in India.
19. Elucidate the main characteristics of NI growth in India.
20. List out the factors responsible for rise of prices in India.
21. Write a note on inequality existing in the country.

Part C

III. Answer any Two questions. Each question carries 15 marks

(2x15=30)

22. Elucidate the concept 'Economic drain of India'.
23. Examine population structure of India. Discuss the problems of over population.
24. Explain the features of Economic reforms announced in India in the year 1991. Analyse its effects.
25. Elucidate the problems of poverty and inequality existing in the country.