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FIFTH SEMESTER B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2017

(CUCBCSS—UG)

Economics

		£co	nomi	CS	
EC	O 5B	08—INDIA'S ECONOMIC DEVI	ELOF	PMENT: NATIONAL AND REGIONAL	
ime :	Three	Hours'		Maximum: 80 Marks	
		Answer a	ll qu	estions.	
		Each question	carr	ies ½ mark.	
1.	1. Who wrote a book describing the theory of economic drain of India during British rule?				
	(a)	Angus Maddison.	(b)	William Digbi.	
	(c)	Dadabhai Naoroji.	(d)	Findlay Shirras.	
2.	Omkar matter		by the	e government for examining the issue of which	
1	(a)	Low agricultural production.	(b)	Economic reforms.	
	(c)	Poverty.	(d)	Industrial sickness.	
3.	The Gr	een Revolution in India was the out	come	of the efforts of which person:	
	(a)	Jawaharlal Nehru.	(b)	M. S. Swaminathan.	
	(c)	Norman Borlaug.	(d)	V. Kurien.	
4.	Which	is the apex institution in the sphere	of Ag	gricultural credit in India ?	
	(a)	NABARD.	(b)	RBI.	
	(c)	Agriculture Development Bank.	(d)	Agriculture Credit Bank.	
5.	Which	of the following is a WTO procedure	to at	ttain globalization?	
	(a)	Pursuance of free-trade.	(b)	Removal of restriction on MNC's.	
	(c)	Reduction of budgetary subsidies.	(d)	All the above.	
6.	Social s	structure is based upon:		The second secon	
	(a)	Education of the people.	(b)	Health of the population.	
	(c)	Both (a) and (b).	(d)	Neither (a) nor (b).	
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7.	Hindu	Rate of growth refers to the rate of	grow	th of which sector?
	(a)	Population growth.	(b)	Poverty rate.
	· (c)	Female/male ratio.	(d)	GDP.
8.	An eco	onomy is at the take off stage on its 1	path	to development when it:
`	(a)	Becomes stagnant.	(b)	Begins steady growth.
	(c)	Is liberalized.	(d)	Gets maximum foreign aid.
9.	In tern	ns of Human Development Index wh	nich i	s the most developed state in India?
	(a)	Haryana.	(b)	Gujarat.
	(c)	Kerala.	(d)	Tamil Nadu.
10.	Which	Indian state ranks best with least p	overt	y rate as per RBI's annual report?
	(a)	Kerala.	(b)	Goa.
,	(c)	Gujarat.	(d)	Maharashtra.
11.	Which	plan gave emphasis on removal of p	overt	y for the first time?
	, (a)	Ist plan.	(b)	Vth plan.
	(c)	Xth plan	(d)	Current plan.
12.	Kerala increase	has undergone the highest level of -e of 83.82 over the previous decade.		— in its history during 2001-2011 with a percent
	(a)	Unemployment.	(b)	Industrialisation.
	(c)	Urbanisation	(d)	Poverty.
		100 (2 - 3 00)		$(12 \times \frac{1}{2} = 6 \text{ marks})$
		Part B (Very Shor	t Ans	swer Questions)

Answer any ten questions.

Each question carries 2 marks.

- 13. Protectionism.
- 14. Privatisation.
- 15. Finance commission.
- 16. Food Security.
- 17. Traditional Industry.
- 18. Industrial Sickness.

- 19. Tendulkar's Poverty definition.
- 20. Physical quality life index.
- 21. Foreign institutional investment.
- 22. Golden revolution.
- 23. Brain drain.
- 24. Decentralised planning.

 $(10 \times 2 = 20 \text{ marks})$

Part C (Short Essay Questions)

Answer any six questions.

Each question carries 5 marks.

- 25. Discuss the usefulness of public sector undertakings, though they incur huge losses and drain the economy's resources.
- 26. Give a brief account on Targeted Public Distribution System.
- 27. Write down the arguments in favour and against the subsidisation of agriculture in India.
- 28. Analyse the effect of agricultural subsidy on agriculture and farmers in India in last two decades.
- 29. What is absolute poverty and relative poverty and explain its causes?
- 30. Write down the background for the introduction of new economic policy in India.
- 31. Explain how does import substitution can protect domestic industry?
- 32. What do you mean by the concept 'inclusiveness' as envisaged in the 11th five year plan?

 $(6 \times 5 = 30 \text{ marks})$

Part D (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 12 marks.

- 33. Examine the role as well as the problems faced by the Small-scale and Cottage industries in India's Industrial development.
- 34. Discuss the importance of agriculture in Indian economy, despite its declining share in GDP.
- 35. "Foreign remittance is the back bone of Kerala's socio-economic development". Discuss.
- 36. Analyse the trends in industrial development in the pre and post liberalisation period in India.

 $(2 \times 12 = 24 \text{ marks})$