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| col LOGO outline  **ST. JOSEPH’S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), BENGALURU - 27** | | | | | | |
| **B.A./ B.Sc. ECONOMICS - VI SEMESTER** | | | | | | |
| **SEMESTER EXAMINATION: APRIL 2022**  **(Examination conducted in July 2022)** | | | | | | |
| **EC 6118 – Indian Economy** | | | | | | |
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| **Time- 2 1/2 hrs** | |  | **Max Marks-70** | | |  |
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| ***This paper contains 2 printed pages and 3 parts***  **PART A** | | | | | | |

**I. Answer any TEN of the following questions 3x10=30**

Register Number:

Date:

1. Mention any three objectives of the National Population Policy of 2000.
2. What is the age composition of India’s population?
3. State the reasons for regional imbalance.
4. What is Minimum Support Price (MSP)?
5. What are the components of land reforms in India?
6. Mention the sources of agricultural finance.
7. What are PSUs?
8. State any three drawbacks of the public distribution system in India.
9. Write a short note on unbundling electricity act.
10. Mention the features of Sarva Shiksa Abhiyaan (SSA).
11. What is disinvestment?
12. Mention top 5 export and import items of India.

**PART B**

**II Answer any TWO of the following questions 5x2=10**

1. Explain the problems of MSMEs.
2. Write a note on green revolution in India.
3. Write a short note on the direction and composition of India’s foreign trade after 1991.

**PART C**

**II. Answer any TWO of the following questions 15x2=30**

1. Discuss the various poverty alleviation and employment generation schemes programmes introduced in India.
2. Critically examine the industrial policy of 1991.
3. Comment on the challenges of health sector in India.

**ECA 6118 – INDIAN ECONOMY**

**ANSWER KEYS**

**PART A**

1. To review, monitor and give directions for the implementation of the National Population Policy, to promote synergy between demographic, educational, environmental and developmental programmes, to promote inter-sectoral co-ordination in planning and implementation.
2. In 2020, about 26.16 percent of the Indian population fell into the 0-14-year category, 67.27 percent into the 15-64 age group and 6.57 percent were over 65 years of age.
3. Historical causes. Geographical causes. Economical backwardness. Failure of Planning Mechanism. .
4. Minimum Support Price (MSP) is a form of market intervention by the Government of India to insure agricultural producers against any sharp fall in farm prices.
5. Abolition of intermediaries, Tenancy reforms, ceiling on land holdings and consolidation of small holdings
6. Institutional and Non institutional sources
7. Public Sector Undertakings. These are the organizations whose significant paid share capital (51 per cent or more) is owned by the government.
8. Corruption, untimely delivery, quality, lack of supply of food grains etc.
9. Introduced in 2003. An Act to consolidate the laws relating to generation, transmission, distribution, trading and use of electricity.
10. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is Government of India's flagship programme for achievement of Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) in a time bound.
11. Divestment or disinvestment means selling a stake in a company, subsidiary or other investments. Businesses and governments resort to divestment generally as a way to pare losses from a non-performing asset, exit a particular industry, or raise money.
12. Engineering goods. Petroleum products. Gems and jewellery. Organic and inorganic chemicals. Drugs and pharmaceuticals. Electronic goods. Cotton yarn/fabrics/made-ups, handloom products etc

**PART B**

1. Inadequate Access to Latest Technology. This is one of the leading issues encountered by MSMEs to date. Unavailability of Credit. ...Procurement of Raw Materials. Scarcity of Adequate Infrastructure Resources.
2. Multiple cropping, HYV seeds, Fertilizers, modern methods, Mechanization of agriculture etc.
3. Student is expected to write the general trends in exports and imports after 1991.

**PART C**

1. National Food for Work Programme, Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Rural Housing – Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) ,MGNREGA
2. Objectives of the policy, Industrial licensing policy,MRTP act, Role of public sector, Foreign investment.
3. Student should write about the few popular heatlh programmes. Budget allotment for the health sector etc and problems of health sector in general. Neglect of Rural Population:Emphasis on Culture Method: Inadequate Outlay for Health:Social Inequality: Shortage of Medical Personnel:Medical Research: Expensive Health Service.