**ST JOSEPH’S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), BANGALORE-27**

**B.A/BSc. ECONOMICS- VI SEMESTER**

**SEMESTER EXAMINATION: APRIL 2019**

**EC 6118: INDIAN ECONOMY**

**Time: 2.5 hours Max Marks: 70**

**This paper contains 1 printed page and 3 parts**

**PART A**

**I Answer any TEN of the following: 3X10=30**

1. Define the following terms: sex ratio, density of population, birth rate and death rate.
2. Explain the concept of poverty line in India.
3. Mention any three reasons for the importance of private sector in India.
4. Define land reforms. What are the types of land tenure systems in India?
5. Name any three employment generation programmes introduced in India.
6. What are the objectives of the 1948 industrial policy resolution?
7. What are the various sources of conventional and non-conventional sources of energy?
8. What is disinvestment? Mention its types.
9. Define food security. Explain with an example.
10. Define globalization.
11. What is the unbundling Act?
12. What is minimum support price?

**PART B**

**II Answer any TWO of the following: 5X2=10**

1. Briefly explain the objectives of the National Population Policy 2000.
2. Explain the importance of cottage and small scale industries in India.
3. Explain the role of Regional Rural banks in disbursing agricultural credit.

**PART C**

**III Answer any TWO of the following: 15X2=30**

1. 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?
2. What are the causes for low productivity in agriculture? Explain the steps undertaken by the government to overcome them.
3. Briefly evaluate the role of NRHM in the area of health delivery system in India.

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SCHEME:

1. Male:female ratio per 1000 persons, number of persons living per square km, number of live births per 1000, number of deaths per 1000 persons.
2. It is based on the minimum calorie intake or the minimum consumption expenditure per person per day.
3. Employment, profits, better utilization of resources, etc.
4. Mahalwari, ryotwari, zamindari systems. Land reforms is managing a ceiling on the ownership of agricultural land.
5. JRY, TRYSEM, MNREGA.
6. Public sector manages majority of the key industries in the country, a very few industries were given to the private sector.
7. Conventional- petroleum non conventional- solar, wind, tidal, etc
8. Disinvestment is selling a majority of the stake holding by the government to the private sector. Types are majority, minority and complete privatisation.
9. Food security is the right of all people to good quality food. Explain about PDS.
10. Integrating the country’s economy with the economy of the rest of the world.
11. It refers to unbundling the State Electricity boards.
12. It is the procurement price the government announces for the farmers for their agricultural products.

5 marks:

1. Objectives of the NPP 2000 to be listed and explained in a sentence each.
2. Import light, skill light, capital light, employment facilities, etc.
3. RRB’s are sponsored by commercial banks to provide rural credit. Process to be explained.

15 marks:

1. The new economic policy needs to be highlighted and how disinvestment has resulted in the closure of many PSU’s. Also how the government supports the existing PSU’s to survive and make profits.
2. Weather, soil, traditional methods, etc. government policies to improve agricultural productivity needs to be explained. Green revolution can be highlighted.
3. The various objectives and provisions like ASHA, immunization, family palnning methods, etc to be explained and its beneficiaries in rural areas to be highlighted.