ARH - Sew-
May 2019

	Duration: 2 1/2 Hours	Marks:	75
Note:	1. All questions are compulsory.		
	2. Figures to right indicate full marks.		
Q1. (A	c) Select the appropriate answer and rewrite the following statement	: (Any 8)	(08)
1.	A lower Gini index implies .		
	A lower Gini index implies a) More equal distribution of income b) Unequal distribution of inequality	income c)	Higher
2.	a) Occupancy tenants b) Sub tenants c) a and b both		
	a) Occupancy tenants b) Sub tenants c) a and b both		
3.	is not the part of classification of industr	ies on the b	asis of
	ownership.		
4	a) Micro enterprise b) Capital goods industries c) Small enterprises		
4.	Government policy on disinvestment was introduced ina) 1995 b) 1991 c) 1980		·
5			
٥.	In 2016-17 India's foreign exchange reserves was a) Surplus b) Deficit c) Balance		
6.	SAARC was formed in the year		
0.	a) 1987 b) 1985 c) 1982		
7.	Monetary policy in India is decided by		
	Monetary policy in India is decided by a) RBI Governor b) Finance Minister c) Monetary Policy Committee		
8.	In 1969, major commercial banks weres no	ationalized.	
	a) 14 b) 15 c) 18		
9.	Secondary market does not include		
10	a) Screen based trading b) Liquidity adjustment facility c) Rolling systems	em	
10.	is the role of RBI.	**	
	a) Price stability b) Investors' education c) Treasury bills		
) State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False': (Any	7)	(07)
1.	Slow implementation of land reform was due to lack of political will.		
	The overall economic development has created sufficient employmen the country.	t opportunit	ies in
	Industrial growth picked up significantly during the 10 th plan.		
	Small scale industries do not face any problems in India.		
	Service sector is the driver of economic growth in India.		
	FDI is not permitted in insurance sector in India.		
7.	GATT was transformed into WTO on 1st January 1995.		
8.	India's current imports mainly consist of capital goods.		
	A decrease in repo rate makes credit cheap. Major portion of agricultural finance comes from traditional sources.		
10.	iviajoi portion di agricultural infance comes from traditional sources.		

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Q.2 (A) Explain the causes of income inequality.	(00)	
(B) Discuss the reasons for poor implementation of land reforms.	(08)	
OR	(07)	
Q.2 (C) Analyse measures to increase employment opportunities in India.	(00)	
(D) What are the effects of urbanization?	(08)	
	(07)	
Q.3 (A) Highlight the role of public sector in India.	(00)	
(B) Analyze the pattern of industrialization in India.	(08) (07)	
OR	(07)	
Q.3 (C) Briefly explain the industrial policy of 1991.	(08)	
(D) Discuss the problems faced by small scale industries in India.	(03)	
	. (07)	
Q.4 (A) Explain the nature and scope of service sector in India.	(08)	
(B) Highlight the important recent trends in health industry in India.		
OR	(07)	
Q.4 (C) Explain the performance of SAARC.	(08)	
(D) Examine the positive and negative impact of MNC.		
	(07)	
Q.5 (A) State and explain the quantitative instruments of credit control.	. (08)	
(B) Analyze the role of SEBI in India.		
OR	. (07)	
Q.5 Write short notes on: (Any 3)	(15)	
 i) National Agricultural Policy 2000 ii) Disinvestment policy in India iii) Structure of capital market iv) Types of FDI v) Limitations of monetary policy in India 	(13)	
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