

**Vidya Vikas Mandal's**  
**Shree Damodar College of Commerce & Economics, Margao-Goa**  
**SY B.Com, Semester-IV, Supplementary Examination June 2023**  
**Indian Economy GE 6 (CEG104)**

**Duration: 2hrs****Max Marks: 80****Instructions:**

- 1) Start each question on a fresh page.
- 2) All questions are compulsory.
- 3) Figures to the right indicate maximum marks.
- 4) Answer sub-questions in question number 1 and 2 each in about 100 words.
- 5) Answer question number 3 to 6 each in about 400 words.

Q1) Answer ANY 4 of the following.

**(4x4=16)**

- a) Distinguish between growth and development. (Any four)
- b) Explain the meaning of underdevelopment.
- c) Calculate education index for India: (i) In 2022, when mean years of schooling was 6.7 years and expected years of schooling was 11.9 years (ii) In 2021, when mean years of schooling was 6.4 years and expected years of schooling was 10.2 years.
- d) Describe any four types of inflation.
- e) Discuss the issue of missing women.
- f) Explain the concept of demographic dividend.

Q2) Answer ANY 4 of the following.

**(4x4=16)**

- a) Discuss any four achievements of economic planning in India.
- b) Explain any two major recommendations given by the Narasimham Committee of 1991.
- c) Describe the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act of 1969.
- d) Explain the nature of Indian agriculture. (Any four points)
- e) Explain any four achievements of the industrial sector.
- f) Describe the composition of India's exports.

Q3) (A) Discuss Human Development Index as a measure of development.

**(12)****OR**

Q3 (B) Explain measures of development and underdevelopment. (12)

Q4) (A) Explain causes of poverty and measures to eradicate it. (12)

**OR**

Q4) (B) Analyze India's population demographics. (12)

Q5) (A) Appraise policies for agriculture and rural development since the green revolution. (12)

**OR**

(B) Explain economic reforms of 1991 for macroeconomic stabilisation. (12)

Q6) (A) The Indian agricultural sector is the largest provider of livelihood in India yet it is facing different challenges. Analyse the issues affecting the agricultural sector in India. (12)

**OR**

(B) Despite MSMEs contributing 30% of the country's GDP and being the backbone of the Indian economy, it is plagued with problems. Analyse these problems faced by MSMEs in India. (12)