

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION VIDYAMANDIRA

(Residential Autonomous College affiliated to University of Calcutta)

B.A./B.Sc. FOURTH SEMESTER EXAMINATION, MAY 2023

SECOND YEAR [BATCH 2021-24]

ECONOMICS [HONOURS]

Paper : CC10

Date : 27/05/2023

Time : 11 am – 1 pm

Full Marks : 50

Answer **any four** questions:

[4×3]

1. a) Explain Hindu rate of growth.
- b) Following the figure below, explain the three distinct positions that were dominated during the independence of India.



- c) Mention two basic characteristics of Indian economic planning.
 - d) What do you mean by 'commanding heights of the economy'?
 - e) Mention some specific policy measures that have been implemented in recent years in India to tackle poverty and reduce inequality.
 - f) What are the key challenges facing the education sector in India?
 - g) Discuss, in short, the relationship between unemployment and economic growth in India.
 - h) What is sustainable development?
2. Answer **any one** question : [1×8]
 - a) Distinguish among Zamindari, Mahalwari and Ryotwari systems of tax collection during the colonial rule in India.
 - b) Evaluate the Nehru-Mahalanobis strategy adopted by India in its early phase of development planning.
 3. Answer **any two** questions : [2×15]
 - a) Explain the concept of 'Demographic Dividend'. Has India been able to extract demographic dividend from its huge population? Explain with empirical references. (6+9)
 - b) Do you think China and India followed idiosyncratic paths to high growth? Has growth been associated with structural changes in India? (8+7)

- c) Despite India's impressive economic performance after the introduction of economic reforms in the 1990's, progress in advancing of the health status of the Indians have been slow and uneven. Do you agree? Explain your answer focusing on the inequality in access to healthcare services in India. (5+10)
- d) What are the different methodologies adopted by the Government of India to measure poverty. Explain how the process of urban economic growth has brought significant gains to rural as well as urban poor during the post reform period. (8+7)

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