

Roll No. **Total Pages : 05**

GSQ/D-20 **995**
ECONOMICS
Option I
Indian Economy—I

Time : Three Hours] [Maximum Marks : 80

Note : Attempt *Five* questions in all. Q. Nos. **1** and **2** are compulsory. Attempt the remaining *three* questions selecting *one* question from any three of the four Units.

1. Compulsory Question :

Fragmentation of land has been one of the factors for low agricultural productivity in India. The Indian villages are an example to this phenomenon. Due to the increasing population, the land continues to be fragmented into small and smaller land holdings. The farmers are left with meagre resources to invest in agriculture in order to increase the productivity due to small land holdings. Such holdings restrict the use of modern inputs which are necessary for increasing productivity. It not only leads to low productivity but reduces the scope of employment in agriculture as well. To check this problem, cooperative farming can be one of the solutions.

In the light of the above facts, answer the following questions :

- (a) What is the impact of increasing population on village agriculture ?
- (b) How do small land holdings affect the agriculture ?
- (c) What is disguised unemployment ?
- (d) What can be the solutions to problem of small holding ?

4×4=16

2. Compulsory Question :

Choose the correct answer : **5×1=5**

- (a) (i) Which of the following is a commercial crop ?
 - (1) Jute
 - (2) Rice
 - (3) Wheat
 - (4) Cereals
- (ii) Ratio of amount of capital required to produce one unit of output is called :
 - (1) GDP Ratio
 - (2) Profitability Ratio
 - (3) Returns on investment
 - (4) Capital output ratio
- (iii) Which of the following schemes aims to attract kids of poor families to schools ?
 - (1) Mid-Day meal Scheme
 - (2) Bharat Nirman Yojana
 - (3) Antyodaya Ann Yojana
 - (4) Annapurna Yojana

- (iv) Which of the following is *not* an economic indicator of development ?
- (1) Natural resources
 - (2) Capital formation
 - (3) Religious factors
 - (4) Market size
- (v) As per census 2011, what is the sex ratio in the age group of 0-6 in India ?
- (1) 940
 - (2) 918
 - (3) 1050
 - (4) None of these
- (b) Match the following : **5×1=5**
- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| (i) Apex Institution | (a) Second |
| for Agricultural | Credit |
| (ii) Working population | (b) Capitalism |
| (iii) Exploitation of | (c) Ragnar Nurkse |
| Labour | |
| (iv) India's rank in wheat | (d) NABARD |
| production | |
| (v) Vicious circle of | (e) Population in the |
| poverty | age group of 15-59 |
| | years |
- (c) Define the following : **3×2=6**
- (i) Agricultural productivity
 - (ii) Underdeveloped economy
 - (iii) Procurement price.

Unit I

3. What are the essential features of a socialist economy ?
How is such an economy different from capitalist
economy ? **16**
4. Give the main features of Indian economy. Is India still
an under-developed economy ? **16**

Unit II

5. What are the causes of population explosion in India ?
Suggest remedies to solve this problem. **16**
6. Examine the occupational distribution of Indian population.
Critically examine the relationship between occupational
structure of population and economic development. **16**

Unit III

7. What is nature and extent of poverty in India ? Give
main causes of poverty. How can poverty be removed ?
16
8. Explain the present position of unemployment in India.
What measures have been taken by the government to
increase employment ? **16**

Unit IV

- 9.** Critically examine the agricultural achievements of green revolution in India. **16**
- 10.** Write short notes on the following : **8×2=16**
- (a) Special Economic Zones
 - (b) Sources of Agriculture Finance