**Assignment  
Indian Economy  
Generic Elective for B.Com (Hons)**

1. ‘Economic growth is both necessary and sufficient for development’. Comment.
2. Do you think the development process currently undertaken by countries is sustainable? In this light explain sustainable development and some measures for it.
3. Discuss the various features of Indian economy on the eve of independence.
4. Explain and evaluate the New Economic Policy undertaken in 1991 in India. Why was there a need to undertake the policy?
5. What is the occupational structure of India?
6. Briefly discuss the causes of failure of land reforms in India.
7. Discuss the major industrial changes post 1991.
8. Discuss the nature and extent of unemployment in India and the various government initiatives to combat the problem.

**Class Test  
Indian Economy  
Generic Elective for B.Com (Hons)**

1. Discuss the concept of Demographic Dividend in the context of India’s demographic transition.
2. What are the causes of low productivity in India since independence?
3. What is trade and investment policy? Explain their impact on the Indian economy.
4. What is green revolution? Explain its impact on Indian economy.

**MCQ Questions  
Indian Economy  
Generic Elective for B.Com (Hons) Sem IV**

1. Which of the following is a reason for inflation?  
   a. Deficit financing  
   b. Growth in per capita income  
   c. Structural deficiencies  
   d. All the above  
   ANSWER: d. All the above
2. Consider the following statements and identify the right ones.  
   i. For measuring overall inflation in the economy, CPI is used.  
   ii. WPI was first published in 1942 for 23 commodities  
   a. i only  
   b. ii only  
   c. both  
   d. none  
   ANSWER: b. ii only
3. Which of the following industries was de-reserved in 1993?  
   a. Atomic energy  
   b. Atopic minerals  
   c. Mining of copper and zinc  
   d. Railways

ANSWER: c. Mining of copper and zinc

1. India according to the World Bank classification falls in the category of  
   a. Low-income economies  
   b. Lower-middle income economies  
   c. Upper-middle income economies  
   d. High-income economies  
   ANSWER: b. Lower-middle income economies
2. Indian economy today is a  
   i. Developing economy  
   ii. Emerging economy  
   iii. Dual economy  
   iv. Non-agricultural economy  
   a. I and ii only  
   b. I, ii and iii  
   c. I, ii, iii, iv  
   d. iii and iv

ANSWER: b. I, ii and iii

1. Low-income countries according to the World Bank classification have income of  
   a. $1000 or below  
   b. $987 or below  
   c. $1035 or below  
   d. $1023 or below  
   ANSWER: c. $1035 or below
2. Consider the following statements and consider the right ones.  
   i. In India, structure of economy and occupational structure is very similar.  
   ii. Today, Tertiary sector contributes the highest to the GDP.  
   a. I only  
   b. ii only  
   c. both  
   d. none  
   ANSWER: b. ii only
3. Which of the following is a method to measure relative poverty?  
   a. Gini coefficient  
   b. Lorenz curve  
   c. Both a and b  
   d. Poverty line  
   ANSWER: c. Both a and b
4. Which of the following is associated with poverty estimation?  
   a. Tendulkar committee  
   b. Lakdawala committee  
   c. Saxena committee  
   d. All the above  
   ANSWER: d. All the above
5. Consider the following statements and identify the right ones.  
   i. Poverty line is defined as the mid-point of monthly per capita expenditure class having ma daily calorie intake of 2400 calorie per person in urban areas.  
   ii. In rural areas, it is 2100 calories a day  
   a. I only  
   b. ii only  
   c. both  
   d. none  
   ANSWER: d. none
6. Consider the following statements and identify the right ones.  
   i. As per the Tendulkar report, NSSO has decided to shift mixed reference period.  
   ii. Prior to this, 30-day recall period was used.  
   a. I only  
   b. ii only  
   c. both

d. none  
ANSWER: c. both

1. Consider the following statements and identify the right ones.  
   i. JRY was implemented in 1989  
   ii. JRY worked on the principle of decentralization  
   a. I only  
   b. ii only  
   c. both  
   d. none  
   ANSWER: c. both

1. Consider the following statements and identify the right ones.  
   i. SGSY was introduced in 1999 as a self-employmentprogramme.  
   ii. The cost of sharing between centre and the states is 50:50  
   a. I only  
   b. ii only  
   c. both  
   d. none

ANSWER: a. I only

1. Consider the following statements and identify the right ones.  
   i. The MGNREGA provides at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year.  
   ii. The scheme mandates for 1/3rd participation for women  
   a. I only  
   b. ii only  
   c. both  
   d. none

ANSWER: c. both

1. Consider the following statements and identify the right ones.  
   i. Excess land was acquired by the government and redistributed among the landless.  
   ii. Ceiling laws were passed in all the states during the 1st FYP period.  
   a. I only  
   b. ii only  
   c. both  
   d. none  
   ANSWER: a. I only

1. Which of the following was not a measure under the tenancy reforms?  
   a. Regulation of rent  
   b. Security of tenure  
   c. Ownership rights to tenants  
   d. None of the above  
   ANSWER: d. None of the above
2. Identify the right order of highest to lowest irrigation coverage.  
   a. Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Bihar  
   b. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar  
   c. Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar  
   d. Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar  
   ANSWER: b. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar
3. Which of the following was a part of the green revolution strategy?  
   a. High yielding variety seeds  
   b. Chemical fertilizers and pesticides  
   c. Irrigation  
   d. All the above  
   ANSWER: d. All the above
4. Consider the following statements and identify the right ones.  
   i. The Industrial Policy of 1948 was the first industrial policy statement by the Government  
   ii. It gave leading role to the private sector  
   a. I only  
   b. ii only  
   c. both  
   d. none

ANSWER: a. I only

1. Which of the following was not an objective of the 1956 industrial policy?  
   a. Development of cooperative sector  
   b. Expansion of public sector  
   c. Develop heavy and machine making industries  
   d. None of the above

ANSWER: d. None of the above