



**2021/TDC/CBCS/ODD/
ECODSE-502T(A/B/C)/461**

**TDC (CBCS) Odd Semester Exam., 2021
held in March, 2022**

ECONOMICS

(5th Semester)

Course No. : ECODSE-502T

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 28

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

Candidates have to answer either Option—A or
Option—B or Option—C

OPTION—A

Course No. : ECODSE-502T (A)

[Economic History of India (1857-1947)]

SECTION—A

Answer any *twenty* of the following as directed :

1×20=20

1. Who is the author of the book, *The Economic History of India*?
2. What is colonial economy?



(2)

3. Mention one major social change during the colonial period in India.
4. British rule in India left a positive and a negative impact on the people of the country.
(Write True or False)
5. In which year was Suez Canal opened which practically halved the sea-route between Europe and India?
6. Who estimated India's per capita income during colonial period for the first time?
7. The second step of demographic transformation started after 1921.
(Write True or False)
8. Mention one feature of occupational structure in India during 1857-1947.
9. What is meant by demographic profile?
10. During the colonial period, estimates of _____ on national and per capita income was considered very significant. (V. K. R. V. Rao / R. C. Desai)
(Choose the correct option)

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(Continued)

(3)

11. India during the colonial period was predominantly an agricultural economy.
(Write True or False)
12. How many types of land tenures were adopted in India by the British rulers?
13. Mention one cause of depression in agricultural sector during 1870-1880.
14. All India famine of 1876-78 acted as severe hindrance to immediately reducing income of agriculturist.
(Write True or False)
15. Who was the Chairman of the Third Famine Commission?
16. Mention one recommendation of the Wedgewood Committee.
17. The partition of the country in 1947 split the old Indian railway system into two parts.
(Write True or False)
18. Who appointed Mr. Thomas Robertson in 1901 to enquire into the working and administration of the Indian Railways?

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(Turn Over)



(4)

19. Who was the founder of the modern iron and steel industry in India?
20. Mention one constraint of Indian industries during 1857-1947.
21. Who ruled over imperial India (1858-1862)?
22. Mention one purpose of imperialism.
23. The Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Bill, 1919 recommended the grant of fiscal autonomy to India. (Write True or False)
24. Mention one recommendation of Tariff Board appointed in 1923.
25. The Act of 1935 permitted British citizens to start freely any enterprise anywhere in India. (Write True or False)

SECTION—B

Answer any *five* of the following questions : 2×5=10

26. Mention two features of Indian economy during 1857-1947.
27. State two causes of economic transition in India in the 19th Century.

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(Continued)

(5)

28. Point out two characteristics of national income estimates during 1857-1947.
29. State two features of occupational distribution of India's population during 1901-1947.
30. Mention two recommendations of the Royal Commission on agriculture appointed in 1926.
31. Point out two achievements of the Cooperative movement in India during 1904-1947.
32. State two causes of industrial disputes during 1921-1947.
33. Mention two features of the payment of Wages Act of 1936.
34. Mention two features of international trade during 1857-1947.
35. State two causes of drain of wealth from India to England.

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(Turn Over)



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SECTION—C

Answer any five of the following questions : $8 \times 5 = 40$

36. (a) Give four reasons for stagnation of Indian economy during 1857–1947. 4
(b) Also write a note on mercantilism and restrictions on imports from India during Colonial period. 4
37. Explain in brief the positive and negative impact of the British rule on the Indian economy. $4+4=8$
38. Give an account of the trend of India's population since 1901 to 1947. What factors resulted in rapid increase in India's total population after 1921? $4+4=8$
39. Discuss in brief the various estimates of national and per capita income during 1857–1900. Also give the salient features of trends in national income after 1900 till Independence. $4+4=8$
40. Discuss the features of (a) Famine Relief Policy after 1857 and (b) The First Famine Commission, 1880. $4+4=8$

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(Continued)

(7)

41. Explain briefly the various technological changes associated with the period of 1857–1947. How did it bring about economic changes in the society? $5+3=8$
42. Write a note on de-industrialization on progressive ruralization in India during the British rule. Also explain briefly why the entrepreneurial growth in India was low during British rule. $5+3=8$
43. Discuss the nature of industrialization in the inter-war period. Add a note on labour control and labour legislation in colonial India. $4+4=8$
44. What was the British imperial structure? Explain the provisions of the Indo-British Trade Agreement of 1935. $3+5=8$
45. Write short notes on the following : $4 \times 2 = 8$
(a) Effect of drain of wealth on India
(b) Capital flows and the colonial economy

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(Turn Over)



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OPTION—B

Course No. : ECODSE-502T (B)

(Public Economics)

SECTION—A

Answer any *twenty* of the following questions :

1×20=20

1. Give Dalton's definition of public finance.
2. Mention one similarity between public finance and private finance.
3. Is non-excludability a characteristic of public goods?
4. What is a social good?
5. Define negative externalities.
6. Give one example of capital receipt.
7. Define direct tax.
8. Mention one merit of indirect tax.

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9. Is revenue expenditure recurring in nature?
10. Give one example of non-plan expenditure of the Government.
11. What is tax base?
12. Write one merit of proportional tax.
13. Mention one reason for the increasing popularity of progressive taxation.
14. What does 'horizontal equity' mean in taxation?
15. What is a degressive tax?
16. What is external public debt?
17. Mention one method of redemption of public debt.
18. What is a funded debt?
19. Mention one cause of debt trap.
20. Give one reason why internal debt is better than external debt.

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(Turn Over)



(10)

21. Write the French word from which the term 'budget' has been derived.
22. What is vote-on-account?
23. Which Article of the Constitution provides for Union Budget?
24. When was the Railway Budget merged with the General Budget in India?
25. Name the Chairman of the 15th Finance Commission in India.

SECTION—B

Answer any *five* of the following questions : $2 \times 5 = 10$

26. What is functional finance?
27. What is free-rider's problem?
28. Distinguish between tax shifting and tax evasion.
29. Distinguish between developmental public expenditure and non-developmental public expenditure.

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(Continued)

(11)

30. Discuss two merits of ability-to-pay principle of taxation.
31. Give reasons why income is considered to be the best index of an individual's ability-to-pay.
32. Discuss two internal sources of public debt.
33. Suggest two measures to get out of debt trap.
34. Distinguish between money bill and finance bill.
35. Write a short note on the composition of Finance Commission.

SECTION—C

Answer any *five* of the following questions : $8 \times 5 = 40$

36. Discuss the nature of public finance as a science and as an art. Explain the scope or subject matter of public finance. $4+4=8$
37. Define public goods and private goods with examples. Discuss the characteristics of public goods. $4+4=8$
38. Give the concepts of impact and incidence of tax. Discuss the important factors that influence shifting and incidence of a tax. $2+6=8$

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(Turn Over)



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39. Explain the significance of public expenditure in a modern State.
40. Critically discuss the benefit principle of taxation.
41. Explain the concepts of proportional tax rate schedule and progressive tax rate schedule. 4+4=8
42. Explain the burden of internal and external public debt. 4+4=8
43. Discuss the role of public debt with special reference to developing countries.
44. Discuss the process of budget making in India.
45. Give an account of the key recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission of India.

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(Continued)

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OPTION—C
Course No. : ECODSE-502T (C)
(Political Economy—I)

SECTION—A

Answer any *twenty* of the following questions :

1×20=20

1. Give an example of capitalist mode of production.
2. When did Post-Fordism begin?
3. Give an example of Post-Fordist production.
4. What is neo-Fordist?
5. What is job security?
6. Define globalization.
7. Why is India called a welfare State?
8. What does developed State mean?
9. Does globalization weaken to power of its state?
10. Does globalization affect poverty?

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(Turn Over)



(14)

11. What is a capital accumulation plan?
12. Give an example of accumulation of capital.
13. Who regulates money market in India?
14. What do you understand by financial system?
15. What was the year of global financial crises arouse?
16. What is meant by uneven development?
17. Mention any one positive effect of globalization.
18. Define inequality.
19. Define poverty.
20. Mention any one negative effect of globalization.
21. How do you define gender?
22. What is 3rd gender called?
23. What are the gender differences in the work-place?
24. What is called environment?
25. What does sustainability mean?

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(Continued)

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SECTION—B

Answer any *five* of the following questions : $2 \times 5 = 10$

26. What is Fordist approach to production?
27. Why is job security important?
28. What are the three negative effects of globalization?
29. What does State autonomy mean?
30. What are the steps involved in the process of capital accumulation?
31. What are the factors that cause financial crises?
32. State any two causes of uneven development.
33. What are the three key impacts of social exclusion?
34. Give any two suggestions how gender diversity can be improved in the workplace.
35. What are the three principles of sustainability?

SECTION—C

Answer any *five* of the following questions : $8 \times 5 = 40$

36. What is post-Fordism theory? What are the main characteristics and importance of post-Fordist model?
 $2+3+3=8$

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(Turn Over)



37. Do you think that labour rights are human rights? Discuss the reforms could be adopted to improve the labour rights. 2+6=8
38. Define welfare State. Discuss the main features of a welfare State. 2+6=8
39. Is globalization threatening the social welfare? Give your arguments.
40. Discuss the role of capital accumulation in economic development.
41. What is financial repression? How does it affect investment in the economy? 2+6=8
42. "Globalization make the poor poorer." Give your argument for and against the statement.
43. How does inequality affect poverty and growth? Discuss.
44. What are the different barriers to gender equality in the workplace? Suggest some remedial measures to reduce gender inequality. 4+4=8
45. Discuss the initiatives by India towards sustainable development in the country.

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