Civil Services (Main) Examination, 2010

ECONOMICS

(Paper II)

Time Allowed : Three Hours | *Maximum Marks : 300*

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions :

There are **EIGHT** questions divided in **TWO SECTIONS**.

Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.

Questions no. **1** and **5** are compulsory and out of the remaining, any **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** question from each Section.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

SECTION 'A'

1. Answer the following in about 200 words each: 20×3=60

(a) Discuss the contributions of D.R. Gadgil to Indian Economic Planning and Policy. Evaluate the key elements of the 'Gadgil Formula' used by the Planning Commission.

(b) Bring out the role of State Finance Commissions in India, with particular reference to the rural economy.

(c) Compare and contrast the 'Swadeshi' of 1905 and the 'Swadeshi' promoted later by Mahatma Gandhi.

2. (a) Gunder Frank held that development of one part of the world causes underdevelopment of another part. Does it explain industrialisation of Britain and the de-industrialisation of India during the British Raj? Assess. 30

(b) Is Gunder Frank's above view still valid in the contemporary world? Substantiate your answer. 20

(c) What were the shortages faced by the manufacturing sector in India at the dawn of Independence? 10

3. (a) "It was needless export pessimism that led India to adopt import substitution strategy of industrialisation in the pre-liberalisation period." Critically examine. 30

(b) In a supply constrained economy, how was it argued in India in the 1950s that deficit financing would help raise the growth rate? In hindsight, analyse the validity of this view. 30

4. Discuss the poverty trends – both rural and urban, between 1973–74 and 2004–05 across States in terms of pace of reduction and concentration and relate them with changes in growth rates between the pre- and the post-liberalisation periods. 60

SECTION 'B'

5. Answer the following in about 150 words each: 15×4=60

(a) Critically assess the Tendulkar Committee's approach to measuring poverty in India.

(b) Delineate the role of the District Planning Committee.

(c) What are the implications in the replacement of the Prime Lending Rate System by the Base Rate System recently?

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(d) What are the four modes of GATS? What mode has been preferred by India and why?

6. (a) "Declining Public Expenditure in agriculture is largely responsible for deceleration of growth in this sector in India." Critically examine the validity of this statement. 20

(b) "India has of late been over-tertiarized." Do you agree? Substantiate your answer. 20

(c) Recent trends show that poverty incidence in urban areas is higher than its rural counterpart in more prosperous states. What factors, do you think, explain this? 20

7. (a) Critically examine the fiscal federal system as it operates in India presently. What improvements would you suggest? 30

(b) Assess the degree of success of the targeted Public Distribution System in the country in meeting its objectives. 30

8. (a) Bring out the broad changes in the level, composition and direction of Indian exports and imports since liberalisation in India. 40

(b) Examine the key elements of the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). What are the major problems in its implementation? 20

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