



PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

BENGALURU

Roll No.														
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End - Term Examinations – MAY 2025

Date: 21-05-2025

Time: 01:00 pm – 04:00 pm

School: SOC	Program: BSE	
Course Code: BSE1013	Course Name: Indian Economy	
Semester: IV	Max Marks: 100	Weightage: 50%

CO - Levels	C01	C02	C03	C04	C05
Marks	26	26	35	28	-

Instructions:

- Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.
- Do not write anything on the question paper other than roll number.

Part A

Answer ALL the Questions. Each question carries 2 marks.

10Q x 2M=20M

1.	Outline two major reasons for bank nationalization In India.	2 Marks	L1	C01
2.	What do you understand by Liberalization?	2 Marks	L1	C01
3.	List out two targets of the National Population Policy, 2000.	2 Marks	L1	C02
4.	Recall the different stages of Demographic Transition.	2 Marks	L1	C02
5.	Identify two features of the Industrial Policy of 1991.	2 Marks	L1	C03
6.	Explain the term privatization in the context of public sector enterprises.	2 Marks	L2	C03
7.	Outline two ways in which the service sector contributes to economic growth.	2 Marks	L2	C03
8.	Mention any two features of the 14th Finance Commission.	2 Marks	L2	C04
9.	State the objectives of Goods and Services Tax (GST).	2 Marks	L2	C04
10.	Describe the structure of GST in India.	2 Marks	L2	C04

Part B

Answer ALL the Questions. Each question carries 7 Marks.

Total Marks 35M

11.	a.	Use relevant data or examples to illustrate the major problems currently faced by the Indian economy.	07 Marks	L3	CO1
Or					
12.	a.	Poverty reduced from 36 percent in 1993-94 to 26.1 percent in 1999-00. The poverty ratio in rural areas and in urban areas declined. There was an increase in air travel and expansion in the civil aviation sector due to reforms. Analyze the impact of economic reforms of India with regard to reduction of poverty and expansion of communication.	07 Marks	L4	CO1

13.	a.	National Population Policy, 2000 has been implemented with varying degree of success across different states of the country. Discuss the objectives and target set forward by the National Population Policy, 2000.	07 Marks	L6	CO2
Or					
14.	a.	The Demographic Transition Theory postulates that as a society progresses from an agrarian society to an industrial society, fertility and mortality rates will decline. This theory is often used to describe the demographic history of a country. Do you think the Indian demographic condition is well represented as per this theory? Explain.	07 Marks	L2	CO2

15.	a.	Analyze the key issues in India's food security system and how they affect vulnerable populations.	07 Marks	L4	CO3
Or					
16.	a.	Examine the shortcomings of the Public Distribution System (PDS) and propose improvements.	07 Marks	L4	CO3

17.	a.	Assess the role of agriculture in India's overall economic development with relevant examples.	07 Marks	L4	CO3
Or					
18.	a.	After the Industrial Policy of 1991, several sectors were liberalized, allowing private and foreign investments. Over the years, India witnessed rapid industrial growth in some areas, while other regions, especially in eastern India, remained underdeveloped. Some public sector units (PSUs) were disinvested or privatized, sparking debates on efficiency, employment, and social responsibility. Examine the regional disparities in industrial growth post-liberalization and evaluate	07 Marks	L4	CO3

		the impact of privatization and disinvestment on employment and industrial efficiency.			
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19.	a.	Apply the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission to examine how fiscal federalism in India has evolved in recent years.	07 Marks	L3	CO4
Or					
20.	a.	Analyze the structure and implementation challenges of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and assess its impact on revenue collection and inter-state trade.	07 Marks	L4	CO4

Part C

Answer any Three Questions. Each question carries 15 marks

3Q x 15M=45M

21.	a.	Summarize the problems on Indian Economy during: a. Post-independence period up to 1991. b. Post-independence period after 1991.	15 Marks	L2	CO1
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22.	a.	Explain the major features of the National Population Policy, 2000 in India highlighting its major objectives and targets.	15 Marks	L2	CO2
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23.	a.	Design a comprehensive policy framework that integrates sustainable agriculture, food security, and climate resilience for India's agricultural sector. Justify the key components of your policy.	15 Marks	L6	CO3
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24.	a.	When GST was introduced in 2017, it was hailed as the most significant tax reform since independence. Its goals included removing cascading taxes, creating a unified national market, and increasing transparency. However, MSMEs, state governments, and traders have raised concerns about compliance burdens, revenue loss, and operational glitches. Critically evaluate the effectiveness of GST in achieving its intended objectives. What major issues still persist? Propose policy-level reforms to strengthen the GST framework for both ease of doing business and fiscal sustainability.	15 Marks	L5, L6	CO4
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