

## Subject : ECONOMICS

( ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ / English Medium)

(ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / ಎನ್.ಎಸ್.ಆರ್. & ಎನ್.ಎಸ್.ಪಿ.ಆರ್.)

(Private Repeater / NSR & NSPR)

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 08. 04. 2023 ] [ Date : 08. 04. 2023 ಸಮಯ : ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆ 10-30 ರಿಂದ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ–1-45 ರವರೆಗೆ ] [Time : 10-30 A.M. to 1-45 P.M. ಪರಮಾವಧಿ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 100 ] [ Max. Marks : 100

#### General Instructions to the Candidate :

- 1. This Question Paper consists of objective and subjective types of 57 questions.
- 2. This question paper has been sealed by reverse jacket. You have to cut on the right side to open the paper at the time of commencement of the examination. Check whether all the pages of the question paper are intact.
- 3. Follow the instructions given against both the objective and subjective types of questions.
- 4. Figures in the right hand margin indicate maximum marks.
- 5. The maximum time to answer the paper is given at the top of the question paper. It includes 15 minutes for reading the question paper.

TEAR HERE TO OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER ಪ್ರತಿ-ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನು-ತೆರೆಯಲು ಇಲ್ಲಿ

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ଅତ୍ତ୍ରରେ ଏକ୍ଟ୍ରର

I. Four choices are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

 $10 \times 1 = 10$ 

- 1. "A country is poor because it is poor" was said by
  - (A) Meier
  - (B) Baldwin
  - (C) J. M. Keynes
  - (D) Ragnar Nurkse
- 2. State Bank of India was nationalized in the year
  - (A) 1955 (B) 1969
  - (C) 1975 (D) 1980
- 3. The Apex Bank for agricultural finance is
  - (A) NABARD (B) SBI
  - (C) Cooperative bank (D) Regional bank

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4.	The	public sector industrie	es are	owned by
	(A)	Landlords	(B)	RBI
	(C)	Government	(D)	People
5.	The	country that has the	larges	st road network transport
	syste	em in the world is		
	(A)	Sri Lanka	(B)	Nepal
	(C)	India	(D)	Bangladesh
6.	The	currency of India is		
	(A)	Rupee	(B)	Dollar
	(C)	Pound	(D)	Yen
7.	The	old name of State Bar	ık of Ir	ndia is
	(A)	Imperial Bank	(B)	Indian Bank
	(C)	Bank of Baroda	(D)	Allahabad Bank

- 8. The main objective of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is
  - (A) Providing irrigation facilities
  - (B) Generation of employment
  - (C) Development of technology
  - (D) Provide good administration
- 9. The method used by Suresh Tendulkar to measure poverty is
  - (A) per capita consumption expenditure
  - (B) per capita income
  - (C) daily calories intake
  - (D) expenditure on education and health
- 10. Riks Bank was established in 1668 in
  - (A) France (B) Sweden
  - (C) Japan (D) Germany

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<b>II.</b> 11.	Ма	tch list A with list B and	wri	te the answer along
	wit	h its letter of alphabet :		5 × 1 = 5
		Α		В
;	a)	Northern railway	i)	Jaipur
1	b)	Western railway	ii)	Hubli
	c)	North-western railway	iii)	Bhubaneswar
	d)	South-western railway	iv)	Bilaspur
	e)	East coast railway	v)	Chennai
			vi)	New Delhi
			vii)	Mumbai

# III. Answer the following questions in a word or a sentence each: $15 \times 1 = 15$

12. Mention the meaning of foreign exchange.

- 13. Who designed Human Development Index ?
- 14. What is the main reason for low per capita income in India ?
- 15. Which is the highest imported item of India ?
- 16. What is the name of currency of Russia ?
- 17. Who said "Industrialize or perish"?
- 18. What is the main objective of 20 points programme ?
- 19. Why was Jawahar Rozgar Yojana introduced ?
- 20. What is the influence of development of Information

technology on Indian foreign trade ?

- 21. Name the two types of Road transport.
- 22. Mention any two publications of Reserve Bank of India.

- 23. Mention the types of agricultural loan taken by farmers.
- 24. When was National Industrial Corporation founded ?
- 25. What is poverty line?
- 26. Mention the meaning of foreign trade.
- IV.Answer the following questions in about two to foursentences / points each : $24 \times 2 = 48$ 
  - 27. What are the economic characteristics of underdeveloped economy ?
  - 28. There is a gradual increase in human capital in developing countries. Why ?
  - 29. What are the characteristics of small scale industries ?
  - 30. Give four examples for telecommunication services.
  - 31. What are the objectives of Regional Rural Banks?

- 32. List out the non-institutional sources which provide agricultural finance in India.
- 33. "Industries were facing many problems when India got independence." Give reasons.
- 34. Name the institutions started to promote research and development in new technology.
- 35. Name the boards established to promote the cottage and small scale industries.
- 36. What are the reasons for poverty in India ?
- 37. The road transport in India is suffering from many problems. Why ?
- 38. Explain the functions of Board for financial supervision.
- 39. Name four training institutions of Reserve Bank of India.

- 40. "The Reserve Bank of India is the Government's Bank." Justify.
- 41. What are the functions of District Industrial Centres ?
- 42. What are the two types of poverty ?
- 43. Mention the two types of water transport.
- 44. Mention any four characteristics of developed countries.
- 45. What are the advantages that are available from the money lenders ?
- 46. What are the important characteristics of new industrial policy of 1991 ?
- 47. How do you say that RBI is a monetary Authority ?
- 48. Name the economic basic infrastructure.
- 49. List out the types of transport system.

50. Explain the role of communication in economic development.

## V. Answer the following questions in about *five* to *six* sentences / points each : $6 \times 3 = 18$

- 51. Explain the need of finance in agriculture.
- 52. List out the programmes undertaken by the government for poverty alleviation.
- Mention the important functions of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.
- 54. Explain the importance of transport in economic development.
- 55. Explain the main functions of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme.
- 56. Explain the importance of foreign trade.

- VI. Answer the following question in about *eight* to *ten* sentences / points :  $1 \times 4 = 4$ 
  - 57. Explain the role of industrial development in the economic development of the nation.

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