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Serial No. of
Q. C. A. B.

ಒಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 56]

[ಒಟ್ಟು ಮುದ್ರಿತ ಪುಟಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 16

Total No. of Questions : 56]

[Total No. of Printed Pages : 16

ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **92-E**

ವಿಷಯ : ಭಾರತದ ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ

Code No. : **92-E**

Subject : **INDIAN ECONOMICS**

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ / English Version)

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 29. 03. 2014]

[Date : 29. 03. 2014

ಸಮಯ : ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ 9-30 ರಿಂದ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ-12-45 ರವರೆಗೆ]

[Time : 9-30 A.M. to 12-45 P.M.

ಪರಮಾವಧಿ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 100]

[Max. Marks : 100

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Q. No.	Marks	Q. No.	Marks	Q. No.	Marks	Q. No.	Marks	Q. No.	Marks
1.		13.		25.		37.		49.	
2.		14.		26.		38.		50.	
3.		15.		27.		39.		51.	
4.		16.		28.		40.		52.	
5.		17.		29.		41.		53.	
6.		18.		30.		42.		54.	
7.		19.		31.		43.		55.	
8.		20.		32.		44.		56.	
9.		21.		33.		45.		×	
10.		22.		34.		46.		×	
11.		23.		35.		47.		×	
12.		24.		36.		48.		×	
Total Marks									
Total Marks in words						Grand Total			
1. ✓									
2. ✓						✓			✓
Signature of Evaluators			Registration No.			Signature of the Deputy Chief			Signature of the Room Invigilator

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General Instructions :

- i) The Question-cum-Answer Booklet consists of 56 objective and subjective types of questions.
- ii) Space has been provided against each objective type question. You have to choose the correct choice and write the complete answer along with its alphabet in the space provided.
- iii) For subjective type questions enough space for each question has been provided. You have to answer the questions in the space.
- iv) Follow the instructions given against both the objective and subjective types of questions.
- v) Candidate should not write the answer with pencil. Answers written in pencil will not be evaluated (Except Graphs, Diagrams & Maps).
- vi) In case of Multiple Choice, Fill in the blanks and Matching questions, scratching / rewriting / marking is not permitted, thereby rendering to disqualification for evaluation.
- vii) For reading question paper you have 15 minutes time.

- I. *Four* alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its alphabet in the space provided against each question. 15 × 1 = 15

1. The 20th Century is called the

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Age of Planning | (B) Age of Renaissance |
| (C) Age of Freedom | (D) Age of Revolution. |

Ans. _____

2. The first Chairman of Indian Planning Commission was

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Gulzari Lal Nanda | (B) Jawahar Lal Nehru |
| (C) Rajendra Prasad | (D) Sardar Patel. |

Ans. _____

3. The main occupation of Indians is
- (A) industry (B) trade
(C) commerce (D) agriculture.

Ans. _____

4. The First Five-Year Plan was started in the year
- (A) 1956 A.D. (B) 1947 A.D.
(C) 1951 A.D. (D) 1950 A.D.

Ans. _____

5. The Second Five-Year Plan is called 'Industrial Plan' because
- (A) heavy and basic industries were given the priority
(B) agro-based and basic industries were given the priority
(C) production of raw materials was given the priority
(D) large number of employments were provided.

Ans. _____

6. The Plan which provided free and compulsory education for children between 6 and 11 years is
- (A) The First Five-Year Plan
(B) The Third Five-Year Plan
(C) The Second Five-Year Plan
(D) The Fourth Five-Year Plan.

Ans. _____

7. The sector which got top priority under the Fourth Five-Year Plan is
- (A) agriculture and irrigation
(B) industries
(C) transport and communication
(D) industries and mining.

Ans. _____

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8. The main aim of the Fifth Five-Year Plan was

- (A) eradication of poverty (B) eradication of illiteracy
(C) providing free education (D) providing drinking water.

Ans. _____

9. Sixth Five-Year Plan gave special importance for

- (A) providing minimum basic needs
(B) rural development
(C) education
(D) providing irrigation.

Ans. _____

10. The size of Seventh Five-Year Plan is big because it

- (A) provided solution to many problems
(B) gave importance to many areas
(C) took more than 5 years
(D) provided large number of employments.

Ans. _____

11. Seeking the foreign assistance is inevitable to India because

- (A) the money obtained from export is not sufficient to meet the expenditure of import
(B) the large number of Indians are illiterates
(C) illiteracy and unemployment problems are common problems of our country
(D) foreign countries are providing loans at low rate of interests.

Ans. _____

12. The highest dam in India is

- (A) Damodar project (B) Bhakra Nangal project
(C) Kosi project (D) Chambal project.

Ans. _____

13. The first labour union was started in India by

- (A) Wadia (B) Ranade
(C) M. N. Roy (D) Naoroji.

Ans. _____

14. The currency of Russia is called

- (A) Pound (B) Lira
(C) Yen (D) Ruble.

Ans. _____

15. The country which was called 'The Workshop of Industries' is

- (A) Japan (B) United States of America
(C) Soviet Russia (D) Britain.

Ans. _____

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers : 5 × 1 = 5

16. The Planning Commission of India was established in the year

17. The economic system that followed by India is

18. The country which started the age of planning in 1928 is

19. The book 'Planned Economy for India' is written by

20. The currency of USA is

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III. 21. Match the items in **List-A** with **List-B** suitably and write them in the space provided : 5 × 1 = 5

List-A

- (a) Durgapur Steel Plant
- (b) Rourkela Steel Plant
- (c) Nahan Foundry
- (d) Hindustan Shipyard
- (e) Hindustan Machine & Tools

List-B

- (i) Himachal Pradesh
- (ii) Karnataka
- (iii) Odisha
- (iv) Bihar
- (v) Tamil Nadu
- (vi) Andhra Pradesh
- (vii) Kerala
- (viii) West Bengal.

Ans. : a) _____
b) _____
c) _____
d) _____
e) _____

IV. Answer the following questions in a sentence each :

9 × 1 = 9

22. What is Economic Planning ?

23. Who introduced 'Janata Plan' ?

24. Which are the sectors given priority under the First Five-Year Plan ?

25. Why was the Fourth Five-Year Plan decided to expand the economic activities to backward areas ?

26. Why was the last year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan an unusual year ?

27. Across which river is the Hirakud project constructed ?

28. When did the government of India pass the Labour Union Act ?

29. What is Balance of Trade ?

30. Where did the Industrial Revolution take place ?

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V. Answer the following questions in *two* or *three* sentences each :

16 × 2 = 32

31. Why did the Second Five-Year Plan fail to achieve its goal ?

32. What are the achievements of the Fourth Five-Year Plan ?

33. What are the achievements of the Fifth Five-Year Plan in the field of industries ?

34. Why did the Seventh Five-Year Plan fail to achieve its target ?

35. What are the two types of taxes collected by the government ?

36. Mention any two steps taken to eradicate poverty.

37. Name the important nuclear power plant of India.

38. List out basic weakness of labourers.

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39. How does favourable balance of payment help in the progress of the nation ?

40. What is Foreign Exchange ? How is it decided ?

41. How can imports be reduced ?

42. What are the changes that have taken place in our foreign trade ?

43. Even though Japan is not rich in natural resource it has become a wealthy nation. Why ?

44. Why is the condition of people in India miserable ?

45. What are the common problems found in India ?

46. What are the steps taken by the Government of India to overcome the problems of labourers ?

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VI. Answer the following questions in *six* sentences each :

6 × 3 = 18

47. Explain the functions of the Planning Commission.

48. List out the achievements of the First Five-Year Plan.

49. Explain the achievements of the Third Five-Year Plan in the field of industries.

50. What are the aims of the Sixth Five-Year Plan ?

51. What are the uses of Multipurpose River Valley projects ?

52. Explain the importance of export.

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