

**ECONOMICS**

N.B.: [1] All questions are compulsory.  
[2] Figures to the right indicate full marks.

- Q.1** **A)** Explain the prominent features of India’s population.  
**B)** Explain the poverty alleviation program implemented by the government in the post reforms period.

**Q.2 (a). Fill in the blanks:**

- i. \_\_\_\_\_ unemployment is a situation in which the marginal productivity of labour is Zero.( disguised/structural)
- ii. NABARD is the apex bank for \_\_\_\_\_ finance. (agriculture/industries)
- iii. HYV varieties of seeds were introduced in India in the \_\_\_\_\_ revaluation.(White/green)
- iv. One of the objective of land reforms in India was\_\_\_\_\_.(Environment protection/land to the tiller).
- v. CRR was changed by\_\_\_\_\_.

**(b). State whether the following statement are true or false:-**

- i. RRB is a non institutional source of agricultural finance.
- ii. The small scale industries are employment oriented.
- iii. In the post reforms period the services sector has grown at the fastest rate among the three sectors.
- iv. C.R.R and S.L.R are general methods of credit control.
- v. W.T.O was set up in 1947.

**(c). Match the Columns:**

a. Green revolution	i. New industrial policy
b. Minimum support price	ii. Commercial banks
c. Abolition of industrial licensing	iii. Public sector enterprises
d. Capital adequacy ratio	iv. Private sector
e. Disinvestment	v. Agricultural pricing policy
	vi. Increase in productivity

- Q.3** **A.** Explain the role played by the public sector in the Indian Economy.  
**B.** Explain the problems of the small scale industries in India.
- OR**
- Q.4** **A.** Explain the scope and significance of the service sector in the Indian economy.  
**B.** What are the recent trends in the Indian banking industries?
- Q.5** **A.** What are the objective and function of the W.T.O?  
**B.**What is the benefit conferred by transnational corporations (TNCs) on a developing economy?

**OR**

**Q.6** **Write notes on any two of following:-**

- a) NABARD
- b) Salient Features Of the Indian money market
- c) Monetary policy of the R.B.I