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REVISED & UNREVISED

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು – 560 003

**KARNATAKA SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION BOARD, MALLESWARAM,
BANGALORE – 560 003**

ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ, ಮಾರ್ಚ್/ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ – 2020

S. S. L. C. EXAMINATION, MARCH/APRIL, 2020

ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು

MODEL ANSWERS

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 04. 04. 2020]

ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **96-E**

Date : 04. 04. 2020]

CODE No. : **96-E**

ವಿಷಯ : ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ

Subject : ECONOMICS

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ / English Version)

(ಶಾಲಾ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ & ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಶಾಲಾ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / Regular Fresh & Regular Repeater)

[ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 80

[Max. Marks : 80

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
I.		Four choices are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet. 10 × 1 = 10	
	1.	Black Diamond among the following is (A) Charcoal (B) Coal (C) Copper (D) Graphite. Ans. (B) Coal	1

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[Turn over

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	2.	The state which has highest density of population according to 2011 census in India is (A) Bihar (B) Arunachal Pradesh (C) Karnataka (D) Punjab. <i>Ans.</i> (A) Bihar	1
	3.	Ryotwari system was introduced by (A) Cornwallis (B) William Bentinck (C) Canning (D) Thomas Munroe. <i>Ans.</i> (D) Thomas Munroe	1
	4.	Regional Rural Banks were established to provide financial support to (A) Bonded labourers (B) Industrial labourers (C) Small farmers (D) Co-operative banks. <i>Ans.</i> (C) Small farmers	1
	5.	The sale of equity of public enterprises to private sector is called (A) disinvestment (B) investment (C) sale (D) purchase. <i>Ans.</i> (A) Disinvestment	1
	6.	The Government of India has passed the Bonded Labour Abolition Act in the year (A) 1986 (B) 1976 (C) 1975 (D) 1985. <i>Ans.</i> (B) 1976	1

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	7.	<p>The Government of India introduced open sky policy in 1990 to</p> <p>(A) nationalise air transport in India (B) allow private airlines to operate in the country (C) make it the fastest means of transport (D) make air transport more affordable.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i> (B) allow private airlines to operate in the country</p>	1
	8.	<p>The raw material used in the extraction of Aluminium metal is</p> <p>(A) Manganese (B) Mica (C) Bauxite (D) Zinc.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i> (C) Bauxite</p>	1
	9.	<p>Initially Green Revolution was restricted only for</p> <p>(A) wheat and cotton (B) cotton and sugarcane (C) paddy and sugarcane (D) paddy and wheat.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i> (D) Paddy and wheat</p>	1
	10.	<p>The first railway in India was laid between</p> <p>(A) Bombay to Thane (B) Madras to Arakonam (C) Calcutta to Raniganj (D) Bangalore to Madras.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i> (A) Bombay to Thane</p>	1

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks																
II.		Match list A with list B and write it : $5 \times 1 = 5$																	
	11.	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; width: 50%;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 50%;">B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) Tarapur</td> <td>i) Karnataka</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) Kundan Kulam</td> <td>ii) Gujarat</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Narora</td> <td>iii) Kerala</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) Kakrapar</td> <td>iv) Uttar Pradesh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) Kaiga</td> <td>v) Tamil Nadu</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>vi) Maharashtra</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>vii) Andhra Pradesh.</td> </tr> </table>	A	B	a) Tarapur	i) Karnataka	b) Kundan Kulam	ii) Gujarat	c) Narora	iii) Kerala	d) Kakrapar	iv) Uttar Pradesh	e) Kaiga	v) Tamil Nadu		vi) Maharashtra		vii) Andhra Pradesh.	
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III.		Answer the following questions in a word or sentence each : $15 \times 1 = 15$																	
	12.	<p>There is a lack of political will to march towards development in underdeveloped economies. How ?</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Due to Bribery, corruption, nepotism and red tapism in bureaucracy.</p>	1																
	13.	<p>What was the main aim of National Population Policy, 1976 ?</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>To control rapid growth of population.</p>	1																

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	14.	What is Man Power Planning ? <i>Ans.</i> Development of abilities and skills by imparting training to human resource.	1
	15.	Why was ceiling on land holdings regulations formed in India ? <i>Ans.</i> To redistribute the land to landless labourers.	1
	16.	The Government of India strengthened the institutional credit agencies at different stages. Why ? <i>Ans.</i> To prevent the exploitation of farmers from money lenders.	1
	17.	What was the main objective of NABARD ? <i>Ans.</i> To develop agriculture and rural areas.	1
	18.	What was the main reason to practise bonded labour ? <i>Ans.</i> Taking loan from the Zamindars and unable to pay it.	1
	19.	All the states have not enforced Minimum Wages act effectively in India. Why ? <i>Ans.</i> Due to lack of government will.	1
	20.	What is poverty ? <i>Ans.</i> Unable to fulfil the basic requirements.	1
	21.	What is transport ? <i>Ans.</i> Movement of goods, people, and services from one place to another.	1

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	22.	Why was Port Development Corporation established ? <i>Ans.</i> For construction, maintenance and expansion of sea ports.	1
	23.	Where is the Head Quarter of Reserve Bank of India ? <i>Ans.</i> Mumbai	1
	24.	What is trade ? <i>Ans.</i> Buying and selling of goods and services.	1
	25.	What is Foreign Exchange ? <i>Ans.</i> The conversion of currency of one country to another country's currency.	1
	26.	Under developed economies are very low in HDIs. Why ? <i>Ans.</i> Lack of quality education and health care facilities.	1
IV.		Answer the following questions in about <i>three to four</i> sentences each : $14 \times 2 = 28$	
	27.	Mention the reasons for the failure of Land Reforms in India. <i>Ans.</i> — Lack of political will — no pressure on government from tenants — lack of enthusiasm in unorganised farmers — apathy of bureaucracy — lack of land documenting. (Any four)	2
	28.	Which are the demerits of money lenders ? <i>Ans.</i> — Higher credit amount on the bond than the actual — no receipt for payments — higher rate of interest — loan for unproductive purpose.	2

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	29.	Write the characteristics of New Industrial Policy of 1991. <i>Ans.</i> — Abolition of industrial license — foreign investment and technology — the dilution of the role of public sector — liberalisation of regional industrial policy — Foreign Exchange Management Act. (Any four)	2
	30.	Which are the problems of industrial labour sector ? <i>Ans.</i> — increasing unemployment — slow pace of growth in employment generation — no safety and social security — no training programmes.	2
	31.	Mention the reasons for poverty in India. <i>Ans.</i> — overpopulation — low growth in agriculture — rising prices — unemployment — improper poverty alleviation programmes. (Any four)	2
	32.	Which are the objectives of Integrated Rural Development Programme ? <i>Ans.</i> — strengthen economic capability of poor — promoting self employment — financial support.	2
	33.	Write the functions of Board for Financial Supervision. <i>Ans.</i> — restructuring the system of bank inspections — off site surveillance — role of statutory auditor — internal security of supervisory institutions.	2

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	34.	India is the prime country in export of services. Why ? <i>Ans.</i> — due to progress in information technology — business process outsourcing.	2
	35.	How is Human Development Index measured ? <i>Ans.</i> — long healthy life — knowledge — standard of living.	2
	36.	What is the role played by commercial banks in agricultural finance ? <i>Ans.</i> — short term, medium term, long term credit to agriculture — indirect finance to farm inputs	2
	37.	Why are industrial estates established ? <i>Ans.</i> To provide good basic facilities such as electricity, water, roads, banking etc.	2
	38.	Social and economic conditions of agricultural labourers are not good. Why ? <i>Ans.</i> — low standard of living — lack of social security measures — weak bargaining power — indebtedness — seasonal employment.	2
	39.	Which are the programmes undertaken by Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme ? <i>Ans.</i> Afforestation, plantation on road sides, land development, lakes rejuvenation, rural roads constructions. (Any four)	2

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	40.	Why is death rate declined in India ? <i>Ans.</i> Control of drought and famines control of epidemics spread of education other factors.	2
V.		Answer the following questions in about <i>five to six</i> sentences each : $6 \times 3 = 18$	
	41.	What is the role of communication in economic development ? <i>Ans.</i> — Development of agriculture and industry — Education transmission — <i>E</i> governance — Quick communication — Employment — Security — Natural Disaster Management — Social transformation (Any six)	3
	42.	Mention the factors in influencing density of population in India. <i>Ans.</i> — Geographical area — climate — soil — water — mineral resources — industry — transport and communication. (Any six)	3

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	43.	Which are the advantages of sprinkler irrigation ? <i>Ans.</i> — best for vegetables, coffee, tea, floriculture — best use of fertilizers and pesticides — low labour cost — low soil erosion — irrigation can be extended.	3
	44.	Why is foreign trade necessary for country like India ? <i>Ans.</i> — import of basic goods — stability in prices — industrial development — expansion of market — movement of capital — international peace and cooperation — use of resources — exchange of science and technology. (Any six)	3
	45.	Write the characteristics of developed countries. <i>Ans.</i> — importance of industries — high capital formation — advanced skills & technology — slow rate of population growth — quality education and health care — good infrastructure.	3
	46.	Why are District Industrial Centres established ? <i>Ans.</i> — To conduct economic survey — To supply machines — To arrange raw materials — To arrange loan facilities — Assist in marketing — Research and extension.	3

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
VI.		Answer the following question in about <i>eight to ten</i> sentences : $1 \times 4 = 4$	
	47.	Which are the main functions of Reserve Bank of India ? <i>Ans.</i> — Monetary authority — Regulator of finance system — Issue of money — Foreign exchange management — Banker's bank — Government bank — Research and publication — Development functions.	4