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

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ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ, ಜೂನ್ — 2019 S. S. L. C. EXAMINATION, JUNE, 2019

ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು

MODEL ANSWERS

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 22. 06. 2019] ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ **: 96-E**

Date: 22. 06. 2019] CODE No.: **96-E**

ವಿಷಯ: ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ

Subject : ECONOMICS

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ / English Version)

(ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಶಾಲಾ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ/ Regular Repeater)

[ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 80

[Max. Marks: 80

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
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 letter of alphabet. $10 \times 1 = 10$		
	1.	The country which has highest national income, is (A) Japan (B) India (C) Kenya (D) Bangladesh. Ans. (A) Japan	1

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Qn. Nos.	Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	2.	The highest gold producing state of India is	
		(A) Karnataka (B) Tamil Nadu	
		(C) Madhya Pradesh (D) Andhra Pradesh.	
		Ans. (A) Karnataka	1
	3.	The first country to introduce family planning in the	
		world is	
		(A) China (B) India	
		(C) Bangladesh (D) Sri Lanka.	
		Ans. (B) India	1
	4.	Green Revolution is	
		(A) increase in production of fruits	
		(B) increase in production of milk	
		(C) increase in production of fish	
		(D) increase in production of agricultural produce.	
		Ans. (D) increase in production of agricultural produce	1
	5.	The topmost bank in agricultural finance is	
		(A) NABARD (B) Land Development Bank	
		(C) Co-operative Bank (D) Regional Rural Bank.	
		Ans. (A) NABARD	1
	6.	Abolition of Bonded Labour Act was implemented in the	
		year	
		(A) 1966 (B) 1976	
		(C) 1986 (D) 1996.	
		Ans. (B) 1976	1
	7.	As agriculture is seasonal based occupation	
		(A) income of agricultural labourer has decreased	
		(B) farmers are getting more profit	
		(C) government is getting more revenue	
		(D) price of agricultural produce is decreasing.	
		Ans. (A) income of agricultural labourer has decreased	1

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value l	Points	Marks
	8.	Increase in price continuously	y results in	
		(A) poor people could not		
		(B) rich people are purcha		
		(C) demand is increasing f	S .	
		(D) rich people have reduced below poverty line.		1
		Ans. (A) poor people could no		1
	9.	Road transport is important	means of transport in India	
		because		
		(A) India is a developing co	-	
		(B) India is a country of vi	_	
		(C) India is a country of to		
		(D) India is a underdevelop		1
		Ans. (B) India is a country o	f villages	1
	10.	The special power given to Re	serve Bank of India is	
		(A) achieving financial and	l economic stability	
		(B) controlling all cooperat	tive banks	
		(C) formulating rules and	regulation	
		(D) maintaining land devel	1	
		Ans. (A) achieving financial	and economic stability	1
II.	11.	Match list A with list B and write it: $5 \times 1 = 5$		
		A	В	
		a) Tarapur	i) Rajasthan	
		b) Narora	ii) Tamil Nadu	
		c) Ranapratapsagar	iii) Maharashtra	
		d) Kakrapara	iv) Karnataka	
		e) Kaiga	v) Uttar Pradesh	
			vi) Gujarat	
			vii) Andhra Pradesh.	
		Ans.		
		a) Tarapur	iii) Maharashtra	
		b) Narora	v) Uttar Pradesh	
		c) Ranapratap Sagar d) Kakrapara	i) Rajasthan vi) Gujarat	
		e) Kaiga	iv) Karnataka	5 × 1 = 5
			,	3 A 1 0
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Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
III.	Answer	the following questions in a word <i>or</i> sentence each :	
		15 × 1 = 15	
	12.	What is Economic Development ?	
		Ans.	
		A process whereby an economy's real national income	
		increases over a long period time.	1
	13.	Cultivable land is expanding. Why?	
		Ans.	
		To provide food to the ever increasing population.	1
	14.	Why is Rural Electrification Corporation established?	
		Ans.	
		To supply electricity efficiently to agricultural sector.	1
	15.	What is irrigation system?	
		Ans.	
		Water flows to agricultural land through canal, bore well	
		and lake.	1
	16.	Name the types of agricultural finance.	
		Ans.	
		— productive purpose	
		— unproductive purpose.	1
	17.	When was Indian Imperial Bank established ?	
		Ans.	
		1921	1
	18.	What is poverty?	
		Ans.	
		The situation where the individual are unable to fulfil	
		their basic requirements of life.	1
	19.	Mention two types of poverty.	
		Ans.	
		— Absolute poverty— Relative poverty.	1
		-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-	1

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	20.	What is the main objective of Nehru Rozgar Yojana?	
		Ans.	
		Providing employment to urban poor people.	1
	21.	Which are the two types of basic infrastructure?	
		Ans.	
		— Economic basic infrastructure	
		— Social basic infrastructure.	1
	22.	Who constructs and maintains the National Highways?	
		Ans.	
		— National Highway Authority of India	
		— Central Public Work Development. (Any one)	1
	23.	Which is the central bank of India?	
		Ans.	
		Reserve Bank of India.	1
	24.	When was Reserve Bank of India nationalised ?	
		Ans.	
		1st January, 1949	1
	25.	Where was world's first central bank established?	
		Ans.	
		Sweden	1
	26.	What is Trade ?	
		Ans.	
		The process of buying and selling of the goods and	
		services.	1
IV.		the following questions in about three to four sentences	
	each:	$14 \times 2 = 28$	
	27.	How do the social characteristics lead to underdevelopment?	
		Ans.	
		— Existence of caste and class	
		— wide income inequality	
		— high incidence of poverty— superstition of customs.	2
		superoution of educonio.	4

Qn.	Sub.		
Nos.	Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	28.	What is the causes for the decline in death rate in India?	
		Ans.	
		— control of drought and famine	
		— control of epidemics	
		— spread of education facilities	
		— other factors.	2
	29.	Density of population in India is higher than developed	
		countries. Why?	
		Ans.	
		— natural factors	
		— distribution of rainfall	
		— development of transport	
		— urbanization	
		— climate	
		— irrigation	
		— industrialization	
		— trade and commerce. (Any four) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
	30.	Land reforms have failed in India. Why ?	
		Ans.	
		— lack of political will	
		— no pressure on Government from tenants	
		— lack of enthusiasm	
		— apathy of Bureaucracy	
		— lack of land documents. (Any four) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
	31.	Regional rural banks play an important role in	
		agricultural finance. Explain.	
		Ans.	
		— credit for productive activities	
		— advance for rural and semi-urban areas	
		— to develop banking habits in rural areas	
		— to develop attitude of savings.	2

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	32.	How are the Taccavi loans helpful to the farmers?	
		Ans.	
		— to face famine, floods and droughts	
		— short and long term loans for agricultural	
		development	
		 least percentage of interest 	
		— annual payment facilities.	2
	33.	Name the boards established to develop the cottage and	
		small scale industries.	
		Ans.	
		— All India Khadi and Village Industries Board	
		— All India Handlooms and Handicraft Board	
		— Jute Corporation of India Ltd.	
		— National Small Scale Industries Board	
		— Central Silk Board. (Any four) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
	34.	How does District Industrial Centres work?	
		Ans.	
		— Conduct the economic survey	
		— Supply machines	
		— Provides loans	
		— Provides market facilities	
		— Establishes research centres	
		— Provides raw materials. (Any four) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
	35.	What are the measures taken to improve the conditions	
		of agricultural labourers ?	
		Ans.	
		— Abolition of bonded labour	
		— Implementation of Minimum Wages Act	
		— Providing land to landless labours	
		— Implementation of Employment Generation Schemes	2
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Qn. Nos.	Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	36.	Name the railway track gauges which were in India.	
		Ans.	
		— Broad gauge	
		— Meter gauge	
		— Narrow gauge.	2
	37.	Indian railway has occupied an important role in economic development. Substantiate. Ans. — Development of agriculture, industries and service	
		sector — Creates more employments — Brings adequate income — Helps in administration	
		— Helps in defence. (Any four) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
	38.	Name the important imports of India. Ans. — petroleum product — capital goods — gold and silver — electronic goods — chemical goods	
		— machines. (Any four) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
	39.	International trade has become inevitable in the modern world. Why? Ans. — import of basic goods — maintaining stability in prices — industrial development — expansion of market — advantages of the movement of capital — promotes international peace and cooperation — utilization of resources — transfer of science and technology. (Any four) 4 × ½	2
	40.	Explain the direction of India's export. Ans. — Monopoly of trade with England — Trade with all the continents	
		— More export to Asian countries— Export to developed countries.	2

8

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
V.		the following questions in about <i>six</i> sentences each :	
		$6 \times 3 = 18$	
	41.	What are the characteristics of developed countries?	
		Ans.	
		— importance to industries	
		— high level of capital formation	
		— advanced skills and technology	
		— slow rate of population growth	
		— education and health facilities	
		— good infrastructure facilities.	3
	42.	How is unemployment responsible for poverty ?	
		Ans.	
		— illiteracy	
		— lack of basic facilities	
		— lack of medical facilities	
		— scarcity of food	
		— disguised unemployment	
		— seasonal unemployment.	3
	43.	The role of human resources is very important in the	
		economic development. How ?	
		Ans.	
		— supply of labour	
		— security of a nation	
		— proper use of physical capital	
		— invention and innovation	
		— creation of good civilized society	
		— development of transport and communication	
		— development of quality of population.	
		(Any six) $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$	3

Qn.	Sub.	TO CCE KR			
Nos.	Qn.No.	Value	Points	Marks	
	44.	What are the differences bet	ween Zamindari system and		
		Ryotwari system ?			
		Ans.			
		Zamindari system Ryotwari system			
		— Lord Cornwallis	— Thomas Munro		
		— Bengal, Bihar, Odisha	— Tamil Nadu, Coorg.		
		— Zamindar collected tax	— Directly paid to Govt.		
		— Heavy tax	— Less tax		
		— Zamindars were owner	— Ryot were owners	3	
	45.	Mention the characteristics of	of agricultural labourers.		
		Ans.			
		— engaged in farming and ot	ther activities		
		— less wages			
		— socially and economically			
		— illiterates			
		— unorganised			
		— gender based wages.		3	
	46.	What are the functions of Re	serve Bank of India ?		
		Ans.			
		— monetary authority			
		— regulator and supervision	of finance system		
		— circulation of money			
		— foreign exchange manager	nent		
		— Banker's Bank			
		— Government Bank			
		— Research and publication			
		— development functions.	(Any six) $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$	3	

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
VI.	Answer	the following question in about <i>eight</i> sentences : $1 \times 4 = 4$	
	47.	Explain the importance of industries in economic	
		development.	
		Ans.	
		— contribution to agriculture	
		— proper utilization of natural resources	
		— creation of employment	
		— balanced development of various sectors	
		— increases in capital formation	
		— improves standard living	
		— reduces pressure on agriculture	
		— earning of foreign exchange	
		— attain self-reliance	
		— development of markets	
		— development of transport and communication	
		— defence of the country. (Any <i>eight</i>) $8 \times \frac{1}{2}$	4