

B

Sl. No. : H

ಒಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 47]

Total No. of Questions : 47]

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[ಒಟ್ಟು ಮುದ್ರಿತ ಪುಟಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 8

[Total No. of Printed Pages : 8

REVISED & UNREVISEDಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **96-E****Code No. : 96-E**

ವಿಷಯ : ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ

Subject : ECONOMICS

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ / English Version)

(ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಶಾಲಾ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / Regular Repeater)

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 22. 06. 2019]

[Date : 22. 06. 2019

ಸಮಯ : ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ 9-30 ರಿಂದ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ-12-30 ರವರೆಗೆ] [Time : 9-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M.

ಪರಮಾವಧಿ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 80]

[Max. Marks : 80

General Instructions to the Candidate :

1. This Question Paper consists of 47 objective and subjective types of 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.



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ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿ

TEAR HERE TO OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ-ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿ

Tear here

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 × 1 = 10

1. The country which has highest national income is
 - (A) Japan
 - (B) India
 - (C) Kenya
 - (D) Bangladesh.
2. The highest gold producing state of India is
 - (A) Karnataka
 - (B) Tamil Nadu
 - (C) Madhya Pradesh
 - (D) Andhra Pradesh.
3. The first country to introduce family planning in the world is
 - (A) China
 - (B) India
 - (C) Bangladesh
 - (D) Sri Lanka.
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.
5. The topmost bank in agricultural finance is
 - (A) NABARD
 - (B) Land Development Bank
 - (C) Co-operative Bank
 - (D) Regional Rural Bank.



6. Abolition of Bonded Labour Act was implemented in the year
- (A) 1966 (B) 1976
(C) 1986 (D) 1996.
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.
8. Increase in price continuously results in
- (A) poor people could not fulfil their basic needs
(B) rich people are purchasing more goods
(C) demand is increasing for goods
(D) rich people have reduced below poverty line.
9. Road transport is important means of transport in India because
- (A) India is a developing country
(B) India is a country of villages
(C) India is a country of towns
(D) India is a underdeveloping country.



10. The special power given to Reserve Bank of India is
- (A) achieving financial and economic stability
- (B) controlling all cooperative banks
- (C) formulating rules and regulation
- (D) maintaining land development banks.
- II. 11. Match the *A* with list *B* and write it : 1 × 5 = 5
- | <i>A</i> | <i>B</i> |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a) Tarapur | i) Rajasthan |
| b) Narora | ii) Tamil Nadu |
| c) Ranapratap Sagar | iii) Maharashtra |
| d) Kakrapara | iv) Karnataka |
| e) Kaiga | v) Uttar Pradesh |
| | vi) Gujarat |
| | vii) Andhra Pradesh. |
- III. Answer the following questions in a word *or* sentence each : 15 × 1 = 15
12. What is Economic Development ?
13. Cultivable land is expanding. Why ?
14. Why is Rural Electrification Corporation established ?
15. What is irrigation system ?
16. Name the types of agricultural finance.
17. When was Indian Imperial Bank established ?



18. What is poverty ?
19. Mention two types of poverty.
20. What is the main objective of Nehru Rozgar Yojana ?
21. Which are the two types of basic infrastructure ?
22. Who constructs and maintains the National Highways ?
23. Which is the central bank of India ?
24. When was Reserve Bank of India nationalised ?
25. Where was world's first central bank established ?
26. What is Trade ?

IV. Answer the following questions in about *two to four* sentences each :

14 × 2 = 28

27. How do the social characteristics lead to underdevelopment ?
28. What is the causes for the decline in death rate in India ?
29. Density of population in India is higher than developed countries.
Why ?
30. Land reforms have failed in India. Why ?
31. Regional rural banks play an important role in agricultural finance. Explain.



32. How are the Taccavi loans helpful to the farmers ?
33. Name the boards established to develop the cottage and small scale industries.
34. How does District Industrial Centres work ?
35. What are the measures taken to improve the conditions of agricultural labourers ?
36. Name the railway track gauges which were in India.
37. Indian railway has occupied an important role in economic development. Substantiate.
38. Name the important imports of India.
39. International trade has become inevitable in the modern world. Why ?
40. Explain the direction of India's export.

V. Answer the following questions in about *six* sentences each :

6 × 3 = 18

41. What are the characteristics of developed countries ?
42. How is unemployment responsible for poverty ?
43. The role of human resources is very important in the economic development. How ?
44. What are the differences between Zamindari system and Ryotwari system ?



45. Mention the characteristics of agricultural labourers.

46. What are the functions of Reserve Bank of India ?

VI. Answer the following question in about *eight* sentences : $1 \times 4 = 4$

47. Explain the importance of industries in economic development.



