

**CCE PF
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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 – 2019

S. S. L. C. EXAMINATION, MARCH/APRIL, 2019

ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು

MODEL ANSWERS

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 23. 03. 2019]

ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **96-E**

Date : 23. 03. 2019]

CODE No. : **96-E**

ವಿಷಯ : ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ

Subject : ECONOMICS

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ / English Version)

(ಖಾಸಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ & ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / Private Fresh & Private Repeater)

[ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 100

[Max. Marks : 100

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 × 1 = 10	
	1.	The Reserve Bank of India was established in (A) 1774 (B) 1934 (C) 1935 (D) 1909. Ans. (C) 1935	1

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[Turn over

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	2.	The British developed railway transport in India to (A) help the people to travel (B) help their own trade and administration (C) help the princely states (D) suppress 1857 revolt. <i>Ans.</i> (B) help their own trade and administration	1
	3.	The first air transport service in India was made between (A) Allahabad and Delhi (B) Delhi and Calcutta (C) Mumbai and Delhi (D) Allahabad and Ninny. <i>Ans.</i> (D) Allahabad and Ninny	1
	4.	The main aim of National Rural Livelihoods Mission is to (A) eradicate poverty from rural areas (B) eradicate poverty from urban areas (C) provide basic infrastructures to rural areas (D) provide health facilities to rural areas. <i>Ans.</i> (A) eradicate poverty from rural areas	1
	5.	The Constitution of India has listed the labour law in the (A) Central list (B) State list (C) Concurrent list (D) Union territory list. <i>Ans.</i> (C) Concurrent list	1
	6.	The Regional Rural Banks are established mainly to provide financial assistance to (A) large scale industries (B) marginal and small farmers (C) medium scale industries (D) industrial labourers. <i>Ans.</i> (B) marginal and small farmers	1
	7.	According to 2011 Census, the state which has the highest density of population in India is (A) West Bengal (B) Maharashtra (C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Bihar. <i>Ans.</i> (D) Bihar	1

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks																
	8.	Liquid gold among the following is (A) Coal (B) Petroleum (C) Natural gas (D) Manganese. Ans. (B) Petroleum	1																
	9.	The largest gold producer state in India is (A) Rajasthan (B) Andhra Pradesh (C) Karnataka (D) Tamil Nadu. Ans. (C) Karnataka	1																
	10.	Long healthy life, knowledge and standard of living are (A) Human Development Index (B) Reasons for overpopulation (C) Reasons for backwardness (D) Gender Development Index. Ans. (A) Human Development Index	1																
II.	11.	Match list A with list B and write it : $5 \times 1 = 5$																	
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) Lord Cornwallis</td> <td>i) Tenancy system</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) Thomas Munroe</td> <td>ii) Chairman of Planning Commission</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Norman Borlaugh</td> <td>iii) Zamindari system</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) Sri M.Vishweshwaraiah</td> <td>iv) Ryotwari system</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) Jawaharlal Nehru</td> <td>v) Industrialize or perish</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>vi) Father of Green Revolution</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>vii) Mahalwari system</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A	B	a) Lord Cornwallis	i) Tenancy system	b) Thomas Munroe	ii) Chairman of Planning Commission	c) Norman Borlaugh	iii) Zamindari system	d) Sri M.Vishweshwaraiah	iv) Ryotwari system	e) Jawaharlal Nehru	v) Industrialize or perish		vi) Father of Green Revolution		vii) Mahalwari system	
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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.	Differentiate between Internal and External trade. <i>Ans.</i> i) The exchange of goods and services within the boundary of a country is internal trade ii) The trade takes place with other countries is external trade.	1
	13.	Which are the major imports of India ? <i>Ans.</i> Petroleum, oil, capital goods, gold and silver. (Any two)	1
	14.	Define foreign exchange. <i>Ans.</i> The process of facilitating the conversion of currency of one country to another country's currency.	1
	15.	What is trade ? <i>Ans.</i> Buying and selling of goods and services.	1
	16.	Between which stations the first railway transportation made available in India ? <i>Ans.</i> Bombay to Thane.	1
	17.	What is poverty ? <i>Ans.</i> Unable to fulfill one's basic requirements.	1
	18.	When was Bonded Labour Abolition Act passed ? <i>Ans.</i> 1976	1
	19.	Which is the principle that the cooperative credit societies work on ? <i>Ans.</i> Principle of cooperation.	1

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	20.	What was the main aim of National Population Policy, 1976 ? <i>Ans.</i> To control the rapid growth of population.	1
	21.	Define density of population. <i>Ans.</i> The average number of people living in a square kilometre area.	1
	22.	Which is called as Black Diamond ? <i>Ans.</i> Coal.	1
	23.	What are the uses of bauxite ? <i>Ans.</i> Manufacturing of plane, electric goods, home appliances.	1
	24.	What is soil erosion ? <i>Ans.</i> The wearing of top soil.	1
	25.	There is a lack of political will to march towards development in underdeveloped economy. How ? <i>Ans.</i> Bribery, corruption, nepotism and red tapism.	1
	26.	Which factors are common in countries with extreme poverty ? <i>Ans.</i> Illiteracy, malnutrition, infant mortality etc.	1
IV.	Answer the following questions in about <i>three</i> to <i>four</i> sentences each : $24 \times 2 = 48$		
	27.	Which are the functions of Board for financial supervision of Reserve Bank of India ? <i>Ans.</i> i) Restructuring ii) Off site surveillance iii) Role of statutory auditor iv) Internal security.	2

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	28.	The Reserve Bank of India is our government bank. Substantiate. <i>Ans.</i> i) Manages government deposits ii) Financial advice iii) Transfer of funds.	2
	29.	Which are the main publications of Reserve Bank of India ? <i>Ans.</i> i) RBI Bulletin ii) Trends and progress iii) Annual Report iv) Hand book of Statistics.	2
	30.	How are roads classified in India ? <i>Ans.</i> i) National Highways ii) State Highways iii) District roads iv) Rural roads <i>or</i> i) Pakka roads ii) Kachha roads. (Any one)	2
	31.	Give examples for economical and social infrastructures separately. <i>Ans.</i> Economic infrastructures : transport, banking, etc. Social infrastructures : health, education, housing etc.	2
	32.	Define relative poverty. <i>Ans.</i> i) in terms of relative deprivation ii) comparison with other countries.	2

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	33.	Name the instruments used by the labourers to put forward their frustrations. <i>Ans.</i> i) Strike ii) Boycott iii) Work blockade iv) Demonstration.	2
	34.	How do you say that small scale industries are facing many problems ? <i>Ans.</i> i) Problems of raw materials ii) Financial problems iii) Power scarcity iv) Problem of marketing v) Competition from large industries. (Any four)	2
	35.	What is the necessity of industrial estates ? <i>Ans.</i> i) Provide accommodation ii) Provide basic facilities.	2
	36.	Which are the types of agricultural finance based on time ? <i>Ans.</i> i) Short term ii) Medium term iii) Long term.	2
	37.	How social factors contribute to the increase of population in India ? <i>Ans.</i> i) Universal marriage ii) Child marriage iii) Joint family iv) Superstitions v) Illiteracy. (Any four)	2

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks										
	38.	Name the nuclear power stations established in India. <i>Ans.</i> i) Tarapur ii) Narora iii) Ranapratap Sagar iv) Kakrapara v) Kalpakkam vi) Kudankulam vii) Kaiga. (Any four)	2										
	39.	Explain India as a developing nation. <i>Ans.</i> i) Increase in National Income ii) Higher growth rate iii) Sectoral shift iv) Growth in banking.	2										
	40.	Differentiate between developed and underdeveloped economy. <i>Ans.</i> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Underdeveloped economy</th> <th>Developed economy</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) Low per capita income</td> <td>i) High per capita income</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) High population growth</td> <td>ii) Zero population growth</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Low capital</td> <td>iii) High capital</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) Poor standard of living</td> <td>iv) High standard of living</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	Underdeveloped economy	Developed economy	a) Low per capita income	i) High per capita income	b) High population growth	ii) Zero population growth	c) Low capital	iii) High capital	d) Poor standard of living	iv) High standard of living	2
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	41.	Which are the types of coal ? <i>Ans.</i> i) Anthracite ii) Bituminous iii) Lignite.	2										

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	42.	Control of epidemics led to the growth of population in India. How ? <i>Ans.</i> i) decrease in death rates ii) increase in birth rate.	2
	43.	Which are the main features of Second Green Revolution ? <i>Ans.</i> i) Extension to all crops ii) Irrigation iii) Soil test iv) Marginal and small farmers v) Multiple crops vi) Intensive technology. (Any four)	2
	44.	Write the demerits of money lenders. <i>Ans.</i> i) Higher credit on the bond than actual credit ii) No receipts iii) High rate of interest iv) Unproductive purpose.	2
	45.	The new industrial policy of 1991 has changed pace of industries in India. How ? <i>Ans.</i> i) Abolition of industrial license ii) Foreign investment iii) Dilution of the role of public sector iv) Liberalisation v) Foreign Exchange Management Act. (Any four)	2
	46.	Mention any four characteristics of labour. <i>Ans.</i> i) Cannot be stored ii) Cannot be separated	

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
		iii) Weak bargaining iv) Not machines v) Sell his only work vi) Differs in efficiency. (Any four)	2
	47.	How Green Revolution leads to environmental pollution ? <i>Ans.</i> i) Pesticides ii) Loss of fertility iii) Endanger biodiversity.	2
	48.	Which are the problems of road transport ? <i>Ans.</i> i) Poor quality ii) Burden of tolls iii) Not useful during rainy season.	2
	49.	How are ships classified in India ? <i>Ans.</i> i) Liners ii) Tramps iii) Tankers.	2
	50.	Name the non-traditional energy sources. <i>Ans.</i> i) Solar ii) Wind iii) Hydro iv) Geothermal.	2
V.	Answer the following questions in about <i>five</i> to <i>six</i> sentences each :		6 × 3 = 18
	51.	What is the necessity of foreign trade ? <i>Ans.</i> i) Import of basic goods ii) Stability in price iii) Industrial development	

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
		iv) Expansion of market v) International peace vi) Use of resources vii) Science and technology. (Any six)	3
	52.	List out the poverty eradication programmes undertaken by the government of India. <i>Ans.</i> i) Community development programme ii) 20 points programmes iii) Food for work iv) IRDP v) NREP vi) RLEGP vii) DWCRA viii) JRY ix) MGNREGP. (Any six)	3
	53.	The conditions of agricultural labourers in India is not good. Why ? <i>Ans.</i> i) Low standard of living ii) Weak bargaining iii) Indebtedness iv) Seasonal employment v) Lack of social security.	3
	54.	Money lenders play a great role in agricultural finance. How ? <i>Ans.</i> i) Loan for any purpose ii) Easy to approach iii) Simple and adjustable iv) No lengthy formalities v) Instant loan.	3

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	55.	Which are the main sources of irrigation in India ? <i>Ans.</i> i) Lakes ii) Wells — Open wells — Tubewells iii) Canals iv) Drip and sprinkler irrigation.	3
	56.	What are the objectives of family planning ? <i>Ans.</i> i) Small family ii) Children by choice iii) Family planning centres iv) Financial incentive v) Providing health to mother and child vi) Spread of education on women.	3
VI.	Answer the following question :		1 × 4 = 4
	57.	Write the importance of industries in the economic development of India. <i>Ans.</i> i) Agricultural development ii) Use of natural resources iii) Creation of employment iv) Balanced development v) Increase in capital vi) Good standard of living vii) Reduces pressure on agriculture viii) Foreign exchange ix) Self reliance x) Defence of the country. (Any eight)	4