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REVISED & UN-REVISED

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

KARNATAKA SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION BOARD, MALLESWARAM, BANGALORE - 560 003

ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ, ಜೂನ್ — 2018 S. S. L. C. EXAMINATION, JUNE, 2018

ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು

MODEL ANSWERS

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 23. 06. 2018] ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ **: 96-E**

Date: 23. 06. 2018 | CODE No.: 96-E

ವಿಷಯ: ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ

Subject : ECONOMICS

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ / English Version)

(ಹೊಸ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ / New Syllabus)

(ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / Private Repeater)

[ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 100

[Max. Marks: 100

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
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.	Who said "A country is poor because it is poor"?	
	(A) Ragner Nurkse (B) Adam Smith	
	(C) Alfred Marshall (D) J.M. Keynes.	
	Ans. (A) — Ragner Nurkse	1

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[Turn over

Qn. Nos.		Value	Points	Total
2.	The country having highes	t per cap	pita income among the following is	
	(A) India	(B)	China	
	(C) Egypt	(D)	America (USA).	
	Ans. (D) — America (U	SA)		1
3.	The type of coal which has	the high	nest amount of carbon is	
	(A) Anthracite	(B)	Bituminous	
	(C) Lignite	(D)	Peat.	
	Ans. (A) — Anthracite			1
4.	The first country to introdu	ice fami	ly planning in the world is	
	(A) China	(B)	India	
	(C) Bangladesh	(D)	Pakistan.	
	Ans. (B) — India			1
5.	The state having the least o	density (of population is	
	(A) Arunachal Pradesh	(B)	Nagaland	
	(C) Himachal Pradesh	(D)	Madhya Pradesh.	
	Ans. (A) — Arunachal	Pradesh		1
6.	The system of supplying w	vater thi	rough network of pipes slowly to the	
	(A) Sprinkler irrigation	(B)	Well irrigation	
	(C) Canal irrigation	(D)	Drip irrigation.	
	Ans. (D) — Drip irrigat	tion		1
7.	The Apex bank for agricultu	ıre is		
	(A) NABARD	(B)	Land Reforms Bank	
	(C) Co-operative Bank	(D)	Local Rural Bank.	
	Ans. (A) — NABARD			1

2

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
8.	'Industrialize or perish' was stated by	
	(A) Sir M. Visheswaraya (B) Mahatma Gandhi	
	(C) Amartya Sen (D) Dadabhai Naoroji.	
	Ans. (A) — Sir M. Visheswaraya	1
9.	Abolition of Bonded Labour Act was implemented in the year	
	(A) 1978 (B) 1968	
	(C) 1958 (D) 1948.	
	Ans. (A) — 1978	1
10.	The railway zonal headquarters that is situated in Karnataka is	
	(A) South Western Railway	
	(B) North Eastern Railway	
	(C) Southern Railway	
	(D) Eastern Railway.	
	Ans. (A) — South Western Railway	1
II.	Answer the following questions in a word or a sentence each :	
	14 × 1 = 14	
11.	What percentage of banks among the total bank branches is working	
	in rural areas ?	
	Ans.	
	37.9%	1
12.	What is the percentage of people living below poverty line in India in	
	2011 ?	
	Ans.	
	21.9%	1
13.	What is solar energy?	
	Ans.	
	Energy gained from sun.	1

14. What is mining? Ans. Excavating minerals from the earth.	1
Excavating minerals from the earth.	
	1
15. Which is known as Black diamond?	1
Ans.	1
Coal.	
16. What are human resources?	
Ans.	
Total population of the country.	1
17. What is irrigation?	
Ans.	
Artificially supplying water to agriculture.	1
18. Why were District Industrial Centres established?	
Ans.	
All the needs of small and village industries under one roof.	1
19. Who are rural labourers ?	
Ans.	
Labourers of rural population.	1
20. How is poverty line decided?	
Ans.	
Those who cannot afford to consume 2400 calories per day in rural	
areas, 2100 calories in urban areas.	1
21. What is Fax?	
Ans.	
— Telephonic transmission of scanned printed information	
— Fast approaching xerox.	1

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
22.	What do you mean by air transport?	
	Ans.	
	Transportation over airways (flight).	1
23.	What is an e-mail?	
	Ans.	
	Transmission of messages, folders electronically.	1
24.	What is known as 'Engine of growth'?	
	Ans.	
	Foreign trade.	1
III.	Answer the following questions in <i>three</i> or <i>four</i> sentences each :	
	$25 \times 2 = 50$	
25.	What is economic development?	
	Ans.	
	- Process whereby an economy's Real National income increases	
	over a long period of time	
	 Country's increment in its GDP, PCI std. of living. 	2
26.	Differentiate between Renewable and non-Renewable Natural	
	resources.	
	Ans.	
	Renewable Non-Renewable — inexhaustible — exhaustible	
	— can be refilled by nature or — cannot be refilled	
	man	
		2
27.	Give an example for	
	a) Resources available everwhere	
	b) Resources found in particular places.	
	Ans.	
	a — Sun, wind, water, human	
	b — Minerals, forests.	2

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
28.	How do industries influence density of population ?	
	Ans.	
	— Providing employment opportunity	
	— Utilization of resources	
	— Civic amenities.	2
29.	How do geographical reasons contribute in increasing population ?	
	Ans.	
	— Girls attain puberty at early age in tropical regions	
	— Fertility rate increases	
	— Early marriage.	2
30.	What are the reasons for the failure of land reforms in India?	
	Ans.	
	— Lack of political will	
	— No pressure on government from tenants	
	— Lack of enthusiasm in unorganised farmers	
	— Apathy of Bureaucracy	
	— Lack of land documents.	2
31.	How does Green Revolution cause environmental pollution?	
	Ans.	
	 Pesticides — fertilizers — reduce fertility of soils and land may become barren 	
	— Endangers national bio-diversity	
	— Kills insect like beetle and earth worm — friend of farmer.	2

32.	What are the merits of Taccavi loans? Ans. Merits: — long term loans — less interest rate — no hidden charges	
	Merits: — long term loans — less interest rate	
	— long term loans— less interest rate	
	— less interest rate	
	— no hidden charges	
		2
33.	Name the types of Agricultural finance.	
	Ans.	
	— For productive purpose	
	— For non-productive purpose.	2
34.	What is the importance of Industrial development in India?	
	Ans.	
	— Utilization of resources	
	— Capital formation	
	— Division of labour	
	— Structural change in economy	
	- Industrialisation through motivation to use necessary agricultural	
	inputs.	2
35.	What are the measures taken to improve the conditions of Agricultural	
	labourers?	
	Ans.	
	— Abolition of bonded labour	
	— Minimum Wages Act	
	— Land to landless labourers	
	— Employment generation schemes.	2
36.	Name the types of poverty.	
	Ans.	
	— Absolute	
	— Relative.	2

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
37.	What was the main aim of Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana?	
	Ans.	
	— Promote self-employment	
	— eradicate poverty	
	— TRYSEM DWCRA and MWS merged.	2
38.	Which are the social basic infrastructures?	
	Ans.	
	Education, health, drinking water, housing, sanitation, transport,	
	communication etc.	2
39.	Name the important goods imported by India.	
	Ans.	_
	Petroleum, machineries, technology, etc.	2
40.	Mention the important sectors of Indian Economy.	
	Ans.	
	Primary, secondary and tertiary.	2
41.	Which are the important surface water sources?	
	Ans.	
	Rivers, streams, reservoirs, tanks, ponds and lakes.	2
42.	Which economic aspect influences the growth of population?	
	Ans.	
	— Pre-dominance of agriculture	
	— wide spread poverty	
	— slow growth of urbanisation.	2
43.	Write a note on Ryotwari System.	
	Ans.	
	— Thomus Munro	
	— Tamil Nadu to Coorg	
	— Farmers — Owners of the Land	
	— Tax in cash	
	— Right to ownership of land	
	remained with the Ryot	2

Qn. Nos.	Value l	Points	Total
44.	Which are the main sources of irrig	ation followed in India ?	
	Ans.		
	— Lake — Tank		
	— Well — open wells		
	tube wells		
	— Canal		
	— Drip and sprinkler.		2
45.	Money lenders have become popula	r in rural areas. Why?	
	Ans.		
	— Loan for any purpose		
	— Know in person easily approacha	able	
	— Even in odd hours		
	— Advances and adjustable		
	— On time and promissory notes.		2
46.	What are organised and unorganise	ed workers ?	
	Ans.		
	Organised	Unorganised	
	— have trade unions	— unable to form trade unions	
	— united	— un-united	
	— work in factories		2
47.	Mention the types of railways classi	ified on gauges.	
	Ans.		
	Metre gauge		
	Broad gauge		
	Narrow gauge		2
48.	Name the waterways (transport) follows:	lowed in India.	
	Ans.		
	— Inland waterways		
	— Coastal shipping		0
	— Sea transport.		2

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
49.	What are the functions of Board for Financial Supervision?	
	Ans.	
	— Restructuring of the system of bank inspections	
	— Introduction of off-site surveillance	
	— Strengthening role of statutory auditor	
	— Strengthening of internal security of supervisory institutions.	2
IV.	Answer the following questions in <i>five</i> to <i>six</i> sentences each :	
	$6 \times 3 = 18$	
50.	What are the characteristics of developed country?	
	Ans.	
	— Importance to industrial sectors	
	— High level capital formation	
	— Use of advanced level of productive skills and technology	
	— Slow rate of population growth	
	— Availability of quality education and health care facilities	
	— Availability of good infrastructure facility.	3
	OR	
	What are the characteristics of underdeveloped countries?	
	Ans.	
	— Annual per capita income will be less than \$ 5000	
	— High rate of population growth	
	— Lack of capital and superior technology	
	— Majority of the people are poor and live in absolute poverty	
	— Poor standard of living and lack of infrastructure	
	— Lack of financial instructions	
	— Disguised and underemployment will be high.	3

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
51.	Which social system has become the cause for the population increase	
	in India ?	
	Ans.	
	— Universal marriage	
	— Child marriage	
	— Joint family	
	— Superstitious beliefs	
	— Illiteracy.	3
	OR	
	What are the main characteristics of National Population Policy of 1976?	
	Ans.	
	— Bring down birth rate	
	— Bring down population growth rate	
	— Marriage rates of age from 15 to 18 for female and 18 to 21 for male	
	— Registration of marriages compulsory	
	— Awareness — use of media	
	— Population studies	3
52.	What are the main objectives of labour unions?	
	Ans.	
	Provide	
	— good wages and allowance to workers	
	— job security	
	— build unity and integrity	
	— working facilities	
	— improve standard of living of labourers	
	— relationship between labourers and employees	
	— protect labourers rights and exploitation.	3
	OR	
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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	What are the characteristics of Agricultural labourer?	
	Ans.	
	— Works in other fields	
	— Less wages compared to other sectors	
	— Socially and economically weak	
	— Illiterates — gender discrimination	
	— Unorganised workers.	3
53.	What is the role of communication in the economic development of a	
	country?	
	Ans.	
	— Development of agriculture and industry	
	— Education transmission	
	— E-governance	
	— Quick communication	
	— Creation of employment opportunities	
	— Internal and external security	
	— Natural Disaster Management	
	— Social transformation.	3
	OR	
	What is the role of transport in the economic development of a	
	country?	
	Ans.	
	— Expansion of market	
	— Support to production	
	— Division of labour	
	— Stability in price	
	— Development of agriculture and industry	
	— Create employment opportunities	
	— Proper utilization of resources	
	— Natural Disaster Management	
	— Positive changes in culture & society.	3

Qn. Nos.	Value	Points	Total
54.	What are the main functions of Re	serve Bank of India ?	
	Ans.		
	 — Monetary authority — Regulator and supervisor of finance system — Circulation of money /issues currency 		
	Foreign Exchange Management		
	— Banker's bank		
	— Government bank		
	— Research and publication		
	Development functions.		3
	<u>-</u>	OR	3
	Which are the training institutions of Reserve Bank of India?		
	Ans.		
— College of Agricultural Banking			
	— College of Reserve Bank's Staff		
	— National Institute for Bank Management		
	— Indira Gandhi Institute for Development and Research		
	— Institute for Development and F	Research in Banking Technology.	3
55.	What are the differences between internal and external trade?		
	Ans.		
	Internal trade	External trade	
	— Free movement within	— Restricted movement of	
	boundaries	labour and capital	
	 Same currency by both 	— Different currency by both	
	buyer and seller	buyer & seller	
	— Uniform economic policy	Different economic policies	
	— no restrictions	— restriction	
	Less frieght & insurance	More frieght and insurance	
	costs	cost	3

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	What is the need and importance of foreign trade in India ? Ans. — Import of basic goods — Maintaining stability in price — Industrial development — Expansion of market — Advantage of movement of capital	
	— Promotes international peace	
	— Utilization of resources	
	— Transfer of science and technology.	3
V.	Answer the following questions in <i>eight</i> to <i>ten</i> sentences each :	
	$2 \times 4 = 8$	
56.	What are the harmful effects of soil erosion?	
	Ans.	
	— Removes top soil leading to less yield	
	— Reduces underground water resources	
	— Grave floods and drought	
	— Reduces storage capacity in reservoirs	
	— Reduces productive capacity of soil	
	— Agricultural productivity will reduce	
	— Environmental pollution	
	— Ecological imbalance.	4

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
57.	7. What are the problems of small scale industries?	
	Ans.	
	— Raw material	
	— Finance	
	— Outdated technology	
	— Power scarcity	
	— Marketing	
	— High cost of production	
	— Competition from large scale industries.	4