

**REVISED & UN-REVISED** 

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

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

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S. S. L. C. EXAMINATION, JUNE, 2018

ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು

## **MODEL ANSWERS**

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 23. 06. 2018]

Date : 23. 06. 2018 ]

ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 96-E

CODE NO. : **96-E** 

ವಿಷಯ : ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ

# Subject : ECONOMICS

( ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ / English Version ) ( ಹೊಸ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ / New Syllabus ) ( ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಶಾಲಾ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ/ Regular Repeater )

[ ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 80

#### [ Max. Marks : 80

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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Qn. Nos.			Value	Points	Tota
2.	The	country having highest	per cap	pita income among the following is	
	(A)	India	(B)	China	
	(C)	Egypt	(D)	America (USA).	
	An	es. (D) — America (US	SA)		1
3.	The	type of coal which has	the higl	nest amount of carbon is	
	(A)	Anthracite	(B)	Bituminous	
	(C)	Lignite	(D)	Peat.	
	An	es. (A) — Anthracite			1
4.	The	first country to introdu	ce fami	ly planning in the world is	
	(A)	China	(B)	India	
	(C)	Bangladesh	(D)	Pakistan.	
	An	s. (B) — India			1
5.	The state having the least density of population is				
	(A)	Arunachal Pradesh	(B)	Nagaland	
	(C)	Himachal Pradesh	(D)	Madhya Pradesh.	
	An	es. (A) — Arunachal F	Pradesh		1
6.		system of supplying waters of the plants is	ater th	rough network of pipes slowly to the	
	(A)	Sprinkler irrigation	(B)	Well irrigation	
	(C)	Canal irrigation	(D)	Drip irrigation.	
	An	es. (D) — Drip irrigati	ion		1
7.	The .	Apex bank for agricultu	re is		
	(A)	NABARD	(B)	Land Reforms Bank	
	(C)	Co-operative Bank	(D)	Local Rural Bank.	
	An	es. (A) — NABARD			1
8.	'Ind	ustrialize or perish' was	stated	by	
	(A)	Sir M. Visheswaraya	(B)	Mahatma Gandhi	
	(C)	Amartya Sen	(D)	Dadabhai Naoroji.	
	An	es. (A) — Sir M. Vishe	eswaray	<i>r</i> a	1

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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
9.	Abolition of Bonded Labour Act was implemented in the year	
	(A) 1978 (B) 1968	
	(C) 1958 (D) 1948.	
	<i>Ans.</i> (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 :	
	$14 \times 1 = 14$	
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
15.	Which is known as Black diamond ?	
	Ans.	
	Coal.	1

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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
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
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

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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
III.	Answer the following questions in <i>three</i> or <i>four</i> sentences each :	
	$15 \times 2 = 30$	
25.	What is economic development ?	
	Ans.	
	— Process whereby an economy's Real National income increases	
	over a long period of time	
	<ul> <li>Country's increment in its GDP, PCI standard of living.</li> </ul>	2
26.	Differentiate between Renewable and non-Renewable Natural	
	resources.	
	Ans.	
	Renewable Non-Renewable	
	<ul> <li>inexhaustible</li> <li>exhaustible</li> </ul>	
	— 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
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	

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Qn. Ios.	Value Points	Tota
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 natural bio-diversity	
	— Kills insect like beetle and earthworm — friend of farmer.	2
32.	What are the merits of Taccavi loans ?	
	Ans.	
	<u>Merits</u> :	
	— long term loans	
	— 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

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
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
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
V.	Answer the following questions in <i>five</i> to <i>six</i> sentences each :	
	6 × 3 = 18	
40.	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	

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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Tota
	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 institutions	
	— Disguised and underemployment will be high.	3
41.	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	
	- Age of Marriage from 15 to 18 for female and 18 to 21 for male	
	— Registration of marriages compulsory	
	— Awareness — use of media	
	— Population studies	3

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	
42.	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	
	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
43.	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	

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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Tota
11001	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
44.	What are the main functions of Reserve 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
	OR	
	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 Research in Banking Technology.	3

Qn. Nos.	Value	e Points	Total
45.	What are the differences between <i>Ans.</i>	internal and external trade ?	
	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	
	<ul> <li>no restrictions</li> </ul>	— restriction	
	— Less frieght & insurance	— More frieght and insurance	
	costs	cost	3
		OR	
	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 technol	logy.	3
	Answer the following questions in	<i>eight</i> to <i>ten</i> sentences each :	
		$2 \times 4 = 8$	
46.	What are the harmful effects of so	il erosion ?	
	Ans.		
	- Removes top soil leading to less	s yield	
	— Reduces underground water resources		
	— Grave floods and drought		
	— Reduces storage capacity in res	servoirs	
	— Reduces productive capacity of	soil	
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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	— Agricultural productivity will reduce	
	— Environmental pollution	
	— Ecological imbalance.	4
47.	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

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