

B

Sl. No. : CCC

ಒಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 47]

Total No. of Questions : 47]

**CCE RF
CCE RR**

[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)

(ಶಾಲಾ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ & ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಶಾಲಾ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / Regular Fresh & Regular Repeater)

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 23. 03. 2019]

[Date : 23. 03. 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.

RF & RR(B)-8008

[Turn over

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 Reserve Bank of India was established in
 - (A) 1774
 - (B) 1934
 - (C) 1935
 - (D) 1909.
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.
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.
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.

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.
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.
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.
8. Liquid gold among the following is
- (A) Coal (B) Petroleum
- (C) Natural gas (D) Manganese.
9. The largest gold producer state in India is
- (A) Rajasthan (B) Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Karnataka (D) Tamil Nadu.

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.
- II. 11. Match list *A* with list *B* and write it : 5 × 1 = 5
- | <i>A</i> | <i>B</i> |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 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 |
- III. Answer the following questions in a word *or* sentence each : 15 × 1 = 15
- 12. Differentiate between Internal and External trade.
 - 13. Which are the major imports of India ?
 - 14. Define foreign exchange.
 - 15. What is trade ?
 - 16. Between which stations the first railway transportation made available in India ?

17. What is poverty ?
18. When was Bonded Labour Abolition Act passed ?
19. Which is the principle that the cooperative credit societies work on ?
20. What was the main aim of National Population Policy, 1976 ?
21. Define density of population.
22. Which is called as Black Diamond ?
23. What are the uses of bauxite ?
24. What is soil erosion ?
25. There is a lack of political will to march towards development in underdeveloped economy. How ?
26. Which factors are common in countries with extreme poverty ?

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

14 × 2 = 28

27. Which are the functions of Board for financial supervision of Reserve Bank of India ?
28. The Reserve Bank of India is our government bank. Substantiate.

29. Which are the main publications of Reserve Bank of India ?
30. How are roads classified in India ?
31. Give examples for economical and social infrastructures separately.
32. Define relative poverty.
33. Name the instruments used by the labourers to put forward their frustrations.
34. How do you say that small scale industries are facing many problems ?
35. What is the necessity of industrial estates ?
36. Which are the types of agricultural finance based on time ?
37. How social factors contribute to the increase of population in India ?
38. Name the nuclear power stations established in India.
39. Explain India as a developing nation.
40. Differentiate between developed and underdeveloped economy.

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

6 × 3 = 18

41. What is the necessity of foreign trade ?
42. List out the poverty eradication programmes undertaken by the government of India.

43. The conditions of agricultural labourers in India is not good. Why ?
44. Money lenders play a great role in agricultural finance. How ?
45. Which are the main sources of irrigation in India ?
46. What are the objectives of family planning ?
- VI. Answer the following question in about *eight to ten* sentences : $1 \times 4 = 4$
47. Write the importance of industries in the economic development of India.
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