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FOR KARNATAKA CLASS 10 PREPARATION

Karnataka SSLC Model Question Paper 2027 for Economics (Paper 2, English Medium) Key Answers

EXAM	YEAR	TYPE	SUBJECT
Karnataka Class 10	2027	Answer Key	Economics

96 -E

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಶಾಲಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯನಿರ್ಣಯ ಮಂಡಲಿ

6ನೇ ಅಡ್ಡರಸ್ತೆ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು – 560003

KARNATAKA SCHOOL EXAMINATION AND ASSESSMENT BOARD

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ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು

MODEL ANSWERS

2026–27 ರ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಮಾದರಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪತ್ರಿಕೆ – 2

S.S.L.C. MODEL QUESTION PAPER - 4 : 2026-27

ವಿಷಯ : ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ

Subject : ECONOMICS

ವಿಷಯ ಸಂಕೇತ : **96-E** | **Subject Code : 96-E**

ಸಮಯ : 3 ಗಂಟೆ 15 ನಿಮಿಷಗಳು] | [Time : 3 Hours 15 Minutes

ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 100] | [Max. Marks : 100

I. Four choices are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet. **10×1=10**

1. Unskilled employees generally migrate from,

a) Village to villages
b) Village to cities
c) City to villages
d) City to cities

Ans : b) Village to cities

2. The country which produces the Steel at the minimum cost is,

a) India
b) Brazil
c) Russia

d) China

Ans : a) India

3. Civilizations took birth,

a) Along the sea shores

b) On the deserts

c) On the river banks

d) On the mountains

Ans: c) On the river banks

4. Bombay High is famous for,

a) Coal

b) Nuclear energy

c) Petroleum

d) Solar energy

Ans: a) Coal

5. The minimum marriageable age for a girl in India is,

a) 15 years

b) 21 years

c) 19 years

d) 18 years

Ans: d) 18 years

6. The contagious disease among the following is,

a) Cancer

b) Smallpox

c) Malaria

d) Epilepsy

Ans: b) Smallpox

7. The zamindari system was introduced by,

a) Cornwallis

b) Wellesley

c) Robert Clive

d) Thomas Munro

Ans: a) Cornwallis

8. Endosulfan pesticide had adversely affected the health of the people of,

a) Tamilnadu

b) Karnataka

c) Kerala

d) Maharashtra

Ans: c) Kerala

9. Life blood of all economic activities is,

a) Land

b) Labour

c) Organisation
d) Finance

Ans: d) Finance

10. The investment limit on micro enterprises under service sector is,
a) 10 lakhs
b) 15 lakhs
c) 20 lakhs
d) 25 lakhs

Ans: a) 10 lakhs

II. 11. Match the following list 'A' with list 'B' and write the answer along with its letter of alphabet. 5×1=5

List 'A'	List 'B'
a) Southern railway.	4) Chennai
b) South Western railway.	3) Hubli
c) East coast railway.	5) Bhubaneswar
d) North Western railway.	1) Jaipur
e) South Central railway	2) Secunderabad

III. Answer the following questions in a word or a sentence each. 15×1=15

12. Which is the apex bank for agricultural finance in India?

Ans: NABARD

13. What is the main objective of food for work Programme?

Ans: To provide job and to increase the consumption of food grains quantity in rural areas.

14. Why was Jawahar Rojgar Yojana introduced in India?

Ans: To increase the employment opportunities in the country.

15. What are Pakka roads?

Ans: Roads which are good for use throughout the year.

16. What was the effect of open Sky policy in India?

Ans: Allowed private airlines to operate in the country.

17. Name the oldest Central Bank of the world?

Ans: Risk Bank of Sweden.

18. What is trade?

Ans: The process of buying and selling of the goods and services.

19. Superstition hinders the economic development. How?

Ans: It does not allow people to think and lead life rationally.

20. Why is Gini coefficient index used?

Ans: To measure inequality.

21. Why is the photovoltaic method used?

Ans: To convert solar energy into electric current.

22. Why is Kaiga famous for?

Ans: For nuclear energy producing centre.

23. Compressed natural gas is being used in public transportation system. Why?

Ans: Helps to reduce the air pollution.

24. What is soil conservation?

Ans: The activity that increases is soil fertility.

25. What is family planning?

Ans: The method of consciously controlling the size of family.

26. Why are the Regulated markets introduced in India?

Ans: To reform agriculture market system.

IV. Answer the following questions in about two to four sentences / points each.

14×2=28

27. Name the human development indicators.

Ans :

* Life
* Knowledge
* Standard of living

28. What were the objectives of FEMA?

Ans :

* Solicitating external trade and payments.
* Promoting the systematic development and maintenance of foreign exchange markets in India.

29. Mention the social and economic conditions of the agricultural laborers.

Ans :

* Low level of standard of living
* Weak bargaining power

* Indebtedness
* Seasonal employment
* Lack of social security measures

30. What is the role of Self Help Groups in eradication of poverty?

Ans :

* Create profitable self-employment opportunities rural people.
* Helps to lead decent standard of living.

31. Where are the regional branches of RBI established?

Ans :

* Kolkata
* Mumbai
* New Delhi
* Chennai

32. What are the developmental functions of RBI?

Ans :

* Helps to provide credit to develop agriculture and industries.
* Takes the effective measures to get the credit to priority sectors.
* Plays a decisive role in the economic development.

33. Explain RBI as a Government bank?

Ans :

* Manages the government deposits.
* Gives loans to the government.
* Financial advice to the government.

34. Name the major imports of India.

Ans :

* Petroleum
* Oil
* Lubricants
* Capital goods
* Electronic goods
* Machinery

35. Developed countries give more importance to industrial sector. Why?

Ans :

* Helps in utilizing resources effectively.
* Creates employment opportunities.
* Helps to increase in the National income.

36. The death rate in India is rapidly decreased. Why?

Ans :

* Control of droughts and famines
* Control of epidemics
* Spread of education facilities

* Other factors

37. Explain the Ryotwari system?

Ans :

* Introduced by Thomas Munro
* Introduced in Tamil Nadu
* Farmers were the owners of the land holding.
* They paid tax directly to the government.

38. How do traders and commission agents exploit the farmers?

Ans :

* Farmers should sell the produce less amount to them
* Charge high interest.

39. How are industrial estates helpful to small scale industries?

Ans :

* Provide industrial accommodation on rental basis with good basic facilities.
* Promotes growth of small scale industries.

40. How are bonded labourers called in India?

Ans :

* Paniyas
* Haliya
* Muliya
* Kamiya
* Haris

V. Answer the following questions in about three to six sentences /points each.

6×3=18

41. Explain the role of human resource in the economic development of a Nation?

Ans:

* Supply of labour
* Security of a nation
* Proper use of physical capital
* Invention and innovation
* Creation of good civilized society
* Development of transport and communication
* Development of quality population

42. Land reforms in India have failed. Explain?

Ans:

* Lack of political will
* No pressure on government from tenants
* Lack of enthusiasm in unorganized farmers
* Apathy of bureaucracy
* Lack of land documents

43. Why is the agriculture finance important in India?

Ans:

* Development of agricultural land
* Monetary payment
* To increase the agricultural productivity
* Agricultural implements
* Natural phenomena
* Modern agricultural system
* Other purposes

44. Mention the features of small scale industries.

Ans:

* Easy establishment
* Requires less investment
* Labour on wages
* Self supporting workers
* Uses raw materials available locally

45. Which are the characteristics of industrial laborers?

Ans:

* Semi skilled
* Low level of efficiency
* Lack of unity
* No social security for unorganised workers
* Lack of leadership

46. Poverty alleviation programs have failed in India. Why?

Ans:

* Not properly implemented
* Benefits did not reach the poor
* Ineffective identification of needy beneficiaries
* Leakages in the monetary help
* Lack of awareness among the poor

VI. Answer the following question in about four to eight sentences / points.

1×4=4

47. What are the benefits of foreign trade?

Ans:

* Import of basic goods
* Maintaining stability in prices
* Industrial development
* Expansion of market
* Advantages of the movement of capital
* Promotes international peace and cooperation

* Utilization of resources
* Transfer of science and technology.