

SUBJECT : ECONOMICS [SET-III]

Time : 3 hrs.

M.M. : 90

General Instructions :

- (i) All questions in all the three sections are compulsory.
- (ii) Marks for questions are indicated against each.
- (iii) Question numbers 1-2 and 12-14 are multiple choice questions. Each question is followed by four options. Choose the correct option and write it in your answer sheet.
- (iv) Question numbers 3-6 and 15-19 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answers to them should normally not exceed 60 words each.
- (v) Question numbers 7-8 and 20 are also short answer questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to them should normally not exceed 70 words each.
- (vi) Question numbers 9-11 and 21-23 are long answer questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to them should normally not exceed 100 words each.
- (vii) Section-C consists of questions based on OTBA.
- (viii) Answer should be brief and to the point and the above word limits should be adhered to as far as possible.

SECTION-A (Statistics for Economics)

- Q1. Mean of a set of five observations is 28. Four values are 10, 35, 20 and 50. The fifth observation is : (1)
- (a) 20 (b) 25
(c) 15 (d) 30
- Q2. If the largest value in a given series is 50 and the smallest value is 25, coefficient of range is : (1)
- (a) 0.2 (b) 0.4
(c) 0.3 (d) 0.5
- Q3. Briefly state the major limitations of statistics. (3)
- Q4. From the following information relating to a company, draw a pie diagram. (3)

Items	Cost (₹ crore)
Material	10

Q15. Briefly comment on the state of health infrastructure in India. (3)

Q16. What is sustainable development? Describe any two strategies for sustainable development. (3)

Q17. List any three positive contributions of Britishers in India. (3)

Q18. Differentiate between formal sector establishment and informal sector establishment. (3)

OR

Define inflation. What are the main causes for emergence of inflation? (3)

Q19. Explain any three sources of human capital formation. (3)

Q20. "A plan should have some clearly specified goals". Explain the goals of five year plans in India. (4)

OR

Explain the steps taken by the government to improve industrial sector between 1950-1990. (4)

Q21. (a) "The economic reforms introduced in China are responsible for its pace of development". Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer.

(b) Compare the social indicators of growth in India and Pakistan. (3+3=6)

Q22. (a) Explain industrial sector reforms introduced in India since 1991.

(b) Define privatisation. Why was it required after 1991? (3+3=6)

Q23. (a) "Organic farming helps in sustainable development of agriculture, yet it has certain limitations". Explain.

(b) Explain the need for state intervention in agricultural marketing. (3+3=6)

OR

(a) Discuss various poverty alleviation programmes introduced by government to reduce poverty.

(b) Discuss the problems related to agricultural diversification. (3+3=6)

Labour	30
Advertisin	60

OR

Present the following information in a suitable table :

In 2010, out of a total of 1500 workers of a factory, 1200 workers were experienced. The number of women employed was 200, out of which 150 were experienced. In 2011, the number of experienced workers increased to 1400, out of which 1100 were men. On the other hand, the number of inexperienced workers fell down to 120, out of which 100 were men. (3)

Q5. Calculate mode : (3)

Class Interval :	100-200	200-300	300-400	400-500	500-600	600-700
Frequency :	5	30	40	10	25	6

Q6. Calculate Mean Deviation from Mean : (3)

X :	2	4	6	8	10
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Q7. Compute the coefficient of correlation by Karl Pearson's method. (Take A = 10 in X series and A = 9 in Y series). (4)

X :	12	9	8	10	11	13	7
Y :	14	8	6	9	11	12	3

OR

Calculate Spearman's coefficient of correlation : (4)

X :	12	13	11	12	12	14	18
Y :	23	26	28	28	27	29	30

Q8. Prepare a frequency polygon with histogram from the following data : (4)

Less than :	50	100	150	200	250	300
Cumulative Frequency :	10	25	45	70	90	100

Q9. (a) Explain in brief any three problems in the construction of index number.

(b) What is direct personal interview method? State its merit and limitation. (3+3=6)

OR

(2)

(a) State any three advantages of sampling method over census method.

(b) Define Wholesale Price Index. State its two uses. (3+3=6)

Q10. (a) Calculate standard deviation of the given series (Take A = 10)

X :	5	10	15	20
f :	2	1	4	3

(b) There are 50 students in Accounts stream and 40 students in science stream. The mean marks of the students of combined stream are 40. If mean marks of student in accounts are 44, find out the mean marks of students in science stream. (4+2=6)

Q11. Calculate first quartile, second quartile and third quartile from the following data : (6)

Class Interval :	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50
Frequency :	10	15	20	10	5

SECTION-B (Indian Economic Development)

Q12. New Economic Policy was introduced in 1991 because of -

- (a) bad performance of public sector units. (1)
- (b) foreign exchange crisis
- (c) high tax rates leading to tax evasion.
- (d) All the above

Q13. The example of direct tax is : (1)

- (a) Sales tax
- (b) Wealth tax
- (c) Service tax
- (d) Excise duty

Q14. Agricultural subsidy policy was introduced by the government after Green Revolution because - (1)

- (a) New technology was considered risky.
- (b) to reduce inequalities between rich and poor farmers.
- (c) HYV seeds and chemical fertilisers were costly.
- (d) All the above.

(3)