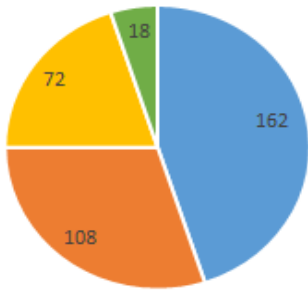


Q.	Part A - Indian Economics Development	Marks
1	(b) Per capita income rises	1
2	(a) Devaluation of rupee	1
3	(d) None of these	1
4	(c) Both a and b	1
5	(c)	1
6	(d) Both (a) and (c)	1
7	(d) All of the above	1
8	(a) Increase in the fiscal deficit of the country. (b) Depleting foreign exchange reserves. (c) India fails to generate loans from all the sources.	1
9	Industrial sector reforms	1
10	Communism	1
11	Explain the state of Indian industries during British rule. (a) Discriminatory Tariff Policy: The British Government allowed tariff free export of raw materials from India and tariff free import of British industrial products into India. But a heavy duty on the export of Indian handicrafts products. It leads to decay of the handicrafts industry in India. (b) Competition from machine: Industrial revolution in Britain gave a stiff competition to the handicraft industries in India. Due to low cost and better-quality product produced by machine forced the Indian craftsmen to shut down the handicraft Industry in India. (c) New Patterns of Demand: Owing to British rule in India, a new class of people emerged in India. This changed the pattern of demand in India against the Indian products and in favour of British products. As a result, the Indian Industry tended to Perish	3

12	(a) Lack of political will: The Task Force was of the view that there was lack of political will in the enactment of progressive measures of land reforms and their efficient implementation. Efficient implementation requires far hard political decisions and effective political support, direction and control. (b) Lack of Financial Support: Lack of financial support is still another hindrance in the way of land reforms. No separate allocation of funds was made in the Five-Year Plans for financing land reforms. (c) Corruption or poor implementation: The responsibility for the implementation of land reforms rests with the revenue administration in almost all the states. To implement land reforms is only one among its many functions.	3
13	Change in the rate of growth: 1st stage: birth rate high due to lack of education, death rate high due to lack of medical facilities: This stage has been called a high population growth potential stage. It is characterised by high and fluctuating birth and death rates which will almost neutralize each other. 2nd stage: high birth rate but low death rate as a result of better medical facilities: It is called the stage of Population Explosion. In this stage the death rate is decreasing while the birth rate remains constant at a high level. 3rd stage: both birth and death rate are low: It is also characterised as a population stage because the population continues to grow at a fast rate. In this stage, the birth rate as compared to the death rate declines more rapidly. As a result, the population grows at a diminishing rate. India is still in 2nd stage. OR (a) High birth and High death rate implied low survival rate, which was nearly 8 per thousand per annum. (b) Life expectancy was as low as 32 years which shows the lack of health care facilities, lack of awareness as well as lack of means for health care. (c) Literacy rate was as low as 16 percent, which reflects the social and economic backwardness of the country. (d) Infant Mortality rate was also high.	4

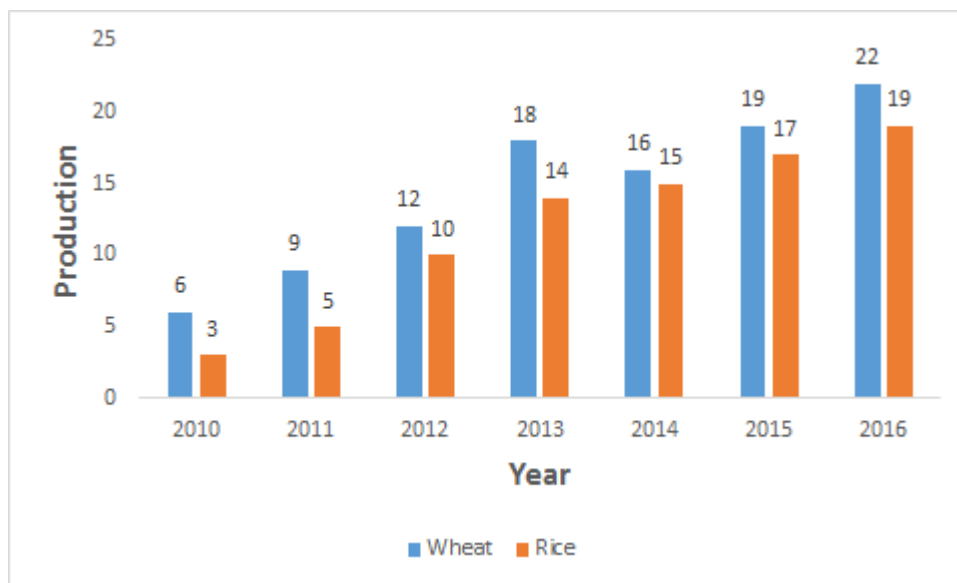
14	Free flow of goods and foreign investment that will increase foreign reserves and increase employment: (i) Employment Generation Outsourcing from developed nations has helped in creating more employment opportunities in India. It has resulted in generation of higher paying jobs which utilize the skills of educated youth of India. (ii) Increased Foreign Investment Successful execution of processes outsourced to India has increased India's international credibility and hence the inflow of foreign capital to India. (iii) Promotes Other Sectors Outsourcing creates various backward and forward linkages which make it beneficial for other related sectors like industrial and agricultural sector too. (iv) Human Resource Development Outsourcing has helped in developing human resources by draining the youth and imparting skills required for specific jobs which have high remuneration.	4															
15	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Basis</th><th>Capitalism</th><th>Socialism</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(a) Ideology</td><td>Maximisation of profit by any means necessary. It also believes in <i>Laissez-Faire</i>, a philosophy which emphasizes on leaving circumstance to run their natural course without any external intervention</td><td>From each according to his ability, to each according to his contribution</td></tr> <tr> <td>(b) Economy Planning</td><td>In capitalist societies, the economy is planned as per the functioning of the free-markets</td><td>The economy is planned by the central government</td></tr> <tr> <td>(c) Ownership of Economic Resources</td><td>Private ownership of economic resources and property is actively encouraged with little to no government intervention</td><td>Individuals can own personal property but all industrial and production capacity is communally owned and managed by a democratically elected government.</td></tr> <tr> <td>(d) Welfare</td><td>The welfare system is available only to those who have the wealth to pay for their services.</td><td>The state will be for the welfare of everyone in the society without any discrimination</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Basis	Capitalism	Socialism	(a) Ideology	Maximisation of profit by any means necessary. It also believes in <i>Laissez-Faire</i> , a philosophy which emphasizes on leaving circumstance to run their natural course without any external intervention	From each according to his ability, to each according to his contribution	(b) Economy Planning	In capitalist societies, the economy is planned as per the functioning of the free-markets	The economy is planned by the central government	(c) Ownership of Economic Resources	Private ownership of economic resources and property is actively encouraged with little to no government intervention	Individuals can own personal property but all industrial and production capacity is communally owned and managed by a democratically elected government.	(d) Welfare	The welfare system is available only to those who have the wealth to pay for their services.	The state will be for the welfare of everyone in the society without any discrimination	4
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16	Industrial policy resolution 1956 was a clear and loud declaration of the government on the leading role in the growth process of the country. Its principal elements are: (a) Classification of the industries: Industries were classified in three categories one under the public sector, another which could be established both as the private and public sector and lastly those industries which are under the private sector. (b) Industrial licensing: Industries in the private sector could be established through a license from the government. It was done to encourage a check on indiscriminate growth of private industries. A license was also needed to establish a new enterprise, to expand the production capacity. It was done to regulate allocation of resources. (c) Industrial sops: The private entrepreneurs were offered many types of industrial sops (concession) for establishing industry in backward region of the country. These sops included exemption from tax to establish industries in backward regions and power supply at concessional rate.	6
17	(a) The main motive of the British government was to foster the interest of the British Government rather than to accelerate the growth of Indian economy. Their policies were mainly for making India only a mere exporter of raw material and importer of finished goods. As a result poverty prevailed in India These are the positive contributions made by British in India (a) There was some infrastructural development during the British in the area of transport and communication. (b) Introduction of railways, was a major breakthrough followed by the development of some ports and the construction of some roads. (c) There was a transition from barter system of exchange to monetary system of exchange, which facilitated division of labour & large-scale production.	6
SECTION - B Economics for Statistics		
18	(d) service provided by doctor in hospital	1
19	Primary data is a type of data that is collected by researchers directly from main sources through interviews, surveys, experiments, etc.	1
20	There are two sources of data in Statistics. (a) Statistical sources of collection (b) Non-statistical sources of collection	1
21	Mailing method is useful when the field of investigation is massive and the respondents are expanded over a wide area.	1

22	A sample is an unbiased number of observations taken from a population.	1																				
23	(b) Statistical Method	1																				
24	data	1																				
25	(c) Arithmetic mean	1																				
26	Arithmetic means are the number obtained by dividing the total number values of different items by their number.	1																				
27	70	1																				
28	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Items of expenditure</th><th colspan="2">Family (x)</th></tr> <tr> <th>(Rs.)</th><th>Degrees</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Food</td><td>450</td><td>$450 / 1000 \times 360^\circ = 162^\circ$</td></tr> <tr> <td>Clothing</td><td>300</td><td>$300 / 1000 \times 360^\circ = 108^\circ$</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rent</td><td>200</td><td>$200 / 1000 \times 360^\circ = 72^\circ$</td></tr> <tr> <td>Education</td><td>50</td><td>$50 / 1000 \times 360^\circ = 18^\circ$</td></tr> <tr> <td>Total</td><td>1,000</td><td>360</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Chart Title  ■ Food ■ Clothing ■ Rent ■ Education OR (a) Quota sampling: In this method, interviewers are allotted definite	Items of expenditure	Family (x)		(Rs.)	Degrees	Food	450	$450 / 1000 \times 360^\circ = 162^\circ$	Clothing	300	$300 / 1000 \times 360^\circ = 108^\circ$	Rent	200	$200 / 1000 \times 360^\circ = 72^\circ$	Education	50	$50 / 1000 \times 360^\circ = 18^\circ$	Total	1,000	360	3
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quotas of the universe and they are required to interview a certain number from their quota.
(b) Random sampling: In this method the universe is divided into a homogeneous group and an equal sample is drawn from each group at random.

29



3

30

Wages (X)	Number of workers (f)	D = X - A	d' = $\frac{X - A}{C}$	fd'
10	4	-20	-2	-8
20	6	-10	-1	-6
30	8	0	0	0
40	12	10	+1	12
50	10	20	+2	20
	N = 25			$\Sigma fd' = 18$

Suppose A = 30

$$\bar{X} = A + \frac{\Sigma fd'}{N} \times c$$

$$= 30 + \frac{18}{25} \times 10$$

$$= 30 + 7.2 = 37.2$$

4

31	Data is required to be arranged in ascending order to calculate less than cumulative frequencies. <table> <tr> <th>Marks</th><th>Number of students</th><th>Cumulative frequencies</th></tr> <tr> <td>30 - 35</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr> <td>35 - 40</td><td>11</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr> <td>40 - 45</td><td>15</td><td>31</td></tr> <tr> <td>45 - 50</td><td>9</td><td>40</td></tr> </table> Value of $(N/2)^{\text{th}} = (40/2)^{\text{th}} = 20^{\text{th}}$ item which falls under the 40 - 45 class interval. $\begin{aligned} \text{Me} &= L_1 + \{(N/2 - \text{c.f}) / f\} \times i \\ &= 40 + \{(40 - 16) / 15\} \times 5 \\ &= 40 + \{24 / 15\} \times 5 \\ &= 40 + 8 \\ &= 48 \end{aligned}$	Marks	Number of students	Cumulative frequencies	30 - 35	5	5	35 - 40	11	16	40 - 45	15	31	45 - 50	9	40	4
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33

X	Y	$X - \bar{X}_x$	x^2	$Y - \bar{Y}_y$	y^2	xy
20	25	0	0	0	0	0
17	24	-3	9	-1	1	3
19	22	-1	1	-3	9	9
24	29	+4	16	+4	16	64
$\Sigma X = 80$	$\Sigma Y = 100$	$\Sigma x = 0$	$\Sigma x^2 = 26$	$\Sigma y = 0$	$\Sigma y^2 = 26$	$\Sigma xy = 76$

$\bar{X} = \Sigma X / N$
 $= 80/4 = 20$

$\bar{Y} = \Sigma Y / N = 100/4 = 25$

$r = \Sigma xy / \sqrt{\Sigma x^2 \times \Sigma y^2}$
 $= 76 / \sqrt{26 \times 26}$
 $= 76 / \sqrt{676}$
 $= 76/26$
 $= 2.92$

6

34

Calculation of Price Index Number:

Items	2018 (Base Year)		2020 (Current Year)		p^0q^1	p^0q^0	p^1q^1	p^1q^0
	Price (p^0)	Quantity (q^0)	Price (p^1)	Quantity (q^1)				
A	10	15	25	30	300	150	750	375
B	40	25	50	15	600	1,000	750	1,250
C	30	20	45	20	600	600	900	900
D	20	30	20	25	500	600	500	600
					$p^0q^1 = 2,000$	$p^0q^0 = 2,350$	$p^1q^1 = 2,900$	$p^1q^0 = 3,125$

6

	$\begin{aligned}\text{Fisher's price index} &= \sqrt{\Sigma p^1 q^0 / \Sigma p^0 q^0 \times \Sigma p^1 q^1 / \Sigma p^0 q^1} \times 100 \\ &= \sqrt{3,125 / 2,350 \times 2,900 / 2,000} \times 100 \\ &= \sqrt{1.33 \times 1.45} \times 100 \\ &= \sqrt{1.93} \times 100 \\ &= 1.39 \times 100 \\ &= 139\end{aligned}$	
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