

Strictly Based on Latest Syllabus, Design of Question Paper and Blueprint
Issued by the Department of Pre-University Education, Karnataka



KARNATAKA PUE
PUC-I

FOR MARCH
2019
EXAMINATION

ECONOMICS

Published by :



OSWAAL BOOKS

1/11, Sahitya Kunj, M.G. Road, Agra-282002 (UP) India

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LATEST SYLLABUS (2018-19)

ECONOMICS (CLASS : PUC I)

Month & Periods Available	Topics to be Completed		Periods Allotted	Re-marks	Sig-nature
	PART : A CHAPTER - 1 : STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS (04 Hrs)				
JUNE	1.1	WHY ECONOMICS... CONSUMPTION, PRODUCTION, AND DISTRIBUTION.	02		
	1.2	STATISTICS IN ECONOMICS	02		
	1.3	WHAT IS STATISTICS?			
	1.4	WHAT STATISTICS DOES?			
	1.5	CONCLUSION			
	CHAPTER - 2 : COLLECTION OF DATA (06 Hrs)				
	2.1	INTRODUCTION	01		
	2.2	WHAT ARE THE SOURCE OF DATA			
	2.3	HOW DO WE COLLECT DATA.... PREPARATION OF INSTRUMENT MODE OF DATA COLLECTION..... PIOT SURVEY	02		
	2.4	CENSUS AND SAMPLE SURVEYS	03		
	2.5	SAMPLING & NON-SAMPLING ERRORS			
	2.6	CENSUS OF INDIA & NSSO			
2.7	CONCLUSION				
PART : B – INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
CHAPTER - 1 : INDIAN ECONOMY ON THE EVE OF INDEPENDENCE (06 Hrs)					
JULY	1.1	INTRODUCTION	01		
	1.2	LOW LEVEL OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT UNDER COLONIAL RULE			
	1.3	AGRICULTURAL SECTOR			
	1.4	INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	03		
	1.5	FOREIGN TRADE			
	1.6	DEMOGRAPHIC CONDITION			
	1.7	OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE	02		
	1.8	INFRASTRUCTURE			
	1.9	CONCLUSION			
	PART : B CHAPTER - 2 : INDIAN ECONOMY FROM 1950 TO 1990 (06 Hrs)				
	2.1	INTRODUCTION	01		
	2.2	THE GOALS OF FIVE YEAR PLANS			
2.3	AGRICULTURE	02			
2.4	INDUSTRY & TRADE	02			
2.5	TRADE POLICY-IMPORT SUBSTITUTION	01			
2.6	CONCLUSION				
PART : A CHAPTER - 3 : ORGANISATION OF DATA (06 Hrs)					
20 PERIODS	3.1	INTRODUCTION	02		
	3.2	RAW DATA			
	3.3	CLASSIFICATION OF DATA			

35 PERIODS	3.4	VARIABLES: CONTINUOUS & DISCRETE	04			
	3.5	WHAT IS FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION				
	3.6	BIVARETE DISTRIBUTION				
	3.7	CONCLUSION				
	PART : A CHAPTER - 4 : PRESENTATION OF DATA (09 Hrs)					
	4.1	INTRODUCTION	01			
	4.2	TEXTUAL PRESENTATION OF DATA				
	4.3	TABULAR PRESENTATION OF DATA				
	4.4	TABULAR PRESENTATION OF DATA & PARTS OF TABLE	01			
	4.5	DIAGRAMMATIC PRESENTATION OF DATA	01			
	AUGUST & SEPT.	4.6	DIAGRAMMATIC PRESENTATION CONTINUED.. CONCLUSION	01		
	PART : B CHAPTER - 3 : LIBERALISATION, PRIVATISATION & GLOBALISATION (08 Hrs)					
	3.1	INTRODUCTION	01			
	3.2	BACKGROUND				
	3.3	LIBERALISATION	02			
	3.4	PRIVATISATION	03			
	3.5	GLOBALISATION				
	3.6	INDIAN ECONOMY DURING REFORMS : AN ASSESSMENT	02			
	3.7	CONCLUSION				
	PART : B CHAPTER - 4 : POVERTY (08 Hrs)					
	4.1	INTRODUCTION	01			
	4.2	WHO ARE THE POOR				
	4.3	HOW ARE THE POOR PEOPLE IDENTIFIED	02			
	4.4	THE NUMBER OF POOR IN INDIA				
	4.5	WHAT CAUSES POVERTY	02			
4.6	POLICIES & PROGRAMMES TOWARDS	03				
4.7	POVERTY ALLEVIATION POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES : A CRITICAL ASSESSMENT					
4.8	CONCLUSION					
PART : A CHAPTER - 5 : MEASURES OF CENTRAL TENDENCY (10 Hrs)						
5.1	INTRODUCTION	04				
5.2	ARITHMETIC MEAN					
5.3	MEDIAN	03				
5.4	MODE					
5.5	RELATIVE POSITION OF ARITHMETIC MEAN, MEDIAN & MODE	03				
5.6	CONCLUSION					
PART : A CHAPTER - 6 : MEASURES OF DISPERSION (11 Hrs)						
6.1	INTRODUCTION	03				
6.2	MEASURES BASED UPON SPREAD OF VALUES					

OCTOBER	6.3	MEASURES OF DISPERSION FROM AVERAGES	05		
	6.4	STANDARD DEVIATION			
	6.5	ABSOLUTE & RELATIVE MEASURES OF DISPERSION			
	6.6	LORENZ CURVE	03		
	6.7	CONCLUSION			
10 PERIODS	PART : B CHAPTER - 5 : HUMAN CAPITAL FORMATION IN INDIA (08 Hrs)				
NOV. & DEC.	5.1	INTRODUCTION	03		
	5.2	WHAT IS HUMAN CAPITAL			
	5.3	SOURCES OF HUMAN CAPITAL			
	5.4	HUMAN CAPITAL & HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	03		
	5.5	STATE OF HUMAN CAPITAL FORMATION IN INDIA			
	5.6	EDUCATION SECTOR IN INDIA	02		
	5.7	FUTURE PROSPECTS			
	5.8	CONCLUSION			
	PART : B CHAPTER - 6 : RURAL DEVELOPMENT (07 Hrs)				
	6.1	INTRODUCTION	01		
	6.2	WHAT IS RURAL DEVELOPMENT			
	6.3	CREDIT & MARKETING IN RURAL AREAS			
	6.4	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IN RURAL AREAS	02		
	6.5	DIVERSIFICATION IN TO PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES	03		
	6.6	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT & ORGANIC FARMING	01		
6.7	CONCLUSION				
37 PERIODS	PART : A CHAPTER - 7 : CORRELATION (07 Hrs)				
7.1	INTRODUCTION	01			
7.2	TYPES OF RELATIONSHIP				
7.3	TECHNIQUES OF MEASURING CORRELATION	06			
7.4	CONCLUSION				
PART : A CHAPTER - 8 : INDEX NUMBER (07 Hrs)					
8.1	INTRODUCTION	03			
8.2	WHAT IS AN INDEX NUMBER ?				
8.3	CONSTRUCTION OF AN INDEX NUMBER				
8.4	SOME IMPORTANT INDEX NUMBERS	04			
8.5	ISSUES IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF INDEX NUMBERS				
8.6	INDEX NUMBERS IN ECONOMICS				
8.7	CONCLUSION				
PART : B CHAPTER - 7 : EMPLOYMENT, GROWTH INFORMALISATION & OTHER ISSUES (10 Hrs)					
7.1	INTRODUCTION				
7.2	WORKERS AND EMPLOYMENT				
7.3	PARTICIPATION OF PEOPLE IN EMPLOYMENT				
7.4	SELF EMPLOYMENT & HIRED WORKERS				

	7.5	EMPLOYMENT IN FIRMS, FACTORIES & OFFICES			
	7.6	GROWTH & CHANGING STRUCTURE OF EMPLOYMENT			
	7.7	INFORMALISATION OF INDIAN WORKFORCE			
	7.8	UNEMPLOYMENT			
	7.9	GOVERNMENT & EMPLOYMENT GENERATION			
	7.10	CONCLUSION			
JAN. & FEB. <					

Blueprint (Model Question Paper – Economics, PUC - I)

Sl No.	Name of the chapter	No. of Hrs.	Marks	Knowledge					Understanding					Application					Skill				
				VS	S	E	LE	P	VS	S	E	LE	P	VS	S	E	LE	P	VS	S	E	LE	P
	Statistics/ Indian Economic Development			Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
				Type of Questions : VSQ = 1 mark, SQ = 2 marks, EQ = 4 marks, LSQ = 6 marks, PQ = 5 Marks																			
1	Introduction	4	5	1																			
2	Collection of Data	6	7	1	1																		
3	Organisation of Data	6	7	1																			
4	Presentation of Data	9	9	1																			
5	Measures of Central Tendency	10	9	1																			
6	Measures of Dispersion	11	11	1																			
7	Correlation	7	6																				
8	Index Numbers	7	6	1																			
9	Use of Statistical Tool	3	3																				
10	Indian Economy on the Eve of Independence	6	7	1	1																		
11	Indian Economy 1950-1990	6	5	1																			
12	Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation an Appraisal	8	11	1																			
13	Poverty	8	8	1																			
14	Human Capital Formation in India	8	9	1																			
15	Rural Development	7	7	1																			
16	Employment: Growth, Informalisation and other issues.	10	10	1																			
17	Infrastructure	9	7	1																			
18	Environment and Sustainable Development	8	8	1																			
19	Comparative Development Experiences of India and its Neighbours	7	6	1																			
	Sub Total	140	141	17	2	16				3	18	16	6		4	8	18	5		2	4	12	10
	Total Percentage	100%		35 = 25%					43 = 30%					35 = 25%					28 = 20%				

SOLVED PAPER

I PUC Annual Examination 2018

Economics Subject Code 33 (N)

Time : 3 Hours 15 Min.

Max. Marks : 100

General Instructions :

1. Write the questions number legibly in the margin.
2. Answer for a questions should be continuous.

PART-A

I. Choose the correct answer.

1 × 5 = 5

1. Economics is study of mankind in of life.
(a) The ordinary business (b) The weekly business
(c) Special business (d) Extraordinary business
2. In qualitative classification is done on the basis of.
(a) Attributes like physical status, nationality etc.
(b) Characteristics like age, height, production etc.
(c) Time such as hours, days, week etc.
(d) Place like village, town, block, district. etc.
3. In India census is carried out once in.
(a) 5 years (b) 10 years
(c) 1 years (d) 2 years
4. The act provides guaranteed wage employment to every poor household for minimum of 100 days in a year is carried.
(a) PMRY (b) SJSRY
(c) MGNREGA (d) SGSY
5. Which state in India is popularly known as "God's own Country"
(a) Kerala (b) Kashmir
(c) Goa (d) Himachal Pradesh

II. Fill in the blanks.

1 × 5 = 5

6. Data classified according to geographical areas is called
7. A measure that divides the series into hundred equal parts, is called
8. Chairperson of planning commission
9. Economic reforms were introduced during
10. Indian System of medicine includes system.

III. Match the following.

1 × 5 = 5

- | 11. A | B |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. ΣN | 1. Producers Price Index |
| 2. PPI | 2. Literacy rate |
| 3. Educational attainment | 3. Total no. of observations |
| 4. Golden revolution | 4. Land degradation |
| 5. Encroachment into forest | 5. Fruits production |

IV. Answer the following question in sentence / word.

1 × 5 = 5

12. What is correlation ?
13. Define the Dispersion ?
14. What do you mean by seasonal unemployment ?
15. Given the meaning of Infant mortality rate.
16. Which country has the highest life expectancy ?

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PART-B

V. Answer any Four of the following questions in about Four sentences each.

2 × 4 = 8

17. Mention the two sources of data.
18. Mention the types of variable.
19. How can you obtain a frequency curve ?
20. What is mean deviation ? Which average is used to find it ?
21. Write any four features of Index Numbers.
22. Mention the name of any four statistical tools.

VI. Answer any Five of the following questions in about Four sentence each.

2 × 5 = 10

23. What are the infrastructure facilities developed during colonial rule.
24. What do you mean by disinvestment ?
25. List the features of poorest households.
26. What are the various forms of health expenditures ?
27. Mention the benefits of organic farming.
28. Who are self employed ? Give two examples.
29. How infrastructure facilities have been classified ?

PART-C

VII. Answer any Three of the following question in about Twelve sentences each.

4 × 3 = 12

30. Briefly explain how statistics helps to study Economics.
31. Briefly explain sampling errors.
32. Write a note on classification of data.
33. Calculate the arithmetic mean from the following data.

X	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40
Y	5	7	9	10	8	6	5	2

34. Calculate weighted average of price relative index from the following data.

Items	Weight in %	Base year price (₹)	Current year price (₹)
A	40	2	4
B	30	5	6
C	20	4	5
D	10	2	3

VIII. Answer any Four of the following question in about Twelve sentences each.

4 × 4 = 16

35. The traditional handicraft industries were ruined under 'British rule' justify this statement.
36. Give the meaning and importance of small scale industries.
37. Explain the drawbacks of agriculture market.
38. Write a short note on women health in India.
39. Write a note on Eco-friendly traditional knowledge and practices of our country.
40. Compare and contrast the development of India, China and Pakistan with respect to some salient Human Development Index Indicators.

PART-D

IX. Answer any Two of the following question in about Twenty sentences each.

6 × 2 = 12

41. Explain the method of construction s frequency polygon with an example.
42. The yield of wheat per acre for 10 districts of a state is as under :

District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wheat	12	10	15	19	21	16	18	9	25	10

Calculate standard deviation and co-efficient variation.

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43. Calculate Karl Pearson's co-efficient of correlation for the following data using deviation method.

X	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	28	30
Y	36	33	30	27	24	21	18	15	12

X. Answer any Two of the following question in about Twenty sentences each.

6 × 2 = 12

44. Briefly explain the effects of reforms on Agriculture sector.
45. Examine the role of education in the economic development of a nation.
46. What role does the government play in generating employment opportunities in India ?

PART-E

XI. Answer any Two of the following project oriented questions.

5 × 2 = 10

47. As per recorded temperature per two hours in a day from 6 am to 6 pm, calculate the range and mean temperature of a day.
48. Suppose you are a resident of a village, suggest a few measures to tackle the problem of poverty.
49. Identify the formal and informal workers in the following list.
 1. A petty shop owner.
 2. Hand loom weaver.
 3. SBI Cashier.
 4. A street vendor.
 5. Government hospital Nurse.
 6. Government primary school teacher.
 7. Tailor.
 8. Revenue inspector.
 9. Police.
 10. Agricultural labourers.

□□□

SOLUTIONS

As Per Scheme of Valuation

(Issued by Department of PUE, Karnataka)

PART-A

I.

1 × 5 = 5

1. (a) The ordinary business.
2. (a) Attributes like physical status, nationality etc.
3. (b) 10 years.
4. (c) MGNREGA.
5. (a) Kerala.

II.

1 × 5 = 5

6. Spacial Classification.

[Scheme of Valuation, 2018] 1

Detailed Answer :

Spatial classification.

7. Percentiles. 1
8. Prime Minister. 1
9. 1991. 1
10. AYUSH. 1

III.

1 × 5 = 5

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. A 1. ΣN 2. PPI 3. Educational attainment 4. Golden revolution 5. Encroachment into forest | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> B 1. Total no. of observations 2. Producers price Index 3. Literacy rate 4. Fruits production 5. Land degradation |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

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IV.

1 × 5 = 5

12. Relationship between two or more data / variables in a distribution. 1
13. Dispersion is the extent to which values in the distribution differ from the average of the distribution. 1
14. Remaining unemployed in a few months of the year due to change in season. 1
15. Infant mortality rate is the no. of deaths per 1,000 births of children in a year. 1
16. China. 1

PART-B

V.

2 × 4 = 8

17. Primary Data
- Secondary Data

[Scheme of Valuation, 2018] 2

Detailed Answer :**Primary Data :** Data originally collected by an investigator for the first time for any statistical investigation.**Secondary Data :** Data already collected and processed by some other person and subsequently used by another investigator.

18. Discrete Variable.
- Continuous Variable.

[Scheme of Valuation, 2018] 2

Detailed Answer :**Discrete Variable :** Variable that can only take integral values.**Continuous Variable :** Variable that can take integral as well as fractional value in an interval.

19. The frequency curve is obtained by drawing a smooth free hand curve passing through the points of the frequency polygon as closely as possible. 2

20.

$$\text{M.D.} = \frac{\sum |d|}{2}$$

[Scheme of Valuation, 2018] 2

Detailed Answer :

Mean Deviation is the sum of absolute deviations from an average divided by the number of times.

$$\text{Mean deviation} = \frac{\sum |D|}{n}$$

21. ● To know the change in the purchasing power of money.
- To know the change in the general price level.
- To know the value of variables which change daily.
- To know the change in value of a particular.
- To know the change in value of a particular set to items, production, etc. 2

22. ● Frequency polygon.
- Correlation.
- Standard deviation.

[Scheme of Valuation, 2018] 2

Detailed Answer :

- Frequency polygon.
- Correlation.
- Standard deviation.
- Histogram

VI.

2 × 5 = 10

23. ● Railway transport. ● Post and Telegraph. 2
- Port Development. ● Water transport. 2
24. Selling a part of Govt. owned industry / shares to the private sector to cover the continuous loss faced by the Govt. 2
25. ● Living in small huts.
- Difficulty to get even a square meal in a day.
- Deprived of education and skill.
- Undernourishment, ill-health, weakness. 2
26. ● Preventive medicine. ● Curative medicine. 2
- Social medicine. 2
27. ● Utilisation of local resources. ● Cheap method. 2
- Promotes good health. ● Environment friendly. 2
28. People who start and own their own business to earn their livelihood. 2
- Ex- Petty shopkeepers.
- Cloth business. 2
29. (a) Economic Infrastructure — Energy, Transport
- (b) Social Infrastructure — Education, Health and Housing. 2

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PART-C

VII.

4 × 3 = 12

30. ● Analysis of economic problems.
 ● Formulation of economic plans.
 ● National income accounting.
 ● To study the relationship between economic variables. (Explanation required)

[Scheme of Valuation, 2018] 4

Detailed Answer :

Role of statistics in economics:

- (a) **Analysis of economic problems** : An economist uses statistics to understand and analyse economic problems.
 (b) **Applying cause and effect relationship** : An economist uses statistics to establish cause-effect relationship between different sets of data.
 (c) **Formulating economic theories** : An economist formulates economic theories on the basis of results derived from cause-effect relationships.
 (d) **Forecasting** : An economist forecasts the behaviour of economy on the basis of results derived from past statistical data.
 (e) **Formulating economic policies** : The government formulates its economic policies on the basis of comparison of past statistical data with the present scenario.
 (f) **National Income Accounting** : The national income of the country is calculated on the basis of statistical data collected from all the producing units, households and expenditure sectors of the economy.
31. ● Error which occurs due to wrong selection of sample.
 ● Error which occurs if the sample is not a good representative.
 ● Incomplete Result.

4

32. ● Quantitative classification.
 ● Qualitative classification.
 ● Spatial classification.
 ● Temporal or chronological classification.

[Scheme of Valuation, 2018] 4

Detailed Answer :

Classification is the process of arranging data into different groups or classes on the basis of some common characteristics.

Data can be broadly classified :

- (a) On Qualitative basis – on the basis of some attributes which cannot be expressed in numerical terms.
 (b) On Quantitative basis – on the basis of physical measurement.
 (c) On Spatial basis – on the basis of location / area.
 (d) On Chronological basis – on the basis of time or time period.

$$33. \quad \bar{x} = \frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}$$

$$= \frac{1065}{52} = 20.48$$

4

$$34. \quad \sum w \left(\frac{P_1}{P_0} \times 100 \right) \text{ [To calculate Price relative and } w]$$

4

$$\sum w \left(\frac{P_1}{P_0} \times 100 \right) = 15,600$$

$$P_{01} = \frac{\sum wp}{\sum w} = \frac{15,600}{100}$$

$$P_{01} = 156$$

VIII.

4 × 4 = 16

35. ● Imposition of high tariffs on Indian handicraft items.
 ● Imported British goods were not charged tax / tariffs. Exported Indian goods were not levied tariffs.
 ● Western lifestyle.
 ● Lack of encouragement from Indian rulers. 4
36. Industries which invest less than or equal to ₹ 1 crore as investment for running their industry is called small-scale industry.
- Labour — intensive. ● Employment generation.
 ● Utilisation of local resources. ● Reduction / Removal of economic imbalances. (inequalities) 4

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37. ● Lack of warehouses / godowns. ● Exploitation by middlemen.
 ● Lack of market information. ● Lack of transport and communication facility. 4
 ● Lack of credit facility.
38. ● Illiteracy. ● Ill health.
 ● Malnutrition. ● Lack of participation. 4
 ● Gender discrimination (Sex Ratio). ● Child Marriage.
39. ● Indian medicine system — AYUSH. ● No side effects.
 ● Clean and healthy food. ● Long lifespan. 4
 ● Increase in human fertility.
- 40.

S. No.	Comparison and Difference to be identified	India	China	Pakistan
(a)	H.D.I	135	91	146
(b)	Life Expectancy	66.2	75.2	66.4
(c)	Human Devp. Index (Points)	0.566	0.719	0.537

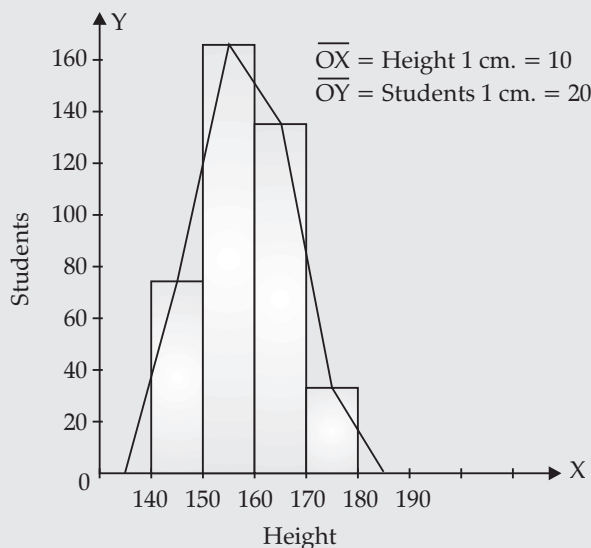
PART-D

IX.

6 × 2 = 12

41.

Height	140 – 150	150 – 160	160 – 170	170 – 180
Total no. of Students	74	163	135	28



[Scheme of Valuation, 2018] 6

42. Arrange the data in ascending order :

$$\begin{aligned}
 q_1 &= \frac{(NH)^{\text{th}}}{4} \\
 &= \frac{10+1}{4} = \frac{11}{4} = 2.75 \\
 &= \text{Value of 2nd observation} + 0.75 \\
 &= 10 + 0.75(10 - 10) \\
 q &= 10 \\
 q_3 &= \frac{3(n+1)^{\text{th}}}{4} \text{ item} \\
 &= \frac{3(10+1)}{4} = \frac{33}{4} = 8.25 \\
 &= 8^{\text{th}} \text{ value} + 0.25
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (19 + 0.25) = (21 - 19) \\
 &= 19 + 0.5 = 19.5 \\
 Qd &= \frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{2} = \frac{19.5 - 10}{2} \\
 &= \frac{9.5}{2} = 4.75
 \end{aligned}$$

[Scheme of Valuation, 2018] 6

Detailed Answer :

x	d $= (x - a)$	d^2
12	-3	9
10	-5	25
15	0	0
19	4	16
21	6	36
16	1	1
18	3	9
9	-6	36
25	10	100
10	-5	25
<hr/>		<hr/>
5		257

$$\bar{x} = a + \frac{\sum d}{n} = 15.5$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum d^2}{n} - \left(\frac{\sum d}{n}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{257}{10} - \left(\frac{5}{10}\right)^2} = 5.05$$

$$\text{Coefficient of Variation} = \frac{\sigma}{\bar{x}} \times 100 = \frac{5.05}{15.5} \times 100 = 32.55.$$

43.

$$\begin{aligned}
 r &= \frac{\sum UV - \frac{\sum U \sum V}{N}}{\sqrt{\sum U^2 - \frac{(\sum U)^2}{N}} \sqrt{\sum V^2 - \frac{(\sum V)^2}{N}}} \\
 &= \frac{(-402) - \frac{(4)(0)}{9}}{\sqrt{304 - \frac{(4)^2}{9}} \sqrt{540 - \frac{(0)^2}{9}}} \\
 &= \frac{-402}{\sqrt{\frac{2720}{9}} \cdot 540} \\
 &= -\frac{402}{404} \\
 &= -0.996.
 \end{aligned}$$

X.

6
 $6 \times 2 = 12$

44. ● Investment on basic infrastructure was reduced.
 ● Reduction of subsidy of fertilisers.
 ● Reduction of tariffs on imported agricultural items.
 ● Relaxation of quota limit of agricultural commodities.
 ● Minimum support price system was cancelled.

[Scheme of Valuation, 2018] 6

Detailed Answer :

Some of the important effects are :

- Investment on basic infrastructure was reduced.
- Reduction of subsidy on fertilizers.

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- Reduction of tariffs on imported agricultural items.
- Relaxation of quota limit of agricultural commodities.
- Cancellation of minimum support price.
- Abolition of intermediaries.
- Regulation of Land rent.
- Consolidation of Small landholdings.
- Ceiling on landholdings.

45. • Increases knowledge and skill.
 • Use of modern technology.
 • Intellectual development.
 • Increase in participation rate.
 • Leads to innovation.
 • Human capital and Economic Development.

[Scheme of Valuation, 2018] 6

Detailed Answer :**Role of Education in the economic development of a nation :**

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| (a) Increase in knowledge and skill. | (b) Development of rationality. |
| (c) Adoption of modern technology. | (d) Development of intellect. |
| (e) Inculcation of moral values and ethics. | (f) Increase in rate of participation. |
| (g) Encouragement for innovation. | (h) Human capital development. |
| (i) Economic development. | (j) Reduction in income inequality. |
| (k) Improvement in living standard. | |

46. • Programmes introduced by State and Central Govt.
 • Indirect employment generation in private sector.
 • By creating basic facilities.
 • Creation of economic, social and community assets.
 • Micro credit programmes.

[Scheme of Valuation, 2018] 6

Detailed Answer :

The employment is generated through direct and indirect efforts of the government. The direct efforts include employment of people in various departments for administrative posts. These people run government enterprises which increase production of goods and services. With an increase in production, there is requirement for more people.

The private enterprises are also linked with government enterprises. With an increase in output in government enterprises, there is a proportionate increase in goods and services of these private enterprises also. As a result, government generates employment opportunities indirectly also.

Government also organises various micro credit programmes for the employment of youth in entrepreneurial activities.

PART-E

XI.

5 × 2 = 10

47. Write down values.

Formula

$$R = L - S$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{N}$$

5

48. • Eradicate illiteracy.
 • Modern and Scientific farming methods.
 • Reduction in population growth rate.
 • Creation of bigger better market for agricultural products.

5

- 49.
- Formal**

1. SBI Cashier
2. Govt. Nurse
3. Govt. School teacher
4. Revenue Inspector
5. Police

Informal

1. Handloom weaver
2. Owner of petty shop
3. Street Vendors
4. Tailor
5. Agricultural labourers

5

□□□

**SOLVED
PAPER**

**I PUC
Annual Examination
2018**

**Economics
Subject Code
33 (S)**

Time : 3 Hours 15 Min.

Max. Marks : 100

General Instructions :

1. Write the questions number legibly in the margin.
2. Answer for questions should be continuous.

PART-A

I. Choose the correct answer.

1 × 5 = 5

1. Economics is study of mankind in of life.
(a) The ordinary business (b) The weekly business
(c) Special business (d) Extraordinary business
2. Ogives can be helpful in locating graphically the
(a) Mode (b) Mean
(c) Median (d) None of the above
3. Railway transport was introduced in India in the year
(a) 1835 (b) 1776
(c) 1850 (d) 1853
4. Poverty line separates.
(a) Poor and non-poor (b) rich and non-rich
(c) Poor and weak (d) none of the above
5. GDP stand for.
(a) Gross Domestic Product (b) Gross Domestic Price
(c) Gross Dollar Price (d) None of the above

II. Fill in the blanks.

1 × 5 = 5

6. Two ends of a class are called
7. A measure that divides the series into hundred equal parts is called
8. Taxes on income of individual is called
9. Infrastructure facilities can be classified into types.
10. country has the largest work force in agriculture.

III. Match the following.

1 × 5 = 5

- | A | B |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1. Pilot survey | 1. Consumer Price Index |
| 2. CPI | 2. Milk production |
| 3. Quota | 3. Pre-testing of questionnaire |
| 4. World Bank | 4. Quantity of goods that can be imported |
| 5. White Revolution | 5. India and knowledge economy |

IV. Answer the following question in sentence / word.

1 × 5 = 5

12. What is dispersion ?
13. Why do we need statistical tools ?
14. Define jobless growth.
15. Give the meaning of sustainable development.
16. Which country has the highest life expectancy ?

PART-B

V. Answer any Four of the following questions in about Four sentences each.

2 × 4 = 8

17. Mention the two sources of data.
18. Give the formula to find out mid-point.
19. How can you obtain a frequency curve ?
20. Calculate the value of the median from the following figures :
X : 5, 7, 9, 12, 11, 8, 7, 15, 25.

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21. What is negative correlation ? Give an example.
22. Write the role of questionnaire in developing a project.

VI. Answer any Five of the following questions in about Four sentence each.

$2 \times 5 = 10$

23. List out the important export goods of India before independence.
24. Who are the rural poor ? Give example.
25. State the meaning of human capital.
26. Name the institutional sources of rural credit.
27. What is unemployment according to NSSO ?
28. Which are the components of Indian systems of medicines ?
29. Give the meaning of bio-pestcontrol. Give examples.

PART-C

VII. Answer any Three of the following question in about Twelve sentences each.

$4 \times 3 = 12$

30. Briefly explain how statistics helps to study Economics.
31. Do sample survey provide better results than census ? Give reasons for your answer.
32. Write a note on classification of data.
33. The yield of wheat per acre for 10 districts of a state is as under :

District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wheat	12	10	15	19	21	16	18	9	25	10

Calculate the mean deviation from the median.

34. Draw a scatter diagram and interpret.

X	1	2	3	4	5	6
Y	2	4	6	8	10	12

(For Blind Students Only)

Mention the properties of correlation co-efficient (any four)

VIII. Answer any Four of the following question in about Twelve sentences each.

$4 \times 4 = 16$

35. What do you understand by the 'drain of Indian wealth' during colonial period ?
36. Give the meaning and importance of small scale industries.
37. Write a note on outsourcing.
38. Explain the drawbacks of agriculture market.
39. Write a short note on women health in India.
40. What are the various indicators of Human development.

PART-D

IX. Answer any Two of the following question in about Twenty sentences each.

$6 \times 2 = 12$

41. What is tabulation ? what are the parts of a table ? Explain.
42. Calculate mode from the following distribution.

Daily wages	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60	60 – 70
No. of workers	7	11	18	12	9	6

43. Calculate the SD of the following frequency distribution of heights of 30 persons by direct method.

Height (CM)	155 – 160	160 – 165	165 – 170	170 – 175	175 – 180	180 – 185	185 – 190
No. of workers	1	6	6	6	6	3	2

X. Answer any Two of the following question in about Twenty sentences each.

$6 \times 2 = 12$

44. Briefly explain the important areas of liberalisation.
45. Examine the role of education in the economic development of a nation.
46. What do you mean by organised sector ? Discuss the reasons for fall in employment in the organised sector.

PART-E

XI. Answer any Two of the following project oriented questions.

$5 \times 2 = 10$

47. Record the daily expenditure, quantity bought and prices paid per unit, of the daily purchases, such as rice, toor dal, tomato, onion and milk of your family for two weeks. How has the price change affected your family.

Items	Quantities (W)	Price Paid (I st week) P ₀	Price Paid (II week) P ₁
Rice	4 kgs	200	210
Toor dal	1 kg	100	80

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Tomato	2 kg	120	180
Onion	1 kg	40	40
Milk	7 liters	210	210

48. Suppose you are a resident of a village, suggest a few measures to tackle the problem of poverty.
 49. Prepare a list of causes of land degradation in India.

□□□

SOLUTIONS

As Per Scheme of Valuation

(Issued by Department of PUE, Karnataka)

PART-A

- I. 1 × 5 = 5
1. (a) The ordinary business. 1
 2. (c) Median. 1
 3. (c) 1850. 1
 4. (a) Poor and non-poor. 1
 5. (a) Gross Domestic Product 1
- II. 1 × 5 = 5
6. Class Limit. 1
 7. Percentiles. 1
8. Direct taxes. [Scheme of Valuation, 2018] 1

Detailed Answer :

Personal Taxes.

9. 2. 1
10. India. 1

- III. 1 × 5 = 5
- | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 11. A <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pilot survey 2. CPI 3. Quota 4. World Bank 5. White Revolution | B <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pre-testing of questionnaire 2. Consumer Price Index 3. Quantity of goods that can be imported 4. India and knowledge economy 5. Milk production | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 1 1 1 1 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

- IV. 1 × 5 = 5
12. Dispersion is the extent to which values in a distribution differ from the average of the distribution. 1
 13. Statistical tools are important for us in daily life and are used in the analysis of data pertaining to economic activities. 1
 14. A situation when the economy is able to produce more goods and services without a proportionate increase in employment opportunities is called jobless growth. 1
 15. Sustainable development means meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising with the needs of the future generation. 1
 16. China. 1

PART-B

- V. 2 × 4 = 8
- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 17. (a) Primary data | (b) Secondary data. | [Scheme of Valuation, 2018] 2 |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|

Detailed Answer :

Primary Data : Data originally collected by an investigator for the first time for any statistical investigation

Secondary Data : Data already collected and processed by some other person and subsequently used by another investigator

18. 2
- $$\text{Mid point} = \frac{\text{Upper class limit} + \text{Lower class limit}}{2}$$
19. The frequency curve is obtained by drawing a smooth free hand curve passing through the points of the frequency polygon as closely as possible. 2

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20. Ascending order of values : 5, 7, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 25.

$$\text{Position of median} = \frac{(N+1)^{\text{th}}}{2} \text{ item} = \frac{9+1}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5^{\text{th}} \text{ item}$$

\therefore the 5th item 9 is the median

21. When the variables move in opposite direction, correlation between such variables is said to be negative correlation.

For eg : when the price of a commodity rises, its demand falls.

22. (1) Questionnaire is easy to understand.

(2) It provides elaborate instructions.

(3) It provides relevant information to the field of enquiry. (Any two)

[Scheme of Valuation, 2018] 2

Detailed Answer :

(i) Questionnaire is easy to understand.

(ii) It provides elaborate instructions.

(iii) It provides relevant information to the field of enquiry.

(iv) It provides unbiased results as the answers are not influenced by the interviewer.

VI.

23. (a) Raw silk (b) Cotton (c) Jute (d) Indigo (e) Sugar (f) Wool

2 × 5 = 10

24. Rural poor are those who live below poverty line in the rural areas e.g. : landless labourers, small land owners.

[Scheme of Valuation, 2018] 2

Detailed Answer :

Rural poor are those who live below poverty line in the rural areas. e.g. landless labourers, small land owners, etc. Majority of them are landless and lead a life of chronic indebtedness. They live in kuchcha huts. They cannot provide basic education to their children as due to poverty, their children are also forced to work.

25. Human capital refers to the skills, knowledge and experience possessed by an individual or a country.

26. (a) NABARD (b) Commercial Banks (c) Regional Rural Banks (d) Co-operative Credit Societies.

27. NSSO defines unemployment as a situation in which all those who, owing to lack of work, are not working but either seek work through employment exchanges etc.

[Scheme of Valuation, 2018] 2

Detailed Answer :

NSSO defines unemployment as a situation in which all those who, owing to lack of work, are not working but either seek work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends, relatives, etc. or make applications to prospective employers or express their willingness to work under the prevailing conditions of work and remuneration.

28. (a) Ayurvedha (b) Yoga (c) Unana (d) Siddha (e) Homeopathy (f) Naturopathy.

29. Use of natural pesticides such as neem extracts and mixed cropping, instead of chemicals pesticides and insecticides and insecticides to safeguard against pests and disease is called bio pest control.

PART-C

VII.

4 × 3 = 12

30. (a) Statistics helps to simplify complex data.

(b) Helps in formulating policies.

(c) Helps in forecasting.

(d) Helps in comparing different set of figures (explain briefly).

31. Sample survey provides better results than census :

(a) Reasonably reliable.

(b) Samples are smaller.

(c) Needs smaller team of enumerators (explain briefly).

32. Systematic grouping of the data according to their common characteristics is called classification of data.

Types of Data :

(a) Quantitative classification.

(b) Qualitative classification.

(c) Chronological classification.

(d) Geographical classification. (explain briefly)

33. Arrange the data in ascending order of magnitude :

x	$ d = x - m$
9	6.5
10	5.5
10	5.5
12	3.5

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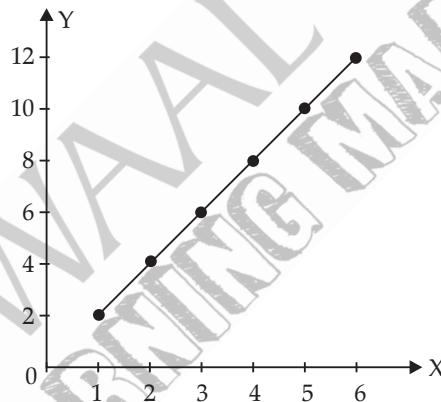
15	0.5
16	0.5
18	2.5
19	3.5
21	5.5
25	9.5
$\Sigma x = 155$	$\Sigma d = 43$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Median} &= \frac{N+1^{\text{th}}}{2} \text{ item} \\ &= \frac{10+1}{2} = 5.5^{\text{th}} \text{ item} \\ &= \frac{15+16}{2} = \frac{31}{2} = 15.5 \\ \text{Median} &= 15.5\end{aligned}$$

M.D from median is thus,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{M.D}_{(\text{median})} &= \frac{\Sigma |d|}{n} \\ &= \frac{43}{10} = 4.3 \\ \text{M.D}_m &= 4.3.\end{aligned}$$

34.



The above diagram shows positive correlation between x and y .

For Blind Students Only :

- A negative value of indicates an inverse relation.
- The value of the correlation coefficient lies between minus one and plus one.
- If $r = 0$, the two variables are uncorrected.
- A high value of r indicates strong linear relationship.

VIII.

4
4 × 4 = 16

35. During British rule-large export surplus.

Disadvantages to the country on following grounds :

- Ignoring domestic needs-goods exported-advantage to Britain.
- Export surplus used-administrative and was expenses of British.

36. Meaning of small scale industries.

Importance :

- Creates more employment.
- Formation with less capital and simple machines.
- Lower degree of skill required.
- Quick yielding.
- Balanced regional development. (with brief explanation).

[Scheme of Valuation, 2018] 4

Detailed Answer :

A small scale industry is one in which the maximum investment allowed on the assets of a unit is ₹ 5 crores.

Importance :

- Creates more employment opportunities due to lack of machines.
- Easily formed due to less capital involved and procurement of simple machines.

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- (c) Lower degree of skill required as the machines to be operated are simple machines.
 (d) Quick yielding due to less working capital involved.
 (e) Balanced regional development as such industries are mostly setup in remote and backward areas.

37. Meaning of Outsourcing :

Services of outsourcing (with brief explanation)

[Scheme of Valuation, 2018] 4

Detailed Answer :

Outsourcing refers to the process of getting work done on contract basis from someone outside the organisational structure. The commonly outsourced services include legal services, IT cell, tele-calling, etc. Outsourcing can be of a business process (referred to as Business Process Outsourcing or BPO) or of a knowledge process (referred to as Knowledge Process Outsourcing or KPO).

38. (a) Lack of grading and standardisation. (b) Lack of transport facilities.
 (c) Exploitation from middlemen. (d) Lack of warehouses.
 (e) Lack of market information. (f) Unfair practices. (with brief explanation) 4

39. **Health status of women in India :**

- (a) Decline in the child sex ratio.
 (b) Early marriage and children born.
 (c) Abortions.
 (d) Suffer from anemia and nutritional deficiency - cause for maternal deaths.

Facilities :

- (a) Maternity facilities in hospitals.
 (b) Rural health facilities. (Brief explanation) 4

40. **Indicators of HDI :**

- (a) Life expectancy at birth.
 (b) Adult literacy rate.
 (c) Infant mortality rate.
 (d) Maternal mortality rate.
 (e) Population using improved sanitation.
 (f) Population with sustainable access to improved water sources. 4

PART-D

IX.

6 × 2 = 12

41. **Meaning :** Presentation of the data in rows and column along with some explanatory notes components or parts of the table. 1

(a) Table number (b) Title of the table (c) Head note (d) Captions and stubs (e) Body (f) Unit of measurement 2
 (g) Foot note (h) Source note. 3

Explanation.

42.

Daily wages	No. of workers
10 – 20	7
20 – 30	11 f_0
30 – 40	18 f_1
40 – 50	12 f_2
50 – 60	9
60 – 70	6

Modal class = size of the highest frequency
 = 30 – 40

$$\text{Mode} = L_1 + \frac{f_1 - f_0}{2(f_1 - f_0 - f_2)} \times i$$

Where,

$$L_1 = 30, f_1 = 18, f_0 = 11, f_2 = 12, i = 10$$

$$\text{Mode} = 30 + \frac{18 - 11}{2(18 - 11 - 12)} \times 10$$

$$= 30 + \frac{7}{36 - 23} \times 10 = 30 + \frac{7}{13} \times 10$$

$$= 30 + \frac{70}{13} = 30 + 5.384$$

$$= 35.384$$

$$\text{Mode} = 35.384.$$

6

43.

Height	No. of Persons	Mid-point	fm	$d = m - \bar{x}$ $d = m - 172$	d^2	fd^2
155 – 160	1	157.5	157.5	-14.5	210.25	210.25
160 – 165	6	162.5	97.5	-9.5	90.25	541.5
165 – 170	6	167.5	100.5	-4.5	20.25	121.5
170 – 175	6	172.5	103.5	0.5	0.25	1.5
175 – 180	6	177.5	106.5	5.5	30.25	181.5
180 – 185	3	182.5	547.5	10.5	110.25	330.75
185 – 190	2	187.5	37.5	15.5	240.25	480.5
	$n = 30$		$\Sigma fm = 5160$			$\Sigma fd^2 = 1867.5$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\Sigma fm}{\Sigma f} = \frac{5160}{30} = 172$$

∴

$$\bar{x} = 172$$

$$6 = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma fd^2}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{1867.5}{30}} = \sqrt{62.25}$$

∴

$$6 = 7.88.$$

X.

$$6 \times 2 = 12$$

44. Meaning of liberalisation :**Major sector reforms :**

- Deregulation of Industrial sector.
- financial sector reforms.
- Tax reforms.
- Reforms in Trade and Investment - Explain each sector.

[Scheme of Valuation, 2018] 5

Detailed Answer :

Liberalization is the loosening of government regulations in a country, so that, private sector companies are allowed to operate business transactions with lesser restrictions. Major reforms under liberalization are categorized as :

- Industrial sector reforms which include
 - Contraction of public sector industries.
 - Abolition of industrial licensing.
 - Dereservation of production areas for all scales of business.
- Fiscal reforms which include
 - Reduction in rate of indirect taxes.
 - Simplification of income tax structure.
 - Moderation of overall tax regime.
- Financial sector reforms which include
 - Reserve Bank of India's role changed from regulator to facilitator.
 - Opening of Banking sector for private sector.
- Trade reforms which include
 - Abolition of import quota.
 - Abolition import licensing.
 - Withdrawal of export duty.
 - Reduction in tariff rates.
- Foreign Exchange reforms which include.
 - Devaluation of rupee.
 - Determination of foreign exchange rate by market forces of demand and supply.

45. Meaning of Education**Importance :**

- Gain of knowledge.
- Shill development.
- Removal of ignorance.
- Moral development.
- Individual evaluation.
- Economic development - with explanation.

[Scheme of Valuation, 2018] 5

1

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Detailed Answer :**The reasons for this are :**

- (a) Increase in knowledge and skill.
- (b) Development of rationality.
- (c) Adoption of modern technology.
- (d) Development of intellect.
- (e) Inculcation of moral values and ethics.
- (f) Increase in rate of participation.
- (g) Encouragement for innovation.
- (h) Human capital development.
- (i) Economic development.
- (j) Reduction in income inequality.
- (k) Improvement in living standard.

46. Meaning of organised sector

1

Reasons for fall in employment :

- (a) Use of modern Technology.
- (b) Sick organised industries.
- (c) Lack of proper management.
- (d) Neglect of government-with explanation.

[Scheme of Valuation, 2018] 5

Detailed Answer :

Organised sector refers to the sum total of all public sector enterprises and those private sector enterprises which employ ten or more workers. The workers working in the organised sector are referred to as organised sector workers.

The reasons for fall in employment in organised sector are :

- (a) Use of modern technology.
- (b) Sickness of organised sector industries.
- (c) Lack of proper management.
- (d) Neglect of government.
- (e) Strict labour laws.
- (f) Political biasness of trade unions.
- (g) Overdependence on social security benefits.

PART-E

XI.

5 × 2 = 10

47. We need to calculate CPI calculating price relative with the help of a formula :

Commodities	$Q_0(w)$	P	P_1	$R = \frac{P_1}{P_0} \times 100$	Rw
Rice	4	200	210	105	420
Toordal	1	100	80	80	80
Tomato	2	120	180	150	300
Onion	1	40	40	100	100
Milk	7	210	210	100	700
	15				1600

$$\text{Calculation of CPI} = \frac{\sum wp}{\sum w} = \frac{1600}{15} = 106.66$$

$$\text{CPI} = 106.66$$

Comment : It shows that there is a increase in price by 6.66% which has a little effect on the standard of living.

5

48. Some measures that I can suggest to tackle the problem of poverty are as follows :

- (a) Spending on human capital formation especially in the form of education and health.
- (b) Making people aware of the various government programmes that are in operation.
- (c) Providing easy loans for starting self-employment.
- (d) Keeping a control on population growth.

5

49. **Causes for land degradation in India are :**

- (1) Deforestation.
- (2) Indiscriminate and over exploitation of forest products for fuelwood and overgrazing.
- (3) Conversion of forest land into agricultural land.
- (4) Faulty methods of activation.
- (5) Excessive application of pesticides and insecticides.
- (6) Improper planning and management of irrigation systems.
- (7) Excess extraction of ground water.
- (8) No proper introduction of crop pattern and organic farming.
- (9) Illiteracy and ignorance of people.

5

□□□