Class: XI C

UNIT TEST - I

Subject: ECONOMICS

Marks: 100

Time: 1.30min

PART - A

I. Choose the correct answer

1. The father of New Economics is
   A. Adam Smith   B. Marshall   C. Karl Marx   D. J.M. Keynes

2. The Mercantilists gave utmost importance to
   A. Agriculture   B. Manufacturing industry   C. Trade   D. Imports.

3. The Physiocrats considered only the following as productive occupation
   A. Manufacturing industry   B. Agriculture   C. Service sector   D. Soldiers.

4. The author of Arthasastra is
   A. Thiruvalluvar   B. Kautilya   C. Jawaharlal Nehru   D. Mahatma Gandhi

5. The Sabbath (weak end) was introduced by
   A. Hebrews   B. Greeks   C. Romans   D. Indians

6. Hebrew civilization was a __________
   A. Rural and urban   B. Rural and agrarian   C. Rural and service   D. None

7. Who gave the theory of population?
   A. Adam Smith   B. Keynes   C. Ricardo   D. Malthus

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

8. The Mercantilists believed in maximum __________ and minimum imports

9. The Physiocrats belonged to __________

10. Favorable balance of trade means __________

11. The author of stages of growth theory is __________

12. Mercantilism was only economic means for the creation of a __________

13. The economic ideas of Thiruvalluvar are found in the __________ Part of Thirukkural

14. The classical economists believed in __________ policy.

15. __________ was regarded as the father of economics.
III. Match the following  

16. Historical school a) rule of nature 
17. Scientific Socialism b) U.S.A 
18. Institutional School c) Keynesian policy 
19. Low capital formation d) Germany 
20. Marginal School e) Underdeveloped country 
21 New Deal Policy f) Value Theory 
22. physiocracy g) Karl Marx

IV. Answer in a word or two

23. What is the annual investment that must be made for an economy to take off? 
24. Who was the founder of socialism? 
25. What is the basis of European culture? 
26. Was Ricardo interested in the problems of production or distribution? 
27. Who considered economic life as a process of change and development? 
28. Who was the author of Tableau Economique? 
29. Did mercantilism encourage exports or imports? 
30. What was the gift of former Soviet Russia to the world?

PART – B

Note: Answer all the following questions and each question should be about four or five lines.

31. What is net product? 
32. What are the forms of population pressures? 
33. Explain the concept “economic development” 
34. Why did the physiocrats give importance to agriculture? 
35. Write a note on take-off stage. 
36. What is vicious circle of poverty? 
37. What is traditional economy? 
38. What are the basic characteristics in underdeveloped countries? 
39. What is an underemployed resource? 
40. What is economic backwardness?

PART – C

2 x 10 = 20

VI. Note: i) Answer all of the following questions not exceeding about a page. 

41. Why is India considered an underdeveloped economy? 
42. Write a note on Hebrew economic thought.

PART – D

1 x 20 = 20

VII. Note: i) Answer the following questions and each question should be about three pages. 

43. Describe Rostow’s stages of economic growth.
CHAPTER – VI & VII

PART – A

I. Choose the best answer: 26 x 1 = 26

1. The new industrial policy was announced in
2. A nation’s real strength is reflected in its
   a. agriculture  b. Export  c. Import  d. Industrial development
3. The process of industrialization is the essential pre-requisite for
   a. Generating employment  b. inducing investment
      c. Achieving economic development  d. increasing per capita income
4. Which of the following is called as an important agro-based industry
5. The productive capacity of a nation is represented by the progress of
   a. agriculture  b. Infrastructure  c. Export  d. Industries
6. The contribution of agricultural sector to the GDP has declined to
   a. 29.7%  b. 56.1%  c. 27.9%  d. 26%
7. Green revolution increased the foodgrains production especially in
8. Agricultural productivity can be measured in terms of
   a. consumption of fertilizer  b. Irrigational facilities
      c. Land and labour productivity  d. Mechanization
9. Nearly 20% of the cultivated area is irrigated by
   a. Tube wells  b. Storage canals  c. Perennial canals  d. Tanks
10. Nearly 64% of labour force in India is engaged in
    a. Agriculture  b. Industry  c. Service sector  d. Foreign trade
11. Agriculture provides __________ to the industries.
    a. Raw materials  b. machines  c. cement  d. steel
12. ___________ means the economic process under which agricultural goods are exchanged.
    a. Agricultural holding  b. agricultural marketing  c. both  d. none
13. ___________ is an example for natural factors affecting cropping pattern.
    a. Climate  b. rainfall  c. average temperature  d. all of these
14. Agricultural productivity can be increased by ________ and __________ productivity.
   a. Land and labour  c. land and interest
   b. Capital and organization  d. labour and capital
15. ________ means the size of land owned and cultivated by a farmer at a particular time.
   a. Agricultural holding  b. agricultural marketing  c. both  d. none
16. ________ is one of the oldest and largest industries in India.
   a. Textile  b. Sugar  c. Steel  d. Automobiles
17. ________ means the order of the market or capitalist economy relying predominantly on competition and private sector.
   a. Privatisation  b. Liberalisation  c. Globalisation
18. ________ plays an important role in economic development.
   a. Agriculture  b. Industry  c. Service sector  d. Foreign trade
19. ________ is defined as transfer of ownership from public to private sector.
   a. Privatisation  b. Liberalisation  c. Globalisation
20. ________ is intermediate goods.
21. ________ is an example for basic good.
22. ________ is an example for consumer goods.
23. ________ is an example for capital goods.
24. ________ was the main aim of Second Five Year Plan.
   a. Industrialisation  b. Globalisation  c. Liberlisation  d. Privatisation
25. ________ is an example of a country that follows mixed economic system.
   a. Germany  b. U. S. A  c. Europe  d. India
26. SIDC means__________
   a. State Industrial Development Commission
   b. State Integrated Development Corporation
   c. State Industrial Development Corporation
   d. State Insurance Development Corporation
PART – B

II. Answer any seven in which question number 30 is compulsory. 7 x 2 = 14

21) Expand LPG.
22) List out the factors responsible for the backwardness of agriculture.
23) Define agricultural holding.
24) What is the contribution of agriculture to economic growth?
25) Define agricultural marketing.
26) What is the interdependence between agricultural and industrial sector?
27) Define mixed economy.
28) What is the use based classification of industry?
29) Define industrialization.
30) List out the organization which provides industrial funds at state level.

PART – C

III. Answer all the following questions: 5 x 3 = 15

31) Discuss the importance of agricultural marketing.
32) How technical factor is responsible for the backwardness in agriculture.
33) What are called economic policy reforms?
34) What are the remedies taken by the government to overcome environment hazards?
35) Explain the significance of public sector.

PART – D

IV. Answer in detail: (any 4) 4 x 5 = 20

36) Examine the need of industrial sector
37) Examine the role and importance of small scale industries.
38) Express in detail the role of agriculture in economic development.
39) Examine the remedial measures to solve the various problems of Indian agriculture.
40) Explain the integrated strategies devised by the Eighth plan for public sector restructuring.
CHAPTER – VIII (Banking)

PART – A

I. Choose the best answer: 23 x 1 = 23

1. The primary functions of the commercial bank is
   a. making loans and advances   b. discounting bills of exchange
   c. accepting deposits   d. participating in the inter-bank borrowing

2. The 14 commercial banks were nationalized in the year

3. The first bank in India was established in
   a. 1770   b. 1806   c. 1801   d. 1782

4. Minimum reserve system relates
   a. Method of note issue
   b. Commercial banks keep certain portion of their deposits with the RBI.
   c. Commercial banks should keep certain portions of their deposits in cash
   d. Customers are compelled to keep certain minimum balance with their deposits

5. Separate the bank whose motive is not profit-making
   a. Andhra bank   b. Canara bank   c. IOB   d. RBI

6. The RBI was set up in _________

7. NABARD provides _________ finance to medium and long term basis.
   a. Industry   b. agriculture   c. service organization   d. foreign exchange

8. The amount of cash kept by commercial banks to meet the day to day transactions is
   known as_________
   a. Liquid cash   b. cheque   c. both d. none

9. EXIM Bank provides credit for _________.
   a. Imports & Exports   b. internal trade   c. external trade   d. none

10. The bank rate is raised during_________ and fall during ____________.
    a. Deflation, inflation   b. inflation, deflation

11. ___________ is the monopoly of note issue.
    a. RBI   b. SBI   c. Commercial Bank   d. All of these
12. __________ is the first bank that was nationalized in India.
   a. Imperial bank   b. TMB   c. BOI   d. IOB
13. __________ is called as the lender of last resort.
   a. RBI   b. SBI   c. Commercial Bank   d. All of these
14. __________ Bank can able to print and circulate currency notes.
   a. RBI   b. SBI   c. Commercial Bank   d. All of these
15. __________ facility is offered to businessman.
   a. Overdraft   b. note issue   c. credit issue   d. all of these
16. To check a deflation the central bank can __________ the cash reserve ratio.
   a. Increase   b. decrease   c. stable   d. none
17. To check inflation the central bank can __________ the cash reserve ratio.
   a. Increase   b. decrease   c. stable   d. none
18. Commercial banks make payments to the central bank, the size of the cash reserves of the commercial bank will be __________
   a. Increased   b. decreased   c. stable   d. none
19. __________ method is used to expand or contract the total volume of credit in the banking system.
   a. Qualitative   b. Quantitative   c. both   d. none
20. “The primary definition of central banking is a banking system in which a single bank has either complete control or a residuary monopoly of note issue” by ______________
21. Introduction of branch banking makes it possible to choose between different __________
   a. Names   b. Rules   c. Regions   d. all of these
22. __________ accepted the valuables like gold and diamond of the customers and kept it under his safe custody.
   a. Merchant banker   b. money lender   c. gold smith
23. __________ was primarily a trader. He accepted customer’s money and kept it under safe custody.
   a. Merchant banker   b. money lender   c. gold smith

PART – B
II. Answer all the questions. 10 x 2 = 20

21) What is meant by open market operation? Which bank does this operation in India?
22) What do you mean by bank?
23) What is central bank? Give example.
24) What is moral suasion?
25) Write a note on commercial bank.
26) Define Samuelson’s definition of central bank.
27) What is cash credit?
28) List out the methods of quantitative credit control?
29) What is fixed deposits?
30) What do you mean by transfer of funds?

PART – C

III. Answer all the following questions: 4 x 3 = 12

31) Give definitions of central bank by various monetary theorists.
32) Distinguish between central bank and commercial bank.
33) Explain the different types of loans and advances made by the commercial banks.

PART – D

IV. Answer in detail: (any 3) 4 x 5 = 20

34) Examine the functions of commercial bank.
35) Examine the functions of central bank.
36) Explain the role of banks in economic development
37) Explain various quantitative credit control methods of RBI.
PART – A

I. Choose the best answer: 25 x 1 = 25

1) IBRD was set up in
   a. 1983   b. 1844   c. 1948   d.1944

2) The decision to start IMF was taken at ______________ conference.

3) Technology transfer has been taking place on a large scale through
   a. licensing agreements and joint ventures
   b. choice of ownership structure
   c. simplification of procedures
   d. none

4) The main inconvenience of barter system was
   a. transactions were many and complex
   b. lack of double coincidence of wants
   c. The intermediate commodity need not be familiar
   d. prevalence of domestic system

5) Globalization means
   a. Integration of the economy with world economy
   b. Increasing degree of openness in respect of international trade
   c. Process of transformation of the world in to a single economic unit.
   d. All the above.

6) The highest authority of the IMF is the ______________
   a. Board of Directors   c. Boards of Investors
   b. Board of Governors   d. Boards of Manager

7) __________ is one of the most fundamental inventions of man.
   a. Money   b. Land   c. Water   d. all of these

8) The goal of global economy is __________
   a. Market maximization   b. Profit motive
   c. Welfare motive

9) __________ has worked as an “engine of growth” in the past.
   a. Foreign trade   b. Internal trade
   c. Regional trade   d. bilateral trade

10) IMF is located in __________

11) GATT is located in __________

12) __________ are some of export goods of India
    a. Coffee   b. Tea
    c. Jute   d. all the above
13) _______ is the record of a country’s monetary transactions.
   a. Balance of payments  c. balance of trade
   b. Terms of trade         d. both (a) & (b)

14) SAF ________
   a. Structural Adjustment Facility  c. Seasonal Adjustment Facility
   b. Structural Accommodation Facility  d. None

15) ________ is the catalyst for multinational investment
   a. GATT   b. MIGA   c. MICA   d. IMF

16) TRIPS ______
   a. Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights
   b. Trade Related Investment Property Rights
   c. Trade Related intellectual Private Rights
   d. Trade Related Public Rights

17) The foreign investor is free to own a majority share in equity is ________
   b. Choice of Market   d. Choice of Share

18) The foreign investors are free to compete with the domestic producers in Indian market.
   b. Choice of Market   d. Choice of Share

19) ________ refers to the trade of goods and services between two or more countries.
   a. Internal trade   b. International trade   c. Regional trade

20) Balance of trade means ________________
   a. Export exceeds Import  c. Export equals Imports
   b. Import exceeds Exports  d. both (a) & (b)

21) GATT was replaced by _________
   a. WHO   b. WTO   c. IBRD   d. MIGA

22) OPEC expands ________________
   a. Oil Producing and Exporting Countries
   b. Oil Providing and Exporting Countries
   c. Olive Producing and Exporting Countries
   d. Oil Producing and Expanding Countries

23) NEP expands __________

24) IBRD is better known as __________
   a. IMF   b. WB   c. GATT   d. MIGA

25) ________ functions as a short term credit institution.
   a. IMF   b. IBRD   c. GATT   d. none
PART – B

II. Answer all the questions. 10 x 2 = 20

26) What are the components of foreign trade?
27) What are the functions of money?
28) What is balance of payments?
29) What are the two classification of NEP?
30) Name the three methods of technology transfer?
31) Define Money.
32) Write any three objectives of GATT.
33) Expand:
   WTO
   IBRD
   IMF
   GATT
34) What is meant by Choice of Product?
35) What is => Direction of Trade => Volume of trade?

PART – C

III. Answer all the following questions: 5 x 3 = 15

36) Differentiate balance of trade from balance of payments.
37) What are the functions of IMF?
38) What are the parameters of Globalisation?
39) What is the role of foreign trade in economic development?
40) Describe the evolution of money.

PART – D

IV. Answer in detail: 3 x 5 = 15

41) What are the objectives of GATT and what are its methods of achieving them?
42) What is IBRD? and its functioning?
43) Explain the components of India’s Foreign Trade.
CHAPTER - XI

PART - A

1. Statistics is a branch of

2. The most preferred diagram to represent the components of a variable

3. The data obtained from published or unpublished by some agency are called

4. The process of arranging the data into classes and subclasses according to the common characteristics
   a. Tabulation  b. Classification  c. Distribution  d. Arrangement

5. The Latin word status represents

6. __________ Date is collected for the first time for a specific purpose.
   a) primary data  b) secondary data  c) both  d) none

7. __________ data cannot be measured.
   a) primary data  b) secondary data  c) qualitative data  d) quantitative data

8. __________ is the middle or central value of the series.
   a) Mean  b) Median  c) Mode  d) none

9. the first step of tabulation is __________
   a) classification  b) interpretation  c) pie chart  d) none

10. __________ diagram prescribes only one variable.
    a) simple bar diagram  b) double bar diagram  c) Multiple bar diagram.

11. __________ is done for the purpose of analysis of data.
    a) classification  b) tabulation  c) interpretation  d) none
12. ________ shows the entire graphs like pie.
   a) pie chart       b) bar diagram       c) graph       d) map

13) ________ is the common item of a series.
   a) Mean          b) median          c) mode.

14. The difference between the upper and lower limit of a class is known as ________
   a) class interval   b) discrete       c) frequency

15. __________ refers to the number of times each variable gets repeated.
   a) frequency      b) range          c) mode.

16. __________ is placed below the title in brackets.
   a) table no.      b) foot note       c) head note    d) source

17. __________ is named as column headings.
   a) stubs         b) captions        c) title        d) none

18. __________ gives more authenticity for the table.
   a) title         b) source          c) total        d) number.

19. __________ are prepared in plain paper.
   a) diagram       b) graph          c) both         d) none.

20. __________ data is the original format in which the data have been collected.
   a) raw data      b) classified data  c) publishing data  d) analyzing data.
21. Write a note on pie diagram.
22. What are the types of data?
23. Write a note on graphs and diagram.
25. What are the types of classification?
26. What are the two types of quantitative classification of data?
27. Calculate mean: 10, 15, 15, 20, 25, 80, 45, and 30.
28. Write the formula for mode.
29. Give the formula for weighted index number.
30. Give the formula for mean in discrete series.

32. Distinguish between graphs and diagrams.
33. Distinguish between classification and tabulation.
34. Distinguish between primary data and secondary data.
35. Write a note on a) foot Notes b) Head notes.
36. Write characteristics of a good average.
37. Calculate the mean for the following data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>X</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

38. Calculate Median.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marks</th>
<th>0 – 10</th>
<th>10 - 20</th>
<th>20 – 30</th>
<th>30 - 40</th>
<th>40 - 50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

39. Calculate mode from the following data. 12 persons have the following marks.
10, 8, 7, 6, 8, 12, 13, 7, 8, 9, 5, 16.

40. The following are the marks of 5 students, find out the median marks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roll.no.</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marks.</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
41. Represent the following data through a simple bar diagram.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Students</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td>2200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

42. Calculate Weighted Arithmetic mean for the following data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECTS</th>
<th>MARKS</th>
<th>WEIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TAMIL</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECONOMICS</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMERCE</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCOUNTANCY</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUSINESS MATHS</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

43. Calculate Mean, Median and Mode for the following data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marks</th>
<th>0 – 20</th>
<th>20 – 40</th>
<th>40 – 60</th>
<th>60 – 80</th>
<th>80 – 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

44. Calculate average daily earnings (Rs.) for all employees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Daily earnings</th>
<th>90-110</th>
<th>110-130</th>
<th>130-150</th>
<th>150-170</th>
<th>170-190</th>
<th>190-210</th>
<th>210-230</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of employees</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

45. Calculate median for the above sum.

46. Calculate the mean for the following data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>X</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

47. Construct a pie diagram with given data below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Rent</th>
<th>Clothing</th>
<th>Fuel</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Recharge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

48. Calculate Weighted Arithmetic mean for the following data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COURSES</th>
<th>No. of Students</th>
<th>WEIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B.Sc. Vis.com</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.Sc. Physics</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.Sc. Chemistry</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.Sc. Maths</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.Sc. Botany</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. The Simplest Measure of variability is the __________ of the data.
   a) Dispersion b) standard deviation c) Range d) None
2. Standard deviation can be derived from __________
   a) Variance b) Range c) Dispersion d) Mean
3. __________ is known as semi-quartile range.
   a) Variance b) Range c) Dispersion d) Quartile deviation
4. __________ is the numerical difference between the largest and the smallest value.
   a) Variance b) Range c) Dispersion d) Quartile deviation
5. The average is reliable only when the set of data is__________
   a) Discrete data b) homogeneous c) heterogeneous d) raw data
6. The statistical tool to measure changes over time is __________
   a) Averages b) Index Number c) Deviation d) variance
7. The most stable measure of variability is __________
   a) Variance b) Mean c) Median d) Mode
8. The most commonly used measure of position is ________
   a) Percentiles b) Deciles c) Standard deviation d) Variance
9. __________ means the tendency of the data values to deviate from the mean values.
   a) Dispersion b) standard deviation c) Range d) None
10. __________ is the specialized indicator.
    a) Averages b) Index Number c) Deviation d) variance
11. Index numbers are classified into __________ types.
    a) 3 b) 4 c) 2 d) 1
12. The consumer price index is otherwise called as ________
    a) Cost of living index b) producer index number c) both d) none
13. Q₃ – Q₁ is __________
    a) Range b) Inter quartile Range c) Quartile deviation d) Mean deviation
14. __________ is usually the first year.
    a) Base year b) Current year c) both d) none
15. __________ index, the current year quantities are used as weights.
    a) Paasche’s index b) Laspereyre’s Index c) Fisher’s Index
PART – B

Any 8 (from qn.16 to 24)

16. Name the three major types of index number.
17. Find out the range for the marks scored by Mala in five subjects 68, 42, 86, 38, 40.
18. What are the three main methods to calculate weighted index number?
19. What is mean deviation?
20. What is variance?
21. What are the methods of measuring variability?
22. Find out the range for the marks scored by Siva in five subjects 68, 65, 55, 60, 52
23. What is quartile deviation?
24. What are the uses of Index number?

25. COMPULSORY: (each carry one mark) 4marks

What is the formula for:

- Paasche’s Index
- Laspeyre’s Index
- Fisher’s Index
- Quartile Deviation

PART – C 5 x 3 = 15

26. What is Index number? Explain the types.
27. Explain the methods of constructing Unweighted Index Number.
29. Explain the Mean Deviation.
30. Find out Unweighted index number:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodities</th>
<th>Price (in rupees)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PART – D

5 x 5 = 25

31. Find out P10, P25, Q2, Q3 for the following data.

32. Construct the weighted index number in three methods, for the following data.

33. Calculate Weighted Arithmetic mean for the following data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECTS</th>
<th>MARKS</th>
<th>WEIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TAMIL</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECONOMICS</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMERCE</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCOUNTANCY</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUSINESS MATHS</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

34. Calculate the mean for the following data.

35. Calculate median:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Daily earnings</th>
<th>90-110</th>
<th>110-130</th>
<th>130-150</th>
<th>150-170</th>
<th>170-190</th>
<th>190-210</th>
<th>210-230</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of employees</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

100/100
1. The first country to introduce Five Year Plan was a. U.K. b) U.S.A. c) Former Soviet Russia d) France [ ]

2. Planning in India is a. Centralized planning b) Democratic planning c) Partial Planning d) Indicative planning

3. Perspective Plan covers a period of a. 5 years b) 10 years c) 20 to 25 years d) 15 years [ ]

4. The first Five Year Plan of India was launched in a. 1947 b) 1951 c) 1956 d) 1961 [ ]

5. There was plan holiday in India from a. 1966 – 69 b) 1961 – 63 c) 1980 – 84 d) 2002 – 2004 [ ]

6. When a person lives below the minimum subsistence level, he is said to live in poverty. a. Absolute b. Relative c) Abstract d. None [ ]

7. All poverty alleviation programmes implemented so far have less or no effect due to a. Unemployment b. Joint family system c) inequality d. corruption [ ]

8. The Planning Commission of India defined poverty on the basis of a. Income b. Consumption c) Calorie intake of food d. Employment [ ]

9. Agriculture gives raise to__________ unemployment. a. cyclical b. structural c. seasonal d. professional [ ]

10. Mention which is not a cause for Population Explosion. a. High BR b. Social customs c) High DR d) Poverty [ ]

11. According 2001 Census, the population of India was a. 236 million b) 890 million c. 1000 million d. 1027 million [ ]

12. ________ refers to the rate of death occurring per thousand new born babies. a. Natality b. Mortality c. infant mortality d. death rate [ ]
13. The growth of an economy is indicated by an
   a. Increase in general prices b. Increase in national income
   c. Increase in savings d. Increase in investment

14. The per capita income of an economy can be calculated by
   a. Dividing GDP by population
   b. Dividing GNP by population
   c. Multiplying GNP by population
   d. Dividing GNP by number of people employed

15. The total money value of final goods and services produced in the country excluding depreciation is called
   a. NDP b. GDP c. NNP d. GNP

16. The difference between NNP and NDP is
   a. Depreciation b. Current transfers from rest of the world
   c. Indirect tax d. Net factor income from abroad.

17. The first country to introduce Five Year Plan was
   a. U.K. b) U.S.A. c) Former Soviet Russia d) France

18. Planning in India is
   a. Centralized planning b) Democratic planning c) Partial Planning d) Indicative planning

19. Perspective Plan covers a period of
   a. 5 years b) 10 years c) 20 to 25 years d) 15 years

20. There was plan holiday in India from