



JAIN COLLEGE, J C Road Bangalore
Mock Paper December - 2017
I PUC- Economics (22)

PART A

I. Choose the correct answers.

1. The class midpoint is equal to:
 - a) The average of the upper and lower class limit.
 - b) The product of upper and lower class limit.
 - c) The ratio of the upper and lower class limit.
 - d) None of the above.
2. For Q.D., we need to calculate values of Q3 and
 - a) Q2 b) Q4 c) Q1 d) Q0
3. Railway transport was introduced in India in the year
 - a) 1835 b) 1776 c) 1850 d) 1853
4. Some are rich most of the time but may sometime not get income. They are
 - a) Occasionally Poor b) Usually Poor c) Always Poor d) None of the above
5. The increased milk production can be mainly attributed to the successful implementation of
 - a) Operation food b) Operation flood c) Operation fruit d) Operation fluid

II. Fill In the blanks.

6. The method of interview in obtaining information at a shorter time is _____.
7. _____ Scale Industries provide more employment than large scale industries.
8. RBI regulates _____ Sector.
9. Health expenditure directly increases the supply of _____ labour force.
10. India supports approximately 17% of the world's population on a mere _____ percent of the world's geographical area.

III. Match the following.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 11. The series consisted only one mode | Increase in Food Production |
| HYC seeds | Increase in Milk production |
| Skilled labourer | Seeds that gives large proportion of Output |
| Green Revolution | Uni-mode |
| White revolution | More contribution to National Income |

IV. Answer the following questions in a word / sentence.

12. Give the meaning of statistics in the plural sense.
13. What is correlation?
14. What is 'Capital Goods Industries'?
15. Expand I.B.R.D
16. Define poverty line as per planning commission.

PART B

V. Answer any four of the following questions in about four sentences.

17. Name the two methods of selecting samples in Random Sampling.
18. Give the meaning of pilot survey.
19. Differentiate between inclusive and exclusive methods of classification.
20. What is quantitative classification? Give an example.
21. Calculate the lower quartile from the following data
X: 22 26 14 30 18 11 35 41 12 32
22. Where can we get some important index numbers such as CPI, WPI and IIP.

VI. Answer the following questions in about four sentences

23. Explain the functions of environment.
24. Why do farmers need subsidies and what are its purposes?
25. What do you mean by Disinvestment?

26. Who are rural poor? Give examples.
27. State the meaning of human capital.
28. Who are Self-employed? Give two examples.
29. Which are the components of Indian Systems of Medicine?

PART C

VII. Answer the following questions in about twelve sentences

30. 'Scarcity is the root of all economic problems.' Explain the statement.
31. Briefly explain how statistics helps to study economics.
32. Calculate Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation for the following data using step deviation method

X	300	350	400	450	500	550	600	650	700
Y	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600

33. Calculate Q1 and Q3 from the following data.

22, 26, 14, 30, 18, 11, 35, 41, 12, 32

34. Calculate the Mean Deviation using mean for the following distribution.

Classes	20-40	40-80	80-100	100-120	120-140
Frequencies	3	6	20	12	9

VIII. Answer the following questions in about twelve sentences

35. Explain the demographic profile of India during the colonial period.
36. Write a short note on green revolution.
37. Explain employment generation programmes of reduction of poverty in India.
38. List out major problems of rural development.
39. What factors contribute to human capital formation?
40. Write a note on Great Leap Forward campaign of China.

PART D

IX. Answer the following in about twenty sentences

41. What is tabulation? Draw a table and explain its types.
42. Calculate weighted average of price relative index from the following data.
(Rs)

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

43. Calculate the SD for 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 Persons	1	6	6	6	6	3	2

X. Answer the following in about twenty sentences

44. Explain the sources of Human Capital Formation.
45. Explain occupational structure of work force.
46. List out the benefits of organic farming.

PART E

XI. Answer the following questions.

47. Explain frequency distribution with unequal class with example.
48. Trace the relationship between human capital and economic growth.
49. Group the following features pertaining to the economies of India, China and Pakistan under three heads.
 - A. Single child norm.
 - B. Low fertility rate.
 - C. High rate of urbanization.
 - D. Mixed Economy.
 - E. High fertility rate.
 - F. Large Population.
 - G. High density of population.
 - H. Growth due to manufacturing sector.
 - I. Growth due to Service.
 - J. Low rate of literacy.