

- Note:-** 1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Write answers to all the main questions on a new page.

Q. 1. A) Complete the correlation :

(5)

1. Economics wants : Medicine, Books : : Air, Sunshine
2. Contingent function of money : Basis of credit : : Standard of deferred payments
3. Q_3 : Upper limit : : Median
4. : Transport, Communication : : Social Infrastructure : Health, Education
5. Productive loan : Purchase of tractor : : Expenditure on marriage

B) Complete the following Statements :

(5)

1. Adam smith's defines economics as _____.
(a) Study of mental behaviour (b) Science of wealth
(c) Study of ends and scares means (d) Study of mankind
2. _____ is India's Central bank & regulatory body responsible for regulation of the Indian banking system.
(a) Reserved Bank of India (b) State Bank of India
(c) ICICI Bank (d) Kotak Bank
3. _____ is the procedure for dividing the data into equal parts.
(a) Slicing (b) Multiplying
(c) Partitioning (d) Subtracting
4. The population of Maharashtra was _____ crores during 2011.
(a) 42.11 (b) 24.11
(c) 9.24 (d) 11.24
5. The service sector is termed as _____.
(a) Tertiary sector (b) Primary sector
(c) Secondary sector (d) Modern sector

Q. 2. A) Identify and explain the concepts from the given illustrations : (Any 2)

(4)

1. Jay saves ₹ 500 every month out of his pocket money.
2. Siddhi purchased a laptop and made the payment using debit card.
3. Raj takes a loan from the bank for a period of 5 years subject to the terms and conditions for the purpose of making improvements on land, buying cattle, etc.

B) Distinguish between the following : (Any 2)

(4)

1. Economics growth and Economic development
2. Legal tender money and Non-legal tender money
3. Deciles and Percentiles

Q. 3. Answer the following questions : (Any 2)

(8)

1. Write the characteristics of wealth.
2. Elaborate the qualities of money.
3. Explain the role of Co-operative movement in Maharashtra.

Q. 4. State with reason whether you agree or disagree with the following statements :

(Any 2) (8)

1. Value-in-use and Value-in-exchange are different concept.
2. There are no difficulties in barter system.
3. There are some important features of economy of Maharashtra.

Q. 5. Study the following data, table, passage and answer the questions given below it :

(Any 2) (8)

1. Study the data and answer the following questions :

(4)

Marks	100	200	300	400	500	600
No. of Students	6	4	10	4	6	10

1. Write the formula of D_2 and D_9 . (1)
2. Find out the cumulative frequency of the last value in the above data. (1)
3. Find out the value of 'n' in the above data. (1)
4. How many students have scored less than 200 marks? (1)

2. Study the table and answer the following questions :

(4)

Maharashtra Education Gross Enrollment ratio (2014-2015)			
LEVEL	ALL		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
PRIMARY (I-V)	98.9	101.4	100.1
UPPER PRIMARY (VI-VIII)	87.7	95.3	91.1
ELEMENTARY (I-VIII)	94.8	99.2	96.9
SECONDARY (IX-X)	78.1	78.9	78.5
SENIOR SECONDARY (XI-XII)	54.6	53.8	54.5
HIGHER EDUCATION	25.3	23.2	24.3

1.

Mention the level where female enrollment ratio was least.

(1)

2. Which level has the maximum enrollment ratio among males? (1)
3. Find out the difference between the total enrollment ratio of senior secondary (XI-XII) and higher education. (1)
4. Give your suggestions for reducing the education enrollment gap between males and females. (1)

3. Read the following passage and answer the questions :

(4)

Rural credit refers to any kind of loan or financial assistance that is taken by the people residing in the rural areas for the purpose of agriculture or setting up small businesses. An important landmark in respect of rural credit in recent years is the setting up of the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development on 12th July 1982. From the very beginning, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) was extending the agricultural credit through state level co-operative banks and land development banks.

NABARD was established under the able Chairmanship of Shri B. Sivaraman, former Member of Planning Commission on 30th March 1979. It is playing an important role in augmenting the flow of credit for the promotion of agriculture, small scale and cottage industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts and various other allied activities in rural areas of the country.

Some important functions of NABARD is to provides short-term, medium-term and long term credit to state co-operative banks, RRBs, land development banks and commercial banks for its investment in agricultural and other allied sectors, also maintains a Research and Development Fund in order to promote research in agriculture and rural development, and also to formulate and design projects and programmes to suit the requirements of different areas.

1. Who established NABARD ? (1)
2. Explain any two important functions of NABARD. (1)
3. Name the banks through which RBI were extending the agricultural credit. (1)
4. NABARD plays a crucial role for rural development. Give your opinion. (1)

Q. 6. Answer in detail : (Any 1)

(8)

1. Define Quartiles ? Calculate Q_1 and Q_3 for the following data :

Rainfall (in cms)	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
No. of years	5	10	15	15	10	5

2. Explain the non-institutional sources of agricultural credit in India.