



Indian Economic Development



Reason for Low Productivity (Stagnation) in Agriculture During British Period

- » Exploitative land settlement system
- » Low level of technology
- » Lack of irrigation facilities
- » Lack of use of fertiliser and pesticides

Goals of Five Year Plan

- » Economic growth
- » Self reliance
- » Modernisation
- » Equity

Land Reforms

- » Abolition of intermediaries
- » Distribution of land to the tiller
- » Land ceiling- fixing limit of land for holding

Green Revolution - Strategies, Merits

- | | |
|------------|--|
| Strategies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Use of HYV seeds » Use of chemical fertiliser and pesticides » Use of modern technology irrigation |
| Merits | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Self sufficiency in food grains » Generate income » Marketable surplus » Reduce imports |

Industrial Policy of 1956

- » Industrial licencing
- » Classified industries
 - » State owned
 - » Both state & private owned
 - » Private owned

Important Reforms Introduced in India in 1991 (LPG)



Statistics for Economics

Scope /Uses of Statistics in Economics

- › Helps in economic planning
- › Formulation of economic policies
- › Present economic facts in precise & clear
- › Helps to compare economic factors

Pilot Survey-Meaning, Merits

- › It is a survey conducted before actual survey.
- › It is the pre-test of questionnaire

Merits

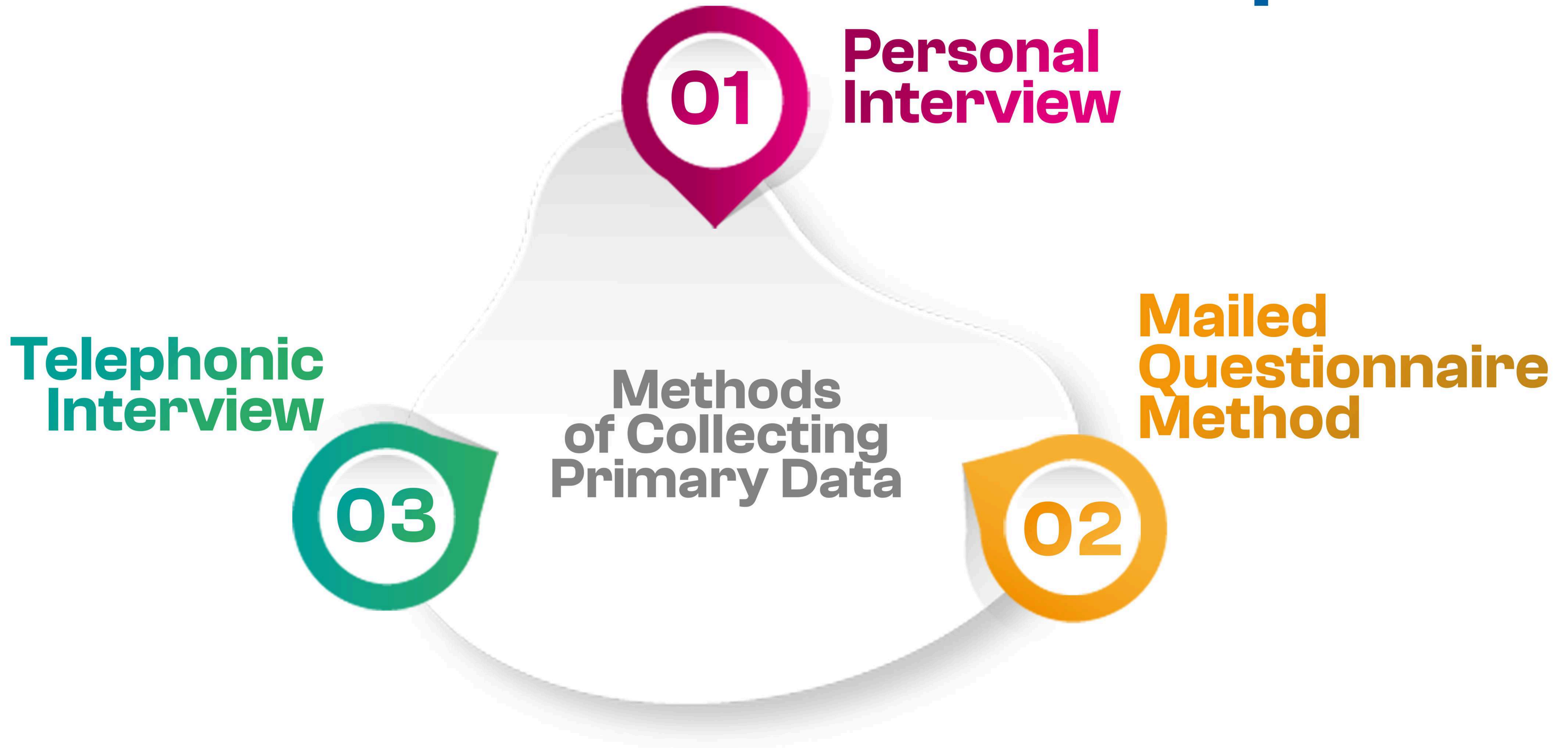
can assess suitability of questions can identify shortcomings & draw backs of questionnaire can assess the time and cost of actual survey.

Random Sampling

In a sample selection, each & every element of population has an equal chance of being to be selected as sample.

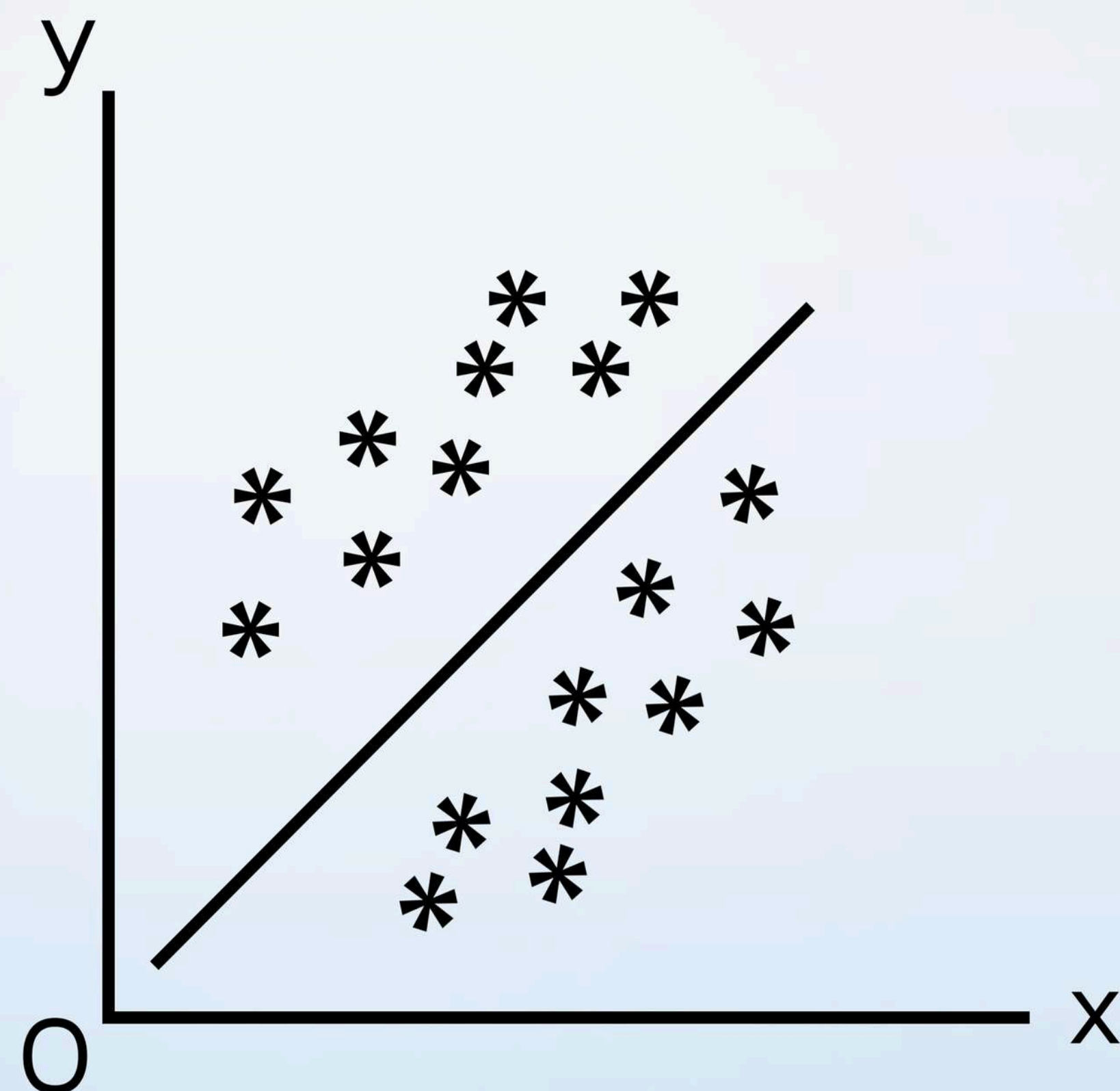
Qualities of a good Questionnaire

- › Should not be too long
- › Should move from general to specific
- › Should be precise and clear
- › Should not lead to answer
- › Should not have double negatives

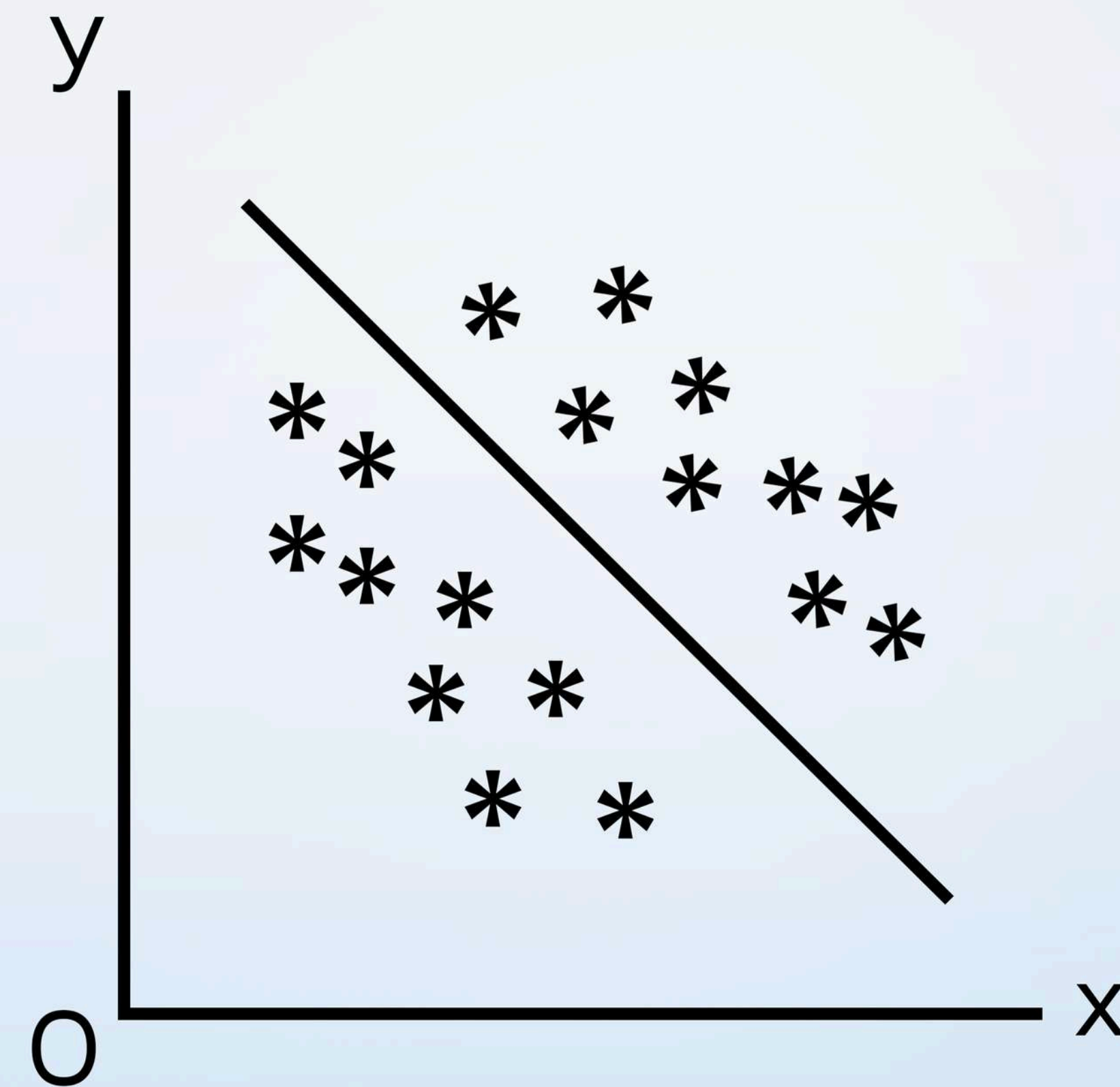


Scatter Diagram

Positive Correlation

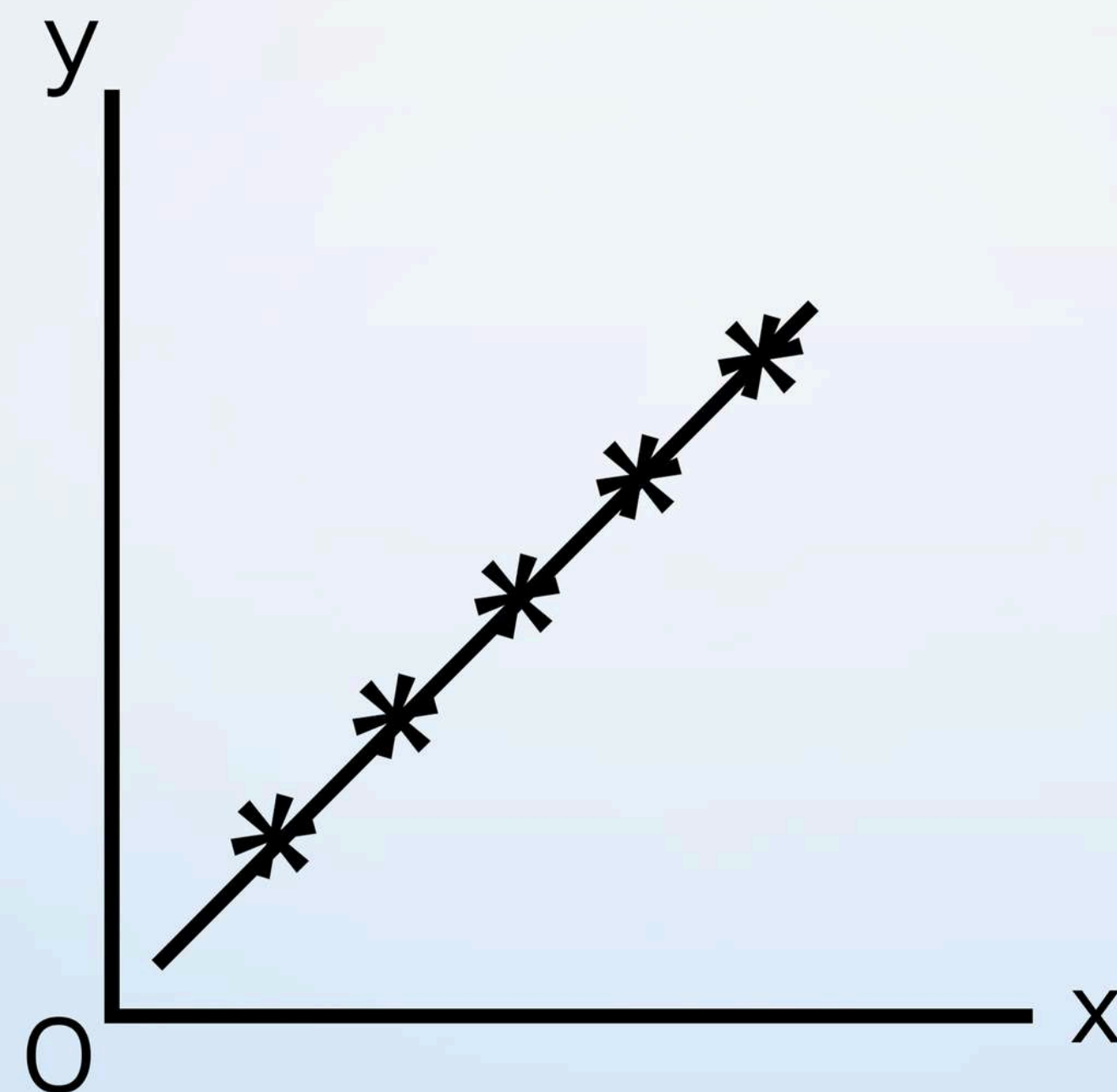


Negative Correlation

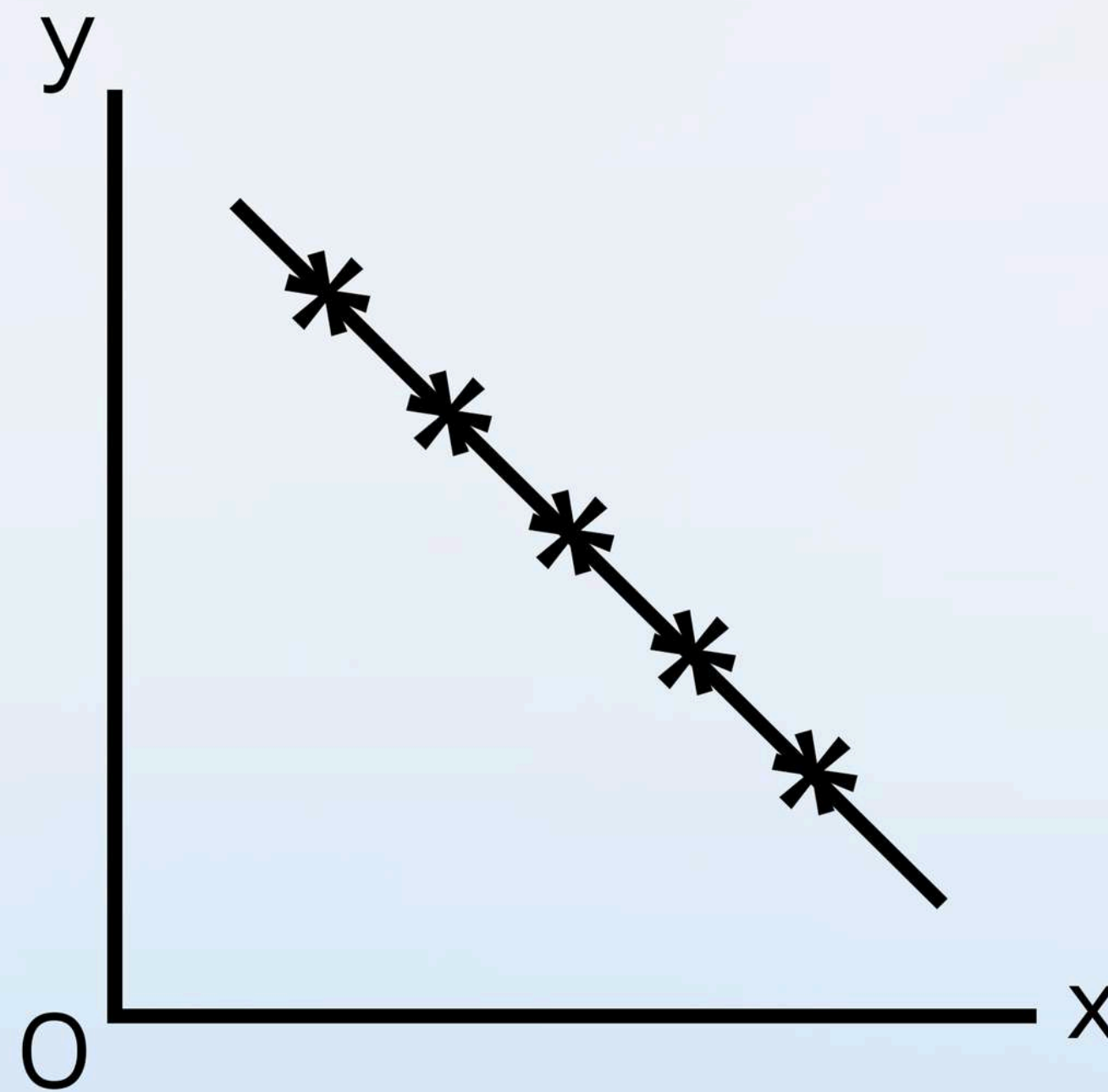


Scatter Diagram

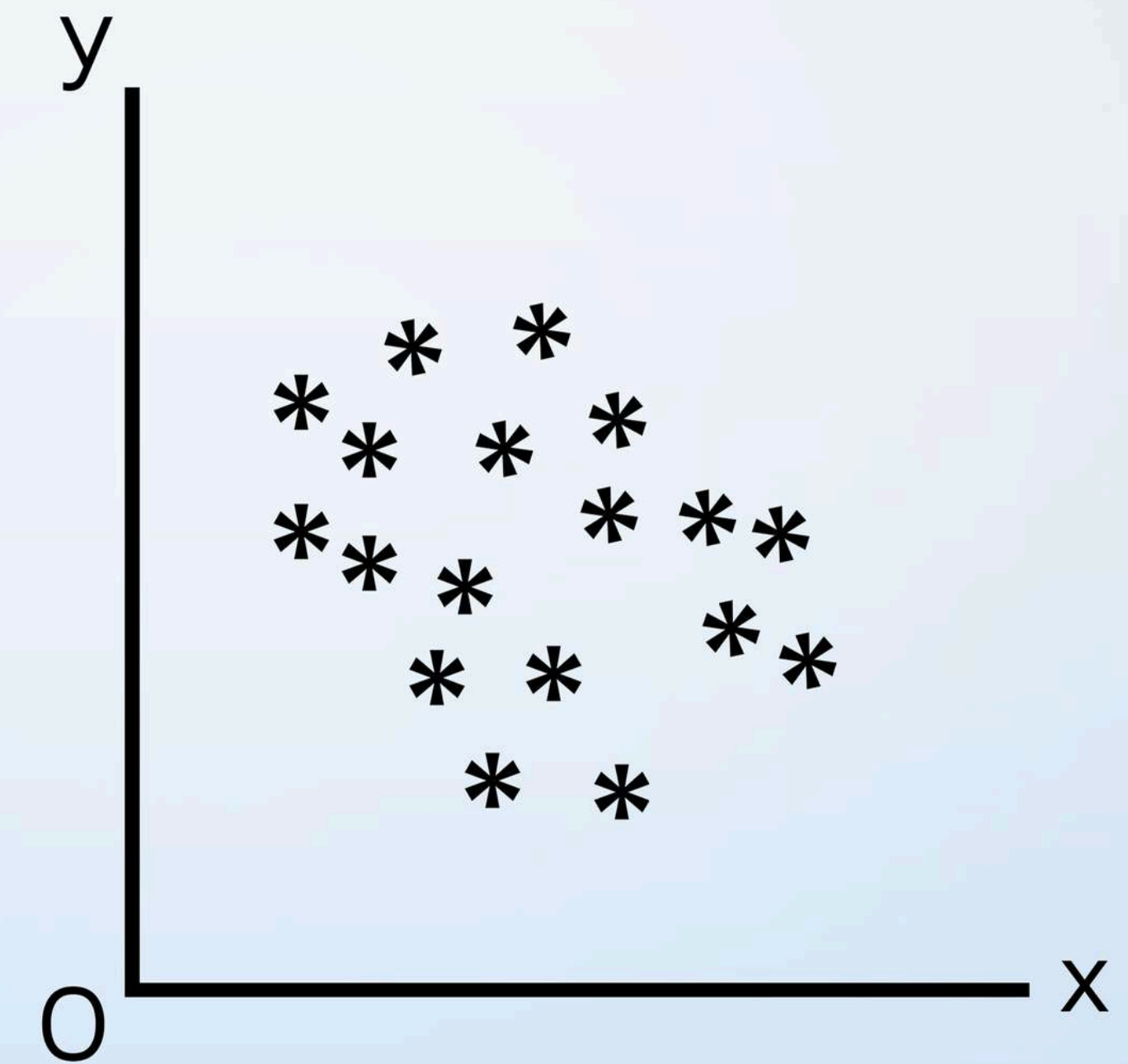
Perfect Positive Correlation



Perfect Negative Correlation

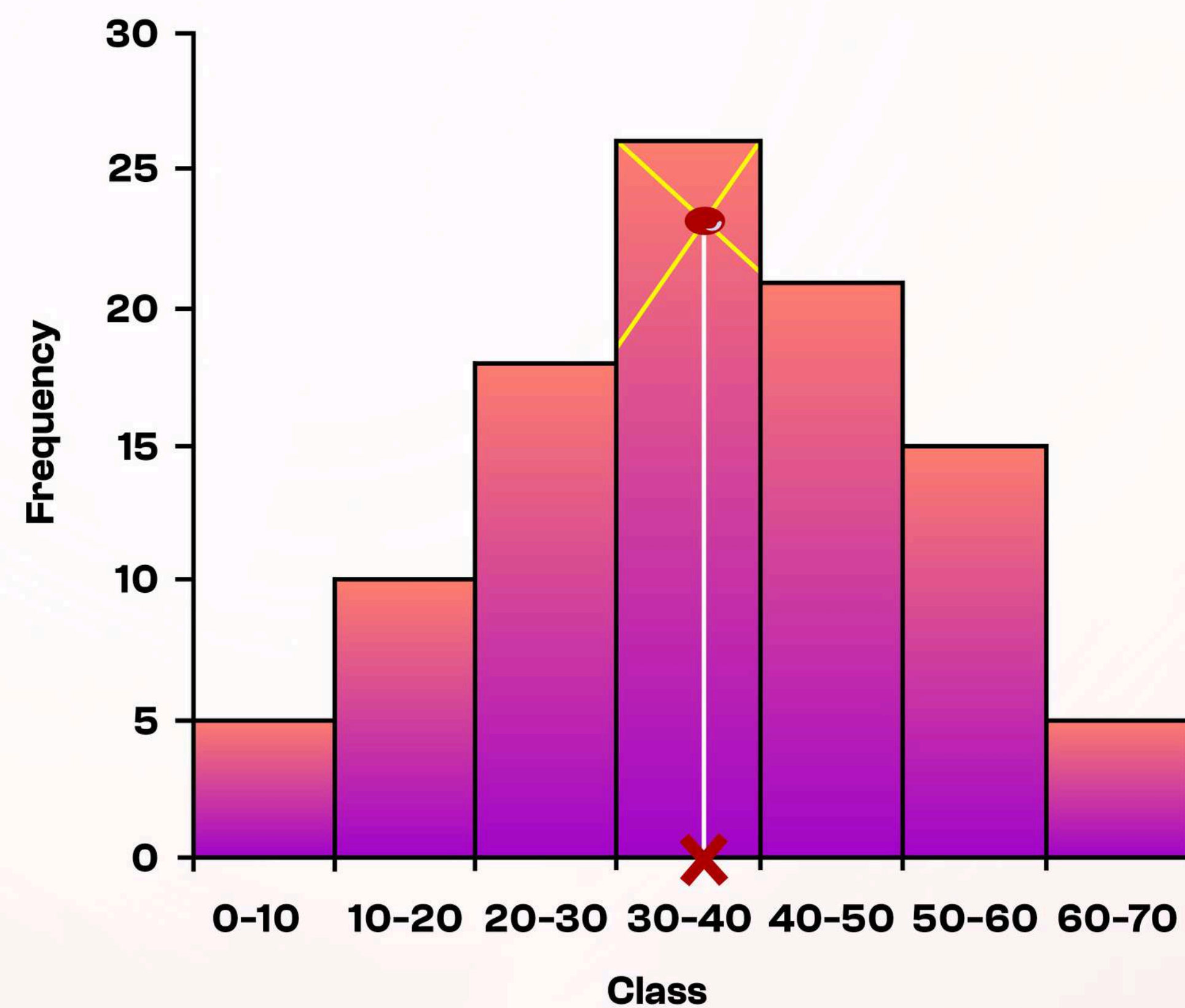


No Correlation



Represent the data by a **Histogram** and locate **Mode**

Item	:	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70
Frequency:		5	10	18	26	21	15	5



Pie Diagram

Item	: Cement	Steel	Bricks	Timber	Labour	Others	Total
Frequency:	87	24	11	13	25	20	180

Exp	Percentage	Angle
87	$(87 \div 180) \times 100 = 48.3$	$48.3 \times 3.6 = 173.9$
24	$(24 \div 180) \times 100 = 13.3$	$13.3 \times 3.6 = 47.9$
11	$(11 \div 180) \times 100 = 6.1$	$6.1 \times 3.6 = 22.2$
13	$(13 \div 180) \times 100 = 7.2$	$7.2 \times 3.6 = 26$
25	$(25 \div 180) \times 100 = 14$	$14 \times 3.6 = 50$
20	$(20 \div 180) \times 100 = 11.1$	$11.1 \times 3.6 = 40$
Total	100	360

