



**INDIAN SCHOOL SOHAR
FIRST TERM
ECONOMICS**

Date: -13.09.2015

STD: - XI

Marks: - 90

Time: - 3hrs

General Instructions:-

- 1) All questions in both the sections are compulsory.
- 2) Questions 1 - 2 and 13 -15 are multiple choice questions.
- 3) Questions 3 – 7 and 16 - 19 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to them should not exceed 75 words each.
- 4) Questions 8 and 20 - 21 are also short answer questions of 4 marks each. Answer to them should not exceed 90 words each.
- 5) Questions 9 and 22 are long answer questions of 5 marks each. Answer to them should not exceed 150 words each.
- 6) Questions 10 - 12 and 23 - 25 are long answer questions of 6 marks each. Answer to them should not exceed 200 words each.
- 7) Answer should be brief and to the point and the above word limit should be adhered to as far as possible.
- 8) Attempt all parts of a question together.

SECTION A: STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS

1. Questions in the questionnaire to get the demographic information of the consumers should be in the order: 1
 - a. Age, Education, profession, income
 - b. Education, profession, income ,Age
 - c. Profession, Age, Education, income
 - d. Income, Education, Age, profession
2. “Economics is the study of mankind in the ordinary business of life.” This definition of Economics was given by: 1
 - a. Prof Samuelson
 - b. Adam Smith
 - c. Dr. Amartya Sen
 - d. Alfred Marshall
3. The average wages of a group of 50 workers was calculated as ₹40. Later on it was discovered that the wages of two workers were misread as ₹ 23 and ₹ 24 instead of ₹ 32 and ₹ 42. Calculate the correct average wages. 3
4. Secondary data must be scrutinised and edited before use. What precautions would you take before using such data? 3

OR

Explain the role played by NSSO as a source of collection of primary data in India.

5. Explain the three main limitations of statistics. 3
6. Calculate quartile deviation from the following data. 3

145	139	144	140	140	144	143	142	142	143	141	141
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7. From the given frequency distribution table make “less than” and “more than” cumulative frequency distribution. 3

Marks scored in Economics	0-5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 25	25 - 30
Number of students	2	5	7	6	3	2

8. Calculate the missing frequency from the following data, when the mean is 33. 4

X	5	15	25	35	45	55
F	5	10	25	30	?	10

9. Define sampling method of collection of data. Explain the various methods of sampling. 5

10. Using median calculate mean deviation and its coefficient from the following data. 6

Class interval	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59
Frequency	3	4	6	5	2

11. A. Critically evaluate direct personal investigation method for collection of primary data. 6

B. Define variable. Differentiate between a discrete and continuous variable.

12. Calculate the value of modal wages earned by workers of firm XYZ from the information by 6

Grouping method. Also show mode graphically

Daily wages (in ₹)	200 - 250	250 - 300	300 - 350	350 - 400	400 - 450	450 - 500	500 - 550	550 - 600
No. of workers	2	5	10	20	30	18	8	4

SECTION B: INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

13. A lot of power is wasted during its transmission and distribution from power stations to 1

households. This can be controlled by:

- Distribution of electricity to farmers free of cost
- Promoting the use of CFL's.
- Reducing the generation of electricity.
- Proper load management.

14. Long term objectives to be achieved over a long period of time formulated with reference to 1

common goals of plans are called :

- Objectives of plans
- Objectives of planning
- Scheme of planning
- Directives of plans

15. Despite being the major source of livelihood, the agriculture sector continued to experience stagnation and deterioration during the British rule in India because of 1
- a. Land tenure system
 - b. Decline of handicraft.
 - c. Drain of India's wealth.
 - d. Flourishing foreign trade

16. What were the main features of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956? 3
17. Health care in India is an emerging challenge of social infrastructure. Explain the statement. 3
18. Differentiate between absolute poverty and relative poverty 3
19. Give a brief appraisal of India's demographic profile during the colonial period. 3

OR

What objective did the British intend to achieve through their policies of infrastructural development in India

20. Differentiate between 4
- A. Economic infrastructure and social infrastructure
 - B. Commercial source of energy and Non-commercial source of energy
21. Though public sector is very essential for industries, many public sector undertakings incur heavy losses and are a drain on the economy's resources. Discuss the usefulness of public sector undertakings in the light of this fact. 4

OR

Explain the "promotion of social justice" objective of planning in India.

22. Suggest a few general measures that should be taken for removal of poverty in India? 5
23. A. Explain the measures initiated by the Government of India to overcome the challenges faced by the power sector in India. 6
- B. Define mixed economy. What are the advantages of a mixed economy
24. Developing infrastructure is an essential pre condition for economic development of a country. Explain the statement. 6
25. Critically evaluate the inward looking trade policy of the government during 1950 – 1990. 6

OR

Explain the concept of land reforms. How did land reforms India help in transformation of agriculture?