



INDIAN SCHOOL SOHAR
SECOND TERM EXAMINATION 2014
ECONOMICS

Date: -25 .11.14
STD. XI

Marks: 90
Time: - 3hrs

General Instructions:-

- 1) All questions in both the sections are compulsory.
- 2) Questions 1 - 2 and 14 - 16 are very short answers questions carrying 1 mark for each part. They are required to be answered in one sentence each.
- 3) Questions 3 - 7 and 17 - 20 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to them should not exceed 75 words each.
- 4) Questions 8 - 9 and 21 are also short answer questions of 4 marks each. Answer to them should not exceed 90 words each.
- 5) Questions 10 and 22 are also long answer questions of 5 marks each. Answer to them should not exceed 90 words each.
- 6) Questions 11 - 13 and 23 – 25 are long answer questions of 6 marks each. Answer to them should not exceed 150 words each.
- 7) Answer should be brief and to the point and word limits be adhered to as far as possible.
- 8) All parts of a question should be answered at one place.

SECTION –A –STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS

1. Define distribution. [1]
2. Define frequency. [1]
3. Define census method of collection of data. Under what circumstances is the census method more suitable for collection of primary data? [3]
4. Convert the following into a simple frequency series. [3]
4 students obtained less than 10 marks.
20 students obtained less than 20 marks.
40 students obtained less than 30 marks.
48 students obtained less than 40 marks.
50 students obtained less than 50 marks.
5. Represent the following data by a deviation bar diagram. [3]

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Savings	30	(-)20	10	15	(-)25	20

6. Tabulate the following information collected through a survey. [3]

Of the 1,125 students (both boys and girls) studying in a school during 2005 – 2006, 720 are Hindus, 628 are boys and 440 are science students. The number of Hindu boys is 392, that of boys studying science 205 and that of Hindu students studying science 262. The number of science students among the Hindu boys were 148.

7. Calculate the weighted mean by weighing each price by the quantity consumed. [3]

Product	Flour	Butter	Clothes	Petrol	electricity
Quantity consumed	25 Kg	3 Kgs	8 meters	6 Liters	26 units
Price (in ₹)	12	85	250	44	5

8. Calculate mode through graphical method and verify it using the formula. [4]

Class Interval	0 - 10	10 - 20	20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60
Frequency	10	20	40	50	30	20

9. What is classification? What are the different types of classification? Explain each with example. [4]

10. Find the mean deviation from median for the following data [5]

Class interval	10 - 20	20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60
Frequency	5	8	14	10	3

11. A batsman is selected for a cricket team. The choice is between X and Y on the basis of their five previous scores. Calculate the coefficient of variance of both the batsmen and find which batsman should be selected. [6]

X	25	85	40	80	120
Y	50	70	65	45	80

OR

Calculate the standard deviation of the following data. Use shortcut method.

X	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
F	6	12	15	28	20	14	5

12. What do you understand by questionnaire? What are the essential characteristics of a good questionnaire? [6]

OR

A. Evaluate indirect oral investigation as a method of collection of primary data.

B. Differentiate between exclusive and inclusive series.

13. Calculate Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation between price and quantity demanded. Use Shortcut method [6]

Price in ₹	5	10	15	20	25
Quantity demanded	40	35	30	25	20

SECTION –B –INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

14. Define stagflation. [1]
15. Define economic planning. [1]
16. When was the first official census held in India? [1]
17. “Capitalism contains the seeds of its own destruction”. Explain the statement. [3]
18. Explain the causes responsible for excess demand for goods over their supply in an economy. [3]
19. What do you understand by the drain of wealth during the colonial period? [3]
20. Explain the quantitative instruments of the monetary policy adopted by the Reserve Bank of India to achieve price stability. [3]
21. Critically appraise some of the shortfalls of the Industrial policy pursued by the British colonial administration. [4]
22. Liberalization of the financial sector implied a substantial shift in the role of RBI from a regulator to a facilitator. What were the other steps initiated by the Government to liberate the financial sector? [5]
23. “The process of globalization has started and it is irreversible”. Explain the statement [6]

OR

The public sector undertakings which are incurring heavy losses should be privatized. Build arguments in favour and against this statement.

24. “Industrialization plays an important role in the economic development of a country”. Explain.

OR

Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy. Explain the problems faced by Indian agriculture. [6]

25. A. Introduction of railways in India was considered as one of the most important contribution of British rule in India. How did it positively affect the Indian economy? [6]
- B. Explain the three types of land tenure system prevailing in India at the time of independence

