



**INDIAN SCHOOL SOHAR**  
**PRE FINAL EXAM**  
**ECONOMICS**

**Date: -07.02.2016**

**STD: - XI**

**Marks: - 90**

**Time: - 3 ½ hrs.**

**General Instructions:-**

- 1) All questions in all the sections are compulsory. However there is internal choice in some questions.
- 2) Marks for questions are indicated against each question.
- 3) Questions 1 - 2 and 12 -14 are very short questions carrying 1 mark each. They are required to be answered in one sentence.
- 4) Questions 3 – 6 and 15 – 19 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to them should not normally exceed 75 words each.
- 5) Questions 7 –8 and 20 are also short answer questions of 4 marks each. Answer to them should not exceed 90 words each.
- 6) Questions 9 - 11 and 21 - 23 are long answer questions of 6 marks each. Answer to them should not exceed 200 words each.
- 7) Question 24 and 25 are OTBA questions of 5 marks each.
- 8) Answer should be brief and to the point and the above word limit should be adhered to as far as possible.
- 9) Attempt all parts of a question together.

**SECTION A: STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS**

1. A researcher is interested in studying why the “new maths” of 1960 failed. She interviews several teachers who used the new maths in 1960’s. The teachers are considered as 1
  - a. Primary source
  - b. External source
  - c. Statistical investigators
  - d. Secondary source
2. “Economics is the science of wealth.” This statement is given by 1
  - a. Adam Smith
  - b. Marshall
  - c. Robbins
  - d. Samuelson
3. Draft a blank table to show the distribution of personnel in the Department of Education of a state according to 3
  - a. Sex: Male and Female
  - b. Year : 2005 – 2006, 2006 – 2007
  - c. Grades of salary: 1) below ₹2500      2) between ₹ 2500 and ₹ 4000      3) above ₹ 4000
  - d. Age group: 1) Below 20      2) 20 – 25      3) 45 and above

4. Compare the merits of Census method and Sample method of collection of data. 3

OR

Explain the main characteristics of a good questionnaire.

5. Define index number. Explain the importance of index number. 3
6. Represent the following data by a suitable diagram. 3

| Year | Income (in '000 ₹) |        |        |
|------|--------------------|--------|--------|
|      | Firm A             | Firm B | Firm C |
| 2006 | 18                 | 35     | 44     |
| 2007 | 15                 | 40     | 35     |

7. The mean marks of 100 students of combined section A and B are 38 marks. If the mean marks of section A are 40 and that of section B are 35. Find out the number of students in section A and B. 4

OR

Find the quartile deviation and its coefficient from the following data.

| S no.        | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9   | 10  | 11  | 12  | 13  | 14  |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Daily income | 145 | 130 | 200 | 210 | 198 | 234 | 159 | 160 | 178 | 257 | 260 | 390 | 360 | 345 |

8. Differentiate between 4

- A. Discrete variable and continuous variable
- B. Chronological classification and Spatial classification

9. A. Two series X and Y with 50 items each have S.D. 4.5 and 3.5 respectively. If the sum of product of deviation of X and Y series from their actual mean be 420. Find the coefficient of correlation. 6

- B. Calculate the coefficient of rank correlation between the marks in economics and statistics as Indicated by 8 answer books of each of two examiners.

|                     |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Marks in economics  | 15 | 10 | 20 | 28 | 12 | 10 | 16 | 18 |
| Marks in statistics | 40 | 30 | 50 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 30 | 60 |

10. Calculate standard deviation and coefficient of standard deviation. 6

|                    |    |    |    |     |     |
|--------------------|----|----|----|-----|-----|
| Marks ( less than) | 20 | 40 | 80 | 100 | 120 |
| Students           | 50 | 47 | 41 | 21  | 9   |

OR

Calculate the mean deviation of the following frequency distribution from median. Also calculate the coefficient of correlation.

|                 |        |         |         |         |         |
|-----------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Marks           | 0 - 10 | 10 - 20 | 20 - 30 | 30 - 40 | 40 - 50 |
| No. of students | 5      | 10      | 20      | 5       | 10      |

11. Construct the Consumer Price Index Number for 2005 on the basis of 2004 from the following data. 6

A. Aggregative Expenditure Method

B. Family Budget Method

| Articles | Quantity consumed in 2004 | Unit    | Price in 2004 (₹) | Price in 2005(₹) |
|----------|---------------------------|---------|-------------------|------------------|
| Wheat    | 2 Qtl                     | Per Qtl | 150               | 165              |
| Gram     | 1 Qtl                     | Per Qtl | 80                | 100              |
| Rice     | 1 Qtl                     | Per Qtl | 120               | 150              |
| Bajra    | 1.5 Qtl                   | Per Qtl | 60                | 90               |
| Arhar    | 1.5 Qtl                   | Per Qtl | 100               | 140              |
| Oil      | 10 Kg                     | Per Kg  | 10                | 12               |
| Gur      | 40 Kg                     | Per Kg  | 2                 | 3                |

### **SECTION B: INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

12. India has certain advantage which makes it a favourite outsourcing destination. What are these advantages? 1

13. An important qualitative measure of monetary policy to control inflation is 1

- a. Increase in bank rate
- b. Rise in margin requirement
- c. Increase in legal reserve ratio
- d. Selling securities in the open market

14. Government has assured the farmers of some minimum income from the sale of their crop by introducing 1

- a. Warehousing facilities
- b. Minimum support prices policy
- c. Regulated markets
- d. Co-operative agricultural marketing society

15. The Government of India introduced the New Industrial Policy in 1991. Explain the main features of this policy. 3

OR

Some Public Sector Undertakings have been granted special status as Navratnas by the Government. Why did Government declare them as Navratnas? Name four PSU's which have been declared as Navratnas.

16. "Electricity as an infrastructure is becoming an emerging challenge in India." Explain. 3

17. Define rural development. Explain the lingering and emerging challenges in rural areas. 3

18. Acceleration in the rate of economic growth is the first and foremost task for removal of poverty in India. Explain some measures that can accelerate economic growth and can be used for poverty alleviation. 3
19. Explain the state of infrastructure in India during the colonial period. 3
20. Inflation brings about a change in the tempo of economic activities. Some gain while some loose. Explain the harmful effect of inflation on production. 4
21. Inward Looking Trade Policy was the essence of trade policy pursued by India during the period 1950 – 1990. Explain the impact of this policy on the domestic industries in India. 6
22. Define globalisation. State the imperative losses and obvious gains of globalisation. 6

OR

What were the basic problems that forced the policy makers to have a U turn in the economic policies pursued in India in 1991?

23. Define unemployment. Explain any three types of unemployment in urban areas. Also explain the economic consequence of unemployment. 6

### SECTION C - OTBA

### SECTION C OPEN TEXT BASED ASSESSMENT

#### Instructions for students:

1. These questions are based on one of the themes provided to you by the board.
2. Please ensure that you get a copy of the relevant themes ( **India and Pakistan**) from the school to refer while answering the questions.
3. Each question carries 5 marks.
4. The suggested word limit for the questions is 100 – 120 words. However depending on the question, your answer could be shorter / longer. It is important to present your views, arguments and conclusions logically, coherently in your own language; based on the concepts learnt during teaching learning sessions till class XI, their applicability with respect to open text material and your own awareness of the given theme.
24. A number of steps need to be undertaken to help improve mutual trade between India and Pakistan. Suggest some measures that can be used in drawing a framework for trade between the two countries. 5
25. In an attempt to improve relations between Pakistan and India, an increased emphasis has been laid on the issue of the Most Favoured Nation status to India. What do you know about MFN? How has Pakistan reacted to free trade with India? 5