INDIAN SCHOOL SOHAR
FINAL EXAM
ECONOMICS (030)

Date: -28.02.2016   **Marks: - 90**
STD: - XI   **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.   If variance is 144, then Standard deviation is   1

   a.   12

   b.   44

   c.   6

   d.   72

2.   In random sampling   1

   a.   Samples are biased.

   b.   It is very expensive.

   c.   Each item has equal chance of being selected

   d.   Samples are not representative

3.   What are the different sources of collecting secondary data? What precautions are necessary to be taken to make secondary data suitable for use?   3

4.   Suppose,30% rise in prices have been due to several causes, like reduction in supply, increase in demand, shortage of power, rise in wages, rise in taxes etc. Which feature of statistics does it indicate? Explain any two other features of statistics.   3

5.   A lady in the kitchen tests only a grain or two of the rice to know whether the rice is boiled or not. Name this method of investigation. Explain the merits of this method of collection of data.   3

6. Tabulate the following information. 3

In 1990 out of a total of 2,000 students in a college, 1400 were for graduation and the rest for Post-graduation. Out of the 1,400 graduate students, 100 were girls. However in all there were 600 girls in the college. In 1995, the number of graduate students increased to 1,700, out of which 250 were girls, but the number of post graduate students fell to 500, of which only 50 were boys. In the year 2000, out of 800 girls, 650 were for graduation, whereas the total number of graduates was 2,200. The number of boys and girls in post-graduation classes was equal

7. Given below is the distribution of 140 students securing marks X or higher in a certain examination. Calculate the median of the distribution. 3

Marks (more than)	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
No. of students	140	133	118	100	75	45	25	9	2

8. The total expenditure on food per month of 30 households is as under 4

115	278	265	229	173	241	129	205	335	172
256	243	220	238	243	298	169	223	212	245
184	144	220	238	135	234	271	158	196	310

A. Make a frequency distribution table.

B. Calculate the percentage of those families who spend more than ₹ 200 and less than ₹ 250.

9. Construct a percentage bar graph for the following data. 4

Year	A	B	C	D	Total
2009	40	10	15	35	100
2010	80	120	250	300	750
2011	120	250	330	400	1100

OR

Construct ogive from the following data.

Weight (in Kg)	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 – 44	45 - 49	50 – 54	55 - 59	60 – 69
Frequency	3	5	12	18	14	6	2

10. Calculate the standard deviation and co efficient of standard deviation of the following data set using step deviation method. 6

Marks	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
Frequency	8	12	20	30	20	10

OR

From the prices of shares X and Y given below, state which share is more stable and why?

X	41	44	43	48	45	46	49	50	42	40
Y	91	93	96	92	90	97	99	94	98	95

11. Construct the index number of prices of the items in the year 2005 from the following data using weighted aggregative method   6

Articles	1998 [Base year]		2005 [Current year]	
	Quantity	Price (₹)	Quantity	Price(₹)
A	10	10	20	25
B	35	3	40	10
C	30	5	20	15
D	10	20	8	20
E	40	2	40	5

12. Find coefficient of correlation by using step deviation method from the following data.   6

Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Price (in ₹)	20	40	60	80	100	120	140
Supply (in Kg)	400	200	500	1000	400	1100	1200

SECTION B: INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

13. One of the major proposal of the New Industrial Policy 1991 was   1

   A. NRI's will not be allowed for capital investment in India.

   B. Abolition of industrial licencing except for six industries.

   C. Import restrictions on technical knowhow for one year.

   D. Facilities of FDI up to 51 percent in high priority industries.

14. In 1991- 92, a part of equity shares held by government in public sector were sold to the public and private firms. What do you call this process?   1

15. When too much money chases too few goods, the resulting inflation is called: 1

   a. Deflation

   b. Demand pull inflation

   c. Stagflation

   d. Cost push inflation

16. "This organisation is focusing on the competition in the international market and free access to markets across different countries of the world. It facilitates bi lateral and multilateral trade agreement." Identify the organisation. Describe its role in the context of globalisation.   3

OR

Distinguish between

   A. Minority sale and Strategic sale

   B. Tariff barrier and non-trade barrier

17. Define vicious cycle of poverty. Explain any two causes of poverty in India.   3

18. "Rural development means an action plan for the social and economic upliftment of the rural areas." What are the key issues of the action plan for rural development in India? 3

19. Differentiate between Labour supply, Labour force and Work force. 3

20. "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? 4

21. "It is owing to the New economic Policy that Indian economy has become a more vibrant economy and India is now being recognised as an emerging economic power." Explain this statement also explain the achievements of the new economic policy. 6

22. "Agricultural productivity is low in India as it is besieged by a number of problems." Explain the problems faced by agriculture in India. 6

OR

"Industrialisation plays an important role in the economic development of a country." Explain.

23. "Development of infrastructure is an essential pre condition for economic development of a country." Explain. 6

OR

What kind of facilities does a farmer need to market his produce? Explain the steps taken by the government in developing rural markets.

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. Please ensure that you get a copy of the relevant themes from the school to refer while answering the questions.

2. Each question carries 5 marks.

3. 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. "SEZ policy played an important role in transforming the traditional Chinese economy into a modern one but India was the pioneer of SEZ concept in Asia. But India could not get the right track and momentum required to make it a key factor in our growth strategy." Explain the reasons behind the faltered growth of the SEZ policy in India.

25. Since 1978 China began a venture to fit capitalism into socialist framework. This systematic opening up has helped China to achieve desired results of growth." Explain.