



**INDIAN SCHOOL SOHAR
SECOND TERM EXAM
ECONOMICS [030]**

**Date: -20.11.2016
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 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. The method of sampling in which the universe is divided and sub divided according to its characteristics and an equal sample is drawn from each group is called [1]
 - a. Stratified random sampling
 - b. Quota sampling
 - c. Systematic sampling
 - d. Cluster or multi stage sampling
2. Relationship between increase in price of a commodity and decrease in the quantity demanded of the commodity is an example of: [1]
 - a. Positive correlation
 - b. Negative correlation
 - c. Linear correlation
 - d. No correlation
3. Explain the precautions that should be taken before using secondary data. [3]

OR

Reports and publications of NSSO are an important source of secondary data in India. What is NSSO? Explain the main function of NSSO.

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. 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. [3]

6. If class mid – points in a frequency distribution of a group of persons are [3]

125	132	139	146	153	160	167	174	181
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- A. Find the size of the class interval B. Find the class boundaries.

7. Draft a blank table to show the distribution of personnel in the Department of Education according to [3]

- Sex: Male and Female
- Year : 2005 – 2006, 2006 – 2007
- Grades of salary: 1) below ₹2500 2) between ₹ 2500 and ₹ 4000 3) above ₹ 4000
- Age group: 1) Below 20 2) 20 – 25 3) 45 and above

8. Name the method of primary data collection which is commonly used by committees and commissions appointed by the Government for primary data collection. Explain any three merits and demerits of this method of collection of data. [4]

9. Determine the value of mode graphically. Verify the result by algebraic method. [4]

Age	0 - 10	10 - 20	20 - 30	30 – 40	40 - 50	50 - 60
Frequency	10	12	20	30	15	8

10. Find the missing frequency in the following distribution when median is 30 [5]

Marks	0 - 10	10 - 20	20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50
students	5	8	?	16	6

11. Calculate the first quartile and third quartile from the following. Calculate the coefficient of quartile deviation [6]

Mid points	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75
frequency	3	10	17	7	6	4	2	1

12. Calculate mean deviation and its coefficient using mean. [6]

Age	0 – 10	10 – 20	20 - 30	30 - 40	40 – 50	50 - 60
Students	2	6	18	14	4	6

OR

Use step deviation method to calculate standard deviation

Weight	45 – 50	40 - 45	35 - 40	30 - 35	25 - 30	20 – 25
Students	20	37	65	50	48	80

13. The following table shows the weights of boys and weights of girls. Calculate the correlation between the weights of boys and girls using Karl Pearson’s method. Interpret the result. [6]

Weight of boys (in Kg)	68	66	59	67	69	70	72	65
Weight of girls (in Kg)	71	67	65	68	70	72	70	69

SECTION B: INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

14. Which scheme was started in 1993 to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns? [1]
- a. Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana
 - b. Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
 - c. Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana
 - d. Minimum Needs Programme
15. An indicator used by experts to gauge the number of people dying prematurely due to particular disease and the number of years spent by them in a state of disability is called [1]
- a. Built operator transfer
 - b. Morbidity
 - c. Global burden of diseases
 - d. Power load factor
16. Production of a diverse variety of crops rather than one specialized crop is called [1]
- a. Diversification of production
 - b. Diversification of crop production
 - c. Diversification of employment
 - d. Diversification of market
17. Enlist some problems faced by farmers during the initial years of organic farming. [3]
18. Explain how the health sector in India continues to be an infrastructural challenge. [3]

OR

Explain any three measures taken to cope up with the challenges facing the power sector.

19. Define Green Revolution. How did it benefit the farmers? [3]
20. What was the main intensions of the British rulers behind the introduction of railways in India? [3]
21. Information Technology plays an important role in achieving sustainable development and food security" Explain. [4]

OR

Do you think various measures taken by the government to improve agricultural marketing are sufficient? Explain any four points in favour of your answer.

22. Define poverty. Explain any four causes of poverty in India. [5]

OR

Explain any five important measures adopted by the Government for alleviation of poverty.

23. Why was the public sector given a leading role in the industrial development during the planning period. [6]

OR

Define economic planning. How is plan objective different from planning objective? Give any four points of differentiation

24. Critically evaluate the role of the rural banking system in the process of rural development in India [6]

25. “Developed infrastructure is an essential pre-condition for economic development of a country.” [6]
Explain the statement emphasizing on the importance of infrastructure in the development of a country.
