INDIAN SCHOOL SOHAR
FIRST TERM EXAM
ECONOMICS [030]

Date: -26.09.2017   **Marks: - 80**
STD: - XI   **Time: - 3hrs**

General Instructions:-
1) All questions in both the sections are compulsory.
2) Questions 1 - 4 and 14 -17 are multiple choice questions.
3) Questions 5 – 6 and 18 - 19 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to them should not exceed 75 words each.
4) Questions 7 – 10 and 20 - 21are also short answer questions of 4 marks each. Answer to them should not exceed 90 words each.
5) Questions 11 - 13 and 22 - 24 are long answer questions of 6 marks each. Answer to them should not exceed 200 words each.
6) Answer should be brief and to the point and the above word limit should be adhered to as far as possible.
7) Attempt all parts of a question together.

SECTION A STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS

1. If it is stated that "Ram is 30 years old, Mohan is 5ft tall, Rohan is 70 kg in weight" then will these numbers be called statistics? Why?   [1]

2. If in an asymmetrical distribution, Median is 140 and Mean is 80, then Mode will be   [1]
   a. 380
   b. 260
   c. 140
   d. 500

3. Choose the correct sequence of statistical analysis   [1]
   a. Collection, organisation, presentation, analysis and interpretation of data.
   b. Collection, organisation, analysis, presentation, and interpretation of data.
   c. Collection, presentation, organisation, analysis and interpretation of data.
   d. Collection, organisation, presentation, interpretation and analysis of data.

4. The difference between the upper limit and the lower limit of a class is known as: [1]
   a. Range
   b. Magnitude
   c. Frequency
   d. Class limit

5. State and explain the important limitations of statistics.   [3]

6. What is classification? What are the different types of classification? Explain each with example.   [3]

7. Convert the following data into class intervals and also express it into cumulative series. [4]

Age (mid value)	10	20	30	40	50	60
No. of children	6	8	2	4	5	5

8. A candidate obtains 46% marks in English, 67% in mathematics, 53% in Hindi, 72 % in History and 58% in Economics. It is agreed to give triple weights to marks in English and double weights to marks in Mathematics as compared to other subjects. Calculate weighted mean. [4]

9. What do you understand by questionnaire? What are the essential characteristics of a good questionnaire? [4]

OR

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

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

Class	0 – 10	10 – 20	20 - 30	30 - 40	40 – 50	50 - 60	60 – 70	70 - 80
Frequency	4	8	10	10	14	8	6	2

11. Differentiate between [6]

    A. Direct personal investigation and indirect oral investigation.

    B. Census method and sample method of statistical enquiry

12. Calculate the absolute and relative measures of quartile deviation. [6]

Class	20 – 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 – 60	60 - 70	70 - 80	80 - 90
Frequency	3	61	132	154	140	51	3

13. If the arithmetic mean of the data is 28, Calculate [6]

    a. the missing frequency

    b. the median of the following data

Class	0 -10	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 - 60
Frequency	12	18	27	X	17	6

SECTION B INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

14. The people who move around the poverty line are called [1]

    a. Transient poor

    b. Never poor

    c. Chronic poor

    d. Poor

15. Why was the year 1921 called as the year of great divide in the demographic history of India? [1]

16. Railways during the British Rule in India applied a check on the occurrence of famines. Explain. [1]

17. Consolidation of land holdings refers to [1]
    a. Provision of input for higher output
    b. Takeover of small holdings by the government
    c. Imposing a upper limit for the ownership of land
    d. Conversion of scattered land holdings into a unified holding

18. "A poverty alleviation programme was introduced with the objective to assist the families below poverty line to attain income above poverty line." Identify the programme and explain the main shortcomings of this programme. [3]

OR

Define poverty line. Differentiate between absolute poverty and relative poverty.

19. "Agriculture as the backbone of Indian economy was backward and undeveloped under colonial rule. After independence the Central government has taken many steps to improve Indian agriculture." Explain any three steps taken by the government to improve Indian agriculture. [3]

20. What was the two fold motive behind the systematic deindustrialisation effected by the British in pre independent India? [4]

OR

Give a quantitative appraisal of India's demographic profile during colonial period.

21. While subsidies encourage farmers to use new technology, they are a burden on Government finances. Hence continuation of subsidies has now become a debatable issue. Explain any two arguments each in favour of subsidies and against continuation of subsidies. [4]

22. Define planning. Explain the long term objectives of planning adopted in the planning process in India. [6]

23. "Poor whether rural poverty or urban have almost the same characteristics with varying degree." Explain the common characteristics of poverty in rural and urban areas. [6]

24. Define small scale industries. What are the main problems faced by the small scale industries in India? [6]

OR

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

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