



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

**Date: -21.11.2017
STD: - XI**

**Marks: - 80
Time: - 3hrs**

General Instructions:-

- 1) All questions in both the sections are compulsory.
- 2) Questions 1 – 4 and 13 -16 are multiple choice questions.
- 3) Questions 5 – 6 and 17 - 18 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to them should not exceed 75 words each.
- 4) Questions 7 – 9 and 19 - 21 are also short answer questions of 4 marks each. Answer to them should not exceed 90 words each.
- 5) Questions 10 - 12 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. Marks obtained by 50 students in statistics presented along with frequencies in a tabular form, is an example of [1]
 - a. simple table
 - b. complex two way table
 - c. complex three way table
 - d. derivative table
2. Census of India depicting growth rate of population in India is an example of [1]
 - a. quantitative data
 - b. spatial classification
 - c. chronological classification
 - d. qualitative classification
3. To conduct survey of illiterate respondent, the best method for collection of data will be [1]
 - a. questionnaire method
 - b. personal interview
 - c. indirect interview
 - d. observation method
4. The price rise of a particular commodity over a period of time can be better presented on a [1]
 - a. bar graph
 - b. time series graph
 - c. histogram

d. frequency polygon

5. All statistics are data, but all data are not statistics.” Explain the characteristics of statistics on the basis of this definition. [3]

OR

Explain the value in giving footnote or explanatory notes and source of information at the bottom of the table?

6. Calculate mode of the following distribution. [3]

Class	Below 15	Below 20	Below 25	Below 30	Below 35	Below 40	Below 45
Frequency	3	10	26	38	47	52	55

7. Present the following information about the details of candidates interviewed in a tabular form. [4]

Out of the total number of 2807 women, who were interviewed for employment in a textile factory, 912 were from textile areas and the rest from non-textile areas. Amongst the married women, who belonged to textile 374 were having some work experience and 173 were freshers, while for non-textile areas the corresponding figures were 199 and 670 respectively. The total number of women having no experience (freshers) was 1841 of whom 311 were from textile areas. Of the total number of women, 1418 were unmarried and of these the number of women having experience in textile and non-textile areas was 254 and 166 respectively.

8. Define classification. Explain the main objectives of classification. [4]
9. A lady in the kitchen tests only a grain or two of the rice to know whether the rice is boiled or not. Name and define this method of investigation. Explain the merits of this method of collection of data. [4]

OR

Define secondary data. Explain the precautions that should be taken before using secondary data.

10. Calculate variance and coefficient of variance. [6]

Size	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Frequency	3	7	22	60	85	32	8

OR

Calculate the standard deviation (using step deviation method)

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

11. A. The mean marks of 100 students of combined sections of 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. [6]

B. Find the missing frequency of the group 20 – 30 when the median is 28.

Class interval	0-10	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 - 50
Frequency	5	8	X	16	6

12. Following table shows results of Lok Sabha General Elections 2014.

[6]

PART Y	BJP	INC	AIADM K	BJD	SHIV SENA	TMC	TELUG U DESAM	OTHER S	TOTA L
Numbe r of seats	282	44	37	20	18	34	16	92	543

- a. Draw a bar graph showing share of individual parties.
- b. Draw a pie chart showing share of individual party.

SECTION B INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

13. Why should the government insist on the use of LPG rather than firewood for purpose of domestic cooking? Write two observations.

[1]

14. A strategy to earn foreign exchange by promoting domestic exports and making domestic industries competitive in the international market is called

[1]

- a. inward looking strategy
- b. outward looking strategy
- c. export substitution
- d. import promotion

15. Devaluation of currency means

[1]

- a. Fixing the value of the currency in multilateral consultation with IMF, World Bank and major trading partner.
- b. Reduction in the value of the domestic currency in relation to other currencies in the world.
- c. Permitting the currency to seek its own worth in the international market.
- d. Fixing the value of the currency in conjunction with the movement in the value of a basket of pre - determined currencies.

16. 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

17. Define globalisation. Explain the measures taken for globalisation of the economy.

[3]

18. Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy. It is ridden by many problems that has kept the productivity of agriculture very low Explain the problems faced by agriculture in India on the eve of independence that is responsible for low productivity and backwardness

[3]

19. 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]

OR

Government announced the New Industrial Policy in 1991. What were the main features of the New Industrial Policy?

20. India has improved its health infrastructure and made remarkable progress in improving health status. What are the indicators which highlight the health status in India? [4]
21. Define economic planning. How is plan objective different from planning objective? Give any four points of differentiation [4]
22. With a view to mitigate the backwardness of agriculture, the government introduced a series of agrarian reform which came to be known as New Agricultural Strategy. Explain the main features of the New Agricultural Strategy. [6]
23. “High unemployment unleashes serious economic and social consequences.” Explain the economic and social consequences of unemployment. [6]

OR

“Unemployment is a serious problem for the country. Solving this problem is a big challenge for the country.” Suggest measures that can be implemented by the government of India to solve the problem of unemployment.

24. Development of infrastructure is an essential pre condition for economic development of a country. Explain. [6]
