

GRADE: XI

MAX.MARKS:100

SUBJECT: ECONOMICS

TIME: 3HOURS

Total pages: 04

General instructions:

- All the questions in both the sections are compulsory.
- Questions 1-4 and 16-20 are very short answer type carrying 1 mark each. They are required to be answered in one sentence each.
- Questions 5-9 and 21-25 are short answer type carrying 3 marks each. They are required to be answered in 60 words each.
- Questions 10-11 and 26-28 are also short answer type carrying 4 marks each. They are required to be answered in 70 words each.
- Questions 12-14 and 29-31 are long answer type carrying 6 marks each. They are required to be answered in 100 words each.
- Question 15 is for project work and carries 5 marks.
- Word limit is not applicable for numerical questions.

**SECTION- A (STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS)**

1. What is a Central Tendency?
2. What is correlation ?
3. Define Index Number.
4. What is meant by random sampling?
5. Define Statistics. State any two limitations of Statistics.
6. Does the lottery method always give you a random sample? Explain.
7. Given the following data and using simple price relatives' method, construct an index number for 2004 based on 1994 prices.

Commodities	Wheat	Ghee	Milk	Rice	Sugar
1994 Prices(Rs)	100(per qt.)	8(per kg.)	2(per L.)	200(per qt.)	1(per kg.)
2004 Prices(Rs)	200(per qt.)	40(per kg.)	16(per L.)	800(per qt.)	6(per kg.)

8. Find out mode of the following series:

Class interval	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50
Frequency	2	5	7	5	2

9. 10 students obtained following ranks in their mathematics and statistics examinations. Find out the extent to which the knowledge of students is correlated in two subjects.

Ranks in Stat.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ranks in maths	2	4	1	5	3	9	7	10	6	8

Or

Write short notes on the following:

(a) Degree of correlation

(b) Positive correlation

(c) Negative correlation

10. Make a multiple bar diagram of the following data:

Faculty	Number of students		
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Arts	600	550	500
Science	400	500	600
Commerce	200	250	300

11. What is meant by census method? Give its merits and demerits.

Or

What is meant by sample method? Give its merits and demerits.

12. Find out Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation of the following data:

X	10	6	9	10	12	13	11	9
Y	9	4	6	9	11	13	8	4

13. Make a Lorenz curve of the following data:

Income	500	1000	2000	3000	3500
No. of workers (000)	4	6	8	12	10

14. Estimate the coefficient of mean deviation from median of the following data:

Age group	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70
No. of workers	8	12	20	16	4

Or

Find out Quartile deviation and coefficient of Quartile deviation from the following data:

Class interval	Below 10	Below 20	Below 30	Below 40	Below 50	Below 60
Frequency	4	12	17	21	30	40

15. Project Work

### SECTION- B- INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

16. Define Land Ceiling.

17. What is meant by relative poverty?

18. What is meant by Human Capital Formation?

19. Who are hired workers?

20. Define social infrastructure.

21. State three main features of Indian economy at the time of independence.

22. Mention any three ways to achieve sustainable development as suggested by Herman Daly.

Or

What is demand pull inflation? Give any two causes for demand pull inflation.

23. Explain how import substitution can protect domestic industry.

24. What is the important implication of the 'one child norm' in China?

25. Give any three arguments in favour of agricultural subsidy.

26. Discuss economic reforms in India in the light of social justice and welfare.

27. Why has the industrial sector performed poorly in the reform period?

Or

Those public sector undertaking which are making profits should be privatised. Do you agree with this view? Why?

28. Describe the path of developmental initiatives taken by Pakistan for its economic development.

29. Define agricultural marketing. Mention some obstacles that hinder the mechanism of agricultural marketing.

Or

Briefly explain the three dimensional attack on poverty adopted by the government.

30. Discuss any three main drawbacks of our health care system and list out the six systems of Indian medicine.

31. How do the following factors contribute to the environmental crisis in India? What problems do they pose for the government?

(a) Rising population

(b) Urbanisation

(c) Global warming

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