

Aprey, S

First Terminal Examination 2014-2015

Economics

Class-XI

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 90

General Instructions :

- (i) *Answers to questions 1-3 and 14-16 carrying 1 mark are MCQ'S and are to be answered in a complete sentence.*
- (ii) *Answers to questions 4-7 and 17-20 carrying 3 marks may be answered in 50 to 75 words.*
- (iii) *Answers to questions 8-10 and 21-23 carrying 4 marks may be answered in about 75 to 100 words.*
- (iv) *Answers to questions 11-13 and 24-26 carrying 6 marks may be answered in about 150 words.*
- (v) *Attempt all parts of a question together.*
- (vi) *Word limit is not applicable for numericals.*

Section A

1. The export surplus during the British rule was used : 1×3(3)
 - (a) To make payments for expenses incurred on offices set up by the colonial government in India.
 - (b) To meet expenses on war fought by the British Government
 - (c) To import invisible items
 - (d) All of the above
2. Persons always below the poverty line are called in India.
 - (a) Chronic poor
 - (b) Transient poor
 - (c) Churning poor
 - (d) Occasionally poor

3. If earlier the exchange rate was 1 \$ = ₹ 40 and now 1 \$ = ₹ 60, the :

- (a) Domestic currency has appreciated.
- (b) \$ or US currency has appreciated.
- (c) Domestic currency has depreciated.
- (d) \$ or US currency has depreciated.

4. What objectives did the British intend to achieve through policies of infrastructural development in India ?

OR

What was the nature of foreign trade on the eve of independence?

5. Elaborate on the three main objectives behind the establishment of PSUs.

6. What were the financial sector reforms under NEP 1991?

7. "Rapid economic growth is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for poverty alleviation." Elaborate.

8. Why was it necessary for a developing country like India to follow self reliance as a planning objective? How was it to be achieved?

9. Multinational countries outsource their activities to India. What makes India a favoured outsourcing destination? Why are developed countries opposing it?

10. How does Monthly per capita expenditure identify the poor? Is it a suitable method to identify the poor and their condition?

11. Agriculture sector appears to be adversely affected by the reform process. Why?

12. (a) Why were subsidies given to farmers during the Green Revolution? Critically assess the usefulness of subsidies in the present times.

(b) How were the industries classified under IPR 1956?

13. (a) How does Human Capital Formation raise production?

(b) Expenditure on education may lead to Human Development but not necessarily Human Capital Formation. Comment.

Section B (Statistics)

14. Statistics in plural sense is :

- (a) Collection of data
- (b) Organisation of data

(c) Presentation of data

(d) Statistical data

15. Which mode of data collection is more reliable?

(a) Personal interviews

(b) Mailing questionnaire

(c) Telephone interview

(d) SMS

16. Who is called an "enumerator"?

(a) The finance minister of state

(b) The person who prepares questionnaire

(c) The person who collects primary data

(d) The person who collects secondary data

17. "Statistical methods are most dangerous tools in the hands of an inept." Comment.

OR

Mention 3 importances of statistics in economics.

18. Distinguish between primary and secondary data.

OR

Mention three characteristics of a good question for preparing a questionnaire to conduct a survey.

19. The mean marks of 100 students were found to be 40. Later, it was discovered that a score of 53 was misread as 83. Find the correct mean corresponding to the corrected score.

20. Construct a pie diagram to represent the following data about percentage break up of the cost of construction of a house in Delhi.

| Item | Expenditure |
|-------------|-------------|
| Labour | 25% |
| Bricks | 15% |
| Cement | 20% |
| Steel | 15% |
| Timber | 10% |
| Supervision | 15% |

21. Calculate the median and third quartile from the following data :

| | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| X | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| f | 2 | 3 | 9 | 21 | 11 | 13 |

22. The marks obtained by 20 students in a class are as follows :

21, 54, 27, 31, 55, 59, 36, 61, 39, 63, 42, 45, 67, 49, 52, 47, 48, 44, 45, 56 *frequency*

- (a) Prepare an inclusive frequency distribution taking class interval as 20-29, 30-39,
- (b) Find the number of students scoring less than 49.5.

23. An examination was held to decide the award of a scholarship. The weights given to the various subjects were different. Only three applicants for the scholarship obtained over 50% marks in each subject. The marks were as follows :

| Subject | Weight | Marks of A | Marks of B | Marks of C |
|------------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| Statistics | 4 | 63 | 60 | 65 |
| Accountancy | 3 | 65 | 64 | 70 |
| Economics | 2 | 58 | 56 | 63 |
| Business Studies | 1 | 70 | 80 | 52 |
| | <u>10</u> | <u>128</u> | <u>260</u> | <u>250</u> |
| | | 25.6 | | |

The candidate getting the highest marks is to be awarded the scholarship, who should get it? **B**

24. Draw 'less than' and 'more than' ogive curve from the following data and graphically determine the value of median. 19

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Marks | 0-5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | 15-20 | 20-25 | 25-30 | 30-35 | 35-40 |
| No. of students | 9 | 10 | 20 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 15 | 11 |

25. Calculate the average wages and also wages obtained by at least 50% of the workers (median) from the following data :

| Daily wages in ₹ | 120-140 | 140-160 | 160-180 | 180-200 | Total |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| No. of workers | 10 | 30 | 15 | 25 | 80 |

26. Find the mode of the distribution from the following data using grouping method : 24

| Marks (X) | 0-10 | 10-20 | 20-30 | 30-40 | 40-50 | 50-60 |
|-------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| No. of students (f) | 5 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 3 |