Summative Assessment II, 2011-2012

Subject: Economics (अर्थशास्त्र)

Time: 3 Hrs.] Class: XI [ M. M.: 95

General Instructions:

(i) All questions in both the sections are compulsory.

(ii) Marks for questions are indicated against each.

(iii) Q. No. 1-5 and 16-20 are very short answer questions carrying 1 mark each. They are required to be answered in one sentence each.

(iv) Q. No. 6-9 and 21-25 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to them should not normally exceed 60 words each.

(v) Q. No. 10-13 and 26-28 are also short answer questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to them should not normally exceed 70 words each.

(vi) Q. No. 14-15 and 29-31 are long answer questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to them should not normally exceed 100 words each.

(vii) Answer should be brief and to the point and above word limit be adhered to as far as possible.

सामान्य निर्देशः

(i) दोनों खण्डों के सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

(ii) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

(iii) प्रश्न संख्या 1-5 और 16-20 अति स्पष्टतः प्रश्न हैं जिनमें प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए एक-एक अंक है। इनका उत्तर केवल एक वाक्य में ही अपेक्षित है।

P.T.O.
1. What are sampling errors?

2. Which curve is called ‘frequency curve’?

3. If the values of mean and median are 40 and 48 respectively, then what is the value of mode?

4. Write one main demerit of mean deviation.

5. Define current year.

6. Explain the importance of Statistics in Economics.

7. Mention the precautions to be taken before making use of the secondary data.
8. What is a variable? Distinguish between a discrete and a continuous variable.

चर क्या है? खण्डित एवं अखण्डित चर में अंतर स्पष्ट करो।

9. What are the main features of a good measure of a central tendency?

OR

Calculate the median from the following data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marks</th>
<th>100-120</th>
<th>120-140</th>
<th>140-160</th>
<th>160-180</th>
<th>180-200</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of students</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

केंद्रीय प्रवृत्ति के अच्छे माप की मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं?

अक्षरात्मक

निम्न आँकघोड़ों से माध्यमिका की गणना कीजिए :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>आंक</th>
<th>100-120</th>
<th>120-140</th>
<th>140-160</th>
<th>160-180</th>
<th>180-200</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>छत्रों की संख्या</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Draw the ‘less than’ and ‘more than’ ogive from the data given below. Also determine the median value:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weekly wages (₹)</th>
<th>0-20</th>
<th>20-40</th>
<th>40-60</th>
<th>60-80</th>
<th>80-100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of workers</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OR

The contribution of various sectors to national income of India in 1994-95 is as follows.

Show them in a pie-diagram.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Administration</th>
<th>Banking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contribution %</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P. T. O.
11. Calculate third quartile ($Q_3$) from the following data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marks</th>
<th>0-10</th>
<th>10-20</th>
<th>20-30</th>
<th>30-40</th>
<th>40-50</th>
<th>50-60</th>
<th>60-70</th>
<th>70-80</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of students</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Describe merits and demerits of standard deviation.

13. An enquiry into the budgets of the middle class families in a certain city gave the following informations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenses on items</th>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Fuel</th>
<th>Clothing</th>
<th>Rent</th>
<th>Misc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Price (in ₹) in 2004</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price (in ₹) in 1995</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What is the cost of living index of 2004 as compared with 1995?
151. Calculate the Karl Pearson’s coefficient of correlation from the following data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>X</th>
<th>24</th>
<th>26</th>
<th>32</th>
<th>33</th>
<th>35</th>
<th>30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

152. Calculate the Karl Pearson’s coefficient of correlation from the following data:

<table>
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<th>24</th>
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<th>33</th>
<th>35</th>
<th>30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What is index number? What is its importance in Statistics?

OR

What is a table? Describe the essential parts of a table.

16. What do you mean by commercialisation of agriculture?

P. T. O.
17. Define disinvestment.

विनिवेश को परिभाषित कीजिए।

18. Define Human Capital Formation.

मानव पूँजी निर्माण को परिभाषित कीजिए।

19. Which state has an efficient implementation of milk co-operatives?

किस राज्य में दूध सहकारिता की प्रभावशाली ढंग से लागू किया गया है?

20. What is commune system in China?

चीन में 'कामयून सिस्टम' क्या है?

21. Explain the positive impacts of British rule on Indian economy.

ब्रिटिश शासन के भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर पड़ने वाले सकारात्मक प्रभावों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

22. State the factors responsible for adopting New Economic Policy in India in 1991?

भारत में 1991 में नई आर्थिक नीति अपनाने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का वर्णन करो।

23. Write down the special schemes launched by the government to remove poverty.

OR

Explain the importance of requirement of In-service Training Programme.

विशेष कार्यक्रमों को लिखिए।

अवधा

सेवाकालीन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकता के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

24. Explain the steps taken by the government in developing rural markets.

ग्रामीण बाजारों के विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों को स्पष्ट करो।
25. What do you mean by conventional and non-conventional sources of energy. Explain with example.

26. Explain the concept of globalisation. What measures of globalisation have been adopted under new economic policy?

OR

Discuss the economic reforms related to industries.

27. Define money inflation. Explain the diseffect of money inflation in an economy.

28. What do you mean by Economic Infrastructure? Explain the importance of economic infrastructure for the development of the economy.

29. Explain the objectives of Britain for developing the railways in India.

OR

Mention the achievements of economic planning in India.

P. T. O
What are the various sources of air pollution? State the effects of air pollution.

Evaluate the various factors that led to the rapid growth in economic development in China.