

Final Paper (27 February 2017)

Class XI

Paper- ECONOMICS (Set-A)

Time: 3hrs.

M.M. 90

PART – A (40 Marks)

Q1. The average rainfall of a city from Monday to Saturday is 0.3 cms. Due to heavy rainfall on Sunday, the average for the whole week rose to 0.5 cms. How much was the rainfall on Sunday. (2)

Q2. Represent the following data by deviation Bar. (3)

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Net Exports (Rs. cr.)	250	160	-100	60	-80	50

Q3. Find quartile Deviation and its Coefficient. (4)

Wages	50	90	70	40	80	65	60
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Q4. Calculate Mean Deviation from Median (4)

Mid-Value	10	30	50	70	90
Frequency	10	16	30	32	12

Q5. Draw Lorenz curve from the details of monthly income: (4)

Income	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50
Persons	3	6	5	4	7

Q6. Calculate coefficient of Rank Correlation : (4)

Cost	80	78	75	75	68	67	60	59
Sale price	12	13	14	14	14	16	15	17

Q7. Calculate Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation: (4)

X	6	8	12	15	18	20	24	38	31
Y	10	12	15	15	18	25	22	26	28

Q8. To check the quality of two brands of light bulbs, their life in burning hours was estimated as under for 100 bulbs of each brand

Life (in hours)	No. of Bulbs	
	Brand A	Brand B
0-50	15	2
50-100	20	8
100-150	18	60
150-200	25	25
200-250	22	5

i) Which brand has higher life? (2+3)

ii) Which brand is dependable?

- Q9.** Calculate Price Index for year 2014 by (i) Laspeyre's Method (ii) Paasche's Method (iii) Fishers Method (5)

Commodity	Year 2009		2014	
	Price	Total Expenditure	Price	Total Expenditure
Rice	20	160	40	240
Wheat	50	500	60	300
Sugar	40	600	50	750
Rent	20	400	20	500

- Q10.** According to the Census of India, population of India in 2001 was 102 crore of which 74 crore people were residing in rural areas and only 28 crore people were living in urban areas. 62 crore people were non-working (non-workers) and 40 crore people were working (workers) in the whole country. In urban areas, non-workers were 19 crores against 9 crore workers. As compared to it, in rural areas there were 31 crore workers out of 74 crore rural population. Represent the above information in a table. (5)

PART-B (40 Marks)

- Q1.** Why agriculture was highly vulnerable at the time of independence. (1)
- Q2.** Define marketable surplus. (1)
- Q3.** Find the odd man out & tell why (1)
- i) Rickshaw puller who works for rickshaw owner
 - ii) Mason
 - iii) Tea shop worker
 - iv) Shoeshine boy
- Q4.** What do you mean by economically unviable public enterprises? (1)
- Q5.** Why was public sector given a leading role in industrial development during planning period? (3)
- Q6.** Agriculture sector appears to be adversely affected by the reform process. Why? (3)
- Q7.** Why do people work and why should we study working population? (3)
- Q8.** Illustrate the difference between rural and urban poverty. Is it correct to say that poverty has shifted from rural to urban areas? Justify. (3)
- Q9.** How do the following factors contribute to the environmental crisis in India? What problems do they pose for government (4)
- a) Affluent consumption standards
 - b) Industrialisation
 - c) Reduction in forest coverage
 - d) Poaching & global warming.

- Q10.** “Demonetisation” is a recent step taken by government. Explain how can it affect the rate of Inflation in the economy. **(4)**
- Q11.** In order to improve the system of agricultural marketing, the government has initiated a series of measures. Explain. **(4)**
- Q12.** Brain-Drain is a serious bottleneck in human capital formation and growth process in India. Comment also mention other factors that can contribute for the same. **(4)**
- Q13.**
- a) Economic and social infrastructure complement each other. Explain. **(4+2)**
 - b) India’s world class medical facilities at relatively cheaper prices has made India a popular place for medical tourism. Comment.

OTBA (10 Marks)

- Q1.** Describe the reasons of withdrawal of one child norm by Chinese Government. **(5)**
- Q2.** How demographic dividend is blessing in disguise for India? **(5)**