

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL – DAMMAM**  
**FIRST TERMINAL EXAMINATION - 2012**

Class : XI  
Sub. : Economics

Max. Marks : 100  
Time : 3 Hrs.

**SET A**

**General Instructions :**

- All the questions in both the sections are compulsory.
- Marks for questions are indicated against each.
- Questions 1-5 and 17-21 are very short answer questions carrying 1 mark each. They are required to be answered in one sentence each.
- Questions 6-10 and 22-26 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to them should not exceed 60 words each.
- Questions 11-13 and 27-29 are also short answer question carrying 4 marks each. Answer to them should not normally exceed 70 words each.
- Question 14-16 and 30-32 are long answer questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to them should not normally exceed 100 words each.
- Word limit is not applicable for numerical questions.

**SECTION A ( Statistics for Economics )**

1. Define an inclusive series. (1)
2. What is meant by central tendency ? (1)
3. In a village of 400 farms, a study was conducted to find the cropping pattern out of 100 farms surveyed, 50 % grew only wheat . Identify the population and sample size. (1)
4. What is secondary data ? (1)
5. What is pilot survey ? (1)
6. Which of the following errors are more serious and why ?
  - (i) Sampling errors
  - (ii) Non-sampling errors(3)



7. Distinguish between univariate and bivariate frequency distribution. (3)

8. Explain any three limitations of statistics. (3)

OR

What is a variable ? Distinguish between a discrete and continuous variable.

9. Discuss how would you use the lottery method to select three students out of ten in your class ? (3)

10. Distinguish between quantitative data and qualitative data . Give two examples of each. (3)

11. Represent the following data by frequency polygon with histogram (4)

Income	0 - 100	100 - 200	200 - 300	300 - 400	400 - 500
No. of persons	2	15	30	25	8

12. What are the merits and demerits of median ? (4)

OR

Represent the following data with the help of a multiple-bar diagram :

Year	1991	1992	1993	1994
Export (cr. Rs.)	83	90	95	90
Imports (cr. Rs.)	80	82	85	95

13. Direction of trade is shown in the following table prepare a pie diagram to show the percentage distribution of exports. (4)

Country	Japan	UK	China	USA	Others
Percentage	15	30	20	25	10

14. Find the missing frequency, if the arithmetic mean of the series is 28. (6)

Profit per Retail shop	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
No. of Retail Shops	12	18	27	?	17	6

OR

- Following information pertains to the daily income of 150 families. Calculate the arithmetic mean using Step-deviation method

Income (in Rs.)	More than 75	More than 85	More than 95	More than 105	More than 115	More than 125	More than 135	More than 145
No. of families	150	140	115	95	70	60	40	25

15. Distinguish between ; (6)
- Primary data and secondary data
  - Census method and sample method
  - Textual presentation and tabular presentation

16. The following table gives production yield in kg. per hectare of wheat of 150 farms in a village, calculate median and mode production yield : (6)

Production	50-53	53-56	56-59	59-62	62-65	65-68	68-71	71-74	74-77
No. of farms	3	8	14	30	36	28	16	10	5

### SECTION-B (Indian Economic Development )

17. Name some modern industries which were in operation in our country at the time of independence. (1)
18. Which year is considered as the year of great divide ? (1)
19. What are miracle seeds ? (1)
20. State an example of each of self employment in rural and urban areas. (1)

21. Define poverty. (1)

22. Indicate the volume and direction of trade at the time of independence. (3)

OR

Why were economic reforms introduced in India in the year 1991 ?

23. Why was it necessary for a developing country like India to follow self-reliance as a planning objective ? (3)

24. What was the two fold motive behind the systematic de-industrialisation effected by the British in pre-independence India ? (3)

25. How was private sector regulated under Industrial Policy Resolution -1956 ? (3)

26. Why despite the implementation of Green Revolution 65 percent of our population continued to be engaged in the agricultural sector till 1990 ? (3)

27. Give arguments against the economic reforms in 1991. (4)

28. What objectives did the British intend to achieve through the policies of infrastructure development in India ? (4)

29. What is the difference between relative poverty and absolute poverty ? (4)

OR

What were the main causes of India's agricultural stagnation during colonial period ?

30. Briefly explain the three dimensional attack on poverty adopted by the government. (6)

31. Define the following terms : (6)

(a) Privatization

(b) Globalization

(c) Devaluation of rupee

32. Explain the need and type of land reforms implemented in the agricultural sector. (6)

OR

What is economic planning ? What are the long term objectives of economic planning in India ? Explain.

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- (vi) Questions 14-16 and 30-32 are long answer questions of 6 marks each. Answers to them should normally not exceed 100 words each.
- (vii) Answers should be brief and to the point and the above word limits should be adhered to as far as possible.
- (viii) Word limit is not applicable for numerical questions

**SECTION-A (Indian Economic Development)**

1. Name two notable economists who estimated India's per capita income during colonial period. (1)
2. When was the planning commission of India established ? Who is it's chairman ? (1)
3. State an example of each of self employment in rural and urban areas. (1)
4. Name some modern industries which were in operation in our country at the time of independence. (1)

**SECTION-B ( Statistics for Economics )**

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18. What is meant by central tendency ? (1)
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