Std. 11   Time : 3 hrs.

9-9-2015   Half Yearly Examination in ECONOMICS   M. Marks : 90

General Instructions:
1.   All questions in both the sections are compulsory.
2.   Marks are indicated against each question.
3.   Questions 1 - 3 and 14 - 15 are very short answer questions of 1 mark each.
       They are to be answered in a sentence each.
4.   Questions 4 - 8 and 16 - 19 are short answer questions of 3 marks each.
       They are to be answered in a maximum of 60 words each.
5.   Questions 9 and 20 - 21 are short answer questions of 4 marks each.
       They are to be answered in a maximum of 70 words each.
6.   Questions 10 and 22 are long answer questions of 5 marks each.
       They are to be answered in a maximum of 80 words each.
7.   Questions 11 - 13 and 23 - 25 are long answer questions of 6 marks each.
       They are to be answered in a maximum of 100 words each.

STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS

1.   What is meant by exclusive series?   (1)

2.   What are non-sampling errors?   (1)

3.   Which graph can determine the value of median?   (1)

4.   What is a variable? Distinguish between a discrete and continuous variable.   (3)

5.   Distinguish clearly between Primary and secondary data.   (3)

6.   What is time series graph? The following table shows the values of import and
     export of a firm. Present the information in the form of time series graph.   (3)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Import of raw material (Rs in Lacs)	1200	1800	2500	2000	2800	3500	5000
Export of finished goods (Rs in Lacs)	2200	3000	4000	3500	4500	5200	6800

7.   Compare the merits and de-merits of a 'mailed questionnaire' and 'direct personal
     interview' as methods of collecting primary data.   (3)

8.   The government and the policy makers use statistical data to formulate suitable policies
     of economic development. Illustrate with two examples.   (3)

9.   Construct a pie diagram to represent the following data: (4)

Items	Contribution to GDP in 2009 (%)	Contribution to GDP in 2010 (%)

Agriculture	42	45
Industry	20	20
Transport	18	10
Administration	13	16
Banking	7	9

10. What do you understand by universe and sample? Does sampling provide better result than survey?   Give reasons for your answers.

(OR)

Explain various methods of random and non random sampling. (5)

11. Can there be any advantage in classifying things. Explain different basis of classification of data. (6)

12. Construct Histogram, Frequency polygon and frequency curve on the basis of following data. (6)

Class Interval	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
Frequencies	6	1	22	12	8	4

13. a) Construct a percentage bar diagram to represent the following data:

	Production (in million tons)			
Year	Wheat	Cotton	Rice	Total
2006	23	10	17	50
2007	10	7	8	25
2008	30	12	33	75

b) What are stubs and captions? (4+2)

INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

14. Why did India opt for planning? (1)

15. What do you understand by devaluation of rupee? (1)

16. Explain the need and type of land reforms implemented in the agriculture sector after independence. (3)

17. The traditional handicrafts industries were ruined under the British rule. Do you agree with this view? Give reasons in support of your answer. (3)

18. Why and how was private sector regulated under IPR 1956? (3)

19. What were the main causes of India's agricultural stagnation during the colonial period? (3)

20. Define outsourcing. Do you think it is good for India? Give reasons to support your answer. Why are developed countries opposing it? (4)

21. Define poverty. What is the difference between relative and absolute poverty. (4)

22. What are stabilization measures? Why were reforms introduced in India in 1991?
    (OR)
    Briefly explain why and how RBI has changed its role from controller to facilitator of financial sector in India? (5)

23. Distinguish between plan objective and planning objective. Explain any three planning objectives of India. (6)

24. Discuss Economic reforms in India in the light of social justice and welfare. (6)

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

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