DESIGN OF QUESTION PAPER
ECONOMICS
Class - XII

Marks - 100.   **Duration-3 hrs.**

WEIGHTAGE BY TYPES OF QUESTIONS

Type	Number of questions	Marks	Total	Estimated time a candidate is expected to take to answer
Long answer questions	6	6	36	60 minutes
Short answer questions I	6	4	24	36 minutes
Short answer questions II	10	3	30	50 minutes
Very short answer questions	10	1	10	15 minutes
Total	32		100	

WEIGHTAGE BY CONTENT

UNIT NO	UNIT	MARK
1	Introduction	3
2	Collection of data, Organization of data, Presentation of data	12
3	Statistical Tools and Interpretation	30
4	Developing Projects in Economics	5
5	Development Policies and Experience (1947-90)	10
6	Economic Reforms since 1991	8
7	Current Challenges facing Indian Economy	25
8	Development experience of India-A comparison with neighbors	7
	Total	100

DIFFICULTY LEVEL OF THE QUESTION PAPER

Level	Marks	% age of the total marks
Difficult	20	20
Average	50	50
Easy	30	30
Total	100	100

SCHEME OF OPTIONS

There is no overall choice. However, there is an internal choice in one question of 6 marks, one question of 4 marks and one question of 3 marks in each section. Thus there will be internal choice to 3 questions.

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Notes: *Figures within brackets indicate the Marks for each question. And figures outside the brackets indicate the number of questions*

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Sl.No.	Forms of Questions Content Unit	Very Short (1 Mark)	Short Answer I (3 Marks)	Short Answer II (4 Marks)	Long Answer (6 Marks)	Total
1	Unit 1					
2	Unit 2					
3	Unit 3					
4	Unit 4					
5	Unit 5					
6	Unit 6					
7	Unit 7					
8	Unit 8					
	Total	10(10)	10(30)	6(24)	6(36)	32(100)

FINAL EXAMINATION (S2)2010-11
Class – XI
Subject – Economics

Time: 3 Hrs   Maximum Marks: 100

General Instruction:

1. All questions in both the sections are compulsory.
2. Marks for questions are indicated against each.
3. Question Nos. 1-5 and 17-21 are very short-answer questions carrying 1 mark each. They are required to be answered in one sentence each.
4. Question Nos. 6-10 and 22-26 are short-answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to them should not normally exceed 60 words each.
5. Question Nos. 11-13 and 27-29 are also short-answer questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to them should not normally exceed 70 words each.
6. Question Nos. 14-16 and 30-32 are long-answer questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to them should not normally exceed 100 words each.
7. Answer should be brief and to the point and the above word limit be adhered to as far as possible.

STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS

1. What is a random sample?   1
2. What is a Lorenz curve?   1
3. Define statistical series.   1

4. What is an index number?   1
5. What is a first step of a project?   1
6. "Statistics is both science as well as an art" Discuss The statement?   3
7. Define mode. How is it compute?   3
8. Write down the various measures of dispersion.   3
9. Compute the cost living index number using, aggregate expenditure method of the
   Following information   3

Commodities	Q0	P0	P1
Whet	20	10	12
Rise	5	30	35
Ghee	2	20	30
sugar	4	25	40

OR

Write note on:

     a) SENSEX
     b) NIFTY

10. Calculate median from the following data set.   3

Mark in Hindi	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80
No. of students	5	15	18	12	20	15	7	3

11. What are the qualities of a good questionnaire?   4
12. Describe structure of project report.   4
13. Calculate mean and standard deviation from the following series.   4

Mark in Hindi	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80
No. of students	5	15	0	22	11	7

OR

Discuss the kinds and degrees of correlation?

14. Draw a histogram for the following data and also draw the frequency curve on it.   6

Monthly income	No. of families
0-75	15
75-150	90
150-225	140
225-300	70
300-375	35

15. A student subject 40 mark in English,65 in Hindi,53 in maths,49 in economics and 55 in statistics. Calculate weighted mean of the marks if weights are respectively 2, 1, 5, 5, and 3.

Or

Mention merits and demerits of Mean. And list out any *three* examples of 'scope of averages in your class room'.   6

16. Following are the marks obtained by 10 students in two subjects, statistics and economics, calculate Spearman's rank correlation.   6

| Mark in statistics | 20 | 25 | 30 | 45 | 31 | 48 | 21 | 10 | 26 | 34 |
| Mark in Economics | 5 | 19 | 20 | 42 | 21 | 47 | 20 | 10 | 12 | 33 |

INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

17. What are the three pillars of economic reforms?   1
18. What do you mean by privatization?   1
19. What is 'poverty line'?   1
20. What do you mean by under employment?   1
21. What is the present growth rate of Indian economy?   1
22. Discuss the important features of India's demography during the British period?   3
23. Discuss the green revolution and its consequences.   3
24. What are the causes of poverty in India?   3
25. Discuss the importance of non- farming employment?

     OR

Identify some major challenges of power sector in India?   3
26. How do you explain seasonal unemployment in agricultural?   3
27. What are the common goals of Indian five year plans?   4
28. Which are the important sources of human capital formation?

     OR

What are the similarities and dissimilarities between physical capital and human capital?   4
29. Distinguish between renewable resources and non renewable resources. Give examples.
Distinguish between commercial energy and non commercial energy. Give examples for both. 2+2=4
30. "Earth provides everything for every man's but not for every man's greed" interpret this famous statement of Gandhiji.   6
31. "Twenty first century will be the Asian century"-Manmohan Singh.

Comment your opinion about these words.

     OR

Compare the demographic features of India, China, and Pakistan   6
32. Discuss the gains and pains of globalization.   6

ALL THE BEST

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MARKING SCHEME
FINAL EXAMINATION (S2)2010-11
STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS

1. Its each and every unit of population has an <u>equal chance</u> of being selected. 1
2. Lorenz curve is a <u>graphic method of measuring dispersions</u> from the average. 1
3. Defined as things or attributes of things arranged according to some <u>logical order</u>. 1
4. Index number is a <u>specialized averages</u> designed to measure the changes in group of related variables over period of time. 1
5. Identification of problem. 1
6. Statistics is the numerical statement of facts---- science
    Statistics evaluating social problems---- arts 1½ +1½ = 3
7. The mode is that value in a series of observations which occurs with the greatest frequency. 1
    Compute mode
    *   Individual series-which occurs maximum number items (repeated)
    *   Discrete series- value of greatest frequency
    *   Continues series –using the formula
    *   Or explain with example give the mark 2 (1+2=3)
8. Measures of dispersion.
    ➢ Range
    ➢ Quartile deviation
    ➢ Mean deviation
    ➢ Standard deviation
    ➢ Lorenz curve
    ➢ Any three 1x3=3
9.

Commodities	Q0	P0	P1	p0qo	p1q0
Whet	20	10	12	200	240
Rise	5	30	35	150	175
Ghee	2	20	30	40	60
sugar	4	25	40	100	160
				490	635

Aggregate expenditure method = $\dfrac{\sum p^1 q^0}{\sum p^0 q^0}$ x 100

= $\dfrac{635 \times 100}{490}$

= <u>63500</u>

490

=129.59
<u>Inflation 29.59%</u>   1+1+1 = 3

Or

<u>SENSEX</u>
- ➤ Index of Bombay stock exchange
- ➤ Total 30 shares
- ➤ Present index above 20000

<u>NIFTY</u>
- ➤ Index of national stock exchange
- ➤ Total 50 shares
- ➤ Present index above 5000   1½ +1½ = 3

10.

Mark in Hindi	No. of students	cf
0-10	5	5
10-20	15	20
20-30	18	38
30-40	12	50
40-50	20	70
50-60	15	85
60-70	7	92
70-80	3	95
	95	

$M = L_1 + \dfrac{N/2 - cf}{f} \times c$

$M = 30 + \dfrac{47.5 - 38}{12} \times 10$

M= 30 + 95/12
M = 30 + 7.91
<u>Median = 37.91</u>   1+1+1 = 3

11.
- ➤ Proper order of questions.
- ➤ Proper question number
- ➤ Avoid unnecessary questions.

> Simple and short questions.
> Any relevant answers.   1x4=4

12.

> Introduction
> Statement of the problem
> Objectives
> Methodology
> Analysis of data
> Limitation of the study
> Conclusions.   4

13.

Mark in Hindi	No. of students	M	MF	d	fd	d²	fd²
20-30	5	25	125	-37	-185	1369	6845
30-40	15	35	525	-27	-405	729	10935
40-50	0	45	0	-17	0	289	0
50-60	22	55	1210	-7	-154	49	1078
60-70	11	65	715	3	33	9	99
70-80	7	75	525	13	91	169	1183
	60		3100		-620		20140

$X = \sum mf \div n$ (Any other methods give the mark)
    3100÷60
<u>Average mark of 60 students 61.67</u>

$$SD = \frac{\sqrt{\Sigma f d^2}}{n} - \left(\left(\frac{\Sigma fd}{n}\right)\right)^2$$

SD = √2o14o/60 − (-620/60)

SD = √335.67 − 10.33

SD = √346

<u>SD = 18.6</u>   2+1+1=4

Or

Kinds of correlation
> Positive and negative correlation
> Linier and non-linier correlation

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> Simple, partial and multiple correlation

Degrees of correlation   2 + 2 = 4

Perfect correlation	1	(+ve or –ve)
Higher correlation	99 to 75	(+ve or –ve)
Moderate correlation	74 to 25	(+ve or –ve)
Lower correlation	25 to 01	(+ve or –ve)
No correlation	0	

14.
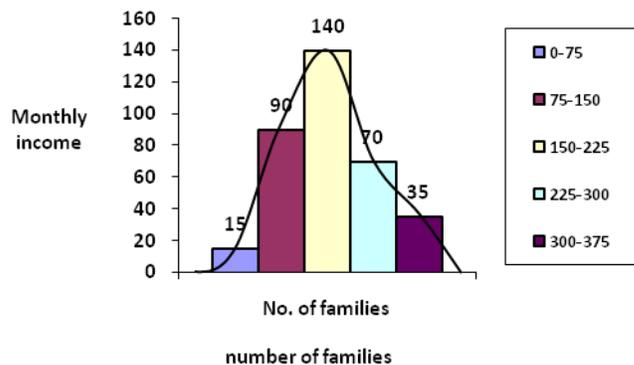
15.

∑wx÷∑w
= 820÷16
= 51.25

Or

Merit
a. Simplicity
b. Stability
c. Accuracy test
d. Any relevant answers.(ex)
Demerits

a. Unsuitability
b. Misleading conclusions
c. Effect of extreme items
d. Any relevant answers.(ex)

Scope of averages in class room
a. we can find average mark
b. it help formulation of policies
c. Find out average age, weight, height..Etc………
d. Any relevant answers.(ex)   (any three)   2+2+2 = 6

16.

Mark in statistics	Mark in Economics	Rank in statistics	Rank in Economics	D	D²
20	5	9	10	1	1
25	19	7	7	0	0
30	20	5	5.5	0.5	0.25
45	42	2	2	0	0
31	21	4	4	0	0
48	47	1	1	0	0
21	20	8	5.5	2.5	6.25
10	10	10	9	1	1
26	12	6	8	2	4
34	33	3	3	0	0
					12.5

Spearman's rank correlation $= 1 - 6 \left[\dfrac{\sum D^2 + \dfrac{(m^3 - m)}{12}}{n(n^2 - 1)} \right]$

$= 1 - 6 \left[\dfrac{12.5 + \dfrac{(2^3 - 2)}{12}}{10(10^2 - 1)} \right]$

$= 1 - 6 \left[\dfrac{12.5 + 0.5}{990} \right]$

$= 1 - 6 \left[\dfrac{13}{990} \right]$

= 1 −(6   x 0.013)
= 1 − 0.078
<u>= 0.92</u>
<u>Positively high correlation</u>

INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

17. liberalization, privatization and globalization   1
18. Privatization means <u>disinvestment</u> other words it implies giving away ownership of government enterprises to private companies.   1
19. It is the <u>cut-off point which divides population as poor and non-poor</u>.   1
20. Underemployment refers to people <u>who are working in a lower capacity than they are qualified</u> for, including in a lower-paid job or for less hours than they would like to work.   1
21. 8.9% (Give mark around 9%)   1
22. Important features of India's demography during the British period
    - ➢ Population 35 core.
    - ➢ Literacy level less than 16%
    - ➢ Poor health facilities
    - ➢ Mortality rate very high
    - ➢ Life expectancy 32 years.
    - ➢ Any relevant answers.   1x3=3
23. It's based on new agricultural strategy increased agricultural productivity and production.
    <u>Consequences</u>
    - ➢ <u>Positive</u>
      - • Self sufficient in food
      - • Reduced dependence on imports
      - • Reduce price of foods
      - • Any relevant answers.
    - ➢ <u>Negative</u>
      - • Increase The inequality
      - • Adversely effected the health
      - • Any relevant answers.   1+1+1=3
24.
    - ➢ Low income
    - ➢ Lack of asset
    - ➢ Unemployment
    - ➢ Inflation
    - ➢ Any relevant answers.   1x3=3
25.
    - ➢ Low investment

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- Rural development
- More employment opportunity
- Any relevant answers

OR

- Our installed capacity for power generation is low.
- Power supply is not stable
- Electricity boards are very inefficient organization
- Any relevant answers   1x3=3

26.

- Agriculture is a seasonal occupation

- During between the periods are unemployed.

- (Explanation with example)   1x3=3

27.

- Modernization
- Growth
- Self reliance
- Equity
- Employment
- Any four with explanation   1x4=4

28.

- Education

- Health

- On-the-job training

- Migration

- Information

- Any other relevant answer

- Any four with explanation.   1x4=4

OR

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Similarities	Dissimilarities	
Both forms of capital formation	Human	physical
Both can mobile	Social process	Technological process
Both depreciate with time	intangible	tangible
	Not Separate from owner	Separate from owner
	Any other	Any other

2+2 =4

29.

Renewable resources	Non renewable resources
Not exhaustible	exhaustible
Replaceable resources	Non replaceable
May be unlimited supply	Limited supply
Eg: water can be recycled and used again	Eg: oil, iron ore etc

Commercial energy	Non commercial energy
It used for commercial purpose	It used for non commercial activates
Its mainly energy resources	Self purpose
Non renewable resources	renewable resources
Eg: coal, petrol	Eg: fuel wood, agricultural waste.

2+2 =4

30.
- Impotents of environment
- Environmental problems
- Gandian ideology and sustainable development
- Conclusion   2+2+2=6

31.
- Present economic growth of asian countries
- The role of asian economy in the world economy
- Major challenges of asian economy
- Indian, china economical development in past, present and feature.   2+2+2=6.

OR

Explain the following table,

Demographic indicator(2009)	India	China	Pakistan
Population(million)	1155.6	1331.1	169.4
Population growth	1.54%	0.66%	1.95%
Sex ratio	933	937	922
Fertility ratio	2.72	1.79	3.58

2+2+2=6.

32.

- ➢ Economic reforms
- ➢ Meaning of globalization
- ➢ Consequences of globalization
  - ➢ Positive and negative things (give marks according to evaluation of globalization policy).

1x6=6

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More contact aslamelm@yahoo.com

SMS:9685337106

BHARAT MATA CONVENT SR.SEC SCHOOL GANJ BASODA. M.P

Prepared by

Mohammed Aslam p

PGT.Economics

Email:aslamelm@yahoo.com

Contact: 9685337106(SMS)

009607430553

B2786

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