

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT

FINAL TERM EXAMINATION FEBRUARY 2018

CLASS XI Marking Scheme – ECONOMICS [THEORY]

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks												
1	Science of collecting, classifying and using statistics	1												
2	Population 250 students and Sample 50 students	1/2+1/2												
3	C. Increases by 5	1												
4	D. Coefficient of Variation	1												
5	Non Sampling Errors: Errors of data acquisition:- Error arises from recording of incorrect responses Non Response errors:-error arises when interviewer is unable to contact the person listed in the sample. Sampling bias: error arises when some members of the target person is excluded. OR A. Random sampling : when individual units of the population is having equal chance of being selected Non Random Sampling: when individual units of the population are selected according to the convenience or judgment of the investigator. B. Population: Totality of items under study Sample: Part of the population taken for study C. Variables: Values that vary from time to time Observation: Values of the variable.	1+1+1												
6	Mode = 3 Median – 2 Mean $80 = 3 \text{ Median} - 2 \times 60$ $80 + 120 = 3 \text{ Median}$ $200/3 = \text{Median}$ Median = 66.67	3												
7	The minimum value of the series can be taken as the lower limit of the first class. Values of the upper class limit of a class is obtained by adding the class interval with the lower limit of the class Two methods can be followed a. Exclusive method:- Lower limit of a class coincides with upper limit of the previous class b. Inclusive method: Both the upper limit and lower limit of the class is included in the same class.	1+1+2												
8	<table><thead><tr><th>Items of expenditure</th><th>Amount (Rs)</th><th>%</th><th>Degree</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Labour</td><td>50000</td><td>25</td><td>90</td></tr><tr><td>Bricks</td><td>30000</td><td>15</td><td>54</td></tr></tbody></table>	Items of expenditure	Amount (Rs)	%	Degree	Labour	50000	25	90	Bricks	30000	15	54	1+2+1
Items of expenditure	Amount (Rs)	%	Degree											
Labour	50000	25	90											
Bricks	30000	15	54											

Cement	40000	20	72
Steel	30000	15	54
Timber	20000	10	36
Supervision	30000	15	54
Total	200000	100	360

Diagram with correct segment

Shading, Title, Key etc

OR

Multiple bar diagram

Shading and key

Labeling 2+1+1

9	Classes: 0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	4
	Frequencies: 2	5	9	10	12	7	3	2	

Direct or Short cut or step deviation method.

Answer: 38.6

10	$R = \frac{\sum dx \cdot dy}{\sqrt{\sum dx^2 \cdot \sum dy^2}} = \frac{30}{\sqrt{30 \times 34}} = \frac{30}{31.92} = 0.94$	6
	Mean of X = 6 Mean of Y = 13	

Or

A scatter diagram is a graphical technique of presenting correlation between two variable with the help of points plotted on the graph for each pair of values.

If plotted points lie on a straight line rising upward from left to right, it is the case of perfect positive correlation. $r = 1$

If plotted points lie on a straight line downward from left to right, it is the case of perfect negative correlation. $r = -1$

If plotted points cluster around a straight line rising upward from left to right, it is the case of positive correlation.

If plotted points lie on a straight line sloping downward from left to right, it is the case of negative correlation.

If plotted points lie on a straight line does not show any trend and clustered all over the graph, it is the case of zero correlation.

Diagram

11	Wages (in Dollar): 40	50	60	70	80	90	6
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No. of workers:	20	25	15	20	13	6
C.F:	20	45	60	80	93	99

$Q1 = (N+1)/4$ th item = $99+1/4 = 25^{th}$ item. $Q1=50$

$Q3 = 3(N+1)/4$ th item = $3 \times 25 = 75^{th}$ item, $Q3=70$

$QD = Q3 - Q1 / 2 = 70-50/2 = 20/2 = 10$

Coefficient of QD = $Q3 - Q1 / Q3 + Q1 = 70-50/70+50 = 20/120 = 0.17$

12 Laspeyer's index number

P_1q_0 : 40 72 100 45 / 257

P_0q_0	:	20	60	80	30	/	190
P_1q_1	:	20	60	75	30	/	185
P_0q_1	:	10	50	60	20	/	140

3+3

$$P_{01} = \frac{\sum P_1q_0}{\sum P_0q_0} \times 100 = \frac{257}{190} \times 100 = 135.26$$

$$P_{01} = \frac{\sum P_1q_1}{\sum P_0q_1} \times 100 = \frac{185}{140} \times 100 = 132.14$$

SECTION B

- 13 Capacity of environment to regenerate resources which are extracted and the waste generated are within the assimilating capacity of the environment 1
- 14 To strengthen their own domestic economies and to understand the development process pursued by their neighbouring nations. 1
- 15 A. China 1
- 16 GDB is an indicator which is used to gauge the number of people dying prematurely due to a particular disease as well as the number of years spent by them in a state of disability owing to disease. 1
- 17 India's world famous handicraft industries were declined. No corresponding modern industries were allowed to come up 3
 There was hardly any capital good industries to help and promote further industrialization
 India was reduced to the status of mere exporter of raw materials for the British industries
 The country was turned into a sprawling market for British finished goods.
 OR
 Britain maintained monopoly control over India's export and imports
 Country became an exporter of primary product and importer of finished goods from Britain
 Export surplus was created through export of essential goods which were in short supply in the country.
 Export surplus was used to make payments for the expenses incurred by an office set by the colonial government in Britain, expenses on war and import of invisible items.
- 18 The proportion of GDP contributed by industrial sector has increased from 11.8 percent to 24.6 percent during the period 3
 Six percent annual growth rate of industrial sector was commendable
 Indian Industries were very well diversified
 Promotion of small scale industries gave opportunities to people to start large firms get into business.
 Large number of indigenous industries developed.
- 19 Regulation of market to create orderly and transparent marketing conditions 3
 Provision of physical infrastructure like roads, railways waterways, warehouses godowns, cold storage and processing units.
 Cooperating marketing to realize fair price
 Assurance of minimum support price, maintenance of buffer stock, distribution of food grains through PDS etc.
 OR
 Two aspects of rural diversification are
 a. Change in cropping pattern
 b. Shift of work force from agriculture to other allied activities.
 Need
 There is greater risk of depending exclusively on farming
 Provide sustainable livelihood option for the rural people

- Provides supplementary gainful employment and raises the level of income of the rural people
Agriculture is already overcrowded so that it is necessary to find alternative employment opportunities
- 20 There was n radical change in ownership of assets, process of production, and improvement of basic amenities to the needy 4
Unequal distribution of land and other assets and the benefits from poverty alleviation programme were appropriated by the non poor
Amount of resources allocated was too insufficient compared to the magnitude of the problem
Officials are ill-motivated and ill-trained and vulnerable to pressure from the elites.
Active participation of the poor in the programme is absent.
- 21 Newly emerging jobs are mostly found in service sector
Outsourcing of work is becoming a common practice
The nature of employment is becoming more informal with only limited availability of social security measures to the workers
There is increased casualisation of work force that makes workers vulnerable for exploitation.
There has been rapid growth of GDP but without simultaneous increase in employment opportunities.
- 22 Economic reforms and agriculture 3+3
Public investment in agriculture infrastructure like irrigation, power, roads, market linkage, research extension etc has been reduced
Removal of fertilizer subsidy increased the cost of production
Number of policy changes in the recent years regarding import and export of agricultural products
Shift in production from domestic market to foreign market has affected food grain production.
On Industries
Industries recorded a slow down
Decrease in demand for industrial product due to increased imports of cheaper goods.
Domestic manufacturers are facing foreign competition
Globalisation and free movement of goods and services affected domestic industries,
India still did not have access to developed countries market due to non tariff barriers.,
- 23 Government intervention is needed because: 6
Education and health care services create both private and social benefits so that both private and public institutions are necessary
Expenditure on education and health make substantial long term impact and they cannot be easily reversed.
Individual consumers of these services do not have complete information about the quality of these services and their cost involved so that the providers acquire monopoly power and exploit the consumers.
Developing countries like India has a large section of poor people who cannot afford even the basic health and education facilities.
A substantial section cannot afford super specialty health care and higher education
Basic education and health care is the fundamental right of the citizens of the country and should be provided at free of cost.
- 24 All the crucial sectors of the economy, enterprises and land owned by the individuals were brought under government control. 6
People were encouraged to start industries on a massive scale
In the rural areas communes were started were people collectively cultivated land.
The great proletarian cultural revolution instructed professionals and students to work in the rural

areas and learn.

China introduced the reforms in phases in which first reforms were initiated in agriculture, foreign trade and investment sectors

Later stage reforms were introduced in industrial sector, private sector firms, and township and village industries.

Dual pricing policy was followed

Special Economic Zones were set up.

OR

China is moving ahead of India and Pakistan in terms of HDI

The proportion of people living below the poverty line, mortality rate, and access to sanitation etc

Pakistan is ahead of India and China is ahead of all.

Pakistan is ahead of India in reducing the proportion of people living below the poverty line.

Maternal mortality rate is as low as 50 per 1000 live birth in China whereas in India and Pakistan it is as high as more than 500.

India and Pakistan has improved sources of water compared to China.

India is ahead of both China and Pakistan in terms of Liberty indicators.
