

QUESTION BANK

CLASS XI ECONOMICS (030)

SECTION A (STATICS FOR ECONOMICS)

1. Who is the father of statistics ? (1)
2. Define statistics in singular sense. (1)
3. What is stratified random sampling ? (1)
4. Give the formula combined mean. (1)
5. What is pilot survey ? (1)
6. What is meant by distrust of statistics? (1)
7. What is meant by 'caption' in tabular presentation of data? (1)
8. In which case, weighted mean will be equal to simple mean? (1)
9. The average weight of a group of boys was calculated to be 78.4. By mistake one Weight was misread as 69 instead of 96. Find the correct average. (1)
10. Calculate Range and its coefficient from the following data. (1)
22, 35, 32, 45, 42, 48, 39
11. The aggregate data is called: (1)
(a) statistics (b) editing of data (c) analysis of data (d) collection of data
12. Which of the following is an economic activity? (1)
(a) production (b) consumption (c) distribution (d) all of these
13. Which of the following is a type of mathematical average? (1)
(a) median (b) mode (c) partition value (d) none of these
14. Sum of the deviations of different values from arithmetic mean is always equal to: (1)
(a) Zero (b) one (c) less than one (d) more than one
15. Coefficient of variation is a percentage expression of: (1)
(a) Mean deviation (b) Quartile deviation (c) Standard deviation (d) none of these
16. Write the importance of statistics. (3)
17. Write the methods of collecting primary data. (3)
18. What is meant by sampling error? Why is it better than non –sampling error? (3)
19. Calculate median from the following data. (3)
20. If the average salary of a farm is 400 and the number of workers is 60, find (3)
the total salary bill of the farm.
21. Write three precautions in the use of secondary data. (3)
22. Explain the properties of arithmetic mean. (3)
23. Explain the sources of secondary data. (3)

24. Draw less than and more than OGVES. (3)

Variable	30 – 39	40 – 49	50 – 59	60 – 69	70 – 79	
Frequency	3	5	12	8	2	

25. In class XI Com., there are 80 students in 2 section A & B. The mark distribution is as follows. Find out the mean mark of all the 80 students. (3)

Marks	0 – 10	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 - 50		
No. students in A	5	7	8	13	7		
No. students in B	2	8	22	6	2		

26. Distinguish between census and sampling methods of data collection. (3)

27. Compute Median from the following series. (3)

X	60 – 69	50 – 59	40 -49	30 -39	20 -29	10 - 19
F	12	19	20	21	15	13

28. Calculate Mean from the following data by using direct method: (3)

Class Interval	2 – 4	4 – 6	6 – 8	8 - 10
Frequency	3	4	2	1

29. Present the following data in the form of a histogram. (4)

Marks	46-50	41-45	36-40	31-35	26-30	21-25	16-20	11-15
Number of students	5	11	22	35	26	13	10	7

30. Draw less than and more than ogive on the same graph paper from following the data. (4)

0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100
10	20	40	20	10

31. Represent the following data by a percentage bar diagram. (4)

Subject	Number of students	
	2013-14	2014-15
Statistics	25	30
Economics	40	42
History	25	28

32. Calculate quartile deviation and its coefficient. (4)

Variable	0 - 9	10 – 19	20 – 29	30 – 39	40 – 49
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Frequency	2	4	6	5	3
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33.. Explain the requisites of a good average. (4)

34. Draw a Lorenz curve. (4)

Profit	20	30	40	50	60
No. of persons	15	10	9	11	2

35. Define statistics in plural sense. Point out its characteristics. (4)

36. Convert the following series into more than and less than cumulative frequency distribution. (4)

X :	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
F :	3	7	10	15	8	4

37. Calculate the value of lower quartile and upper quartile from the following data: (4)

Class Interval (Less than)	10	20	30	40	50
Cumulative Frequency	22	60	106	141	161

38. In a class 50 students 10 have failed and their average of marks is 2.5. The total marks secured by the entire class were 281. Find the average marks those who have passed. (6)

39.. Calculate the standard deviation from the following data. (6)

Size	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Frequency	7	8	10	12	4	3	2

40. Calculate the mode from the following data. (6)

Class Interval	22-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59
Frequency	3	5	10	20	12	6	3	1

41. Calculate mode from the following and locate it in a graph. (6)

Variable	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49
Frequency	12	15	22	35	30

42. Explain the complete enumeration method of data collection and explain its (6)

merit and demerits.

43. Calculate mean from the following using (a) Direct method, (b) Short-cut method (c) Step deviation method. (6)

Variable	100 – 200	200 – 300	300 – 400	400 – 500	500 - 600
Frequency	10	18	12	20	40

44. The following table shows the marks obtained by Shyam in different subjects. Draw a Pie Diagram to present the given data. (6)

Subjects	B.St	Economics	Accounts	English	PHE
Marks	70	80	90	95	65

45. Present the following information in the form of histograms and find the modal value by graphic method. Prove it by using the formula of mode. (6)

Daily wages(Rs)	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45
No of workers	7	9	2	7	15	12	8

46. Estimate the value of Mode by using grouping and preference analysis table: (6)

Marks	0 – 9	10 – 19	20 – 29	30 -39	40 -49	50 -59
No. of students	3	7	15	25	10	4

47. Calculate Mean deviation from median and its coefficient from the data given below: (6)

Marks	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90
Frequency	4	6	8	10	7	6	5	3	1

SECTION-B (INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)

01. Who is the pioneer of planning in India ? (1)
02. What is meant by commercialization of agriculture ? (1)
03. Define mixed economy. (1)

04. What is relative poverty ? (1)
05. What is organic farming ? (1)
6. What was the two fold motive behind the systematic de-industrialisation affected by the British in pre-independent India? (1)
7. What is Permit License Raj? (1)
8. Why do developed countries oppose outsourcing of work to India? (1)
9. What is meant by head count ratio? (1)
10. Why is minimum support price fixed by the government? (1)
11. Which was the most important infrastructure developed during the British rule? (1)
(a) Railways (b) Air transport (c) Water transport (d) Road ways
12. Import substitution refers to a policy of substitution of imports by _____ production. (1)
(a) Domestic (b) Foreign (c) State (d) District
13. _____ implies free interaction among all countries in various fields like trade, technology, outsourcing etc. (1)
(a) Monopoly (b) Privatisation (c) Policy reform (d) Globalization
14. Non poor implies persons who are:
(a) Transient poor (b) churning poor (c) Chronic poor (d) Never poor
15. NABARD is _____ source of rural credit (1)
(a) Institutional (b) Non- Institutional (c) Cooperative society (d) Regional
16. State three reasons for the development of railways in India. (3)
17. Explain the role of micro credit in meeting credit requirement of the poor. (3)
18. "In spite of being rich in resources, political factors in India have always made the country poor." Comment. (3)
19. Explain the term 'drain of wealth' ? (3)
20. Write three features of capitalist economy. (3)
21. Explain the concept of import substitution. (3)
22. What is outsourcing ? (3)
23. Explain the condition of agriculture during British rule. (3)
24. Underscore some of India's most crucial economic challenges at the time of independence. (3)
25. Explain how import substitution can protect domestic industry. (3)
26. Why and how was private sector regulated under the IPR 1956? (3)

27. Is there any relationship between unemployment and poverty? (3)
28. What is organic agriculture? (3)
29. Give arguments in favour of new Economic Reforms. (4)
30. Explain the process of rural development. (4)
31. Explain the progress of green revolution in India. (4)
32. Outsourcing is good for India. Defend or refute. (4)
33. Define the goals of five year plan (4)
34. Discuss the demographic condition of India during the colonial rule. (4)
35. Discuss the fiscal reforms introduced under the New Economic Policy. (4)
36. Explain the role of WTO in the globalization of World Economy. (4)
37. Why did RBI have to change its role from controller to facilitator of financial sector in India (6)
38. Critically evaluate the poverty alleviation programme. (6)
39. Critically analyse the New Economic Policy 1991. (6)
40. Identify the benefit and limitation of organic farming. (6)
41. Explain the goals of planning in India. (6)
42. Explain any four causes of poverty. (6)
43. Explain the liberalization measures introduced in India after 1991. (6)
44. Critically appraise the development of agriculture between 1950 and 1990. (6)
45. "The process of globalization has produced positive as well as negative results." comment. (6)
46. Discuss various poverty alleviation programmes in India. (6)
47. Information Technology is playing an important role in acting as a source of Sustainable living in India. (6)
