

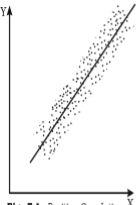
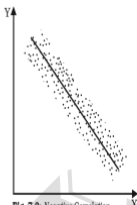

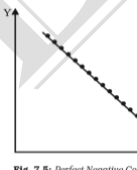
HIGHER SECONDARY MODEL EXAMINATION FEBRUARY -2020

Economics
Answer Key
(FIRST YEAR)

Qn.no	Scoring indicators			Marks	Total Score	
1	b) ICMR			1	1	ANY 10 QUESTIONS
2	c) Global Burden of diseases			1	1	
3	b) Nationalisation of banks in 1969			1	1	
4	a) Sampling error			1	1	
5	a) Chronological classification			1	1	
6	b) Under employment			1	1	
7	c) Investment,			1	1	
8	d) All of the above			1	1	
9	b) Spearman			1	1	
10	Colonial period	Commercialisation of Agriculture	Land settlement system	1	1	
11	1950 to 1990	Green revolution	Land reforms	1	1	
12	Economic reform period	Reduction of fertiliser Subsidy	Decrease in the public investment in agriculture	1	1	
13	Benefits ---- eco friendly, high nutrition value Limitations --- low productivity, shorter shelf life			1 1	2	ANY 5 QUESTIONS
14	India --- population-131.1 million, density -441 China---- population-137.1 million, density -146			2	2	
15	Table number, title, captions, stubs, body, unit of measurement, source, note.			2	2	

16	Range = 100 – 20= 80	2	2	ANY 6 QUESTIONS
17	Consumer price index, whole sale price index, agricultural production index, industrial production index	2	2	
18	Area of study, choice of target groups, collection of data, organisation and presentation of data, analysis and interpretation, conclusion, bibliography	2	2	
19	Land settlement with explanation Low level of technology with explanation Commercialisation of agriculture with explanation	1 1 1	3	
20	Merits: 1. Higher Yield. 2. Surplus food can be sold to earn more. 3. Good irrigation enhances production. Demerits: 1. Loss of fertility with use of chemical fertilizers. 2. Use of tube wells reduced the water table. 3. Chemical fertilizers polluted ground water.	1 ½ 1 ½	3	
21	Agriculture is a seasonal employment In India agriculture is mainly depends monsoons in other seasons the agricultural labourers do not have job. So the productive activities need diversification.	1 1 1	3	
22	Informalisation of Workforce implies a simultaneous fall in the percentage of workforce in the formal sector with a rise in the percentage of workforce of informal sector over a period of time. Casualisation of Workforce implies a rise in the percentage of casually-hired workers in the total workforce over a period of time.	3	3	
23	For making appropriate economic planning For finding relationship between economic variables For economic forecasting	1 1 1	3	
24	Size of Q1= $\left[\frac{n+1}{4} \right]$ th item = $\left[\frac{11+1}{4} \right]$ th item = 3 item=19 Size of Q3= $3 \left[\frac{n+1}{4} \right]$ th item = $3 \left[\frac{11+1}{4} \right]$ th item = 9 item=42	1½ 1½	3	
25	$CPI = \frac{\Sigma WR}{\Sigma W}$ PROCESS Answer CPI = 111.28	½ 1 ½ 1	3	
26	Indias installed capacity to produce is not sufficient with explanation. State electricity boards faces huge losses with explanation. Thermal powerplants faces shortage of raw materials with explanation High power tariffs and power cuts with explanation	1 1 1 1	4	
27	Investment in health with explanation On jobtraining with explanation	1 1	4	

ANY 4 QUESTION

	Migration with explanation information with explanation		1 1		
28	<i>Mode of data collection</i>	<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Dis advantages</i>	1 1 1 1	4
	Personal interview	1 highest response rate	Most expensive		
		2.Reactions can be watched	More time taking		
	Mailing questionnaire	1Least expensive	Cannot be used by illiterates		
2Only method to reach remote areas		Long response time			
29	CLASS	TALLY MARKS	FREQUENCIES	1 2 1	4
	0 -10	///	3		
	10-20	###	5		
	20 -30	###///	8		
	30-40	### //	7		
	40-50	###### /	11		
	50-60	### ///	8		
	60-70	/ / / /	4		
	70-80	///	3		
80-90		1			
30				1+1+1+1	4
	Fig. 7.1: Positive Correlation	Fig. 7.2: Negative Correlation	Fig. 7.4: Perfect Positive Correlation		
					
	Fig. 7.5: Perfect Negative Correlation				
31	Industrial sector reforms with explanation.		1	5	
	Financial sector reforms with explanation.		1		
	Tax reforms with explanation.		1		
	Foreign exchange reforms with explanation.		1		
	Trade and investment policy reforms with explanation.		1		
32	MARKS	NO. OF STUDENTS	LESS THAN CF	1+1	5
	0 -10	2	2		
	10-20	8	10		
	20 -30	10	20		
	30-40	15	35		
	40-50	12	47		
	50-60	6	53		
	60-70	4	57		
70-80	3	60			
	Drawing two ogives		3		

ANY 2 QUESTIONS

33	<p>Arithmetic mean = $\frac{\Sigma FX}{N} = \frac{1975}{65} = 30.38$</p> <p>MODE = $L1 + \frac{D1}{D1+D2} * C = 33.33$</p>	<p>2 ½</p> <p>2 ½</p>	<p>5</p>
34	<p>(a) poverty refers to a state in which an individual is unable to full fill even the basic necessities of life.</p> <p>(b) Growth oriented approach with explanation Specific poverty alleviation programmes with explanation Providing basic amenities of life with explanation Yes, I agree This is possible through a process of social mobilisation, encouraging poor people to participate and get them empowered. This will also help create employment opportunities which may lead to increase in levels of income, skill development, health and literacy</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>3</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p>8</p>
35	<p>(a) Development that meets the need of the present generation without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their own needs.</p> <p>(b) Absorptive capacity means the ability of the environment to absorb degradation. Carrying Capacity implies that the resource extraction is not above the rate of regeneration of the resource and the wastes generated are within the assimilating capacity of the environment.</p> <p>(c) Yes, I agree</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Use of non – conventional sources of energy 2) LPG, Gobar gas in rural areas 3) CNG In urban areas 4) Wind power 5) Solar power 6) Mini hydel power plants 7) Bio composting 8) Bio pest control <p>Showing the above points to attain sustainable development.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>4</p> <p>1</p>	<p>8</p>
36	<p>Mean deviation of class A =3.4, co efficient OF class A=0.14</p> <p>Mean deviation of class B =9, co efficient OF class B=0.33</p> <p>Class A is more stable</p>	<p>3 ½</p> <p>3 ½</p> <p>1</p>	<p>8</p>