

**UNOFFICIAL ANSWER KEY**

FIRST YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY SECOND TERMINAL EXAMINATION – DECEMBER 2022

**PART III SUBJECT: ECONOMICS**

CODE : 1035

MAXIMUM SCORE: 80

TIME: 2 ½ HOURS

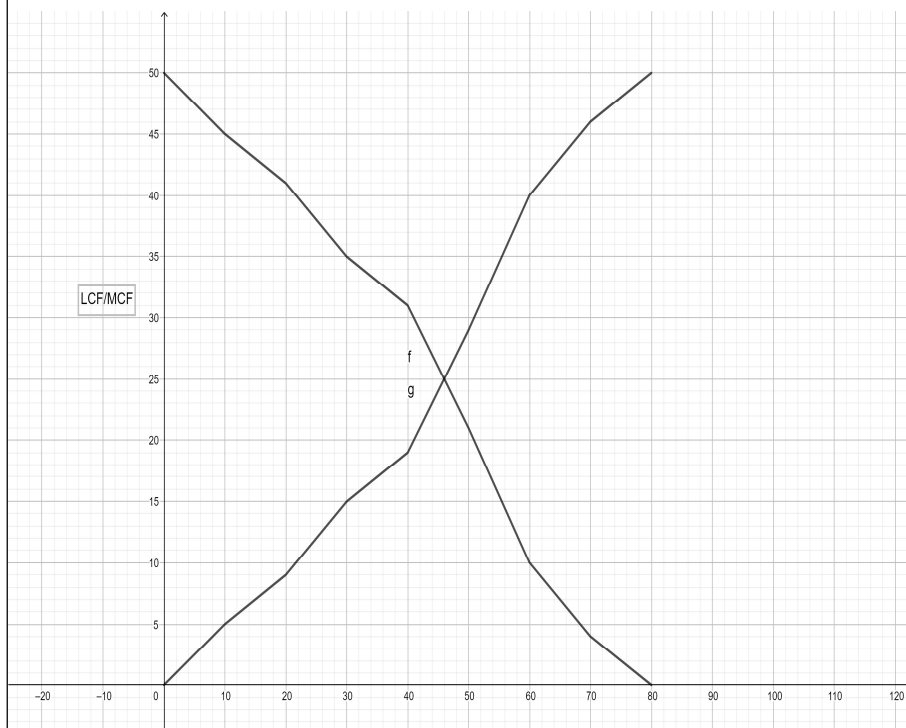
**PREPARED BY RAJESH.S**

Qn. No	Sub. Qns	Answer Key / Value Point	Score	Total Score
<b>ANSWER ANY 10 QUESTIONS FROM 1 to 12</b>				
1		c) Construction of Dams	1	1
2		b) NABARD	1	1
3		b) Land ceiling	1	1
4		b) Self-reliance	1	1
5		d) All are correct	1	1
6		b) IBRD	1	1
7		c) Both Statements are correct	1	1
8		Arithmetic Mean	1	1
9		a) Chronological Classification	1	1
10		b) Histogram	1	1
11		b) Pilot Survey	1	1
12		A) By taking large Sample	1	1
<b>ANSWER ANY 5 QUESTIONS FROM 13 to 18</b>				
13		it enabled people to undertake long distance and thereby break geographical and cultural barriers. It connected production centers to the market.	2	2
14		Organically grown food has more nutritional value. It is eco-friendly	1+1	2
15	a) b) c) d)	Devaluation- Foreign Exchange Establishment of Private sector Banks-Financial sector Change in Fiscal policy- TAX Control on price fixation – Industrial sector	½ ½ ½ ½	2
16	a) b)	Always Poor Never Poor	1 1	2
17		The questionnaire should not be too long. The questionnaire should be easy to understand and avoid ambiguous or difficult words. The questions should be precise and clear. The series of questions should move from general to specific.	½ ½ ½ ½	2
18		The difference between the upper-class limit and the lower class limit is called class interval. The class limits may be defined as the minimum value and the maximum value the class interval may contain.	1 1	2
<b>ANSWER ANY 6 QUESTIONS FROM 19 to 25</b>				
19		Statistics is an inevitable tool in the hands of an Economist. It helps for Economic planning. It helps for formulation of economic policies.	1 1 1	3

20		VARIABLE	TALLY	FREQUENCY	3	3	
		4		4			
		7		4			
		8		3			
		9		6			
		10		4			
		15		6			
		18		6			
		20		2			
		Total		35	$\frac{1}{2}$		
21	a)	<p>In exclusive series, value of upper limit a class is excluded in that class.</p> <p>In inclusive series, value of upper limit a class is included in that class.</p> <p>Eg: 1-10 11-20 21-30 31-40</p>			1	1	3
22	a)	Sum of all observations divided by the number of observations			1	3	
	b)	$\Sigma(X - \bar{X}) = 0$			1		
	c)	$\bar{X} = \frac{\Sigma X}{N} = \frac{244}{6} = 40.67$			1		
23		A large share of fish worker families are poor. Rampant underemployment, low percapita earnings, absence of mobility of labour to other sectors and a high rate of illiteracy and indebtedness are some of the major problems fishing community face today.			1	1	3
24		<p>The infant mortality rate was quite alarming—about 218per thousand in contrast to the present infant mortality rate of 33 per thousand.</p> <p>Life expectancy was also very low—32 years in contrast to the present 69 years.</p> <p>Public health facilities were either unavailable to large chunks of population or, when available, were highly inadequate.</p>			1	1	3
25		<p>India became self-sufficient in food grains.</p> <p>Increased marketed surplus.</p> <p>Reduced prices of food grains benefiting poor people.</p>			1	1	3
<b>ANSWER ANY4 QUESTIONS FROM 26 to30</b>							
26	a)	Table number.			$\frac{1}{2}$	4	
		Title.			$\frac{1}{2}$		
		Captions.			$\frac{1}{2}$		
	b)	Stubs.			$\frac{1}{2}$		
		Body of the table			$\frac{1}{2}$		
		Unit of measurement			$\frac{1}{2}$		
		Source			$\frac{1}{2}$		
		Note			$\frac{1}{2}$		

27		<p>A continuous variable can take any numerical value. It may take integral values fractional values, and values that are not exact fractions.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="309 277 995 663"> <thead> <tr> <th>CLASS</th> <th>Frequency</th> <th>lower limit</th> <th>Class mark</th> <th>Class interval</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-10</td> <td>5</td> <td>0</td> <td>5</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10-20</td> <td>18</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20-40</td> <td>22</td> <td>20</td> <td>30</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40-50</td> <td>8</td> <td>40</td> <td>45</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50-80</td> <td>2</td> <td>50</td> <td>65</td> <td>30</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	CLASS	Frequency	lower limit	Class mark	Class interval	0-10	5	0	5	10	10-20	18	10	15	10	20-40	22	20	30	20	40-50	8	40	45	10	50-80	2	50	65	30	<p>1 1 1 1</p>	4
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10-20	18	10	15	10																														
20-40	22	20	30	20																														
40-50	8	40	45	10																														
50-80	2	50	65	30																														
28		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Exploitative land settlement system</li> <li>2. Low level of technology</li> <li>3. Negligible use of fertilisers</li> <li>4. Lack of irrigation facilities</li> <li>5. Commercialization of agriculture</li> <li>6. Partition of India 1947</li> </ol>	4	4																														
29	<p>a)</p> <p>b)</p>	<p>GROWTH Modernisation Self-reliance Equity (Any three with explanation)</p> <p>NITI Ayog</p>	<p>1 1 1 1</p>	4																														
30		<p>Outsourcing means a company hires regular service from external sources, mostly from other Countries. India's huge pool of skilled human resources, low wage rates and proficiency in English language have made India a major outsourcing destination.</p>	<p>1 3</p>	4																														
<b>ANSWER ANY 2 QUESTIONS FROM 31 to 33</b>																																		
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32		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Establishment of regulated markets.</li> <li>➤ Provision of infrastructure facilities like roads, railways, warehouses, godowns, cold storages and processing.</li> <li>➤ Co-operative marketing. Co-operatives avoid middle men and bring substantial to farmers. AMUL (Anand Milk Union Ltd.) in Gujarat is a great marketing co-operative success story.</li> <li>➤ Providing price supports. Assurances of minimum support prices (MSP) for farm produce.</li> </ul> <p>Providing credit facilities at low interest rates.</p>	5	5																																
33	a)	Education for All-Still a Distant Dream: India still has a large number of illiterates. Literacy level of 68 per cent means illiteracy level of 32 per cent.	1	5																																
	b)	Gender Equity - Better than Before: Gender disparities are glaring. While male literacy is 68.4, female literacy is only 45.4. This is one of the lowest in the world. Similar gender disparities can be seen in primary education completion rate and youth literacy rate.	2+2																																	
	c)	Higher Education - A Few Takers: In India only a small per cent of students who complete schooling go for higher education. The level of unemployment among educated youth is very high.																																		
<b>ANSWER ANY 2 QUESTIONS FROM 34 to 36</b>																																				
34		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">10</td> <td style="width: 25%;">5</td> <td style="width: 25%;">0</td> <td style="width: 25%;">50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20</td> <td>9</td> <td>10</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30</td> <td>15</td> <td>20</td> <td>41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40</td> <td>19</td> <td>30</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50</td> <td>29</td> <td>40</td> <td>31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60</td> <td>40</td> <td>50</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>70</td> <td>46</td> <td>60</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>80</td> <td>50</td> <td>70</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </table>	10	5	0	50	20	9	10	45	30	15	20	41	40	19	30	35	50	29	40	31	60	40	50	21	70	46	60	10	80	50	70	4	4	8
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The governments approach to poverty reduction was of three dimensions.

I. Growth oriented approach.

II. Generation of Income and employment through Creation Of Assets

III. Provision of basic minimum amenities to the poor.

I Growth oriented approach-It is based on the expectation that the effects of economic growth leads to rapid increase in gross domestic product and per capita income would spread to poor sections of society.(Trickle down) II. Generation of Income and employment through Creation Of Assets

a) Self-Employment Programmes- The main selfemployment programmes are 1. Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)

2. Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) 3. Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY).

4. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) 5. National Rural Livelihoods Mission(NRLM).

b) Wage employment programmes- the main wage employment programmes are 1. Mahathma Gandhi National Rural

Employment Guarantee Programme (MNREGP).

Under NREGP Act (2005) wage employment is guaranteed for 100 days a year at the minimum wage rate. Now it is renamed as Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Programme(MGNREGP).

2. National Food for Work Programme (NFWP)

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3. Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)  
 III. Provision of basic minimum amenities to the poor.  
 > The major programmes aim at improving the food and nutritional status of the poor are Public Distribution System,  
 1. Integrated Child Development Scheme  
 2. Poshan Abhiyan 4. Midday Meal Scheme.  
 > Attempts to develop infrastructure and housing conditions.  
 1. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.  
 2. PradhanMantri Gramodaya Yojana.  
 3. Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana.  
 > The government also has a variety of other social security programmes to help a certain specific groups. eg: National Social Assistance Programme .  
 > The government has also introduced a few schemes to provide health insurance to poor people.eg: Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana  
 (2014)

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MEDIAN

HEIGHT(in cm)	No.of plants	CF
0.5-9.5	28	28
9.5-19.5	52	80
19.5-29.5	83	163
29.5-39.5	147	310
39.5-49.5	98	408
49.5-59.5	77	485
59.5-69.5	9	494
69.5-79.5	6	500
	500	

$$\text{Size of Median class} = \frac{(N)^{\text{th}}}{2} \text{ item}$$

$$\text{Size of Median class} = \frac{(500)^{\text{th}}}{2} \text{ item} = 250^{\text{th}} \text{ item}$$

$$\text{MEDIAN CLASS} = 29.5-39.5$$

$$\text{Median} = L1 + \frac{\frac{N}{2} - cf}{f} \times c \quad \text{Median} = 29.5 + \frac{250-163}{147} \times 10$$

$$= 29.5 + \frac{87}{147} \times 10 = 35.42$$

4

8

4

**MODE**

HEIGHT(in cm)	No.of plants
0.5-9.5	28
9.5-19.5	52
19.5-29.5	83
<b>29.5-39.5</b>	<b>147</b>
39.5-49.5	98
49.5-59.5	77
59.5-69.5	9
69.5-79.5	6

**Modal class = 29.5-39.5**

$$\text{Mode} = L1 + \frac{D1}{D1+D2} \times c$$

$$\text{Mode} = 29.5 + \frac{64}{64+49} \times 10 = 35.16$$

PREPARED BY RAJESH.S