SESSION ENDING EXAMINATION 2022-23 विषय:-अर्थशास्त्र **Subject:-ECONOMICS** Class:-XI (ग्यारहर्वी) **PART-A** Q1 C: Both statements 1 and 2 are true A. I and III Q2 Or D MODE Q3 04 Q5 An index number is a statistical device for measuring changes in the magnitude 1 of a group of related variables. Q6 1 D Ο7 Α OR B: I, II & III **Q8** 1 D Q9 1 **TRUE** Q10 A-Class interval refers to the numerical width of any class in a particular 011 distribution. Mathematically it is defined as the difference between the upper-class limit and the lower class limit. B- Continuous variables C- Discrete variables. N=116Q12 Sum: FX=1006 Mean = 8.67Correct formula and explanation of all three series 1x3 = 3Base year: In the calculation of an index the base year is the year with which the Q13 1 + 3values from other years are compared. The index value of the base year is conventionally set to equal 100. Importance: 1. It serves as a barometer for measuring the value of money. 2. Gives knowledge about change in standard of living. 3. It helps the business community in planning their decision. 4. Helpful to determine the rate of premium. 5. Policy framing 6. Forecasting.

Q14	Following a	are the esse	ntial of a g	COOD DIVORTI					1 4					
I		Following are the essential of a good questionnaire:												
	1. Limited number of questions: The number of questions should be limited as far as possible. Normally 15 to 20 questions are sufficient enough for making the required enquiry.													
	2. Simplicity: The language of the question should be simple and easily understandable. It													
	should be clear and not be vague. It should not convey two meanings. 3. Logically arrange: The question should be arranged logically. There question be a													
	pro	proper sequence of the questions.												
	irr	elevant.	_				-							
								as far as possible. ot be asked.						
	Census method. (1Marks) Merits of Census Method. (1.5 Marks) any three													
					Marks) ar are as unde									
	2. Re	liable and A	Accurate: R	Results bas	ed on censu	s method a		e and highly						
		reliable. This is because each and every item of the population is studied. Less Biased: Results based on census method are less biased. It is because of the												
	abs	sence of inv	estigator's	discretion	regarding t	he selectio	n of sampl	e items.						
								ethod is quite a universe are						
	exa	amined. For	r example,	Population	n census in l	India gives	exhaustive	information						
					cupation, an		country, tn	eir age and sex						
	<u>De</u>	emerits of	Census N	<u> Method.</u> (1. 5 Marks)	any thre								
					ts of census ly and is, the			used for ordinary						
	inv	estigations	. Only the	governmei	nt or some b	oig instituti		ord to use this						
					ırposes only equires a lot		wer. Traini	ng of a large						
					ssential but									
					ns: 11 the un 1 and every			e number of items, becomes						
	pra	actically inc	perative ir	ı such situ	ations. Cens	sus method	is suitable	when						
Q15	N=30, 15		0.20 GE	1.7.5.1	2				4					
	MEDIAN MEDIAN				2									
216	Correct di				+3 graph				6					
					Or									
717	Correct di	agram on	graph pap	er 3 table	+3 graph				MEAN =2					
Q17	v	,, l	dx	dv	dy dy	dx2	dy2	1	TABLE=2					
	12	y 6	-9	dy -6	dx.dy 54	81	36		CORRECT					
	15	8	<u>5</u> 15	8	120	225	64		CAL. OF					
	18	10	18	10	180	324	100		ANS=2					
	21	12	21	12	252	441	144							
	24	14	24	14	336	576	196							
	27	16	27	16	432	729	256							
	30	18	30	18	540	900	324							
	147	84			1914	3276	1120]						
	N=7, MEAN OF X=21, MEAN OF Y = 12 dx2 . dy2= 3669120													
	SQUIRE ROOT= 1914 round up													
	~ ~	~		u	Г	R= 1914/1914= 1								

	1				PART-B			
Q18	A							1
Q19	C	DIVE FOR	CORRE		D 4 3 4			1
Q20	A OR I MA	RKS FOR	CORRE	CI DIAG	KAM			1
Q20	OR							1
001	В							-
Q21	С							1
Q22	В							1
Q23	С							1
Q24	С							1
Q25	В							1
Q26	A							1
Q27	A							1
Q28	ideologic projects, IT'S A NC B- The C for the fir	statement SRMATIVE Onference St time, o	criptive ju ts, and se STATEM e of Partion f matters	idgments cenarios. ENT. es welcor relating t	toward e	conomic considera garrange	tion of opportunity cost, ments responding to loss mate change.	3
Q29	Ed= % CHANGE IN QT DEMANDED/ % CHANGE IN PRICE Ed= 40%/20%= 2 (ELASTIC DEMAND) OR Availability of Substitutes Portion of income spent. Postponing want etc etc (any two factor with correct explanation)							2+1=3
Q30								4
	Q	PRICE	TC	TR	MR	MC		
	1	24	26	24	24	26		
	2	24	50	48	24	24		
	3	24	72	72	24	22		
	4	24	92	96	24	20		
	5	24	115	120	24	23		
	6	24	139	144	24	24		
	7 AT 6TH 1 I	EVEL OF	165	168	24 MC	26		
	OR CORREC CORREC	T STATE! T SCHED	MENT=1 OULE=1.5		-IVIC			
Q31	CORRECT DIAGRAM=1.5 MRSxy=3, Px=3, Py=3 MRSxy>Px/Py HENCE NOT IN EQULIBRIUM To be in equilibrium consumer will increase the consumption of X-good and decrease the consumption of Y-good. Downward movement on IC curve.							4

Q32	Note: supply curve will shift rightward. Fall in equilibrium price and increase in quantity exchanged. Proper diagram =2 mks Proper analysis= 2mks	1+2+1=4				
Q33	Supply is the entire supply curve, while quantity supplied is the exact figure supplied at a certain price. Supply, broadly, lays out all the different qualities provided at every possible price point. Marks 2 a- downward movement on single supply curve.(contraction in supply) diagram required. Marks 2 b- Rightward shift in supply curve (increase in supply) diagram required. Marks 2					
Q34	a) Slope of BL: Px/Py, 50/25= 2 b) 500= 50x+25y c) 10 d) 20 Or Correct definition of IC 2 marks. Correct explanation of any four properties (marks 1x4=4) diagram required for each property. As 1. Indifference curve has a negative slope: An indifference curve slopes downward from left to right, ie, it has a negative slope. A negative slope implies that the two goods are substitutes for one another. Therefore, if the quantity of one commodity decreases, the quantity of the other commodity must increase if the consumer has to stay at the same level of satisfaction. 2. Indifference Curve is Convex to the origin: Indifference curves for normal goods are convex to the origin. This implies that the two goods are imperfect substitutes for one another and the marginal rate of substitution between the two goods decreases as a consumer moves along an indifference curve. Diminishing marginal rate of substitution means that as the quantity of X is increased by an equal amount then that of Y diminishes by a smaller amount. 3. Indifference curves neither Intersect nor become tangent to one another: If two indifference curves intersect or are tangent to each other, it means that an indifference curve indicates two different levels of satisfaction. If two indifference curve indicates two different levels of satisfaction than the lower ones: A higher indifference curve represents a higher level of satisfaction than the lower one. The reason is that an upper indifference curve contains a larger quantity of one or both goods than the lower one.	1.5x4 =6 2+4				

*************END OF MARKING SCHEME*********