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Class: XI
Subject: Eco

Q1) ------- ?

(A)
⇒ The act of exchanging goods for goods. Barter System.

(B)
⇒ Investment done by the foreign companies in our country
Foreign direct investment (FDI)

(C) Movement that promotes values of self help, democracy and equality Co-operative movement

(D) Programme for development of small medium, and micro industries Maharashtra ~~state~~ industrial and cluster development ~~movement~~

(E) Money not accounted for in the bank and not disclosed to the government Black money

(F) Credit instruments through which bank deposit are transferable. Cheque

Q2) ------ ?

(A) Adam smith is the classical economist.
⇒ False.

(B) Wealth means anything that carries market value and can be exchange in money.
⇒ True

(C) Commodity money is the first evolved money.
⇒ False

(D) Mean is also called as averages.
⇒ ~~False~~ True

(E) Tourism is manufacturing Company.
⇒ False

(F) Empowerment of womens helps reduce gender inequality
⇒ True

Q3) -----?
(A) There are no difficulties in barter system explain
⇒ Disagree with the statement,
There were several difficulties in barter system
① Problem of double coincidence of wants
② Lack of common measure value.
③ Difficulties in storage of goods.

(B) There is no development of industries in Maharashtra
⇒ Disagree with the statement
① Because Maharashtra is leading state in diversification of market & generates higher productivity.
② The share of industry in the net value added is about 18%.

(C) Optimum population contributes economic development of a country.
⇒ Agree with the statement
• Optimum population there is balance between population growth and availability of natural resources.
• In the condition of underpopulation natural resource are under used with leads economic development and In the condition resources are over used, this effect on economic development.

(D) NABARD is established for industrial development
→ Disagree with this statement
1:] NABARD is established for providing finance to agriculture and rural development.
2:] It is an apex banking institution
3:] NABARD provide credit. For promotion village industries etc.

Q4] ------?

(A) Paper money and commodity money.

Paper money	Commodity money
(1) Paper money consist of paper currency issued by government and central bank of the country.	[1] Commodities used money were dependent on climatic condition and culture.
[2:] Paper money is substitute for metallic money.	[2] In older days the commodities used as money was dependent Eg :- animal skin as a medium of exchange.
[3:] In course of time, issue of currency notes was monopolized by central bank.	[3:] Due to problem of storage of such commodities

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Agriculture sector	Service sector
(1) Agriculture sector Consist of those activities that facilitate production of crops.	(1) Service sector Consist that activities facilitate well being of people through service
(2) Example :- Farming, fishing etc activities are includes in primary sector.	(2) Transport, Communication etc services are service sector.

Q5.) ------ ?

(A) Black Money

⇒ ① It is tax evaded money. ② Black money is any money which is received in cash but not accounted for not tax paid for government. ③ It can be earned both legal and illegal activities.

④ To control black money demonitization is one of the tool which many countries adopted.

(B) Microeconomics :-

Micro means small. Microeconomics deal with the behaviour of the individual variables. Such as household worker etc.

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i) Health and education services :-
⇒ National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health mission (NUHM). This programme includes health like sanitation and hygiene, nutrition and safe drinking water.

(D) FDI
⇒ (Foreign direct investment), Investment done in the foreign companies in our country. FDI take place when investors establishes foreign business operation. Foreign business asset in foreign company.

S.4.
(B)

Economic infrastructure	Social infrastructure
(1) Economic infrastructure is a subset of infrastruc that facilitates production and distribution of goods and services.	(1) Social infrastructure is a subset of infrastructure that faciliates the quality life of community.
(2) Energy, transport, Communication etc.	(2) Education etc example of social infrastructure

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Q.7)

→

Wages	No. of workers f	C.f
0-10	4	4
10-20	8	12
20-30	5	19
30-40	9	26
40-50	12	38

(1) $Q_3 \Rightarrow \frac{3(n)}{4} = \frac{3\times 38}{4} = 28.5^{th}$ — observation

Hence Quartile class - 40-50

$l = 40,\ F = 12,\ C.f = 26,\ n = 38$

$C.f = l + \left(\frac{3n/4 - C.f}{f}\right) \times h$

$= 40 + \left(\frac{28.5 - 26}{12}\right) \times 10$

$= 40 + \left(\frac{2.5}{12}\right) \times 10$

$= 40 + \frac{25}{12}$

$= 40 + 2.08$

$\boxed{Q_3 = 42.08}$

(2) $P_{12} \Rightarrow \frac{12(n)}{100} = \frac{12\times 38}{100} = 4.56^{th}$ observation

Percentile class → 10-12

$l = 10;\ f = 8,\ c.f = 4,\ n = 38,\ h = 10$

$P_{12} = l + \left(\frac{12n/100 - 4}{8}\right) \times h$

$= 10 + \left(\frac{4.56 - 4}{8}\right) \times 10$

$= 10 + \left(\frac{2.56}{8}\right) \times 10$

$= 10 + \frac{5.6}{8}$

$= 10 + 0.7$

$\boxed{P_{12} = 10.7}$

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3) $P_{28} \Rightarrow \frac{280}{10} = \frac{28 \times 38}{100} = 10.64$th observation

Percentile class = 10-20

$l = 10, F = 8, C.f = 4, h = 10$

$P_{28} \Rightarrow l + \left(\frac{28n/100 - C.f}{f}\right) \times 10$

$= 10 + \left(\frac{6.64}{8}\right) \times 10$

$= 10 + \frac{66.4}{8}$

$= 10 + 8.3$

$\boxed{P_{28} = 18.3}$

4) $D_9 \Rightarrow \frac{9(n)}{10} = \frac{9 \times 38}{10} = 34.2$th observation

Deceliles class → 40-50

$l = 40, C.f = 26, F = 12, h = 10$

$D_9 \Rightarrow l = \left(\frac{9n/10 - C.f}{f}\right) \times h$

$= 40 + \left(\frac{34.2 - 26}{12}\right) \times 10$

$= 40 + \frac{8.2}{12} \times 10$

$= 40 + \frac{82}{12}$

$= 40 + 6.83$

$\boxed{D_9 = 46.83}$

5) $D_5 \Rightarrow \frac{5(n)}{10} = \frac{5 \times 38}{10} = 19$th observation

Decalies class = 30-40

$l = 30, h = 10, C.f = 17, F = 9$

$D_5 \Rightarrow l + \left(\frac{5n/10 - C.f}{F}\right) \times 10$

$= 30 + \left(\frac{19 - 17}{9}\right) \times 10$

$$= 30 + \frac{2}{9} \times 10$$

$$= 30 + \frac{20}{9}$$

$$= 30 + 2.22$$

$$\boxed{D_5 = 32.22}$$

Q8.)

→ Types of agriculture credit in India :-

(1) Tenure

(i) Short term

(ii) Medium term

(iii) Long term

(2) Purpose

(i) Productive

(ii) Unproductive

(1) Tenure

(i) Short term :-

It refers to loans not exceeding two years. It is required for meeting short term for cultivators

Eg :- High yielding variety (HYV) seed or social ceremonies etc.

(ii) Medium term :-

These loans for period up to 5 years. These are financial requirement to make improvement on land etc.

(iii) Long term :-

These loans are for period more than 5 years required to buy tractor etc.

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2] Purpose :-

a] Productive :-

Productive loans are loans related to agricultural production.

Eg :- Tractor, land etc.

b] Unproductive :-

Unproductive are for personal consumption and unrelated to productive activity.

Eg :- Marriages etc.

Q6]

→ (c) There are no difficulties in barter system

(a) Problem of double coincidence of wants

(b) Lack of common measure value

(d) Difficulties in storage of goods.

B.]

→ The role of credit in Agriculture is to provide capital to acquire kind of productive asset, land. Credit provides for many farmers to adjust operation of the constant changes to improve operations.