

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, RAIPUR REGION**SESSION ENDING EXAM (2024-25)****SUBJECT – ECONOMICS- XI****MARKING SCHEME**

Q No	VALUE POINT	Marks
1	C. Alternative	1
2	B. Quantitative classification	1
3	B. Teacher teaching his own child	1
4	B. Secondary data	1
5	B. It is best used with ordinal data OR C. Median	1
6	A .Both the statement are true	1
7	C. No correlation	1
8	D. Statement 1 is false and statement 2 is true	1
9	B scarcity	1
10	C. % bardigram	1
11	Mean is =20 Median= 20 1 marks for formula of both 1 marks for calculation with correct ans. of mean 1 marks for calculation with correct ans. of meadian OR A good and satisfactory average should have the following features: (1) Clear and Stable Definition: A good and a satisfactory average should be clear and stable in definition. (2) Representative: An average value should be representative of the entire mass of data. It should be based ofa observations of the series. (3) Simplicity; Simplicity is another essential feature of a good average. It must be so simple that it is easily worked out. (Any other relevant points) (1marks for each point with brief explanation)	3
12	The difference between positive and negative correlation is that positive correlation, variables move the same direction whereas in the negative correlation, they move in different direction.	3
13	Random sampling- random sampling gives each item an equal chance of being selected in the sample. EX- simple random sampling , stratified random sampling Non-Random sampling- Non-random sampling is based on judgement, purpose, convenience and experience of the investigator. EX- purposive and Judgement OR Following precaution:- I. It includes precise and short question.ii. It has a reasonable length. Ii. Questions should be arranged. Ii. Question should not be ambiguous.(any relevant point)	4
14	Scale, Index =2 mark Diagram and labeling -2 marks	4

15	Formula=1 mark ,correct answerwith calculation-3 marks Mode =25 $Z = \frac{L1 + F1 - Fo}{2F1 - Fo - F2}$ $Z = \frac{20 + 7 - 5/14 - 5 - 5}{2 \times 10 - 5 - 5} \times 10$ $Z = \frac{20 + 2/4}{2} \times 10 = 25$ $Z = 25$	4
16	An Index number is a statistical device for measuring changes in the magnitude of related variables. I. Helpful in formulation of policies ii. Helpful in measuring inflation and deflation .iii.Useful of business man iv. Useful to assess exports and imports.(Any two points with explanation) OR A. Two properties of correlation 1. Range of correlation -1 to +1 2. Positive correlation 3. Negative correlation 4. $r = 0$, two variable are uncorrelated (ANY TWO) B.Table= 1 mark , Formula =1mark , calculation=2mark , final answer=1mark ,$r=1$ $\text{SUM OF } dx dy = 40 \quad \text{SUM OF } d^2x = 40 \quad \text{SUM OF } d^2y = 40$ $\text{SUM OF } dx = 0 \quad \text{SUM OF } dy = 0 \quad \mathbf{r = 1}$	6
17	Preparation of less than and more than table=2, Drawing ogive =2mark, finding median=2 mark median is =30	6
18	B. MRS of Y for X	1
19	A. Price of the commodity	1
20	C.c-iii	1
21	C.Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false	1
22	D .Rise in price of other goods	1
23	B.Zero	1
24	(A)Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	1
25	C.8%	1
26	A. Both assertion A and reason R are true and reason R is correct explanation of assertion A	1
27	C.Assertion A is true but Reason R is false	1
28	Firm is price taker because of - Feature: i.Large number of buyers and sellers ii. Homogeneous product iii. Perfect knowledge OR Equilibrium refers to the situation in which market demand is equal to market supply. Show the diagram and explain. Definition 1M diagram 1M explanation 1M	3
29	1-marks for diagram , 2-marks for relation b/w AC & MC	3
30	(i)leftward (ii) decrease (iii) substitution (iv) $P_1X_1 + P_2X_2 = M$	1x4=4
31	Maximum price ceiling is the government imposed maximum level of price that can be charged by the seller. government fixes this maximum price much below the equilibrium price.,in order to preserve the welfare	4

	of the poorer. Meaning-1mark, type of good and diagram- 1.5, explanation- 1.5	
32	Definition of PPC 1 M , Diagram – 1.5 , explanation – 1.5 OR CENTRAL PROBLEMS - 1. What to produce 2. how to produce 3. for whom to produce	4
33	Minimum four differences required with table and diagram – 1.5M each difference OR Definition=1marks Reason=1marks Conditions=1marks Well labelled diagram=1.5marks Explanation=1.5marks	6
34	Definition- (relation between TP and MP) I. Increasing return to a factor II. Diminishing return to a factor III. Negative return to a factor 1-mark for Definition, -2-mark for diagram, 3-marks for explanation	6