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FOR HARYANA CLASS 11 PREPARATION

HBSE Class 11 Sample Paper 2027 Economics Marking Scheme

EXAM	YEAR	TYPE	SUBJECT
Haryana Class 11	2027	Answer Key	Economics

MARKING SCHEME

ECONOMICS (576)

SAMPLE PAPER

CLASS XI **SESSION 2026-27**

TIME : 3 HRS **M.M :80**

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWER/ VALUE POINTS	MARKS
1.	A	**1**
2.	C	**1**
3.	B	**1**
4.	C	**1**
5.	C	**1**
6.	D	**1**
7.	B	**1**
8.	QUARTILE	**1**
9.	TABULATION	**1**
10.	A	**1**
11.		

Primary Data	Secondary Data
Primary data is original information collected directly by the researcher for a specific purpose.	Secondary data is information already collected and published by others for a different purpose.
Collected through surveys, interviews, observations, or experiments.	Obtained from books, journals, government reports, websites, and research articles.
More expensive and time-consuming to collect but highly relevant and reliable.	Less expensive and quicker to obtain but may not fully match the research needs.

3

12. Given marks: **45, 97, 83, 72, 80**

1

1. Mean (Average)

Mean= Sum of all marks i.e, =45+97+83+72+80/ 5
=75.4

Mean = 75.4 marks

1

2. Median

Arrange the marks in ascending order:

45, 72, 80, 83, 97

Since there are **5 observations (odd number)**, the middle value is the median.

Median = 80 marks **1**

3. M**ode** is the value that occurs **most frequently**.

Marks: **45, 97, 83, 72, 80**

Since **all values occur only once**, there is **no mode**.

OR

Statistical Average:
A statistical average is a single value that represents the whole set of data. It shows the central or typical value of a series and makes large data easy to understand and compare. **1+2**

Functions of Statistical Average:

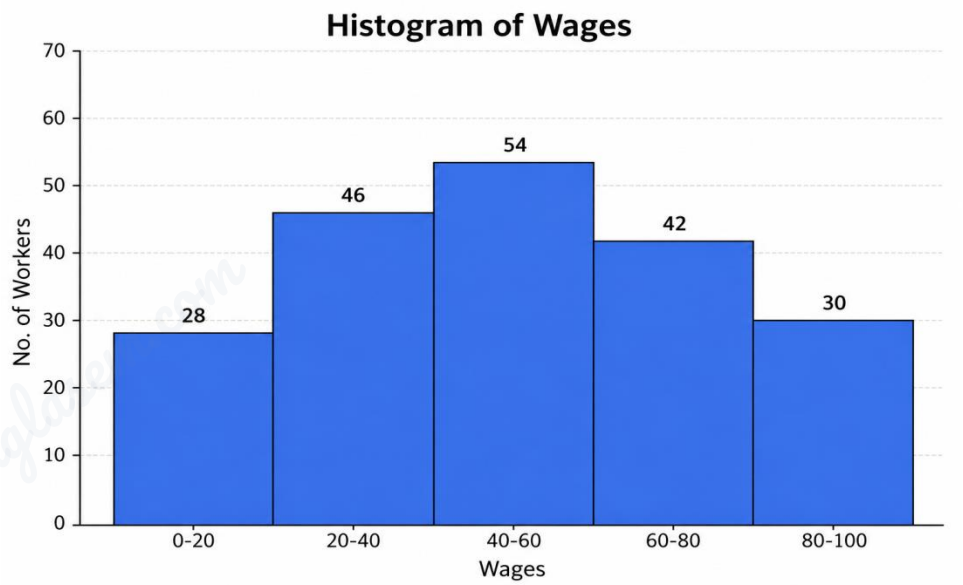
- Represents the entire data with one value.
- Makes comparison between groups easy.
- Simplifies large and complex data.
- Helps in analysis and decision-making.

13. The scope of statistics is very wide. It is used to collect, organize, analyze, and interpret data in many fields to make better decisions. **2+2**

Key Points:

- Used in business and economics.
- Helps in government planning.
- Useful in education and research.
- Supports agriculture, banking, and industry.
- Helps in decision-making and forecasting.

14. 4



OR

4

Qualities of a Good Questionnaire:

- Uses simple and clear language.
- Covers all relevant information.
- Avoids confusing or biased questions.
- Questions are arranged in a logical order.
- Helps collect accurate and reliable data.

Explain any four 1 marks each

15. 3

Goods	Base year price P0	Base year quantity q0	Current year price P1	Current year quantity Q1	P0q0	P1q0	P0q1	P1q1
A	5	50	7	60	250	350	300	420
B	6	15	8	10	90	120	60	80
C	8	8	11	12	64	88	96	132
D	7	20	10	15	140	200	105	150
					544	758	561	782

1

$$P_{01} = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma p_1 q_0}{\Sigma p_0 q_0} \times \frac{\Sigma p_1 q_1}{\Sigma p_0 q_1}} \times 100$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{758}{544} \times \frac{782}{561}} \times 100$$

$$= \sqrt{1.9423} \times 100$$

$$= 1.3937 \times 100$$

$$= \mathbf{139.37}$$

3

OR

0.5*8=4

Main Components of a Table:

- Table Number – Identifies the table.
- Title – Explains the subject of the table.
- Headnote – Gives additional information or units of measurement.
- Captions – Column headings.
- Stubs – Row headings.
- Body – Contains the actual data or figures.
- Footnote – Provides extra explanation or clarification.
- Source – Mentions where the data was collected from.

Explain each point

16. 6

Calculation of Karl Pearson's Co-efficient of Correlation

Age Group (Years)	20–25	25–30	30–35	35–40	40–45	45–50
Percent Regular Players (Y)	40	35	28	20	15	5

Step 1: Convert the age groups into class midpoints (X)

Midpoint (X)	22.5	27.5	32.5	37.5	42.5	47.5

Age Group (Years)	Midpoint (X)	Percent Regular Players (Y)	$X - \bar{X}$	$Y - \bar{Y}$	$(X - \bar{X})(Y - \bar{Y})$	$(X - \bar{X})^2$	$(Y - \bar{Y})^2$
20–25	22.5	40	−12.5	16.17	−202.08	156.25	261.36
25–30	27.5	35	−7.5	11.17	−83.75	56.25	124.69
30–35	32.5	28	−2.5	4.17	−10.42	6.25	17.36
35–40	37.5	20	2.5	−3.83	−9.58	6.25	14.69
40–45	42.5	15	7.5	−8.83	−66.25	56.25	78.03
45–50	47.5	5	12.5	−18.83	−235.42	156.25	354.69
Total	$\sum X = 210$	$\sum Y = 143$	–	–	$\sum(X - \bar{X})(Y - \bar{Y}) = -607.50$	$\sum(X - \bar{X})^2 = 437.50$	$\sum(Y - \bar{Y})^2 = 850.83$

Step 2: Calculate the means

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X}{n} = \frac{210}{6} = 35$$

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{\sum Y}{n} = \frac{143}{6} = 23.83$$

Step 3: Apply Karl Pearson's formula

$$r = \frac{\sum(X - \bar{X})(Y - \bar{Y})}{\sqrt{\sum(X - \bar{X})^2 \sum(Y - \bar{Y})^2}} = \frac{-607.50}{\sqrt{437.50 \times 850.83}} = \frac{-607.50}{610.08} = -0.996$$

Karl Pearson's Co-efficient of Correlation (r)

r = −0.996

(Approximately)

Conclusion: There is an almost perfect negative correlation between age and percentage of regular players.
(As age increases, the percentage of regular players decreases very strongly.)

OR

3+3

Items (x)	5	10	25	20	25	30
Frequency (f)	8	4	5	10	7	6

MEAN

$$\text{Mean } (\bar{x}) = \frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}$$

Items (x)	Frequency (f)	fx
5	8	40
10	4	40
25	5	125
20	10	200
25	7	175
30	6	180
Total	$\sum f = 40$	$\sum fx = 760$

$$\text{Mean } (\bar{x}) = \frac{760}{40} = 19$$

Mean = 19

MEDIAN

Total frequency, $N = \sum f = 40$

$N/2 = 40/2 = 20$

Items (x)	Frequency (f)	Cumulative Frequency (cf)
5	8	8
10	4	12
25	5	17
20	10	27 ← First cf ≥ 20 is 27
25	7	34
30	6	40

Since **N/2 = 20** lies in the cumulative frequency 27, the median item is **20**.

Median = 20

Therefore, **Mean = 19** | **Median = 20**

17. 2+2+2

Primary Data:

Primary data is the original data collected directly by the researcher for a

specific purpose. It is collected for the first time through methods like surveys, interviews, observation, or questionnaires.

Explain the above methods in short.

Merits:

- Easy to collect data from many people.
- Low cost compared to personal interviews.
- Saves time, especially in online surveys.
- Respondents can answer at their convenience.

Demerits:

- Some people may not return the questionnaire.
- Answers may be incomplete or incorrect.
- Cannot clarify doubts if questions are misunderstood.
- Response rate may be low, affecting the quality of data.

OR **6**

Rank Correlation (Spearman's Rank Coefficient)

Calculate the rank correlation between the ranks given by two judges.

Contestant	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Judge A (Scores)	12	10	8	10	11	9	15
Judge B (Scores)	26	20	24	20	18	22	20

Contestant	Judge A Scores	Rank by Judge A (R_A)	Judge B Scores	Rank by Judge B (R_B)	$d = R_A - R_B$	d^2
1	12	5	26	1	4	16
2	10	3.5	20	3.5	0	0
3	8	1	24	2	−1	1
4	10	3.5	20	3.5	0	0
5	11	4	18	7	−3	9
6	9	2	22	5	−3	9
7	15	7	20	3.5	3.5	12.25
Total					$\Sigma d = 0$	$\Sigma d^2 = 47.25$

Step 1: Assign Ranks

- Highest score gets rank 1.
- In case of ties, assign average rank.

Judge A (Scores)	Judge B (Scores)
15 (C7) → Rank 1	26 (C1) → Rank 1
12 (C1) → Rank 2	24 (C3) → Rank 2
11 (C5) → Rank 3	22 (C6) → Rank 3
10 (C2, C4) → Average of 3 & 4 = 3.5	20 (C2, C4, C7) → Average of 4, 5, 6 = 3.5
9 (C6) → Rank 5	
8 (C3) → Rank 7	18 (C5) → Rank 7

Step 2: Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient Formula

$$\rho = 1 - \frac{6 \sum d^2}{n (n^2 - 1)}$$

Where, n = number of contestants = 7

$\Sigma d^2 = 47.25$

$$\rho = 1 - \frac{6 \times 47.25}{7 (7^2 - 1)} = 1 - \frac{283.50}{7 (48)} = 1 - \frac{283.50}{336}$$

$\rho = 1 - 0.84375 = 0.15625$

Rank correlation coefficient, $\rho \approx 0.16$

Interpretation

The rank correlation coefficient ($\rho \approx 0.16$) is positive but very low and close to zero.

This indicates a very weak positive correlation between the rankings given by the two judges.

In other words, the two judges have hardly any agreement in their rankings of the contestants.

SECTION - B

18	**C**	**1**
19	**C**	**1**
20	**B**	**1**
21	**C**	**1**
22	**A**	**1**
23	**A**	**1**
24	**FISCAL**	**1**
25	**DISGUISED UNEMPLOYMENT**	**1**
26	**PRIVATIZATION**	**1**
27	**A**	**1**

28 Global warming is the gradual increase in Earth's temperature. It happens mainly because of pollution from vehicles, factories, and cutting trees. Gases like carbon dioxide trap heat in the atmosphere. This leads to melting ice, rising sea levels, and climate change. It can harm humans, animals, and the environment. **3**

OR

Sustainable development means using natural resources wisely so that they are not finished and can be used by future generations. **3**

Key points:

- Use resources carefully
- Avoid over-exploitation
- Protect environment
- Balance present and future needs
- Save resources for future generations

29 After independence, India and Pakistan adopted different development strategies. **1**

India: **1**

- Mixed economy (public + private sector)
- Planning through Five-Year Plans
- Government control in key industries

Pakistan:

1

- More focus on agriculture and later industry
- Less strict planning than India
- Support from foreign aid

Both aimed at economic growth and development.

30 On the eve of independence, the Indian economy had several weak features:

Key points: **1**

- Mainly agricultural economy
- Low industrial development
- High poverty and unemployment **1**
- Poor infrastructure (roads, railways)
- Low literacy rate **1**
- Unequal distribution of wealth **1**
- Dependence on British rule

Explain any three points

OR

Principal Causes of the Backwardness of the Indian Economy During the Colonial Period (100 Words) **1+3**

- Drain of Wealth: A large share of India's income was transferred to Britain without adequate return.
- Deindustrialization: Traditional cottage and handicraft industries declined due to competition from British manufactured goods.
- Exploitative Land Revenue System: High taxes burdened farmers, causing poverty and indebtedness.
- Neglect of Agriculture: Low investment in irrigation, technology, and infrastructure reduced productivity.
- Lack of Industrial Development: British policies discouraged modern industries in India.

31 Rural development in India faces several emerging challenges. **1+3**

Key points:

- **Unemployment:** Lack of job opportunities in villages
- **Poverty:** Many people still live below poverty line
- **Poor infrastructure:** Weak roads, electricity, and water supply
- **Low education and health facilities**
- **Migration:** People moving to cities for work

- **Agricultural problems:** Low productivity and dependence on monsoon

Explain any 3 points.

OR

Organic Farming:
Organic farming is a method of farming in which crops are grown without using chemical fertilizers, pesticides, or harmful chemicals.

Advantages:

- Improves soil fertility naturally
- Produces healthy and safe food
- Protects environment and water
- Reduces pollution
- Saves biodiversity (plants and animals)
- Gives better quality crops in long term

It is a sustainable and eco-friendly way of farming.

32 **Unemployment:** **1**
Unemployment means a situation when a person is willing and able to work but does not get any job.

Types in India (Key points): **1**

- **Seasonal unemployment:** Work available only in certain seasons (mainly agriculture) **1**
- **Disguised unemployment:** More people working than required in farms **1**
- **Educated unemployment:** Educated people not getting suitable jobs
- **Structural unemployment:** Caused by lack of skills and slow industrial growth

33. **Economic Reforms:** **2+4**
Economic reforms are changes in economic policies to improve growth, efficiency, and development of a country. In India, reforms started in 1991 and include liberalization, privatization, and globalization.

Need of Economic Reforms:

- Low economic growth before 1991
- High poverty and unemployment

- Poor industrial and infrastructure development
- Heavy government control and inefficiency
- Foreign exchange crisis
- Need for global trade and investment
- To improve productivity and competition

These reforms helped India to open its economy, increase growth, attract foreign investment, and improve living standards.

Explain the above points

OR

Privatisation: **2+4**

Privatisation means transfer of ownership, control, and management of public sector enterprises (government companies) to private individuals or companies.

Measures adopted in 1991 :

- Reduction in government control over industries
- Sale of shares of public sector units to private people (disinvestment)
- Dereservation of industries for private sector
- Allowing private participation in many sectors
- Improvement in efficiency and competition

34. **Rural Development Measures in India:** **2+4**

The Government of India has taken many steps for rural development.

Bullet points:

- **Employment schemes:** MGNREGA provides 100 days of work
- **Agriculture support:** Subsidy on seeds, fertilizers, and irrigation
- **Credit facilities:** Loans through banks and cooperatives
- **Infrastructure development:** Roads, electricity, and drinking water
- **Education and health:** Schools, hospitals, and awareness programs
- **Self-help groups (SHGs):** Encourage women empowerment and savings
- **Poverty reduction schemes:** Food security and housing programs

Explain any 5 points given above

OR

Main Problems of Human Capital Formation in India: **2+4**

Human capital formation means improving people's skills, education, and health. In India, it faces several problems.

Important problems:

- **Low literacy rate:** Many people are still uneducated
- **Poor health facilities:** Lack of hospitals and medical services in rural areas
- **Poverty:** Families cannot afford education and training
- **Unemployment:** Lack of proper job opportunities reduces skill use
- **Brain drain:** Skilled people move to other countries
- **Unequal access:** Rural and poor areas get fewer facilities than urban areas
- **Insufficient investment:** Less government spending on education and health