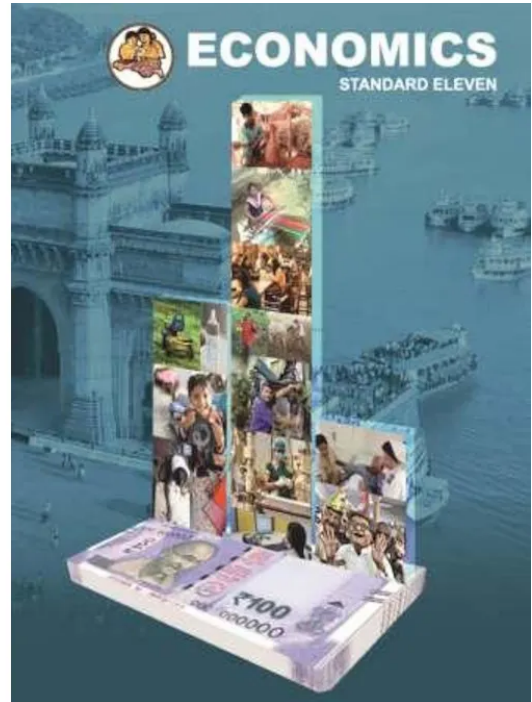


Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 11-Economics: Chapter 3- Partition Values

Class 11 - Chapter 3 Partition Values



For any clarifications or questions you can write to info@indcareer.com

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Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 11-Economics: Chapter 3- Partition Values

Class 11: Economics Chapter 3 solutions. Complete Class 11 Economics Chapter 3 Notes.

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Class 11: Economics Chapter 3 solutions. Complete Class 11 Economics Chapter 3 Notes.

1. Choose the correct option:

Question 1.

Statements that do not apply to Quartiles.

- (a) First arrange the values in ascending or descending order.
- (b) Observation can be divided into 4 parts.
- (c) They are represented as Q_1 , Q_2 , and Q_3
- (d) Q_2 is also known as the median.

Options:

- (1) a
- (2) b and c
- (3) a, b and c
- (4) None of these

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Answer:

(4) None of these

Question 2.

D_7 from the given data.

Data – 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

Options:

(1) 7

(2) 9

(3) 10

(4) 12

Answer:

(1) 7

Question 3.

Statements related to partition values that are correct.

(a) Exact divisions of percentiles into 100 parts gives 99 points

(b) Deciles have total of 9 parts

(c) Quartiles are shown by Q_1 , Q_2 , and Q_3

(d) Symbolically, Percentiles and Deciles are shown by P and D

Options:

(1) a and c

(2) a and b

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(3) a, b and c

(4) a, c and d

Answer:

(4) a, c and d

2. Identify the correct pairs from the given options:

Group A

1) Quartiles

2) Deciles

3) Percentiles

Group B

a) $D_j = \text{size of } j\left(\frac{n+1}{10}\right)^{\text{th Observation}}$

b) $P_k = l + \left(\frac{\frac{kn}{100} - cf}{f}\right) \times h$

c) $Q_l = l + \left(\frac{\frac{ln}{4} - cf}{f}\right) \times h$

Options:

(1) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a

(2) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b

(3) 1-c, 2-b, 3-a

(4) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c

Answer:

Correct Pair: (2) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b

3. Give economic terms:

Question 1.

Procedure for dividing the data into equal parts.

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Answer:

Partitioning

Question 2.

The value that divides the series into ten equal parts.

Answer:

Deciles

Question 3.

The value that divides the whole set of observations into four equal parts.

Answer:

Quartiles

4. Solve the following:

Question 1.

Calculate Q_1 , D_4 , and P_{26} for the following data.

18, 24, 45, 29, 4, 7, 28, 49, 16, 26, 25, 12, 10, 9, 8

Answer:

$Q_1 = 9$, $D_4 = 13.6$, $P_{26} = 9.16$

Question 2.

Calculate Q_3 , D_5 , and P_{35} for the given data.

Income (in lakhs ₹)	1	2	3	4	5	6
No. of family	2	5	20	25	15	12

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Answer:

$Q_3 = ₹ 5$ Lakhs, $D_5 = ₹ 4$ Lakhs, $P_{35} = ₹ 4$ Lakhs

Question 3.

Find out P_{50} for the following data:

Wages (in ₹) (x)	Number of workers
0-20	4
20-40	6
40-60	10
60-80	25
80-100	15

Answer:

$P_{50} = ₹ 68$ Wages

Question 4.

Calculate Q_3 for the following data:

Sales (in lakhs ₹)	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70
No. of firms	20	30	70	48	32	50

Answer:

$Q_3 = ₹ 56.09$ Lakhs

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Question 5.

Calculate D_7 for the following data.

Profit (in crores ₹)	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70
No. of firms	20	30	70	48	32	50

Answer:

$$D_7 = ₹ 52.1875$$

Question 6.

Calculate P_{15} for the following data.

Investment (₹ in lakhs)	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
No. of firms	5	10	25	30	20	10

Answer:

$$P_{15} = ₹ 20 \text{ lakhs}$$

5. State with reasons whether you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Question 1.

Partition values have application only in theory but not in practice.

OR

Partition values are not useful in economics.

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Answer:

No, I do not agree with the statement.

- Partition values like quartiles are useful to economists to know the final information related to income, sales, stock data, etc.
- Also, deciles and percentiles help economists to measure in the detail the poverty line, inequality of income, household, wealth, etc.
- Hence, partition values are useful in Economics.

Question 2.

Average can misinterpret the representative value.

Answer:

Yes, I agree with the statement.

- Average is not based on all observations because it is a positional average and their values are affected by sampling fluctuations.
- Averages give more importance to larger values and less to smaller values.
- Thus, such data can misinterpret the representative value.

Question 3.

Median is also known as the second quartile.

Answer:

Yes, I agree with the statement.

- Median is the middlemost value in the arranged data.
- It is the value that divides the series into two equal parts, so that the number of items above it, is equal to the number of items below it.
- It is not affected by extreme values.
- Median = $n/2$ and $Q_2 = 2(n/4)$ i.e $n/2$.
- Therefore, the Median is equal to the second quartile.

6. Answer the following questions on the basis of the given table:

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Marks	30	10	20	40	50
No. of Students	13	4	7	8	6

Question 1.

Write the formula of Q_1 and Q_3 .

Answer:

Q_1 = size of $(n+1)/4$ th Observation

Q_3 = size of $3(n+1)/4$ th Observation

Question 2.

Find out the cumulative frequency of the last value in the above data.

Answer:

Cumulative frequency = 38.

Question 3.

Find out the value of 'n' in the above data.

Answer:

$n = 38$

Question 4.

Find out the median of the above data?

Answer:

Median = 30.

Do you know? (Text Book Page No. 14)

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Statistics Day: Prof. Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis, an Indian Statistician was instrumental in formulating India's strategy for industrialization in the Second Five Year Plan (1956-61) which later came to be known as Mahalanobis Model.

Mahalanobis devised a measure of comparison between two data sets that are known as the Mahalanobis distance. He also devised a statistical method called 'fractile graphical analysis' which could be used to compare the socio-economic conditions of different groups of people. In recognition of the notable contributions made by P. C. Mahalanobis in the field of economic planning and statistical development, the Government of India has designated the 29th of June every year, coinciding with his birth anniversary as 'Statistics Day', in the category of Special day to be celebrated at the national level.

Question 1.

Who formulated India's strategy for industrialization?

Answer:

Prof. Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis, an Indian Statistician formulated India's strategy for industrialization.

Question 2.

What is the Mahalanobis distance?

Answer:

A measure of comparison between two data sets is called Mahalanobis distance.

Question 3.

What is fractile graphical analysis?

Answer:

Fractile graphical analysis is a statistical method that can be used to compare the socio-economic conditions of different groups of people. This method was devised by Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis.

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Question 4.

When and why is 'Statistics Day' celebrate?

Answer:

Statistics Day is celebrated on 29th June every year in recognition of the notable contributions made by Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis in the field of economic planning and statistical development.

Question 5.

What is the Mahalanobis model?

Answer:

Mahalanobis model is India's strategy for industrialization in the second five-year plan (1956-61), which was formulated by Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis.



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Class 11 Economics

- Chapter 1- Basic Concept in Economics
- Chapter 2- Money
- Chapter 3- Partition Values
- Chapter 4- The Economy of Maharashtra
- Chapter 5- Rural Development in India
- Chapter 6- Population in India
- Chapter 7- Unemployment in India
- Chapter 8- Poverty in India
- Chapter 9- Economic Policy of India Since 1991
- Chapter 10- Economic Planning in India

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The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education or MSBSHSE (Marathi: महाराष्ट्र राज्य माध्यमिक आणि उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण मंडळ), is an **autonomous and statutory body established in 1965**. The board was amended in the year 1977 under the provisions of the Maharashtra Act No. 41 of 1965.

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE), Pune is an independent body of the Maharashtra Government. There are more than 1.4 million students that appear in the examination every year. The Maha State Board conducts the board examination twice a year. This board conducts the examination for SSC and HSC.

The Maharashtra government established the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, also commonly referred to as Ebalbharati, in 1967 to take up the responsibility of providing quality textbooks to students from all classes studying under the Maharashtra State Board. MSBHSE prepares and updates the curriculum to provide holistic development for students. It is designed to tackle the difficulty in understanding the concepts with simple language with simple illustrations. Every year around 10 lakh students are enrolled in schools that are affiliated with the Maharashtra State Board.

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FAQs

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