



STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS

1. In a town, 75% of people earn less than Rs. 30,000/- and 25% earn less than Rs. 20,000/-. Calculate the appropriate relative measure of dispersion. (1)

2. Calculate mean deviation from mean and its coefficient: (3)

Marks:	0 - 10	10 - 20	20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50
F:	5	8	15	16	6

3. Construct a Lorenz curve for the following information regarding distribution of income in an area and interpret it: (3)

Income (Rs)	5	15	25	35	45
F:	8	10	14	10	8

4. Compute the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient for the following data and interpret your answer: (3)

X	120	134	150	115	110	140	142	100
Y	75	88	95	70	60	80	81	50

5. a) Calculate Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation between X and Y and comment on your answer:

X	1	3	4	5	7	8
Y	2	6	8	10	14	16

b) The correlation coefficient between X and Y is 0.8. If all values of X and Y are increased by 2, what will be the new coefficient of correlation? Justify your answer. (3+1)

6. a) Calculate mean and standard deviation for:

Cost (Rs)	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100
No: of firms	3	6	12	18	9	2

b) The coefficient of variation for a given distribution is 40%. If the mean is 20, what is the variance? (4+2)

INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

7. Define agricultural marketing. (1)

8. Comment on the total and average expenditure made by the government on tertiary and elementary education in India. (1)

9. Name any two educational attainment indicators. Write a note on gender equity in literacy rates in India. (1+2)

10. State any three benefits and limitations each of organic farming. (3)

11. a) Give any two points of difference between physical capital and human capital.
 b) Trace the relation between human capital formation and economic growth.
 c) Give two arguments in favour of government intervention in health and education sectors. (2+2+2)

12. a) Bring out the importance of horticulture as a source of diversification.
 b) Describe the policy instruments used by government to improve agricultural marketing in India and comment on their effectiveness.
 c) Explain the two aspects of diversification into productive activities in rural areas. (2+2+2)