## PART A

I. Choose the correct answers. Each carries one mark.

1. Statistical calculations in classified data are based on
a) The actual values of observations.
c) the upper class limits
b) The lower class limits
d) the class midpoints.
2. What is the graphical measure available to measure dispersion
a) Lorenz curve
c) Marshal curve
b) Production curve
d) None of the above
3. Purchasing power of money is equal to
a) Price index
c) $1 /$ cost of living index
b) Quantity index
d) wages
4. Some are rich most of the time but may sometimes have a patch of bad luck. They are called
a) Occasionally poor
c) usually poor
b) Always poor
d) None of the above
5. Those who are working in the formal sector enjoy
a) Economic benefits
c) social security benefits
b) Educational advantages
d) Cultural benefits
II. Fill In the blanks. Each carries one mark.
6. The method of interview in obtaining information at a shorter time is
7. The rise in Sensex reflects the $\qquad$ of the economy.
8. Postal questionnaire must have a $\qquad$ giving details about the purpose of inquity.
9. Health expenditure directly increases the supply of $\qquad$ labour force.
10. The fishing community regards the water body as $\qquad$
III. Match the following. Each carries one mark
11. 

A
B
a) Census
a) global growth centre
b) $Q_{1}, Q_{2}, P_{25}, P_{30}$
b) air pollution
c) Subsidy
c) more expensive
d) Deutsche bank
e) Industrialization
d) the monetary assistance given by government for production activities
e) a positive development
f) Divisional values
IV. Answer the following questions in a word / sentence. Each carries one mark
12. What do you mean by frequency polygon?
13. What is an index number?
14. What is poverty line as per planning commission?
15. Expand NCERT.
16. Define jobless growth?

## PART B

V. Answer all of the following questions in about four sentences. Each carries two marks
17. Which quartiles are used to calculate inter quartile range? Give the formula of it?
18. Differentiate between inclusive and exclusive methods of classification.
19. Write the meaning of temporal classification with an example.
20. Calculation mode from the following data. $a$. $X$ :
$10,8,10,6,4,12,10,8,10,18,16,10,18,16$.
21. Interpret the values of $r$ as $1,-1$ and 0 .
22. Write the role of questionnaire in developing a project.
VI. Answer all of the following questions in about four sentences Each carries two marks
23. Mention the economic activities confined to public sector in pre-independence India.
24. List the factor that prevents the successful implementation of poverty alleviation programmes.
25. What are the indicators of educational achievement in a country?
26. Give two examples for alternative market.
27. What is unemployment according to NSSO?
28. What is the meaning of Global burden of diseases?
29. What is commune system?

PART C
VII. Answer all of the following questions in about twelve sentences. Each carries four marks
30. Briefly explain how statistics helps to study economics.
31. Differentiate between continuous and discrete variables.
32. What is component bar diagram? Draw a component bar diagram with the help of following table. Enrolment by gender at schools (in percent) of children aged 6-14 years in a district of Bihar

| Gender | Enrolled (in \%) | Drop outs (in \%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boys | 91.5 | 8.5 |
| Girl | 58.6 | 41.4 |
| All | 78.0 | 22.0 |

33.Calculate mean deviation from mean and its coefficient for the following data.
$100,150,200,360,490,500,600$.
34. Compute the cost of living index number for the following data.

| commodities | $\mathrm{Q}_{0}$ | $\mathrm{P}_{0}$ | $\mathrm{P}_{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wheat | 20 | 10 | 12 |
| Rice | 5 | 30 | 35 |
| Ghee | 2 | 20 | 30 |
| sugar | 4 | 25 | 40 |

VIII. Answer all of the following questions in about twelve sentences. Each carries four marks
35. What do you understand by the 'drain of Indian wealth' during colonial period?
36. Write a short note on land reforms in India.
37. Explain the drawbacks of agricultural market.
38. Explain the state note of health infrastructure in India.
39. What similar development strategies have India and Pakistan followed for their respective development paths.
40. Explain the strategies for sustainment development.

## PART D

IX. Answer all of the following in about twenty sentences. Each carries six marks
41. What is component bar diagram? Draw a component bar diagram with the help of following table.

Enrolment by gender at schools (in percent)of children aged 6-14 years in a district of Bihar.

| gender | Enrolled (in \%) | Drop outs (in \%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boy | 91.5 | 8.5 |
| Girls | 58.6 | 41.4 |
| all | 78.0 | 22.0 |

42.Calculate Q.D and coefficient of Q.D for the following distribution.

| Wages | $60-64$ | $64-68$ | $68-72$ | $72-76$ | $76-80$ | $80-84$ | $84-88$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No. of workers | 12 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 8 | 8 |

43.Following data relates to daily wages of person working in a factory. Compute the median daily wages.

| Daily wages in Rs(X) | $55-60$ | $50-55$ | $45-50$ | $40-45$ | $35-40$ | $30-35$ | $25-30$ | $20-25$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No. Of workers | 7 | 13 | 15 | 20 | 3 | 33 | 28 | 14 |

X. Answer all of the following questions in about twenty sentences each. Each carries six marks
44. Explain briefly the three dimensional programmes adopted by the government to eradicate the poverty in India.
45. Briefly explain the sources of human capital formation.
46. What role does the government play in generating employment opportunities in India?

## PART E

XI Answer all of the following questions. Each carries five marks
47. Record the daily expenditure, quantities bought and prices paid per unit, of the daily purchases, such as rice, toor dal, tomato, onion and milk of your family for two weeks. How has the prices change affected your family?
48. Name any ten power generating stations in Karnataka.
49. Suppose you are a resident of a villages, suggest a few measures to tackle the problem of poverty.

