

## SUBJECT : ECONOMICS [SET-II]

Time : 3½ hrs.

M.M. : 90

**General Instructions :**

- (i) All questions in all the three sections are compulsory.
- (ii) Marks for questions are indicated against each.
- (iii) Question numbers 1-2 and 12-14 are multiple choice questions. Each question is followed by four options. Choose the correct option and write it in your answer sheet.
- (iv) Question numbers 3-6 and 15-19 are short answer type questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to them should normally not exceed 60 words.
- (v) Question numbers 7-8 and 20 are also short answer questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to them should not exceed 70 words each.
- (vi) Question numbers 9-11 and 21-23 are long answer questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to them should normally not exceed 100 words each.
- (vii) Section-C consists of questions based on OTBA.
- (viii) Answer should be brief and to the point and the above word limits should be adhered to as far as possible.

**SECTION-A (Statistics for Economics)**

Tick mark the correct alternative.

- Q1. The value of Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation: (1)
- (a) can exceed 1
  - (b) is negative when both the variable are decreasing
  - (c) is positive when both the variable are increasing
  - (d) has no limits
- Q2. The formula to calculate coefficient of variation is: (1)

(a)  $\frac{\sigma^2}{\bar{X}} \times 100$

(b)  $\frac{\sigma}{\bar{X}} \times 100$

(c)  $\frac{\sigma}{\bar{X}}$

(d)  $\frac{\sigma^2}{\bar{X}}$

Q3. Calculate Mean deviation from median from the following data:

x :	10	20	30	80	90	100	
f :	3	7	6	2	8	4	(3)

Q4. Calculate mode from the following data : (3)

Less than :	less than 10	less than 20	less than 30	less than 40	less than 50
cf :	12	26	42	56	68

Q5. "Statistics is always concerned with aggregate of facts and not with a single observation." Explain. (3)

Q6. Represent the following data by means of a pie diagram. (3)

Items	Expenditures
Food	30%
Clothing	10%
Rent of House	15%
Education	20%
Tax	15%
Savings	10%

(3)

OR

A study of 1200 students studying in a school during 2012-13 shows that 950 were boys. Boys studying Arts were 500 and girls studying commerce were 150.

During 2013-14, out of 1500 students, 1000 were boys, 800 were boys studying commerce and 400 were girls studying Arts. Represent the above data in a tabular form. (3)

Q7. Calculate coefficient of rank correlation between IQ and marks of 6 persons from the following data: (4)

Persons :	A	B	C	D	E	F
IQ :	110	100	140	120	80	90
Marks :	70	60	80	60	10	20

OR

Calculate Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation by actual mean method: (4)

X :	5	10	15	20	25
Y :	10	20	30	40	50

Q8. Find median graphically from the following information: (4)

Marks :	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70
No. of Students :	4	6	10	20	18	2

(2)

Q9. Calculate Quartile Deviation from the following data: (6)

Class interval :	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50
Frequency :	5	10	15	10	4

Q10. (a) There are 70 students in Class XI Section B. Their mean marks in statistics are 50. There are 30 students in Class XI Section A and their mean marks in statistics are 60. Calculate the combined mean of all the students of Section A and B.

(b) Find Standard Deviation from the following frequency distribution. (Take A = 50)

Class :	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100
Frequency :	2	6	12	24	6 (2+4=6)

Q11. (a) Differentiate between sampling and non-sampling errors.

(b) State the uses of Consumer Price Index. (3+3=6)

OR

(a) What is stratified random sampling? Explain with the help of an example.

(b) State the limitation of index numbers. (3+3=6)

**SECTION-B (Indian Economic Development)**

Q12. Industrial reforms include: (1)

- (a) reduction in industrial licensing
- (b) reserving goods for small scale industries
- (c) increasing the role of public sector
- (d) all of the above.

Q13. Which of the following is a land reform measure? (1)

- (a) use of high yielding variety of seeds
- (b) establishment of regulated markets
- (c) price support system
- (d) abolition of intermediaries

Q14. During the reforms, industrial sector growth has slowed down due to: (1)

- (a) policy of disinvestment
- (b) abolition of industrial licensing
- (c) availability of cheaper imports
- (d) devaluation of rupee in 1991

Q15. Briefly explain the three main causes of India's agricultural stagnation during British rule. (3)

- Q16. Explain the motive behind systematic de-industrialisation in India during the colonial period. (3)
- Q17. Define privatisation. Why was it required after 1991? (3)
- Q18. Describe the need for economic reforms. (3)

OR

- Give arguments in favour of New Economic Policy. (3)
- Q19. Describe the path of developmental initiatives taken by Pakistan for its economic development. (3)
- Q20. Briefly explain the external sector reforms introduced under the New Economic Policy. (4)

OR

- Discuss the financial sector reforms introduced under the New Economic Policy of 1991. (4)
- Q21. Evaluate the various factors that led to the rapid growth in economic development in China. (6)
- Q22. Compare and contrast the development of India, China and Pakistan with respect to some salient human development indicators. (6)
- Q23. (a) What is meant by Green Revolution? How does it affect Indian economy?
- (b) Explain growth and modernisation as goals of five year plans. (3+3=6)

OR

- (a) Explain how import substitution can protect domestic industry.
- (b) Why and how was private sector regulated under IPR, 1956? (3+3=6)