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Reg. No. :

Code No. : 10532 E Sub. Code : CMEC 12

B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
NOVEMBER 2022.

First Semester

Economics – Core

STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS — I

(For those who joined in July 2021 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. A study which involves each and every unit of the universe is called _____ method.
- (a) Complete enumeration
 - (b) Sampling
 - (c) Interview
 - (d) Questionnaire

2. Random Sampling is also referred as _____ sampling.
- (a) Probability
 - (b) Judgement
 - (c) Non-Probability
 - (d) Stratified
3. A table is a systematical arrangement of statistical data in _____.
- (a) Rows
 - (b) Columns
 - (c) Columns and Rows
 - (d) Schedule
4. A picture is worth _____ words.
- (a) 10
 - (b) 100
 - (c) 1000
 - (d) 10000
5. The sum of deviations taken from arithmetic mean is _____.
- (a) Zero
 - (b) One
 - (c) Maximum
 - (d) Minimum
6. Calculate Median marks from the following data:
5, 12, 15, 8, 20, 32, 25, 40
- (a) 8
 - (b) 20
 - (c) 17.5
 - (d) 14

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7. If the coefficient of variation of a distribution is 50 and its standard deviation is 20, the arithmetic mean shall be _____.

(a) 40 (b) 10
(c) 2.5 (d) 0.4

8. Standard deviation can be calculated from

(a) Arithmetic mean (b) Median
(c) Any average (d) Mode

9. If $\beta_2 < 3$, the distribution is _____.

(a) Platykurtic (b) Mesokurtic
(c) Leptokurtic (d) Symmetrical

10. If a frequency distribution is positively skewed, the mean of the distribution is

(a) greater than the Mode
(b) less than the Mode
(c) equal to the Mode
(d) equal to the median

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Summarise the importance of statistics.

Or

- (b) What is Data? Distinguish between primary and secondary data.

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12. (a) Write the requisites of a good table.

Or

- (b) Analyse the merits and demerits of graphic presentation of statistical data.

13. (a) Explain the characteristics of a good average.

Or

- (b) Compute median from the following data :

Value : 0-10 10-20 20-30 30-40 40-50 50-60 60-70 70-80
Frequency : 4 12 24 36 20 16 8 5

14. (a) Calculate quartile deviation and its coefficient from the following data.

Height of students (in cms) 120 122 124 126 130 140 150 160
No. of students : 1 3 5 7 10 3 1 1

Or

- (b) Write short note on Lorenz Curve.

15. (a) Calculate Kurtosis from the following data.
9, 18, 7, 11, 4, 6, 8.

Or

- (b) Explain the different types of skewness through diagram.

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PART C --- (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Describe the important functions of statistics.

Or

- (b) Discuss the methods of collecting primary data.

17. (a) Explain the general rules for drawing a diagram.

Or

- (b) Describe the types of classification with example.

18. (a) Find the value of mode for the following data:

Marks : 10 15 20 25 30 35 40

Numbers : 8 12 36 35 28 18 9

Or

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- (b) Find the missing frequency from the following data. The arithmetic mean is 34 marks.

Marks : 0-10 10-20 20-30 30-40 40-50 50-60

No. of students : 5 15 20 - 20 10

19. (a) Calculate mean and standard deviation of the following frequency distribution of marks.

Marks : 0-10 10-20 20-30 30-40 40-50 50-60 60-70

No. of students : 5 12 30 45 50 37 21

Or

- (b) Goals scored by two teams in a football match were as follows.

No. of Goals scored in a football match	No. of Football matches played	
	Team 'A'	Team 'B'
0	15	20
1	10	10
2	7	5
3	5	4
4	3	2
5	2	1
Total	42	42

Calculate coefficient of variation and state which team is more consistent.

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20. (a) Compute Karl Pearson's coefficient of Skewness from the following data :

Profit (Rs. Lakhs) :	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110
No. of companies :	12	18	35	42
Profit (Rs. Lakhs) :	110-120	120-130	130-140	140-150
No. of companies :	50	45	30	8

Or

(b) Find coefficient of Skewness based on quartiles and median from the following data:

Variable :	Less than 10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	More than 60
Frequency :	12	28	50	66	18	16	10

