IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

UNIT – 1 INTRODUCTION [6 MARKS]

1. Define the following terms : i) Scarcity ii) Economising of Resources.
2. Briefly discuss the various reasons for economic problem.
3. Explain the Central Problems of : i) What to Produce; ii) How to produce iii) For Whom to produce
4. Explain the concept of opportunity cost with the help of the example.
5. Distinguish between Microeconomics and Macroeconomics.
6. Distinguish between positive economics and normative economics.
7. Discuss the meaning of production possibility frontier with the help of a schedule and diagram.
8. Explain why a production possibility curve is : i) Concave shaped ii) Downward sloping
9. Draw a production possibility curve and show the following situations : i) Fuller utilization of resources ii) Economic growth iii) Decrease in resources iv) Underutilization of resources.
10. Discuss the effect of : i) Clean India Mission: or ii) Outflow of Foreign Capital; or iii) Make in India; (iv) Education for All campaign or any other activity on Production Possibility Frontier.

UNIT – 2 : CONSUMER'S EQUILIBRIUM AND DEMAND [16 MARKS]

11. Define the following concepts : (i) Marginal utility (ii) Total utility (iii) Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility.
12. What is consumer's equilibrium? Explain consumer's equilibrium in case of a single commodity with the help of a utility schedule.
13. Briefly discuss the consumer's equilibrium in case of two commodities.
14. Explain the conditions of consumers equilibrium in case of (i) Single Commodity ; and (ii) Two Commodities . Use utility approach.
15. Discuss in brief the following concepts : (i) Indifference curve ; (ii) Indifference map; (iii) Marginal rate of substitution; (iv) Monotonic Preferences; (v) Budget Line; (vi) Budget Set.
16. Explain the consumers equilibrium through indifference curve analysis or Hicksian Analysis.
17. Discuss the properties of indifference curve:
18. What happens if : (i)

Demand

19. Explain the factors that affect demand/ market demand for a commodity.
20. State three cause each for a rightward shift and a leftward shift in the demand curve.
21. Explain the law of demand with the help of a demand schedule.
22. Explain with the help of diagrams, the effect of following changes on the demand of a commodity:
  i) Change in the income of consumer
  ii) Unfavourable change in the taste of buyer for the commodity
  iii) Change in prices of related goods
23. Distinguish between:
  i) Normal good and inferior good
  ii) Complementary good and substitute good
  iii) Movement along demand curve and shift in demand curve
  iv) Change in quantity demanded an change in demand
  v) Contraction in demand and decrease in demand
  vi) Expansion in demand and increase in demand
  vii) Individual demand and market demand
  viii) Individual demand curve and market demand curve

Elasticity of Demand

24. What is mean by price elasticity of demand? Discuss the factors that affect it.
25. How does the following factors influence price elasticity of demand for a commodity.
  i) Nature of the commodity and (ii) Availability of substitutes
26. Discuss the percentage method for calculating price elasticity of demand.
27. Explain the relationship between price elasticity of demand and total expenditure.
28. Explain the various kinds of price elasticity's of demand.
29. Explain with the help of a diagram, the geometric method of measuring price elasticity of demand.

UNIT :3 PRODUCER BEHAVIOUR AND SUPPLY [16 MARKS]

PRODUCTION FUNCTION

30. Give the meaning of : (i) Total product (ii) Average product (iii) Marginal product (iv) Short run production function (v) Long run production function

31. Explain the 'Law of Variable Proportions' with the help of total and marginal physical product curves.

32. Distinguish between variable factors and fixed factors.

33. Briefly discuss the relationship between : (i) AP and MP (ii) TP and MP.

34. Discuss the behavior of Marginal Product and Total Product when only one input in increased and other inputs are held constant.

35. Explain the reasons for:

i) Increasing Returns to a factor
ii) Diminishing Returns to a factor
iii) Negative Returns to a factor

Cost

36. Discuss the relationship (with the help of a schedule and diagram) between:

i) AC and AVC ii) AC and MC iii) AVC and MC
iv) TC and MC v) TVC and MC vi) TC, TVC and TFC

37. Distinguish between:

i) Fixed Cost and Variable Cost ii) Explicit Cost and Implicit Cost

Revenue

38. Discuss the relationship between AR and MR when a firm is able to sell more quantity of output:

i) At the same price ii) Only by lowering the price

39. Discuss the relationship between TR and MR when:

i) Price remains same at all level of output
ii) Price falls with rise in output

40. Why MR Curve of a price taking firm is perfectly elastic and equal to AR? (Use diagram)

41. How do changes in marginal revenue affect the total revenue?

Producer's Equilibrium

42. Define producers equilibrium. Explain the conditions of producers equilibrium in terms of MR-MC approach.

43. Explain producers equilibrium through MR and MC approach when a firm si able to sell more quantity of output:

i) At the same price ii) Only by lowering the price

44. For producer to be in equilibrium, MC should be greater that MR after the equilibrium level. Do you agree with the given statement.

Supply

45. Explain the factors that affect supply market supply of a commodity.

46. State three causes each for a rightward shift and a leftward shift in the supply curve.

47. State and explain the law of supply with the help of a hypothetical schedule and diagram.

48. Explain with the help of a diagrams, the effect of following changes on the supply of commodity:

i) Change in the prices of other goods
ii) Changes in the prices of inputs
iii) Change in the state of technology
iv) Change in taxation policy
v) Change in the number of firms

49. Distinguish between:

i) Movement along supply curved and shift in supply curve
ii) Change in quantity supplies and Changes in supply
iii) Contraction in supply and decrease in supply
iv) Individual supply and increase in supply
v) Individual supply and market supply
vi) Individual supply curve and market supply curve

50. Define price elasticity of supply. What are the two main methods for measuring elasticity of supply? Discuss any one method.

51. Discuss the percentage method for calculating price elasticity of supply.

52. Draw the diagrams depicting three different possibilities of price elasticity of supply under geometric method.

53. Explain the various kinds of price elasticity of supply.

UNIT – 4 FORMS OF MARKET AND PRICE DETERMINATION UNDER PERFET COMPETITION WITH SIMPLE APPLICATIONS [12 MARKS]

54. State/ Explain the features of : (i) Perfect competition (ii) Monopoly (iii) Monopolistic competition (iv) Oligopoly.

55. Why is demand curve under monopolistic competition more elastic as compared to the demand curve under monopoly?

56. Explain the implications of following features:

i) Freedom of entry and exits of firms under Perfect Competition.
ii) Large number of buyers and sellers under Perfect competition.
iii) Homogeneous product under Perfect Competition.
iv) Perfect knowledge among Buyers and Sellers under Perfect Competition.
v) Differentiated products feature of Monopolistic Competition.

57. Explain the following :

i) Price discrimination feature of monopoly.
ii) Selling costs features of monopolistic competition.
iii) Indeterminate demand curve under Oligopoly.
iv) Interdependence of firms under Oligopoly.
v) Price Rigidity under Oligopoly.

58. To what extent can a firm influence the price under (a) Perfect Competition (b) Monopolistic Competition (c) Monopoly (d) Oligopoly

59. Distinguish between any two of the following :

i) Perfect Competition ii) Monopoly iii) Monopolistic Competition iv) Oligopoly

60. Explain the three sources of restricted entry under monopoly.

Price Determination with simple application:

61. Explain the process of determination of equilibrium price of a commodity under a perfectly competitive market.

62. If at a given price of commodity, there is excess demand or excess supply, how will the equilibrium price be reached? Explain by diagram.

63. Using diagram, discuss the effect on equilibrium price and quantity in the following cases:

i) Increase in supply
ii) Change in demand
iii) Decrease in supply
iv) Increase in demand is equal to or less than or more than increase in supply
v) Decrease in demand is equal to or less than or more than decrease in supply
vi) Change in demand when supply is perfectly inelastic
vii) Change in supply when demand is perfectly elastic
viii) Change in supply when demand is perfectly inelastic
ix) Change in demand when supply is perfectly inelastic.

64. Explain the meaning and need for Price Ceiling with the help of diagram. Explain Black Marketing as its direct consequence.

65. Explain the meaning and need for Price Floor with the help of diagram. Explain Buffer Stock as a tool of price floor.

STATISTICS

UNIT– 1

1. What is consumption?
2. Give two examples of quantitative data.
3. Mention the type of facts not studies by statistics.
4. What is Economic problem?
5. Mention the two forms in which statistics is defined.
6. What is saving?
7. What is primary data? Explain the various methods of collecting primary data.
8. Explain main sources of errors in collection of data.
9. "Census of India provides statistical information on various aspects of demographic changes in India." Explain.
10. What is meant by questionnaire? What is the difference between questionnaire and schedule?
11. You want to research on the popularity of vegetables Atta noodles among children. Design a suitable questionnaire for conducting this investigation.

UNIT – 2

12. Does the lottery method always give you a random sample? Explain.
13. Define random sampling. How it is different from haphazard sampling?
14. Distinguish between the census method of collecting data and census of India. Give example of both.
15. Write a short note on Indirect Interview method.
16. Explain the various method of sampling.
17. Which method of collection will you suggest to collect primary data if a teacher wants to know about the personality of the students? Give reasons in support of your answer.
18. Define variable.
19. What is meant by error of grouping?
20. Find the mid-value of class Interval 60-70.
21. Find the lower limit of mid-value of 46, 56, 66.
22. What is meant by open end series.
23. Distinguish between classification and tabulation.
24. Draw a flow chart showing different kinds of table. Also explain various kinds of tables.
25. Draw the specimen of a table. Describe functional parts of a statistical table.
26. Describe the five features of a Good table.
27. Draw a blank table to show the distribution of population according to sex, literacy and income.
28. Define tabulation? Explain its merits.
29. Construct a pie diagram to represent the cost of construction of a house in Delhi

Items	enditure (in%)
Labour	25
Bricks	15
Cement	20
Steel	15
Timber	10
Supervision	15

30. Represent the following data by an appropriate bar diagram :

Year	Import	Export
2002-03	139	119
2003-04	154	130
2004-05	176	142
2005-06	149	119

31. Construct a pie diagram using this data :

Commodity	Export (%)
Agriculture	17.3
Minerals	2.6
Consumer goods	77.8
Capital goods	0.3
Others	2.0
	100

32. Represent the following data with the help of suitable bar diagram :

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012
Export (Rs)	73	80	85	80
Import (Rs)	70	72	75	75

33. Draw a pie diagram for the following data –

Items	Expenditure (Rs.)
A	100
B	150
C	80
D	70

34. Represent this data in term of percentage bar diagram :

Sector	Year (2007-08)	Year (2008-09)
Primary	665751	671674
Secondary	823220	846805
Tertiary	2158070	2170512
	3647041	3688991

35. Draw the frequency polygon and histogram from the following data :

Marks	0 - 10	10 - 20	20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50
No of St.	5	12	15	22	4

36. From the following data, construct less than ogive :

C. I.	10 - 20	20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60
F	7	11	15	7	23

37. Difference between the frequency Polygon and Frequency curve with the help of an example.
38. Present the data given in the table below in a histogram :

Mid Value	2.5	7.5	12.5	17.5	22.5
Frequency	4	10	8	2	5

39. Distinguish between a histogram and cumulative frequency curve.
40. Draw frequency polygon and o give for the frequency data :

Marks	30 - 35	35 - 40	40 – 45	45 - 50	50 - 55
No of St.	3	5	12	9	1

UNIT-3

MEASURE OF CENTRAL TENDENCY

Q.1 Calculate arithmetic mean from the following series by using formulae given against them.

(a) Marks 28, 30, 40, 32, 45, 16, 18, 15 (By Direct Method)

(b) Marks 10 20 30 40 50 60 (By short cut Method)

No. of Students 5 2 3 8 4 3

(c) Marks 10-20 10-30 10-4 10-50 10-60 10-70 10-80 10-90 By StepDeviation

4 16 56 97 124 137 146 150

Q.2 The mean of 5 observation is 7, Later on, it was found that two observation 4 and 8 were wrongly taken instead of 5 and 9. Find the corrected Mean?

Q.3 The mean monthly salary paid to 77 employees in a company was 78. The mean salary of mean salary of 32 of them was Rs.45 and of the other 25 was 82. What was the mean of the remaining?

Q.4 Calculate Median from the following data:

(i) 200, 2117, 316, 264, 296, 282, 317, 299

(ii) Size 10 12 14 16 18 20 22

Frequency 2 5 12 20 10 7 3

(iii) Less than 10 20 30 40 50 60 70

No. of students 4 16 40 76 96 112 120

Q.5 Find the missing frequencies. If Median = 46 and $\sum F = 229$

C.I.	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80
F	12	30	F_1	65	F_2	25	18

Q.6 Find Median Graphically and verify your answer by inspection Method?

Mark (x)	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50
Frequency (f)	10	20	30	20	10

Q.7 Calculate Mode from the following data by the grouping Method?

C.I.	0.5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45
F	6	20	32	10	25	30	28	20	15

Q.8 Calculate Mode graphically and verify the result by inspection Method?

Marks	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70
F	5	10	20	25	20	10	5

Q.9 If Mean is 150 and Mode is 180 in a moderately asymmetrical distribution. What will be the value of Median?

Q.10 Show that the sum of deviation of the value of the variables from their arithmetic mean is equal to zero?

UNIT – 4
MEASURE OF DISPERSION

Q.1 Calculate range, quartile and co-efficient of quartile deviation?

(a) Marks 28, 18, 20, 24, 27, 30, 15

(b)

C.I.	11-20	21-30	31-40	40-50	51-60
F	4	8	20	12	6

Q.2 Calculate mean deviation and co-efficient of Mean-deviation from the following data:

(a)

Marks	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50
No. of student	6	28	51	11	4

(b) Marks 20, 22, 25, 38, 40, 50, 65, 70, 75

Q.3 Calculate S.D and Co-efficient of S.D from the following data: By Direct and Step-deviation Method?

(a) Size	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(b) F	7	8	10	12	4	3	2

Q.4 The Co-efficient of variation of a series is 58. The standard deviation is 21.2. What is the arithmetic mean?

Q.5 If sum of square of item = 2430 arithmetic mean = 7 and number of item = 12. Find the CV?

Q.6 A batsman is to be selected for a cricket team. The choice of b/w X and Y on the basis of their fire previous scores which are:

X	25	85	40	80	120
Y	50	70	65	45	80

(a) Which batsman should be selected if we wants

(1) A higher run getter, or

(2) A more reliable batsman in the team?

UNIT-8
CORRELATION

Q.1 From the following data, calculate the co-efficient of correlation by Karl Pearson's method: (Direct and short cut)

X	6	2	10	4	8
Y	9	11	-	8	7

Q.2 If r = 0.997, $\sum xy = 46$, $\bar{x} = 4$, $\bar{y} = 8$, $\sum x^2 = 28$, What will be the value of $\sum y^2$

Q.3 Calculate co-efficient of correlation by ranking method?

X	40	50	60	60	80	50	70	60
Y	80	120	160	170	130	200	210	130

Q.4 (i) How is Karl Pearson's co-efficient of correlation?

(ii) What are the limits of correlation co-efficient?

(iii) Give the importance of correlation is statistics?

Q.5 In a Fancy-Dress Competition two judges accorded the following ranks to eight participants:

Judges X	8	7	6	3	2	1	5	4
Judges Y	7	5	4	1	3	2	6	8

Q.6 What is a scatter diagram? How does it help in determining the form of relationship between two variables X and Y?

Q.7 If the co-efficient of correlation is zero, does it mean that variables are uncorrelated? Explain.