

2021

ECONOMICS

Full Marks : 100

Pass Marks : 33

Time: Three hours

All the questions are compulsory.

Marks allotted to each question are shown against it on the right hand margin.

In each of the Question Nos. 1 to 4 there are four alternative answers marked A, B, C and D. Only one of them is correct or the best. Choose the correct or the best answer by writing the corresponding letter.

1. Break-even point is the level of output at which – 1
 - A. $TR = TC$
 - B. $TR = MR$
 - C. $TR > TC$
 - D. $TR < TC$

2. In the process of tabulation of statistical data – 1
 - A. Columns are horizontal arrangement and rows are vertical arrangement.
 - B. Columns are vertical arrangement and rows are horizontal arrangement.
 - C. Either the rows may be horizontal or vertical arrangement.
 - D. Either the columns may be horizontal or vertical arrangement.

3. Which of the following is true in case of histogram ? 1
The frequencies are in proportion to –
- A. width of the rectangle.
 - B. height of the rectangle.
 - C. product of the height and width of the rectangle.
 - D. sum of height and width of the rectangle.
4. If the price of elasticity of supply of a good is 0.8, then the quantity supplied of the good is – 1
- A. elastic
 - B. inelastic
 - C. perfectly elastic
 - D. perfectly inelastic

Answer to Question Nos. 5 to 12 should be limited to a few words or a sentence each.

5. Define Bivariate Frequency Distribution. 1
6. What is Wholesale Price Index Number ? 1
7. Give an argument for Paradox of Value. 1
8. Indicate which techniques can be ascertained easily whether the policy of Family Planning is effective in checking the problem of ever increasing population. 1

9. Which of the two – Diagrammatic and Graphic representation will be an appropriate and effective method of presenting one or two variables at a time? 1
10. Identify which measures shows the relationship between the Standard Deviation and the Arithmetic Mean? 1
11. Express the formula for estimating the Consumer Price Index Number. 1
12. “When with the increase in his income, the consumer buys more of a good ‘X’. Justify what kind of good ‘X’ is? 1

Answer to Question Nos. 13 to 24 should be limited to about 40 words each.

13. State two reasons for the demand curve slopes downward to the right. $1 \times 2 = 2$
14. What is consumer’s Equilibrium. State its condition in case of a single commodity? $1 \times 2 = 2$
15. State how an economist defined the term market. 2
16. Explain Positive and Normative Economics. $1 \times 2 = 2$
17. Distinguish between extension in supply and increase in supply. 2
18. Explain why Average Cost Curves U-shaped? 2
19. If a Finance Minister reduces excise duty on a commodity, how will it effect supply and price of the commodity? 2
20. Explain what will happen in the supply curve, when agricultural production declines due to severe cyclone occurring or there is a widespread drought condition due to scanty rainfall or widespread floods? 2

21. Explain how far the two techniques – collection of data and presentation of data are useful in Economic Analysis ? 2
22. Give two reasons why is Quartile Deviation considered more reliable than any other measures of dispersion ? 2
23. Explain how to draw Scatter Diagram ? 2
24. Analyse the adverse effects of rent control on house imposed by the Government. 2

Answer to Question Nos. 25 to 32 should be limited to about 60 words each.

25. What is Statistical Average ? Mention three most commonly used Statistical Averages. 1+3=4
26. Explain four Central Problems of an Economy. 1×4=4
27. "Under perfect Competition, the seller is a price-taker".
Elucidate the above statement. 4
28. Explain any four functions of Statistics. 1×4=4
29. Distinguish between positive and negative correlation by giving suitable examples. 2×2=4

OR

"If $r = 0$, it does not mean that the two variables are not correlated". Explain.

4

30. The price elasticity of demand is 0.5 and the percentage change in quantity demanded is 4. Estimate how much is the percentage change in price? 4

OR

Derive the formula for measuring the Price Elasticity of Demand. 4

31. "The Consumer Price Index is calculated for different categories of consumer".

Analyse the above statement. 4

OR

"Index Numbers are the barometer or the pulse of economy". Analyse the above statement with reference to the uses of Index Numbers in Economics. 4

32. In a School 60% of money spent goes for salaries, 25% for School welfare and 15% for building maintenance. With the help of this information construct a bar diagram. 4

OR

Construct a pie diagram to represent the following items : 4

Items	Expenditure (%)
Labour	25
Bricks	15
Cement	20
Steel	15
Timber	10
Supervisor	15

Answer to Question Nos. 33 to 36 should be limited to about 300 words each.

33. State the Law of Demand. Prepare a Demand Schedule. Mention two exceptions to the Law of Demand. 2+4+2=8

OR

What are the four factors which determines the supply of a commodity other than the price of the commodity ? 2×4=8

34. What are the advantages of Sampling Method over the Census Method of data collection. Give any *four* points. 2×4=8

OR

What is primary Data ? Give two examples. How primary data differs from Secondary Data ? 2+2+4=8

35. Explain the concept of Fixed Cost and Variable Cost. Derive Average Fixed Cost and Average Variable Cost with the help of a cost schedule. 4×2=8

OR

Explain the relationship between Total Revenue and Marginal Revenue with the help of a revenue schedule. 4×2=8

36. Calculate Standard Deviation from the following data :

Marks Obtained	No. of Students (%)
1 - 3	40
3 - 5	30
5 - 7	20
7 - 9	10

8

OR

Determine the modal mark from the following frequency distribution :

Marks Obtained	No. of Students (%)
0 - 10	5
10 - 20	12
20 - 30	14
30 - 40	10
40 - 50	8
50 - 60	6

8