Time: 03 hrs.   **MM=80**

General Instructions:

(i)   All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Question No. 1-10 and 18-27 are very short-answer questions carrying 1 mark each. They are required to be answered in one word or sentence each.

(iii) Question No.11-12 and 28-29 are short-answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answers to them should not normally exceed 60-80 words each.

(iv) Question No. 13-15 and 30-32 are short-answer questions carrying 4 marks each. Answers to them should not normally exceed 80-100 words each.

(v)   Question No. 16-17 and 33-34 are long-answer questions carrying 6 marks each. Answers to them should not normally exceed 100-150 words each.

(vi) Word limit does not apply to numerical/ definition based question.

_____

(SECTION-A)

1. Give meaning of Statistics in singular sense.   (1)

2. Arrangement of data according to some logical order is termed as: (1)

   (i) Sample series   (ii) Statistical series   (iii) Collection series   (iv) None of the above

3. What is Organization of Data?   (1)

OR

   Define Loss of information.

4. Calculate the value of Median from the following data: (1)

Wages	140	220	180	140	200

5. Can **r** lie outside the -1 and 1 range depending on the type of data?   (1)

6. What should be the base year like?   (1)

7. When is rank correlation method used?   (1)

8. Calculate Range and Coefficient of Range from the following data: (1)

100	120	160	220	165	170	180	140	150

9. Index numbers are expressed in: (1)

   (i) Average   (ii) Percentage   (iii) Both (a) and (b)   (iv) None of these.

10. Define Lorenz Curve.   (1)

11. Find the co-efficient of correlation between X and Y series from the given data: (3)

	X	Y
No. of items	20	20
Arithmetic Mean	10	15
Sum Square od Deviations from Mean	230	150
Sum of product of deviations of X and Y from their respective means	100	

12. Calculate Mode by Grouping method. (3)

Size	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16
Frequency	2	4	8	4	2	10	12	6

OR

Differentiate between Standard deviation and Mean deviation.

13. Find out the value of quartile deviation and Coefficient of quartile Deviation from the Data: (4)

Marks	0-2	2-4	4-6	6-8	8-10
No. of Students	1	4	3	7	3

14. Calculate Simple Average of Price Relatives Method from the following data: (4)

Commodities	A	B	C	D	E
Price in 2015 (Rs.)	20	25	12	25	20
Price in 2016 (Rs.)	25	30	15	30	35

OR

Calculate coefficient of rank correlation from the following data:

X	49	36	18	23	47
Y	50	20	39	25	46

15. Define Pie- Diagram. Represent the following data by Pie- diagram. (4)

Items of Expenditure	Amount Spent (in Rs.)
Food Items	200
Rent of the House	250
Fuel and Lighting	350
Miscellaneous	100
Clothes	100

16. From the following data calculate Fisher's Index Number : (6)

Commodities	Price in 2004	Quantity in 2004	Price in 2009	Quantity in 2009
A	5	4	10	6
B	7	2	10	3
C	10	3	15	5
D	15	5	20	6
E	8	3	10	5

17. What is Frequency distribution series? Explain its various types with the help of an example. (6)

OR

Differentiate between:

(i) Primary data and secondary data.
(ii) Random Sampling and Quota Sampling.

(SECTION-B)

18. What does the horizontal intercept of the budget line indicate? (1)

19. Saturation point means the point where : (1)

(i) MU= Price   (ii) MU> Price   (iii) MU is zero   (iv) MU< Price

20. What is diminishing MRS? (1)

21. If the demand for good-x decreases as the price of another good-y increases, how are the two goods related? (1)

22. Which condition is correct? (1)

(i) AC can rise when MC is falling,   (ii) AC can fall when MC is rising,

(iii) AC can rise when MC is rising   (iv) None of these.

23. What is long -period? (1)

24. When price is 4 rupees per doll, a doll-maker supplies 8 dolls per day. If price rises to rupees 5 per doll, she is willing to supply 10 dolls per day. Calculate price elasticity of supply of dolls. (1)

OR

What does the upward sloping supply curve indicate?

25. What do you understand by price discrimination? (1)

26. When both demand and supply decrease in the same proportion then the equilibrium quantity will: (1)

(i)   Remain the same   (ii) Rise   (iii) Fall   (iv) None of these.

27. Define Non-viable industry. (1)

28. Show with the help of a diagram, the shift in the budget line if there is increase in consumer's income but the prices of two goods remains unchanged. (3)

29. Why is price ceiling imposed? Use diagram. (3)

OR

Differentiate between collusive and non-collusive oligopoly.

30. (i) "Scarcity is the mother of all economic problems." Explain. (2+2=4)

(ii) Why is the shape of PPC concave to the origin?

31. How is the equilibrium price and equilibrium quantity of a normal good affected by an increase in consumer's income of its buyers? Explain with the help of a diagram. (4)

32. Explain the relationship among TC, TFC & TVC with the help of a diagram. (4)

OR

State the relationship between marginal revenue and average revenue from different forms of Market.

33. Explain the Law of Variable proportion with the help of a total and marginal product with the help of a diagram. (6)

34. Explain consumer's equilibrium with the help of indifference curve analysis. (6)

OR

Explain how a consumer consuming two commodities x and y attains equilibrium under the utility approach.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *