SYLLABUS FOR ECONOMICS :-

Microeconomics:- 1. Introduction, 2. Consumer's Behaviour and 3. Producer's Behaviour(Production function and returns to a factor).
Statistics for economics:- 1.Introduction, 2. Collection of data, 3. presentation of data,4. Measures of Centarl tendency.

MICRO ECONOMICS

INTRODUCTION TO MICROECONOMICS:-

1. Define economics.
2. Define micro economics.
3. Define macro economics.
4. Define opportunity cost.
5. What is the meaning of scarcity in economics?
6. What is meant by positive and normative economics?
7. What do you mean by centrally planned economy?
8. What is meant by production possibility frontier?
9. What do you understand by marginal opportunity cost?
10. Write the differences between:-
    a) Microeconomics and marcoeconomics.
    b) Positive economics and normative economics.
    c) Socialist economy, capitalist economy and mixed economy.
11. Briefly explain the problems of choice:-
    a) What to produce.
    b) How to produce.
    c) For whom to produce.
12. Discuss with diagram attainable and non-attainable set of PPC.
13. Calculate marginal opportunity cost:-

Maggi	100	90	70	40	10	0
Pasta	0	25	50	75	85	87

14. Discuss the changes in the shape of PPC with the following reasons.
    a) Due to the change in technology of either of the goods.
    b) Due to the change in resources.

CONSUMER'S BEHAVIOUR

1. Define marginal utility.
2. Waht is meant by marginal utility of money?
3. What is the value of MU when TU is maximum?

4. When price of both the goods are same then what is the condition of consumer's equilibrium by utility analysis?
5. What do you mean by elastic demand?
6. What is the shape of demand curve when the good is perfectly demand inelastic?
7. Write the relations between TU and MU.
8. In case of a normal good, MU must decline as more and more standard units of it consumed continuously. Comment.
9. Discuss the law of diminishing marginal utility.
10. Briefly discuss the law of demand.
11. Write the differences between cardinal utility approach and ordinal utility approach.
12. What are the factors that affect the demand of a commodity?
13. How the consumer will attain his equilibrium when $(Mux/Px) > (Muy/Py)$?
14. A consumer's budget is Rs. 40. He is buying X and Y commodities. Price of X and Y are Rs. 8 and Rs. 10 per unit respectively. Calculate
    a) The equation of a budget line.
    b) Amount of good X when he will spent his entire income on good X.
    c) Slope of budget line.
15. Consuider the demand of a good. At price Rs. 4, the demand for the good is 25 units.suppose the price of a good increases to Rs. 5 and as a result the demand for the good falls to 20 units. Calculate price elasticity of demand.
16. Explain the consumer's equilibrium by utility analysis:-
    a) In case of one commodity.
    b) In case of two commodity.
17. Expalin any three properties of an indifference curve.
18. Explain the consumer's equilibrium by IC analysis.
19. What are the factors that affects the elasticity of demand?

PRODUCER'S BEHAVIOUR

1. Define production funtion in short run and long run.
2. What do you understand by marginal product?
3. What is meant by returns to a factor?
4. Discuss the relations between AP and MP.
5. Discuss the relations between TP and MP.
6. Explain the law of variable proportion.
7. Expalin the concept of incrasing returns, constant returns and decreasing returns to a factor.

STATISTICS

INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICS
1. Define statistics in singular sense and plural sense.
2. What do you mean by statistics?
3. Who is known as the father of statistics?
4. Briefly discuss the importance of statistics.
5. What are the limitations of statistics?
6. 'Statistics studies only the quantitative facts'. comment.
7. 'Statistcs results are true only on average':- justify the statement.

COLLECTION OF DATA
1. What do you mean by primary data?
2. What do you mean by secondary data?
3. Write the full form of NSSO.
4. Give an example of random sampling.
5. Write the differences between primary data and secondary data.
6. What are the differences between direct personal investigation and indirect oral investigation?
7. What are the different methods of sampling?
8. Write the differences between census method and sample method.
9. What are the qualities of a good questionnaire?
10. Write the differences between sampling error and non sampling error.
11. Explain the methods of collecting primary data.
12. Write the merits and demerites of census method and sample method.

ORGANISATION OF DATA
1. What do you mean by classification of data?
2. What is the meaning of raw data?
3. What is the meaning of population and a sample?
4. Write the differences between variable and attributes.
5. Write the differences between individual, discrete and continuouss series.
6. Write the differences between inclusive series and exclusive series.
7. Prepare the frequency distribution table.
8. Construct a frequency distribution table from the folllowing data.

10	24	19	20	48	36
16	24	31	42	29	39
40	49	30	21	27	37
44	13	17	24	31	46
56	57	59	31	34	52

9. Explain the methods of classification.

PRESENTATION OF DATA
1. What do you mean by presentation of data?
2. What do you understatnd by textual presentation?

3. Draw the structure of a table withits parts.
4. What are the different types of diagramatic presentation?
5. What are the fundamental differences between bar chart and histogram?
6. Construct the following diagram to represent the given data.
   a) Simple bar diagram.
   b) Multiple bar diagram.
   c) Sub divided bar diagram.

Marks	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50
Frequency	5	10	15	18	8

7. Construct pie diagram from the following data:-

Items	Agriculture	Industry	Transport	Administration	Banking
Percentage	40	21	19	13	7

8. Represent the given data with the help of following graps.
   a) Histogram.
   b) Frequency polygon.
   c) Ogive.

What wages	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35
No. Of workers	4	10	14	22	32	15	3

9. Define histogram and Construct a histogram from given data:

Age in month	40-60	60-80	80-100	100-120	120-140	140 & above
No. of Subject about mortality	11	15	13	7	7	2

MEASURES OF CENTRAL TENDENCY

1. What do you mean by measures of central tendency?
2. If mean and median are 20 and 25 respectively then find the value of mode.
3. Out the three measures of central tendency, which one is best and why?
4. Calculate the mean median and mode for the following data.

Marks	0-7	7-14	14-21	21-28	28-35	35-42
Frequency	19	25	36	72	51	43

5. Write the merites and demerits of mean, median and mode.
6. Find missing frequency from following data if Median is 3600 total no.of students are 74

Marks	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80
No. Of Students	2	8		20	12		4	3