

- Which of the following tries to address situations facing the economy as a whole -
 - Microeconomics
 - Macroeconomics
 - Economics
 - Central Problems
- Which of the following tries to address situations facing the economy as a whole-
 - Microeconomics
 - Macroeconomics
 - Economics
 - Central Problems
- Match **List-I** with **List-II**.

List-I	List-II
A. Movement in Demand curve	I. Income effect stronger than substitute effect
B. Shift in Demand Curve	II. Percentage change in Demand over price
C. Elasticity of Demand	III. Change in Price
D. Giffen good	IV. Change in other than price

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
 - A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
 - A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
 - A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II
- Following are the facts about categorising poverty. Identify which among them are correct.
 - Usually poor are those people who sometimes have a little more money
 - Small fanners and seasonal workers are churning poor
 - Occasionally poor are those who are rich most of the time
 - Casual workers are included under always poor
 - Non-poor are those who are poor sometimes due to bad luck

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- A, B and C only
 - B, C and D only
 - C, D and E only
 - A, C and D only
- Identify the correct statement:
 - Flows are defined over a period of time
 - Stocks are defined at a particular point of time

- Flows are defined at a particular point of time
- Stocks are defined over a period of time
- Flows and Stocks have no time dimension

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A and B only
 - C and D only
 - D and E only
 - E and C only
- Identify the equation of a linear demand curve, where a is the vertical intercept, b is the slope of the demand curve and p is the price of the product
 - $d(p) = a - bp$
 - $d(p) = a + bp$
 - $d(p) = -a - bp$
 - $d(p) = -a + bp$
 - In which economic analysis do we study the different mechanism functions in solving Central Economic Problems?
 - Microeconomic Analysis
 - Macroeconomic Analysis
 - Positive Economic Analysis
 - Normative Economic Analysis
 - Which of the following transactions are made due to some reason other than to bridge the gap in the balance of payments?
 - Autonomous transactions
 - Accommodating transactions
 - Error and omission transactions
 - Grant related transactions
 - Match **List-I** with **List-II**.

List-I	List-II
A. Ex-Ante-Savings	I. Planned savings by households
B. Ex-Ante-Investment	II. Planned investment by firms
C. Ex-Post- Savings	III. Actual savings by household
D. Ex-Post-Investment	IV. Actual investment by firms

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV
 - A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III
 - A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
 - A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- In case of perfect substitute, the marginal rate of substitution _____.
 - Diminishes
 - Rises
 - Does not apply
 - Constant

11. Other things remaining equal, a country whose aggregate demand grows faster than the rest of the world, its imports grow faster than exports. The currency of the country will be

1. Depreciating
2. Appreciating
3. No-change
4. Floating

12. Identify the correct option

1. $MPC + MPS = 1$
2. $MPC - MPS = 1$
3. $MPS + 1 = 0$
4. $MPS + 1 = 0$

13. Who was the Chairman of the Planning Commission?

1. President
2. Chief Minister
3. Prime Minister
4. Education Minister

14. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I	List-II
A. Trade in Goods	I. FDI (Foreign Direct Investment)
B. Trade in services	II. Export of Goods
C. Direct Investment	III. Net factor Income
D. Portfolio Investment	IV. FII (Foreign Institutional Investment)

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III
2. A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV
3. A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV
4. A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

15. Identify the year when was Suez Canal opened by Britishers to control their India's foreign trade

1. 1860
2. 1864
3. 1869
4. 1866

16. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I	List-II
A. Capital Account transaction	I. Transfer Payment
B. Accommodating transaction	II. Above the line transaction
C. Current account transaction	III. Foreign Direct Investment
D. Autonomous transactions	IV. Below the line transaction

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III
2. A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV
3. A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III
4. A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

17. Identify the example of stock from the following:

1. Number of cars produced during 2023
2. Consumption
3. Money supply
4. Profit for the year ending on 31st March 2022

18. Identify the rate at which RBI gives loans to the commercial Banks to influence money supply

1. Repo rate
2. Reverse Repo rate
3. Bank rate
4. Call rate

19. Arrange the distribution of Poultry and Livestock in India (2012) in decreasing order:

- A. Cattle and Buffalos
- B. Pigs
- C. Sheeps and Goats
- D. Camels
- E. Poultry

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A, B, C, D, E
2. C, A, E, B, D
3. A, C, E, B, D
4. E, A, C, B, D

20. The Annual allowance for wear and tear of a capital good can also be defined as, "The cost of the good divided by the number of years"

1. Demotion
2. Devaluation
3. Depreciation
4. Appreciation

21. Arrange the correct sequence of impact of increase in Bank Rate of Central Bank:

- A. Costly loan for general public
- B. Increase in rate of interest by commercial bank
- C. Expensive loan taken by commercial banks.
- D. Decrease in money supply
- E. Control over the situation of inflation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. B, A, C, E, D
2. B, C, A, D, E
3. A, C, B, E, D
4. C, B, A, D, E

22. The main interest of Zamindars during British period was

1. Collection of rent
2. Collection of seeds
3. Land reforms
4. Supply of manures

23. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I	List-II
A. Great Proletarian cultural Revolution	I. less
B. Nationalisation of capital good Industries in Pakistan	II. 1966-76
C. Reforms initiated in China	III. 1970
D. Reforms initiated in Pakistan	IV. 1978

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II
2. A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
3. A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV
4. A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

- 24.** Identify the incorrect statement, in context of properties of indifference curve
1. IC slopes downward
 2. IC is concave to the origin
 3. Higher the IC. higher the level of satisfaction
 4. Two IC's are parallel to each other

- 25.** Conventional sources of energy are

- A. Agricultural Waste
- B. Solar Energy
- C. Coal
- D. Petroleum
- E. Electricity

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A, C, D and E only
2. A, B, D and E only
3. A, B, C and E only
4. B, C, A and D only

- 26.** Budget line

$$P_1x_1 + P_2x_2 = M$$

Then slope of the budget line is

1. $\frac{P_1}{P_2}$
2. $\frac{x_1}{x_2}$
3. $-\frac{x_1}{x_2}$
4. $-\frac{P_1}{P_2}$

- 27.** As per the New Economic Policy 1991. the Agricultural Policy is mainly oriented towards exports. Therefore the farmers focused on the following crops (Choose the correct one)

1. Food Crops
2. Cash crops
3. Wheat and paddy
4. Organic crops

- 28.** Redistribution function of Government Budget

- A. Budget Proposal
- B. More tax on Progressive taxation
- C. Government plan to redistribute
- D. Bring the fair society
- E. Government Expenditure on Public Goods

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. B, D, C, A, E
2. E, C, D, B, A
3. A, C, E, D, B
4. C, A, B, E, D

- 29.** When the interest rate is increased, the demand for money

1. Goes up
2. Remain constant
3. Comes down
4. Zero demand

- 30.** Identify the concept which refers to tire combination of two goods that can be produced with the help of given resources and technology.

1. Indifference curve
2. Budget line
3. Marginal utility
4. Production Possibility Curve

- 31.** Identify the 'Social Medicine' in the context of Health as an important source of Hitman Capital formation.

1. Spread of Health Literacy
2. Vaccination
3. Medical Intervention during illness
4. Nebulisation

- 32.** Which of the following was adversely affected by the introduction of railways in India by the Britishers?

1. Long distance travel
2. Geographical barriers
3. Cultural barriers
4. Self sufficiency of village economics

- 33.** In 1991 the Balance of payment crisis was observed when the Indian rupee was devalued which led to

1. Decrease in the inflow of Foreign exchange
2. Increase in the inflow of Foreign exchange
3. No change in the inflow of foreign exchange
4. Increase in the printing of Indian currency

- 34.** Arrange the following programmes related to China in a correct sequence

- A. The Great Leap Forward
- B. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution
- C. Introduction of Reforms in China
- D. Introduction of one Child Policy

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A, B, C, D
2. A, B, D, C
3. A, D, B, C
4. A, D, C, B

- 35.** Identify the first and foremost role of money

1. Medium of exchange
2. Unit of account
3. Means of deferred payments
4. Measure of value

36. Arrange the following Poverty Alleviation Programmes according to their years of implementation
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
 - Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana
 - Food for Work Programme
 - National Social Assistance Programme

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- C, D, A, B
- C, A, B, D
- D, C, A, B
- A, B, C, D

37. Identify which are correct statements related to ozone depletion
- Chlorine and Bromine are used in fire extinguisher
 - Ozone depletion caused by high levels of chlorine and Bromine
 - Chlorine and Bromine are used in Television
 - Ozone depletion caused by high rainfall
 - Chlorine and Bromine are used in Refrigerator

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A, B and E only
- D, C and A only
- B, C and D only
- E, C and A only

38. Arrange the following concepts that are used in calculation of National Income by value added method in a proper sequence:
- Value of output
 - GDPMP
 - GNAMP
 - NDPFC
 - NNPFC

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- C, B, A, D, E
- A, C, B, D, E
- B, C, A, D, E
- A, B, C, D, E

39. Identify the second phase of Green Revolution
- Mid 1960s to Mid 1970s
 - Mid 1970s to Mid 1980s
 - Mid 1980s to Mid 1990s
 - Mid 1950s to Mid 1960s

40. Industrial Policy resolution was adopted in 1956 with an important purpose. Among the following which option is correct?
- Regional equality

- Increase in small scale industry
- Competition with China
- To promote export

Directions for questions 41 to 45: Read the passage and answer the questions :

Community Participation is one of the important aspects of good healthcare system. It functions with the idea that the people can be trained and involved in primary healthcare system. This method is already used in some parts of our country. A few attempts have also been made by rural organisations to build alternative healthcare initiatives. At present there are 4,095 AYUSH hospitals and 27,951 dispensaries. Prevention and control of health problems come under primary health care whereas hospitals with better facilities are called secondary healthcare institutions. Complicated health problems, which could not be managed by primary and secondary hospitals come under the tertiary sector.

41. India's Health Infrastructure and health care is made up of _____ system.
- 4 tier
 - 3 tier
 - 2 tier
 - 5 tier
42. Hospital and Dispensaries which are set up in rural areas, come under which system?
- Tertiary Healthcare system
 - Secondary Healthcare system
 - Non-Profit organisations
 - Primary Health care system
43. Choose the correct option to complete the sentence- In Healthcare sector _____ has huge potential because they are effective and safe
- Outsourcing
 - Health Insurance
 - Indian System of Medicine
 - Clinical Trials
44. Indian system of Medicine does not include which of the following option:
- Naturopathy
 - Allopathy
 - Siddha
 - Homeopathy
45. Complete the sentence by choosing the best option from those given below- In Healthcare system, with the motive of Non-profit; SEINA is working as
- Non Government Organisation
 - Cooperative
 - Trade Union
 - Private Organisation

Directions for questions 46 to 50: Read the passage and answer the questions :

Deficit Reduction: Government deficit can be reduced by an increase in taxes or reduction in expenditure. In India, government has been trying to increase tax revenue with greater reliance on direct taxes (indirect taxes are regressive in nature – they impact all income groups equally). There has also been an attempt to raise receipts through the sale of shares in PSUs. However, the major thrust has been towards reduction in government expenditure. This could be achieved through making government activities more efficient through better planning of programmes and better administration. A recent study by the Planning Commission has estimated that to transfer Rel to the poor, government spends Rs. 3.65 in the form of food subsidy, showing that cash transfers would lead to increase in welfare. The other way is to change the scope of the government by withdrawing from some of the areas where it operated before, Cutting back government programmes in vital areas like agriculture, education, health, poverty alleviation, etc, would adversely affect the economy. Governments in many countries run huge deficits forcing them to eventually put in place self-imposed constraints of not increasing expenditure over pre-determined level. These will have to be examined keeping in view the above factors. We must note that larger deficits do not always signify a more expansionary fiscal policy. The same fiscal measures can give rise to a large or small deficit, depending on the state of the economy. For example, if an economy experiences a recession and GDP falls, tax revenues fall because firms and households pay lower taxes when they earn less. This means that, the deficit increases in a recession and falls in a boom, even with no change in fiscal policy.

46. The reason for Deficit in Budget is:
 1. Expenditure Exceeds Revenue
 2. Revenue Exceeds Expenditure
 3. Expenditure and Revenue are same
 4. No role of Revenue and Expenditure
47. Increase in taxes or reduction in public expenditure in India may help in reducing
 1. Balanced
 2. Surplus
 3. Deficit
 4. Exchange rate
48. Reduction in Government Expenditure can be achieved through
 1. Better Studies
 2. Better Neighbours
 3. Better Agriculture
 4. Better Administration
49. Reducing expenditure on Vital sectors like Agriculture, education, healthcare, etc, to reduce the deficit may result in
 1. No effect on Economy
 2. New budget will be prepared
 3. Adverse effect on Economy
 4. Positive effect on Economy
50. An Economy is experiencing the recession and presented deficit Budget. GDP and Tax revenue falls, as household and firm have to
 1. Pay higher tax
 2. Pay lower tax
 3. Pay zero Tax
 4. Migrate from the country