

1. On parallel demand curves; given the price of commodity; the price elasticity of demand :
 - (1) Will decrease if we move away from the point of origin.
 - (2) Will increase if we move away from the point of origin.
 - (3) Price elasticity will remain unchanged.
 - (4) It cannot be defined.

2. Arc Method to measure the price elasticity of demand is equal to :
 - (1) $\frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \cdot \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{P_1 + P_2}$
 - (2) $\frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \cdot \frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{P_1 - P_2}$
 - (3) $\frac{Q_2 - Q_1}{P_2 - P_1} \cdot \frac{P_1 + P_2}{Q_1 + Q_2}$
 - (4) $\frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{P_1 - P_2} \cdot \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{P_1 + P_2}$

3. First Degree Price discrimination will lead to :
 - (1) $P = MR$ and no dead-weight loss
 - (2) $P > MR$ and no producer surplus
 - (3) $P < MR$ and no consumer surplus
 - (4) $P = MR$ and no producer surplus

4. Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct option.
 - (A) In case of increasing cost a competitive industry will have upward sloping supply curve in the long-run.
 - (B) In the Short Run MC curve of a competitive firm above $AR=AVC$ can also be considered as supply curve of a competitive firm.
 - (1) (A) is correct but (B) is incorrect.
 - (2) (A) is incorrect but (B) is correct.
 - (3) Both are correct.
 - (4) Both are incorrect.

5. On a straight line demand curve; price elasticity will be ZERO at :
 - (1) Mid point
 - (2) At the X axis
 - (3) At the Y axis
 - (4) Cannot be defined

6. Supply curve shifts due to change in :
- (A) Price of the product.
 - (B) Price of factor of production.
 - (C) Change in technology.
 - (D) Invention of new raw material for the production of this commodity.
- (1) (A) only
(2) (A) and (B) only
(3) (A), (B), (C) and (D)
(4) (B), (C) and (D) only
7. X and Y are perfect substitute; Indifference curve would be :
- (1) L shaped and $MRS_{xy} = 0$
 - (2) L shaped and $MRS_{xy} > 1$
 - (3) Straight line and $MRS_{xy} = 1$
 - (4) Straight line and $MRS_{xy} = 0$
8. Law of Variable Proportion is also called :
- (A) Short-run production function
 - (B) Law of Returns to factor
 - (C) Law of Eventually Diminishing Returns
 - (D) Three Stages of Production
- (1) (A) and (B) are correct
(2) (A), (B) and (D) are correct
(3) (A), (C) and (D) are correct
(4) All are correct
9. Cross elasticity between price of Pepsi and quantity demanded of Coke would be :
- (1) Positive
 - (2) Negative
 - (3) Zero
 - (4) Cannot be defined
10. Producer equilibrium using Isoquants approach will be if :
- (1) $MRTS_{LK} = \frac{w}{r}$
 - (2) $MRTS_{LK} > \frac{w}{r}$
 - (3) $MRTS_{LK} = \frac{P_x}{P_y}$
 - (4) $\frac{MU_x}{MU_y} = \frac{w}{r}$

11. Monopoly power is :

- (1) Inversely related with price elasticity
- (2) Positively related with price elasticity
- (3) It is not related with elasticity
- (4) Higher elasticity high monopoly power

12. In the long-run a perfectly competitive firm at equilibrium will have :

- (1) $P = AR = MR = MC$
- (2) $P = AR = MR = MC = AC$
- (3) $P = AR = MR = LAC = LMC$
- (4) $P = AR = MR = LAC > LMC$

13. When TR is exactly equal to TC; this situation ($TR = TC$) is known as :

- (1) Normal Profit
- (2) Zero Profit
- (3) Break-even point
- (4) All of the above

14. Identify the correct option for the formula to calculate price elasticity :

(1) $e_P = \frac{AR - MR}{AR}$

(2) $e_P = \frac{AR}{AR - MR}$

(3) $e_P = \frac{P}{P - \Delta TR}$

- (4) Both (2) and (3) are correct

15. Instruments of Monetary Policy are :

- (A) Repo Rate
 - (B) Open Market Operation
 - (C) Cash Reserve Ratio
 - (D) Subsidies
- (1) (A), (B) and (D)
 - (2) (A), (C) and (D)
 - (3) Only (A) and (B)
 - (4) (A), (B) and (C)

16. Which of the following is/are correct ?

- (A) The Role of Monetary policy to control inflation in India is strictly limited.
 - (B) Effectiveness of Monetary policy does not depend on its integration with overall economic policy framework.
- (1) (A) is correct but (B) is incorrect
 - (2) (B) is correct but (A) is incorrect
 - (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct
 - (4) Both (A) and (B) are incorrect

17. Which of the following would not be considered as a role of commercial bank for Economic development ?
- (1) For Mobilising saving and capital formation
 - (2) Effective implementation of monetary policy
 - (3) Fostering the enterprising interest of farmers
 - (4) Controlling foreign exchange reserve
18. Fiscal Policy does not directly influence :
- (A) Poverty
 - (B) Supply of Money
 - (C) Cost of Credit
 - (D) Credit Creation
- (1) (A), (B) and (D)
 - (2) (A), (C) and (D)
 - (3) (B), (C) and (D)
 - (4) (B) and (D)
19. Which of the following is/are correct ?
- (A) The Planning Commission was set-up in March 1950 and Draft outline of the first five year plan was presented in July 1951.
 - (B) Period of first five year plan was from April 1, 1951 to March 31, 1956.
- (1) A is correct but B is not
 - (2) B is correct but A is not
 - (3) Both A and B are correct
 - (4) Both A and B are incorrect
20. Agriculture and food grains production was at the core of first F.Y.P; which of the following was/were not among the main objectives of First F.Y.P :
- (1) Increase in National Income and per capita income
 - (2) Eradicate Poverty
 - (3) Sustainable Development
 - (4) Reduce inequalities of Income and Wealth
21. Which of the following is/are types of inflation ?
- (A) Hyper Inflation
 - (B) Creeping Inflation
 - (C) Walking Inflation
 - (D) Sleeping Inflation
- (1) Only (A) and (D)
 - (2) Only (A), (B) and (D)
 - (3) Only (A), (B) and (C)
 - (4) All four

22. In India, Second Generation Reforms were launched in the year :
- (1) 1991-92
 - (2) 1995-96
 - (3) 2000-01
 - (4) 2004-05
23. Which of the following statements is/are correct with reference to performance of Indian Economy ?
- (A) Employment growth rate in agriculture declined after 2004-05.
 - (B) Labour force participation rate of female increased significantly as per PLFS 2017-18
- (1) (A) is correct but (B) is incorrect.
 - (2) (B) is correct but (A) is incorrect.
 - (3) Both are correct.
 - (4) Both are incorrect.
24. Which of the following statement is not correct in reference to economic reforms in India ?
- (1) Every year, the government sets a target for disinvestment of PSEs
 - (2) The disinvestment process in public sector enterprises in India started in 2014.
 - (3) The Main objective of disinvestment is to improve financial discipline.
 - (4) When the government sells more than 50 percent equity in PSEs; control and management is transferred to private enterprise.
25. Which of the following Five Year Plan (FYP) in India experienced actual growth performance lower than the targeted one ?
- (1) First FYP
 - (2) Sixth FYP
 - (3) Seventh FYP
 - (4) Twelfth FYP
26. Which of the followings is not an objective of the SEBI ?
- (1) To encourage development of securities market in India
 - (2) To perform as a platform that promotes business activities in India
 - (3) To protect investor from fraudulent activities
 - (4) To regulate the securities market in India
27. When more than required people are employed in any activities - it is situation of ?
- (1) Disorganised unemployment
 - (2) Cyclical unemployment
 - (3) Seasonal unemployment
 - (4) Disguised unemployment

28. An economic situation in which unemployment remains high, inflation rate is high and economic growth rate is low or declining - it is called :
- (1) Deflation
 - (2) Stagnation
 - (3) Stagflation
 - (4) Inflation
29. Which of the following is/are correct ?
- (A) The working population includes people aged 18 to 59 years.
 - (B) It gives an estimates of total number of potential workers in the economy.
 - (C) India has second largest number of potential workers in the world after China.
- (1) Only (A) and (B)
 - (2) Only (C)
 - (3) (A), (B) and (C)
 - (4) Only (A) and (C)
30. Given the following information of an economy :
- $$C = 100 + 0.75 Y_d$$
- $$t = 100$$
- $$I = 500$$
- $$G = 400$$
- What is the equilibrium level of Income ?
- (1) 3700
 - (2) 3600
 - (3) 3200
 - (4) 2800
31. In 'Liquidity Trap' situation :
- (1) Money demand does not change due to change in the interest rate
 - (2) A small change in interest rate leads to a very large change in the money demand
 - (3) A small change in interest rate leads to a very small change in the money demand
 - (4) Money demand changes proportionately to the interest rate
32. Domestic Income is equal to :
- (1) National Income – Net indirect Taxes
 - (2) National Income + Net Indirect Taxes
 - (3) National Income – Net Factor Income from Abroad
 - (4) National Income + Net Factor Income from Abroad

33. Which of the following is/are not included in national income; while using value added method ?
- (A) Net Factor Income from Abroad.
 - (B) Value of Intermediate Consumption.
 - (C) Imputed value of goods produced for self consumption.
 - (D) Imputed Rent of self occupied houses.
- (1) Only (A)
 - (2) Only (A) & (B)
 - (3) Only (B)
 - (4) (A) and (D) only
34. Which of the following is/are correct ?
- (A) In Keynesian theory, higher the level of effective demand, greater is the volume of employment.
 - (B) The classical economists believe that effective demand is always large enough to ensure full employment.
- (1) Both are correct.
 - (2) Both are incorrect.
 - (3) (A) is correct but (B) is incorrect.
 - (4) (A) is incorrect but (B) is correct.
35. Which among the followings is/are connected with quantity theory of money ?
- (A) J.M. Keynes
 - (B) Irvin Fisher
 - (C) Arthur Lewis
 - (D) Milton Friedman
- (1) (A), (B) and (C)
 - (2) (A), (B) and (D)
 - (3) Only (B)
 - (4) (A) and (B) only
36. Which of the followings is/are not the primary function of commercial banks ?
- (A) Accepting deposits and Advancing Loans
 - (B) Credit Creation
 - (C) Purchase and Sale of foreign exchange
 - (D) Purchase and Sale of Securities
- (1) (A) and (C)
 - (2) (C) and (D)
 - (3) (B) and (C)
 - (4) (B) and (D)

37. According to Indian Constitution Article 280; which of the following institution was created to look into distribution of resources between union government and state governments.
- (1) Planning Commission
 - (2) Competition Commission of India
 - (3) Finance Commission
 - (4) Central Statistical Organisation
38. When was the First Global Human Development Report was launched by UNDP ?
- (1) 1990
 - (2) 1992
 - (3) 1995
 - (4) 1999
39. Which of the following is/are not the assumption(s) of Classical theory ?
- (A) There is perfect competition in Labor and Product Market.
 - (B) Full employment does not exist.
 - (C) The quantity of Money is given.
 - (D) Wages and prices are rigid.
- (1) (A), (B) and (C)
 - (2) Only (B) and (C)
 - (3) Only (B) and (D)
 - (4) Only (C) and (D)
40. Which of the following is/are true for the economic crisis of 1991 ?
- (A) Huge Fiscal deficit
 - (B) Large BOP deficits
 - (C) Low Inflation
 - (D) Surging Foreign Exchange Reserves
- (1) (A), (B) and (C)
 - (2) (B) and (C) only
 - (3) (C) and (D) only
 - (4) (A) and (B) only
41. Which of the following was/were the components of macro-economic stabilization program suggested by IMF and introduced by India in July 1991 ?
- (A) Inflation control
 - (B) BOP adjustment
 - (C) Currency devaluation
- (1) (A) and (B) only
 - (2) (B) and (C) only
 - (3) (A) and (C) only
 - (4) All three

42. RBI was established and nationalized respectively in the year :
- (1) 1935 and 1950
 - (2) 1935 and 1951
 - (3) 1935 and 1949
 - (4) 1950 and 1935
43. The decadal GDP growth rate in India during first decade (1951-52 to 1959-60) after India started development planning at 2004-05 prices was :
- (1) 3.0 percent
 - (2) 4.0 percent
 - (3) 3.5 percent
 - (4) 2.5 percent
44. Which of the following is not correct regarding Nehru-Mahalanobis Strategy adopted during early years of development planning in India ?
- (1) Heavy good sector was at the heart of this strategy
 - (2) It relied more on Public Sector enterprises for industrialization
 - (3) Heavy emphasis on wage good sector
 - (4) It believed that the economy can transform through high rate of growth of National Income
45. On the eve of Independence, Indian Economy could be termed as :
- (1) One of the fastest growing economy
 - (2) A stagnant Colonial Conclave
 - (3) An Emerging Economy with abundant modern resources
 - (4) An Economy has less unemployment and less poverty
46. Doctrine of Unbalanced Growth was propounded by :
- (1) Karl Marx
 - (2) Hirschman
 - (3) Schumpeter
 - (4) Ricardo
47. Match **List - I** and **List - II** and Select the correct answer from the code given below :
- | List - I | List - II |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Factors Endowment | (i) David Ricardo |
| (B) Comparative Advantage | (ii) Ohlin |
| (C) Permanent Income Hypothesis | (iii) Arthur Lewis |
| (D) Unlimited supply of labour | (iv) Milton Friedman |
- (A) (B) (C) (D)**
- (1) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)
 - (2) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
 - (3) (ii) (iv) (iii) (i)
 - (4) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)

48. As per Union Budget 2022-23, In which of the following item GOI proposed to spend largest proportion ?
- (1) Centrally sponsored schemes
 - (2) Defence
 - (3) Subsidies
 - (4) Interest payments
49. According to NFHS- 5 (2019-21) data Total Fertility Rate (Children per Women) in India has come down to :
- (1) 2
 - (2) 2.5
 - (3) 3
 - (4) 3.5
50. Which of the following is not correctly matched ?
- (1) Make in India - 2014
 - (2) 12th Five Year Plan - 2012
 - (3) MGNREGA - 2010
 - (4) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi - 2019
51. As per allocation in Union Budget 2022-23, arrange the following Ministries in descending order :
- (A) Ministry of Home Affairs
 - (B) Ministry of Defence
 - (C) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
 - (D) Ministry of Railways
- (1) (B), (A), (D), (C)
 - (2) (B), (C), (A), (D)
 - (3) (B), (C), (D), (A)
 - (4) (B), (A), (C), (D)
52. Fiscal deficit is equal to :
- (1) Primary deficit – Interest payments
 - (2) Budget expenditure – Revenue Receipts
 - (3) Budget expenditure – Budget Receipts excluding borrowings
 - (4) Budget expenditure – Capital receipts
53. Arrange the following countries in descending order as per percentage of people below multidimensional poverty index released by UNDP in 2021.
- (A) India
 - (B) Pakistan
 - (C) Bangladesh
 - (D) Sri-Lanka
- (1) (B), (C), (A), (D)
 - (2) (B), (C), (D), (A)
 - (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)
 - (4) (B), (A), (C), (D)

54. India's Foreign Exchange Reserve as of 31st December 2021 was :

- (1) \$ 593.6 billion
- (2) \$ 621.2 billion
- (3) \$ 633.6 billion
- (4) \$ 659.4 billion

55. Which of the following sector experienced positive growth in 2020-21 when overall GDP growth in India was negative ?

- (1) Construction
- (2) Manufacturing
- (3) Mining and quarrying
- (4) Agriculture

56. According to latest definition of MSMEs what is the upper limit of investment in Plant and Machinery or equipment for Micro Enterprises ?

- (1) Less than 50,00,000
- (2) Less than 1 crore
- (3) Less than 1.5 crore
- (4) Less than 5 crore

57. While Measuring standard of living for Global Multidimensional Poverty Index, which of the following indicator is not taken by UNDP ?

- (1) Monthly per capita income
- (2) Availability of safe drinking water
- (3) Sanitation facility
- (4) Availability of electricity

58. Prebisch - Singer hypothesis is related to ?

- (1) Income inequalities in developing countries
- (2) Poverty and unemployment in developing countries
- (3) Terms of trade of developing countries
- (4) BOP deficit of developing countries

59. Members of which of the following regional trade organisation agreed to be part of Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) ?

- (1) NAFTA
- (2) ASEAN
- (3) SAFTA
- (4) BRICS

60. J Curve theory explains the effect of :

- (1) income on imports
- (2) devaluation on balance of trade
- (3) trade on GDP
- (4) income on poverty

61. Identify the correct statement :

- (1) $AM > HM > GM$
- (2) $AM < GM < HM$
- (3) $AM < HM < GM$
- (4) $AM > GM > HM$

62. Which of the following is correct ?

- (1) $\text{Mode} = 3 \text{ Median} - 2 \text{ Mean}$
- (2) $\text{Mode} = 3 \text{ Mean} - 2 \text{ Median}$
- (3) $\text{Mode} = 4 \text{ Mean} - 3 \text{ Median}$
- (4) $\text{Mode} = 4 \text{ Median} - 3 \text{ Mean}$

63. Which of the following is not satisfied by Fisher's Ideal Index formula ?

- (1) Time reversal test
- (2) Factor reversal test
- (3) Circular test
- (4) Unit test

64. How many types of components are there in Time Series ?

- (1) Five
- (2) Four
- (3) Three
- (4) Two

65. Read the following statements and choose the correct option :

- (A) Standing Deposit Facility was mooted by Urjit Patel Committee
- (B) This facility was introduced to mop-up the surplus fund generated due to demonetization
- (1) (A) is correct (B) is incorrect
- (2) (A) is incorrect (B) is correct
- (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct
- (4) Both (A) and (B) are incorrect

66. IMF has projected that India could be _____ Trillion economy by 2029.

- (1) \$ 4.92
- (2) \$ 5.0
- (3) \$ 6.0
- (4) \$ 4.2

67. What are the characteristics of Public Goods ?

- (1) Goods produced by the government
- (2) Non-Excludable and Non-Rivalrous
- (3) Good produced by PSU
- (4) Both (1) and (2)

68. Find out Median in the following series :

S.No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Selection	10	12	15	20	30	42	60	85

- (1) 20
- (2) 25
- (3) 30
- (4) 35

69. Factor Reversal Test is satisfied when :

$$(1) P_{01} \times Q_{01} = \frac{\sum P_1 q_0}{\sum P_0 q_0}$$

$$(2) P_{01} \times Q_{01} = \frac{\sum P_1 q_1}{\sum P_0 q_0}$$

$$(3) P_{01} \times Q_{01} = \frac{\sum P_0 q_1}{\sum P_0 q_0}$$

$$(4) P_{01} \times Q_{01} = \frac{\sum P_0 q_0}{\sum P_0 q_0}$$

70. As per the World Bank estimates (2021); on the basis of PPP; the GDP of China is _____ times of India's GDP.

- (1) 2.61
- (2) 3.0
- (3) 2.1
- (4) 5.0

71. Which of the following statements is/are correct ?

- (A) Economic reforms and Five Year Plans in India were initiated in 1991 and 1951 respectively.
- (B) Economic reforms and Five Year Plans in China were initiated in 1978 and 1953 respectively.
- (1) (A) is correct but (B) is incorrect
- (2) (A) is incorrect but (B) is correct
- (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct
- (4) Both (A) and (B) are incorrect

72. Zero Coupons Bonds :

- (1) These are infrastructure debt funds bonds issued by NBFCs
- (2) Are infrastructure related bonds issued by RBI
- (3) Are sold by GOI
- (4) Are infrastructure bond issued by HDFC

73. Fisher's ideal index is :

- (1) $P_{01} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum P_1 q_0}{\sum P_0 q_0}} \times 100$
- (2) $P_{01} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum P_1 q_0}{\sum P_0 q_0} \times \frac{\sum P_1 q_1}{\sum P_0 q_1}} \times 100$
- (3) $P_{01} = \frac{P_1 q_1}{P_0 q_1} + \frac{P_0 q_0}{P_1 q_1} \times 100$
- (4) $P_{01} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum P_1 q_0}{\sum P_0 q_1}} \times 100$

74. In a distribution the value of Mode is 44 and Median is 30. What will be the probable value of Arithmetic Mean ?

- (1) 22
- (2) 23
- (3) 24
- (4) 25

75. Find the Mode in the following Series :

10, 12, 14, 15, 12, 13, 18, 19, 12, 13, 11, 12

- (1) 10
- (2) 15
- (3) 12
- (4) 18

76. Which of the following represent the classical time series analysis Multiplicative Model ?

- (1) $Y = TSCI$
- (2) $Y = TSC$
- (3) $Y = SCI$
- (4) $Y = TCI$

77. The colour of the dress and the intelligence of the person who wears it have :

- (1) Negative Correlation
- (2) No Correlation
- (3) Positive Correlation
- (4) Either (1) or (3)

78. Which of the following is not correct ?

- (1) IS curve represent equilibrium of goods Market.
- (2) An increase in taxes shifts the IS curve to left.
- (3) IS analysis implies that an increase in interest rate leads to decrease in output
- (4) Multiplier does not affect the slope of IS curve

79. Find out the sum of variations from $\bar{X}$ in the series :

10, 20, 30, 40, 50

- (1) 30
- (2) 0
- (3) 15
- (4) 20

80. If the coefficient of income elasticity is minus 0.8 and if income increase by 20 percent. The demand of this commodity :

- (1) Will increase by 16 percent and nature of commodity is a necessity
- (2) Will decrease by 16 percent and commodity will be labelled as inferior commodity
- (3) Will increase by 16 percent and commodity is normal
- (4) Will increase by 8 percent and nature of the commodity is luxury