

1. **Marginal Revenue of a Monopoly firm is less than the price. Because :**
- (A) Demand curve has a positive slope. (B) Demand curve has a negative slope.
(C) Monopolist incurs losses. (D) Monopolist is in equilibrium.
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2. **The classical economists focussed on the role of money as**
- (A) medium of exchange (B) medium of distribution
(C) wealth (D) link between present and future
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3. **A point of 'Kink' in the kinked demand curve indicates**
- (A) Price rigidity (B) Price flexibility (C) Quantity flexibility (D) None of these
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4. **According to the Loanable Funds Theory, the rate of interest is a function of**
- (A) Investment (B) Desire to hoard money
(C) Quantity of money (D) All the above
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5. **The transformation curve is derived from the**
- (A) Consumption Curve (B) Utility Possibility Curve
(C) Social Welfare Function (D) Production Contract Curve
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6. **Liquidity trap is a situation when**
- (A) all potential investors expect the rate of interest to rise in future
(B) all potential investors expect the rate of interest to fall in future
(C) natural rate of interest is above the critical rate of interest
(D) demand for money for speculative purpose is interest inelastic
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7. High powered money comprises

- (A) Currency held by the public + Cash reserves of banks
 - (B) Currency held by the public + Demand and time deposits + Cash reserves of banks
 - (C) Currency held by the public + Cash reserves of banks + Other deposits of RBI
 - (D) Currency held by the public + other deposits of RBI
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8. Which of the following is broad money (M3) in India ?

- (A) Currency with public + demand deposits in the banks
 - (B) Currency + demand deposits + other deposits with RBI
 - (C) Currency + demand deposits + time deposits
 - (D) Currency + demand deposits + time deposits + other deposits with RBI
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9. Harrod-Domar model of economic growth is based on the equilibrium between

- (A) Income generation and productive capacity creation
 - (B) Equilibrium between income and consumption
 - (C) Equilibrium between savings and investment
 - (D) None of the above
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10. The sequencing process of Schumpeter model of development is

- (A) Swarm like Clusters, Innovation, Bank credit, Breaking circular flow
 - (B) Breaking circular flow, Innovation, Bank credit, Swarm like Clusters
 - (C) Innovation, Bank credit, Breaking circular flow, Swarm like Clusters
 - (D) Bank credit, Innovation, Swarm like Clusters, Breaking circular flow
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11. Which country stands at the top in 2011 Human Development Index in H.D.I. Report - 2016 ?

- (A) Norway
 - (B) Australia
 - (C) New Zealand
 - (D) U.S.A.
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12. In which among the following years, the MRTP act became effective?
(A) 1970 (B) 1972 (C) 1975 (D) 1978

13. Which among the following will be a debit entry in India's balance of payments?

- (A) Imports of goods by India (B) Income of Indian investments abroad
(C) Receipts of transfer payments (D) Exports of services by India
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14. Consider the following schemes :

- I. EAS II. TRYSEM III. JRY IV. RLEGP

The correct chronological sequence of the launching of these schemes are :

Codes :

- (A) II, IV, I, III (B) IV, II, III, I (C) IV, III, I, II (D) II, IV, III, I
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15. According to the monetarists, money supply constitutes

- (A) Currency + demand deposits
(B) Currency + demand deposits + time deposits
(C) Currency + demand deposits + time deposits + equity shares
(D) Currency + all kinds of bank deposits + deposits with other institutions + borrowing
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16. The MRTP Act of 1969 has been

- (A) replaced by Competition Act 2002
(B) merged in Industrial Policy Act of 1978
(C) replaced by Trade Union (Amendment) Act 2001
(D) merged in Industrial Policy Act of 1991
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17) Which of the following state taxes are not included in GST?

- (A) State Value Added Tax (B) Luxury tax
(C) Taxes on lottery, betting and gambling (D) None of these
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18. **Substitution effect is always**
(A) Positive (B) Negative (C) Zero (D) Always less than one
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19. **According to which of the following hypotheses, consumption is irreversible?**
(A) Absolute Income Hypothesis (B) Relative Income Hypothesis
(C) Permanent Income Hypothesis (D) Life Cycle Hypothesis
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20. **Rajya Sabha on 3 August 2016 passed The Constitution (122nd Amendment) (GST) Bill, 2014. The Bill exempts which of the following Goods and Services from its purview?**
(A) Tobacco Products (B) Alcohol (C) Steel (D) Furniture
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21. **The distribution of the burden of paying a tax is called**
(A) Sharing of tax burden (B) Shifting of the tax
(C) Incidence of a tax (D) Tax capitalization
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22. **For an inferior goods, income consumption curve and Engles curves are**
(A) Positively sloped (B) Negatively sloped (C) Are the same
(D) Income consumption curve positively sloped and the Engles curve is negatively sloped.
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23. **The most popular definition of sustainable development is given by**
(A) World Development Report (B) UNDP Report
(C) Brundtland (D) IMF Report
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24. **The development approach in India since 1991 onwards was based on?**
(A) LPG (B) PURA (C) MAHA (D) GAN

25. Which of the following measures of the central tendency suits the data best if the objective is to assess the distribution of values?

- (A) Arithmetic mean (B) Mode (C) Median (D) Kurtosis
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26. The classical economists focussed on the role of money as

- (A) Medium of exchange (B) Medium of distribution
(C) Wealth (D) Link between present and future
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27. Quasi rent is the reward to a factor of production which is

- (A) Economic rent in the short run but transfer earnings in the long run.
(B) Transfer earnings in the short run.
(C) Transfer earnings both in the short and long run.
(D) Economic rent both in the short and long run.
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28. Who is the Current CEO of NITI Ayog?

- (A) Aravaind Subhramanian (B) Sindhusree Khullar
(C) Aravind Panagarya (D) Amitabh Kant
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29. Who won Nobel Prize for economics in 2016?

- (A) Oliver Hart and Finland (B) Jean Tirole
(C) Angus Dalton (D) Robert J. Shiller
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30. Who introduced the term Demonstration effect?

- (A) Deussenberry (B) Keynes (C) Franco Modigliani (D) Milton Friedman
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31. Which of the following is used for the measurement of distribution of income?

- (A) Laffer Curve (B) Engel's Law (C) Gini-Lorenz Curve (D) Philip Curve

32. The 'Golden Age' model was developed by

- (A) Nicholas Kaldor (B) Joan Robinson (C) J.R. Hicks (D) R.F. Harrod
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33. Human Development Index (HDI) is constructed with reference to

- (a) Life expectancy at birth, real GDP per capita, gross enrolment ratio, adult literacy rate.
(b) Life expectancy at birth, real GDP per capita, combined gross enrolment ratio, adult literacy rate.
(c) Life expectancy, GDP per capita, infant mortality rate, literacy rate.
(d) GDP per capita, infant mortality rate, literacy rate

Codes :

- (A) a and b (B) a and c (C) c (D) a, b, d
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34. Mercantilism was based on the ideology of

- (A) Globalization (B) Nationalism
(C) Regionalism (D) Privatization and Globalisation
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35. 'Vent for surplus approach' is applicable to

- (A) Rich countries (B) Underdeveloped countries
(C) Oil exporting countries (D) None of the above
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36. The Bretton Woods System was based on

- (A) a gold standard (B) a flexible exchange rate system
(C) a gold exchange standard (D) none of the above
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37. While analyzing the marginal productivity theory of distribution, Clark gave more emphasis on.

- (A) Demand for Labour (B) Supply of Labour
(C) Both Demand as well as Supply of Labour (D) Profit Maximization
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38. **The pure monopolist obtains equilibrium level of output when**
(A) Marginal Revenue = Marginal Cost (B) Price = Marginal Cost
(C) Price is the lowest (D) Price is the highest
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39. **Fiscal deficit less interest payments is called**
(A) Net fiscal deficit (B) Monetised deficit
(C) Primary deficit (D) Budgetary deficit
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40. **All internationally traded services are covered under which of the following WTO agreements ?**
(A) GATS (B) TRIPS (C) TRIMS (D) PTA
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41. **Marginal Cost is less than the Average Cost when Average Cost falls with**
(A) an increase in output (B) a decrease in output
(C) constant output (D) no change in output
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42. **Which of the following is an amnesty scheme launched by Narendra Modi in 2016 on the lines of income declaration?**
(A) MUDRA Yojana (B) Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana.
(C) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (D) None of these
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43. **Comparative cost advantage in Ricardo's international trade theory arises due to**
(A) Labour cost differences (B) Differences in factor endowment
(C) Factor abundance defined in terms of factor prices (D) All of the above
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44. **Which of the following Committees has been set up in India for identification of BPL families in urban areas ?**
(A) Tendulkar Committee (B) Saxena Committee
(C) Lakdawala Committee (D) Hashim Committee

45. Which of the Five Year Plans has laid emphasis on 'faster, sustainable and inclusive growth' ?
- (A) Eleventh Five Year Plan (B) Twelfth Five Year Plan
(C) Tenth Five Year Plan (D) Ninth Five Year Plan
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46. Who is the regulator of Payment and Settlement system in India?
- (A) SEBI (B) RBI (C) SIDBI (D) IRDA
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47. In India for the first time demonetisation announced in which year ?
- (A) 1955 (B) 1962 (C) 1947 (D) 1978
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48. Which Article in the Indian Constitution provides for the Finance Commission?
- (A) Article 323 (B) Article 280 (C) Article 256 (D) Article 378
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49. Which Finance Commission granted 7.5 % weight for forest cover?
- (A) 10th Finance Commission (B) 13th Finance Commission
(C) 14th Finance Commission (D) None of these
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50. The case for progressive tax rates exists in terms of
- (A) Benefits received (B) Cost of service
(C) Ability to pay (D) Voluntary exchange approach