Economics
Subject Code/विषय कोड : 32

Roll No. of Candidate/अभ्यर्थी का अनुक्रमांक :
OMR Serial Number/ओ.एम.ए.क्रमांक :
Signature of Candidate/अभ्यर्थी के हस्ताक्षर :
Date of Examination/परीक्षा तिथि :
Signature of Invigilator/विद्यालय के हस्ताक्षर :

Time/समय : 75 Minutes/मिनट

Instructions
1. Answer all questions.
2. All questions carry equal marks.
3. In this booklet, the questions from serial no. 1 to serial no. 10 are related to general aptitude while questions from serial no. 11 to serial no. 70 are subject specific.
4. Each question has four alternatives marked as (a), (b), (c), (d).
5. Choose only one alternative as an answer of a question.
6. If more than one answer is marked, then it will be treated as wrong answer.
7. Candidate has to darken only one circle indicating the correct answer on the answer sheet by using BLUE BALL POINT PEN.
8. There is no provision of Negative marking.
9. Carrying Mobile phone in the examination hall is strictly prohibited. If any objectionable material is also found then action will be taken as per University norms.
10. Please fill your Roll No. and other information carefully on OMR sheet. In case of any mistake on OMR sheet, candidate will be responsible.
11. If there is any difference between English and Hindi version of questions, then English version shall be correct.

Maximum Marks/पूर्णक : 70

1. सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये।
2. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. इस प्रश्न पुस्तिका में क्रमांक 1 से क्रमांक 10 तक के प्रश्न सामान्य अभिव्यक्ति के तथा क्रमांक 11 से क्रमांक 70 तक के प्रश्न विषय कोष्ठ हैं।
4. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर हैं जिन्हें क्रमशः (A), (B), (C), (D) से अंकित किया गया है।
5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न का केवल एक विकल्प उत्तर के रूप में चुनिये।
6. एक से अधिक उत्तर देने की दशा में प्रश्न का उत्तर गलत माना जाएगा।
7. अभ्यर्थी को सही उत्तर हेतु केवल एक गोली को उत्तर पुस्तिका पर गोली बॉल व्हाइट पेन से गहरा करना है।
8. नकारात्मक अंक प्रदान करने का कोई प्रवधान नहीं है।
9. मोबाइल फोन का परीक्षा हॉल में लाना पूर्वतित्व निषिद्ध है। साथ ही कोई भी अन्य वजित सामग्री मिलने पर विश्वविद्यालय के नियमानुसार कार्यवाही होगी।
10. अभ्यर्थी अपना रोल नंबर एवं अन्य जानकारियाँ ओ.एम.ए. शीट पर सावधानी से भरें। ओ.एम.ए. शीट पर कोई भी भूल होने पर उसका पूर्ण दायित्व अभ्यर्थी का होगा।
11. यदि प्रश्नों के हिंदी और अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरों के मध्य किसी प्रकार का फर्ज पाया जाता है, तब अंग्रेजी रूपान्तर को ही सही माना जाएगा।
Space for Rough Work
कच्चे कार्य के लिए स्थान
1. Fill in the blank in the given sentence so as to make sense. Select the correct word from the answer choices:

She helped everyone of those boys in doing ......................... work.

(a) his
(b) their
(c) ones
(d) none of the above

2. A word has been written in four different ways. Out of which only one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word:

(a) Mustach
(b) Moustach
(c) Mustache
(d) Moustache

3. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

GRATIFY:

(a) Frank
(b) Appreciate
(c) Pacify
(d) Indulge

32-Eco.
4. Who is the king of wealth?
   (a) Vayu
   (b) Kubera
   (c) Indra
   (d) Agni

5. Michael Ferraria is associated with which games/sports?
   (a) Billiards
   (b) Karate
   (c) Hockey
   (d) Tennis

6. Jesus Christ was crucified in:
   (a) 4 BC
   (b) 4 AD
   (c) 20 AD
   (d) 1 AD

7. A man spends 25% of his money on food. After spending 50% of the remaining, he is left with Rs. 375. How much money was with that man initially?
   (a) Rs. 5,000
   (b) Rs. 4,000
   (c) Rs. 5,800
   (d) Rs. 1,000
8. $5005 - 5000 \div 10 = ?$
   (a) 4500
   (b) 4550
   (c) 4505
   (d) 4050

9. Complete the series from the given alternatives:
   5, 9, 17, 29, 45, ............
   (a) 60
   (b) 65
   (c) 68
   (d) 70

10. Four words are given, out of which three are alike in some manner and the fourth one is different. Choose out the odd one.
    (a) Cotton
    (b) Jute
    (c) Silk
    (d) Nylon
11. If a demand curve shifts to the right, it indicates:
(a) increase in quantity demanded
(b) increase in demand
(c) decrease in demand
(d) decrease in quantity demanded

12. In the case of perfect substitute goods, marginal rate of substitution (MRS_{XY}) is:
(a) decreasing
(b) constant
(c) increasing
(d) zero

13. ‘Income Consumption Curve’ (ICC) in ‘Consumer Theory’ is similar to which of the following in ‘Production Theory’?
(a) expansion path
(b) iso-cost line
(c) price-consumption curve
(d) isoquant
14. The second stage of production starts
where:
(a) \( AP_L \) begins to fall
(b) \( MP_L \) is maximum
(c) \( MP_L \) is zero
(d) \( MP_L \) begins to fall

15. The point where total product (TP) curve changes its shape from convex to concave is called:
(a) point of bias
(b) point of inflection
(c) equilibrium point
(d) point of falling TP

16. If \( \text{MRTSLK} \) is equal to 3, then \( \frac{MP_K}{MP_L} \) is equal to:
(a) 3
(b) \( \frac{3}{4} \)
(c) 1
(d) \( \frac{1}{3} \)

32-Eco.
17. If an isoquant is L-shaped then two factors are:
   (a) perfect complementary
   (b) perfect substitutes
   (c) imperfect complementary
   (d) imperfect substitutes

18. In Cobb-Douglas production function $Q = AL^\alpha K^\beta$, there will be increasing returns to scale if:
   (a) $\alpha + \beta > 0$
   (b) $\alpha + \beta > 1$
   (c) $\alpha + \beta < 1$
   (d) $\alpha + \beta = 1$

19. Which of the following curves is not U-shaped?
   (a) AVC curve
   (b) AC curve
   (c) MC curve
   (d) AFC curve

20. Which of the following equations represents break-even point?
   (a) $TR > TC$
   (b) $TR = TC$
   (c) $MR = MC$
   (d) $TR < TC$
21. The main objective of monopolist is:
(a) to get high prices
(b) to earn maximum profit
(c) to sell complete product
(d) none of the above

22. The condition of monopolistic competition is:
(a) many producers
(b) product differentiation
(c) many producers and product differentiation
(d) none of the above

23. Demand for factors of production is:
(a) effective demand
(b) direct demand
(c) preference demand
(d) derived demand

24. MRP of any factor of production in monopoly is equal to:
(a) MPP \times AR
(b) MPP \times Price
(c) MPP \times MR
(d) ARP \times MR
25. Loanable fund theory of interest is associated with:
   (a) Keynes
   (b) Wicksell
   (c) Hanson
   (d) Hicks

26. Quasi-rent is equal to:
   (a) P – AVC
   (b) P – AFC
   (c) P – AC
   (d) P – MC

27. Microeconomics and macroeconomics terms were coined by:
   (a) Ragnar Frisch
   (b) P.A. Samuelson
   (c) J.M. Keynes
   (d) J.R. Hicks

28. Difference between GNP and GDP represents:
   (a) net indirect taxes
   (b) depreciation
   (c) net factor income from abroad
   (d) none of the above
29. Cash balance approach of quantity theory of money is associated with:
   (a) Marshall
   (b) Pigou
   (c) Keynes
   (d) All of the above

30. Phillips curve shows the relationship between:
   (a) unemployment and income level
   (b) unemployment and expenditure level
   (c) unemployment and price level
   (d) rate of unemployment and rate of inflation

31. According to classical macro-economic theory the change in money supply affects:
   (a) monetary variables like price level
   (b) real variables like level of employment and output
   (c) both monetary and real variables
   (d) neither monetary variables nor real variables

32. Eco.
32. According to classical macroeconomic theory saving and investment are functions of:
   (a) income
   (b) rate of interest
   (c) prices
   (d) all of the above

33. Say’s law of market states that:
   (a) supply is not equal to demand
   (b) supply creates its own demand
   (c) demand creates its own supply
   (d) supply is greater than demand

34. According to Keynesian consumption function as income increases:
   (a) APC declines but MPC rises
   (b) APC increases but MPC declines
   (c) APC declines but MPC remains constant
   (d) both APC and MPC remain constant

32–Eco.
35. The concept of accelerator depends upon:
(a) MPC
(b) Capital-output ratio
(c) MPS
(d) APC

36. If the cash reserve ratio is 100 percent, then multiple expansion of bank deposits would be:
(a) 200 percent
(b) zero
(c) 500 percent
(d) 50 percent

37. Which one among the following formulates fiscal policy in India?
(a) Planning Commission
(b) Ministry of Finance
(c) Finance Commission
(d) Reserve Bank of India
38. Which of the following would not be considered as near money?
(a) time deposits
(b) demand deposits
(c) loans and advances
(d) government bonds

39. Supply of money is:
(a) a stock variable
(b) a flow variable
(c) both stock and flow variables
(d) neither a stock variable nor a flow variable

40. In order to control inflation, the Central Bank should:
(a) sell government securities and lower the bank rate
(b) sell government securities and raise the bank rate
(c) purchase government securities and raise the bank rate
(d) purchase government securities and lower the bank rate
41. Interest rate policy is a component of:
   (a) Fiscal policy
   (b) Monetary policy
   (c) Trade policy
   (d) Income policy

42. Who among the following benefits most from inflation?
   (a) creditors
   (b) pensioners
   (c) bank accountholders
   (d) debtors

43. The cash reserve ratio is usually determined by:
   (a) market forces
   (b) commercial banks
   (c) government
   (d) monetary authority

44. Banks create credit:
   (a) out of nothing
   (b) on the basis of securities
   (c) on the basis of total assets
   (d) on the basis of cash deposits

32-Eco.
45. The issue of one rupee currency note in India is the liability of the:
   (a) Reserve Bank of India
   (b) Government of India
   (c) State Bank of India
   (d) Concerned State Government

46. Apex institution for financing small scale industries in India is:
   (a) Industrial Development Bank of India
   (b) Industrial Finance Corporation of India
   (c) Small Industrial Development Bank of India
   (d) NABARD

47. Who is the Chairman of 13th Finance Commission?
   (a) K.C. Pant
   (b) C. Rangarajan
   (c) Kaushik Basu
   (d) Vijay Kelkar
48. What is the contribution of service sector in the GDP of India?
(a) below 25 percent
(b) 25 to 50 percent
(c) 50 to 60 percent
(d) above 60 percent

49. The National Food Securities Mission, launched in 2007, is a:
(a) food import scheme
(b) crop development scheme
(c) mid-day meal scheme
(d) scheme for poor families

50. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) was launched in 2007-08 for incentivizing states to:
(a) increase productivity of crops
(b) enhance public investment in agriculture
(c) develop irrigation facilities in agriculture
(d) provide institutional credit to farmers

51. 2007-08 में शुरू की गयी राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (RKVY) का उद्देश्य राज्यों को प्रेरित करना था:
(अ) फसलों की उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिये
(ब) कृषि में सार्वजनिक विनियोग बढ़ाने के लिये
(स) कृषि में सिंचाई सुविधाओं के विकास के लिये
(इ) किसानों को संस्थागत साथ प्रदान करने के लिये
51. **What is disinvestment?**
   
   (a) process of nationalization  
   (b) more investment  
   (c) less investment  
   (d) selling out public sector industry to private sector

52. **Golden revolution is concerned with the production of:**
   
   (a) vegetables and fruits  
   (b) milk  
   (c) fish  
   (d) foodgrains

53. Among the foodgrain crops which one of the following provides maximum output in India?
   
   (a) Wheat  
   (b) Rice  
   (c) Pulses  
   (d) Coarse cereals

54. **Hindu rate of growth concept was given by:**
   
   (a) D.R. Gadgil  
   (b) Rajkrishna  
   (c) Planning Commission of India  
   (d) World Bank

51. **विनिवेश क्या है?**
   
   (अ) राष्ट्रीयवर्ग की प्रक्रिया  
   (ब) अधिक निवेश करना  
   (स) निवेश घटाना  
   (द) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योगों को निजी क्षेत्र में बेचना

52. **सुगरी क्रांति का संबंध किसके उत्पादन से है?**
   
   (अ) सब्जियाँ व फल  
   (ब) दूध  
   (स) मछली  
   (द) खाद्यान  

53. **भारत में खाद्यान फसलों में से कौनसी फसल अधिकतम उत्पादन प्रदान करती है?**
   
   (अ) गेहूं  
   (ब) चावल  
   (स) दालें  
   (द) मोटा अनाज

54. **विकास की हिंदू दर की अवधारणा दी गई थी:**
   
   (अ) डी. आर. गाड्गिल के द्वारा  
   (ब) राजनीतिज्ञ के द्वारा  
   (स) भारत के योजना आयोग के द्वारा  
   (द) विश्व बैंक द्वारा
55. The measurement of poverty line in rural areas of India is:
   (a) 2100 calories
   (b) 2300 calories
   (c) 2400 calories
   (d) 2200 calories

56. For dealing with qualitative data the best average is:
   (a) arithmetic mean
   (b) geometric mean
   (c) median
   (d) mode

57. Which one of the following measures of dispersion is considered best?
   (a) standard deviation
   (b) range
   (c) variance
   (d) coefficient of variation

58. For a negatively skewed distribution, the correct relation among mean, median and mode is:
   (a) Mean = Median = Mode
   (b) Median < Mean < Mode
   (c) Mean < Median < Mode
   (d) Mean > Median > Mode

32–Eco.
59. The sum of squares of the deviations is minimum when deviations are taken from:
   (a) mean
   (b) median
   (c) mode
   (d) zero

60. Which of the following statements is true?
   (a) Coefficient of correlation is the geometric mean of two coefficients of regression
   (b) Values of both regression coefficients cannot exceed 1
   (c) Correlation coefficient is the square root of product of both regression coefficients
   (d) All of the above

61. The component of time series which is attached to short-term fluctuations is:
   (a) seasonal variation
   (b) cyclical variation
   (c) irregular variation
   (d) all of the above

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62. Median is not equal to:
   (a) second quartile
   (b) fifth decile
   (c) fiftieth percentile
   (d) third octile

63. If two regression lines are perpendicular to each other, the correlation between two variables is:
   (a) $\infty$
   (b) +1
   (c) −1
   (d) 0

64. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 7 \\ 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$, then the value of determinant is:
   (a) 75
   (b) 40
   (c) 5
   (d) 35

32-Eco.
65. If the roots of quadratic equation are \(-2\) and \(+1\), then the quadratic equation will be:
(a) \((X - 2) (X + 1) = 0\)
(b) \((X + 2) (X + 1) = 0\)
(c) \((X + 2) (X - 1) = 0\)
(d) \((X - 2) (X - 1) = 0\)

66. The series \(\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{3}, 1, -1, -\frac{1}{3}, \ldots\) is:
(a) Arithmetic Progression
(b) Geometric Progression
(c) Harmonic Progression
(d) None of the above

67. The slope of a straight line equation \(2X - 3Y + 1 = 0\) is:
(a) \(\frac{1}{3}\)
(b) \(3\)
(c) \(\frac{3}{2}\)
(d) \(\frac{2}{3}\)
68. If \( P = 10 - 2X \), then MR will be:

(a) \( 10 - 4X \)
(b) \( 10X - 2X^2 \)
(c) \( \frac{10}{X} - 2 \)
(d) \(-2\)

69. If \( Y = \sqrt{X} \), then \( \frac{dy}{dx} \) will be:

(a) \( 2\sqrt{X} \)
(b) \( \frac{1}{X} \)
(c) \( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{X}} \)
(d) \( \frac{1}{\sqrt{X}} \)

70. Which of the following is not equal to others?

(a) \( \log_5 5 \)
(b) \( \log_{10} 10 \)
(c) \( \log_3 3 \)
(d) \( \log_{10} 7 \)