1. Total utility from the consumption of a commodity is maximum when
   a) the corresponding marginal utility is zero
   b) the corresponding marginal utility is also maximum
   c) the corresponding average utility is zero
   d) the corresponding average utility is also maximum

2. In the indifference curve analysis, the consumer is said to be at equilibrium when
   a) at the point in the indifference curve where the budget line is tangent to it
   b) at the point where the slope of the indifference curve is equal to the slope of budget line
   c) $\text{MRS}_{xy} = \frac{P_x}{P_y}$
   d) all of these

3. The price elasticity of demand along a demand curve which is a rectangular hyperbola is
   a) unity throughout the demand curve
   b) increases as the price declines
   c) decreases as the price declines
   d) none of these

4. The ‘Engel curve' shows the relationship between
   a) price and quantity demanded of a commodity
   b) price of a commodity and quantity demanded of its substitute
   c) price of a commodity and quantity demanded of its complement good
   d) income and quantity demanded of a consumer

5. Due to a change in the budget line, the consumer moves along an indifference curve, then it represents
   a) substitution effect  b) income effect  c) price effect  d) none of these

6. Production function refers to
   a) economic relationships between a firm’s inputs of resources and its output of goods and services per unit of time
   b) physical relationships between a firm's inputs of resources and its output of goods and services per unit of time
   c) both economic and physical relationships between a firm's inputs of resources and its output of goods and services per unit of time
   d) none of these

7. Match List-I correctly with List-II using Law of Variable Proportions, where Labour (L) is a variable factor and select your answer using the codes given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List-I</th>
<th>List-II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Stage I</td>
<td>1. $\text{AP}_L$ is decreasing and $\text{MP}_L$ is negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Stage II</td>
<td>2. Both $\text{AP}_L$ and $\text{MP}_L$ are increasing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Stage III</td>
<td>3. Both $\text{AP}_L$ and $\text{MP}_L$ are decreasing and $\text{MP}_L$ is positive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. A producer attains the least cost combination when the relation between MRTS_{xy} and prices of factors x and y is
   a) MRTS_{xy} > \frac{P_x}{P_y}
   b) MRTS_{xy} < \frac{P_x}{P_y}
   c) MRTS_{xy} = \frac{P_x}{P_y}
   d) MRTS_{xy} = MRTS_{yx}

9. What is the relationship between TC, AC and MC of first unit of production?
   a) TC>AC>MC
   b) TC>AC<MC
   c) TC=AC=MC
   d) TC<AC<MC

10. The long-run average cost curve is also called as
    a) Envelope curve
    b) Engel’s curve
    c) Market demand curve
    d) Boat curve

11. The relationship between price elasticity of demand (E_P), marginal revenue (MR) and average revenue (AR) is expressed as
    a) \( MR = AR \left( 1 - \frac{1}{E_P} \right) \)
    b) \( AR = MR \left( 1 - \frac{1}{E_P} \right) \)
    c) \( E_P = AR \left( 1 - \frac{1}{MR} \right) \)
    d) \( E_P = MR \left( 1 - \frac{1}{AR} \right) \)

12. In the Cobb-Douglas production function, \( Q = AK^\alpha L^\beta \), it is said to be linear homogeneous if
    a) \( \alpha + \beta = 2 \)
    b) \( \alpha + \beta = 1 \)
    c) \( \alpha + \beta < 1 \)
    d) \( \alpha + \beta > 1 \)

13. Marshall classified market equilibrium into different time periods based on
    a) change in demand
    b) change in market structure
    c) change in supply
    d) change in technology

14. A firm in a perfectly competitive market faces a demand curve which is
    a) a rectangular hyperbola in shape
    b) a straight downward sloping line
    c) perfectly elastic
    d) a vertical line

15. A monopolist faces a downward sloping demand curve because
    a) the product has many substitutes
    b) there are many competitors in the market unknown to the monopolist
    c) the industry’s demand curve is same as the monopolist's demand curve
    d) the monopolist is a price taker
16. A firm in a market characterised by monopolistic competition reaches equilibrium level of output at which
a) average cost is minimum
b) average cost is decreasing
c) average cost is increasing
d) average cost is stable

17. In a kinked demand curve, the slope of the curve
a) is same throughout the curve
b) changes at the kink
c) changes throughout the curve
d) is flat

18. Cournot's duopoly model does not have one of the following assumptions:
a) Two firms sell differentiated product
b) Marginal cost of each firm is zero
c) Each firm assumes that output of other firm is constant
d) Joint profit maximisation can be achieved

19. The functional distribution of income in an economy can be explained by
a) Theory of production
b) Laws of returns to scale
c) Theory of distribution
d) None of these

20. A profit maximising firm will buy an amount of a factor when
a) MRP of the factor is less than Marginal Cost of buying the factor
b) MRP of the factor is greater than or equal to the Marginal Cost of buying the factor
c) MRP of all factors are equal
d) None of these

21. Match List-I correctly with List-II and select your answer using the codes given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List-I</th>
<th>List-II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theory of Differential Rent</td>
<td>1. J.B. Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theory of Quasi Rent</td>
<td>2. J.M. Keynes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquidity Preference Theory</td>
<td>3. A. Marshall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic Theory of Profit</td>
<td>4. D. Ricardo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Codes:

a) 1 2 3 4
b) 4 3 2 1
c) 3 2 4 1
d) 1 3 2 4

22. Trade unions can raise wages by
a) persuading the employer to take measures to increase the demand for the product
b) raising the marginal productivity
c) restricting the supply of labour
d) all of these

23. 'Interest is the reward for parting with liquidity for a specified period'. This was said by
a) J.M. Keynes
b) Alfred Marshall
c) Fischer
d) Joan Robinson
24. Gross profit equals
   a) Net profit + payment for own services and factors
   b) Net profit + imputed cost of own factors
   c) Net profit + impure cost of own factors + depreciation + conjectural gain
   d) Net profit + depreciation

25. The labour and capital of a country acting upon its natural resources, produce annually a certain net aggregate of commodities, material and immaterial including services of all kinds. "Who said this?
   a) Adam Smith
   b) David Ricardo
   c) J.S. Mill
   d) Alfred Marshall

26. The difference between national product at factor cost and Rational product at market price is
   a) indirect taxes
   b) subsidies
   c) indirect taxes - subsidies
   d) indirect taxes + subsidies

27. Say's Law suggests that if people elect to postpone consumption
   a) they will not save
   b) they will not invest
   c) investment spending will always be sufficient to replace saving leakages
   d) investment spending will not be sufficient to replace saving leakages and unemployment will result

28. If a household consumes Rs.10,000 when its level of disposable income is Rs. 11,000 and Rs. 10,500 when its level of disposable income is Rs. 12,000, its marginal propensity to consume is
   a) 0.50                    b) 0.75                         c) 0.80                   d) 0.91

29. The level of investment spending depends upon
   a) the marginal efficiency of investment
   b) the interest cost of funds
   c) the expected return from additions to capital stock
   d) all of these

30. Suppose aggregate supply is Rs.540, consumption is Rs.460 and planned investment is Rs.70. In this economy
   a) planned saving equals planned investment
   b) there is unplanned investment in inventories
   c) there is unplanned saving
   d) unplanned saving equals planned investment and unplanned investment

31. There is a multiplier effect from changes in autonomous investment because
   a) aggregate supply is dependent upon the level of income
   b) autonomous consumption is dependent upon the level of income
   c) consumption is dependent upon the level of income
   d) unplanned investment in inventories is dependent upon the level of income
32. A recessionary gap exists when
   a) aggregate supply exceeds autonomous demand
   b) the C+I line intersects aggregate supply at an income level to the right of the full-employment level of income
   c) the C+I line intersects aggregate supply at an income level to the left of the full-employment level of income
   d) the C + I line intersects aggregate supply of the full-employment level of income

33. "Money only matters, money alone matters, money matters" — who said this?
   a) Paul A Samuelson
   b) James Tobin
   c) Baumol
   d) Milton Friedman

34. What is money laundering?
   a) transfer of funds in order to conceal a transaction of dubious or illegal origin
   b) bleaching of black money
   c) making of white paper money
   d) none of these

35. The accelerator theory of investment relates the
   a) current rate of investment to the long term rate of interest
   b) current rate of investment to the firm's availability of funds
   c) current level of investment to the current level of output
   d) current level of investment to the change in the level of output

36. A household's average holding of money for transactions
   a) increases as the number of days in a pay period increases
   b) decreases as the number of days in a pay period increases
   c) decreases as the level of disposable income increases
   d) increases as the level of disposable income decreases

37. The securities scam exposed which of the following weaknesses of Indian Banking System?
   a) Weakness in the internal control mechanism
   b) Weakness in the supervisory mechanism
   c) Difficulty in running an over-regulated financial system
   d) All of these

38. What is the function of Discount and Finance House of India Ltd.?
   a) Buy bills and other short term papers from banks and financial institutions
   b) Gves money to Finance Corporation
   c) Lends money at discounted interest rate to general public
   d) Lends money at discounted interest rate to Housing Finance Companies

39. Increased government spending shifts the IS schedule to the right by K_e \Delta G. The fiscal measure increases the level of income by K_e \Delta G if
   a) there is no speculative demand for money
   b) the LM schedule is vertical
   c) the LM schedule is horizontal
   d) the LM schedule has a slope greater than zero
40. The slope of the LM schedule is smallest when
   a) there is no speculative demand for money and the transaction demand for money is completely
      interest inelastic
   b) the speculative and transaction demands for money are interest inelastic
   c) there is a small transaction demand for money and the speculative demand for money is
      interest inelastic
   d) the demand for money is highly interest elastic

41. During the contraction phase of the business cycle
   a) unemployment, interest rates and the price level are rising
   b) economic activity, interest rates and the level of employment are rising
   c) economic activity, interest rates and the level of employment are falling
   d) the price level, interest rates and the level of employment are falling

42. In the accelerator theory
   a) a slowing down of the increase in sales causes a decline in net investment
   b) a slowing down of the rate of increase in sales causes a decline in net investment
   c) a decline in net investment causes a decline in sales
   d) the change in net investment is proportionate to the change in sales

43. The general equilibrium analysis developed by Leon Walras was revised by
   a) Paul A. Samuelson
   b) Alfred Marshall
   c) Lionnel Robbins
   d) G. Cassel

44. The central theme of general equilibrium analysis is
   a) all goods and factors markets are interconnected
   b) goods markets are interconnected and factors markets are interconnected
   c) goods and factors markets are inter temporally interconnected
   d) none of these

45. Which of the following is not considered as an indirect tax?
   a) Income tax
   b) Wealth tax
   c) Expenditure tax
   d) All of these

46. What is primary deficit?
   a) Fiscal deficit - Interest payment
   b) Total borrowing of the Government
   c) Budget deficit - Interest payment
   d) Revenue deficit - Interest payment

47. In which situation is monetary policy most effective?
   a) The IS schedule has an infinite slope; the LM schedule has a slope greater than zero but less
      than infinity
   b) The IS schedule has a slope greater than zero but less than infinity; the LM schedule has a zero
      slope
   c) The IS schedule has an infinite slope; the LM schedule has a zero slope
   d) The IS schedule has a slope greater than zero but less than infinity; the LM schedule has an
      infinite slope
48. In which situation is fiscal policy most effective?
   a) The IS schedule has a zero slope; the LM schedule has a slope greater than zero but less than infinity.
   b) The IS schedule has a zero slope; the LM schedule has an infinite slope.
   c) The IS and LM schedules have slopes greater than zero but less than infinity.
   d) The IS schedule has a slope greater than zero but less than infinity; the LM schedule has a zero slope.

49. Classical Dictionary is a term introduced, to refer the separation of the monetary theory and value theory by
   a) J.K. Keynes  
   b) Milton Friedman  
   c) Don Patinkin  
   d) Sargent

50. Liquidity refers to
   a) the moneyness of an asset
   b) stability of value
   c) the case with which monetary authority can control its supply
   d) the speculative use of money

51. Which of the following is the equation of exchange?
   a) \( P = \frac{MV + M_1 + M_2}{T} \)
   b) \( P = \frac{MV}{T} \)
   c) \( MT = PV \)
   d) All of these

52. The Keynesian demand for money can be expressed as
   a) \( L_1(Y) + L_2(r) \)
   b) \( L_1(Y) + L_2(r) \)
   c) \( L_1(r) + L_2(Y) \)
   d) none of these

53. The average money balance held
   a) falls as interest rates rise or the cost of transactions increases
   b) increases as interest rates rise or the cost of transactions increases
   c) increases as interest rates rise or the cost of transaction decreases
   d) falls as interest rates rise or the cost of transactions decreases

54. According to Tobin’s asset demand for money theory, an increase in the current market yield
   a) has no effect upon the quantity of bonds or money demanded
   b) increases the quantity of bonds demanded and decreases the quantity of money demanded
   c) decreases the quantity of bonds demanded and increases the quantity of money demanded
   d) increases the quantity of bonds demanded with no change in the quantity of money demanded

55. Neutrality of money implies
   a) value of money being constant
   b) constant money supply to eliminate money being a cause for economic disturbance
   c) only one denomination of currency is issued
   d) none of these

56. Who determines the Cash-Reserve Ratio of Commercial Banks in India?
   a) The Reserve Bank of India
   b) The Commercial Banks
   c) The Union Government
   d) The Association of Indian Bankers
57. With ‘a’ as initial deposit and ‘r’ as the cash-reserve ratio, the general formula for deposit multiplication is
   a) \( axr \)
   b) \( a/r \)
   c) \( a/r - 1 \)
   d) \( r/a - 1 \)

58. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
   a) A financial system helps to facilitate the transfer of funds from savers to investors
   b) Financial intermediaries issue financial claims which help reduce the likelihood that savers will hold money as a store of value
   c) Financial markets allow the exchange of previously issued financial instruments
   d) Commercial banks issue currency notes to the general public

59. The Money Supply indicator M4 refers to
   a) currency with public, demand deposits with banks and other deposits with RBI
   b) currency with public, demand deposits with banks, other deposits with RBI, post office savings bank deposits and time deposits with banks
   c) currency with public and RBI and the government
   d) Both (B) and (C)

60. The RBI issues the money and credit policy
   a) twice a year in April and October
   b) once a year in April
   c) once a year in January
   d) twice a year in January and June

61. A specific argument advanced for protection is
   a) to protect domestic labour against cheap foreign labour
   b) to reduce domestic unemployment
   c) to protect infant industries and industries important for national defence
   d) all of these

62. Under a freely flexible exchange rate system, a deficit in a nation's balance of payment is corrected by
   a) a decrease in the domestic currency price of the foreign currency
   b) an appreciation of domestic currency
   c) a depreciation of the domestic currency
   d) a depreciation of the foreign currency

63. Tariff imposition by a nation
   a) usually improves terms of trade and volume of trade
   b) usually improves terms of trade but reduces volume of trade
   c) usually worsens terms of trade and increases volume of trade
   d) usually improves terms of trade and reduces volume of trade

64. The Indian rupee is fully convertible
   a) on current account only
   b) on capital account only
   c) on both current and capital accounts
   d) none of these
65. World Trade Organisation facilitates
   a) multilateral trade negotiations in trade in goods only
   b) multilateral trade negotiations in trade in goods and services only.
   c) multilateral trade negotiations in regard to goods and service and supervises implementation of
      agreements
   d) multilateral trade negotiations in regard to goods and services, supervises implementation of
      agreements and facilitates dispute settlement

66. 'Euro' is a currency used in
   a) Eurasia
   b) European Union
   c) Equador
   d) Countries in Equatorial regions

67. Which of the following constitutes the single largest source of tax revenue to the Union
    Government?
   a) Corporate Income tax
   b) Union Excise duty
   c) Customs duty
   d) Personal Income tax

68. Public goods have which of the following aspects?
   a) Non-rival consumption and non-excludability
   b) Non-rival consumption only
   c) Non-excludability only
   d) Those provided by the Government

69. 'The Pure Theory of Public Expenditure' was enunciated by
   a) Wagner
   b) Samuelson
   c) Dalton
   d) Hicks

70. Which of the following is/are considered as characteristics of good tax system?
   a) Each should pay his fair share
   b) Least intervention in market
   c) Cost efficient tax payment and tax collection
   d) All of these

71. Indirect tax is characterised by
   a) obligation to pay tax and incidence of tax lie on two different persons
   b) obligation to pay tax and tax incidence lie on the same person
   c) tax is non-shiftable
   d) none of these

72. The objective of Jai Prakash Rozgar Guarantee Yojana is
   a) providing employment opportunities in rural areas
   b) providing employment guarantee to the unemployed in the most distressed districts of the
      country
   c) providing employment guarantee in rural areas
   d) providing employment for food
73. Which of the following is the single largest item in revenue expenditures of Union Government?
   a) Defence expenditure  
   b) Interest payment  
   c) Grants to States and UT governments  
   d) Subsidies

74. Dr. K.N. Raj Committee was about
   a) to recommend measures for buying Agricultural Holding Tax  
   b) to reform tax system of the Union Government  
   c) to reform tax system of the Stale Government  
   d) to recommend levy of Capital gains tax

75. The National Statistical Commission that recommended measures to improve Indian Statistical System was headed by
   a) C. Rangarajan  
   b) Mahalanobis  
   c) Raja J. Chelliah  
   d) Montek Singh Ahluwalia

76. The Five-Year Plan documents should be approved by
   a) The President of India  
   b) National Development Council  
   c) The Prime Minister  
   d) The Finance and Planning Ministers

77. The Narasimhan Committee on Financial Systems recommended all but one of the following features, it is
   a) Provide functional autonomy to government owned commercial banks  
   b) Banking functions should be motivated by profitability  
   c) Protect Indian banks from foreign competition  
   d) The capital adequacy ratio of a bank should be 8 per cent

78. The NABARD works as
   a) an apex body to provide credit to agriculture and rural sectors  
   b) to provide credit to farmers only  
   c) to provide credit to rural artisans only  
   d) to provide banking facility in rural areas

79. Fiscal deficit refers to excess of aggregate expenditure over
   a) aggregate revenue including loans  
   b) revenue in revenue account + recoveries in capital account  
   c) revenue in revenue account + revenue in capital account  
   d) total loan - interest payment

80. What is meant by Parallel Economy?
   a) The part of economy where money is involved in illegitimate economic transactions  
   b) The part of economy where industries exist parallel to agriculture  
   c) The co-existence of public and private sector enterprises in an area  
   d) The co-existence of modern and traditional enterprises in an area

81. The removal of ad-hoc treasury bills by the Union Government to raise money resulted in
   a) the removal of government induced automatic monetization of deficit by RBI  
   b) the removal of complete monetization of deficit by RBI  
   c) the removal of Union Government's right to obtain loan from RBI  
   d) the removal of Union Government's right to obtain loan from the Commercial banks
82. What is meant by Ways and Means Account held by a Government with RBI?
   a) It provides temporary advances to government upto a limit and has to be repaid within a financial year and interest is also charged
   b) Where the government's receipts and expenditures are accounted
   c) The government’s savings bank account with the RBI
   d) None of these

83. Given that \( Y = C + I \), \( C = 50 + 0.8Y \) and \( I = 20 \), then \( Y \) will be
   a) Rs. 3,500
   b) Rs. 350
   c) Rs. 35
   d) Rs. 35,000

84. At the point of saturation of commodity \( Y \), the marginal utility of \( Y \) is
   a) positive
   b) zero
   c) negative
   d) any of these

85. The Chairman of Twelfth Finance Commission is
   a) A.M. Khusro
   b) K.C.Pant
   c) C. Rangarajan
   d) Jashwant Singh

86. The Eleventh Finance Commission recommended
   a) 29.5 per cent of Centre's tax revenues be distributed among the States
   b) 29.5 per cent of Centre's total revenue be distributed among the States
   c) 37.5 percent of Centre's tax revenues be distributed among the States
   d) 10% of personal income tax revenue and 31% of Union excise duty revenue be distributed among the States

87. Who levies excise duty on liquor?
   a) Union Government
   b) State Government
   c) Municipal Corporations
   d) Gram Panchayats

88. The Finance Commission is constituted
   a) once In five years by the President of India
   b) once in five years by the Prime Minister
   c) once in three years by the President of India
   d) once in three years by the Prime Minister

89. The production possibility curve is also called as
   a) opportunity cost curve
   b) transformation curve
   c) production possibility frontier
   d) all of these

90. A firm in a perfectly competitive market sells a commodity at Rs.100/- unit, its average revenue is
   a) Rs. 100
   b) Rs 1,000
   c) Rs. 10
   d) cannot be calculated unless volume of sales is known
91. Why is the year 1921 defined as the year of Great divide?
   a) India entered the first stage of demographic transition in 1921
   b) India entered second stage of demographic transition in 1921
   c) India entered the third stage of demographic transition in 1921
   d) None of these

92. The term ‘Hindu Growth Rate’ is
   a) the representation of growth rate of Hindu population in India
   b) the term coined by Raj Krishna to refer to long term growth rate of 3.5 per cent of Indian Economy
   c) the term coined by Amartya Sen to refer to long term growth rate of 3.5 per cent of Indian Economy
   d) none of these

93. The wage goods strategy of development was formulated by
   a) Jagdish hagwati and T.N. Srinivasan
   b) Amarthiya Sen
   c) S. Chakravarty
   d) Vakil and Brahmananda

94. According to the 2001 census, the proportion of population living in rural areas is
   a) 72.2 percent
   b) 75 percent
   c) 62.2 per cent
   d) 65 percent

95. The distribution of foodgrains through the Public Distribution system at subsidized prices is
   a) Anti Poverty Measure
   b) Price Stabilisation Measure
   c) Nutrition Supplement Programme
   d) Agricultural Marketing Strategy

96. Identify the causes for high population growth rate in India
   a) Poverty
   b) Religious and Social attitudes
   c) Illiteracy and non availability of safe birth control measures
   d) All of these

97. What is Total Fertility Rate?
   a) Average number of children per woman in the reproductive age group
   b) Average number of children per woman in India
   c) Number of children per thousand people in India
   d) Number of children per family in India

98. Which of the following statements is true?
   a) The pattern of occupational distribution of working population has changed drastically, shifting labour from agriculture to industry sector
   b) The pattern of occupational distribution of working population has changed a little, shifting labour from agriculture to service sector
   c) The pattern of occupational distribution of working population has not changed in India
   d) None of these
99. Calculation of Poverty line is based on per capita consumption expenditure which represents
   a) Consumption basket representing intake of 3,000 calories daily by an individual
   b) Consumption basket representing intake of 3,000 calories daily by an individual in rural areas and 3,300 calories in urban areas
   c) Consumption basket representing certain minimum calories daily by an individual and clothing
   d) Consumption basket representing intake of daily 2,400 calories in rural areas and 2,100 calories in urban areas

100. Land reforms in India are concerned with
   a) reforming relation between land owners and tenants
   b) raising farm size so as to make it economically viable
   c) enforcing a ceiling or the maximum land that a family can own and redistribution of excess land
   d) all of these

101. Which of the following is not an aspect of Green Revolution?
   a) High-yielding varieties of seeds
   b) Use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides
   c) Mechanisation of agricultural activities
   d) Enforcing high level of labour use in agriculture

102. Which of the following is not an objective of National Agricultural Policy, 2000?
   a) Strengthening rural infrastructure
   b) Increasing subsidy to agricultural sector
   c) Accelerating growth of agro-business
   d) Facing challenges arising out of liberalisation and globalisation

103. A Small Scale Unit is identified in terms of
   a) a capital investment on plant and machinery of not more than Rs. one crore
   b) investment on capital goods and raw materials not more than Rs. one crore
   c) any amount of investment but employing less than 50 labourers
   d) investment on capital goods and working capital together not exceeding Rs.25 lakhs

104. Which of the following is not an aspect of privatisation?
   a) Delicensing of private industrial units
   b) Disinvestment of public sector units
   c) Handling over management of public sector units to private firms
   d) Opening up sectors, which are hitherto reserved for public sector, to private sector

105. Short period returns to a fixed supply of factor of production are known as
   a) Pure rent
   b) Quasi rent
   c) Differential rent
   d) Imputed returns to a fixed factor

106. The Big Push Theory of Development is associated with
   a) Rodan            b) Nurkse          c) Leibenstein        d) K. Kurikara

107. In India, which of the following sectors provides largest proportion of employment?
   a) Private sector
   b) Public sector
   c) Joint sector
   d) Other sectors
108. Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana is a/an
   a) employment generation programme
   b) anti-poverty programme
   c) health care programme
   d) educational programme

109. 'Trickle-down' strategy implies
   a) higher GNP taking are of poverty
   b) reduction in the income of the upper class by deliberate redistribution
   c) providing education and health care to all
   d) none of these

110. The proportion of population living below poverty line in India in 1999-2000 was
   a) 37 per cent
   b) 25 per cent
   c) 30 per cent
   d) 26 per cent

111. The organization which has played a greater role in the field of Education and technology is
   a) FA.O.
   b) U.N.O.
   c) U.N.E.S.C.O
   d) U.N.I.C.E.F.

112. Instrumental condition in learning was put forth by
   a) Pavlov
   b) Tolman
   c) Skinner
   d) Hull

113. Creativity among children can be encouraged by
   a) convergent thinking
   b) reasoning
   c) divergent thinking
   d) imagination

114. Enrichment Programmes are introduced for
   a) average children
   b) below average children
   c) gifted children
   d) handicapped children

115. One of the Projective Techniques is
   a) DAT
   b) WISC
   c) TAT
   d) MMP1

116. The main objective of Navodaya Schools is
   a) to educate slow learners
   b) to educate delinquents
   c) to educate gifted children
   d) to educate handicapped children
117. The term ‘intelligence’ was first introduced by
   a) Malin
   b) Wechsler
   c) Binet
   d) Raven

118. Operation Blackboard is a scheme to improve
   a) Mobile schools
   b) Primary schools
   c) Anganwadi schools
   d) Sainik schools

119. The main objective of Indian Education is
   a) Fraternity
   b) Liberty
   c) Equality
   d) Sociability

120. The Non-test Technique is meant for
   a) aptitude
   b) intelligence
   c) interview
   d) interest

121. National Policy on Education was recommended in the year
   a) 1966
   b) 1986
   c) 1996
   d) 1956

122. Non-formal Education is known as
   a) Primary Education
   b) Social Education
   c) Adult Education
   d) Special Education

123. Gandhian System of Education refers to
   a) Informal education
   b) Non-formal education
   c) Basic education
   d) Distance education

124. The group which recommended socially useful productive work to be introduced in the
     school curriculum as a compulsory subject was
     a) Tara Chand Committee
     b) A.L. Mudaliar Commission
     c) Kolhari Commission
     d) Easwarbhai Patel Education Review Committee

125. The ‘Ashram School’ was introduced by
   a) Rabindranath Tagore
   b) Gandhiji
   c) Aurobindo
   d) J. Krishnamoorthy
126. Rousseau was a (an)
   a) Naturalist
   b) Pragmatist
   c) Idealist
   d) Educationist

127. The book 'Democracy and Education' was written by
   a) Rousseau
   b) Madame Montessori
   c) John Dewey
   d) J.Krishnamoorthy

128. A.S. Neil's Summer Hill School was established as a school for
   a) gifted children
   b) orphans
   c) problem children
   d) handicapped children

129. 'Deschooling' the society is a philosophical idea mooted by
   a) Lan Lister
   b) Everest Reimur
   c) Ivan Illich
   d) Jishn Hot

130. The Activity Oriented approach to learning and instruction is called
   a) Problem solving method
   b) Discovery method
   c) Inductive method
   d) Project method

131. A teaching approach that permits a child to prepare at his own pace under the guidance of a teacher is called
   a) Individually Guided Education
   b) Individually Prescribed Instruction
   c) Programme Learning
   d) Individualised Instruction

132. The concept of floating university was introduced in
   a) UK.
   b) Canada
   c) U.S.A.
   d) France

133. The concept of school complex was put forward by
   a) Kothari Commission
   b) A.L. Mudaliar Commission
   c) Tarachand Committee
   d) Education Commission (1964-66)

134. Span of attention can be measured by the instrument called
   a) Chronoscope
   b) Perimeter
   c) Tachistoscope
   d) Ergo graph
135. The number of approaches in Functional Literacy Programme is
   a) four
   b) two
   c) three
   d) five

136. The committee which recommended to the Government providing Pre-Primary Education in India was
   a) Stanley's Dispatch
   b) Woods Dispatch
   c) Sergeant Report
   d) Kothari Commission Report

137. The Mother Teresa Women's University was started in Tamil Nadu in the year
   a) 1978
   b) 1980
   c) 1984
   d) 1985

138. The main objective of DPEP is to promote
   a) higher education
   b) secondary education
   c) primary education
   d) pre-primary education

139. In Tamil Nadu the most recently established University is
   a) Manonmaniam Sundaranar
   b) Periyar
   c) Valluvar
   d) Alagappa

140. Self activity, creativeness and social participation are the characteristics of
   a) Kindergarten education
   b) Montessori education
   c) Science education
   d) Social education

141. The boundary line demarcating India and Pakistan is known as
   a) Macmahon line
   b) Durand line
   c) Maginot line
   d) Radcliffe line

142. The book 'India Wins Freedom' was written by
   a) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
   b) M.O. Mathai
   c) K.P.S. Menon
   d) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

143. Decibel is a unit that measures
   a) direction of sound waves
   b) intensity of sound
   c) frequency of sound
   d) speed of sound
144. The Supreme Commander of the Defence Forces of India is
   a) The Prime Minister
   b) The Chief of Army Staff
   c) The President
   d) The Defence Minister

145. Sunderban Tiger Sanctuary is situated in the State of
   a) Rajasthan
   b) Jharkhand
   c) Madhya Pradesh
   d) West Bengal

146. The Periodic Table shows
   a) all The known elements
   b) train arrivals and departures
   c) frequency of monsoons
   d) pulse rate of human beings

147. ICHR refers to
   a) Indian Council for Horticultural Research
   b) Indian Council for Development of Human Resources
   c) International Convention on Human Rights
   d) Indian Council of Historical Research

148. Arteries are blood vessels which transport blood
   a) from the lungs to other parts of the body
   b) from tissues to the heart
   c) from the kidneys to the lungs
   d) from the heart to the tissues

149. The Headquarters of the Indian Space Research Organisation is located at
   a) Bangalore
   b) Sriharikota
   c) Ahmadabad
   d) Thiruvananthapuram

150. Genetics is the study of
   a) seed germination in plants
   b) reproduction of mammals
   c) transmission of characteristics from parents to offspring
   d) skin diseases