

TEACHERS RECRUITMENT BOARD, CHENNAI - 6
WRITTEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR DIRECT RECRUITMENT OF
POST GRADUATE ASSISTANTS (2003 - 2004)

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) $MRS_{xy} = P_x/P_y$
 - 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 :

List-I	List-II
A. State I	1. AP_L is decreasing and MP_L is negative
B. Stage II	2. Both AP_L and MP_L are increasing
C. Stage III	3. Both AP_L and MP_L are decreasing and MP_L is positive

- | | A | B | C |
|----|---|---|---|
| a) | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| b) | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| c) | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| d) | 2 | 1 | 3 |

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8. A producer attains the least cost combination when the relation between $MRTS_{xy}$ and prices of factors x and y is

- $MRTS_{xy} > \frac{P_x}{P_y}$
- $MRTS_{xy} < \frac{P_x}{P_y}$
- $MRTS_{xy} = \frac{P_x}{P_y}$
- $MRTS_{xy} = MRTS_{yx}$

9. What is the relationship between TC, AC and MC of first unit of production?

- $TC > AC > MC$
- $TC > AC < MC$
- $TC = AC = MC$
- $TC < AC > MC$

10. The long-run average cost curve is also called as

- Envelope curve
- Engel's curve
- Market demand curve
- Boat curve

11. The relationship between price elasticity of demand (E_p), marginal revenue (MR) and average revenue (AR) is expressed as

- $MR = AR \left(1 - \frac{1}{E_p}\right)$
- $AR = MR \left(1 - \frac{1}{E_p}\right)$
- $E_p = AR \left(1 - \frac{1}{MR}\right)$
- $E_p = MR \left(1 - \frac{1}{AR}\right)$

12. In the Cobb-Douglas production function, $Q = AK^\alpha L^\beta$, it is said to be linear homogeneous if

- $\alpha + \beta = 2$
- $\alpha + \beta = 1$
- $\alpha + \beta < 1$
- $\alpha + \beta > 1$

13. Marshall classified market equilibrium into different time periods based on

- change in demand
- change in market structure
- change in supply
- change in technology

14. A firm in a perfectly competitive market faces a demand curve which is

- a rectangular hyperbola in shape
- a straight downward sloping line
- perfectly elastic
- a vertical line

15. A monopolist faces a downward sloping demand curve because

- the product has many substitutes
- there are many competitors in the market unknown to the monopolist
- the industry's demand curve is same as the monopolist's demand curve
- the monopolist is a price taker

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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) MRPs 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:

List-I	List-II
Theory of Differential Rent	1. J.B. Clark
Theory of Quasi Rent	2. J.M. Keynes
Liquidity Preference Theory	3. A. Marshall
Dynamic Theory of Profit	4. D. Ricardo

Codes:

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

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

ECONOMICS STUDY MATERIALS**CELL: 9486474777****24. Gross profit equals**

- a) Net profit + payment for own services and factors
- b) Net profit + imputed cost of own factors
- c) Net profit+imputed 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

ECONOMICS STUDY MATERIALS**CELL: 9486474777****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) Gives 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

ECONOMICS STUDY MATERIALS**CELL: 9486474777****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

ECONOMICS STUDY MATERIALS**CELL: 9486474777****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 ease 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) $P = \frac{MV + M^1 + V^1}{T}$
- b) $P = \frac{MV}{T}$
- c) $MT = PV$
- d) All of these

52. The Keynesian demand for money can be expressed as

- a) $R(L_1) + Y(L_2)$
- 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

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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

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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

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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 State 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

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- 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

- a) is
- b) Rs. 100
- c) Rs 1,000
- d) Rs. 10
- e) cannot be calculated unless volume of sales is known

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- 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 Amarthiya 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) Arnarthiya 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) 75percent
- c) 62.2 per cent
- d) 65 per cent

95. The distribution of foodgrains through the Public Distribution system at subsidized prices is a/an

- 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

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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 on 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) Handing over management of public sector units to private firms
- d) Opening up of 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

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- a) employment generation programme
- b) anti-poverty programme
- c) health care programme
- d) educational programme

109. 'Trickle-down' strategy implies

- a) higher GNP taking care 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

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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

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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

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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

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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