1. New public issue market is called
(a) Secondary market
(b) Primary market
(c) Black market
(d) Open market

2. National stock exchange of India was set up in
(a) 1990     (b) 1992     (c) 1994     (d) 1996

3. Expansion of RBI is
(a) Reserve Bank of India
(b) Reserve Bank of Inland
(c) Reserve Bank of Israel
(d) None of these

4. Who is authorised signatory for all rupee notes of Indian currency except one rupee note?
(a) President of India
(b) Governor of RBI
(c) Indian Finance Minister
(d) Chief Minister of the State

5. "Bank is what Bank does" is advocated by
(a) Marshall
(b) Keynes
(c) Dalton
(d) Walker

6. The expansion of NABARD is
(a) National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development
(b) National Bank for Arabia and Indian Development
(c) National Bank for America and Indian Development
(d) None of these

7. Banker’s Bank is
(a) Commercial Bank
(b) RBI
(c) Cooperative Bank
(d) SBI

8. "Money is what money does". This definition was given by
(a) Walker
(b) Crowther
(c) Marshall
(d) Keynes

9. In which year were 14 commercial banks nationalized in India?
(a) 1947
(b) 1969
(c) 1980
(d) 1990

10. "Bad money drives away good money". This concept was propounded by
(a) Walker
(b) Sir Thomas Gresham
(c) Adam Smith
(d) none of them
11. Pande Committee was set up to
(a) Increase development (b) Identify backward districts
(c) Increase export (d) Decrease imports

12. National Development Council (NDC) consists of
(a) Prime Minister (b) Chief Ministers
(c) Members of Planning Commission (d) all of them

13. The Reserve Bank of India was set up in
(a) 1935 (b) 1945 (c) 1947 (d) 1949

14. Indian Textile Industry continues to be predominantly
(a) cotton based (b) nylon based (c) royon based (d) none of these

15. Textile Industry was localised in
(a) Bombay (b) Ahmadabad (c) Madras (d) both (A) and (B)

16. Heavy water plant is located at
(a) Chandigarh (b) Vadodara (c) Ahmadabad (d) Surat

17. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been launched in
(a) 2002 (b) 2003 (c) 2004 (d) yet to be launched

18. The Prevention of Atrocities Act was passed by Indian Parliament in
(a) 1987 (b) 1989 (c) 1991 (d) 1992

19. First Five-Year Plan was introduced in
(a) 1951 (b) 1956 (c) 1961 (d) 1996

20. Joint Sector was advocated by ......................... Committee.
(a) Abid Hussain (b) Khusro (c) Dutt (d) Hazari

21. Theory of Moral Sentiments was written by
(a) M.W.Senior (b) Adam Smith (c) J.M.Keynes (d) J.S.Mill

22. Profit is earned by
(a) Worker (b) Landlord (c) Entrepreneur (d) None of them

23. Adam Smith advocated
(a) Laissez faire (b) Division of labour
(c) both (A) & (B) (d) none of these

24. The total area under the demand curve of a good measure is
(a) marginal utility (b) total utility
(c) consumer's surplus (d) producer's surplus

25. The book "Affluent Society" was written by
(a) Jacob Viner   (b) Ragnar Nurkse
(c) K.E. Bowding  (d) J.K. Galbraith

26. Supply Curve is the relation between supply and
(a) demand       (b) price
(c) factors of production (d) none of these

27. Take-over of means of production by workers leads to
(a) socialism     (b) capitalism
(c) mixed economy (d) communism

28. The Cobb-Douglas production function assumes that elasticity of substitution is
(a) one          (b) immobile
(c) heterogeneity (d) all of these

29. Which of the following is true about land?
(a) Fixed supply  (b) Immobile
(c) Heterogeneity (d) All of these

30. Additional cost by producing one more unit is
(a) Implicit cost (b) Book cost
(c) Sunk cost    (d) Marginal cost

31. Profit is minimum when there is
(a) depression   (b) recession
(c) boom         (d) recovery

32. Profit is maximum when there is
(a) depression   (b) recession
(c) boom         (d) recovery

33. Insurance can be taken in case of
(a) uncertainty  (b) certainty
(c) risk         (d) none of these

34. Which of the following is an example of uncertainty?
(a) Death of an employee              (b) Fire in the company
(c) Introduction of new technology by competitor (d) None of these

35. Innovation theory of Profit was introduced by
(a) J.B. Clark   (b) Frank Knight
(c) Marshall     (d) Joseph Schumpeter

36. Innovation basically includes
(a) new methods of production         (b) new markets
(c) new sources of raw materials      (d) all of these
37. Monopoly theory of Profit was introduced by
   (a) Kaldor  (b) Keynes  
   (c) Kalecki  (d) Kinght

38. Kalecki theory of Profit was influenced by 
   (a) Keynesian economics  (b) Marxian economics 
   (c) Classical economics  (d) Institutional economics

39. Which of the following rates of interest is part of credit control? 
   (a) Bank rate  (b) Badia rate 
   (c) Fonex rate  (d) None of these

40. Rate of interest for a retired old person will be 
   (a) very high  (b) low 
   (c) zero  (d) none of these

41. Subsidies are payment by government to 
   (a) household  (b) state government 
   (c) firms  (d) rest of the world

42. Personal Income - Personal Tax is equal to  
   (a) GNP  (b) Par capita income 
   (c) Disposable income  (d) None of these

43. Concept of Marginal efficiency of capital was introduced by 
   (a) Marshall  (b) J.M.Keynes 
   (c) I.M.D.Little  (d) Clark

44. Relation between income and consumption is called  
   (a) investment function  (b) accelerator 
   (c) saving function  (d) consumption function

45. Relation between income and investment is usually  
   (a) Positive  (b) negative 
   (c) not related  (d) cannot say with certainty

46. \[ Y = C + I \] is 
   (a) a function  (b) an equation 
   (c) an identity  (d) a formula

47. Increase in inequality of income will lead to 
   (a) increase in investment  (b) increase in saving 
   (c) increase in consumption  (d) none of these

48. Speculative demand for money is inversely related to 
   (a) rate of interest  (b) income 
   (c) money supply  (d) investment
49. IS-LM curve was introduced by
(a) Keynes (b) Hansen (c) J.R. Hicks (d) Paul Samuelson

50. Keynes theory is applicable to
(a) developed countries (b) underdeveloped countries
(c) rural sector (d) urban sector

51. Quasi-rent was popularised by
(a) Pigou (b) Pareto (c) Marshall (d) Robinson

52. Interest is a reward for parting with liquidity was conceived by
(a) Ohlin (b) H. Knight (c) Keynes (d) Marshall

53. Value and Capital was written by
(a) H. Leibenstein (b) Veblen (c) J.R. Hicks (d) Paul Allen

54. Wage fund theory was introduced by
(a) Adam Smith (b) Bentham (c) J.S. Mill (d) Malthus

55. Labour theory of value was formulated by
(a) Karl Marx (b) Malthus (c) Marshall (d) J.S. Mill

56. How many methods of measures are used to count National Income?
(a) Income and Product method (b) Product and Expenditure method
(c) Income and Expenditure method (d) All of these

57. In India how many methods of measurement of National Income are there?
(a) GNP method and GNI method (b) GNE method and GNP method
(c) Only GNP method (d) Only GNE method

58. National Income is a
(a) Flow concept (b) Stock concept
(c) Quasi-stock concept (d) None of these

59. Residential house is
(a) Consumption (b) Investment
(c) Inventory (d) None of these

60. In India, agricultural income is calculated through
(a) Output method (b) Income method
(c) Expenditure method (d) Commodity flow method

61. Employment elasticity is the highest in
(a) Transport (b) Financial services
(c) Construction (d) Manufacturing

62. Which country has the lowest per capita income in dollars?
(a) Bangladesh (b) Ethiopia
(c) Pakistan (d) India
63. Jawahar Rozgar Yojna was introduced in
(a) 1978  (b) 1963  (c) 1986  (d) 1989

64. IRDP was introduced in
(a) 1978  (b) 1982  (c) 1986  (d) 1990

65. Who wrote the book 'Planning and Poor'?
(a) H.K.Paranjape  (b) M.L.Dantewala
(c) Amartya Sen  (d) B.S.Minhas

66. Major oil crisis took place in
(a) 1969  (b) 1973  (c) 1982  (d) 1986

67. Period of the Ninth Plan is
(a) 1995-2000  (b) 1997-2002
(c) 1999-2004  (d) 2000-2005

68. Which state has the highest per capita income?
(a) Maharashtra  (b) Punjab
(c) Orissa  (d) Bihar

69. Kerala has literacy rate of
(a) 100%  (b) 90%  (c) 60%  (d) 70%

70. Who wrote the book 'Indian Economic Crisis'?
(a) K.N.Raj  (b) Amartya Sen  (c) C.T.Kurien  (d) L.C.Jain

71. Increase in the rate of savings will lead to reduction in
(a) National Income  (b) Money Supply
(c) Money Demand  (d) Investment

72. In which sector, expenditure method is used in India for calculating National Income?
(a) The agricultural sector  (b) The mining sector
(c) The construction sector  (d) The transportation sector

73. In Classical theory, unemployment is only a
(a) Short-run problem  (b) Long-run problem
(c) Major problem  (d) Minor problem

74. Supply creates its own demand is advocated by
(a) Marshall  (b) J.B.Say  (c) Keynes  (d) Ricardo

75. Demand creates its own supply is advocated by
(a) Marshall  (b) J.B.Say  (c) Keynes  (d) R.Solow
76. Involuntary unemployment was explained by
   (a) Marshall  (b) R.Solow  (c) J.M. Keynes  (d) Pigou

77. Aggregate supply curve in Classical theory is
   (a) Horizontal  (b) Vertical  (c) Downward sloping  (d) Upward sloping

78. Aggregate supply curve in Keynes theory is
   (a) Horizontal  (b) Vertical  (c) Downward sloping  (d) Upward sloping

79. Cost push inflation leads to
   (a) Increase in profit  (b) Decrease in profit
   (c) Constant profit  (d) Indeterminate

80. Demand push inflation leads to
   (a) Increase in profit  (b) Decrease in profit
   (c) Constant profit  (d) None of these

81. A Guide to Keynes was written by
   (a) E.Shapiro  (b) A.H.Hansen
   (c) J.R.Hicks  (d) Kalecki

82. Mr.Keynes and Classicals was written by
   (a) J.R.Hicks  (b) M.Friedman
   (c) D.Dillard  (d) R.Stone

83. The book Money Interest and price was written by
   (a) J.R.Hicks  (b) D.Patinkin
   (c) W.Mitchell  (d) M.Muller

84. The Time preference theory is formulated by
   (a) Sismondi  (b) J.B.Say
   (c) Irving Fisher  (d) Marshall

85. The Great depression of world attacked the world during
   (a) 1928  (b) 1929-1931  (c) 1932  (d) 1936

86. The book "The General Theory of Employment, money and Interest" was
   written by
   (a) Adam Smith  (b) Marshall
   (c) J.B.Say  (d) J.M.Keynes

87. In classical theory, investment is related to
   (a) National income  (b) Interest rate
   (c) Money supply  (d) Money demand

88. In Keynes theory, consumption is a function of
   (a) National income  (b) Interest rate
   (c) Money supply  (d) Money demand

89. In case of depression, profit tends to
   (a) Rise  (b) Fall  (c) Remain Constant  (d) Indeterminate
90. In case of war, profit tends to
(a) Rise (b) Fall (c) Remain constant (d) Cannot say with certainty

91. Euro currency came into operation from
(a) 1980 (b) 1999 (c) 2000 (d) 2001

92. What is not the effect of the inequalities of income?
(a) Concentration of economic power (b) Unemployment
(c) Difference in standard of living (d) Depression in industries.

93. Per capita income of India is
(a) $ 200 (b) $ 350 (c) $ 430 (d) $ 600

94. In developed countries, main reason for unemployment is
(a) Lack of supply (b) Demand deficiency
(c) Excess demand (d) Lack of raw material

95. Who wrote the book 'Asian Drama'?
(a) J.K.Galbraith (b) W.A.Lewis (c) Gunnar Myrdal (d) Amartya Sen

96. Employment elasticity in India is
(a) Increasing (b) Decreasing (c) Remaining constant (d) None of these

97. Seasonal unemployment is a characteristic of
(a) Industry (b) Service (c) Agriculture (d) None of these

98. Who wrote the book 'The Theory of Economic Growth?'
(a) Richard Stone (b) Maurice Alias (c) Kenneth Arrow (d) W.A.Lewis

99. Disguised unemployment is a characteristic of
(a) Industry (b) Service (c) Commercial agriculture (d) Subsistence agriculture

100. Rate of unemployment in India is
(a) 1% (b) 2% (c) 4% (d) 8%

101. In the short run, which factor of production cannot be varied?
(a) Labour (b) Capital (c) Raw material (d) None of these

102. In the long run, which factor of production is fixed?
(a) Labour (b) Capital (c) Building (d) None of these

103. Industry with few firms is termed as
(a) Monopoly (b) Oligopoly (c) Perfect competition (d) None of these

104. Homogeneity of product is characteristic of
(a) Perfect competition (b) Monopoly (c) Oligopoly (d) None of these
105. Market with one buyer and one seller is called
   (a) Monopsony  (b) monopoly
   (c) bilateral monopoly  (d) None of these

106. How many sellers are present in duopoly?
   (a) 1  (b) 2  (c) 3  (d) 4

107. Imperfect competition was introduced by
   (a) Marshall  (b) Keynes  (c) Chamberlin  (d) None of them

108. In case of oligopoly, number of firms is
   (a) Few  (b) Large  (c) None  (d) One

109. In the market period, supply curve is
   (a) Horizontal  (b) vertical  (c) Hyperbola  (d) None of these

110. Limit pricing was introduced by
    (a) Clark  (b) Bain  (c) W.Andrews  (d) None of them

111. Rousseau's Educational Philosophy is
    (a) Negative education  (b) Basic education
    (c) Vocational education  (d) Secondary education

112. Self-education is related to
    (a) Russel  (b) Aurobindo  (c) Tagore  (d) Rousseau

113. Mahila Samakhaya is a plan for the development of
    (a) Backward people  (b) SC/ST people
    (c) Women  (d) Rural students

114. Viswabharati is located at
    (a) West Bengal  (b) Maharashtra  (c) Bihar  (d) Delhi

115. Who is related to freedom in learning situation?
    (a) Krishnamoorty  (b) Aurobindo
    (c) Radhakrishnan  (d) Tagore

116. Which media is suitable for distance education?
    (a) Postal  (b) Radio  (c) Television  (d) Newspaper

117. The book "Education of Man" is written by
    (a) John Dewey  (b) Montessori  (c) Froebel  (d) Gandhi

118. Open university was started in England on
    (a) 1979  (b) 1969  (c) 1981  (d) 1982
119. Mobile school was first recommended by
(a) McDonald  (b) Ivan  (c) Neil  (d) Parker

120. Who said 'Education is related to life?'
(a) Gandhi  (b) Nehru  (c) Tagore  (d) Russel

121. Span of vision is measured by
(a) Memory drum  (b) Tachisto scope  (c) Mason's disk  (d) Metronome

122. Which theory of intelligence was supported by Alfred Binet?
(a) Single factor  (b) Two factor  (c) Group factor  (d) Multifactor

123. Psychoanalytic approach of personality was first introduced by
(a) Adler  (b) Jung  (c) Freud  (d) None of them

124. In Gagne's hierarchy learning has been divided into
(a) 8 types  (b) 9 types  (c) 7 types  (d) 10 types

125. A superior child is advanced to a normal child by at least
(a) 1 year  (b) 1 1/2 years  (c) 2 years  (d) 2 1/2 years

126. How many chromosomes are there in human body?
(a) 26  (b) 36  (c) 46  (d) 39

127. When learnt material is reproduced without any manipulation, it is called
(a) Whole memory  (b) Rote memory  (c) Perfect memory  (d) Immediate memory

128. Non-verbal test of intelligence is suitable for
(a) Deaf & dumb  (b) Illiterates  (c) Younger children  (d) All of them

129. The book "Theory of Motivation" is written by
(a) Madson  (b) Maslow  (c) Murray  (d) Hull

130. Wechsler developed an intelligence test for children in the year
(a) 1939  (b) 1949  (c) 1955  (d) 1956

131. The UNESCO had supported the proposal of
(a) Women education  (b) Adult education  (c) Education for all  (d) None of these

132. Which district has the lowest density of population in Tamil Nadu?
(a) Nilgiris  (b) Perambalur  (c) Sivagangai  (d) Dharmapuri
133. Which country started experiments in Distance Education in the year 1873?
(a) UK (b) USA (c) USSR (d) Japan

134. Child Labour Eradication Day is held on
(a) June 12 (b) July 12 (c) August 12 (d) November 12

135. Which is called format agency of Education?
(a) School (b) Home (c) Society (d) None of these

136. Pace setting school is renamed as
(a) Primary school (b) Pre-primary school (c) Nursery school (d) Navodaya school

137. How many open schools are there in Tamil Nadu?
(a) 25 (b) 26 (c) 27 (d) 28

138. Functional Literacy Programme had been started for
(a) Workers (b) Farmers (c) Tribal people (d) All of them

139. National Policy on Education was adopted in the year
(a) 1981 (b) 1983 (c) 1986 (d) 1989

140. In which level, mahila mandals are organised for adult education?
(a) Block level (b) Village level (c) District level (d) State level

141. India won World Cup Hockey in the year
(a) 1971 (b) 1973 (c) 1978 (d) 1975

142. The full form of NABARD is
(a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
(b) National Books and Research Department
(c) National Bharat Radar Defence
(d) Nuclear and Bharat Radar Defence

143. The seaport of Pandiyas was
(a) Thondi (b) Musiri (c) Korkai (d) Poompukar

144. Who wrote the book "Gora"?
(a) Dr.S.Radakrishnan (b) Rabindranath Tagore
(c) Mulk Raj Anand (d) L.K.Advani

145. The name by which Ashoka is generally referred to in his inscriptions is
(a) Chakravarthi (b) Dharamadeva (c) Priyadarshi (d) Dharmakirthi
146. Which of the following provided the revenue for the Delhi Sultanate?
(a) Kharaj    (b) Khams    (c) Jiziya    (d) Zakat

147. The common refrigerant in domestic refrigerator is
(a) Neon    (b) Oxygen    (c) Nitrogen    (d) Freon - 12

148. The present Secretary General of the United Nations Organization is
(a) Ban Ki-moon    (b) Shashi Tharoor
(c) Kofi Annan    (d) Ashraf Ghani

149. The Constitution of India came into force on
(a) 26th November, 1949    (b) 26th January, 1950
(c) 26th January 1949    (d) 15th August 1949

150. The President of India can nominate how many members to Rajya Sabha?
(a) 2    (b) 4    (c) 6    (d) 12