ECONOMICS

One Marks :   Std : 12th

1. The branches of the subject Economics is
   a) Wealth and welfare   b) production and consumption
   c) Demand and supply   d) micro and macro

2. Who coined the word 'Macro'?
   a) Adam Smith   b) J M Keynes
   c) Ragnar Frisch   d) Karl Marx

3. Who is regarded as Father of Modern Macro Economics?
   a) Adam Smith   b) J M Keynes
   c) Ragnar Frisch   d) Karl Marx

4. Identify the other name for Macro Economics.
   a) Price Theory   b) Income Theory
   c) Market Theory   d) Micro Theory

5. Macro economics is a study of _____.
   a) individuals   b) firms
   c) a nation   d) aggregates

6. Indicate the contribution of J M Keynes to economics.
   a) Wealth of Nations   b) General Theory
   c) Capital   d) Public Finance

7. A steady increase in general price level is termed as_____.
   a) wholesale price index   b) Business Cycle
   c) Inflation   d) National Income

8. Identify the necessity of Economic policies.
   a) to solve the basic problems   b) to overcome the obstacles
   c) to achieve growth   d) all the above

9. Indicate the fundamental economic activities of an economy.
   a) Production and Distribution   b) Production and Exchange
   c) Production and Consumption   d) Production and Marketing

10. An economy consists of
   a) consumption sector   b) Production sector
   c) Government sector   d) All the above

11. Identify the economic system where only private ownership of production exists.
   a) Capitalistic Economy   b) Socialistic Economy
   c) Globalisic Economy   d) Mixed Economy

12. Economic system representing equality in distribution is _____.
   a) Capitalism   b) Globalism
   c) Mixedism   d) Socialism

13. Who is referred as 'Father of Capitalism'?
   a) Adam Smith   b) Karl Marx
   c) Thackeray   d) J M Keynes

14. The country following Capitalism is _____ .
   a) Russia   b) America
   c) India   d) China

15. Identify The Father of Socialism.
a) J M Keynes
b) Karl Marx
c) Adam Smith
d) Samuelson

16. An economic system where the economic activities of a nation are done both by the private and public together is termed as_____.
a) Capitalistic Economy
b) Socialistic Economy
c) Globalisic Economy
d) Mixed Economy

17. Quantity of a commodity accumulated at a point of time is termed as _____.
a) production
b) stock
c) variable
d) flow

18. Identify the flow variable.
a) money supply
b) assests
c) income
d) foreign exchange reserves

19. Identify the sectors of a Two Sector Model.
a) Households and Firms
b) Private and Public
c) Internal and External
d) Firms and Government

20. The Circular Flow Model that represents an open Economy.
a) Two Sector Model
b) Three Sector Model
c) Four Sector Model
d) All the above

21. Net National product at factor cost is also known as
a) National Income
b) Domestic Income
c) Per capita Income
d) Salary.

22. Primary sector is …………………..
a) Industry
b) Trade
c) Agriculture
d) Construction.

23. National income is measured by using ……….. methods.
a) Two
b) Three
c) Five
d) Four

24. Income method is measured by summing up of all forms of ……………
a) Revenue
b) Taxes
c) expenditure
d) Income

25. Which is the largest figure?
a) Disposable income
b) Personal Income
c) NNP
d) GNP

26. Expenditure method is used to estimate national income in …………..
a) Construction sector
b) Agricultural Sector
c) Service sector
d) Banking sector

27. Tertiary sector is also called as ………. sector
a) Service
b) Income
c) Industrial
d) Production

28. National income is a measure of the ……… performance of an economy.
a) Industrial
b) Agricultural
c) Economic
d) Consumption

29. Per capita income is obtained by dividing the National income by …………

a) Production

b) Population of a country

c) Expenditure

d) GNP

30. GNP = ………. + Net factor income from abroad.

a) NNP

b) NDP

c) GDP

d) Personal income

31. NNP stands for ……….

a) Net National Product

b) National Net product

c) National Net Provident

d) Net National Provident

32. ……… is deducted from gross value to get the net value.

a) Income

b) Depreciation

c) Expenditure

d) Value of final goods

33. The financial year in India is ……

a) April 1 to March 31

b) March 1 to April 30

c) March 1 to March 16

d) January 1 to December 31

34. When net factor income from abroad is deducted from NNP, the net value is …….

a) Gross National Product

b) Disposable Income

c) Net Domestic Product

d) Personal Income

35. The value of NNP at production point is called ……

a) NNP at factor cost

b) NNP at market cost

c) GNP at factor cost

d) Per capita income

36. The average income of the country is ….

a) Personal Income

b) Per capita income

c) Inflation Rate

d) Disposal Income

37. The value of national income adjusted for inflation is called ….

a) Inflation Rate

b) Disposal Income

c) GNP

d) Real national income

38. Which is a flow concept ?

a) Number of shirts

b) Total wealth

c) Monthly income

d) Money supply

39. PQLI is the indicator of ………………

a) Economic growth

b) Economic welfare

c) Economic progress

d) Economic development

40. The largest proportion of national income comes from …….

a) Private sector

b) Local sector

c) Public sector

d) None of the above

41. Every able bodied person who is willing to work at the prevailing wage rate is employed called as ……….

a) Full employment

b) Under employment

c) Unemployment

d) Employment opportunity

42. Structural unemployment is a feature in a ………..

a) Static society

b) Socialist society

c) Dynamic society

d) Mixed economy

43. In disguised unemployment, the marginal productivity of labour is …..

a) Zero   b) One   c) Two   d) Positive

44. The main concention of the Classical Economic Theory is ……..

a) Under employment

b) Economy is always in the state of equilibrium

c) Demand creates its supply

d) Imperfect competition

45. J.B. Say is a …………………….

a) Neo Classical Economist

b) Classical Economist

c) Modern Economist

d) New Economist

46. According to Keynes, which type of unemployment prevails in capitalist economy ?

a) Full employment

b) Voluntary unemployment

c) Involuntary unemployment

d) Under employment

47. The core of the classical theory of employment is …………

a) Law of Diminishing Return

b) Law of Demand

c) Law of Markets

d) Law of Consumption

48. Keynes attributes unemployment to …………..

a) A lack of effective supply

b) A lock of effective demand

c) A lack of both

d) None of the above

49. ………. Flexibility brings equality between saving and investment.

a) Demand

b) Supply

c) Capital

d) Interest

50. …………… theory is a turning point in the development of modern economic theory.

a) Keynes'

b) Say's

c) Classical

d) Employment

51. The basic concept used in Keynes Theory of Employment and Income is……………

a) Aggregate demand

b) Aggregate supply

c) Effective demand

d) Marginal Propensity Consume

52. The component of aggregate demand is ………….

a) Personal demand

b) Government expenditure

c) Only export

d) Only import

53. Aggregate supply is equal to ………….

a) C + I + G

b) C + S + G + (x-m)

c) C + S + T + (x-m)

d) C + S + T + Rf

54. Keynes theory pursues to replace laissez faire by …………

a) No government intervention

b) Maximum intervention

c) State intervention in certain situation

d) Private sector intervention

55. In Keynes theory of employment and income, ………….. is the basic cause of economic depression.

a) Less production

b) More demand

c) Inelastic supply

d) Less aggregate demand in relation to productive capacity.

56. Classical theory advocates ……

a) Balanced budget

b) Unbalanced budget

c) Surplus budget

d) Deficit budget

57. Keynes theory emphasized on …… equilibrium.

a) Very short run

b) Short run

c) Very long run

d) Long run

58. According to classical theory, rate of interest is a reward for ……

a) Investment   b) Demand   c) Capital   d) Saving

59. In Keynes theory , the demand for and supply of money are determined by ….

  a) Rate of interest   b) Effective demand

  c) Aggregate demand   d) Aggregate supply

60. Say's law stressed the operation of …………. in the economy.

  a) Induced price mechanism   b) Automatic price mechanism

  c) Induced demand   d) Induced investment

61. The average propensity to consume is measured by

  a) C/Y   b) CxY

  c) Y/C   d) C+Y

62. An increase in the marginal propensity to consume will:

  a) Lead to consumption function becoming steeper   b) Shift the consumption function upwards

  c) Shift the consumption function downwards   d) Shift savings function upwards

63. If the Keynesian consumption function is C=10+0.8 Y then, if disposable income is Rs 1000, what is amount of total consumption?

  a) ₹ 0.8   b) ₹ 800

  c) ₹ 810   d) ₹ 0.81

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  c) ₹ 810   d) ₹0.9

66. As national income increases

  a) The APC falls and gets nearer in value to the MPC.   b) The APC always approaches infinity.

  c) The APC increases and diverges in value from the MPC.   d) The APC stays constant

67. As increase in consumption at any given level of income is likely to lead

  a) Higher aggregate demand   b) An increase in exports

  c)A fall in taxation revenue   d) A decrease in import spending

68. Lower interest rates are likely to :

  a) Decrease in consumption   b) increase cost of borrowing

  c) Encourage saving   d) increase borrowing and spending

69. The MPC is equal to :

  a) Total spending / total consumption   b) Total consumption/total income

  c) Change in consumption /change in income   d) none of the above.

70. The relationship between total spending on consumption and the total income is the

  a) Consumption function   b) Savings function

  c) Investment function   d) aggregate demand function

71. The sum of the MPC and MPS is _____

  a) 1   b) 2

  c) 0.1   d) 1.1

72. As income increases, consumption will _____

  a) fall   b) not change

  c) fluctuate   d) increase

73. When investment is assumed autonomous the slope of the AD schedule is determined by the

  a) marginal propensity to invest   b) disposable income

  c) marginal propensity to consume   d) average propensity to consume

74. The multiplier tells us how much _____ changes after a shift in _____

  a) Consumption , income   b) investment, output

  c) savings, investment   d) output, aggregate demand

75. The multiplier is calculated as

  a) 1/(1-MPC)   b) 1/MPS

  c) 1/MPC   d) a and b

76. It the MPC is 0.5, the multiplier is _____

  a) 2   b)1/2

  c) 0.2   d) 20

77. In an open economy import _____ the value of the multiplier

  a) Reduces   b) increase

  c) does not change   d) changes

78. According to Keynes, investment is a function of the MEC and _____

  a) Demand   b) Supply

  c) Income   d) Rate of interest

79. The term super multiplier was first used by

  a) J.R.Hicks   b) R.G.D. Allen

  c) Kahn   d) Keynes

80. The term MEC was introduced by

  a) Adam Smith   b) J.M. Keynes

  c) Ricardo   d) Malthus

81. The RBI Headquarters is located at

  a) Delhi   b) Chennai

  c) Mumbai   d) Bengaluru

82. Money is

  a) acceptable only when it has intrinsic value   b) constant in purchasing power

  c) the most liquid of all assets   d) needed for allocation of resources

83. Paper currency system is managed by the

  a) Central Monetary authority   b) State Government

  c) Central Government   d) Banks

84. The basic distinction between M1 and M2 is with regard to .

  a) post office deposits   b) time deposits of banks

  c) saving deposits of banks   d) currency

85. Irving Fisher's Quantity Theory of Money was popularized in

  a) 1908   b) 1910   c) 1911   d) 1914.

86. MV stands for

  a) demand for money   b) supply of legal tender money

  c) Supply of bank money   d) Total supply of money

87. Inflation means

  a) Prices are rising   b) Prices are falling

  c) Value of money is increasing   d) Prices are remaining the same

88. _____ inflation results in a serious depreciation of the value of money.

a) Creeping b) Walking

c) running d) Hyper

89. _____ inflation occurs when general prices of commodities increases due to increase in production costs such as wages and raw materials.

a) Cost-push b) demand pull

c) running d) galloping

90. During inflation, who are the gainers?

a) Debtors b) Creditors

c) Wage and salary earners d) Government

91. _____ is a decrease in the rate of inflation.

a) Disinflation b) Deflation

c) Stagflation d) Depression

92. Stagflation combines the rate of inflation with

a) Stagnation b) employment

c) output d) price

93. The study of alternating fluctuations in business activity is referred to in Economics as

a) Boom b) Recession

c) Recovery d) Trade cycle

94. During depression the level of economic activity becomes extremely

a) high b) bad

c) low d) good

95. "Money can be anything that is generally acceptable as a means of exchange and that thesame time acts as a measure and a store of value", This definition was given by

a) Crowther b) A.C.Pigou

c) F.A.Walker d) Francis Bacon

96. Debit card is an example of

a) currency b) paper currency

c) plastic money d) money

97. Fisher's Quantity Theory of money is based on the essential function of money as

a) measure of value b) store of value

c) medium of exchange d) standard of deferred payment

98. V in MV = PT equation stands for

a) Volume of trade b) Velocity of circulation of money

c) Volume of transaction d) Volume of bank and credit money

99. When prices rise slowly, we call it

a) galloping inflation b) mild inflation

c) hyper inflation d) deflation

100. _____ inflation is in no way dangerous to the economy.

a) walking b) running

c) creeping d) galloping

101. A Bank is a

a) Financial institution b) Corporate

c) An Industry d) Service institutions

102. A Commercial Bank is an institutions that provides services

a) Accepting deposits

b) Providing loans

c) Both a and b

d) None of the above

103. The Functions of commercial banks are broadly classified into

a) Primary Functions

b) Secondary functions

c) Other functions

d) a, b, and c

104. Bank credit refers to

a) Bank Loans

b) Advances

c) Bank loans and advances

d) Borrowings

105. Credit creation means.

a) Multiplication of loans and advances

b) Revenue

c) Expenditure

d) Debt

106. NBFI does not have.

a) Banking license

b) government approval

c) Money market approval

d) Finance ministry approval

107. Central bank is --------------- authority of any country.

a) Monetary

b) Fiscal

c) Wage

d) National Income

108. Who will act as the banker to the Government of India?

a) SBI   b) NABARD   c) ICICI   d) RBI

109. Lender of the last resort is one of the functions of.

a) Central Bank

b) Commercial banks

c) Land Development Banks

d) Co-operative banks

110. Bank Rate means.

a) Re-discounting the first class securities

b) Interest rate

c) Exchange rate

d) Growth rate

111. Repo Rate means.

a) Rate at which the Commercial Banks are willing to lend to RBI   b) Growth rate of the economy

c) Rate at which the RBI is willing to lend to commercial banks   d) Exchange rate of the foreign bank

112. Moral suasion refers.

a) Optimization

b) Maximization

c) Persuasion

d) Minimization

113. ARDC started functioning from

a) June 3, 1963

b) July 3, 1963

c) June 1, 1963

d) July 1, 1963

114. NABARD was set up in.

a) July 1962

b) July 1972

c) July 1982

d) July 1992

115. EXIM bank was established in.

a) June 1982

b) April 1982

c) May 1982

d) March 1982

116. The State Financial Corporation Act was passed by

a) Government of India

b) Government of Tamilnadu

c) Government of Union Territories

d) Local Government.

117. Monetary policy his formulated by.

a) Co-operative banks

b)Commercial banks

c) Central Bank

d) Foreign banks

118. Online Banking is also known as.

a) E-Banking

b) Internet Banking

c) RTGS

d) NEFT

119. Expansions of ATM.

a) Automated Teller Machine

b) Adjustment Teller Machine

c) Automatic Teller mechanism

d) Any Time Money

120. 2016 Demonetization of currency includes denominations of

a) ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000

b) ₹ 1000 and ₹ 2000

c) ₹ 200 and₹ 500

d) All the above

121. Trade between two countries is known as …………trade

a) External

b) Internal

c) Inter-regional

d) Home

122. Which of the following factors influence trade?

a) The stage of development of a product

b) The relative price of factors of productions.

c) Government.

d) All of the above.

123. International trade differs from domestic trade because of

a) Trade restrictions

b) Immobility of factors

c) Different government policies

d) All the above

124. In general, a primary reason why nations conduct international trade is because

a) Some nations prefer to produce one thing while others produce another

b) Resources are not equally distributed among all trading nations

c) Trade enhances opportunities to accumulate profits

d) Interest rates are not identical in all trading nations

125. Which of the following is a modern theory of international trade?

a) absolute cost

b) comparative cost

c) Factor endowment theory

d) none of these

126. Exchange rates are determined in

a) money market

b) foreign exchange market

c) stock market

d) capital market

127. Exchange rate for currencies is determined by supply and demand under the system of

a) Fixed exchange rate

b) Flexible exchange rate

c) Constant

d) Government regulated

128. Net export equals ……

a) Export x Import

b) Export + Import

c) Export – Import

d) Exports of services only

129. Who among the following enunciated the concept of single factoral terms of trade?

a) Jacob Viner

b) G.S.Donens

c) Taussig

d) J.S.Mill

130. Terms of Trade of a country show ……………

a) Ratio of goods exported and imported

b) Ratio of import duties

c) Ratio of prices of exports and imports

d) Both (a) and (c)

131. Favourable trade means value of exports are ……. Than that of imports.

a) More

b) Less

c) More or Less

d) Not more than

132. If there is an imbalance in the trade balance (more imports than exports), it can be reduced by

a) decreasing customs duties

b) increasing export duties

c) stimulating exports

d) stimulating imports

133. BOP includes

a) visible items only

b) invisible items only

c) both visible and invisible items

d) merchandise trade only

134. Components of balance of payments of a country includes

a) Current account

b) Official account

c) Capital account

d) All of above

135. In the case of BOT,

a) Transactions of goods are recorded.

b) Transactions of both goods and services are recorded.

c) Both capital and financial accounts are included.

d) All of these

136. Tourism and travel are classified in which of balance of payments accounts?

a)merchandise trade account

b) services account

c)unilateral transfers account

d) capital account

137. Cyclical disequilibrium in BOP occurs because of

a) Different paths of business cycle.

b) The income elasticity of demand or price elasticity of demand is different.

c) long-run changes in an economy

d) Both (a) and (b).

138. Which of the following is not an example of foreign direct investment?

a) the construction of a new auto assembly plant overseas

b) the acquisition of an existing steel mill overseas

c) the purchase of bonds or stock issued by a textile company overseas

d) the creation of a wholly owned business firm overseas

139. Foreign direct investments not permitted in India

a) Banking

b) Automic energy

c) Pharmaceutical

d) Insurance

140 Benefits of FDI include, theoretically

a) Boost in Economic Growth

b) Increase in the import and export of goods and services

c) Increased employment and skill levels

d) All of these

141. International Monetary Fund was an outcome of

a) Pandung Conference

b) Dunkel Draft

c) Bretton Woods Conference

d) Doha Conference

142. International Monetary Fund is having its headquarters at

a) Washington D.C.

b) New York

c) Vienna

d) Geneva

143. IBRD is otherwise called

a) IMF

b) World Bank

c) ASEAN

d) International Finance Corporation

144. The other name for Special Drawing Rights is

a) Paper gold

b) Quotas

c) Voluntary Export Restrictions

d) None of these

145. The organization which provides long term loan is

a) World Bank   b) International Monetary Fund

c) World Trade Organisation   d) BRICS

146. Which of the following countries is not a member of SAARC?

a) Sri Lanka   b) Japan   c) Bangladesh   d) Afghanistan

147. International Development Association is an affiliate of

a) IMF   b) World Bank   c) SAARC   d) ASEAN

148. ---------- relates to patents, copyrights, trade secrets, etc.,

a) TRIPS   b) TRIMS   c) GATS   d) NAMA

149. The first ministerial meeting of WTO was held at

a) Singapore   b) Geneva   c) Seattle   d) Doha

150. ASEAN meetings are held once in every _____ years

a) 2   b) 3   c) 4   d) 5

151. Which of the following is not the member of SAARC?

a) Pakistan   b) Sri Lanka   c) Bhutan   d) China

152. SAARC meets once in ----------- years.

a) 2   b) 3   c) 4   d) 5

153. The headquarters of ASEAN is

a) Jaharta   b) New Delhi   c) Colombo   d) Tokyo

154. The term BRIC was coined in

a) 2001   b) 2005   c) 2008   d) 2010

155. ASEAN was created in

a) 1965   b) 1967   c) 1972   d) 1997

156. The Tenth BRICS Summit was held in July 2018 at

a) Beijing   b) Moscow   c) Johannesburg   d) Brasilia

157. New Development Bank is associated with

a) BRICS   b) WTO   c) SAARC   d) ASEAN

158. Which of the following does not come under 'Six dialogue partners' of ASEAN?

a) China   b) Japan   c) India   d) North Korea

159. SAARC Agricultural Information Centre (SAIC) works as a central information institution for agriculture related resources was founded on

a) 1985   b) 1988   c) 1992   d)1998

160. BENELUX is a form of

a) Free trade area   b) Economic Union

c) Common market   d) Customs union

161. The modern state is

a) Laissez-faire state   b) Aristocratic state

c) Welfare state   d) Police state

162. One of the following is NOT a feature of private finance

a) Balancing of income and expenditure   b) Secrecy

c) Saving some part of income   d) Publicity

163. The tax possesses the following characteristics

a) Compulsory   b) No quid pro quo

c) Failure to pay is offence   d) All the above

164. Which of the following canons of taxation was not listed by Adam smith?

a) Canon of equality

b) Canon of certainty

c) Canon of convenience

d) Canon of simplicity

165. Consider the following statements and identify the correct ones.

i. Central government does not have exclusive power to impose tax which is not mentioned in state or concurrent list.

ii. The Constitution also provides for transferring certain tax revenues from union list to states.

a) i only   b) ii only   c) both   d) none

166. GST is equivalence of

a) Sales tax

b) Corporation tax

c) Income tax

d) Local tax

167. The direct tax has the following merits except

a) equity

b) convenient

c) certainty

d) civic consciousness

168. Which of the following is a direct tax?

a) Excise duty

b) Income tax

c) Customs duty

d) Service tax

169. Which of the following is not a tax under Union list?

a) Personal Income Tax

b) Corporation Tax

c) Agricultural Income Tax

d) Excise duty

170. "Revenue Receipts" of the Government do not include

a) Interest

b) Profits and dividents

c) Recoveries and loans

d) Rent from property

171. The difference between revenue expenditure and revenue receipts is

a) Revenue deficit

b) Fiscal deficit

c) Budget deficit

d) Primary deficit

172. The difference between total expenditure and total receipts including loans and other liabilities is called

a) Fiscal deficit

b) Budget deficit

c) Primary deficit

d) Revenue deficit

173.The primary purpose of deficit financing is

a) Economic development

b) Economic stability

c) Economic equality

d) Employment generation

174. Deficit budget means

a) An excess of government's revenue over expenditure

b) An excess of government's current expenditure over its current revenue

c) An excess of government's total expenditure over its total revenue

d) None of above

175. Methods of repayment of public debt is

a) Conversion

b) Sinking fund

c) Funded debt

d) All these

176. Conversion of public debt means exchange of

a) new bonds for the old ones

b) low interest bonds for higher interest bonds

c) Long term bonds for short term bonds

d) All the above

177. The word budget has been derived from the French word "bougette" which means

a) A small bag   b) An empty box

c) A box with papers   d) None of the above

178. Which one of the following deficits does not consider borrowing as a receipt?

a) Revenue deficit   b) Budgetary deficit

c) Fiscal deficit   d) Primary deficit

179. Finance Commission determines

a) The finances of Government of India   b) The resources transfer to the states

c) The resources transfer to the various departments d) None of the above

180. Consider the following statements and identify the right ones.

i. The finance commission is appointed by the President

ii. The tenure of Finance commission is five years

a) i only   b) ii only   c) both   d) none

181. The term environment has been derived from a French word-----------.

a) Environ   b) Environs   c) Environia   d) Envir

182. The word biotic means environment

a) living   b) non-living

c) physical   d) None of the above

183. Ecosystem is smallest unit of

a) Ionosphere   b) Lithosphere

c) Biosphere   d) Mesosphere

184. Who developed Material Balance Models?

a) Thomas and Picardy   b) AlenKneese and R.V. Ayres

c) Joan Robinson and J.M. Keynes   d) Joseph Stiglitz and Edward Chamberlin

185. Environmental goods are --------------

a) Market goods   b) Non-market goods

c) Both   d) None of the above

186. In a pure public good, consumption is -----------------

a) Rival   b) Non-rival

c) Both   d) None of the above

187. One of the most important market failures is caused by ------------

a) Positive externalities   b) Negative externalities

c) Both   d) None of the above

188. The common source of outdoor air pollution is caused by combustion processes from the following

a) Heating and cooking   b) Traditional stoves

c) Motor vehicles   d) All the above

189. The major contributor of Carbon monoxide is

a) Automobiles   b) Industrial process

c) Stationary fuel combustion   d) None of the above

190. Which one of the following causes of global warming?

a) Earth gravitation force   b) Oxygen

c) Centripetal force   d) Increasing temperature

191. Which of the following is responsible for protecting humans from harmful ultraviolet rays?

a) UV-A

b) UV-C

c) Ozone layer

d) None of the above

192. Global warming also refers to as

a) Ecological change

b) Climate Change

c) Atmosphere change

d) None of the above

193. Which of the following is the anticipated effect of Global warming?

a) Rising sea levels

b) Changing precipitation

c) Expansion of deserts

d) All of the above

194. The process of nutrient enrichment is termed as

a) Eutrophication

b) Limiting nutrients

c) Enrichment

d) Schistosomiasis

195. Primary cause of Soil pollution is ----------------

a) Pest control measures

b) Land reclamation

c) Agricultural runoff

d) Chemical fertilizer

196. Which of the following is main cause for deforestation?

a) Timber harvesting industry

b) Natural afforestation

c) Soil stabilization

d) Climate stabilization

197. Electronic waste is commonly referred as ----------

a) solid waste

b) composite waste

c) e-waste

d) hospital waste

198. Acid rain is one of the consequences of -----------Air pollution

a) Water Pollution

b) Land pollution

c) Noise pollution

199. Sustainable Development Goals and targets are to be achieved by --------

a) 2020   b) 2025   c) 2030   d) 2050

200. Alkali soils are predominantly located in the ------------ plains?

a) Indus-Ganga

b) North-Indian

c) Gangetic plains

d) All the above

201. "Redistribution with Growth" became popular sloga er which approach?

a) Traditional approach

b) New welfare oriented approach

c) Industrial approach

d) None of the above

202. Which is not the feature of economic growth?

a) Concerned with developed nations

b) Gradual change

c) Concerned with quantitative aspect

d) Wider concept

203. Which among the following is a characteristic of underdevelopment?

a) Vicious circle of poverty

b) Rising mass consumption

c) Growth of Industries

d) High rate of urbanization

204. The non-economic determinant of economic development

a) Natural resources

b) Human resource

c) Capital formation

d) Foreign trade

205. Economic growth measures the ------- --------

a) Growth of productivity

b) Increase in nominal income

c) Increase in output

d) None of the above

206. The supply side vicious circle of poverty suggests that poor nations remain poor because

a) Saving remains low
b) Investment remains low
c) There is a lack of effective government
d) a and b above

207. Which of the following plan has focused on the agriculture and rural economy?

a) People's Plan
b) Bombay Plan
c) Gandhian Plan
d) Vishveshwarya Plan

208. Arrange following plans in correct chronological order

a) People's Plan   b) Bombay Plan   c) Jawaharlal Nehru Plan   d) Vishveshwarya Plan

Answer choices :

a) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
b) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
c) (i) (ii) (iv) (iii)
d) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)

209. M.N. Roy was associated with --------- ------------

a) Congress Plan
b) People's Plan
c) Bombay Plan
d) None of the above

210. Which of the following country adopts indicative planning?

a) France
b) Germany
c) Italy
d) Russia

211. Short-term plan is also known as----- --------------

a) Controlling Plans
b) De-controlling Plans
c) Rolling Plans
d) De-rolling Plans

212. Long-term plan is also known as ----- ----------------

a) Progressive Plans
b) Non-progressive Plans
c) Perspective Plans
d) Non-perspective Plans

213. The basic philosophy behind long-term planning is to bring----------- changes in the economy?

a) Financial
b) Agricultural
c) Industrial
d) Structural

214. Sarvodaya Plan was advocated by------------

a) Mahatma Gandhi
b) J.P. Narayan
c) S. N Agarwal
d) M.N. Roy

215. Planning Commission was set up in the year ---------------

a) 1950
b) 1951
c) 1947
d) 1948
e) Gandhian Plan

216. Who wrote the book 'The Road to Serfdom'?

a) Friedrich Hayek
b) H.R. Hicks
c) David Ricardo
d) Thomas Robert Malthus

217. Perspective plan is also known as ----

a) Short-term plan
b) Medium-term plan
c) Long-term plan
d) None of the above

218. NITI Aayog is formed through----------------------

a) Presidential Ordinance
b) Allocation of business rules by President of India
c) Cabinet resolution
d) None of the above

219. Expansion of NITI Aayog?

a) National Institute to Transform India
b) National Institute for Transforming India
c) National Institution to Transform India
d) National Institution for Transforming India

220. The Chair Person of NITI Aayog is

a) Prime Minister

b) President

c) Vice – President

d) Finance Minister

221. The word 'statistics' is used as _____.

a) Singular.

b) Plural

c) Singular and Plural.

d) None of above.

222. Who stated that statistics as a science of estimates and probabilities.

a) Horace Secrist.

b) R.A Fisher.

c) Ya-Lun-Chou

d) Boddington

223. Sources of secondary data are _____.

a) Published sources.

b) Unpublished sources.

c) neither published nor unpublished sources.

d) Both (A) and (B)

224. The data collected by questionnaires are_____.

a) Primary data.

b) Secondary data.

c) Published data.

d) Grouped data.

225. A measure of the strength of the linear relationship that exists between two variables is called:

a) Slope

b) Intercept

c) Correlation coefficient

d) Regression equation

226. If both variables X and Y increase or decrease simultaneously, then the coefficient of correlation will be:

a) Positive

b) Negative

c) Zero

d) One

227. If the points on the scatter diagram indicate that as one variable increases the other variable tends to decrease the value of r will be:

a) Perfect positive

b) Perfect negative

c) Negative

d) Zero

228. The value of the coefficient of correlation r lies between:

a) 0 and 1

b) -1 and 0

c) -1 and +1

d) -0.5 and +0.5

229. The term regression was used by:

a) Newton

b) Pearson

c) Spearman

d) Galton

230. The purpose of simple linear regression analysis is to:

a) Predict one variable from another variable

b) Replace points on a scatter diagram by a straight-line

c) Measure the degree to which two variables are linearly associated

d) Obtain the expected value of the independent random variable for a given value of the dependent variable

231. A process by which we estimate the value of dependent variable on the basis of one or more independent variables is called:

a) Correlation

b) Regression

c) Residual

d) Slope

232. If Y = 2 - 0.2X, then the value of Y intercept is equal to

a) -0.2

b) 2

c) 0.2X

d) All of the above

233. In the regression equation Y = $\beta0 + \beta1X$, the Y is called:

a) Independent variable

b) Dependent variable

c) Continuous variable

d) none of the above

234. In the regression equation Y = β0+β1X, the X is called:

a) Independent variable

b) Dependent variable

c) Continuous variable

d) none of the above

235. Econometrics is the integration of

a) Economics and Statistics

b) Economics and Mathematics

c) Economics, Mathematics and Statistics

d) None of the above

236 . Econometric is the word coined by

a) Francis Galton

b) RagnarFrish

c) Karl Person

d) Spearsman

237. The raw materials of Econometrics are:

a) Data

b) Goods

c) Statistics

d) Mathematics

238. The term Uiin regression equation is

a) Residuals

b) Standard error

c) Stochastic error term

d) none

239. The term Uiis introduced for the representation of

a) Omitted Variable
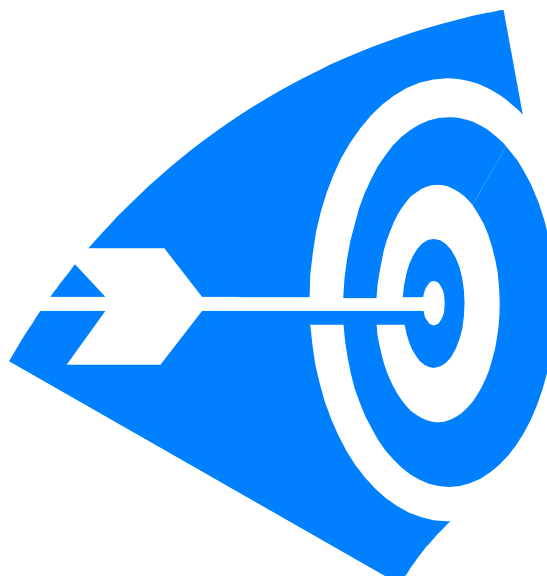
b) Standard error

c) Bias

d) Discrete Variable

240. Econometrics is the amalgamation of

a) 3 subjects

b) 4 subjects

c) 2 subjects

d) 5 subjects

----Prepared by **Indhu. R**

" Hard Work Never Fails "

All The Best !

Answers :

1. d	2. c	3. b	4. b	5. d
6. b	7. c	8. d	9. c	10. d
11. a	12. d	13. a	14. b	15. b
16. d	17. b	18. c	19. a	20. c
21. a	22. c	23. b	24. d	25. d
26. a	27. a	28. c	29. b	30. c
31. a	32. b	33. a	34. c	35. a
36. b	37. d	38. c	39. b	40. a
41. a	42. c	43. a	44. b	45. b
46. d	47. c	48. b	49. d	50. a
51. c	52. b	53. d	54. c	55. d
56. a	57. b	58. d	59. a	60. b
61. a	62. a	63. c	64. a	65. d
66. a	67. a	68. d	69. c	70. a
71. a	72. d	73. c	74. d	75. d
76. a	77. a	78. d	79. a	80. b
81. c	82. c	83. a	84. b	85. c
86. b	87. a	88. d	89. a	90. a
91. a	92. a	93. d	94. c	95. a
96. c	97. c	98. b	99. b	100. c
101. a	102. c	103. d	104. c	105. a
106. a	107. a	108. d	109. a	110. a
111. b	112. c	113. d	114. c	115. d
116. a	117. c	118. b	119. a	120. a
121. a	122. d	123. d	124. b	125. c
126. b	127. b	128. c	129. a	130. c
131. a	132. c	133. c	134. d	135. a
136. b	137. d	138. c	139. b	140. d
141. c	142. a	143. b	144. a	145. a
146. b	147. b	148. a	149. a	150. b
151. d	152. a	153. a	154. a	155. b
156. c	157. a	158. d	159. b	160. d
161. c	162. d	163. d	164. d	165. b
166. a	167. b	168. b	169. c	170. d
171. a	172. a	173. a	174. c	175. d
176. b	177. a	178. c	179. b	180. c
181. c	182. a	183. c	184. d	185. b
186. a	187. b	188. b	189. a	190. d
191. c	192. d	193. b	194. b	195. d
196. a	197. c	198. a	199. c	200. d
201. b	202. d	203. a	204. b	205. c
206. d	207. c	208. b	209. b	210. b
211. a	212. c	213. c	214. b	215. a
216. a	217. c	218. c	219. d	220. a
221. c	222. d	223. d	224. a	225. c
226. a	227. c	228. c	229. d	230. a
231. b	232. b	233. b	234. a	235. c
236. b	237. a	238. c	239. a	240. a