Do not open this Test Booklet until you are asked to do so.

1. Each question will be allocated 1 mark. Hence, a maximum of 100 questions will be asked.
2. Each question has four multiple-choice answers marked A, B, C, and D. Only one of these answers is correct. The candidate should indicate the correct answer by placing a black dot on the blue sheet against the number of the question in the test booklet corresponding to the letter of the answer they have chosen. No credit will be given for any answer not marked on this sheet.
3. The candidate should not tear out any part of the booklet. The booklet is the only answer sheet provided. Failure to use the booklet in its entirety will result in disqualification from the examination.
4. No open book, open notes, dictionaries, calculators, or any other aids will be allowed to the candidate.

Subject Code: 16

Maximum Marks: 300
1. Capitalism is a system characterised by the following features:
(1) Total absence of government role
(2) Right to Property
(3) Right to Inheritance
(4) All the above

2. Who among the following gave the cardinal utility approach to consumer behaviour?
(1) Alfred Marshall
(2) J.R. Hicks
(3) J.A. Schumpeter
(4) R.G.D. Allen

3. In respect of ordinal utility approach what would be the condition for consumer getting maximum satisfaction?
(1) \( \frac{P_x}{P_y} = \frac{MU_x}{MU_y} \)
(2) \( \frac{P_x}{P_y} < \frac{MU_x}{MU_y} \)
(3) \( \frac{P_x}{P_y} > \frac{MU_x}{MU_y} \)
(4) None of these

4. In economics, demand has the following attributes:
(1) Quantity which a consumer buys at a given price.
(2) A desire to have a good.
(3) A desire to buy and willingness to pay.
(4) A desire to buy, willingness to pay, backed by income.

5. Elasticity of demand refers to
(1) Responsiveness of demand to a change in price
(2) Responsiveness of demand to a change in income
(3) Responsiveness of demand to a change in the price of a related product
(4) All the above
6. Given that X and Y are two complementary goods, if price of Y falls, how would demand for X change?
   (1) It will fall.
   (2) It will increase.
   (3) It will remain constant.
   (4) It will become zero.

7. If with a fall in price, expenditure on the good increases, price elasticity of such product will be
   (1) very high
   (2) less than unity
   (3) zero
   (4) Indeterminate

8. Giffin good is that product whose demand
   (1) Rises with increase in price
   (2) Falls with increase in price
   (3) Remains unchanged with any change in prices
   (4) None of the above

9. Under perfect competition, who decides the price in the market for firms?
   (1) Firms
   (2) Industry
   (3) Buyers
   (4) Government

10. Adam Smith’s book “An Enquiry into the nature and causes of Wealth of Nations” published in the year
    (1) 1677
    (2) 1767
    (3) 1776
    (4) 1676

11. If resource endowments and technology remain unchanged, and output of X increases, what would be the shape of production possibility curve?
    (1) It will be concave to the origin.
    (2) It will be linearly downward sloping.
    (3) It will be horizontal.
    (4) It will be positively sloped.
12. अर्थशास्त्र में उत्पादन का इम्तियाज़ स्तर यही है जहाँ
(1) दैनिक कालीन औसत लागत (LAC) नूतनतम है तथा LAC = LMC
(2) दैनिक कालीन औसत लागत (LAC) नूतनतम है तथा LMC > LAC
(3) LMC नूतनतम है तथा LMC < LAC
(4) LAC तथा LMC दोनों नूतनतम हैं।

13. पूर्ण प्रतियोगिता बाजार की बह रेखा है जिसमें
(1) फार्म की संख्या बहुत अधिक हो।
(2) सभी कम समर्पणी वस्तुएं बनाती हों।
(3) यह फार्मों का प्रभाव निवार्त हो।
(4) उपरोक्त तथ्य सारे पूरी होते ही।

14. उत्पादन की परिवर्तनशील लागत में निम्न में से कौन शामिल नहीं होता है?
(1) उत्पाद शृंखला
(2) परिवर्तन लागत
(3) सिस्टर स्कूल पर व्यापार
(4) मनोरंजन

15. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा मुद्दा का महत्वपूर्ण कार्य नहीं है?
(1) यह विनियम का एक माध्यम है।
(2) यह मुला का एक मामला है।
(3) यह बैंकिंग फाइनेंसियल का अध्ययन है।
(4) यह स्थिरता भुगतानों का माध्यम है।

16. इनमें व्यावसायिक बैंक कौन सा कार्य नहीं करते?
(1) साफ का सुनन करता।
(2) साफ का नियंत्रण करता।
(3) व्यापार तथा उद्योग हेतु मुद्रा प्रदान करता।
(4) पालतों की ओर से पैसों का समायोजन करता।

12. In economics, optimum scale of production implies that level of output where
(1) Long Run Average Cost (LAC) is minimum and LAC = LMC
(2) LAC is minimum and LMC > LAC
(3) LMC is minimum and LMC < LAC
(4) Both LAC and LMC are minimum

13. Perfect competition is that market situation in which
(1) There are large number of firms.
(2) All firms produce identical products.
(3) Entry of new firms is unrestricted.
(4) All the above conditions prevail.

14. Which of the following is not included in the variable cost of production?
(1) Excise duty
(2) Transportation cost
(3) Interest on fixed capital
(4) Wages

15. Among the following which is not an important function of money?
(1) It is a medium of exchange.
(2) It is a measure of value.
(3) It is a basis of banking operations.
(4) It is a mode of deferred payments.

16. Which is not a function of a commercial bank?
(1) Creation of credit
(2) Control of credit
(3) Lending funds for trade and industry
(4) Clearing cheques on behalf of customers
17. Which of the following equation depicts supply of money in the Fisher's quantity theory of money?

(1) \( M' V' \)
(2) \( M V \)
(3) \( M V + M' V' \)
(4) Currency with public and deposits with banks

18. Revenue deficit of any government depicts the following:

(1) Excess of revenue expenditure over revenue receipts.
(2) Net Borrowing of the government
(3) Revenue expenditure plus net borrowing
(4) Overall deficit of the government

19. Deficit balance of trade in India implies that

(1) Our imports are consistently lower than exports.
(2) Growth rate of exports has been dismal.
(3) Our trading partners are dominant.
(4) Consistently our exports have been lower than imports.

20. Balance of Payments of a country is computed on the basis of

(1) Merchandise trade, invisible trade, external assistance and banking transactions.
(2) Merchandise trade, invisible trade and net transaction on capital account.
(3) Exports, imports, external assistance and Commercial borrowings.
(4) Exports, imports, external assistance, FDI and portfolio investment.
21. 2011-12 में भारत में गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे फिरने प्रतिशत ज्यादा थी?
(1) 37.2 प्रतिशत (2) 30.0 प्रतिशत
(3) 21.9 प्रतिशत (4) 17.5 प्रतिशत

22. किसी देश में विकस्ताओं का माप लेने हेतु कोण सी विधि प्रयुक्त की जाती है?
(1) गिनी गुंताक
(2) सामान्य विभाजन विधि
(3) प्राथमिक अनुपात
(4) इनमें से कोई नहीं

23. भारत की बारहवीं पंचायतीय योजना में किस सेक्टर के लिए सवालिक आवंटन किया गया है?
(1) सामाजिक सेवाएं
(2) कृषि
(3) कृषि तथा प्रादीम विकास
(4) उद्योग तथा खनन

24. अंकगणितीय माध्य को निम्न प्रकार से जाता किया जाता है?
(1) सम्मिलित का मध्य बिन्दु
(2) विषम अंकीयएं अंतरालों में सवालिक आवंटन विधि
(3) सभी सम्मिलित का कुल योग
(4) सभी सम्मिलित का कुल योग

25. बहुवर्षीय संख्या हो ग्री जो
(1) बार-बार प्रस्तुत होती है
(2) अंकगणितीय माध्य जो संख्या से भारित हो
(3) आवर्त का रेखाचित्री ग्री माध्य है
(4) किसी श्रेणी का मध्य बिन्दु है

26. स्लूट्स्की थ्वोरन बताती है कि कीमत में परिवर्तन होने पर इससे भाग पर होने वाले प्रभाव को दो भागों में विभाजित किया जा सकता है
(1) निम्य प्रभाव तथा आय प्रभाव
(2) कीमत प्रभाव तथा प्रतिस्थापन प्रभाव
(3) प्रतिस्थापन प्रभाव तथा आय प्रभाव
(4) निम्य प्रभाव तथा प्रतिस्थापन प्रभाव
27. Assuming that D and S are respectively quantities of demand and supply while t refers to present period, t - 1 and t + 1 respectively refer to previous and future periods. Lagged functions of D and S will be as follows:

1. \( D_t = f(P_t), \) while \( S_t = f(P_{t-1}) \)
2. \( D_t = f(P_t), \) while \( S_t = f(P_t) \)
3. \( D_{t+1} = f(P_t), \) while \( S_t = f(P_t) \)
4. \( D_{t-1} = f(P_{t-1}), \) while \( S_{t+1} = f(P_t) \)

28. According to Joan Robinson, a market has imperfections on account of

1. Different attitudes of sellers for buyers
2. Different facilities offered by sellers
3. Different preferences of buyers for sellers
4. All the above

29. Who propounded the Permanent Income Hypothesis of consumer behaviour?

1. J.M. Keynes
2. Milton Friedman
3. Duesenberry
4. James Tobin

30. Which type of demand for money depends on rate of interest?

1. Level of transaction in the economy
2. Demand for emergent future needs
3. Level of economic development
4. Level of speculation
31. Who among the following propounded the opportunity cost theory of international trade?

(1) David Ricardo
(2) J.S. Mill
(3) G. Haberler
(4) Heckscher and Ohlin

32. Terms of trade between two countries are determined by

(1) Bargaining power of the two trading partners.
(2) Mutual considerations.
(3) Conditions laid down by UNCTAD.
(4) Average prices of imports/exports and average quantities of imports and exports.

33. The incorrect assumption of the Solow Model is

(1) There is full employment in the economy.
(2) Production is under linear homogenous production function.
(3) Flexible system of price wage interest.
(4) Labour and capital are not substitutable for each other.

34. Factor reversal test is satisfied when

(1) \( P_{01} \times P_{10} = 1 \)
(2) \( P_{01} \times P_{12} \times P_{20} = 1 \)
(3) \( P_{01} \times Q_{01} = \frac{\sum P_{1}Q_{1}}{\sum P_{0}Q_{0}} \)
(4) \( P_{01} \times Q_{01} = 1 \)

35. Which state of India has received highest amount of FDI since 2014?

(1) Gujarat  (2) Delhi
(3) Karnataka  (4) Maharashtra
36. Organic farming in India is based on the following premises:

(1) that productivity of crops will be raised via HYV seeds and fertilizers.
(2) that assured irrigation and better seeds will be available to farmers.
(3) that farmers will avoid using nutrients and pesticides based on chemicals.
(4) farmers will use farm grown manure.

37. What has been the main objective of recent National Agricultural Market (NAM)?

(1) To offer fair prices to farmers for their produce.
(2) To set up an appropriate e-market for farmers across the country.
(3) To provide e-marketing facility to farmers in selected regulated wholesale markets.
(4) To distribute the benefits among farmers for their welfare.

38. What does UDAY refer to?

(1) United Distribution Authority
(2) Ujjwala Discom Assurance Yojana
(3) Consortium of states like U.P., Delhi, Assam and Odisha
(4) None of the above

39. Highest share of subsidies given by Central Government is given for

(1) Fertilizers
(2) Petrol, Diesel and LPG
(3) Food security
(4) Education and Health
40. The present shortage and rising prices of pulses can be attributed primarily to
(1) Increase in consumption of pulses
(2) Hoarding by traders
(3) Consistent decline in the area and production of pulses
(4) Export of pulses and fall in supply

41. According to the Human Development Index for Rajasthan, among the following which district has the highest rank in Human Development?
(1) Jaipur (2) Kota (3) Ganganagar (4) Jodhpur

42. Who propounded that economics is the study of mankind in ordinary business of life?
(1) Pigou (2) Marshall (3) Clark (4) Ricardo

43. Which one of the following is not the subject-matter of macro economics?
(1) Price determination of a commodity
(2) Trade cycle
(3) Unemployment
(4) National Income

44. Economic problem is related to
(1) Scarcity of resources
(2) Scarcity of wants
(3) Scarcity of income
(4) None of the above

45. ‘What is’ related to
(1) Normative economic analysis
(2) Positive economic analysis
(3) Static economic analysis
(4) Dynamic economic analysis
46. Indian economy is
   (1) Centrally planned economy
   (2) Market economy
   (3) Mixed economy
   (4) Capitalist economy

47. Nominal GNP measures the value of output in a particular year
   (1) at current prices
   (2) at constant prices
   (3) minus capital depreciation
   (4) plus foreign income

48. The indifference curve analysis is based on
   (1) Cardinal utility approach
   (2) Ordinal utility approach
   (3) Both (1) and (2)
   (4) None of the above

49. The rate of substitution between two goods on an indifference curve is measured by
   (1) MRT
   (2) MRTS
   (3) MRS
   (4) All the above

50. The optimum bundle of the consumer is located at the point where
   (1) MRS_{xy} equals price ratio
      \[ \frac{MU_1}{MU_2} = \frac{P_1}{P_2} \]
   (2) Both (1) and (2) are true.
   (3) Neither MRS nor price ratio is the determinant of demand.
   (4) None of the above

51. Which one of the following is not the determinant of demand?
   (1) Consumer’s Income
   (2) Producer's Income
   (3) Price of the good
   (4) Preference of the consumer
52. प्रतिस्थापक वस्तुओं के लिए मांग की दौरान कोई लोच होने को होती है।
(1) गैर-धात्मक (2) गैर-धात्मक
(3) धात्मक (4) धात्मक

53. एक रेखाकार गैंग ब्रह्म के मध्य बिंदु पर मांग की कीमत लोच होती है।
(1) इकाई के बारे में
(2) इकाई से कम
(3) इकाई से अधिक
(4) शून्य के बारे में

54. एक आयताकार ओत्सर्खति ब्रह्म के लिए मांग की कीमत लोच इम्पुल्स होती है।
(1) शून्य
(2) इकाई
(3) कम
(4) उपर-बुज़ा में से कोई नहीं

55. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कदम अल्पकालिक उत्पादन फलन के लिए सत्य नहीं है?
(1) उत्पादन का साधन सिस्टर रहता है।
(2) उत्पादन के कुछ साधन सिस्टर रहते हैं।
(3) उत्पादन के समीप साधन सिस्टर रहते हैं।
(4) उत्पादन का साधन परिवर्तन-सील रहता है।

56. उत्पादन फलन \( Q = AK^\alpha L^\beta \) में ईमानदार के सिस्टर उत्पादन होते हैं, जब
(1) \( \alpha + \beta > 1 \) (2) \( \alpha + \beta < 1 \)
(3) \( \alpha + \beta = 1 \) (4) \( \alpha + \beta = 0 \)

57. जब AC गिरती है, तब MC
(1) लगातार गिरती है।
(2) गिरने के पश्चात बढ़ना प्रारंभ होती है।
(3) लगातार बढ़ती है।
(4) बढ़ने के पश्चात गिरना प्रारंभ होती है।
58. If the quantity of a commodity demanded remains unchanged as its price changes, the coefficient of price elasticity of demand will be
   (1) greater than 1
   (2) equal to one
   (3) smaller than 1
   (4) zero

59. A firm will earn normal profit when
   (1) TR > TC
   (2) TR = TC
   (3) TR < TC
   (4) None of the above

60. The difference between GNP and GDP is
   (1) Net factor income from abroad
   (2) Net indirect taxes
   (3) Net exports
   (4) Depreciation

61. National Income is
   (1) Flow variable
   (2) Stock variable
   (3) Ratio variable
   (4) All the above

62. The short-run supply curve of the perfectly competitive firm is
   (1) the rising portion of its MC curve over and above the shut-down point.
   (2) the rising portion of its MC curve over and above the break-even point.
   (3) the rising portion of its MC curve over and above the AC curve.
   (4) the rising portion of its MC curve.
63. Primary deficit is
(1) Revenue receipts - Revenue expenditure
(2) Fiscal deficit - Tax Revenue
(3) Fiscal deficit - Interest payments
(4) Revenue receipts - Non-tax revenue

64. Components of Balance on Trade are
(1) Exports and Imports of goods
(2) Exports and Imports of services
(3) Exports and Imports of goods and services
(4) All the above

65. Which one of the following relationship is true?
(1) A.M. > Median > Mode
(2) Median > A.M. > Mode
(3) Mode > Median > A.M.
(4) All the above

66. The sum of squares of deviations of different values from their arithmetic mean is
(1) Minimum
(2) Maximum
(3) Zero
(4) None of the above

67. Which of the following statements is false in the context of Cournot model?
(1) The duopolists do not recognise their interdependence.
(2) Each duopolist assumes the other will keep its quantity constant.
(3) Each duopolist assumes the other will keep its price constant.
(4) All the above
68. If MPC is zero, then the value of a simple investment multiplier will be
(1) zero
(2) one
(3) infinity
(4) none of the above

69. Consumption increases proportionately as income increases but does not fall proportionately as income falls, is called
(1) Wealth effect
(2) Interest rate effect
(3) Ratchet effect
(4) Demonstration effect

70. In the Keynesian speculative demand for money, the total wealth is held
(1) Bonds
(2) Money
(3) Either Bonds or Money
(4) In the form of bank deposits

71. Tobin's liquidity preference function is improvement over
(1) Fisher's quantity theory of money
(2) Cambridge quantity theory of money
(3) Keynesian transaction demand for money motive
(4) Keynesian speculative demand for money motive

72. According to Baumol, the transaction demand for real cash balances depends
(1) only on income level
(2) only on interest rate
(3) both on income level and interest rate
(4) none of the above
73. If the absolute disadvantage of one nation with respect to another nation is same in both the commodities, then
(1) Mutually beneficial trade will take place.
(2) Mutually beneficial trade will not take place.
(3) Gains from trade will be larger for other nation.
(4) None of the above

74. Given that \( TC = Q^3 - 10Q^2 + 4Q + 100 \),
then the value of MC at \( Q = 5 \) will be
(1) -17  (2) +17  (3) -21  (4) +21

75. Which of the following measures of dispersion is based on all the item values of the series?
(1) Range
(2) Quartile deviation
(3) Standard deviation
(4) None of the above

76. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to IS-LM model?
(1) The Fiscal policy remains effective in the Keynesian range of LM curve.
(2) The Fiscal policy remains ineffective in the classical range of LM curve.
(3) The monetary policy remains ineffective in the Keynesian range of LM curve.
(4) All the above are true.
77. The H-O theory postulates that as a result of trade, the difference in factor prices between nations
(1) Increases
(2) Remains unchanged
(3) Diminishes
(4) Any of the above possible

78. Which of the following is a positional value, dividing the distribution in two equal parts?
(1) Arithmetic mean
(2) Median
(3) Mode
(4) Geometric mean

79. If personal income is ₹ 5,000, personal income taxes are ₹ 900, consumption is ₹ 4,300 and personal saving is ₹ 400, disposable income equals
(1) ₹ 4,600
(2) ₹ 4,100
(3) ₹ 3,900
(4) ₹ 3,700

80. Which of the following combination of measures of central tendency can be calculated easily using graph of the distribution?
(1) Mean and Median
(2) Mean and Mode
(3) Median and Mode
(4) Geometric mean and median

81. In pre-independent era, who discussed the concept of poverty line in India?
(1) B.R. Ambedkar
(2) Lokmanya Tilak
(3) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(4) Dada Bhai Naoroji
82. Which one of the following is not included in the capital account in the balance of payments?
(1) Foreign investment
(2) External assistance
(3) Investment income
(4) NRI deposits

83. ‘L’ shaped indifference curves exist for
(1) Independent goods
(2) Perfect substitutes
(3) Perfect complementary goods
(4) Poor substitutes

84. Bandwagon effect is an example of
(1) Negative externality
(2) Positive externality
(3) Internal externality
(4) External externality

85. Engel curve for a Giffen good is
(1) Positively sloped
(2) Negatively sloped
(3) Horizontal
(4) Vertical

86. The Phillips curve shows:
(1) An inverse relationship between the rate of inflation and the rate of unemployment.
(2) An inverse relationship between the real and nominal wages.
(3) A positive relationship between the nominal wage and the rate of unemployment.
(4) A positive relationship between the rate of inflation and the nominal wages.
87. The fall in the price of a commodity whose demand curve is a rectangular hyperbola causes total expenditure on the commodity to
(1) Remain unchanged
(2) Increase
(3) Decrease
(4) Any of the above

88. If the income elasticity of demand is greater than one, the commodity is
(1) a necessity
(2) a luxury
(3) an inferior good
(4) a non-related good

89. If the price consumption curve for a commodity is horizontal at all relevant prices for it, the demand curve for this commodity is
(1) Horizontal
(2) Positively sloped
(3) Vertical
(4) A rectangular hyperbola

90. Slutsky keeps real income constant when the price of a commodity falls by
(1) keeping the consumer on the same indifference curve.
(2) pushing the consumer to a lower indifference curve.
(3) allowing the consumer to purchase the same basket of goods as before the price change.
(4) allowing the consumer to purchase more of both commodities than before the price change.
91. उपभोक्ता को बचत अन्तर होती है
   (1) अनिवार्य बस्तूओं में
   (2) आरामदायक आवश्यकताओं में
   (3) विलासिता की बस्तूओं में
   (4) वुलंग बस्तूओं में

92. न्यूनतम लागत वाली फर्म का नाम से जाना जाता है?
   (1) सबोलीमा फर्म
   (2) प्रतिनिधि फर्म
   (3) अनुकूलतम फर्म
   (4) औसत फर्म

93. स्वरुप दर्षाता है
   (1) निवेश का उत्पाद पर प्रभाव
   (2) उत्पाद का निवेश पर प्रभाव
   (3) राष्ट्रीय आय में संबंध निवेश पर प्रभाव
   (4) प्रति व्यक्ति आय में वृद्धि का उत्पाद पर प्रभाव

94. संख्या आंशिक वितरण का आरेख कहलाता है?
   (1) आवृत्ति वहुंग
   (2) आवृत्ति वक्र
   (3) पाई आरेख
   (4) ओजाइब वक्र

95. निम्न में से कौन सा अपक्रम का सापेक्ष माप है?
   (1) मानक विचलन
   (2) माध्य विचलन
   (3) प्रसरण
   (4) विचलन गुणांक

96. यदि आंकड़ों के एक समूह के लिए माध्य और विचरण गुणांक क्रमशः 25 और 5 हो, तो मानक विचलन होगा?
   (1) 5   (2) 125
   (3) 2.5   (4) 50

91. In which type of commodities is the consumer surplus infinite?
   (1) Necessities
   (2) Comforts
   (3) Luxuries
   (4) Scarcity

92. A firm with minimum cost in the long-run is known as
   (1) Best firm
   (2) Representative firm
   (3) Optimum firm
   (4) Average firm

93. Accelerator shows the impact of
   (1) Investment on consumption
   (2) Consumption on investment
   (3) Growth of national income on investment
   (4) Growth of per capita income on consumption

94. A graph of a cumulative frequency distribution is called
   (1) Frequency polygon
   (2) Frequency curve
   (3) Pie diagram
   (4) Ogive curve

95. Which of the following is a relative measure of dispersion?
   (1) Standard deviation
   (2) Mean deviation
   (3) Variance
   (4) Coefficient of variation

96. If mean and coefficient of variation of a set of data is 25 and 5 respectively, then the standard deviation is
   (1) 5   (2) 125
   (3) 2.5   (4) 50
97. Which of the following correlation coefficients reflects the highest strength of association?

(1) 0.10  (2) 0.49  
(3) −0.95  (4) −1.0

98. The value of correlation coefficient

(1) depends on the origin  
(2) depends on the unit of scale  
(3) depends on both origin and unit of scale  
(4) is independent with respect to origin and unit of scale

99. Which of the following objective of monetary policy is used most of the time in India to evaluate implementation of monetary policy?

(1) Price stability  
(2) Economic equality  
(3) Employment generation  
(4) Social justice

100. Disinvestment is an important instrument of which of the following policy?

(1) Monetary policy  
(2) Fiscal policy  
(3) Credit policy  
(4) Export policy

101. In the 12th Five Year Plan of Rajasthan, growth target for agriculture development has been fixed at

(1) 5.5 percent  
(2) 4.5 percent  
(3) 3.5 percent  
(4) 2.5 percent
102. Which of the following committees examined and suggested financial sector reforms?
(1) Bhagwati Committee
(2) Narasimham Committee
(3) Chelliah Committee
(4) Abid Hussain Committee

103. Non Rivalry and non excludability are characteristics of
(1) Normal goods
(2) Inferior goods
(3) Superior goods
(4) Public goods

104. In an economy of two individuals (A and B) and two commodities (X and Y), general equilibrium of production and exchange occurs when
(1) \( MRT_{xy} = \frac{P_x}{P_y} \)
(2) \( MRS_{xy} = \frac{P_x}{P_y} \)
(3) \( (MRS_{xy})^A = (MRS_{xy})^B \)
(4) \( MRT_{xy} = (MRS_{xy})^A = (MRS_{xy})^B \)

105. In the IS-LM model when government spending increases
(1) the rate of interest must rise to maintain equilibrium in the money market.
(2) investment declines, which further partially offsets the increase in aggregate demand
(3) the increase in income is less than simple Keynesian model
(4) All of the above
106. सुप्रेमसर प्रोफेसर के सवालों में, निम्न में से कौन सा कथन सही नहीं है?

(1) परसरु और विदेशी परिस्थितियों पूर्णतया तूनी गतिशीलता की अवस्था में पूर्ण प्रतिस्थापन होती है।

(2) अनुपूर्ण तूनी गतिशीलता की अवस्था में BP अनुसूची कम की ओर उठती हुई होती है।

(3) BP अनुसूची कम बढ़ी होगी यदि तूनी प्रबंध व्यापार दर के प्रति कम हो जाएगा।

(4) पूर्ण तूनी गतिशीलता की अवस्था में, मौद्रिक नीति पूर्णतया अपेक्षाकृत होगी यदि विनियम दर स्थिर हो।

107. दो प्रतीक्षण रेखाओं एक दूसरे के लंबवत होती हैं यदि निम्न में से कितने?

(1) \( r = 0 \)  
(2) \( r = \frac{1}{3} \)  
(3) \( r = -\frac{1}{2} \)  
(4) \( r = \pm 1 \)

108. एक पाप को पंक्ति पर यदि विनियम संख्या आती है, तो इस बात की प्रायिकता कितनी होगी कि वह अपूर्ण संख्या होगी?

(1) \( \frac{1}{3} \)  
(2) \( \frac{2}{3} \)  
(3) \( \frac{1}{6} \)  
(4) \( \frac{5}{6} \)

109. निम्न में से हरे लेखालिख के बारे में कौन सा कथन सही नहीं है?

(1) हरे GDP परम्परागत रूप से मापी जाने वाली GDP से कम होता है।

(2) हरे GDP में प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के खपत को भी डिसमेबल किया जाता है।

(3) हरे GDP में प्रदूषण को समाप्तित करने की कोई परिवेश प्रदूषण को मापना कठिन है।

(4) हरा समकालीन राष्ट्रीय लेखालिख में पर्यावरण को समाप्तित दर्जने की इम्तियाज है।

106. In Mundell-Fleming model, which of the following statement is not correct?

(1) Domestic and foreign assets are perfect substitutes under perfect capital mobility.

(2) BP schedule is upward sloping in case of imperfect capital mobility.

(3) BP schedule is flatter the less responsive capital flows are to the rate of interest.

(4) With perfect capital mobility, monetary policy is completely ineffective when exchange rates are fixed.

107. Two regression lines are perpendicular to each other when

(1) \( r = 0 \)  
(2) \( r = \frac{1}{3} \)  
(3) \( r = -\frac{1}{2} \)  
(4) \( r = \pm 1 \)

108. If the outcome is an odd number when a dice is rolled, then the probability that it is a prime number is

(1) \( \frac{1}{3} \)  
(2) \( \frac{2}{3} \)  
(3) \( \frac{1}{6} \)  
(4) \( \frac{5}{6} \)

109. Which of the following is not true about green accounting?

(1) Green GDP is less than conventionally measured GDP.

(2) Green GDP takes account for depleted natural resource.

(3) Green GDP does not account for pollution as it is difficult to determine damage from ambient pollution.

(4) Many governments are very much interested in extended national accounts to include the environment.
110. The main objective of Swavalamban Yojana in Rajasthan is
(1) to provide training and skills to rural youths.
(2) to provide concessional loans and subsidies to new entrepreneurs.
(3) to provide training and skills to women to facilitate themselves for employment generation.
(4) to provide training and employment both to rural youths.

111. Which of the following external agency is providing financial assistance for Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project?
(1) World Bank
(2) Govt. of Japan
(3) Asian Development Bank
(4) Govt. of U.K.

112. The wind energy potential in Rajasthan is estimated to be about
(1) 18770 MW
(2) 10000 MW
(3) 13200 MW
(4) 21520 MW

113. Gram Panchayat Development Plan is related to
(1) transferring cent-percent fourteenth finance commission grant directly to Gram Panchayat account.
(2) transferring state finance grant to Gram Panchayats.
(3) Women empowerment.
(4) reducing IMR and MMR in rural Rajasthan.
114. Magra Area Development Programme was initiated in 14 blocks of 5 districts of Rajasthan. These five districts are

(1) Ajmer, Pali, Chittorgarh, Rajsamand, Dholpur
(2) Ajmer, Bhilwara, Karauli, Chittorgarh and Udaipur
(3) Ajmer, Bhilwara, Pali, Chittorgarh and Rajsamand
(4) Ajmer, Bhilwara, Kota, Sawai Madhopur, Baran

115. Rajasthan foundation was established in 2001 with the objective

(1) to motivate the non-resident Rajasthanis to contribute towards the socio-economic development of their mother-land.
(2) to increase investment under public-private partnership projects.
(3) to promote tourism in Rajasthan.
(4) to accept donations from Rajasthani entrepreneurs for educational development of the state.

116. As per agriculture census 2010-11 of Rajasthan, the ratio of marginal and small holdings in total operational land holding is

(1) 65%  (2) 62%
(3) 58%  (4) 55%

117. In which year National Food Security Mission on Wheat and Pulses has been launched in Rajasthan?

(1) 2005  (2) 2007-08
(3) 2010-11  (4) 2013
118. As per the “Rajasthan Vision 2020” document of the government, gross state domestic product growth rate is required to be accelerated and maintained at
(1) 8 percent per annum
(2) 10 percent per annum
(3) 12 percent per annum
(4) 9 percent per annum

119. Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) Government of India provided 100% central assistance during 2007-08 to 2014-15. Now GOI has reduce this assistance to
(1) 50%
(2) 60%
(3) 75%
(4) 80%

120. Organic farming is promoted under following scheme of agriculture in Rajasthan
(1) National Food Security Mission
(2) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
(3) National Mission on Agriculture Extension
(4) National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture

121. “Educational Psychology is that branch of Psychology which deals with teaching and learning.” This definition is given by
(1) Skinner
(2) Crow and Crow
(3) Gates
(4) Sorensen

122. Teaching becomes much more effective, when
(1) learning is directed and controlled by the teacher.
(2) learners are given autonomy and control to work on their own.
(3) teacher plays a central role in explaining the facts.
(4) teacher directed methods are used in class-room.
123. स्नायुतत्त्वका का विशेषताहै
   (1) लघुजीवन
   (2) शीतलता
   (3) विवाहशीलता
   (4) उपरोक्त सबसे

124. मानव विकास होता है
   (1) मानवतन्त्र
   (2) गुणात्मक
   (3) एक समान तथा अमधुपनीय
   (4) मानवतन्त्र एवं गुणात्मक दोनों

125. विकासात्मक कार्य सिद्धान्त का प्रतिपादन किया
   (1) गैसल
   (2) एरिक्सन
   (3) हेविगहर्ट
   (4) कोहलर्गर्न

126. एरिक्सन के विकास के सिद्धान्त में कितने स्तरों पर विकास है?
   (1) 6
   (2) 8
   (3) 7
   (4) 5

127. “विकास व्यक्ति में नयीन विशेषताएँ तथा बायोस्पेरा प्राप्त होता है।” यह कथन है
   (1) हर्लॉक
   (2) जेम्स ड्रेवर
   (3) मॉक्सूल
   (4) मूर्तपर

128. निस प्रक्रिया से व्यक्ति, मानव कल्पना के लिए प्रत्येक निर्माण होकर व्यक्ति कर्म करना सीखता है।
   वह प्रक्रिया है
   (1) भाषा विकास
   (2) समाजविकास
   (3) वैयक्तिक मूल्य
   (4) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

129. “मानसिक स्वास्थ्य सम्पूर्ण व्यक्तित्व की पूर्ण तथा समरूप किया है।” यह परिभाषा किसने दी?
   (1) लैडल एवं हेडफील्ड
   (2) कृपकुश्वर्मी एवं स्कीनर

123. Characteristic of creativity is
   (1) Flexibility
   (2) Originality
   (3) Fluency
   (4) All of the above

124. Human development is
   (1) Quantitative
   (2) Qualitative
   (3) Unmeasurable to a certain extent
   (4) Both qualitative and quantitative

125. Development Task theory was introduced by
   (1) Gessel
   (2) Erickson
   (3) Havighurst
   (4) Kohlberg

126. Erickson’s theory of development consists of _______ stages.
   (1) 6
   (2) 8
   (3) 7
   (4) 5

127. “Development sprouts the new characteristics and abilities in a person.” It is stated by
   (1) Hurlock
   (2) James Draver
   (3) McDougall
   (4) Moonro

128. The process, through which a person learns to behave by mutual dependence for human welfare is
   (1) Linguistic development
   (2) Socialisation
   (3) Individual value
   (4) None of these

129. “Mental health is the full and harmonious functioning of the whole personality.” This definition is given by
   (1) Ladell
   (2) Hadfield
   (3) Kuppuswami
   (4) Skinner
130. Which of the following statement is correct with regard to growth and development?

1. Growth is psychological and development is physical.
2. Growth is physical while development is psychological.
3. Both growth and development are psychological.
4. Both growth and development are physical.

131. Which stage of development is said to be overpowered with a tendency for ‘hero worship’?

1. Early childhood.
2. Later childhood.
3. Early adolescence.
4. Later adolescence.

132. Which of the following learning theory is called instrumental conditioning?

1. Trial and error.
2. Classical conditioning.
3. Operant conditioning.
4. Information processing.

133. An internal state of mind that arouses, direct and maintains behaviour is known as

1. Aptitude
2. Attitude
3. Motivation
4. Interest

134. Which one of the following pair is correct?

1. Kurt Lewin – Humanistic theory of learning
2. Thorndike – Connectionism
3. Maslow – Field theory of learning
4. Skinner – Theory of classical conditioning

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135. In constructivist teaching practices, the role of teacher is
(1) Giving training in skills
(2) Transferring information
(3) Facilitating knowledge construction
(4) Maintaining discipline among students

136. The thinking process involved in producing an idea that is new, original and useful is termed as
(1) Creativity
(2) Intelligence
(3) Innovation
(4) Problem solving

137. Which one of the following is most appropriate to develop higher order cognitive skills?
(1) Lecture-demonstration
(2) Discussion
(3) Role play
(4) Inquiry learning

138. Which of the following is not the component of emotional intelligence?
(1) Knowing emotions
(2) Managing emotions
(3) Recognizing the emotion of others
(4) Arouse emotions

139. "Adjustment is the process by which living organism maintains a balance between its need and the circumstances that influence the satisfaction of these needs." This definition is given by
(1) Jersild
(2) Gates
(3) Shaffer
(4) Von Haller

135. निम्नलिखित शिक्षण प्रक्रियाओं में शिक्षक को भूमिका है
(1) कौशल अर्जित करने में प्रविष्ट करना
(2) सूत्रानात्मक का स्थानांतरण करना
(3) ज्ञान निर्माण का सस्त्रीकरण करना
(4) खातों में अनुशासन बनाए रखना

136. वह प्रक्रिया जो नयी, मौलिक तथा उपयोगी विचार के उत्पन्न होने में लिपि हो, कहलाती है
(1) सूत्रानात्मकता
(2) बुद्धि
(3) नवाचार
(4) समस्या समाधान

137. निम्नलिखित में से उच्च सतर्क संज्ञानात्मक कौशलों के विकास के लिए संबंध उत्पन्न है
(1) संबंध प्रदर्शन
(2) परिचय
(3) सामस्या निर्धारण
(4) प्रौद्योगिकी

138. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा संबंध उत्पन्न कौशल का भूमिका है?
(1) संबंधों को जानना
(2) संबंधों का प्रबंधन
(3) अन्य लोगों के संबंधों का पहचानना
(4) संबंधों को जागृत करना

139. "सुमानयोग वह प्रक्रिया है जिसके द्वारा कोई जीवाधारी अपनी आवश्यकताओं तथा इन आवश्यकताओं को संतुलित से सम्बन्धित परिस्थितियों में संतुलन बनाए रखता है।" यह परिभाषा दी गई है
(1) जेर्सल्ड
(2) गेटेस
(3) जेफर
(4) ब्रॉन हेलर
140. Which of the following intelligence does not stop increasing with age of a person?
(1) Academic intelligence
(2) Spatial intelligence
(3) Verbal intelligence
(4) Emotional intelligence

141. The I.Q. of a 25 years old boy, whose mental age is 16 will be
(1) 64  (2) 75
(3) 80  (4) 100

142. How many chief laws of learning propounded by Thorndike are there?
(1) 2  (2) 3
(3) 4  (4) 5

143. According to Douglas and Holland, conflict is
(1) Opposed painful state
(2) Contradictory wishes
(3) Unexpected events
(4) All of the above

144. “Communication is the sharing of ideas and feelings in a mood of mutuality.” This definition is given by
(1) Herbert  (2) Edger Dale
(3) Robert Mager  (4) B.S. Bloom

145. Which one of the following model of teaching focuses on the comprehension of facts and concepts?
(1) Advanced organizer
(2) Scientific enquiry
(3) Information processing
(4) Cooperative learning
146. Which of the following is not a fundamental element of teaching model?
   (1) Focus (2) Communication (3) Syntax (4) Social system

147. Which of the following matching is correct?
   (1) Inductive Teaching Model – Hilda Taba
   (2) Advance Organizer Model – Bruner
   (3) Concept Attainment Model – Ausubel
   (4) Inquiry Training – Donald Oliver Model

148. Constructivist approach is the outcome of
   (1) Cognitive psychology (2) Social psychology (3) Behaviouristic psychology (4) Both (1) and (2)

149. RAM stands for
   (1) Read Access Memory (2) Really Accessible Memory (3) Random Access Memory (4) Random Available Memory

150. URL is
   (1) the title of a website (2) an e-mail address
   (3) a communication method between computer and printers (4) the address of a page on the world wide web