

CUET UG - 2022
(CANDIDATE RESPONSE SHEET)

Paper/Subject ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS
Exam Date 22 Aug 2022
Exam Slot 2

Question ID:1102601

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

The second stage of demographic transition in India began after :

- (1) 1930
- (2) 1920
- (3) 1921
- (4) 1932

- A 1
- B 2
- C 3
- D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:C

Question ID:1102602

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Expenditure on the acquisition of land will be included in :

- (1) Revenue expenditure
- (2) Capital expenditure
- (3) Capital receipt
- (4) Revenue receipt

- A 1
- B 2
- C 3
- D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:Not Attempted

Question ID:1102603

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

The functions of Government Budget does not include :

- (1) Redistribution function
- (2) Distribution function
- (3) Allocation function
- (4) Stabilisation function

- A 1
- B 2
- C 3

D 4Answer Given By Candidate: **Not Attempted****Question ID:1102604****Section Name:**ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS**Question:**

The exchange rate system in which the government fixes exchange rate at a particular level is known as :

- (1) Floating exchange rate
- (2) Fixed exchange rate
- (3) Foreign exchange rate
- (4) Managed floating exchange rate

A 1**B 2****C 3****D 4**Answer Given By Candidate: **B****Question ID:1102605****Section Name:**ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS**Question:**

In Pre-independent India, who was the first to discuss the concept of Poverty line ?

- (1) Mahalanobis
- (2) Balgangadhar Tilak
- (3) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (4) Vipin Chandrapaul

A 1**B 2****C 3****D 4**Answer Given By Candidate: **C****Question ID:1102606****Section Name:**ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS**Question:**

The British introduced the Railways in India in the year :

- (1) 1849
- (2) 1852
- (3) 1850
- (4) 1855

A 1**B 2****C 3****D 4**Answer Given By Candidate: **C**

Question ID:1102607**Section Name:**ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS**Question:**

Nominal GDP = 1,650

Real GDP = 1100

Calculate GDP deflator.

- (1) 120
- (2) 210
- (3) 152
- (4) 150

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:D

Question ID:1102608**Section Name:**ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS**Question:**

Addition to the stock of capital of a firm is known as :

- (1) Savings
- (2) Depreciation
- (3) Investment
- (4) Inventories

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:C

Question ID:1102609**Section Name:**ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS**Question:**

Oil Refinery polluting the near by river leads to :

- (1) Positive externality
- (2) Negative externality
- (3) GDP growth
- (4) Increase in welfare

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:B

Question ID:1102610**Section Name:**ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Copper used by a firm for making utensils is a :

- (1) Consumer durables
- (2) Final good
- (3) Intermediate good
- (4) Capital good

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **C**

Question ID:1102611

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Fiscal deficit is the difference between the government's total expenditure and its total receipts excluding :

- (1) Interest
- (2) Borrowing
- (3) Revenue
- (4) Saving

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **B**

Question ID:1102612

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

An Indian company buys a French automobile factory; it enters _____ account transactions as a _____ item in the balance of payments (BOP).

- (1) Current, credit
- (2) Capital, credit
- (3) Capital, debit
- (4) Current, debit

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **D**

Question ID:1102613

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Macroeconomics does not include the variable :

- (1) Total output in the economy
- (2) Unemployment
- (3) Demand by a consumer
- (4) Inflation

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: C

Question ID: 1102614

Section Name: ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

The problem of scarcity arises due to :

- (1) Unlimited wants, limited resources
- (2) Limited resources, limited wants
- (3) Unlimited wants, unlimited resources
- (4) Limited wants, unlimited resources

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: A

Question ID: 1102615

Section Name: ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Which of the following is not a form of health expenditure ?

- (1) Preventive medicine
- (2) Curative medicine
- (3) Indian System of medicine
- (4) Social medicine

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: C

Question ID: 1102616

Section Name: ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

The functions performed by environment does not include :

- (1) It supplies resources
- (2) It assimilates waste
- (3) It generates demand
- (4) It provides aesthetic services

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: C

Question ID: 1102617

Section Name: ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

If in an economy MPS is 0.2 and change in investment (ΔI) is ₹ 2,000 crore. Change in Income (ΔY) will be equal to :

- (1) ₹ 10,000 crore
- (2) ₹ 2,000 crore
- (3) ₹ 1,000 crore
- (4) ₹ 5,000 crore

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: A

Question ID: 1102618

Section Name: ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Which one of the following is based on the idea that education and health are integral to human well being :

- (1) Knowledge economy
- (2) Human Capital
- (3) Human development
- (4) Economic growth

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: C

Question ID: 1102619

Section Name: ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

The major reason for rural - urban migration in India is :

- (1) Education
- (2) Unemployment
- (3) Health
- (4) Technology

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **B**

Question ID:1102620

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Calculate GNP_{FC} from the following information.

Net domestic product at factor cost = ₹ 500 Cr

Depreciation = ₹ 100 Cr

Net factor income from abroad = ₹ 50 Cr

Net indirect taxes = ₹ 30 Cr

- (1) ₹ 600 Cr
- (2) ₹ 620 Cr
- (3) ₹ 650 Cr
- (4) ₹ 610 Cr

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **B**

Question ID:1102621

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

The rate at which RBI gives loans to the commercial banks for their long term needs :

- (1) Repo rate
- (2) Reverse repo rate
- (3) Bank rate
- (4) Market rate

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **C**

Question ID:1102622

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

The sector emerging as a major player of development both in India and Pakistan is :

- (1) Industrial sector
- (2) Agricultural sector
- (3) Service sector
- (4) Manufacturing sector

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:Not Attempted

Question ID:1102623

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

The change in consumption per unit change in income is known as :

- (1) MPS
- (2) APC
- (3) MPC
- (4) APS

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:B

Question ID:1102624

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Match List - I with List - II.

List - I

- (A) Consumer Price Index
- (B) Nominal GDP
- (C) Real GDP
- (D) Price Index

List - II

- (I) Calculated at the current prevailing prices
- (II) $\frac{\text{Nominal GDP}}{\text{Real GDP}} \times 100$
- (III) Index of prices of a basket of commodities which are bought by representative consumer
- (IV) Calculated at the base year prices

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
- (2) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
- (3) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
- (4) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: A

Question ID: 1102625

Section Name: ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Match List - I with List - II.

List - I

- (A) Marginal utility
- (B) Law of Diminishing Marginal utility
- (C) Total utility is maximum
- (D) Law of Demand

List - II

- (I) MU is zero
- (II) Negative relationship between Price and quantity demanded of the commodity
- (III) Addition to total utility due to consumption of one additional unit of commodity
- (IV) The marginal utility diminishes with increase in consumption of the commodity

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)
- (2) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
- (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)
- (4) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: B

Question ID: 1102626

Section Name: ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Match List - I with List - II.

List - I

- (A) Great leap forward
- (B) SAARC
- (C) Commune System
- (D) Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

List - II

- (I) People collectively cultivated lands
- (II) Aimed at industrialising the country on a massive scale
- (III) Students and professionals were sent to work and learn from the countryside
- (IV) Regional and global economic grouping

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)
- (2) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)
- (3) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **B****Question ID:**1102627**Section Name:**ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS**Question:**

Match List - I with List - II.

List - I

- (A) Conventional sources of energy
- (B) Biocomposting
- (C) Sustainable development
- (D) Mini - hydel plants

List - II

- (I) Use of compost made from organic wastes
- (II) Wind power and solar rays
- (III) Uses the energy of perennial streams to move small turbines
- (IV) That meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the need of future generations

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
- (2) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
- (3) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **C**

Question ID:1102628

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Match List - I with List - II.

List - I

(A) Jobless growth

(B) Construction workers

(C) Self employed

(D) Casualisation of workforce

List - II

(I) Workers who own and operate an enterprise to earn their livelihood

(II) The process of moving from self employment and regular salaried to casual wage work

(III) When an economy is able to produce more goods and services without generating employment.

(IV) Casual wage labourers

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

(1) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

(2) (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)

(3) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

(4) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:C

Question ID:1102629

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

The categories of infrastructure are :

(A) Legal

(B) Social

(C) Political

(D) Economic

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

(1) (A) and (C) only

(2) (B) and (D) only

(3) (A) and (B) only

(4) (C) and (D) only

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:B

Question ID:1102630

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

The Fiscal Policy measures include :

- (A) Disinvestment
- (B) Government taxation
- (C) Import Substitution
- (D) Public expenditure policies

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) and (B) only
- (2) (B) and (C) only
- (3) (B) and (D) only
- (4) (A) and (C) only

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **Not Attempted**

Question ID:1102631

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Formal sector enjoys the following benefits.

- (A) They do not get regular income
- (B) Job-protection
- (C) Use modern technology
- (D) No labour laws

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) and (B) only
- (2) (B) and (C) only
- (3) (C) and (D) only
- (4) (A) and (D) only

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **B**

Question ID:1102632

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

The two fold motives of Britisher's behind the systematic de-industrialisation of India is :

- (A) To turn India into a market for the British made finished goods.
- (B) To turn India to a mere importer of raw materials
- (C) To reduce India to a mere exporter of raw materials
- (D) To export finished goods from India to Britain

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (C) and (D) only
- (2) (A) and (C) only
- (3) (B) and (D) only
- (4) (A) and (D) only

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **B**

Question ID:1102633

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

The health status of a country can be assessed through the following Indicators :

- (A) Education
- (B) Infant mortality
- (C) Infrastructure
- (D) Life expectancy

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (B) and (D) only
- (2) (A), (C) and (D) only
- (3) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (4) (B), (C) and (D) only

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **A**

Question ID:1102634

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Arrange the following according to the sequence of occurrence.

- (A) This change is known as Appreciation of Indian rupee
- (B) Exchange Rate 1 \$ = ₹ 60
- (C) As a result exports from India will decrease
- (D) Due to some reason \$1 becomes equal to ₹ 55

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A), (D), (C), (B)
- (2) (B), (A), (C), (D)
- (3) (B), (D), (A), (C)
- (4) (D), (C), (B), (A)

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **C**

Question ID:1102635

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Arrange the following in the sequence of occurrence.

- (A) Due to increase in taxes, people become more conservative about their expenditure
- (B) Economy is at the initial equilibrium
- (C) Hence, decrease in Aggregate demand
- (D) Marginal Propensity to consumer decreases

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (C), (B), (A), (D)
- (2) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (3) (D), (A), (C), (B)
- (4) (A), (C), (D), (B)

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **Not Attempted**

Question ID:1102636

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Arrange the following events in the sequence of occurrence in India's development path :

- (A) Setting up of Planning Commission
- (B) First Industrial Policy Resolution
- (C) New Economic Policy
- (D) Establishment of Karve Committee

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A), (D), (C), (B)
- (2) (B), (D), (C), (A)
- (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (4) (A), (C), (B), (D)

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **C**

Question ID:1102637

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Arrange the following events in the sequence of their occurrence.

- (A) Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution
- (B) India and Pakistan became independent nations.
- (C) First Five year plan in India
- (D) Nationalisation of capital goods industries in Pakistan

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A), (C), (D), (B)
- (2) (B), (C), (A), (D)
- (3) (C), (B), (D), (A)
- (4) (D), (A), (C), (B)

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **B**

Question ID:1102638

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Match List - I with List - II.

List - I

- (A) Rural Employment Generation Programme
- (B) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
- (C) National Social Assistance Programme
- (D) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

List - II

- (I) Restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission
- (II) Implemented by Khadi and village Industries commission
- (III) 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to all rural households to do unskilled manual work
- (IV) Pension given to elderly people, destitute women and widows

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
- (2) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)
- (3) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (4) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: C

Question ID:1102639**Section Name:**ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS**Question:**

Match List - I with List - II.

List - I

- (A) Growth
- (B) Structural composition
- (C) Self Reliance
- (D) Modernisation

List - II

- (I) To Adoption of new technology and change in social outlook
- (II) Avoiding imports of those goods which could be produced in India itself
- (III) Contribution made by the primary, secondary and service sectors
- (IV) Increase in the country's capacity to produce good and services within the country

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (2) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)
- (3) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
- (4) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: C

Question ID: 1102640

Section Name: ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Match List - I with List - II.

List - I Concept	List - II Formulae
(A) MPC	(I) $\frac{\Delta S}{\Delta Y}$
(B) APS	(II) $\frac{\Delta C}{\Delta Y}$
(C) MPS	(III) $\frac{C}{Y}$
(D) APC	(IV) $\frac{S}{Y}$

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)
- (2) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)
- (3) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)
- (4) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: C

Question ID: 1102641

Section Name: ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Answer the questions that follows :

Demand and Supply for Money : A Detailed Discussion

Money is the most liquid of all assets in the sense that it is universally acceptable and hence can be exchanged for other commodities very easily. On the other hand, it has an opportunity cost. If, instead of holding on to a certain cash balance, you put the money in a fixed deposits in some bank you can earn interest on that money. While deciding on how much money to hold at a certain point of time one has to consider the trade off between the advantage of liquidity and the disadvantage of the foregone interest. Demand for money balance is thus often referred to as liquidity preference. People desire to hold money balance broadly from two motives. The Transaction motive and Speculative motive.

Money is the most liquid of all assets means that :

- (1) It is easy to store
- (2) It acts as a convenient unit of account
- (3) It can be used to make future payments
- (4) It is universally acceptable

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **Not Attempted**

Question ID: **1102642**

Section Name: **ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS**

Question:

Answer the questions that follows :

Demand and Supply for Money : A Detailed Discussion

Money is the most liquid of all assets in the sense that it is universally acceptable and hence can be exchanged for other commodities very easily. On the other hand, it has an opportunity cost. If, instead of holding on to a certain cash balance, you put the money in a fixed deposits in some bank you can earn interest on that money. While deciding on how much money to hold at a certain point of time one has to consider the trade off between the advantage of liquidity and the disadvantage of the foregone interest. Demand for money balance is thus often referred to as liquidity preference. People desire to hold money balance broadly from two motives. The Transaction motive and Speculative motive.

Instead of holding on to a certain cash balance for liquidity one puts the money in a fixed deposit in some bank and earns. Interest is an example of :

- (1) Holding cost
- (2) Fixed cost
- (3) Opportunity cost
- (4) Variable cost

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **Not Attempted**

Question ID:1102643**Section Name:**ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS**Question:****Answer the questions that follows :****Demand and Supply for Money : A Detailed Discussion**

Money is the most liquid of all assets in the sense that it is universally acceptable and hence can be exchanged for other commodities very easily. On the other hand, it has an opportunity cost. If, instead of holding on to a certain cash balance, you put the money in a fixed deposits in some bank you can earn interest on that money. While deciding on how much money to hold at a certain point of time one has to consider the trade off between the advantage of liquidity and the disadvantage of the foregone interest. Demand for money balance is thus often referred to as liquidity preference. People desire to hold money balance broadly from two motives. The Transaction motive and Speculative motive. To decide the amount money one can hold at a certain point of time one has to consider the trade off between :

- (A) Demand for money balance
- (B) Advantage for liquidity
- (C) Desire to hold money
- (D) Disadvantage of foregone interest

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) and (B) only
- (2) (B) and (C) only
- (3) (B) and (D) only
- (4) (C) and (D) only

A 1**B** 2**C** 3**D** 4Answer Given By Candidate:**Not Attempted****Question ID:1102644****Section Name:**ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Answer the questions that follows :

Demand and Supply for Money : A Detailed Discussion

Money is the most liquid of all assets in the sense that it is universally acceptable and hence can be exchanged for other commodities very easily. On the other hand, it has an opportunity cost. If, instead of holding on to a certain cash balance, you put the money in a fixed deposits in some bank you can earn interest on that money. While deciding on how much money to hold at a certain point of time one has to consider the trade off between the advantage of liquidity and the disadvantage of the foregone interest. Demand for money balance is thus often referred to as liquidity preference. People desire to hold money balance broadly from two motives. The Transaction motive and Speculative motive.

'Demand for money balance' refers to :

- (1) Cash balance
- (2) Opportunity cost
- (3) Foregone interest
- (4) Liquidity preference

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **Not Attempted**

Question ID: **1102645**

Section Name: **ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS**

Question:

Answer the questions that follows :

Demand and Supply for Money : A Detailed Discussion

Money is the most liquid of all assets in the sense that it is universally acceptable and hence can be exchanged for other commodities very easily. On the other hand, it has an opportunity cost. If, instead of holding on to a certain cash balance, you put the money in a fixed deposits in some bank you can earn interest on that money. While deciding on how much money to hold at a certain point of time one has to consider the trade off between the advantage of liquidity and the disadvantage of the foregone interest. Demand for money balance is thus often referred to as liquidity preference. People desire to hold money balance broadly from two motives. The Transaction motive and Speculative motive.

The two basic motives for holding money balance by people is :

- (A) Demand motive
- (B) Transaction motive
- (C) Interest earning motive
- (D) Speculative motive

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) and (B) only
- (2) (B) and (C) only
- (3) (B) and (D) only
- (4) (C) and (D) only

- A 1
- B 2
- C 3
- D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **Not Attempted**

Question ID: **1102646**

Section Name: **ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS**

Question:

Read the passage and answer question based on it.

Tamil Nadu Women in Agriculture (TANWA) is a project initiated in Tamil Nadu to train women in latest agricultural techniques. It induces women to actively participate in raising agricultural productivity and family income. At a Farm Women's Group in Thiruchirapalli run by Anthoniammal, trained women are successfully making and selling vermicompost and earning money from this venture. Many other Farm Women's Groups are creating savings in their group by functioning like mini banks through a micro-credit system. With the accumulated savings, they promote small-scale household activities like mushroom cultivation, soap manufacture, doll making or other income-generating activities.

Name the state where the TANWA project is initiated.

- (1) Thiruchirapalli
- (2) Kerala
- (3) Tamil Nadu
- (4) Odisha

- A 1
- B 2
- C 3
- D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **C**

Question ID: **1102647**

Section Name: **ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS**

Question:

Read the passage and answer question based on it.

Tamil Nadu Women in Agriculture (TANWA) is a project initiated in Tamil Nadu to train women in latest agricultural techniques. It induces women to actively participate in raising agricultural productivity and family income. At a Farm Women's Group in Thiruchirapalli run by Anthoniammal, trained women are successfully making and selling vermicompost and earning money from this venture. Many other Farm Women's Groups are creating savings in their group by functioning like mini banks through a micro-credit system. With the accumulated savings, they promote small-scale household activities like mushroom cultivation, soap manufacture, doll making or other income-generating activities.

The main aim of TANWA project is to :

- (1) train women in latest technology
- (2) train women in sustainable development
- (3) train women in latest agricultural techniques
- (4) train women in creating savings

- A 1

B 2**C** 3**D** 4Answer Given By Candidate:**C****Question ID:**1102648**Section Name:**ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS**Question:**

Read the passage and answer question based on it.

Tamil Nadu Women in Agriculture (TANWA) is a project initiated in Tamil Nadu to train women in latest agricultural techniques. It induces women to actively participate in raising agricultural productivity and family income. At a Farm Women's Group in Thiruchirapalli run by Anthoniammal, trained women are successfully making and selling vermicompost and earning money from this venture. Many other Farm Women's Groups are creating savings in their group by functioning like mini banks through a micro-credit system. With the accumulated savings, they promote small-scale household activities like mushroom cultivation, soap manufacture, doll making or other income-generating activities.

Some Farm Women's groups are creating savings in their group through :

- (1) Intermediaries
- (2) Micro-credit system
- (3) Commercial banks
- (4) Agents

A 1**B** 2**C** 3**D** 4Answer Given By Candidate:**B****Question ID:**1102649**Section Name:**ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Read the passage and answer question based on it.

Tamil Nadu Women in Agriculture (TANWA) is a project initiated in Tamil Nadu to train women in latest agricultural techniques. It induces women to actively participate in raising agricultural productivity and family income. At a Farm Women's Group in Thiruchirapalli run by Anthoniammal, trained women are successfully making and selling vermicompost and earning money from this venture. Many other Farm Women's Groups are creating savings in their group by functioning like mini banks through a micro-credit system. With the accumulated savings, they promote small-scale household activities like mushroom cultivation, soap manufacture, doll making or other income-generating activities.

The accumulated savings of Farm Women's group :

- (A) Mushroom cultivation
- (B) Manufacture of machines
- (C) Doll making
- (D) Sugarcane cultivation

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) and (B) only
- (2) (A) and (C) only
- (3) (C) and (D) only
- (4) (B) and (D) only

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **B**

Question ID: **1102650**

Section Name: **ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS**

Question:

Read the passage and answer question based on it.

Tamil Nadu Women in Agriculture (TANWA) is a project initiated in Tamil Nadu to train women in latest agricultural techniques. It induces women to actively participate in raising agricultural productivity and family income. At a Farm Women's Group in Thiruchirapalli run by Anthoniammal, trained women are successfully making and selling vermicompost and earning money from this venture. Many other Farm Women's Groups are creating savings in their group by functioning like mini banks through a micro-credit system. With the accumulated savings, they promote small-scale household activities like mushroom cultivation, soap manufacture, doll making or other income-generating activities.

Women's Group in Thiruchirapalli, are earning money from :

- (1) Micro credit system
- (2) Small scale household activities
- (3) Making and selling vermicompost
- (4) Creating savings

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:C
