

CUET UG - 2022
(CANDIDATE RESPONSE SHEET)

Paper/Subject ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS
Exam Date 07 Aug 2022
Exam Slot 2

Question ID:900901

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Which of the following is true for complementary goods.

- (A) They are used in place of each other to satisfy a want.
- (B) They are used together to satisfy a want.
- (C) Increase in price of one good is likely to decrease the demand for the other good.
- (D) Decrease in price of one good is likely to decrease the demand for the other good.

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

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:C

Question ID:900902

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Match List - I with List - II.

List - I

(Cause)

- (A) Change in price of the good itself
- (B) Decrease in price of the commodity
- (C) Increase in the price of substitute goods
- (D) Decrease in the number of buyers

List - II

(Depection of Effect Via Demand Curve)

- (I) Leftwards shift of the demand curve
- (II) Movement along the demand curve
- (III) Downward movement along the demand curve
- (IV) Rightward shift of the demand curve

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

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:C

Question ID:900903

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

“Every society has to decide on how much of which of the resources to use in the production of each of the different goods and services”.

- (1) What to produce ?
- (2) How to produce ?
- (3) For whom to produce ?
- (4) How to distribute ?

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:A

Question ID:900904

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

The component that is excluded while calculating National Income from expenditure methods is _____.

(Choose the correct option)

- (1) Private Final consumption expenditure
- (2) Government Final consumption expenditure
- (3) Purchase of land
- (4) Net exports

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:C

Question ID:900905

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Identify the incorrect statements from the following :

- (A) National income = NNP_{FC}
- (B) Domestic income = NDP_{FC}
- (C) Net Indirect tax = Indirect tax + Subsidies
- (D) Net factor Income from Abroad = Factor Income From Abroad – Factor Income to Abroad
- (E) Subsidies = Indirect Tax + Net Indirect Tax

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

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: C

Question ID: 900906

Section Name: ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

A firm produces ₹ 100 worth of goods per year, ₹ 20 is the value of intermediate goods used by it during the year and ₹ 10 is the value of consumption of fixed capital. The net value added will be :

- (1) ₹ 100
- (2) ₹ 70
- (3) ₹ 80
- (4) ₹ 130

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: B

Question ID: 900907

Section Name: ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Which of the following will be included in national income ?

Choose the correct option.

- (1) Pocket money received by children
- (2) Money received from sale of old newspapers.
- (3) Charity money received for religious activity
- (4) Money received by a worker working in a steel mill

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: D

Question ID: 900908

Section Name: ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Arrange the following statements in correct sequence.

- (A) It causes harm to the people who use the water of the river.
- (B) It is disposing industrial waste in the nearby river.
- (C) The GDP does not take into account such externalities.
- (D) There is an oil refinery which refines crude petroleum and sells in the market.

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

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

A 1

- B 2
- C 3
- D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: C

Question ID: 900909

Section Name: ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

GDP Deflator means :

- (1) The Ratio of Nominal GDP to real GDP as a percentage
- (2) The Ratio of Real GDP to Nominal GDP as a percentage
- (3) The Ratio of Price Index to Real GDP
- (4) The Ratio of Real GDP to Price Index

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

Answer Given By Candidate: A

Question ID: 900910

Section Name: ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Expenditure on mid-day meal scheme in schools by the Governemnt will be part of :

- (1) Private Final Consumption Expenditure
- (2) Change in Stock
- (3) Government Final Consumption Expenditure
- (4) Domestic Capital Formation

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

Answer Given By Candidate: C

Question ID: 900911

Section Name: ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Calculate the value of APS if :

$$C = 50 + 0.8 Y \text{ and } Y = 5000$$

- (1) 950
- (2) 4050
- (3) 0.19
- (4) 0.81

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

Answer Given By Candidate: Not Attempted

Question ID: 900912

Section Name: ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

In a given situation of Covid 19 when $AD < AS$ in the economy then :

- (1) General price level in the economy will increase
- (2) Inventory stock will decrease beyond the desired level
- (3) Situation of excess demand will be there
- (4) Producers will decrease planned output

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **D****Question ID:900913****Section Name:**ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS**Question:**

The pandemic has led Kishore to lose his job. Even though he has no income, he is still able to afford expenditure on food, to tune of ₹ 45 everyday, such consumption expenditure is _____ consumption.

- (1) Marginal Consumption
- (2) Average Consumption
- (3) Total Consumption
- (4) Autonomous Consumption

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **D****Question ID:900914****Section Name:**ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS**Question:**

From the following Consumption function calculate consumption if Income is of the economy is ₹ 5,000.

$$C = 100 + 0.8y$$

Choose the correct option.

- (1) ₹ 4,100
- (2) ₹ 41,000
- (3) ₹ 5,100
- (4) ₹ 40,000

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **A****Question ID:900915****Section Name:**ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

The problem of deficient demand is prevailing in the economy. Which among the following measures should the government adopt to correct the above problem ?

- (1) Increase the Bank rate
- (2) Decrease government spending
- (3) Decrease taxes
- (4) Increase the margin requirements

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: C

Question ID: 900916**Section Name: ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS****Question:**

If Marginal propensity to consume (MPC) = 0.75

What is the additional investment required to increase income by ₹ 600 ?

- (1) ₹ 200
- (2) ₹ 150
- (3) ₹ 450
- (4) ₹ 160

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: C

Question ID: 900917**Section Name: ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS****Question:**

The aggregate demand curve is parallel to the :

- (1) income curve
- (2) consumption curve
- (3) investment curve
- (4) saving curve

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: B

Question ID: 900918**Section Name: ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS**

Question:

Monetary policy generally targets :

- (1) Price stability
- (2) Employment generation
- (3) Foreign Policy
- (4) Reduction in inequalities

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: A

Question ID:900919**Section Name:**ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS**Question:**

In a fixed exchange rate system, when the Government decreases the exchange rate, thereby making the domestic currency costlier, it is called :

- (1) Appreciation
- (2) Depreciation
- (3) Revaluation
- (4) Devaluation

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: C

Question ID:900920**Section Name:**ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS**Question:**

Match List - I with List - II.

List - I**(Account/Transaction)**

- (A) Current account
- (B) Capital account
- (C) Autonomous transactions
- (D) Accommodating transactions

List - II**(Linked to)**

- (I) foreign direct investment
- (II) bridge the gap in the Balance of Payments
- (III) import of goods
- (IV) independent of state of Balance of Payments

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

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: C

Question ID:900921**Section Name:**ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS**Question:**

Purchase of shares of a French company is done by an Indian customer.

Identify the nature of this transaction and its classification in the Balance of Payment (BOP) record.

- (1) credit ; current
- (2) debit ; current
- (3) credit ; capital
- (4) debit ; capital

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **B****Question ID:900922****Section Name:**ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS**Question:**

Which of the following will increase the supply of money in the economy ?

- (1) Sale of securities in open market
- (2) Increase in CRR
- (3) Fall in bank rate
- (4) Increase in Repo Rate

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **C****Question ID:900923****Section Name:**ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS**Question:**

Which of the following are the most useful monetary measures that can be used by the RBI to correct the post COVID deficiency in demand situation ?

- (A) RBI buying securities from general public
- (B) Commercial banks taking more short term loans from RBI
- (C) RBI sells securities to general public
- (D) Commercial banks depositing more money with RBI
- (E) Commercial banks keeping less reserves with RBI

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

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **B**

Question ID: **900924**

Section Name: ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Assets of commercial bank do not include :

- (1) Reserves with RBI
- (2) Deposits of public with commercial banks
- (3) Loans advanced by commercial banks
- (4) Branch buildings etc owned by commercial banks

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **B**

Question ID: **900925**

Section Name: ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Which of the following was not an aim of the New Economic Policy ?

- (1) To create a more competitive environment in the economy and removing the barriers to entry and growth of firms.
- (2) To maintain sufficient foreign exchange reserves and keep the rising prices under control
- (3) To improve the efficiency of the economy and increasing its internal competitiveness by removing the rigidities in various segments of the Indian Economy.
- (4) To meet the objective of agricultural growth.

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **Not Attempted**

Question ID: **900926**

Section Name: ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Write the correct sequence of occurrence of the statements given below :

- (A) Incorporation of Tata Iron and Steel Company
- (B) India's first official census
- (C) Beginning of second stage of demographic transition in India.
- (D) Introduction of the railways in India.

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

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **Not Attempted**Question ID: **900927**Section Name: **ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS**

Question:

Match List - I with List - II.

List - I (Concept/Policy)	List - II (Meaning/Measure)
(A) Land ceiling	(I) Increase in production of food grain using HYV Seeds
(B) Land reforms	(II) Portion of agricultural produce sold in the market by the farmers.
(C) Green Revolution	(III) Fixing the maximum limit of land holding for an individual
(D) Marketed Surplus	(IV) Change in the ownership of land holdings

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

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **B**Question ID: **900928**Section Name: **ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS**

Question:

Match List - I with List - II.

List - I (Policy)	List - II (Objective)
(A) Karve Committee, 1955	(I) To encourage farmers to adopt new HYV technology
(B) Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956	(II) Using small-scale industries to promote rural development
(C) Import substitution policy	(III) Replacing imports with domestic production
(D) Subsidies	(IV) To regulate private sector through a system of licensing to promote regional equality

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

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: B

Question ID: 900929

Section Name: ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Arrange the following events in the history of India, China and Pakistan in the chronological order of occurrence.

- (A) Reforms introduced in China
- (B) Great Leap forward campaign
- (C) Establishment of People's Republic of China
- (D) Year of Pakistan's independence
- (E) Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

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

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: C

Question ID: 900930

Section Name: ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

What is the policy programme under which students and professionals were sent to work and learn from the country side ?

- (1) Commune System
- (2) Great Leap Forward Campaign
- (3) Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution
- (4) Five year plans

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: C

Question ID: 900931

Section Name: ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Identify the measures that helped China improve its social and income indicators in the post reform period.

- (A) Existence of small enterprises
- (B) Students and professionals sent to work in the countryside
- (C) Massive extension of basic health services
- (D) Long existence of decentralised planning
- (E) Reforms implemented on a massive scale

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

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **D**

Question ID:900932

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Which of the following is an example of economic infrastructure ?

- (1) Housing
- (2) Education
- (3) Health
- (4) Communication

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **D**

Question ID:900933

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Identify which of the following is accorded to the supermarkets for the sale of organic food. Choose the correct option.

- (1) Brown status
- (2) Organic status
- (3) Green status
- (4) Black status

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **Not Attempted**

Question ID:900934

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Identify the correct statements.

- (A) Human capital is tangible and can be easily sold in the market.
- (B) Use of physical capital does not depend on human capital.
- (C) On-the-job-training does not help to increase labour productivity.
- (D) Expenditure on migration is a source of human capital formation.
- (E) Human capital is inseparable from its owner.

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

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:D

Question ID:900935

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Choose the incorrect statements :

- (A) It is easier to obtain credit from institutional sources as compared to non institutional sources.
- (B) The various institutional sources exploit small farmers by lending to them at high interest rates.
- (C) National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development is the apex bank which works for rural credit.
- (D) Small and marginal farmers are given more preference in getting credit from banks.
- (E) The emergence of SHG's ensured reduction in deficiencies of the formal credit system.

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

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:A

Question ID:900936

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Match List - I with List - II.

List - I (Policy/Programme)	List - II (Objective/Task)
(A) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee	(I) Pension given to elderly people living without support
(B) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana	(II) Developing infrastructure and housing facilities
(C) Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana	(III) Individuals are encouraged to open bank accounts
(D) National Social Assistance Programme	(IV) Unskilled manual work for minimum 100 days in a year

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

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **B**Question ID: **900937**

Section Name: ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Arrange the statements relating to employment generation by the government in the proper sequence.

- (A) Direct employment generation in the identified district.
- (B) The government identifies a district for employment generation.
- (C) Private enterprises which receive raw materials from government enterprise raise their output.
- (D) Setting up of a government enterprise in the remote area.
- (E) Indirect employment generation through government initiative.

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

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **Not Attempted**Question ID: **900938**

Section Name: ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

A situation in which growth rate of GDP in the economy is not accompanied by a commensurate growth in employment opportunities is called :

- (1) No - Job Growth
- (2) Useless Growth
- (3) Stagflation Growth
- (4) Jobless Growth

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **Not Attempted****Question ID:900939****Section Name:**ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS**Question:**

Identify the correct Alternate Marketing Channel by location :

- (1) Apni Mandi - Tamil Nadu
- (2) Rythu Bazaar - Haryana
- (3) Hadasper Mandi - Pune
- (4) Uzhavar Sandies - Punjab

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **C****Question ID:900940****Section Name:**ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS**Question:**

Identify the incorrect source in terms of human capital formation :

- (1) Travel
- (2) Education
- (3) Health
- (4) On the job training

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **A****Question ID:900941****Section Name:**ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Read the following passage and answer questions based upon it :

Health System in India

India's health infrastructure and health care is made up of on a three-tier system-primary, secondary and tertiary. Primary health care includes education concerning prevailing health problem and methods of identifying, preventing and controlling them ; promotion of food supply and proper nutrition and adequate supply of water and basic sanitation ; maternal and child health care ; immunisation against major infectious diseases and injuries, promotion of mental health and provision of essential drugs.

Auxillary Nursing Midwife (ANM) is the first person who provides primary healthcare in rural areas. In order to provide primary health care, hospitals have been set up in villages and small towns which are generally manned by a single doctor, a nurse and a limited quantity of medicines. They are known as Primary Health Centres (PHC), Community Health Centres (CHC) and sub-centres. When the condition of a patient is not managed by PHCs, they are referred to secondary or tertiary hospitals. Hospitals which have better facilities for surgery. X-ray, Electro Cardio Gram (ECG) are called secondary health care institutions. They function both as primary health care provider and also provide better healthcare facilities. They are mostly located in district headquarters and in big towns. All those hospitals which have advanced level equipment and medicines and undertake all the complicated health problems, which could not be managed by primary and secondary hospitals, come under the tertiary sector.

The tertiary sector also includes many premier institutes which not only impart quality medical education and conduct research but also provide specialised health care. Some of them are - All India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi; Post Graduate Institute, Chandigarh; Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry; National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore and All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Kolkata.

Which of the following is not a function of Primary Health Care Health Care ?

- (1) Spreading education concerning prevailing health problems ?
- (2) Promoting food supply and proper nutrition
- (3) Conducting research
- (4) Providing essential drugs

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:C

Question ID:900942

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Read the following passage and answer questions based upon it :

Health System in India

India's health infrastructure and health care is made up of on a three-tier system-primary, secondary and tertiary. Primary health care includes education concerning prevailing health problem and methods of identifying, preventing and controlling them ; promotion of food supply and proper nutrition and adequate supply of water and basic sanitation ; maternal and child health care ; immunisation against major infectious diseases and injuries, promotion of mental health and provision of essential drugs.

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Which of the following institute is not a part of tertiary sector in health care ?

- (1) National Institute of Mental Health and Neruo Science, Bangalore
- (2) All India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi
- (3) Post Graduate Institute, Chandigarh
- (4) Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:**Not Attempted**

Question ID:900943

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Read the following passage and answer questions based upon it :

Health System in India

India's health infrastructure and health care is made up of on a three-tier system-primary, secondary and tertiary. Primary health care includes education concerning prevailing health problem and methods of identifying, preventing and controlling them ; promotion of food supply and proper nutrition and adequate supply of water and basic sanitation ; maternal and child health care ; immunisation against major infectious diseases and injuries, promotion of mental health and provision of essential drugs.

Auxillary Nursing Midwife (ANM) is the first person who provides primary healthcare in rural areas. In order to provide primary health care, hospitals have been set up in villages and small towns which are generally manned by a single doctor, a nurse and a limited quantity of medicines. They are known as Primary Health Centres (PHC), Community Health Centres (CHC) and sub-centres. When the condition of a patient is not managed by PHCs, they are referred to secondary or tertiary hospitals. Hospitals which have better facilities for surgery. X-ray, Electro Cardio Gram (ECG) are called secondary health care institutions. They function both as primary health care provider and also provide better healthcare facilities. They are mostly located in district headquarters and in big towns. All those hospitals which have advanced level equipment and medicines and undertake all the complicated health problems, which could not be managed by primary and secondary hospitals, come under the tertiary sector.

The tertiary sector also includes many premier institutes which not only impart quality medical education and conduct research but also provide specialised health care. Some of them are - All India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi; Post Graduate Institute, Chandigarh; Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry; National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore and All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Kolkata.

Identify the first person who provides primary health care to rural areas :

- (1) Village doctor
- (2) Village nurse
- (3) Barefoot doctor
- (4) Auxiliary Nursing Midwife (ANM)

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:**Not Attempted**

Question ID:900944

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Read the following passage and answer questions based upon it :

Health System in India

India's health infrastructure and health care is made up of on a three-tier system-primary, secondary and tertiary. Primary health care includes education concerning prevailing health problem and methods of identifying, preventing and controlling them ; promotion of food supply and proper nutrition and adequate supply of water and basic sanitation ; maternal and child health care ; immunisation against major infectious diseases and injuries, promotion of mental health and provision of essential drugs.

Auxillary Nursing Midwife (ANM) is the first person who provides primary healthcare in rural areas. In order to provide primary health care, hospitals have been set up in villages and small towns which are generally manned by a single doctor, a nurse and a limited quantity of medicines. They are known as Primary Health Centres (PHC), Community Health Centres (CHC) and sub-centres. When the condition of a patient is not managed by PHCs, they are referred to secondary or tertiary hospitals. Hospitals which have better facilities for surgery. X-ray, Electro Cardio Gram (ECG) are called secondary health care institutions. They function both as primary health care provider and also provide better healthcare facilities. They are mostly located in district headquarters and in big towns. All those hospitals which have advanced level equipment and medicines and undertake all the complicated health problems, which could not be managed by primary and secondary hospitals, come under the tertiary sector.

The tertiary sector also includes many premier institutes which not only impart quality medical education and conduct research but also provide specialised health care. Some of them are - All India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi; Post Graduate Institute, Chandigarh; Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry; National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore and All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Kolkata.

Which of the following is not a part of three-tier system of Health Infrastructure ?

- (1) Primary Health Care
- (2) Secondary Health Care
- (3) Tertiary Health Care
- (4) Private Health Care

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:**D**

Question ID:900945

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Read the following passage and answer questions based upon it :

Health System in India

India's health infrastructure and health care is made up of on a three-tier system-primary, secondary and tertiary. Primary health care includes education concerning prevailing health problem and methods of identifying, preventing and controlling them ; promotion of food supply and proper nutrition and adequate supply of water and basic sanitation ; maternal and child health care ; immunisation against major infectious diseases and injuries, promotion of mental health and provision of essential drugs.

Auxillary Nursing Midwife (ANM) is the first person who provides primary healthcare in rural areas. In order to provide primary health care, hospitals have been set up in villages and small towns which are generally manned by a single doctor, a nurse and a limited quantity of medicines. They are known as Primary Health Centres (PHC), Community Health Centres (CHC) and sub-centres. When the condition of a patient is not managed by PHCs, they are referred to secondary or tertiary hospitals. Hospitals which have better facilities for surgery. X-ray, Electro Cardio Gram (ECG) are called secondary health care institutions. They function both as primary health care provider and also provide better healthcare facilities. They are mostly located in district headquarters and in big towns. All those hospitals which have advanced level equipment and medicines and undertake all the complicated health problems, which could not be managed by primary and secondary hospitals, come under the tertiary sector.

The tertiary sector also includes many premier institutes which not only impart quality medical education and conduct research but also provide specialised health care. Some of them are - All India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi; Post Graduate Institute, Chandigarh; Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry; National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore and All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Kolkata.

Identify the correct statement from the following :

- (1) Secondary health care institutions function as primary health care provider and better health care facilities
- (2) Secondary health care consists of hospitals with modern facilities
- (3) Secondary health care institutions are located in villages near towns
- (4) Secondary health care sector refers to hospitals in the private sector

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **D**

Question ID:900946

Section Name:ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Read the following passage and answer question number based upon this :

	Actuals 2019-20	Budgeted 2020-21	Revised 2020-21	Budgeted 2021-22
Revenue Expenditure	23,50,604	26,30,145	30,11,142	29,29,000
Capital Expenditure	3,35,726	4,12,085	4,39,163	5,54,236
of which :				
Capital outlay	3,11,312	3,80,322	3,32,247	5,13,862
Loans	24,414	31,763	1,06,916	40,374
Total Expenditure	26,86,330	30,42,230	34,50,305	34,83,236
Revenue Receipts	16,84,059	20,20,926	15,55,153	17,88,424
Capital Receipts	68,620	2,24,967	46,497	1,88,000
of which :				
Recoveries of Loans	18,316	14,967	14,497	13,000
Other receipts (including disinvestment)	50,304	2,10,000	32,000	1,75,000
Total Receipts (with borrowings)	17,52,679	22,45,893	16,01,650	19,76,424

Which of the following is not a source of capital expenditure of the government during the year 2019-20 ?

- (1) Loans extended to foreign governments
- (2) Expenditure on construction roads and flyovers
- (3) Purchase of land by the government
- (4) Recovery of loans

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: D

Question ID: 900947

Section Name: ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Read the following passage and answer question number based upon this :

	Actuals 2019-20	Budgeted 2020-21	Revised 2020-21	Budgeted 2021-22
Revenue Expenditure	23,50,604	26,30,145	30,11,142	29,29,000
Capital Expenditure	3,35,726	4,12,085	4,39,163	5,54,236
of which :				
Capital outlay	3,11,312	3,80,322	3,32,247	5,13,862
Loans	24,414	31,763	1,06,916	40,374
Total Expenditure	26,86,330	30,42,230	34,50,305	34,83,236
Revenue Receipts	16,84,059	20,20,926	15,55,153	17,88,424
Capital Receipts	68,620	2,24,967	46,497	1,88,000
of which :				
Recoveries of Loans	18,316	14,967	14,497	13,000
Other receipts (including disinvestment)	50,304	2,10,000	32,000	1,75,000
Total Receipts (with borrowings)	17,52,679	22,45,893	16,01,650	19,76,424

Revenue receipts of Rs. 17,88,484 Cr. as per budgeted estimates are those receipts of the government budget, which :

- (1) Either reduce assets or create liabilities for the government
- (2) Reduce assets and liabilities for the government
- (3) Neither reduce assets nor create liabilities for the government
- (4) Raise assets and liabilities for the government

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: C

Question ID: 900948

Section Name: ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Question:

Read the following passage and answer question number based upon this :

	Actuals 2019-20	Budgeted 2020-21	Revised 2020-21	Budgeted 2021-22
Revenue Expenditure	23,50,604	26,30,145	30,11,142	29,29,000
Capital Expenditure	3,35,726	4,12,085	4,39,163	5,54,236
<i>of which :</i>				
Capital outlay	3,11,312	3,80,322	3,32,247	5,13,862
Loans	24,414	31,763	1,06,916	40,374
Total Expenditure	26,86,330	30,42,230	34,50,305	34,83,236
Revenue Receipts	16,84,059	20,20,926	15,55,153	17,88,424
Capital Receipts	68,620	2,24,967	46,497	1,88,000
<i>of which :</i>				
Recoveries of Loans	18,316	14,967	14,497	13,000
Other receipts (including disinvestment)	50,304	2,10,000	32,000	1,75,000
Total Receipts (with borrowings)	17,52,679	22,45,893	16,01,650	19,76,424

Recoveries of loans of the government for the Budgeted estimates 2020 - 21 will be categorised under :

- (1) Revenue Receipts of the government
- (2) Capital Receipts of the government
- (3) Revenue Expenditure of the government
- (4) Capital Expenditure of the government

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **B**Question ID: **900949**Section Name: **ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS**

Question:

Read the following passage and answer question number based upon this :

	Actuals 2019-20	Budgeted 2020-21	Revised 2020-21	Budgeted 2021-22
Revenue Expenditure	23,50,604	26,30,145	30,11,142	29,29,000
Capital Expenditure	3,35,726	4,12,085	4,39,163	5,54,236
of which :				
Capital outlay	3,11,312	3,80,322	3,32,247	5,13,862
Loans	24,414	31,763	1,06,916	40,374
Total Expenditure	26,86,330	30,42,230	34,50,305	34,83,236
Revenue Receipts	16,84,059	20,20,926	15,55,153	17,88,424
Capital Receipts	68,620	2,24,967	46,497	1,88,000
of which :				
Recoveries of Loans	18,316	14,967	14,497	13,000
Other receipts (including disinvestment)	50,304	2,10,000	32,000	1,75,000
Total Receipts (with borrowings)	17,52,679	22,45,893	16,01,650	19,76,424

The fiscal deficit as per the budgeted estimates for the year 2021 - 22 is :

- (1) ₹ 9,33,651 crores
- (2) ₹ 7,96,337 crores
- (3) ₹ 18,48,655 crores
- (4) ₹ 15,06,812 crores

- A 1
B 2
C 3
D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **Not Attempted**Question ID: **900950**Section Name: **ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS**

Question:

Read the following passage and answer question number based upon this :

	Actuals 2019-20	Budgeted 2020-21	Revised 2020-21	Budgeted 2021-22
Revenue Expenditure	23,50,604	26,30,145	30,11,142	29,29,000
Capital Expenditure	3,35,726	4,12,085	4,39,163	5,54,236
of which :				
Capital outlay	3,11,312	3,80,322	3,32,247	5,13,862
Loans	24,414	31,763	1,06,916	40,374
Total Expenditure	26,86,330	30,42,230	34,50,305	34,83,236
Revenue Receipts	16,84,059	20,20,926	15,55,153	17,88,424
Capital Receipts	68,620	2,24,967	46,497	1,88,000
of which :				
Recoveries of Loans	18,316	14,967	14,497	13,000
Other receipts (including disinvestment)	50,304	2,10,000	32,000	1,75,000
Total Receipts (with borrowings)	17,52,679	22,45,893	16,01,650	19,76,424

The revenue deficit in the budgeted estimates for the year 2021-22, shows that :

- (1) Revenue expenditure was expected to exceed Revenue receipts
- (2) Revenue receipts were expected to exceed Revenue expenditure
- (3) Revenue receipts were expected to be equal to Revenue expenditure
- (4) Revenue expenditure was expected to be either more than or equal to Revenue Receipts

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **Not Attempted**