

Section : **Economics**

Q.1 Decrease in value of domestic currency to foreign currency in fixed exchange rate system is called :

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722098**

Option 1 ID : **21280788389**

Option 2 ID : **21280788390**

Option 3 ID : **21280788391**

Option 4 ID : **21280788392**

Status : **Not Attempted and
Marked For Review**

Chosen Option : --

Q.2 It refers to the increase in the country's capacity to produce the output of goods and services within the country.

- (1) Economic growth
- (2) Modernisation
- (3) Equity
- (4) Self-reliance

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722116**

Option 1 ID : **21280788461**

Option 2 ID : **21280788462**

Option 3 ID : **21280788463**

Option 4 ID : **21280788464**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **1**

Q.3 In the last few decades, there has been rapid growth in the gross domestic product, but without simultaneous increase in _____.

This has forced the government to take up initiatives in generating employment opportunities particularly in the rural areas.

- (1) Employment
- (2) Production of goods and services
- (3) Unemployment
- (4) Output

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722090**

Option 1 ID : **21280788357**

Option 2 ID : **21280788358**

Option 3 ID : **21280788359**

Option 4 ID : **21280788360**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **1**

Q.4 Capital Account of balance of payment includes :

- (A) Export and Import of goods
- (B) Receipt of loans from abroad
- (C) Purchase of shares in foreign countries
- (D) Current transfers from Abroad
- (E) Repayment of International loans

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

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722103**

Option 1 ID : **21280788409**

Option 2 ID : **21280788410**

Option 3 ID : **21280788411**

Option 4 ID : **21280788412**

Status : **Not Answered**

Chosen Option : --

Q.5 The transactions which are determined by the gap in the balance of payments, whether a deficit or surplus is called :

- (1) Dirty floating transactions
- (2) Accommodating transactions
- (3) Availability transactions
- (4) Managed floating transactions

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722113**

Option 1 ID : **21280788449**

Option 2 ID : **21280788450**

Option 3 ID : **21280788451**

Option 4 ID : **21280788452**

Status : **Not Answered**

Chosen Option : --

Q.6 Arrange the following in Chronological sequence :

- (A) Economic reforms in India
- (B) Green revolution in India
- (C) Economic crisis relating to India's external debt
- (D) Independence of India

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

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722107**

Option 1 ID : **21280788425**

Option 2 ID : **21280788426**

Option 3 ID : **21280788427**

Option 4 ID : **21280788428**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **4**

Q.7 Slope of Consumption curve is denoted by :

- (1) Average Propensity to Consume
- (2) Average Propensity to Save
- (3) Marginal Propensity to Consume
- (4) Marginal Propensity to Save

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722088**

Option 1 ID : **21280788349**

Option 2 ID : **21280788350**

Option 3 ID : **21280788351**

Option 4 ID : **21280788352**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **1**

Q.8 Identify the statement associated with Indian Economic Crisis of 1991 ?

- (1) The income from public sector undertaking was very high.
- (2) Our foreign exchange borrowed from other countries and financial institutions was spent on meeting consumption.
- (3) Indian govt. income was greater than govt. expenditure.
- (4) There were sufficient amount of foreign exchange.

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722097**

Option 1 ID : **21280788385**

Option 2 ID : **21280788386**

Option 3 ID : **21280788387**

Option 4 ID : **21280788388**

Status : **Not Answered**

Chosen Option : --

Q.9 Match List - I with List - II.

List - I

- (A) Monthly Per Capita Expenditure
- (B) Comparision of poverty among nations
- (C) Measure of total number of poor people
- (D) Cut-off point which divides population as poor or non-poor

List - II

- (I) Relative poverty
- (II) Helps to identify the poor
- (III) Poverty line
- (IV) Head Count Ratio

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

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722108**

Option 1 ID : **21280788429**

Option 2 ID : **21280788430**

Option 3 ID : **21280788431**

Option 4 ID : **21280788432**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **3**

Q.10 The predecessor organisation to World Trade Organisation was _____.

- (1) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
- (2) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- (3) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- (4) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722106**

Option 1 ID : **21280788421**

Option 2 ID : **21280788422**

Option 3 ID : **21280788423**

Option 4 ID : **21280788424**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **4**

Q.11 The main economic motive of opening the Suez canal was :

- (1) To reduce the cost of transportation
- (2) To make political relations stronger with Europe
- (3) To maintain the cultural relations with Egypt
- (4) To develop the navigation system

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722114**

Option 1 ID : **21280788453**

Option 2 ID : **21280788454**

Option 3 ID : **21280788455**

Option 4 ID : **21280788456**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **1**

Q.12 Which out of the following will be included in National Income ?

- (A) Ramesh sold his car for Rs. 5,00,000 which he used for 2 years
- (B) Interest paid on car loan taken by Mohan
- (C) Interest on debentures
- (D) Radha purchased goods worth Rs. 1000 to prepare cakes to be sold in an exhibition
- (E) Profit earned by Reliance Industries from their branch in London

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

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722082**

Option 1 ID : **21280788325**

Option 2 ID : **21280788326**

Option 3 ID : **21280788327**

Option 4 ID : **21280788328**

Status : **Not Attempted and
Marked For Review**

Chosen Option : --

Q.13 Arrange the following steps of calculating National Income by value added method in the proper sequence.

- (A) Calculate Gross value of output
- (B) Calculate Gross value added
- (C) Calculate value of output in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sector
- (D) Calculate National Income

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

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722091**

Option 1 ID : **21280788361**

Option 2 ID : **21280788362**

Option 3 ID : **21280788363**

Option 4 ID : **21280788364**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **1**

Q.14 Which of the following inequality represents the consumer's budget constraint ?

- (1) $p_1x_1 + p_2x_2 = M$
- (2) $p_1x_1 + p_2x_2 < M$
- (3) $p_1x_1 + p_2x_2 \leq M$
- (4) $p_1x_1 + p_2x_2 > M$

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722101**

Option 1 ID : **21280788401**

Option 2 ID : **21280788402**

Option 3 ID : **21280788403**

Option 4 ID : **21280788404**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **1**

Q.15 This bank does not accept deposits from the public and does not lend to general public :

- (1) Punjab National Bank
- (2) State Bank of India
- (3) Bank of India
- (4) Reserve Bank of India

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722105**

Option 1 ID : **21280788417**

Option 2 ID : **21280788418**

Option 3 ID : **21280788419**

Option 4 ID : **21280788420**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **4**

Q.16 Distribution of output relates to which central problem of an Economy ?

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : MCQ

Question ID : 21280722083

Option 1 ID : 21280788329

Option 2 ID : 21280788330

Option 3 ID : 21280788331

Option 4 ID : 21280788332

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.17 Match List - I with List - II.

List - I

- (A) Inventories
- (B) Rent
- (C) GNP
- (D) NNP

List - II

- (I) GNP- Depreciation
- (II) GDP + NFIA
- (III) Capital
- (IV) Factor Payment

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

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : MCQ

Question ID : 21280722094

Option 1 ID : 21280788373

Option 2 ID : 21280788374

Option 3 ID : 21280788375

Option 4 ID : 21280788376

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Q.18 Regarding Average Propensity to save :

- (A) APS can be zero
- (B) APS can be more than one
- (C) APS can be negative
- (D) APS can be one
- (E) APS can be positive

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

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722118**

Option 1 ID : **21280788469**

Option 2 ID : **21280788470**

Option 3 ID : **21280788471**

Option 4 ID : **21280788472**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **1**

Q.19 Interest paid on loan taken from IMF will be recorded in _____ side of _____ account.

- (1) Credit, Current
- (2) Debit, Current
- (3) Credit, Capital
- (4) Debit, Capital

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722109**

Option 1 ID : **21280788433**

Option 2 ID : **21280788434**

Option 3 ID : **21280788435**

Option 4 ID : **21280788436**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **2**

Q.20 _____ specify the quantity of goods which can be imported.

- (1) Tariffs
- (2) Export duties
- (3) Quotas
- (4) Goods and Service Tax

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722120**

Option 1 ID : **21280788477**

Option 2 ID : **21280788478**

Option 3 ID : **21280788479**

Option 4 ID : **21280788480**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **1**

Q.21 To find Gross value added, arrange the following in sequence :

- (A) Import
- (B) Export
- (C) Domestic sales
- (D) Domestic purchase of Raw material
- (E) Change in inventories

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

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722084**

Option 1 ID : **21280788333**

Option 2 ID : **21280788334**

Option 3 ID : **21280788335**

Option 4 ID : **21280788336**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **3**

Q.22 The following are the features of formal sector of employment :

- (A) Seasonal work
- (B) 10 or more hired workers
- (C) Social security benefits
- (D) No trade union

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

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722104**

Option 1 ID : **21280788413**

Option 2 ID : **21280788414**

Option 3 ID : **21280788415**

Option 4 ID : **21280788416**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **3**

Q.23 Increase in demand refers to :

- (1) Larger quantity demanded due to fall in own price of commodity
- (2) Larger quantity demanded due to fall in price of substitute goods
- (3) Larger quantity demanded due to rise in price of substitute goods
- (4) Larger quantity demanded due to rise in own price of commodity

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722110**

Option 1 ID : **21280788437**

Option 2 ID : **21280788438**

Option 3 ID : **21280788439**

Option 4 ID : **21280788440**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **2**

Q.24

_____ is known as proneness to fall ill.

- (1) Health
- (2) Global burden of disease
- (3) Morbidity
- (4) Sanitation

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722119**

Option 1 ID : **21280788473**

Option 2 ID : **21280788474**

Option 3 ID : **21280788475**

Option 4 ID : **21280788476**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **4**

Q.25 The use of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds brought in a revolution in Indian agriculture. HYV seeds highly benefitted _____ crops.

- (1) Barley and sugarcane
- (2) Rice and fruits
- (3) Wheat and rice
- (4) Corn and sugarcane

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722081**

Option 1 ID : **21280788321**

Option 2 ID : **21280788322**

Option 3 ID : **21280788323**

Option 4 ID : **21280788324**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **3**

Q.26 Which of the following are the strategies of sustainable development ?

- (A) Bio composting
- (B) Use of CNG in public transport
- (C) Use of thermal power plants
- (D) Use of solar energy
- (E) Use of wood

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

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722093**

Option 1 ID : **21280788369**

Option 2 ID : **21280788370**

Option 3 ID : **21280788371**

Option 4 ID : **21280788372**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **3**

Q.27 For a given demand function $Y = 50 - 2P$, the quantity demanded at $P = \text{Rs. } 20$ is :

- (1) 5 units
- (2) 10 units
- (3) 0 units
- (4) 50 units

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722112**

Option 1 ID : **21280788445**

Option 2 ID : **21280788446**

Option 3 ID : **21280788447**

Option 4 ID : **21280788448**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **2**

Q.28 Which is the major environmental issue ?

- (1) Poor Health of Masses
- (2) Global Warming
- (3) High population
- (4) Illiteracy

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722100**

Option 1 ID : **21280788397**

Option 2 ID : **21280788398**

Option 3 ID : **21280788399**

Option 4 ID : **21280788400**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **2**

Q.29 Identify the statement true about development.

- (1) It is only about increasing the income of people.
- (2) Literacy is not important.
- (3) Removing obstacles to things that a person can do in life, ill health, lack of access to resources etc.
- (4) No Civil and Political Rights

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722102**

Option 1 ID : **21280788405**

Option 2 ID : **21280788406**

Option 3 ID : **21280788407**

Option 4 ID : **21280788408**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **3**

Q.30 Match List - I with List - II.

List - I

- (A) Value of output
- (B) Operating surplus
- (C) Profit
- (D) Value added

List - II

- (I) Sales + Change in stock
- (II) Sales + Change in stock – Intermediate consumption
- (III) Rent + Interest + Royalty + Profit
- (IV) Corporation tax + Undistributed profit + Dividend

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

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

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722086**

Option 1 ID : **21280788341**

Option 2 ID : **21280788342**

Option 3 ID : **21280788343**

Option 4 ID : **21280788344**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **3**

Q.31 In a market Economy; prices are determined by :

- (1) The Government
- (2) Demand of goods
- (3) Supply of goods
- (4) Demand and supply of goods

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722085**

Option 1 ID : **21280788337**

Option 2 ID : **21280788338**

Option 3 ID : **21280788339**

Option 4 ID : **21280788340**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **4**

Q.32 Match List - I with List - II.

List - I

- (A) Marginal Propensity to Save
(B) Average Propensity to Consume
(C) Value of Investment Multiplier
(D) Marginal Propensity to Consume

List - II

- (I) $\frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta I}$
(II) $\frac{\Delta S}{\Delta Y}$
(III) $1 - APS$
(IV) $\frac{\Delta C}{\Delta Y}$

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

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722092**

Option 1 ID : **21280788365**

Option 2 ID : **21280788366**

Option 3 ID : **21280788367**

Option 4 ID : **21280788368**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **2**

Q.33 Savita consumes 2 goods X and Y. If marginal utility of X is 30 utils and that of Y is 45 utils. Prices of both goods X and Y are ₹ 3 and ₹ 5 respectively. Savita will consume _____.

- (1) More of good X
(2) More of good Y
(3) More of both good X and good Y
(4) More of either good X or good Y

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722115**

Option 1 ID : **21280788457**

Option 2 ID : **21280788458**

Option 3 ID : **21280788459**

Option 4 ID : **21280788460**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **1**

Q.34 Match List - I with List - II.

List - I	List - II
Curves	Shape
(A) Aggregate demand curve	(I) Upward sloping line with a positive intercept on y -axis
(B) Aggregate supply curve	(II) Parallel to x axis
(C) Autonomous investment curve	(III) 45° line passing through the origin
(D) Consumption function	(IV) Parallel to consumption function

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

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722087**

Option 1 ID : **21280788345**

Option 2 ID : **21280788346**

Option 3 ID : **21280788347**

Option 4 ID : **21280788348**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **4**

Q.35 When was the TISCO (Tata Iron & Steel Company) incorporated ?

- (1) 1903
- (2) 1905
- (3) 1907
- (4) 1909

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722089**

Option 1 ID : **21280788353**

Option 2 ID : **21280788354**

Option 3 ID : **21280788355**

Option 4 ID : **21280788356**

Status : **Not Attempted and
Marked For Review**

Chosen Option : **--**

Q.36 The notable estimators - Dadabhai Naoroji, William Digby, Findlay Shirras, V.K.R.V. Rao and R.C. Desai during the colonial period estimated.

- (1) India's National and Per Capita Income
- (2) India's Tax Wealth
- (3) England's Per Capita Income
- (4) Total wealth taken by Britishers

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722117**

Option 1 ID : **21280788465**

Option 2 ID : **21280788466**

Option 3 ID : **21280788467**

Option 4 ID : **21280788468**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **1**

Q.37 Which of the following statements are true ?

- (A) Managed floating is also called dirty floating
- (B) Making domestic currency cheaper by government is called devaluation
- (C) Exchange rate determined by the market forces of demand and supply, known as floating exchange rate.
- (D) In a fixed exchange rate system, the government fixes the exchange rate.

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

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722111**

Option 1 ID : **21280788441**

Option 2 ID : **21280788442**

Option 3 ID : **21280788443**

Option 4 ID : **21280788444**

Status : **Not Answered**

Chosen Option : **--**

Q.38 If MPC and MPS are equal, then the value of multiplier is :

- (1) 1
- (2) 3
- (3) 4
- (4) 2

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722096**

Option 1 ID : **21280788381**

Option 2 ID : **21280788382**

Option 3 ID : **21280788383**

Option 4 ID : **21280788384**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **1**

Q.39 Money in the form of currency (Notes + Coins) held by the public, Net Demand deposits held by commercial Banks and the saving deposits with Post Office saving banks are known as :

- (1) Broad money
- (2) Wide money
- (3) Long money
- (4) Narrow money

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722095**

Option 1 ID : **21280788377**

Option 2 ID : **21280788378**

Option 3 ID : **21280788379**

Option 4 ID : **21280788380**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **1**

Q.40 Which among the following will lead to a reduction in the money supply of the economy ?

- (1) Selling of a bond by RBI to private individuals or institutions
- (2) Buying of a bond by RBI from private individuals or institutions
- (3) Decrease in bank rate
- (4) Reduction in cash reserve ratio

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722099**

Option 1 ID : **21280788393**

Option 2 ID : **21280788394**

Option 3 ID : **21280788395**

Option 4 ID : **21280788396**

Status : **Not Answered**

Chosen Option : --

Q.41 Read the passage given below and answer the question.

GST : One Nation, One Tax, One Market

Goods and Service Tax (GST) is the single comprehensive indirect tax, operational from 1 July 2017, on supply of goods and services, right from the manufacturer/service provider to the consumer. It is a destination based consumption tax with facility of Input Tax Credit in the supply chain. It is applicable throughout the country with one rate for one type of goods/service. It has amalgamated a large number of Central and State taxes and cesses. It has replaced large number of taxes on goods and services levied on production/sale of goods or provision of service.

As there have been a number of intermediate goods/services, which were manufactured/provided in the economy, the pre GST tax regime imposed taxes not on the value added at each stage but on the total value of the commodity/service with minimal facility of utilisation of Input Tax.

Credit (ITC) : The total value included taxes paid on intermediate goods/services. This amounted to cascading of tax. Under GST, the tax is discharged at every stage of supply and the credit of tax paid at the previous stage is available for set off at the next stage of supply of goods and/or services. It is thus effectively a tax on value addition at each stage of supply. In view of our large and fast growing economy, it addresses to establish parity in taxation across the country and extend principles of 'value-added taxation' to all goods and services.

It has replaced various types of taxes/cesses, levied by the Central and State/UT Governments. Some of the major taxes that were levied by Centre were Central Excise Duty, Service Tax, Central Sales Tax, Cesses like KKC and SBC. The major State taxes were VAT/Sales Tax, Entry Tax, Luxury Tax, Octroi, Entertainment Tax, Taxes on Advertisements, Taxes on Lottery/Betting/Gambling, State Cesses on goods etc. These have been subsumed in GST.

Five petroleum products have been kept out of GST for the time being but with passage of time, they will get subsumed in GST. State Governments will continue to levy VAT on alcoholic liquor for human consumption. Tobacco and tobacco products will attract both GST and Central Excise Duty. Under GST, there are 6 (six) standard rates applied i.e. 0%, 3%, 5%, 12%, 18% and 28% on supply of all goods and/or services across the country.

To establish a parity in taxation in the country and extend the principles of 'value added taxation' to all goods and service a tax is introduced. The name of the tax is :

- (1) Input Tax Credit
- (2) Goods and Services Tax
- (3) Value Added Tax
- (4) Central Excise Duty

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722121**

Option 1 ID : **21280788481**

Option 2 ID : **21280788482**

Option 3 ID : **21280788483**

Option 4 ID : **21280788484**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **2**

Q.42 Read the passage given below and answer the question.

GST : One Nation, One Tax, One Market

Goods and Service Tax (GST) is the single comprehensive indirect tax, operational from 1 July 2017, on supply of goods and services, right from the manufacturer/service provider to the consumer. It is a destination based consumption tax with facility of Input Tax Credit in the supply chain. It is applicable throughout the country with one rate for one type of goods/service. It has amalgamated a large number of Central and State taxes and cesses. It has replaced large number of taxes on goods and services levied on production/sale of goods or provision of service.

As there have been a number of intermediate goods/services, which were manufactured/ provided in the economy, the pre GST tax regime imposed taxes not on the value added at each stage but on the total value of the commodity/service with minimal facility of utilisation of Input Tax.

Credit (ITC) : The total value included taxes paid on intermediate goods/services. This amounted to cascading of tax. Under GST, the tax is discharged at every stage of supply and the credit of tax paid at the previous stage is available for set off at the next stage of supply of goods and/or services. It is thus effectively a tax on value addition at each stage of supply. In view of our large and fast growing economy, it addresses to establish parity in taxation across the country and extend principles of 'value-added taxation' to all goods and services.

It has replaced various types of taxes/cesses, levied by the Central and State/UT Governments. Some of the major taxes that were levied by Centre were Central Excise Duty, Service Tax, Central Sales Tax, Cesses like KKC and SBC. The major State taxes were VAT/Sales Tax, Entry Tax, Luxury Tax, Octroi, Entertainment Tax, Taxes on Advertisements, Taxes on Lottery/ Betting/Gambling, State Cesses on goods etc. These have been subsumed in GST.

Five petroleum products have been kept out of GST for the time being but with passage of time, they will get subsumed in GST. State Governments will continue to levy VAT on alcoholic liquor for human consumption. Tobacco and tobacco products will attract both GST and Central Excise Duty. Under GST, there are 6 (six) standard rates applied i.e. 0%, 3%, 5%, 12%, 18% and 28% on supply of all goods and/or services across the country.

Which of the following is not true regarding Goods and Services Tax (GST) ?

- (1) It is a single comprehensive direct tax
- (2) It is applicable throughout the country
- (3) It has amalgamated a large number of Central and State taxes and cesses
- (4) It is a destination based consumption tax

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722122**

Option 1 ID : **21280788485**

Option 2 ID : **21280788486**

Option 3 ID : **21280788487**

Option 4 ID : **21280788488**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **1**

Q.43 Read the passage given below and answer the question.

GST : One Nation, One Tax, One Market

Goods and Service Tax (GST) is the single comprehensive indirect tax, operational from 1 July 2017, on supply of goods and services, right from the manufacturer/service provider to the consumer. It is a destination based consumption tax with facility of Input Tax Credit in the supply chain. It is applicable throughout the country with one rate for one type of goods/service. It has amalgamated a large number of Central and State taxes and cesses. It has replaced large number of taxes on goods and services levied on production/sale of goods or provision of service.

As there have been a number of intermediate goods/services, which were manufactured/ provided in the economy, the pre GST tax regime imposed taxes not on the value added at each stage but on the total value of the commodity/service with minimal facility of utilisation of Input Tax.

Credit (ITC) : The total value included taxes paid on intermediate goods/services. This amounted to cascading of tax. Under GST, the tax is discharged at every stage of supply and the credit of tax paid at the previous stage is available for set off at the next stage of supply of goods and/or services. It is thus effectively a tax on value addition at each stage of supply. In view of our large and fast growing economy, it addresses to establish parity in taxation across the country and extend principles of 'value-added taxation' to all goods and services.

It has replaced various types of taxes/cesses, levied by the Central and State/UT Governments. Some of the major taxes that were levied by Centre were Central Excise Duty, Service Tax, Central Sales Tax, Cesses like KKC and SBC. The major State taxes were VAT/Sales Tax, Entry Tax, Luxury Tax, Octroi, Entertainment Tax, Taxes on Advertisements, Taxes on Lottery/ Betting/Gambling, State Cesses on goods etc. These have been subsumed in GST.

Five petroleum products have been kept out of GST for the time being but with passage of time, they will get subsumed in GST. State Governments will continue to levy VAT on alcoholic liquor for human consumption. Tobacco and tobacco products will attract both GST and Central Excise Duty. Under GST, there are 6 (six) standard rates applied i.e. 0%, 3%, 5%, 12%, 18% and 28% on supply of all goods and/or services across the country.

GST (Goods and Service Tax) is mainly consumption based tax with a one main principle which is:

- (1) One rate for one type of goods only in U.T.
- (2) Different rate for services in different state
- (3) One rate for one type of goods/services
- (4) No GST for metropolitan cities

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722123**

Option 1 ID : **21280788489**

Option 2 ID : **21280788490**

Option 3 ID : **21280788491**

Option 4 ID : **21280788492**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **1**

Q.44 Read the passage given below and answer the question.

GST : One Nation, One Tax, One Market

Goods and Service Tax (GST) is the single comprehensive indirect tax, operational from 1 July 2017, on supply of goods and services, right from the manufacturer/service provider to the consumer. It is a destination based consumption tax with facility of Input Tax Credit in the supply chain. It is applicable throughout the country with one rate for one type of goods/service. It has amalgamated a large number of Central and State taxes and cesses. It has replaced large number of taxes on goods and services levied on production/sale of goods or provision of service.

As there have been a number of intermediate goods/services, which were manufactured/ provided in the economy, the pre GST tax regime imposed taxes not on the value added at each stage but on the total value of the commodity/service with minimal facility of utilisation of Input Tax.

Credit (ITC) : The total value included taxes paid on intermediate goods/services. This amounted to cascading of tax. Under GST, the tax is discharged at every stage of supply and the credit of tax paid at the previous stage is available for set off at the next stage of supply of goods and/or services. It is thus effectively a tax on value addition at each stage of supply. In view of our large and fast growing economy, it addresses to establish parity in taxation across the country and extend principles of 'value-added taxation' to all goods and services.

It has replaced various types of taxes/cesses, levied by the Central and State/UT Governments. Some of the major taxes that were levied by Centre were Central Excise Duty, Service Tax, Central Sales Tax, Cesses like KKC and SBC. The major State taxes were VAT/Sales Tax, Entry Tax, Luxury Tax, Octroi, Entertainment Tax, Taxes on Advertisements, Taxes on Lottery/ Betting/Gambling, State Cesses on goods etc. These have been subsumed in GST.

Five petroleum products have been kept out of GST for the time being but with passage of time, they will get subsumed in GST. State Governments will continue to levy VAT on alcoholic liquor for human consumption. Tobacco and tobacco products will attract both GST and Central Excise Duty. Under GST, there are 6 (six) standard rates applied i.e. 0%, 3%, 5%, 12%, 18% and 28% on supply of all goods and/or services across the country.

Which of the following products have been kept out of GST for the time being but with passage of time it will get subsumed in GST ?

- (1) Religious products
- (2) Educational products
- (3) Beauty products
- (4) Petroleum products

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722124**

Option 1 ID : **21280788493**

Option 2 ID : **21280788494**

Option 3 ID : **21280788495**

Option 4 ID : **21280788496**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **4**

Q.45 Read the passage given below and answer the question.

GST : One Nation, One Tax, One Market

Goods and Service Tax (GST) is the single comprehensive indirect tax, operational from 1 July 2017, on supply of goods and services, right from the manufacturer/service provider to the consumer. It is a destination based consumption tax with facility of Input Tax Credit in the supply chain. It is applicable throughout the country with one rate for one type of goods/service. It has amalgamated a large number of Central and State taxes and cesses. It has replaced large number of taxes on goods and services levied on production/sale of goods or provision of service.

As there have been a number of intermediate goods/services, which were manufactured/provided in the economy, the pre GST tax regime imposed taxes not on the value added at each stage but on the total value of the commodity/service with minimal facility of utilisation of Input Tax.

Credit (ITC) : The total value included taxes paid on intermediate goods/services. This amounted to cascading of tax. Under GST, the tax is discharged at every stage of supply and the credit of tax paid at the previous stage is available for set off at the next stage of supply of goods and/or services. It is thus effectively a tax on value addition at each stage of supply. In view of our large and fast growing economy, it addresses to establish parity in taxation across the country and extend principles of 'value-added taxation' to all goods and services.

It has replaced various types of taxes/cesses, levied by the Central and State/UT Governments. Some of the major taxes that were levied by Centre were Central Excise Duty, Service Tax, Central Sales Tax, Cesses like KKC and SBC. The major State taxes were VAT/Sales Tax, Entry Tax, Luxury Tax, Octroi, Entertainment Tax, Taxes on Advertisements, Taxes on Lottery/Betting/Gambling, State Cesses on goods etc. These have been subsumed in GST.

Five petroleum products have been kept out of GST for the time being but with passage of time, they will get subsumed in GST. State Governments will continue to levy VAT on alcoholic liquor for human consumption. Tobacco and tobacco products will attract both GST and Central Excise Duty. Under GST, there are 6 (six) standard rates applied i.e. 0%, 3%, 5%, 12%, 18% and 28% on supply of all goods and/or services across the country.

On which products Government of India levies two types of taxes, one is GST and the other one is Central Excise Duty ?

- (1) Petroleum products
- (2) Tobacco products
- (3) Gambling and Betting
- (4) Fast food products

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722125**

Option 1 ID : **21280788497**

Option 2 ID : **21280788498**

Option 3 ID : **21280788499**

Option 4 ID : **21280788500**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **2**

Q.46 Read the passage given below and answer the question.

Pollution Control Boards

In order to address two major environmental concerns in India, viz. water and air pollution, the government set up the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in 1974. This was followed by states establishing their own state level boards to address all the environmental concerns. They investigate, collect and disseminate information relating to water, air and land pollution, lay down standards for sewage/trade effluent and emissions. These boards provide technical assistance to Governments in promoting cleanliness of streams and wells by prevention, control and abatement of water pollution, and improve the quality of air and to prevent, control or abate air pollution in the country.

These boards also carry out and sponsor investigation and research relating to problems of water and air pollution and for their prevention, control or abatement. They also organise, through mass media, a comprehensive mass awareness programme for the same. The PCBs prepare manuals, codes and guidelines relating to treatment and disposal of sewage and trade effluents.

They assess the air quality through regulation of industries. In fact, state boards, through their district level officials, periodically inspect every industry under their jurisdiction to assess the adequacy of treatment measures provided to treat the effluent and gaseous emissions. It also provides background air quality data needed for industrial siting and town planning.

The pollution control boards collect, collate and disseminate technical and statistical data relating to water pollution. They monitor the quality of water in 125 rivers (including the tributaries), wells, lakes, creeks, ponds, tanks, drains and canals.

Central Pollution control Board (CPCB) was setup by the Government of India in 1974 to address :

- (1) Environmental concerns
- (2) Government concerns
- (3) Political concerns
- (4) Student concerns

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722126**

Option 1 ID : **21280788501**

Option 2 ID : **21280788502**

Option 3 ID : **21280788503**

Option 4 ID : **21280788504**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **1**

Q.47 Read the passage given below and answer the question.

Pollution Control Boards

In order to address two major environmental concerns in India, viz. water and air pollution, the government set up the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in 1974. This was followed by states establishing their own state level boards to address all the environmental concerns. They investigate, collect and disseminate information relating to water, air and land pollution, lay down standards for sewage/trade effluent and emissions. These boards provide technical assistance to Governments in promoting cleanliness of streams and wells by prevention, control and abatement of water pollution, and improve the quality of air and to prevent, control or abate air pollution in the country.

These boards also carry out and sponsor investigation and research relating to problems of water and air pollution and for their prevention, control or abatement. They also organise, through mass media, a comprehensive mass awareness programme for the same. The PCBs prepare manuals, codes and guidelines relating to treatment and disposal of sewage and trade effluents.

They assess the air quality through regulation of industries. In fact, state boards, through their district level officials, periodically inspect every industry under their jurisdiction to assess the adequacy of treatment measures provided to treat the effluent and gaseous emissions. It also provides background air quality data needed for industrial siting and town planning.

The pollution control boards collect, collate and disseminate technical and statistical data relating to water pollution. They monitor the quality of water in 125 rivers (including the tributaries), wells, lakes, creeks, ponds, tanks, drains and canals.

CPCB prepares manuals, codes and guidelines for which of the following purpose ?

- (1) Treatment of Industrial workers
- (2) Treatment and disposal of sewage
- (3) Treatment of sewage workers
- (4) Treatment to the people near industry

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722127**

Option 1 ID : **21280788505**

Option 2 ID : **21280788506**

Option 3 ID : **21280788507**

Option 4 ID : **21280788508**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **2**

Q.48 Read the passage given below and answer the question.

Pollution Control Boards

In order to address two major environmental concerns in India, viz. water and air pollution, the government set up the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in 1974. This was followed by states establishing their own state level boards to address all the environmental concerns. They investigate, collect and disseminate information relating to water, air and land pollution, lay down standards for sewage/trade effluent and emissions. These boards provide technical assistance to Governments in promoting cleanliness of streams and wells by prevention, control and abatement of water pollution, and improve the quality of air and to prevent, control or abate air pollution in the country.

These boards also carry out and sponsor investigation and research relating to problems of water and air pollution and for their prevention, control or abatement. They also organise, through mass media, a comprehensive mass awareness programme for the same. The PCBs prepare manuals, codes and guidelines relating to treatment and disposal of sewage and trade effluents.

They assess the air quality through regulation of industries. In fact, state boards, through their district level officials, periodically inspect every industry under their jurisdiction to assess the adequacy of treatment measures provided to treat the effluent and gaseous emissions. It also provides background air quality data needed for industrial siting and town planning.

The pollution control boards collect, collate and disseminate technical and statistical data relating to water pollution. They monitor the quality of water in 125 rivers (including the tributaries), wells, lakes, creeks, ponds, tanks, drains and canals.

The Central Pollution Control Board does not collect and disseminate information relating to :

- (1) Noise Pollution
- (2) Air Pollution
- (3) Water Pollution
- (4) Land Pollution

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722128**

Option 1 ID : **21280788509**

Option 2 ID : **21280788510**

Option 3 ID : **21280788511**

Option 4 ID : **21280788512**

Status : **Answered**

Chosen Option : **1**

Q.49 Read the passage given below and answer the question.

Pollution Control Boards

In order to address two major environmental concerns in India, viz. water and air pollution, the government set up the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in 1974. This was followed by states establishing their own state level boards to address all the environmental concerns. They investigate, collect and disseminate information relating to water, air and land pollution, lay down standards for sewage/trade effluent and emissions. These boards provide technical assistance to Governments in promoting cleanliness of streams and wells by prevention, control and abatement of water pollution, and improve the quality of air and to prevent, control or abate air pollution in the country.

These boards also carry out and sponsor investigation and research relating to problems of water and air pollution and for their prevention, control or abatement. They also organise, through mass media, a comprehensive mass awareness programme for the same. The PCBs prepare manuals, codes and guidelines relating to treatment and disposal of sewage and trade effluents.

They assess the air quality through regulation of industries. In fact, state boards, through their district level officials, periodically inspect every industry under their jurisdiction to assess the adequacy of treatment measures provided to treat the effluent and gaseous emissions. It also provides background air quality data needed for industrial siting and town planning.

The pollution control boards collect, collate and disseminate technical and statistical data relating to water pollution. They monitor the quality of water in 125 rivers (including the tributaries), wells, lakes, creeks, ponds, tanks, drains and canals.

Central Pollution Control Board monitors the quality of water in how many rivers ?

- (1) 1974 rivers
- (2) 25 rivers
- (3) 50 rainfed rivers
- (4) 125 rivers

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722129**

Option 1 ID : **21280788513**

Option 2 ID : **21280788514**

Option 3 ID : **21280788515**

Option 4 ID : **21280788516**

Status : **Not Answered**

Chosen Option : --

Q.50 Read the passage given below and answer the question.

Pollution Control Boards

In order to address two major environmental concerns in India, viz. water and air pollution, the government set up the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in 1974. This was followed by states establishing their own state level boards to address all the environmental concerns. They investigate, collect and disseminate information relating to water, air and land pollution, lay down standards for sewage/trade effluent and emissions. These boards provide technical assistance to Governments in promoting cleanliness of streams and wells by prevention, control and abatement of water pollution, and improve the quality of air and to prevent, control or abate air pollution in the country.

These boards also carry out and sponsor investigation and research relating to problems of water and air pollution and for their prevention, control or abatement. They also organise, through mass media, a comprehensive mass awareness programme for the same. The PCBs prepare manuals, codes and guidelines relating to treatment and disposal of sewage and trade effluents.

They assess the air quality through regulation of industries. In fact, state boards, through their district level officials, periodically inspect every industry under their jurisdiction to assess the adequacy of treatment measures provided to treat the effluent and gaseous emissions. It also provides background air quality data needed for industrial siting and town planning.

The pollution control boards collect, collate and disseminate technical and statistical data relating to water pollution. They monitor the quality of water in 125 rivers (including the tributaries), wells, lakes, creeks, ponds, tanks, drains and canals.

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) helps the town plan officials by providing them :

- (1) Population Data
- (2) Air Quality Data
- (3) Building Quantity Data
- (4) Land Pattern Data

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : **MCQ**

Question ID : **21280722130**

Option 1 ID : **21280788517**

Option 2 ID : **21280788518**

Option 3 ID : **21280788519**

Option 4 ID : **21280788520**

Status : **Not Answered**

Chosen Option : --