

TYBA
QUESTION BANK
Economics

Economics Paper-VIII

1) When productive capacity of the economy increases, the production possibility curve shifts _____

- A. Outward
- B. Leftward
- C. Unchanged
- D. Inward

2) Which of the following statement is not correct for GDP?

- A. It take into account wellbeing of the people
- B. It is the measurement of economic growth
- C. It is the measurement of national income
- D. It refers to total market value of all final goods and services produced in the economy

3) GDI stands for

- A. gender development index
- B. gender dimensional index
- C. gross development index
- D. gender development indicators

4) . Social overhead capital is characterised by following expect

- A. It is irreversible in time
- B. It is very lumpy
- C. It has small gestation period
- D. It has a minimal industry mix

5) Which one of the following is not impact of health on economic development?

- A. Improves Learning outcome
- B. Improves Efficiency labour force
- C. Longer life expectancy
- D. Increase absenteeism of workers

6) Which one of the following is not impact of health on economic development?

- A. Minimise the loss of working hours
- B. Reduces expenditure on treatment of illness
- C. Reduced family size
- D. Minimise Efficiency of labour force

7) Relative poverty defines poverty in relation to the of other members of society.

- A. Social status
- B. Religious status
- C. Economic status
- D. Political status

8) In developed countries poverty is more common.

- A. Absolute
- B. Relative
- C. Mass
- D. Regional

9) The calorie requirement is higher in the rural areas for poverty measurement because:

- a. they do not enjoy as much as people in the urban areas.
- b. food items are expensive.
- c. they are engaged in mental work.
- d. people are engaged in physical labour.

10) Which of the following is an example of social infrastructure?

- A. Telecommunications
- B. Power
- C. Universities
- D. Canal works for irrigation

11) Which of the following is not a role of infrastructure in economic development of a country?

- A. Sustains economic growth
- B. Global integration
- C. Decreases production capacity
- D. Reduces mortality & morbidity

12) According to Hicks, If the amount of labour used is reduced absolutely and that of capital rises than the technical change will be absolutely saving

- A. Labour
- B. Capital
- C. technology
- D. Machine

PAPER-IX

1) _____ is a separate branch of economics which deals with the economic problems of firms and industries and their relationship with the society.

- A. Labour economics
- B. Industrial economics
- C. Trade union
- D. Demography

2) A _____ is based on the principle of 'Self-help and Mutual Aid' and 'each for all and all for each'.

- A. Trade union
- B. cooperative society
- C. Industrial economics
- D. Labour economics

3) _____ may be defined as 'the spreading of operations by a business over dissimilar economic activity.

- A. Merger
- B. Diversification
- C. Capital
- D. Technology

4) _____ means concentration of production for a commodity at one place

- A. Agglomeration
- B. Merger
- C. Diversification
- D. Capital

5) One of the ways in which localisation of industries was measured by Sargent Florence.

- A. Material index
- B. Labor coefficient
- C. Location index
- D. Coefficient of localisation

6) _____ of a region is indicated by factors like over-population, disguised and open unemployment in the rural areas, low level of agricultural productivity, low level of urbanization etc

- A. Economic backwardness
- B. Forward integration

- C. Backward integration
 - D. Regional equality
- 7) Which among the following is not among the external causes of industrial sickness in India?
- A. Power Cut
 - B. Irregular supply of input
 - C. Changes in Government policy
 - D. Lack of entrepreneurial
- 8) _____ refers to understanding and applying all possible methods to improve the general economic situation through technical and systematic organization.
- A. Rationalization
 - B. Industrial sickness
 - C. Diversification
 - D. Integration
- 9) _____ refers to increasing the speed of executing various tasks performed on the shop floor
- A. Diversification
 - B. Intensification
 - C. Rationalization
 - D. Integration
- 10) LPG stands for _____
- A. Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation
 - B. Liberal, Political and Global
 - C. Local, Political and Global
 - D. Local, Private and Growth
- 11) In the current scenario how, many industries are reserved under public sector
- A. 5
 - B. 4
 - C. 3
 - D. 1
- 12) Coca-cola is an example of _____
- A. Merger
 - B. Diversification
 - C. MNCs
 - D. Co-operative

PAPER-X

- 1) Which research refers to scientific study and research that seeks to solve practical problems
- A. Basic research
 - B. Applied research
 - C. Experimental research
 - D. Historical research

- 2) Research is _____ investigation.
- A. Purposive
 - B. non – purposive
 - C. only scientific
 - D. only social
- 3) Complete this sentence. A hypothesis is:
- A. a statement of the aims of an investigation
 - B. a mere assumption
 - C. the methodical evaluation of research evidence
 - D. statement which serves as the basis for further investigation
- 4) _____ requires face to face contact or contact over telephone.
- A. Viewing books
 - B. Questionnaire
 - C. Observation
 - D. Interviewing
- 5) Systematic sampling is also known as _____
- A. non random sampling
 - B. accidental sampling
 - C. fixed interval sampling
 - D. purposive sampling
- 6) Stratified sampling method is suitable for _____
- A. homogeneous population
 - B. large heterogeneous population
 - C. small heterogeneous population
 - D. large homogeneous population
- 7) Find out Median from the set of observations 100, 200,300,400,500
- A. 200
 - B. 250
 - C. 300
 - D. 350
- 8) _____ is greatly influenced by extreme observations present in the data.
- A. Mean
 - B. Median
 - C. Mode
 - D. Quartile Deviation
- 9) Which type of research is done for sake of knowledge.
- A. Pure research
 - B. Historical research
 - C. Experimental research
 - D. Formulative research
- 10) The first step in the research process is the _____
- A. development of the research plan

- B. survey of stakeholders to determine if problems exist
 - C. collection of the available sources for needed information
 - D. definition of the problem and research objective
- 11) A variable that is not influenced by or not dependent on other variable in experiments is called _____
- A. Independent variable
 - B. dependent variable
 - C. experimental variable
 - D. not a variable
- 12) Formulation of Hypotheses may not require in _____ type of research.
- A. Pure research
 - B. Historical research
 - C. Experimental research
 - D. Formulative research

TYBA Microeconomics- III Sample Question

1. In _____ entry is completely restricted.
 - a) monopoly market
 - b) monopolistic market
 - c) oligopolistic market
 - d) imperfect market
2. The main objective of monopolist is to maximize _____.
 - a) returns
 - b) loss
 - c) interest
 - d) profit
3. In monopoly, Patents may create restrictions by _____.
 - a) price
 - b) profit
 - c) entry
 - d) demand
4. Which theory has numerous applications ?
 - a) game
 - b) Price
 - c) cartels
 - d) monopoly
5. Price of the product and Research and development activities expenditure are an example of _____ in game theory.
 - a) policy variables
 - b) payoffs
 - c) strategy
 - d) player
6. The concept of nash equilibrium was given by a mathematician _____.
 - a) John Nash
 - b) Albert Nash

- c) J. Nash
 - d) Adam Nash
7. A kindred demand curve is most consistent with which one of the following market situations?
 - a) Monopoly
 - b) Monopolistic
 - c) Ologopoly
 - d) Duopoly
 8. Duopoly is a market situation where -
 - a) one producer exist
 - b) two producer exist
 - c) three producer exist
 - d) four producer exist
 9. Entry in _____ market is allowed, but is difficult.
 - a) Monopoly
 - b) Monopolistic
 - c) Ologopoly
 - d) Duopoly
 10. _____ is the exchange of goods for the services of factors of production.
 - a) real flow
 - b) money flow
 - c) goods flow
 - d) factor flow
 11. _____ has suggested the use of social welfare function to measure social welfare
 - a)A. Bergson
 - b) Kaldor Hicks
 - c) Alfred Pareto
 - d) Keneth Arrow
 12. Who is the author of famous book "General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money" published in 1936:
 - a) J. M. Keynes
 - b) Adam Smith
 - c) David Ricardo
 - d) J. S. Mill

Environmental Economics- XI

13. The word environment is derived from the-
 - a) Greek word environ
 - b) French word environ
 - c) Latin word environ
 - d) American word environ
14. Which of the following is not a scope of environmental economics?

- a) eco-development
 - b) welfare approach
 - c) dynamic approach
 - d) externality approach
15. The UNCED took place in which year
- a) June 1996
 - b) June 1992
 - c) July 1992
 - d) July 1991
16. Which of the following is not a criteria for evaluating environmental policy?
- a) Benefit-effectiveness
 - b) Cost-effectiveness
 - c) Efficiency
 - d) Fairness
17. Risk assessment involves -
- a) Risk lover
 - b) Risk averse
 - c) Risk valuation
 - d) Risk emancipation
18. A _____ is an emission fee.
- a) penalty
 - b) Tax
 - c) Pollution
 - d) Social cost
19. Timber extraction, landscape, fishing iare examples of-
- a) direct use value
 - b) indirect use value
 - c) optional value
 - d) non-use value
20. How many Techniques are available for valuing environmental goods and services?
- a)two
 - b) three
 - c) one
 - d) four
21. Which of the following is not a cause of implementing environmental policy?
- a) Incentive failure
 - b) Inappropriate agency
 - c) benefit-effectiveness
 - d) Limited competence
22. With warmer climate, sea levels will _____.
- a) rise
 - b) fall
 - c) zero

- d) constant
23. _____ sustains life on Earth
- a) Ozone layer
 - b) UV rays
 - c) Acid rain
 - d) Global warming
24. Identify the international policy instruments-
- a) Tradable permits
 - b) Export subsidy
 - c) Import subsidy
 - d) Import quota

History of Economic thought- XII

25. Division of labour theory was given by-
- a) Adam Smith
 - b) David Ricardo
 - c) Alfred Marshall
 - d) Karl Marx
26. _____ talks about two types of exchange value, natural and market value.
- a) David Ricardo
 - b) Adam Smith
 - c) Karl Marx
 - d) Alfred Marshall
27. Surplus value was given by-
- a) Karl Marx
 - b) Alfred Marshall
 - c) Adam Smith
 - d) David Ricardo
28. The idea of consumer surplus was first profounder by-
- a) Alfred Marshall
 - b) Adam Smith
 - c) Karl Marx
 - d) David Ricardo
29. What do internal economies of scale mean?
- a) Advantages inside the firm
 - b) Disadvantages inside the firm
 - c) Advantages outside the firm
 - d) Disadvantages outside the firm
30. Economies of scale are of two types-
- a) Internal and external
 - b) Temporary & permanent
 - c) Managerial & industrial
 - d) Natural & artificial
31. Profits is the difference between-

- a) TR & TC
 - b) MR & MC
 - c) AR & AC
 - d) AC & MR
32. The sum of MPC and MPS is:
- a) 1
 - b) <1
 - c) >1
 - d) 2
33. Money supply in India is regulated by which of the following institution?
- a) RBI
 - b) IMF
 - c) WTO
 - d) ADB
34. Laffer curve was given by-
- a) Robert Mundell
 - b) Artur Laffer
 - c) A. W. Laffer
 - d) Joan Laffer
35. Who's central thesis was integration of monetary theory?
- a) Don Parkin
 - b) A. K. Sen
 - c) Robert Lucas
 - d) Robert Mundell
36. _____ was born on 9th August 1953.
- a) Robert Mundell
 - b) Robert Lucas
 - c) A. K. Sen
 - d) Jean Tirole