

SEAL

DO NOT OPEN THE SEAL UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO DO SO

Invigilator's signature

Question Booklet No.

890379

2018

TGT — PAPER - I : ECONOMICS

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

ROLL NO.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. This Question Booklet contains 50 optional questions. Each question comprises four responses (answers). You will select ONLY ONE response which you consider the best and darken the bubble on the OMR RESPONSE SHEET.
2. DO NOT write your Name or anything else except Roll No. and the actual answers to the question, anywhere on the OMR RESPONSE SHEET.
3. DO NOT handle your OMR RESPONSE SHEET in such a manner as to mutilate, fold, etc.
4. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination Hall **20 minutes** after commencement of distribution of the Test Booklet. The invigilator of the Examination Hall will be the time-keeper and his decision in this regard is final.
5. No candidate shall have in his/her possession inside the Examination Hall any book, notebook or loose paper, calculator, mobile phone, etc., except his/her admit card and other things paper permitted by the Commission.
6. Immediately after the final bell indicating the closure of the examination, stop bubbling. Be seated till the OMR RESPONSE SHEET is collected by the invigilator, thereafter you may leave the Examination Hall.
7. Violation of any of the above rules will render the candidate liable to expulsion from the examination and disqualification from the examination, and according to the nature and gravity of his/her offence, he/she may be debarred from future examinations and interviews to be conducted by the Commission and other such organization (i.e., UPSC, SSC and SPSCs).

**NB: CANDIDATES ARE ALLOWED TO TAKE THIS QUESTION BOOKLET ONLY AFTER COMPLETION OF 2 (TWO) HOURS OF EXAMINATION TIME.**

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1. Economics is a
  - (A) Pure Science
  - (B) Social Science
  - (C) Physical Science
  - (D) Political Science
2. National income accounting is a subject matter of
  - (A) micro economics
  - (B) macro economics
  - (C) welfare economics
  - (D) environmental economics
3. What is **not** one of the central problems of an economy?
  - (A) What to produce
  - (B) How to produce
  - (C) How to govern
  - (D) For whom to produce
4. What is the source of capital formation?
  - (A) Investment
  - (B) Production
  - (C) Consumption
  - (D) Exports
5. Economics was defined as “ the science of which studies human behaviour as a relationship between ends and scarce means which have alternative use”, by
  - (A) Alfred Marshall
  - (B) Lionel Robbins
  - (C) Adam Smith
  - (D) A. C. Pigou
6. The source of utility is
  - (A) production
  - (B) consumption
  - (C) distribution
  - (D) saving
7. Which of the following is **not** an economic activity?
  - (A) Teacher imparting private tuition
  - (B) Housewife selling insurance policies part time
  - (C) Maid undertaking domestic tasks
  - (D) A professor helping out his children at home
8. What is essential for the operation of the Barter System?
  - (A) Double coincidence of want
  - (B) Common measure of value
  - (C) Use of money
  - (D) Available standard of deferred payment
9. The function of money in making future payment is referred to
  - (A) store of value
  - (B) standard of deferred payment
  - (C) interest payment
  - (D) extension of credit
10. What is **not** a function of money?
  - (A) Item of consumption
  - (B) Store of value
  - (C) Medium of exchange
  - (D) Measure of value

11. Legal tender money refers to  
 (A) demand deposits  
 (B) currencies  
 (C) cash reserves in banks  
 (D) deposits held by RBI
12. What is **not** a function of the Reserve Bank of India?  
 (A) Monopoly of note issue  
 (B) Custodian of foreign exchange  
 (C) Accepting deposits  
 (D) Banker of the government
13. The total reserve maintained by commercial banks with the RBI is referred to as  
 (A) SLR  
 (B) CRR  
 (C) Bank Reserve  
 (D) MSF
14. Credit creation is a function of  
 (A) commercial banks  
 (B) Reserve Bank  
 (C) non-banking financial intermediaries  
 (D) investment banks
15. Regional Rural Bank does not  
 (A) provide credit to the weaker sections of the society  
 (B) mobilize rural savings  
 (C) finance heavy industries  
 (D) support rural productive activities
16. NPA's in the banking sector refers to  
 (A) a loss making bank  
 (B) bad debts of banks and financial institutions  
 (C) National Provident Fund maintained in banks  
 (D) profitable assets of commercial banks
17. The functions of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) do not include  
 (A) regulating the capital market  
 (B) promoting investor education  
 (C) inspection and audit of stock exchanges  
 (D) regulating the market interest rate
18. What is **not** an instrument of fiscal policy?  
 (A) Taxation  
 (B) Public expenditure  
 (C) Subsidy  
 (D) Open market operation
19. India's rank among 181 countries, in the 2017 Human Development Index (HDI) is  
 (A) 129  
 (B) 131  
 (C) 146  
 (D) 101
20. What is **not** a dimension used in the calculation of Human Development Index?  
 (A) A long and healthy life  
 (B) Education index  
 (C) Happiness index  
 (D) A decent standard of living
21. A phenomenon, where the marginal productivity of workers is zero or very close to it, is referred to as  
 (A) open unemployment  
 (B) structural unemployment  
 (C) disguised unemployment  
 (D) frictional unemployment

22. A flagship programme which aims to provide a guaranteed minimum employment to people in rural areas is  
 (A) TRYSEM  
 (B) IRDP  
 (C) RTE  
 (D) MGNREGA
23. The State that has the most adverse sex ratio in India is  
 (A) Kerala  
 (B) Mizoram  
 (C) Uttar Pradesh  
 (D) Haryana
24. The State that enjoys the highest life expectancy at birth is  
 (A) Arunachal Pradesh  
 (B) Punjab  
 (C) Kerala  
 (D) Mizoram
25. The Kharif cropping season extends  
 (A) from July to October  
 (B) from October to March  
 (C) from March to June  
 (D) throughout the year
26. India's world rank in sugar production is  
 (A) first  
 (B) second  
 (C) third  
 (D) fourth
27. The base price announced by the government before sowing for buying food grains is referred to as  
 (A) procurement price  
 (B) issue price  
 (C) minimum support price  
 (D) market price
28. The constitutional amendment providing for free and compulsory education for all children is enacted through which of the following Acts?  
 (A) MGNREGA  
 (B) RTE  
 (C) NHRM  
 (D) MRTTP
29. The percentage of main workers labour force engaged in agriculture as per 2011 Census is  
 (A) 48.9%  
 (B) 19.8%  
 (C) 79.7%  
 (D) 16.7%
30. The share of the industrial sector in India's GDP is around  
 (A) 17.32%  
 (B) 59.8%  
 (C) 29.02%  
 (D) 12.21%
31. In the Theory of Demographic Transition high birth rate is equally matched by a high death rate in the  
 (A) first stage  
 (B) second stage  
 (C) third stage  
 (D) None of the above
32. India's population as per the 2011 Census is  
 (A) 99.47 crs  
 (B) 136.72 crs  
 (C) 121.09 crs  
 (D) 180.22 crs
33. An enhanced growth rate induced by a shift in the age structure of the population towards the adult working age is referred to as  
 (A) demographic advantage  
 (B) preferred population composition  
 (C) demographic dividend  
 (D) population catalyst

34. The National Food Security Act, 2013 *does not* provide for
- (A) subsidized foodgrains under targeted public distribution system
  - (B) one mid-day meal to children aged 6-14 years
  - (C) guaranteed income for rural poor
  - (D) free meal for pregnant and lactating mothers
35. The share of the secondary sector in the national income of India is approximately
- (A) 18%
  - (B) 29 %
  - (C) 72 %
  - (D) 54%
36. The biggest trading partner of India is
- (A) USA
  - (B) China
  - (C) Russia
  - (D) European Economic Union
37. The highest expenditure incurred on the following import items is
- (A) petroleum, oil and lubricants
  - (B) defense equipments
  - (C) capital imports
  - (D) electronics
38. The process of selling equities of public sector companies to the private sector and to the public at large is referred to as
- (A) devaluation
  - (B) decommissioning
  - (C) dissolution
  - (D) disinvestment
39. The erstwhile Imperial Bank is now operating as
- (A) HDFC Bank
  - (B) State Bank of India
  - (C) ICICI Bank
  - (D) Punjab National Bank
40. What among the following is *not* a form of land tenure system?
- (A) Zamindari
  - (B) Mahalwari
  - (C) Ryotwari
  - (D) Malwari
41. The Government of India in 2007 launched a crop development scheme that sought to achieve specific targets in enhanced food production is known as
- (A) National Food Security Mission
  - (B) Food for Work
  - (C) MGNREGA
  - (D) IRDP
42. In a bank the percentage of total capital to the total risk weighted assets is referred to as
- (A) cash reserve ratio
  - (B) statutory liquidity ratio
  - (C) capital adequacy ratio
  - (D) None of the above
43. In a security market the optimistic trader who tends to buy securities is called a
- (A) Lion
  - (B) Rhino
  - (C) Bull
  - (D) Bear

44. An industrial cluster set up primarily to promote exports is referred to as
- (A) World Trade Centre
  - (B) Special Economic Zone
  - (C) Industrial Estate
  - (D) Border Trading Post
45. What is **not** an objective of fiscal policy?
- (A) Optimal allocation of resources
  - (B) Credit control
  - (C) Ensuring price stability
  - (D) Attaining a high growth rate
46. The number of students in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population corresponding to that level of education is referred to as
- (A) Adult Literacy Rate
  - (B) Age Specific Literacy Rate
  - (C) Gross Enrollment Ratio
  - (D) Net Enrollment Ratio
47. The average number of years that a newborn could expect to live if he or she were to pass through life subject to the age-specific mortality rates of a given period is indicated by
- (A) mortality rate at birth
  - (B) survival rate at birth
  - (C) life expectancy at birth
  - (D) morbidity rate at birth
48. Which among the following is **not** a stock exchange?
- (A) NSE
  - (B) OTCEI
  - (C) BSE
  - (D) SEBI
49. Unemployment caused by a mismatch between the skills that workers in the economy can offer, and the skills demanded of workers by employers is called
- (A) involuntary unemployment
  - (B) structural unemployment
  - (C) disguised unemployment
  - (D) frictional unemployment
50. Foreign investment made in the country's capital market is referred to as
- (A) Foreign Direct Investment
  - (B) Foreign Institutional Investment
  - (C) Foreign Capital Investment
  - (D) Foreign Capital Import