



CUET PG Economics PYQ: 2021 (With Answers)

1.	How many times Nirmala Sitharaman has presented the Budget in the Parliament?	
2		5
3		4

2.	More than half of working population in India is engaged in	
	service sector	agriculture sector
	industry sector	Both 1 and 2

3.	Who is known as the Father of Economics?	
	Karl Marx	David Ricardo
	J. S. Mill	Adam Smith

4.	In India, Economic Survey is published by	
	the Government of India	NITI Aayog
	the Ministry of Finance	the Reserve Bank of India

5.	What type of unemployment is found in the agriculture sector in India?	
	Structural unemployment	Frictional unemployment
	Disguised unemployment	Technical unemployment

6.	During India's colonial period, the theory of downward filtration was related with	
	poverty alleviation	irrigation
	education	railways

7.	New Economic Policy was started in	
	1990	1998
	1993	1991



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8.	A closed economy means	
	money supply is controlled	only export takes place
	only import takes place	neither export nor import takes place

9.	Unbounded solution in linear programming is known as	
	infinite solution	unique solution
	infeasible solution	feasible solution

10	The Law 'supply creates its own demand' is given by	
	Karl Marx	Adam Smith
	J. B. Say	Ricardo

11	Which of the following is two-sector model?	
	Harrod-Domar model	Solow model
	Keynesian model	Joan Robinson model

12	A growing country is one whose	
	GNP is rising at current prices	GNP is rising at constant prices
	GNP is constant at constant prices	GNP is constant at current prices

13	Wage price flexibility is the contribution of	
	J. B. Say	J. M. Keynes
	J. S. Mill	C. Pigou

14	Simple multiplier is calculated by which of the following formulas?	
	$1/(1 - MPC)$	$1/(MPC = MPS)$
	$1/(1 - MPS)$	$1/(MPC + MPS)$

15	Which of the following equations is not true?	
	$APC + APS = 1$	$- APC = APS$
	$- APS = APC$	$APC - 1 = APS$



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16	Which of the following is a part of National Income?	
Old age pension		Unemployment allowance
Profit		Scholarship

17	IS curve represents	
combination of income and interest		combination of price and output
combination of interest and investment		combination of income and output

18	During the period of recession	
aggregate output declines		price level starts rising
unemployment rises		aggregate output rises

19	NNP means	
GDP - depreciation		GDP + depreciation
NNP - depreciation		GNP - depreciation

20	Keynes introduced the book, <i>The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money</i> in the year	
1929		1933
1936		1935

21	The relation between APC and MPC in Keynes psychological consumption function is	
MPC > APC		MPC < APC
MPC = APC		MPC ≤ APC

22	What is α if $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 3 & \alpha \end{bmatrix}$ is a singular matrix?	
11		10
6		12



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23	If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, the determinant of A = ?
2	-3
3	5

24	If the order of matrix A is $m \times p$ and the order of B is $p \times n$, then the order of matrix AB is?
$m \times n$	$n \times m$
$n \times p$	$m \times p$

25	If $y = mx + c$, what would be the derivative of the equation with respect to x?
-m	m
0	-1

26	If A and B are two sets such that $n(A) = 20$, $n(B) = 35$ and $n(A \cup B) = 50$, then $n(A \cap B)$ is equal to
6	5
15	4

27	The difference of $\{1, 2, 3, 6, 8\}$ and $\{1, 2, 5, 6\}$ is the set
$\{1, 3\}$	$\{5, 6, 8\}$
$\{3, 8\}$	$\{2, 6, 5\}$

28	In the presence of no externalities
social marginal cost and private marginal cost cannot be compared	social marginal cost is less than private marginal cost
social marginal cost exceeds private marginal cost	social marginal cost equals private marginal cost

29	Evaluate $\int_1^2 3x^2$
9	8
17	7



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30	Evaluate $\int (5x^3 + 4x^2 + 3) dx$.	
	$\frac{5x^4}{4} + \frac{4x^3}{3} + 3x + C$	$\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{4x^3}{3} + 3x + C$
	$x^4 + \frac{4x^3}{3} + 3x + C$	$\frac{2x^4}{3} + \frac{5x^3}{3x} + C$

31	Find the derivative of $f(x) = 5x^3 + 12x^2 + 10x + 5$ at $x = 2$.	
	108	116
	118	128

32	Effective demand occurs where	
	aggregate demand is equal to aggregate supply	demand for money is equal to supply of money
	saving is equal to supply	saving is greater than supply

33	Which of the following belongs to the consumption sector?	
	Household	Firm
	Government	Foreign

34	The indifference curve means	
	equal consumption of two goods	equal utility from the consumption of two combinations of goods
	equal consumer income	equal prices of the goods consumed

35	In general equilibrium	
	the value of excess demand must sum to zero	the Walrasian equilibrium is always unique
	the first theorem of Welfare Economics implies full competition	tax will always improve the welfare



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36	Which of the following statements about a fixed input is correct?	
Its price is fixed.		Its quantity in the long-run is fixed.
Its quantity in the short-run is fixed.		The quantity of output that the firm can produce is fixed.

37	Under perfect competition	
AR = MR		AR > MR
AR ≥ MR		AR < MR

38	In equilibrium of monopoly, which condition of the following should satisfy?	
Marginal revenue equals marginal cost		Marginal revenue equals price
Marginal cost equals price		Marginal cost equals demand

39	Law of variable proportion is	
for short period		for long period
one factor of production is variable		all factors of production are variable

40	The original Phillips curve illustrates	
the trade-off between output and unemployment		the trade-off between inflation and unemployment
higher rate of inflation is associated with a higher unemployment		higher rate of growth in output is associated with a higher unemployment

41	A differentiated product has	
many perfect substitutes		close but not perfect substitutes
no close substitutes		no substitutes of any kind



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42	Perfect competition is characterized by all of the following, <i>except</i>	
	well-informed buyers and sellers with respect to prices	large number of buyers and sellers
	no restrictions on entry into or exit from the industry	considerable advertising by individual firms

43	Given the two regression lines Y on X and X on Y as follows: $3X + 2Y = 26.0$ If $6X + Y = 31.0$, then their (r) will be equal to:	
	± 0.4	-0.5
	0.6	0.7

44	If $Q_3 = 40$, $Q_1 = 20$, coefficient of QD is	
	0.33	0.123
	0.5	0.25

45	If for a given data, mode = 5, median = 15 and mean = 20, it means that the sample data is	
	skewed to the right	skewed to the left
	symmetric	neither symmetric nor skewed

46	If mean = 28 and mode = 25, the value of median will be	
	27	29
	24	25

47	Which of the following is a type of probability sampling?	
	Convenience sampling	Purposive sampling
	Systematic sampling	Quota sampling

48	In positively skewed distribution	
	Mean > Mode > Median	Mode > Mean > Median
	Mean > Median > Mode	Median > Mode > Mean



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49	If $b_{yx} = 1.6$ and $b_{xy} = 0.4$, then r_{xy} will be	
0.4		0.64
-0.8		0.8

50	A measure of the strength of the linear relationship that exists between two variables is called	
slope		intercept
correlation coefficient		regression

51	The best measure of dispersion is	
quartile deviation		standard deviation
range		mean deviation

52	A ball is drawn at random from a box containing 6 red, 4 white, and 5 blue balls. Then the probability of drawing a not red ball is	
1		1/5
3/5		7/5

53	A member of the population in a set is known as	
data		element
group		family

54	In the Heckscher-Ohlin model, international trade is based mostly on a difference in	
technology		product differentiation
economies of scale		factor endowments

55	Which of the following is one of the implications of the new trade theory?	
Countries as a whole must gain from trade		country can only use government policies to promote exports
Consumers can get benefit from the increased variety of goods that trade makes available		country may export a good or import it, but not both



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56	Adam Smith's economic theory focuses on	
	labour	gold and silver
	all aspects of the costs of producing goods for export	balancing imports and exports so that a country does not gain or lose from international trade

57	Ricardo has explained the law of comparative advantage on the basis of	
	opportunity costs	the law of diminishing returns
	economies of scale	the labour theory of value

58	The theory of comparative advantage in international trade is based on the concept of	
	opportunity costs	Smith's absolute advantage
	Ricardo's constant cost	the world equilibrium price

59	H-O theory is based on the assumptions of	
	constant returns to scale	decreasing returns to scale
	factor intensities are reversible	factor intensities are irreversible

60	Intra-industry trade (IIT) is	
	based on that nations will follow their comparative advantage only	the result of capital-intensive nations trading with labour-intensive nations
	trade among the various firms of a single industry in one country	two-way international trade in very similar products

61	Absolute Advantage theory is given by	
	David Ricardo	Adam Smith
	Heckscher and Ohlin	Michael Porter

62	What is the full form of NITI Aayog?	
	National Institute to Transform India	National Institute for Transforming India
	National Institution to Transform India	National Institution for Transforming India



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63	Indian economy is	
	socialist economy	Gandhian economy
	mixed economy	free economy

64	Sex ratio in India as per the Census of 2011 is	
	1000 females per 1000 males	1036 females per 1000 males
	940 females per 1000 males	840 females per 1000 males

65	Which is the main wheat production State in India?	
	Punjab	Goa
	Kerala	Orissa

66	Which State is known for its highest success from the Green Revolution in India?	
	Tamil Nadu	Punjab
	Gujarat	Karnataka

67	When was the 1st Industrial Policy introduced?	
	1951	1948
	1991	1956

68	PDS stands for	
	Price Distribution system	Public Division system
	Public Distribution System	Public Department services

69	If 'A' imposed an externality on 'B' and if 'B' imposed externality on 'A' as well it is	
	unidirectional	reciprocal
	marginal unidirectional	multidirectional



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70	In proportional tax system, the rates of tax remains	
	increasing	decreasing
	constant	zero

71	A pure public good is	
	excludable and rivalrous	non-rivalrous and elastic
	inferior and non-excludable	non-excludable and non-rivalrous

72	Who presents the Budget in India?	
	The Prime Minister	The Finance Minister
	The Home Minister	The President of India

73	If we subtract the interest payments from fiscal deficit, we get	
	monetary deficit	gross fiscal deficit
	primary deficit	secondary deficit

74	When the Government receipts are equal to the Government expenditure, the Budget is known as a	
	deficit budget	balanced budget
	surplus budget	unique budget

75	The full form of GST is	
	Goods and Services Tax	Government Sales Tax
	General Sales Tax	Goods and Supply Tax



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