CUET PG Economics PYQ: 2023 (Shift-1) (Without Answer)

1.	Given below are two statements: **Statement-I:** In the simple linear regression model with an intercept, the regression slope when multiplied by the explanatory variable X will give the predicted Y **Statement-II:** In the simple linear regression model, the regression slope indicates by how many units Y increases, given a one-unit increase in X. In the light of the above statements, choose the *most* appropriate answer from the options given below:

A. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct	B. Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
C. Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect	D. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

2.	Which one of the following is the principal operating instrument of monetary policy of RBI currently?

A. Repo rate	B. Bank rate
C. Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)	D. Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)

3.	A function is strictly concave in the interval I, if for all $a, b \in I$ and $\lambda \in (0,1)$

A. $f[(1-\lambda)a + \lambda b] > (1-\lambda)f(a) + \lambda f(b)$	B. $f[(1-\lambda)a + \lambda b] < (1-\lambda)f(a) + \lambda f(b)$
C. $f[(1-\lambda)a + \lambda b] \geq (1-\lambda)f(a) + \lambda f(b)$	D. $f[(1-\lambda)a + \lambda b] \leq (1-\lambda)f(a) + \lambda f(b)$

4.	Which body decides the share of states in the tax revenues of the Centre in India?
A. NITI Aayog	B. Ministry of Finance
C. Finance Commission	D. Pay Commission

5.	Daniel Thorner referred to colonial investment in _____ as “private investment at public risk”
A. Cotton textile	B. Iron and steel
C. Railways	D. Agriculture

6.	In correlation analysis, we measure the
A. Degree of linear association between two variables	B. Degree of causation between two variables
C. Predictability of two variables	D. Regression between two variables

7.	Given the assumptions of the classical linear regression model, the ordinary least square estimators possess some optimum properties—given in the Gauss-Markov theorem. Which of the following is not a part of this theorem?
A. The slope estimator $\hat{\beta}_2$ is a linear function of random variables	B. No linear unbiased estimator has lower variance than that of $\hat{\beta}_2$
C. The expected value of $\hat{\beta}_2$ is equal to zero	D.The estimator $\hat{\beta}_2$ is an unbiased estimator of β_2

8.	The fiscal deficit, revenue deficit and interest payments of a country are Rs53,344; Rs34,355 and Rs10,144 crores respectively. What is the primary deficit?
A. Rs 43,200 crores	B. Rs 24,211 crores
C.Rs 44,499 crores	D.Rs 10,144 crores

9.	For the utility function $u(x, y) = xy$ and given budget constraint $M = p_x x + p_y y$, what is the optimum bundle of consumption of x and y?
A. $\left(\frac{M}{P_x}, \frac{M}{P_y}\right)$	B. $\left(\frac{M}{2P_x}, \frac{M}{2P_y}\right)$
C. $\left(\frac{M}{P_y}, \frac{M}{P_x}\right)$	D. $\left(\frac{M}{2P_y}, \frac{M}{2P_x}\right)$

10.	The expansion path identifies
A. the least-cost combination of inputs required to produce various levels of output	B. the firm's demand curve for inputs
C. the various combinations of inputs that can be used to produce a given level of output	D. the least-cost combination of outputs

11.	The data on State Domestic Product are collected for one state of India for the period 1990 to 2010. Such a dataset is an example of:
A. Cross-sectional data	B. Time series data
C. Pooled data	D. Panel data

12.	Given below are two statements: **Statement—I**: In the short-run, the rising part of the marginal cost curve is due to diminishing marginal product. **Statement—II**: In the short-run, the falling part of the marginal cost curve implies existence of diminishing marginal product. In the light of the above statements, choose the **correct answer** from the options given below:
Both Statement I and Statement II are true	Both Statement I and Statement II are false
Statement I is true but Statement II is false	Statement I is false but Statement II is true

13.	Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R): **Assertion (A):** Coase theorem states that as long as property rights are defined and enforced, bargaining between parties can ensure an efficient outcome in the presence of externalities. **Reason (R):** The assignment of property rights with bargaining among parties can resolve externality problems, when the number of parties involved is large. In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(A) is correct but (R) is not correct	(A) is not correct but (R) is correct

14.	Consider an economy with perfect capital mobility, fixed price level and fixed exchange rate. What will be the effect of a rise in foreign interest rate on output of this economy?

A. Rise	B. Decline
C. No change	D. Can't say

15. Match List–I with List–II :

	List–I		List–II
(A)	The shape of an indifference curve for two bads	(I)	Horizontal, parallel to X-axis, utility rises as move to a lower indifference curve
(B)	The shape of an indifference curve for one good and one bad	(II)	Concave to the origin
(C)	The shape of an indifference curve for one good Y and one neutral X	(III)	Upward sloping
(D)	The shape of an indifference curve for one bad Y and one neutral X	(IV)	Horizontal, parallel to X-axis, utility higher for a higher indifference curve

	Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A)–(II); (B)–(I); (C)–(IV); (D)–(III)	(A)–(II); (B)–(III); (C)–(IV); (D)–(I)
(A)–(III); (B)–(II); (C)–(I); (D)–(IV)	(A)–(IV); (B)–(I); (C)–(III); (D)–(II)

16. Match List–I with List–II :

	List–I		List–II
(A)	*Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India*	(I)	M. K. Gandhi
(B)	*Essays on Indian Economics*	(II)	B. R. Ambedkar
(C)	*Hind Swaraj*	(III)	Dadabhai Naoroji
(D)	*Poverty and Un-British Rule in India*	(IV)	Mahadev Govind Ranade

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) → (IV); (B) → (II); (C) → (III); (D) → (I)	(A) → (II); (B) → (IV); (C) → (I); (D) → (III)
(A) → (IV); (B) → (III); (C) → (II); (D) → (I)	(A) → (II); (B) → (I); (C) → (III); (D) → (IV)

17. Match List–I with List–II :

	List–I		List–II
(A)	Mode	(I)	Measure of sampling variability
(B)	Quartile deviation	(II)	Measure of strength of linear relation
(C)	Correlation coefficient	(III)	Measure of central tendency
(D)	Standard error	(IV)	Measure of dispersion

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) → (III); (B) → (II); (C) → (I); (D) → (IV)	(A) → (IV); (B) → (III); (C) → (I); (D) → (II)
(A) → (III); (B) → (IV); (C) → (II); (D) → (I)	(A) → (I); (B) → (II); (C) → (III); (D) → (IV)

18.	A general linear programming problem which is a maximisation problem in two decision variables $\left(x_1 \text{ and } x_2 \right)$ and two resource constraints $\left(b_1 \text{ and } b_2 \right)$ can be set up in the following way: A. Specify the inequality constraints also known as the resource constraints as $a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 \leq b_1$ and $a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 \leq b_2$; and non-negativity constraints: $x_1 \geq 0$, $x_2 \geq 0$. B. Solve the problem and plot the constraints on a graph in $\left(x_1, x_2 \right)$ space to define the feasible solution. C. Specify the criterion function which involves maximising a linear function. $max\ z: c_1x_1 + c_2x_2$ D. The optimal solutions given by $\left(x_1^*, x_2^* \right)$ can be used to find the maximum value of the objective function z^*. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A.) D, A, B, C	(B.) C, A, B, D
(C.) C, B, D, A	(D.) D, C, B, A

19.	Arrange the following in chronological order starting with the earliest: A. Nationalization of banks B. Establishment of RBI C. Launch of MNREGA D. Second Five Year Plan E. Establishment of SEBI Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

D, A, B, E, C	B, D, A, E, C
D, A, B, C, E	D, B, A, E, C

20.	Arrange the books in chronological order of publication: A. Theories of Surplus Value B. The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money C. On the Principles of Political Economy and Taxation D. An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

A, B, C, D	D, C, A, B
B, A, C, D	C, B, D, A

21.	Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R): **Assertion (A):** The inverse of $y = f(x) = e^x$ exists for all $x > 0$. **Reason (R):** $f(x)$ is differentiable and monotonic for all $x > 0$. In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(A) is true but (R) is false	(A) is false but (R) is true

22.	Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R): Assertion (A): According to the first theorem of welfare economics, a competitive equilibrium is Pareto efficient. Reason (R): According to the Walras law, the value of aggregate excess demand is zero for all prices. In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(A) is true but (R) is false	(A) is false but (R) is true

23.	Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R): Assertion (A): A club good is non-rival and excludable in consumption. Reason (R): A public good is non-rival and non-excludable in consumption. In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(A) is correct but (R) is not correct	(A) is not correct but (R) is correct

24.	Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R): Assertion (A): While calculating GDP using the expenditure approach, the value of imports is subtracted. Reason (R): Imports are included when value of consumption and other components of expenditure are calculated. In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(A) is true but (R) is false	(A) is false but (R) is true

25.	Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R): Assertion (A): For a differential equation $\dot{x} + ax = b$ for $a \neq 0, F(x) = \dot{x} = b - ax = 0$ and the equilibrium is at $x = \frac{b}{a}$. This equilibrium is stable for $a > 0$.

	Reason (R): The equilibrium is obtained for $\dot{x} = b - ax = 0$ or $x = \frac{b}{a}$. Stability is obtained when $F'(x) < 0$. Here $F'(x) = -a$ and so the equilibrium is stable if $a > 0$. In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	B. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
C. (A) is true but (R) is false	D. (A) is false but (R) is true

26.	Given below are two statements: Statement-I: When the demand curve shifts: if the supply curve is steeper, then the price change is larger and the change in the amount bought and sold is smaller, as compared to the flatter supply curve. Statement-II: When the supply curve shifts: if the demand curve is steeper, then the price change is larger and the change in the amount bought and sold is smaller, as compared to the flatter demand curve. In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
Both Statement I and Statement II are true	Both Statement I and Statement II are false
Statement I is true but Statement II is false	Statement I is false but Statement II is true

27.	Given below are two statements: Statement—I: Let (x_1, x_2) be the chosen bundle when prices are (p_1, p_2) and let (y_1, y_2) be some other bundle such that $p_1x_1 + p_2x_2 \geq p_1y_1 + p_2y_2$. Then if the consumer is choosing the most preferred bundle she can afford, we must have $(x_1, x_2) > (y_1, y_2)$.

	Statement—II: If one bundle is chosen when another could have been chosen, we can say that the first bundle is revealed preferred to the second. In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
Both Statement I and Statement II are true	Both Statement I and Statement II are false
Statement I is true but Statement II is false	Statement I is false but Statement II is true

28.	Given below are two statements: Statement-I: In 2020 a farmer purchased 5 new tractors at ₹2,00,000 each. He sold his 5 old tractors to other farmers for ₹50,000 each in the same year. The net increase in GDP 2020 due to these transactions was ₹12,50,000. Statement-II: In 2020 a farmer purchased 5 new tractors at ₹2,00,000 each. He sold his 5 old tractors to other farmers for ₹50,000 each in the same year. The net increase in GDP of the year 2020 due to these transactions was ₹10,00,000. In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
Both Statement I and Statement II are true	Both Statement I and Statement II are false
Statement I is true but Statement II is false	Statement I is false but Statement II is true

29.	Given below are two statements: Statement-I: The price consumption curve is negatively sloped for a Giffen good. Statement-II: All Giffen goods are inferior goods but all inferior goods are not Giffen goods. In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

A. Both Statement I and Statement II are true	B. Both Statement I and Statement II are false
C. Statement I is true but Statement II is false	D. Statement I is false but Statement II is true

30. Given below are two statements:

Statement-I: When the economy is in liquidity trap, the LM curve is horizontal.

Statement-II: Fiscal policy is ineffective when the economy is in liquidity trap.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

Both Statement I and Statement II are true	Both Statement I and Statement II are false
Statement I is true but Statement II is false	Statement I is false but Statement II is true

31. Match List–I with List–II :

	List–I		List–II
(A)	Cournot Nash equilibrium	(I)	Price leadership model
(B)	Stackelberg model	(II)	Non-collusive
(C)	Kinked-demand curve model	(III)	First-mover advantage fixing quantities
(D)	Bertrand model	(IV)	Price-rigidity model

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) – (I); (B) – (IV); (C) – (III); (D) – (II)	(A) – (IV); (B) – (II); (C) – (III); (D) – (I)
(A) – (I); (B) – (III); (C) – (II); (D) – (IV)	(A) – (II); (B) – (III); (C) – (IV); (D) – (I)

32. Match List–I with List–II :

	List–I		List–II
(A)	Phillips curve	(I)	Consumption per capita maximum at steady state
(B)	Vertical AS curve	(II)	Debt financing by bond issues merely postpones taxation
(C)	Golden rule level of savings	(III)	Trade-off between inflation and unemployment
(D)	Ricardian equivalence	(IV)	No long-run trade-off between inflation and unemployment

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) – (II); (B) – (I); (C) – (IV); (D) – (III)	(A) – (III); (B) – (IV); (C) – (I); (D) – (II)
(A) – (IV); (B) – (III); (C) – (I); (D) – (II)	(A) – (III); (B) – (IV); (C) – (II); (D) – (I)

33. Match List–I with List–II :

	List–I		List–II
(A)	Corporate insolvency resolution process	(I)	Health cover for poor and vulnerable families
(B)	Nationally Determined Contribution	(II)	Addressing horizontal and vertical imbalances
(C)	Finance Commission	(III)	National Company Law Tribunal
(D)	Ayushman Bharat PMJAY	(IV)	Reduction of carbon emissions

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) – (I); (B) – (II); (C) – (IV); (D) – (III)	(A) – (III); (B) – (IV); (C) – (II); (D) – (I)
(A) – (I); (B) – (II); (C) – (III); (D) – (IV)	(A) – (III); (B) – (I); (C) – (II); (D) – (IV)

34.	Consider the following for natural monopoly: A. When the firm's average cost of producing a good continuously declines, a natural monopoly arises. B. Under natural monopoly, economic profits are positive or greater than zero in equilibrium. C. A market is a natural monopoly when a good is produced most economically by a single firm. D. Natural monopoly follows marginal cost pricing at all times. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

A and D only	B and D only
A and C only	B and C only

35.	The following is related to land revenue settlements in colonial India: A. Bengal and Bihar had Permanent land revenue settlement, UP and Punjab had Ryotwari system and Madras Presidency had Mahalwari system. B. All regions had the same land revenue settlement. C. Bengal and Bihar had Permanent settlement and UP had Mahalwari system. D. Bengal and Bihar had Ryotwari system and Madras Presidency had Mahalwari system. E. UP and Punjab had Mahalwari system and Deccan and Madras Presidency had Ryotwari system. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

A, E only	C, D only
B only	C, E only

36.	A kinked demand curve under oligopoly necessarily implies: A. a discontinuity in the marginal revenue schedule B. a gap in the marginal cost schedule

	C. formal collusion in price determination D. the price need not be above marginal revenue Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
A and B only	A only
C and D only	A and D only

37.	Consider a two-sector model: Smaller the marginal propensity to save (MPS), A. Steeper saving function B. Smaller value of the multiplier C. Consumption function has flat slope D. Larger value of the multiplier E. Flatter saving function Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
A and B only	C and E only
D and E only	B and D only

38. Match List–I with List–II :

	List–I		List–II
(A)	Dandi March	(I)	Peasant indebtedness
(B)	Swadeshi Movement	(II)	Peasant freedom over choice of crop
(C)	Champaran Movement	(III)	State monopoly over salt production
(D)	Deccan Riots	(IV)	Deindustrialization

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) – (IV); (B) – (III); (C) – (I); (D) – (II)	(A) – (III); (B) – (IV); (C) – (II); (D) – (I)
(A) – (IV); (B) – (III); (C) – (II); (D) – (I)	(A) – (III); (B) – (IV); (C) – (I); (D) – (II)

39.	The sequence in chronological order of the events in world economy starting from the earliest is: A. East Asian Financial Crisis B. Outbreak of COVID-19 C. Global Financial Crisis D. War in Ukraine E. New Economic Policy (India) Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

E, A, C, B, D	C, B, A, D, E
B, A, C, D, E	C, A, B, D, E

40.	The sequence of wage-price flexibility approach of Pigou is: A. Wages and prices decline B. Real value of assets increases C. Cost decline and price decline result in price of assets falling D. Unemployment increases E. Less savings would be undertaken and consumption increases, output rises Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

D, A, C, E, B	A, D, C, E, B
D, A, C, B, E	D, A, B, C, E

41.	For the per capita production function $y = k^{0.5}$; what is the level of capital per capita at steady state assuming depreciation (δ) = 0.1 and the rate of saving = 0.4? The rate of growth of population is assumed as 0.

A. 4	B. 2
C. 16	D. $\sqrt{2}$

42.	LM curve represents the locus of all those combinations of Y and i which satisfy $\frac{M}{P} = L(y, i)$ for given values of M and P. What is the value of $\frac{dy}{di}$?
A. $\frac{L'_i}{L'_y}$	B. $\frac{L'_y}{L'_i}$
C. $\frac{-L'_y}{L'_i}$	D. $\frac{-L'_i}{L'_y}$

43.	Suppose that the manager of a store estimates the probability of any customer entering the store making a purchase is 0.3. What is the expected number of customers making a purchase from a randomly selected set of 10 customers?
(A). 3	(B.) 7
(C). 2.1	(D). 0.3

44.	For a random variable X, it is given that $E(X^2) = 16$ and $E(X) = 2$. What is the value of the variance for this distribution?
A. 12	B. 14
C. 16	D. 2

45.	One of the assumptions of the classical linear regression model is that all the values of the explanatory variable X must
A. All be positive	B. Not all be the same
C. All be negative	D. Average to zero

46.	The solution of the difference equation $x_t = \frac{1}{2}x_{t-1} + 3$ is
A. $x_t = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t (x_0 - 6) + 6$	B. $x_t = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t (x_0 - 3) - 2$
C. $x_t = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t (x_0 - 6) - 6$	D. $x_t = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(x_0 + 6) + 2$

47.	The demand for money L =0 .25Y and the supply of money M/P = 500. In this case:
(A). the LM curve is vertical and defined by Y=2000 and this defines the classical case	(B). the LM curve is vertical and defined by Y=125 and this defines the case of liquidity trap
(C). the LM curve is upward sloping and defined by Y=2000	(D). the LM curve is horizontal and defined by Y=2000 and this is a case of liquidity trap

48.	Suppose the expected rate of inflation in India is 10% whereas that in US is 4%. What is the expected rate of depreciation of Indian rupee vis-a-vis US Dollar, according to the relative purchasing power parity theory?
(A). 6%	(B). 3%
(C). 14%	(D) 2.5%

49.	The economy of INDUS grows at 6% per annum and its investment ratio is 31.2%. What is the capital output ratio of this economy, by the assumptions of the Harrod-Domar model?
(A).18.72	(B) 5.2
(C). 0.65	(C) 4.6

50.	Including the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, how many members are there in the Monetary Policy Committee?
8	7
4	6

51.	The Committee to review the working of monetary system headed by _____ recommended monetary targeting in India.
D. T. Lakdawala	Sukhamoy Chakravarty
C. Rangarajan	Montek Singh Ahluwalia

52.	According to the Baumol-Tobin transaction demand for money approach, the optimum number of transactions is
inversely related to income and directly related to transaction costs and interest rate	directly related to interest rate and income and inversely related to transaction costs
inversely related to income, interest rate and transaction costs	directly related to income, interest rate and transaction costs

53.	If $\frac{a_{LX}}{a_{LY}}$ and $\frac{a^r_{LX}}{a^r_{LY}}$ are the opportunity costs of producing X in terms of Y in countries A and B, and $\frac{p_X}{p_Y}$ is the international price ratio of X to Y. Both the countries will go for complete specialization when
A. $\frac{a_{LX}}{a_{LY}} < \frac{p_X}{p_Y} < \frac{a^r_{LX}}{a^r_{LY}}$	B. $\frac{a_{LX}}{a_{LY}} = \frac{p_X}{p_Y} < \frac{a^r_{LX}}{a^r_{LY}}$

C. $\frac{a^r{}_{LX}}{a^r{}_{LY}} = \frac{p_X}{p_Y} < \frac{a_{LX}}{a_{LY}}$	D. $\frac{p_X}{p_Y} < \frac{a^r{}_{LX}}{a^r{}_{LY}} < \frac{a_{LX}}{a_{LY}}$

54.	For a random variable X, $E(X-\mu)^4 = 16$ [where $\mu = E(X)$] and $E(X-\mu)^2 = 2$. What is the value of Kurtosis for this variable?	
4		8
2		1

55.	A consumer has a demand function for good X given by D(P) = 100 – P, where P is the price of good X. If the price of good X is Rs. 50, the value of consumer's surplus is:	
₹1,250		₹3,750
₹2,250		₹3,050

56.	The currency to deposit ratio of an economy is 0.2 and the reserve to deposit ratio is 0.1. The value of the money multiplier is:	
0.25		0.33
3		4

57.	Suppose $z = f(x,y)$ is homogenous of degree k. Which of the following statements is true?	
$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ is homogenous of degree $(k-2)$		$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$ is homogenous of degree ($k-1$)
$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$ is homogenous of degree $(k-2)$		$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ is homogenous of degree ($k-1$)

58.	Second-order Taylor series approximation of $f(x) = ln(1+x)$ at $x=0$ is
A. $x - \frac{x^2}{2}$	B. $x + \frac{x^2}{2}$
C. $-x - \frac{x^2}{2}$	D. $-x + \frac{x^2}{2}$

59.	Tobin's q ratio refers to:
the ratio of the market value of the firm's assets to the cost of producing those assets	the ratio of the cost of producing assets to the market value of the assets
the ratio of the PBT (profit before taxes) to the market value of the firm's assets	the ratio of the PBT (profit before taxes) to the cost of producing those assets

60.	Suppose that for a random sample of size 10, the value of covariance between two variables X and Y is 100 and the standard deviations of X and Y are 5 and 20 respectively. What is the value of regression coefficient in regression of Y on X?
4	20
1	0.25

61.	Given below are two statements: **Statement–I**: Between 1901–1951 in India, the relative product per worker in industry increased from above average to far above average and the relative product per worker in agriculture decreased from below average to even further below. **Statement–II**: Between 1901–1951 in India, deindustrialization definitely occurred.

	In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
Both Statement I and Statement II are true	Both Statement I and Statement II are false
Statement I is true but Statement II is false	Statement I is false but Statement II is true

62. Match List–I with List–II :

	List–I [Utility functions $U(x_1, x_2)$]		List–II (MRS_{x_1, x_2})
(A)	$C x_1^a x_2^b$	(I)	$\frac{-(x_2+1)}{(x_1+2)}$
(B)	$(x_1+2)(x_2+1)$	(II)	$-\left(\frac{x_1}{x_2}\right)^{a-1}$
(C)	$ax_1+b\sqrt{x_2}$	(III)	$\frac{-ax_2}{bx_1}$
(D)	$(x_1^a+x_2^a)^b$	(IV)	$-\frac{2a\sqrt{x_2}}{b}$

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A)–(II); (B)–(III); (C)–(I); (D)–(IV)	(A)–(III); (B)–(IV); (C)–(II); (D)–(I)
(A)–(III); (B)–(I); (C)–(IV); (D)–(II)	(A)–(I); (B)–(IV); (C)–(II); (D)–(III)

63. Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} p & -q \\ q & p \end{pmatrix}$ be a 2×2 matrix.

A. The rank of a matrix A given by r(A) is 3.

B. Matrix A is orthogonal if and only if $p^2 + q^2 = 1$

C. Transpose of matrix A is given by $A^T = \begin{pmatrix} p & q \\ -q & p \end{pmatrix}$

D. determinant of matrix A is $|A| = p$

	Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
A and B only	A and C only
B and C only	A and D only

64.	Which of the following points lie in the convex set of points (2, 3) and (4,1)? A. (3.6, 1.4) B. (1.2, 3.8) C. (2.4, 2.6) D. (0.4, 4.6) Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
A and B only	B and C only
A and C only	B and D only

65.	Consider a competitive market: Suppose per unit commodity tax is imposed on the sellers, A. a tax on the commodity creates a wedge between the price the buyers pay and the price which sellers receive. B. post-tax equilibrium quantity increases. C. if the supply is more elastic than demand then the tax burden falls more heavily on buyers. D. if the demand is more elastic than supply then the tax burden falls more heavily on buyers. E. imposition of the tax creates dead weight loss. Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
A and C only	C and E only
A, C, E only	B and E only

66.	Arrange the following in the order of occurrence starting from the earliest to the latest: A. Ayushman Sahakar Scheme B. Samarth Scheme or Scheme for Capacity Building in the Textile Sector. C. Ayushman Bharat Programme or Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM–JAY). D. PM Kusum Scheme E. National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

D, C, A, B, E	E, B, C, D, A
A, B, C, D, E	B, E, A, C, D

67.	$\int \left(\frac{e^{8\ln x} - e^{4\ln x}}{e^{4\ln x} - e^{2\ln x}} \right) dx$

$\frac{e^{8x} - e^{4x}}{e^{4x} - e^{2x}} + C$	$\frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{x^3}{3} + C$
$\frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^3}{3} + C$	$\frac{e^{4x} - e^{2x}}{e^{2x} - e^{x}} + C$

68.	An industry has two firms. They face an inverse demand function $P = 200 - 4Q$ and a constant unit cost of $c = 8$. The Cournot duopoly equilibrium price (P) and Quantity (Q) will be:

8, 48 respectively	72, 32 respectively
104, 24 respectively	8, 24 respectively

69.	The simple neoclassical Solow model assumes

Hicks-neutral technological change	Harrod-neutral technological change
Solow-neutral technological change	Pareto-neutral technological change

70.	$\int 100^x \, dx = ?$
A. $\frac{100^x}{\ln 100} + C$	B. $\frac{x^{100}}{\ln 100} + C$
C. $\frac{100^{x+1}}{x+1} + C$	D. $\frac{100^{x-1}}{x-1} + C$

71.	Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ if $x\sqrt{1+y} + y\sqrt{1+x} = 0$
A. $\frac{-1}{(1+x)^2}$	B. $\frac{2}{(1+x)}$
C. $\frac{-1}{\sqrt{1+x}}$	D. $\frac{1+x}{1+y}$

72.	Suppose the slope coefficient in regression of Y on X is 15. What will be the slope coefficient in regression of Y + 10 on X − 5?
25	10
15	20

73.	Suppose the distribution of weights of students in a college is normal with mean 60 kg and standard deviation 3 kg. Which of the following areas from the standard normal distribution gives the probability of a randomly selected student having weight less than 66 kg?
Area to the left of z = -2	Area to the left of z = 2
Area to the right of z = 2	Area to the right of z = -2

74.	If you draw a random sample of size 25 from a population whose standard deviation is 10, what will be the standard error of sample mean?
20	2
4	0.4

75.	Fully sterilized intervention by the Central Bank at the time of capital inflows leads to which of the following changes in Central Bank Balance Sheet?
Rise in net foreign assets and decline in domestic assets	Decline in net foreign assets and rise in domestic assets
Rise in both net foreign assets and domestic assets	Decline in both net foreign assets and domestic assets

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