AARAMBHPRELIMS FOUNDATION BATCH

DATE: 15TH SEPTEMBER 2025
TIME: O7 AM-O9:30 AM
VENUE: SARVASYA IAS ACADEMY, 5TH FLOOR,
ABOVE SPORTS STATION, OPPOSITE
BB PLAZA, ITANAGAR





1	GEOGRAPHY
2	INDIAN POLITY
3	ECONOMY OF INDIA
4	REGIONAL & GLOBAL
	ORGANISATIONS
5	HISTORY OF INDIA

SUBJECTS OFFERED

ENVIRONMENT GENERAL SCIENCE

28 RAJIV SINGH 22 AMRITANSHU 10 AMRITANSHU

FACULTY

NUMBER

02	AMRITANSHU
22	SANJAY SINGH
08	RAMNEEK SINGH
08	RAMNEEK SINGH

TOTAL-100 Classes

INCLUSIONS

- 8 Printed Booklets: Get hard copies of all notes, for both online and offline students.
- Daily 10-Question Tests: Practice every day on our app and website.
- UPSC-Level Prep: Receive daily current affairs and practice questions.
- Class Recordings: Watch all classes anytime on our app and website.
- Student Community: Connect with a supportive network of experienced students.
- Sectional Tests: Take 100-question OMR-based tests, online or offline.
- Specialized Content: Access exclusive videos and a digital booklet on North East & Arunachal topics.





REGISTER NOW!



76280 28107

5th Floor, Above Sports Station, Opp BB Plaza, Itanagar

ECONOMY Class 8, 9 & 10 of 12 AARAMBH PRELIMS BATCH

- Poverty
- Unemployment
- Inequality
- Fiscal policy

- Q1. Which of the following methods has/have been used to estimate poverty in India?
- 1. Head Count Ratio
- 2. Calorie Intake
- 3. Household Consumption Expenditure
- 4. Per Capita Income Select the correct answer from the codes given below.

Codes:

- (a) 2 and 3
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

- Q1. Which of the following methods has/have been used to estimate poverty in India?
- 1. Head Count Ratio
- 2. Calorie Intake
- 3. Household Consumption Expenditure
- 4. Per Capita Income Select the correct answer from the codes given below.

Codes:

- (a) 2 and 3
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q2. The basis of poverty estimates in India is:

- (a) Per capita income
- (b) Per capita expenditure
- (c) Household consumption expenditure
- (d)None of the above

The basis of poverty estimates in India is:

- (a) Per capita income
- (b) Per capita expenditure
- (c) Household consumption expenditure
- (d)None of the above

Explanation- Poverty line estimation in India has been based on the consumption expenditure and not on the income levels due to difficulties in assessing incomes of self-employed people, daily wage labourers, large fluctuation in income due to seasonal factors, additional side incomes as well as data collection difficulties in largely rural and informal economy of India.

Since households may be able to access credit markets or household savings and thereby smooth their consumption to some degree, consumption expenditures may be able to provide a better basis for determining a household's actual standard of living.

Hence, most of the Poverty Estimation Committees proposed that per capita consumption expenditure or household expenses were the right statistical choice for calculating poverty in India

Q3. The idea of 'Cultural Poverty' was given by:

- (a) Oscar Lewis
- (b) Aashish Bose
- (c) Gunnar Myrdal
- (d) Amartya Sen

Q3. The idea of 'Cultural Poverty' was given by:

- (a) Oscar Lewis
- (b) Aashish Bose
- (c) Gunnar Myrdal
- (d) Amartya Sen

Q4. The concept of 'Vicious Circle of Poverty' is related to:

- (a) Karl Marx
- (b) Nurkse
- (c) Adam Smith
- (D) Narendra Modi

Q4. The concept of 'Vicious Circle of Poverty' is related to:

- (a) Karl Marx
- (b) Nurkse
- (c) Adam Smith
- (D) Narendra Modi

Explanation- Economist Prof. Ragnar Nurkse in his book, 'Problems of Capital Formation in Underdeveloped Countries' which was originally published in 1953, described the concept of 'Vicious Circle of Poverty'.

He argues that underdeveloped countries are poor because they are trapped in vicious circle of poverty. Vicious circle of poverty through both the demand and supply side forces, discourage the investment capacity of the country.

Supply side of vicious circle indicates that in underdeveloped countries, productivity is so low that it is not enough for capital formation.

Q5. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is a global measure of poverty that covers deprivation in which three key dimensions?

- a) Health, Education, and Income
- b) Health, Education, and Standard of Living
- c) Income, Health, and Employment
- d) Education, Health, and Social Inclusion

Q5. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is a global measure of poverty that covers deprivation in which three key dimensions?

- a) Health, Education, and Income
- b) Health, Education, and Standard Assets & Services.
- c) Income, Health, and Employment.
- d) None of the above

- Q6. Which among the following steps is most likely to be taken at the time of an economic recession?
 - a) Cut in tax rates accompanied by increase in interest rate.
 - b) Increase in expenditure on public projects.
 - c) Increase in tax rates accompanied by reduction of interest rate.
 - d) Reduction of expenditure on public project

- Q6. Which among the following steps is most likely to be taken at the time of an economic recession?
 - a) Cut in tax rates accompanied by increase in interest rate.
 - b) Increase in expenditure on public projects.
 - c) Increase in tax rates accompanied by reduction of interest rate.
 - d) Reduction of expenditure on public project

Q7. Which of the following is likely to be the most inflationary in its effects?

a) Repayment of public debt.

- b) Borrowing from the public to finance a budget deficit.
- c)Borrowing from the banks to finance a budget deficit.
- d) Creation of new money to finance a budget deficit

Q7. Which of the following is likely to be the most inflationary in its effects?

a) Repayment of public debt.

- b) Borrowing from the public to finance a budget deficit.
- c)Borrowing from the banks to finance a budget deficit.

d) Creation of new money to finance a budget deficit

Q7. The term GDP deflator is a ratio between

(a)Nominal GDP and Real GDP

(b)Nominal GDP and Price Level

(c) Real GDP and deflation

(d)Nominal GDP and inflation

Q7. The term GDP deflator is a ratio between

(a) Nominal GDP and Real GDP

(b) Nominal GDP and Price Level

(c) Real GDP and deflation

(d)Nominal GDP and inflation

- Q8. Consider the following statements regarding Gross Domestic Product:
- 1. It is the value added by all the firms in the economy
- 2. It is the final value of goods and services produced in the economy
- 3. It is the sum total of final consumption and investment expenditure by government, private and household sector
- 4. It is the income received by the four factors of production.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 & 2 only
- (b) 1, 2 & 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 & 4 only
- (d) All of the above

- Q8. Consider the following statements regarding Gross Domestic Product:
- 1. It is the value added by all the firms in the economy
- 2. It is the final value of goods and services produced in the economy
- 3. It is the sum total of final consumption and investment expenditure by government, private and household sector
- 4. It is the income received by the four factors of production.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 & 2 only
- (b) 1, 2 & 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 & 4 only
- (d) All of the above

- Q9. . Which of the following are part of gross fixed capital formation:
- 1. Machinery and equipment
- 2. Construction of buildings and other infrastructure
- 3. Intellectual property rights

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only (c) 2 only

- (b) 1 & 3 only (d) All of the above

- Q9. . Which of the following are part of gross fixed capital formation:
- 1. Machinery and equipment
- 2. Construction of buildings and other infrastructure
- 3. Intellectual property rights

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only (c) 2 only

(b) 1 & 3 only (d) All of the above

Q10. Which of the following are revenue receipts of Central Government budget?

- 1. RBI paying dividend to govt. of India
- 2. PSUs paying dividend to govt. of India
- 3. PSUs earnings
- 4. Proceeds from sale of govt. land

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only (c) 1, 2 & 3 only (b) 1 & 2 only (d) All of the above

Q10. Which of the following are revenue receipts of Central Government budget?

- 1. RBI paying dividend to govt. of India
- 2. PSUs paying dividend to govt. of India
- 3. PSUs earnings (ye toh PSU ka earning hogha na ji)
- 4. Proceeds from sale of govt. land

```
Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only

(b) 1 & 2 only

(c) 1, 2 & 3 only

(d) All of the above
```

Q11. Fiscal Deficit is equal to:

- 1. Total expenditure minus total receipts
- 2. Total expenditure minus total receipts excluding borrowing
- 3. Total borrowing

Select the incorrect answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 & 3 only (c) 1, 2 & 3 only (d) None of the above

Q11. Fiscal Deficit is equal to:

- 1. Total expenditure minus total receipts 2. Total expenditure minus total receipts excluding borrowing 3. Total borrowing

Select the incorrect answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only (c) 1, 2 & 3 only

- (b) 2 & 3 only (d) None of the above



- Q12. There has been a persistent deficit budget year after year. Which of the following actions can be taken by the Government to reduce the deficit?
 - 1. Reducing revenue expenditure
 - 2. Introducing new welfare schemes
 - 3. Rationalizing subsidies.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 & 3 only (b) 2 & 3 only
- (c) 1 only (d) All of the above

- Q12. There has been a persistent deficit budget year after year. Which of the following actions can be taken by the Government to reduce the deficit?
 - 1. Reducing revenue expenditure
 - 2. Introducing new welfare schemes
 - 3. Rationalizing subsidies.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 & 3 only

(b) 2 & 3 only

(c) 1 only

(d) All of the above

- Q13. Consider the following statements regarding "counter-cyclical" fiscal policy:
- 1. Government uses the counter cyclical policy to cool down the economy during boom period
- 2. In counter cyclical policy, government increases spending and reduces taxes during economic slowdown

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 & 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

- Q13. Consider the following statements regarding "counter-cyclical" fiscal policy:
- 1. Government uses the counter cyclical policy to cool down the economy during boom period
- 2. In counter cyclical policy, government increases spending and reduces taxes during economic slowdown

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 & 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q14. Which one of the following is not a source of Public revenue?

- (a) Income Tax
- (b) Public Borrowing
- (c) VAT (Value Added Tax)
- (d) Subsidy

Q14. Which one of the following is not a source of Public revenue?

- (a) Income Tax
- (b) Public Borrowing
- (c) VAT (Value Added Tax)
- (d) Subsidy

Q15. Consider the following budget deficits of Central Government:

- 1.Primary deficit 2.Fiscal deficit
- 3. Revenue deficit

The correct descending order of their values is:

- (a) 2, 3, <u>1</u>
- (b) 1, 2, 3
- (c) 2, 1, 3
- (d) 3, 2, 1

Q15. Consider the following budget deficits of Central Government:

- 1.Primary deficit 2.Fiscal deficit
- 3. Revenue deficit

The correct descending order of their values is:

- (a) 2, 3, 1
- (b) 1, 2, 3
- (c) 2, 1, 3
- (d) 3, 2, 1

Thankew..