

TR/CTSPTS/GS-IV/TPSC/19

GENERAL STUDIES

Paper – IV

Full Marks – 150

Time – Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

Answers must be written either in English or in Bengali. It must not be answered partly in English and partly in Bengali. This instruction should be followed scrupulously.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

INSTRUCTIONS :

The question paper contains three parts. There are five sections in each part.

PART-I contains Q.1 to Q. 30 (Multiple choice questions). Attempt *all* questions (1 mark each).

Total marks : 30

[Turn over

PART-II contains Q. 31 to Q. 45 (short answer type questions). Each section has three questions. Attempt *two* questions out of three from each section (5 marks each) Total marks-50

PART-III contains Q 46 to Q. 55 (Descriptive answer type questions). Each section has two questions. Attempt *one* question out of two from each section (14 marks each). Total marks - 70.

PART - I

Answer *all* questions. Each question carries one mark.
1×30=30

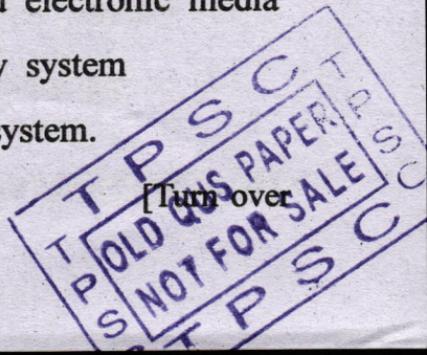
Four options are given against each of the following questions, Select the best/correct option from among the four options and write it in the answer script. One example is given :

Example : Chairman of Niti Ayog is —

- (i) Prime Minister
- (ii) Speaker of Loksabha
- (iii) Finance Minister
- (iv) Home Minister

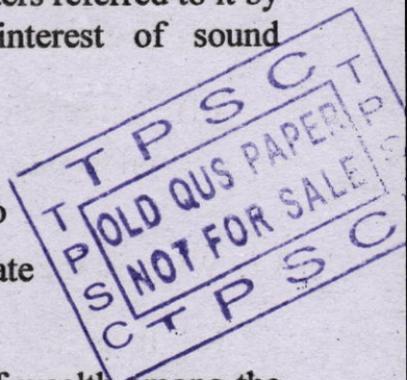
Answer : (i) Prime Minister

1. A closed economy is an economy in which
- (a) the money supply is fully controlled
 - (b) deficit financing takes place
 - (c) only exports take place
 - (d) Neither exports nor imports take place.
2. In India, which sector generally suffers from the problem of surplus labour ?
- (a) Agriculture
 - (b) Industry
 - (c) Service
 - (d) All of these
3. Which of the following has the highest per capita income ?
- (a) Delhi
 - (b) Sikkim
 - (c) Haryana
 - (d) Goa.
4. In India, present trend of rapid urbanization is due to
- (a) lack of employment opportunities in rural areas.
 - (b) influence of cinema and electronic media
 - (c) break up of joint family system
 - (d) abolition of zamindari system.



5. The period of high inflation and low economic growth is termed as
- (a) Stagnation
 - (b) Take-off stage in economy
 - (c) Stagflation
 - (d) Depression.
6. Poverty is defined as
- (a) A monetary condition brought about by people's own laziness.
 - (b) A monetary condition where people do not have enough to satisfy basic needs.
 - (c) A monetary and non-monetary conditions where people lack access to community regulated common resources, opportunities and income.
 - (d) All of the above.
7. In Tripura's Budget Estimates 2019-20, the expenditure part show highest allocation for
- (a) Salary and wages
 - (b) Pension and other retirement benefits
 - (c) Interest payment
 - (d) Re-payment, of loans.

8. If the RBI adopts expansionist open market operations policy, this means that it will
- (a) openly announce to the market that it intends to expand credit
 - (b) sell securities in open market
 - (c) offer commercial banks more credit in the open market
 - (d) buy securities from non-government holders.
9. Which of the following is the role of Finance Commission ?
- (a) Sharing of net proceeds of taxes between the Centre and States.
 - (b) Recommending principles for governing the grants-in-aid to the States by the Centre.
 - (c) Recommendations on matters referred to it by the President for the interest of sound finance.
 - (d) All of the above.
10. Government imposes taxes to
- (a) run the machinery of State
 - (b) uplift of weaker sections
 - (c) check the accumulation of wealth among the rich
 - (d) None of the above



11. Fiscal policy is connected with
- (a) exports and imports
 - (b) issue of currency
 - (c) public revenue and public expenditure
 - (d) liquidity of money
12. Which of the following is true in respect of Centre-State financial relations ?
- (a) Amount given by Centre is the only source of income to States.
 - (b) States can by-pass Centre while taking foreign loans.
 - (c) States can not levy income tax.
 - (d) States can claim 100% share in excise duty on goods produced in the State.
13. What is the 'Repo rate' ?
- (a) It is the rate at which International Aid Agencies lend to RBI.
 - (b) It is the rate at which the banks lend to RBI.

(c) It is the rate at which RBI borrows from the market.

(d) It is the rate at which RBI lends to banks.

14. The equilibrium condition for money market is

(a) demand for money should be equal to supply of money

(b) cash in hand should be equal to deposits in bank

(c) saving is equal to investment

(d) bank rate is equal to repo rate.

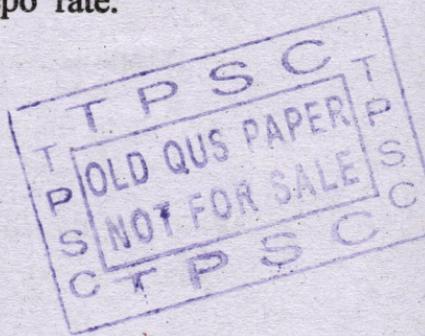
15. Broad money in India is

(a) M1

(b) M2

(c) M3

(d) M4



16. Gilt-edged market means

(a) Market of government securities

(b) Bullion market

(c) Market of commodities

(d) Market of pure metals.

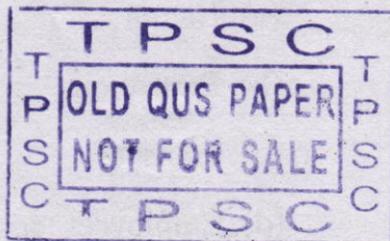
17. The basic regulatory authority for mutual funds and stock markets lies with the
- (a) Stock exchanges
 - (b) Government of India
 - (c) Reserve Bank of India
 - (d) Securities and Exchange Board of India.
18. Which of the following is not an asset held by the commercial bank ?
- (a) Bills of exchange
 - (b) Current account deposits
 - (c) Money lent at short notice
 - (d) Credit balances with the Reserve Bank
19. Which of the following benefits is covered under social security schemes ?
- (a) Retirement benefits
 - (b) Medical facility
 - (c) Compensation facilities
 - (d) All of the above.

20. About Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) which of the following is not correct ?

- (a) It focuses on both the rural and urban areas.
- (b) It aims at skill development.
- (c) It is a State Government's scheme.
- (d) It has replaced Aajeevika.

21. North-East Rural Livelihood Project (NERLP) is implemented in which of the following States ?

- (a) Mizoram
- (b) Nagaland
- (c) Tripura
- (d) All of the above



22. Which of the following project is supported by Tripura Government ?

- (a) Swabalamban for self employment
- (b) Swadhar Greh Scheme for rehabilitation of women victims
- (c) Shilpa Sampada for small scale industries
- (d) Both (a) and (c) above.

23. Which of the following is correct ?

- (a) K-Yan-Knowledged based vehicle for ICT based education in schools
- (b) Gyanvani – Educational FM Radio
- (c) Tripura Siksha Bandhu – You Tube channel for students of 6th to 8th class
- (d) All of the above

24. Which of the following is not the part of non-statutory welfare measure ?

- (a) Health
- (b) Education
- (c) Transport
- (d) Employees compensation

25. Which is not correct about Tripura's agriculture ?

- (a) Mono-cropping pattern
- (b) Horticulture has a major contribution in agriculture
- (c) High dependence on subsidy
- (d) Shares more than 70 per cent of the State's income.

26. "Swadesh Darshan" is

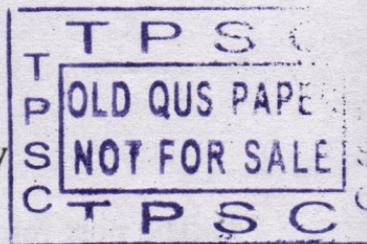
- (a) a scheme for development of tourism infrastructure
- (b) related with transportation service for sightseeing in Tripura
- (c) a Char Dham Yatra
- (d) visit to a natural scenery.

27. Which activity is not included in service sector ?

- (a) Trade, hotels and restaurants
- (b) Real estate, finance and insurance
- (c) Transport and communication
- (d) Electricity, gas and water supply

28. SRI, which is highly practiced in Tripura is associated with

- (a) Rice production
- (b) Rural internal connectivity
- (c) E-marketing
- (d) Regards to elders



29. Which of the following products of Tripura ranks second in all India level in terms of production ?

- (a) Paddy
- (b) Bamboo
- (c) Natural gas
- (d) Natural rubber

30. Which of the following is the main problem in the growth of agriculture sector in Tripura ?

- (a) About 96 per cent of the land holdings are small and marginal.
- (b) 60 per cent of the total geographical area is forest cover.
- (c) Two-third of the geographical area is hilly.
- (d) All of the above.

PART – II

SECTION – A

31. The post reforms scenario is described as jobless growth. Why ?

5

32. Why we can not calculate the national product simply by adding up the production of all firms ?

5

33. What is structural unemployment ?

5

SECTION - B

34. What is budget deficit ? How does it affect interest rate and private investment ?

2+3=5

35. What are automatic stabilizers in fiscal policy ? How they stabilize the economy ?

2+3=5

36. What are CLR and SLR ? What are their role in economic stabilization ?

2+3=5

SECTION - C

37. What is liquidity of money ? How it is related with interest rate ?

2+3=5

38. What is the role of intermediaries in financial market ?

5

39. What constitutes currency in circulation ?

5

SECTION - D

40. Differentiate between social security and social assistance. 5
41. What are the social security schemes for senior citizens in Tripura ? 5
42. Discuss the recent initiatives of the Government for development of infrastructure in Tripura ? 5

SECTION - E

43. The challenges faced by Tripura to attract investment for its industrial growth. 5
44. Discuss any two sectors which can play major role in the economic development of Tripura. 5
45. List at least five horticulture crops and five forest produce of Tripura that have high significance in primary sector of the State. 5

PART - III

SECTION - A

46. What is the effect of inflation on (a) consumers and (b) producers ?
What are the policy measures to check high rate of inflation ? 7+7=14

47. What are the reasons behind the slow growth of agricultural sector in India? What are its consequences for the Indian economy? Suggest measures to solve the problem. $5+5+4=14$

SECTION - B

48. A government can fund public spending through taxation and/or borrowing. Discuss the possible consequences of this decision. 14
49. Describe the role of Central Banks as regulators of commercial banks and banker to government. 14

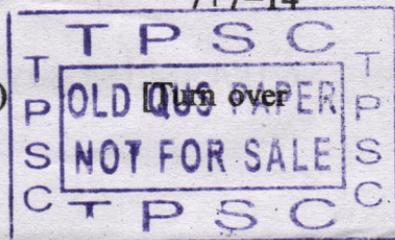
SECTION - C

50. Explain how the creation of credit by the commercial banks can have multiplier effect on money supply. 14
51. What is capital market? How does it influence the major macro-economic variables, namely price, employment and income? $5+9=14$

SECTION - D

52. What are human development indicators? Discuss the performance of human development indicators in Tripura. $7+7=14$

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53. Discuss the role of health, education and infrastructure for economic growth. 14

SECTION - E

54. Despite having a good performance in education and health indicators, Tripura is not able to obtain a level of economic growth. What are the major obstacles to economic growth in Tripura? Suggest measures to solve the problem.

8+6=14

55. What is agriculture value chain? What measures can be adopted for establishing a strong agriculture value chain in Tripura?

7+7=14

