

Code No.

V – 2388

**Common Entrance Examination for Admission to Four Year Under
Graduate Programmes in the Teaching Departments of the
University of Kerala, 2025**

**CSS
ECONOMICS**

For office use only

General Instructions

1. The Question Paper is having **40 Objective Questions**, each carrying **Four marks**.
2. The answers are to be (✓) 'tick marked' only in the "Response Sheet" provided.
3. **Negative marking : 1 mark will be deducted for each wrong answer .**

Time : 1 Hour**Max. Marks : 160**

To be filled in by the Candidate

Register Number	in Figures										
	in words										

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Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions.

(40 × 4 = 160 marks)

1. The idea of diminishing marginal utility means that
 - A. As less of a product is consumed, its total utility rises
 - B. As more a product is consumed, the marginal utility of an additional unit falls
 - C. When the consumer is in equilibrium, the consumer gets more additional utility from the last unit of a product consumed than from the first unit of the product
 - D. None of the above answers are correct

DO NOT WRITE HERE

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2. When the consumers real income raises he
- A. Buys less of an inferior goods
 - B. Increases consumption
 - C. Moves to a higher indifference curve
 - D. All of the above
3. Company ABC expands the quantity of labour and capital used in production from 10 L and 10 K to 13 L and 13 K and the output of company ABC increases from 256 units to 300 units. The company is facing
- A. Increasing return to scale
 - B. Constant returns to scale
 - C. Decreasing returns to scale
 - D. None of these

4. At equilibrium, the slope of the indifference curve is
- A. Equal to the slope of the demand curve
 - B. Greater than the slope of the budget line
 - C. Equal to the slope of the budget line
 - D. Either equal, larger or smaller than the slope of the isocost line
5. If two goods are substitute to each other, then the substitution effect will be
- A. Positive
 - B. Negative
 - C. Zero
 - D. None of these
6. If the production function is linearly homogeneous, then a 10 percent increase in the input of factors will:
- A. Increase the level of output by 10 percent
 - B. Increase the level of output by 20 percent
 - C. Increase the level of output by more than 10 percent
 - D. Increase the level of output by less than 10 percent
7. A shift of the demand curve to the right will cause a greater increase in the equilibrium quantity if:
- A. the supply curve is more elastic
 - B. the supply curve is more inelastic
 - C. the supply curve is unitary elastic
 - D. the elasticity of supply deviates from unity in either direction
8. $P = MR = AR$ is a characteristic of:
- A. Monopoly
 - B. Monopolistic competition
 - C. Perfect competition
 - D. Imperfect competition
9. The indifference curves for perfect complements are:
- A. Straight lines
 - B. Curves
 - C. Concave upwards
 - D. L-shaped

10. If the factors of production can be perfectly substituted for one another, the iso-quant will be:
- A. Linear
 - B. L-shaped
 - C. Curve concave upwards
 - D. Curve concave downwards
11. The utilization of wealth for the satisfaction of wants is called
- A. Consumption
 - B. Production
 - C. Exchange
 - D. Distribution
12. Giffen goods do not obey the
- A. Law of supply
 - B. Law of demand
 - C. Laws of production
 - D. Laws of variable proportion
13. The concept of division of labour is contributed by
- A. Alfred Marshall
 - B. Amartya Sen
 - C. Adam Smith
 - D. Aghiri Immanuel
14. "Rent is high because corn is high". "Corn is high not because rent is high". This statement is made by
- A. David Ricardo
 - B. David Hume
 - C. J.B. Clark
 - D. Adam Smith
15. A person who left the job to find another job would be classified as
- A. Frictionally Unemployed
 - B. Structurally Unemployed
 - C. Cyclically Unemployed
 - D. No longer in labour force

16. High-powered money is produced by
- A. Commercial Bank
 - B. Co-operative Banks
 - C. Ministry of Finance
 - D. Reserve Bank of India
17. The largest producer of milk in the world is
- A. India
 - B. China
 - C. USA
 - D. Indonesia
18. The second five year plan gave much emphasis to
- A. Agriculture
 - B. Industry
 - C. Service
 - D. All of these
19. The New Agricultural Policy 2000 has been described as;
- A. White revolution
 - B. Golden revolution
 - C. Rainbow revolution
 - D. Round revolution
20. Governor of RBI
- A. Sakthikanth Das
 - B. Aravid Panagariya
 - C. Raghuram Rajan
 - D. Sanjay Malhotra
21. The process by which a central bank regulates money supply is known as
- A. Fiscal policy
 - B. Trade policy
 - C. Monetary policy
 - D. Industrial policy

22. Who is credited as the principal architect of India's 1991 LPG?
A. Indira Gandhi
B. Manmohan Singh
C. Ranga Rajan
D. K.N. Raj
23. Who is widely regarded as the father of Indian Planning?
A. Jawaharlal Nehru
B. Dr. John Mathai
C. Sir Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya
D. K.N. Raj
24. Who is the first woman who presented central budget in the Parliament?
A. Nirmala Sitaraman
B. Smriti Zubin Irani
C. Indira Gandhi
D. Mamtha Banerji
25. In which year NITI Aayog established by government of India?
A. 2014
B. 2015
C. 2016
D. 2017
26. In a consumption function $c = a + by$, b stands for
A. mps
B. mpc
C. income multiplier
D. All of the above
27. Who is the author of the book The General Theory of Employment Interest and Money?
A. Adam Smith
B. David Ricardo
C. J.M. Keynes
D. Alfred Marshall
28. According to the provisional data of census 2011, the sex ratio in Kerala is
A. 1094 females per 1000 males
B. 1084 females per 1000 males
C. 1054 females per 1000 males
D. 1060 females per 1000 males

29. REPO rate is the rate at which
- A. Nationalized banks are giving money to RBI
 - B. RBI is lending money to nationalized banks
 - C. Nationalized banks are lending money to other banks
 - D. None of the above
30. In Kerala the major contributor of Non — Tax revenue is
- A. State lotteries
 - B. Forest revenues
 - C. Social development services
 - D. None of the above
31. A locus of all the technically efficient methods for producing a given level of output is:
- A. Indifference Curve
 - B. Isorevenue Curve
 - C. Isocost line
 - D. Isoquant
32. Change in output resulting from a change of a factor, keeping all other factors constant is:
- A. Marginal Product
 - B. Average Product
 - C. Total Product
 - D. Total Physical Product
33. Slope of the Isoquant is:
- A. Rate of Product Transformation
 - B. Rate of Technical Substitution
 - C. Elasticity of Substitution
 - D. Rate of Efficient Substitution.

34. Basic assumption of Cardinal Utility Theory:
- A. Rationality
 - B. Constant Marginal Utility of Money
 - C. Diminishing Marginal Utility
 - D. All of the above
35. The book 'Value and Capital' is written by:
- A. J. Johnson
 - B. H. Chenery
 - C. J. Hicks
 - D. M. Friedman
36. A frequency distribution can be
- A. Discrete
 - B. Continuous
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of A and B
37. In a moderately asymmetrical distribution Mean = 15, Median = 18. What is the value of mode?
- A. 20
 - B. 21
 - C. 24
 - D. 19
38. Which of the following is not a measure of dispersion?
- A. Range
 - B. Mean deviation
 - C. Average deviation from mean
 - D. Standard deviation
39. Correlation can be
- A. Positive or negative
 - B. Linear or non linear
 - C. Perfect or imperfect
 - D. All the above
40. Index number reveal the state of
- A. Inflation
 - B. Deflation
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. Neither A nor B

RESPONSE SHEET

1	A	B	C	D	E	11	A	B	C	D	E	21	A	B	C	D	E	31	A	B	C	D	E
2	A	B	C	D	E	12	A	B	C	D	E	22	A	B	C	D	E	32	A	B	C	D	E
3	A	B	C	D	E	13	A	B	C	D	E	23	A	B	C	D	E	33	A	B	C	D	E
4	A	B	C	D	E	14	A	B	C	D	E	24	A	B	C	D	E	34	A	B	C	D	E
5	A	B	C	D	E	15	A	B	C	D	E	25	A	B	C	D	E	35	A	B	C	D	E
6	A	B	C	D	E	16	A	B	C	D	E	26	A	B	C	D	E	36	A	B	C	D	E
7	A	B	C	D	E	17	A	B	C	D	E	27	A	B	C	D	E	37	A	B	C	D	E
8	A	B	C	D	E	18	A	B	C	D	E	28	A	B	C	D	E	38	A	B	C	D	E
9	A	B	C	D	E	19	A	B	C	D	E	29	A	B	C	D	E	39	A	B	C	D	E
10	A	B	C	D	E	20	A	B	C	D	E	30	A	B	C	D	E	40	A	B	C	D	E

ROUGH WORK

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