

ECONOMICS, PAPER-I

**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2010**

Roll Number

ECONOMICS, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I) 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:20
	(PART-II) 2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:80

- NOTE:** (i) First attempt **PART-I (MCQ)** on separate **Answer Sheet** which shall be taken back after **30 minutes**.
(ii) **Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.**

PART – I (MCQ)
(COMPULSORY)

Q.1. Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate box on the Answer Sheet. (20)

- (i) Demand curve in case of Giffen good is:
(a) Negatively sloped (b) Vertical
(c) Positively sloped (d) None of these
- (ii) Price consumption curve in case of complementary goods is:
(a) Downward sloping (b) Vertical
(c) Upward sloping (d) None of these
- (iii) In case of two goods, following utility approach, a consumer is in equilibrium when:
(a) $MU_x/P_x = MU_y/P_y$ (b) $MU_x/P_x < MU_y/P_y$
(c) $MU_x/M_x > MU_y/P_y$ (d) Both (b) and (c)
- (iv) In short run:
(a) Labour is variable (b) Both labour and capital are variable
(c) Both labour and capital fixed (d) None of these
- (v) When MC is equal to AC, the AC:
(a) Increases (b) Decreases
(c) Remains constant (d) None of these
- (vi) Normal profit, excess profit and loss of the firm depends on level of:
(a) Average costs in short run (b) Total costs in short run
(c) Marginal costs in short run (d) All of these
- (vii) In case of perfect competition, the sellers are:
(a) Two (b) A few
(c) Very large (d) None of these
- (viii) The firm is in equilibrium when:
(a) Slope of TC = Slope of TR (b) Slope of TC is less than slope of TR
(c) Slope of TC is more than slope of TR (d) None of these
- (ix) The Marginal Revenue Product of labour MRP_L is:
(a) $MR \times MP$ (b) MR / MP
(c) $MR - MP$ (d) Both (b) and (c)
- (x) In case of imperfect competition the MRP_L is the:
(a) Supply of labour curve (b) Demand for labour curve
(c) Both of these (d) None of these
- (xi) Per Capita Income is calculated as:
(a) $N.I + Population$ (b) $N.*Population$
(c) $N.I/Population$ (d) Both (a) and (c)
- (xii) Gross Domestic Product equals:
(a) $GNP - NFI$ (b) $GNP + NFI$
(c) $GNP - indirect taxes$ (d) Both (a) and (c)
- (xiii) The deposit multiplier is always:
(a) Greater than one (b) Less than one
(c) Equal to one (d) None of these
- (xiv) Money can be a standard of deferred payments only if the value of money itself:
(a) Remains stable (b) increases
(c) Decreases (d) None of these

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- (xv) The fiscal policy with a deliberate policy action is:
(a) Expansionary fiscal policy (b) Concretionary fiscal policy
(c) Discretionary fiscal policy (d) All of these
- (xvi) Trade based on absolute advantage was presented by:
(a) Alfred Marshall (b) Adam Smith
(c) Lionel Robbins (d) None of these
- (xvii) According to Keynes, the relationship between money supply and rate of interest is:
(a) Negative (b) Positive
(c) Indirect (d) None of these
- (xviii) An object that is generally accepted in exchange for goods and services is called:
(a) Standardized money (b) Medium of exchange
(c) Unit of account (d) All of these
- (xix) The account in balance of payment that consists of all transactions in financial assets is known as:
(a) Capital account (b) Current account
(c) Official Reserve account (d) None of these
- (xx) The difference between exports and imports of visible items of a country is called:
(a) Budget surplus (b) Balanced budget
(c) Balance of trade (d) Both (a) and (c)

PART – II

NOTE:	<p>(i) PART-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book. (ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. All questions carry EQUAL marks. (iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.</p>
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- Q.2.** What is Consumer's Equilibrium? How a consumer can be in equilibrium under Ordinal Approach? (20)
- Q.3.** How is a firm's demand curve for a particular variable factor input constructed when there is (i) only one variable input, (ii) two variable inputs in the productivity process? (20)
- Q.4.** What is National Income? Define and explain different concepts of National Income. (20)
- Q.5.** What is the equation of exchange and the velocity of circulation? What assumptions are necessary to make the equation of exchange the quantity theory of money? (20)
- Q.6.** Differentiate Balance of Payments and Balance of Trade. What are the transactions that are recorded in the current account and the capital account? (20)
- Q.7.** Explain the theory of comparative cost by David Ricardo. (20)
- Q.8.** Define the concept and methods of deficit financing. What are the reasons for deficit financing in Pakistan? (20)

ECONOMICS, PAPER-II



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ECONOMICS, PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I) 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:20
	(PART-II) 2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:80

- NOTE:** (i) First attempt **PART-I (MCQ)** on separate **Answer Sheet** which shall be taken back after **30 minutes**.
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PART – I (MCQ)
(COMPULSORY)

- Q.1. Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate box on the Answer Sheet. (20)**
- (i) The best and comprehensive definition of economic development was presented by:
(a) Higgins (b) Maddison
(c) Friedman (d) None of these
- (ii) Fishery is the sub sector of:
(a) Agriculture (b) Manufacturing
(c) Mining (d) Both (b) and (c)
- (iii) Pakistan was the leading exporter before the separation of East Pakistan:
(a) Cotton (b) Tea
(c) Rice (d) None of these
- (iv) Pakistan devalued its currency in 1972 by:
(a) 131% (b) 121%
(c) 100% (d) None of these
- (v) Eighth Five Year Plan duration was:
(a) 1983 – 1988 (b) 1993 – 1998
(c) 1978 – 1983 (d) 1988 – 1993
- (vi) Export Bonus Scheme (EBS) was introduced in:
(a) 1969 (b) 1979
(c) 1959 (d) 1949
- (vii) Primary deficit (primary balance) is the difference between total revenue and:
(a) Non-interest total expenditure (b) Interest expenditure
(c) development expenditure (d) All of these
- (viii) Cooperative movement was started in sub-continent in:
(a) 1904 (b) 1914
(c) 1934 (d) None of these
- (ix) The Ryotwari system was introduced by the British rules in the provinces of:
(a) Sindh, Madras and Mumbai (b) Sindh, Punjab and Mumbai
(c) Sindh, Madras and NWFP (d) Both (a) and (b)
- (x) Pakistan Agricultural Storage and Service Corporation (PASSCO) was established in:
(a) 1973 (b) 1963
(c) 1953 (d) 1983
- (xi) Who developed Physical Quality Life Index (PQLI) in his famous book named by “Measuring the Condition of the World’s Poor: PQLI in 1987?”
(a) Morris D. Morris (b) Higgins
(c) Keynes (d) None of these
- (xii) The Human Development Index (HDI) ranks all countries on the scale of:
(a) 0 to 1 (b) 1 to 100
(c) -1 to +1 (d) None of these
- (xiii) The United Nations designated The Fourth World as:
(a) Less developed countries (b) Poor countries
(c) Least developed countries (d) All of these
- (xiv) According to ‘North-South Divide’, the rich countries are called:
(a) South countries (b) North countries
(c) Industrialized countries (d) Advance countries

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- (xv) The loan which is given at a nominal rate of interest ranging from 1% to 3% is called:
(a) Hard loan (b) Conditional loan
(c) Soft loan (d) All of these
- (xvi) The accumulation of a stock of debt so large as to threaten the country's ability to repay its past loan:
(a) Debt equity swap (b) Debt trap
(c) Debt overhang (d) None of these
- (xvii) "Rabi" season which begins in:
(a) April-June (b) October-December
(c) January-February (d) None of these
- (xviii) Government of Pakistan announced privatization policy in:
(a) 1981 (b) 1995
(c) 1991 (d) None of these
- (xix) The floating debt (short-term) consists of:
(a) Treasury Bills (b) Market Treasury Bills
(c) MTBs for Replenishment (d) All of these
- (xx) The currency of IMF is called:
(a) SDRs (b) ODRs
(c) Lira (d) None of these

PART – II

NOTE:	<p>(i) PART-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book. (ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. All questions carry EQUAL marks. (iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.</p>
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- Q.2.** Define economic development and economic growth. How can you differentiate between these two? **(20)**
- Q.3.** Explain the important features and trends of Pakistan foreign trade. **(20)**
- Q.4.** Discuss the cost and benefits of foreign economic assistance and give some suggestions for the solution to the foreign debt problem. **(20)**
- Q.5.** Explain the major monetary and fiscal measures to promote industrial development in Pakistan. **(20)**
- Q.6.** Explain critically the land tenure system in Pakistan. **(20)**
- Q.7.** What is the difference between collective and cooperative farming? Explain the advantages and causes of failure of cooperative farming in Pakistan. **(20)**
- Q.8.** Give a critical evaluation of the strategy of economic planning in Pakistan. **(20)**
