

Roll No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(Write Roll Number from left side exactly as in the Admit Card)

0715

Signature of Invigilators

1. _____
2. _____

Question Booklet Series

A

PAPER–III

Question Booklet No.

Subject Code : 07

OMR Sheet No.

(To be filled by the candidate)

ECONOMICS

Time : 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 150

Instructions for the Candidates

1. Write your Roll Number in the space provided on the top of this page as well as on the OMR Sheet provided.
2. At the commencement of the examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and verify it:
 - (i) To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page.
 - (ii) Faulty booklet, if detected, should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.
 - (iii) After this verification is over, the Question Booklet Series and Question Booklet Number should be entered on the OMR Sheet and the OMR Sheet Number should be entered on this Question Booklet.
3. This paper consists of seventy-five (75) multiple-choice type questions. All the questions are compulsory. Each question carries *two* marks.
4. Each Question has four alternative responses marked: **(A)** **(B)** **(C)** **(D)**. You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each question.

Example: **(A)** **(B)** **(C)** **(D)**, where **(C)** is the correct response.
5. Your responses to the questions are to be indicated correctly in the OMR Sheet. If you mark your response at any place other than in the circle in the OMR Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
6. Rough work is to be done at the end of this booklet.
7. If you write your Name, Roll Number, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the OMR Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, such as change of response by scratching or using white fluid, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
8. Do not tamper or fold the OMR Sheet in any way. If you do so, your OMR Sheet will not be evaluated.
9. You have to return the Original OMR Sheet to the invigilator at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. You are, however, allowed to carry question booklet and duplicate copy of OMR Sheet after completion of examination.
10. **Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.**
11. **Use of any calculator or log table or mobile phone etc. is strictly prohibited.**
12. **There are no negative marks for incorrect answers.**

[Please Turn Over]

Economics

PAPER III

1. Suppose in the short run $MC = b$.
Then, (a) $AC = MC$
(b) $AC > MC$
(c) AC approaches MC as quantity rises
(d) $MC = AVC$
(A) only b is true
(B) only b and c are true
(C) d, b and c are true
(D) only d is true
2. In the context of cost minimisation by a competitive producer, which one of the following is not correct?
(A) Marginal rate of technical substitution of the factors equals factor price ratio.
(B) Ratio of marginal physical productivities of the factors equals the ratio of factor prices.
(C) Slope of the isoquant in question equals slope of the isocost line.
(D) MRTS of factors of production divided by factor price ratio is greater than one.
3. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
The fundamental properties of demand function includes
(A) the demand function is homogenous of degree zero in all prices and income.
(B) the consumer is free from money illusion.
(C) if the utility function follows a monotonic increasing transformation, then the equilibrium quantity demanded remains unchanged.
(D) under monotonic transformation of utility function, the marginal utility of money remains unchanged.
4. What should be the mark-up for a firm to maximise its total profits if the price elasticity of demand for the commodity sold by the firm is $C = 5$?
(A) 25%
(B) 33%
(C) 50%
(D) 20%
5. Two regression equations between Y and X are given as $Y = -12 + 0.5X$ and $X = 30 + 0.8Y$. For what value of X the predicted value of Y is 20?
(A) 46
(B) 40
(C) 64
(D) 60
6. The overall significance of an estimated multiple regression model is tested by using
(A) The t-test
(B) The chi-square test
(C) The Wald test
(D) The F test
7. The consistency, unbiasedness and efficiency of one OLS estimator need the assumptions :
(1) $E(U_t) = 0$
(2) $V(U_t) = \sigma^2$
(3) $Cov(U_t, U_{t-j}) = 0$ for all j
(4) U_t distributed normally
(A) 2 and 4 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only

[Please Turn Over]

8. Choose the correct option

- (A) The most important requirement for an efficient management of public debt is that interest rates on government obligations should be kept as low as possible.
- (B) The most important requirement for an efficient management of public debt is that interest rates on government obligations should be kept as high as possible.
- (C) For efficient management of public debt, NABARD interest rate should be raised.
- (D) Pattern of interest rate on different maturities of securities need not conform to preference pattern of individuals.

9. Which of the following statements best describes the algebraic representation of the fitted regression line?

- (A) $\hat{Y}_t = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta} X_t + \hat{U}_t$
- (B) $\hat{Y}_t = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta} X_t$
- (C) $\hat{Y}_t = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta} X_t + U_t$
- (D) $Y_t = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta} X_t + \hat{U}_t$

10. Suppose that observations are available on the monthly bond prices of 100 companies for 5 years. What type of data are those?

- (A) Cross-sectional
- (B) Time Series
- (C) Panel
- (D) Qualitative

11. In the multiple regression model $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + U$ following estimates are obtained for a set of data: $\hat{\beta}_1 = 2.5$, $\hat{\beta}_2 = 0.8$ and $\hat{b}_{21} = 0.5$, when \hat{b}_{21} is the estimated regression coefficient of X_1 in the regression of X_2 and X_1 . What is the estimated regression coefficient of X_1 in the simple regression of Y and X_1 ?

- (A) 2.5
- (B) 3.3
- (C) 2.9
- (D) 3.0

12. When s_i indicates share of the i^{th} firm in total production, Hirschman-Herfindahl index is given by

- (A) $\sum s_i^2$
- (B) $\sum \left(\frac{s_i}{100} \right)^2$
- (C) $\left(\frac{\sum s_i}{100} \right)^2 \times 100$
- (D) s_i^2

13. Industrial Reconstructions Corporations of India (IRCI) is a

- (A) Company
- (B) Non-statutory Corporation
- (C) Statutory Corporation
- (D) Non-Corporate entity

14. The latter curve explains the relationship between which of the following?

- (A) Tax rate and tax revenue
- (B) Tax rate and employment
- (C) Tax rate and income
- (D) Tax rates and government expenditure

15. Prof Pigou believed that the divergence between social costs and private costs can be reduced

- (A) Automatically in a free enterprise economy
- (B) By the market mechanism that comes into play
- (C) By appropriately assigned property rights
- (D) By state interference

16. If the fiscal deficit of the union government is Rs. 75,000 crores, relending to states is Rs. 25,000 crores, interest payments are Rs. 25,000 crores, what is the amount of the primary deficit?

- (A) Rs. 50,000 crores
- (B) Rs. 25,000 crores
- (C) Rs. 1,00,000 crores
- (D) Rs. 1,25,000 crores

17. A Revenue neutral unit commodity tax will be equivalent in its incidences to an *ad valorem* tax under:

- (A) perfect competition
- (B) monopoly
- (C) oligopoly
- (D) monopolistic competition

18. The majority voting ensures efficient provision of a public good if there are odd number of voters each having single peaked preference and they are:

- (A) uniformly distributed over the alternatives
- (B) normally distributed over the alternatives
- (C) distributed as pareto distribution over the alternatives
- (D) distributed as gamma distribution over the alternatives

19. Which one of the following is a source of non-tax revenue for governments?

- (A) Import duty on cars
- (B) Octroi at check points on roads
- (C) Entrance fee to museums
- (D) Excise duty on beverages

20. Consider the following *Assertion* and *Reason*

Assertion (A) : The revealed preference hypothesis excludes the study of Giffen paradox.

Reason (R) : Revealed preference hypothesis considers only negative income elasticity of demand while Giffen paradox relates to positive price elasticity of demand.

- (A) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are individually 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.

21. Returns to scale and returns to variable inputs have the following relation:

- (A) Decreasing returns to all variable inputs is not compatible with constant returns to scale.
- (B) Decreasing returns to all variable inputs is compatible even with increasing returns to scale.
- (C) Returns to scale has no relation with returns to variable inputs.
- (D) Increasing returns to all variable inputs necessarily lead to increasing returns to scale.

22. The elasticity of output with respect to labour is equal to one when average product of labour is

- (A) equal to wage rate.
- (B) equal to average product of capital.
- (C) equal to its marginal product.
- (D) greater than marginal product of labour.

23. Suppose the same production technology $q = L + K$ is used by competitive firms to produce a particular commodity in countries A and B, where L represents labor and K represents capital. In A wage rate is 9 and the interest rate is 4. In B the wage rate is 5 and the interest rate is 9. The market demand in country A is $D_A(p) = 400 - p$ and the market demand in country B is $D_B(p) = 360 - p$. Demand is measured in million units.

- (A) A produces 387 million units and B produces 346 million units;
- (B) A produces 387 million units and B produces 355 million units;
- (C) A produces 396 million units and B produces 346 million units;
- (D) A produces 396 million units and B produces 355 million units;

24. Given a consumer's utility function $U = X_1 X_2$ and his budget constraint $M = P_1 X_1 + P_2 X_2$ at equilibrium the demand function for X_1 will be

- (A) $\frac{M}{P_1}$
- (B) $\frac{M}{2P_1}$
- (C) $\frac{M}{2P_1^2}$
- (D) $\frac{2M}{P_1}$

[Please Turn Over]

25. The price of 2 goods X and Y are $P_X = \text{Rs. } 6$ and $P_Y = \text{Rs. } 3$ respectively. If a consumer spending his entire income on these 2 commodities is at a point on the budget constraint where $MRS_{XY} = 3$, then

- (A) the total utility of the consumer is being maximised at this point.
- (B) the total utility of the consumer will increase if he reallocates his expenditure leading to an increase in the amount of X and a reduction in the amount of Y.
- (C) the total utility of the consumer will increase if he reallocates his expenditure on X only.
- (D) the total utility of the consumer will increase if he reallocates his expenditure leading to an increase in the amount of Y and a reduction in the amount of X.

26. Match *List I* with *List II*

<i>List I</i>		<i>List II</i>	
(a) Perfect competition		1. Collusion of firms	
(b) Monopoly		2. Excess capacity	
(c) Monopolistic competition		3. Identical price	
(d) Oligopoly		4. Blocked entry	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A) 3	2	4	1
(B) 3	4	2	1
(C) 3	4	1	2
(D) 4	3	2	1

27. According to Roy's identity

- (A) optimal commodity demands are related to the derivatives of the indirect utility function and the optimal value of the lagrange multiplier.
- (B) optimal commodity demands are related to the derivative of the direct utility function and the optimal value of the lagrange multiplier.
- (C) optimal commodity demands are related to the derivatives of the indirect utility function and the market price.
- (D) optimal commodity demands are related to the derivatives of the inverse demand function and the market price.

28. The profit function of a firm is:

- (A) Convex in both output and input prices;
- (B) Convex in output prices, but concave in input prices;
- (C) Concave in output prices, but convex in input prices;
- (D) Concave in both output and input prices.

29. Find the correct statement from below:

For the following utility function $U = a - be^{-\beta y}$

- (A) Measure of absolute risk aversion is a
- (B) Measure of absolute risk aversion is b
- (C) Measure of absolute risk aversion is β
- (D) Measure of absolute risk aversion is β/y

30. The long run cost function for each firm that supplies Q is $C = q^3 - 4q^2 + 8q$. The market demand is given by: $D = 2000 - 100p$. The number of firms that would operate in this market is:

- (A) Infinitely large
- (B) 800
- (C) 1600
- (D) 400

31. Suppose that XYZ Corporation's total wages are twice the company's total expenditure on capital. XYZ has a *Cobb-Douglas* production function that has constant returns to scale. What can you deduce about parameters α and β of this production function, where α and β respectively are input elasticity of output of labor and capital.

- (A) $\alpha = 1/2, \beta = 1/2$
- (B) $\alpha = 2/3, \beta = 1/3$
- (C) $\alpha = 1/3, \beta = 2/3$
- (D) $\alpha = 1/4, \beta = 3/4$

32. Consider a monopoly firm in the product market with inverse market demand function: $p = 41 - \frac{Q}{1000}$. The firm is monopsony in the labor market with the labor supply function: $w = 10 + 0.1L$. The production function is $Q = 10L$. At the labor market equilibrium:

- (A) Monopolistic exploitation is 310 and Monopsonistic exploitation is 210;
- (B) Monopolistic exploitation is 310 and Monopsonistic exploitation is 100;
- (C) Monopolistic exploitation is 100 and Monopsonistic exploitation is 310;
- (D) Monopolistic exploitation is 100 and Monopsonistic exploitation is 100.

33. A firm has two plants with cost functions $c_1(y_1) = y_1^2/2$ and $c_2(y_2) = y_2$. The firm is competitive at the product market. If the price of the product is $1/2$, the firm produces:

- (A) 1 unit of output;
- (B) 0 unit of output;
- (C) 2 units of output;
- (D) $1/2$ unit of output.

34. Consider a duopoly market with market demand function $Q = 100 - p$. The firms have unit cost of production 10 and 20 respectively. If they decide to form a cartel, within the cartel compared to the duopoly:

- (A) Both firms reduce their output level;
- (B) Both firms increase their output level;
- (C) The more efficient firm produces more and the less efficient firm produces less;
- (D) The more efficient firm produces less and the more efficient firm produces more.

35. Manufacturing of a bicycle requires 2 tyres which is supplied by a vertically integrated upstream unit. The market demand for bicycle is: $p = 1100 - Q$. Marginal cost of producing bicycle is $MC_B = 100$ and marginal cost of producing tyres is $MC_T = (1/4)Q_T$. Calculate the transfer price:

- (A) The upstream unit charges a transfer price of 100 and sells 500 units of tyres to the downstream unit.
- (B) The upstream unit charges a transfer price of 100 and sells 250 units of tyres to the downstream unit.
- (C) The upstream unit charges a transfer price of 125 and sells 500 units of tyres to the downstream unit.
- (D) The upstream unit charges a transfer price of 125 and sells 250 units of tyres to the downstream unit.

36. According to the Labour Bureau Report 2014, the current size of India's formally skilled workforce is

- (A) 2%
- (B) 3%
- (C) 5%
- (D) 5.5%

37. According to the planning commission estimate (using Tendulkar methodology), the urban poverty ratio (%) in India in 2011-12 was

- (A) 13.7
- (B) 10.9
- (C) 15.7
- (D) 21.9

38. The 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' scheme was launched for

- (A) providing education to the girl child.
- (B) preventing unexpected death of the girl child.
- (C) ensuring security of the girl child.
- (D) promoting survival, protection, and education of the girl child.

39. What is period for which the 14th Finance Commission has made recommendations?

- (A) 2013-18
- (B) 2015-20
- (C) 2014-19
- (D) 2012-17

40. Non Banking financial *Intermediaries*?

- (A) Raise fund from the public and lend them to ultimate spenders.
- (B) Take loans from commercial banks and lend them to Business firms.
- (C) Receive funds from the RBI and spends them for rural Development.
- (D) Receive fund from foreign banks and lend them to ultimate spenders.

41. Which of the following is applicable to co-operative banks?

- (A) Co-operative banks are governed by banking regulation Act.
- (B) Co-operative banks are subject to control by RBI.
- (C) Co-operative banks are both public sector and private sector banks.
- (D) Co-operative banks are governed by co-operative societies Act 1904.

[Please Turn Over]

- 42.** M_2 -denotes
- Currency with the public plus Net Demand deposits of the Banks plus National Saving Certificates.
 - Currency with the public plus Net Demand deposits of banks plus other deposits of RBI plus saving deposits with the Post Office savings bank.
 - Currency with the public plus Net Demand deposits of banks.
 - Currency with the public plus Net Demand deposits of bank plus Net time deposits of banks.
- 43.** In classical economic models, the full-employment is ensured by
- A vertical AD curve but rising AS curve
 - A vertical AD curve but falling AS curve
 - A falling AD curve but vertical AS curve
 - A falling AD curve but rising AS curve
- 44.** In IS-LM model, government expenditure multiplier is
- Smaller than simple Keynesian model.
 - Equal to simple Keynesian model.
 - Larger than simple Keynesian model.
 - Always infinite
- 45.** Suppose the following equations are given for IS-LM curves—
- IS curve: $Y = 350 - 1000r$
 LM curve: $Y = 200 + 500r$
 Where Y = income and r = real rate of interest
 What will be the equilibrium values of Y and r ?
- $Y = 200, r = 0.04$
 - $Y = 250, r = 0.1$
 - $Y = 300, r = 0.15$
 - $Y = 350, r = 0.2$
- 46.** In the keynesian IS-LM model in the short run, a decrease in the money supply will cause
- a decrease in output and an increase in the real interest rate.
 - an increase in the real interest rate but no change in output.
 - a decrease in the real interest rate and a decrease in output.
 - no change in either the real interest rate or output.
- 47.** Real Balance effect operates through
- Investment
 - Consumption
 - Taxes
 - Government Spending
- 48.** Samuelson-Hicks type of trade cycle models will show stability and cyclical fluctuations only if
- the income expansion path shows complex roots whose magnitudes are less than one.
 - the income expansion path shows real roots whose magnitudes are less than one.
 - the income expansion path shows real roots whose magnitudes are more than one.
 - the income expansion path shows complex roots whose magnitudes are more than one.
- 49.** In Tobin's portfolio balance approach to demand for money, the indifference curves of plungers are necessarily
- Negatively sloped and concave
 - Positively sloped and convex
 - Positively sloped and concave
 - Negatively sloped and convex
- 50.** Match the following:
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Liquidity Trap | i. Edmund Phelps |
| b. Adaptive Expectation | ii. Alfred Pigou |
| c. Wealth Effect | iii. John Maynard Keynes |
| d. Restated Quantity Theory | iv. Milton Friedman |
- (a, i), (b, ii), (c, iii), (d, iv)
 - (a, iii), (b, iv), (c, i), (d, ii)
 - (a, iv), (b, iii), (c, ii), (d, i)
 - (a, iii), (b, i), (c, ii), (d, iv)

51. In permanent income hypothesis, transitional income has

- (A) Positive and high correlation with permanent income
- (B) Zero correlation with permanent income
- (C) Positive and low correlation with permanent income
- (D) Negative correlation with permanent income

52. The principle that investment depends on the change in consumption is called

- (A) Multiplier Principle
- (B) Accelerator Principle
- (C) Super Multiplier
- (D) Investment Multiplier

53. Friedman's demand for money theory shows that the demand for money increases as the ratio of human to non-human wealth increases because

- (A) It is easier to sell or purchase human wealth than non-human wealth.
- (B) It is easier to sell or purchase non-human wealth than human wealth.
- (C) It is easier to sell non-human wealth than human wealth but not to purchase.
- (D) It is easier to sell human wealth than non-human wealth but not to purchase.

54. Ratchet effect relates to

- (A) Life-cycle hypothesis
- (B) Permanent income hypothesis
- (C) Relative income hypothesis
- (D) Absolute income hypothesis

55. If investment function becomes unresponsive to interest rate, then

- (A) Fiscal Policy becomes ineffective
- (B) Fiscal Policy becomes effective
- (C) Monetary Policy becomes effective
- (D) Both Fiscal and Monetary policy are effective

56. Choose the right answer from the options A to D given below:

Assertion (S) : In the classical system, aggregate demand and aggregate supply curves may never intersect whereas in the Keynesian system, they will always intersect although not necessarily at the full-employment level.

Reason (R) : The Keynesian system has money wage rigidity leading to an upward rising aggregate supply curve. On the other hand in the classical system, under full flexibility of wage and price, aggregate supply curve is a vertical line.

- (A) (S) is incorrect and (R) is correct
- (B) (S) is correct and (R) is incorrect
- (C) (S) is correct and (R) is correct
- (D) (S) is incorrect and (R) is incorrect

57. In IS-LM model, government expenditure multiplier does not depend on

- (A) Slope of savings function
- (B) Slope of investment function
- (C) Slope of speculative demand function
- (D) Slope of autonomous consumption

58. The basic endogenous growth model requires

- (A) Marginal product to decline for capital
- (B) Marginal product to increase for capital
- (C) Marginal product to be constant for capital
- (D) Marginal product should be unequal to average product for capital

59. Assume that equilibrium a GDP(Y) is 5000. Consumption is given by the equation $C = 500 + 0.6Y$. Investment (I) is given by the equation $I = 2000 - 5000r$, where r is the real rate of interest in percent. There is no government. In this case the equilibrium real rate of interest in percent is

- (A) 2
- (B) 5
- (C) 10
- (D) 20

[Please Turn Over]

60. Dual effect of investment on income and productive capacity is proposed by growth model of

- (A) Harrod
- (B) Solow
- (C) Domar
- (D) Samuelson

61. Which is common in the clean floating and dirty floating exchange rates?

- (A) The Central bank does not intervene in the foreign exchange market.
- (B) The Central bank does not buy and sell foreign exchange.
- (C) Exchange rate is solely determined by the market forces.
- (D) Commercial banks buy and sell foreign exchanges.

62. What was *not* the consequence of the Debt crises?

- (A) Oil exporters made huge profits.
- (B) Oil importing countries suffered huge Current Account Deficit.
- (C) Foreign currency reserves of the oil importing Countries dwindled.
- (D) Fiscal deficit of the oil importing countries was brought under control.

63. Which of the following is *not* the function of the IMF.

- (A) to provide short term loans to support the central banks facing difficulties to maintain fixed exchange rates.
- (B) surveillance of the economic activities of the member countries.
- (C) provide long term loans for development projects.
- (D) to give financial and technical assistance to the member countries.

64. Under Fixed exchange rate, *Mundell-Flemming* model shows

- (A) Fiscal policy is a failure but monetary policy a success.
- (B) Fiscal policy and monetary policy, both are ineffective.
- (C) Fiscal policy is effective but monetary policy is a failure.
- (D) Fiscal policy and monetary policy, both are effective.

65. Which of the following denotes an increasing order of economic integration? (PTA : preferential trade Agreement, FTA : Free Trade Area, CU : Customs Union, EU : European Union)

- (A) PTA – FTA – CU – EU
- (B) PTA – CU – FTA – EU
- (C) FTA – PTA – CU – EU
- (D) FTA – CU – PTA – EU

66. Which of the following is *not* associated with proposed GST?

- (A) It will replace CENVAT and SERVICES tax.
- (B) The centre and states should have concurrent power to levy GST.
- (C) It requires constitutional amendment to introduce GST.
- (D) There will be revenue gains of the states from the very beginning.

67. Which of the following proposition is *not* compatible with Malthusian theory of population?

- (A) Population is necessarily limited by the means of subsistence.
- (B) Population grows in geometric progression.
- (C) Population growth is checked through family planning.
- (D) Population growth can be checked through moral restraint.

68. The “Action plan for the prevention of Pollution of the Ganga” was announced by the government of India in

- (A) 1985
- (B) 1984
- (C) 2014
- (D) 2013

69. Population explosion is associated with

- (A) Second stage of demographic transition
- (B) First stage of demographic transition
- (C) Third stage of demographic transition
- (D) Fourth stage of demographic transition

70. Which of the following best describes economic growth in the context of a country?

- (A) An improvement in technology.
- (B) An improvement in gender related development index.
- (C) A sustained increase in the per-capita income.
- (D) A sustained rise in agricultural output.

71. Human development index is a composite of three basic indicators of human development

- (A) Longevity, knowledge and standard of living
- (B) Longevity, standard of living and standard of income
- (C) Knowledge, standard of living and gender equality
- (D) Standard of living, gender development and political empowerment

72. Which of the following is *not* the primary source of economic growth?

- (A) Capital
- (B) Population
- (C) Technology
- (D) Gender

73. What is the last stage of *W. W. Rostow's stage theory of growth*?

- (A) Traditional society
- (B) Take off
- (C) High mass consumption
- (D) Maturity

74. In his theory of development, schumpeter stressed

- (A) the need for infrastructure.
- (B) the need for balanced growth.
- (C) the role of innovation.
- (D) the productive use of indigenous knowledge.

75. The term “missing women” has been coined by

- (A) Indira Gandhi
 - (B) Rajiv Gandhi
 - (C) Manmohan Singh
 - (D) Amartya Sen
-

0715-III

A-12

ROUGH WORK