FYBMS SEM II ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT OF BUSINESS 2021

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the study of individual units of an economy.
2. Microeconomics
3. Macroeconomics
4. Development economics
5. Public economics
6. The following is not a subject matter of macroeconomics.
7. General equilibrium
8. Partial equilibrium
9. Inflation
10. Aggregate demand
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are the owners of factors of production.
12. Firm
13. Industries
14. Government
15. Household
16. Which of the following type of economy deals with the rest of the World?
17. Closed
18. Open
19. Internal
20. Domestic
21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ includes all income produced by nationals or foreigners (MNC) in the country.
22. NII
23. NDP
24. GDP
25. GNI
26. In 1972, William Nordhaus and James Tobin introduced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
27. Measure Economic Welfare (MEW)
28. Factors of production
29. International trade
30. Environment economics
31. In 1972, William Nordhaus and James Tobin introduced Measure Economic Welfare (MEW)
32. Measure Economic Welfare (MEW)
33. Factors of production
34. International trade
35. Environment economics
36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ becomes the net loser during inflation.
37. Income group
38. Creditor
39. Debtors
40. People
41. 1n an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,GNI may not be equal to GDP.
42. Open economy
43. DDP
44. Market price
45. Factor price
46. Personal Disposable Income is Income minus \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
47. Interest rate
48. Payment for export
49. Tax payment
50. Consumption
51. Change in size of national income has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_impact on welfare.
52. Positive
53. Negative
54. Remain same
55. Downward
56. GNI in an open economy is equal to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
57. GDP + (X - M)
58. GNI+ R – P)
59. GNI – X+ M
60. GDP + (X - M) + (R – P)
61. Inflation is state in which the value of money is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
62. Remain same
63. Falling
64. Increasing
65. Constant
66. The transactions and precautionary demand for money is a function of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
67. Rate of interest
68. level of income
69. consumption
70. revenue
71. According to Keynes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is composed of periods of bad trade characterised by falling prices and high unemployment percentages.
72. Saving function
73. Investment multiplier
74. Trade function
75. trade cycle
76. The derivation of the IS curve is determined by the equilibrium in \_\_\_\_\_.
77. Factor market
78. Goods market
79. Money market
80. Financial market
81. \_\_\_\_\_\_slopes downward showing that as the rate of interest declines, the equilibrium level of Nation income increases.
82. LM curve
83. SP curve
84. PP curve
85. IS curve
86. The derivation of the LM curve is based on the Keynesian analysis of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
87. Money market equilibrium
88. Commodity market equilibrium
89. Goods market equilibrium
90. Factor market equilibrium
91. Keynes calls the demand for money (Cash) as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
92. Reveal preference
93. Consumption
94. Investment
95. Liquidity preference
96. Keynes emphasizing demand for money more on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
97. Exchange value
98. store of value
99. value of exchange
100. money value
101. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a wave like movement in economic activity showing an uptrend and a downtrend in the economy.
102. Trade cycle
103. Employment
104. unemployment
105. National income
106. The the IS-LM Model has been put forward by \_\_\_\_\_\_.
107. Keynes
108. Hicks
109. J S Mill
110. K E Boulding
111. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_is in equilibrium when aggregate demand is equal to aggregate income.
112. Money market
113. Goods market
114. Financial market
115. Labour market
116. Goods market is in equilibrium when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
117. Aggregate demand is equal to aggregate income
118. Aggregate demand is equal to aggregate supply
119. Aggregate supply is equal to aggregate income
120. Aggregate supply is equal to interest rate
121. \_\_\_\_\_\_ relates different equilibrium levels of national income with various rates of interest.
122. IS curve
123. Demand curve
124. MM curve
125. Supply curve
126. IS curve relates different equilibrium levels of national income with various \_\_\_\_\_.
127. Rates of interest
128. Income
129. Expenditure
130. consumption
131. The IS curve has \_\_\_\_\_\_.
132. negative slope
133. Upward
134. constant
135. Inelastic
136. \_\_\_\_\_\_curve has a negative slope.
137. LM
138. CC
139. SS
140. IS
141. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is based on the Keynesian analysis of money market equilibrium.
142. IS curve
143. LM curve
144. Demand curve
145. Supply Curve
146. LM curve is based on the Keynesian analysis of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
147. Fiscal market equilibrium
148. Financial market equilibrium
149. Goods market equilibrium
150. Money market equilibrium
151. The LM curve slopes \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the right.
152. Upward
153. Downward
154. Negative
155. constant
156. The \_\_\_\_\_ slopes upward to the right.
157. IS curve
158. Demand curve
159. LM curve
160. Supply curve
161. Inflation is state in which the value of money is \_\_\_\_\_.
162. Falling
163. Increasing
164. Constant
165. Expanding
166. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_is state in which the value of money is falling.
167. Deflation
168. Inflation
169. real income
170. Recovery
171. Increase in Money Supply creates \_\_\_\_\_.
172. Demand-Pull Inflation
173. wage-push inflation
174. cost-push inflation
175. Stagnation
176. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ creates Demand-Pull Inflation
177. increase in wages
178. Increase in Population
179. Cost of production
180. Cost of raw material
181. Prices increase due to increase in wages it is called \_\_\_\_\_\_.
182. wage-push inflation
183. Demand-Pull Inflation
184. Stagnation
185. Deflation
186. Repayment of public debt creates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
187. cost-push inflation
188. Stagnation
189. wage-push inflation
190. creates Demand-Pull Inflation
191. An increase in price reduce the \_\_\_\_\_\_
192. real income
193. nominal income
194. individual income
195. public income
196. True inflation, according to Keynes, takes place only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
197. before full employment
198. after full employment
199. under employment
200. unemployment
201. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was introduced by the United Nation Development Programme (UNDP)
202. Trade Related Investmet Measures (TRIMs)
203. Agreement on Agriculture (AoA)
204. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
205. Human Development Index ( HDI)
206. Human Development Index ( HDI) was introduced by\_\_\_\_\_\_
207. Trade Related Investmet Measures (TRIMs)
208. Agreement on Agriculture (AoA)
209. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
210. United Nation Development Programme (UNDP)
211. Human Development Report published under chairmanship \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,
212. Mahbubul Haq
213. Alfred Marshall
214. Dr Manmohan Singh
215. KM Keynes
216. Human Development Report published \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
217. 1990
218. 1980
219. 1987
220. 1970
221. Which of the following not basic dimensions of HDI.
222. life expectancy at birth
223. literacy rate
224. GDP per capita
225. Consumption
226. \_\_\_\_\_\_ refers People require money to carry out day-to-day transactions.
227. The Transactions Motive
228. Speculative Motive
229. Precautionary motive
230. Investment motive
231. \_\_\_\_\_\_ have distinct phases such as expansion, peak, contraction or depression and trough.
232. Consumption function
233. Saving function
234. Trade cycles
235. Effective demand
236. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_are international in character
237. National income
238. Circular flow of income
239. Inflation
240. Business cycle
241. Prosperity Phase of the trade cycle characterised by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
242. High level of effective demand
243. Low level of effective demand
244. Stagnant effective demand
245. Negative effective demand
246. \_\_\_\_\_ of the trade cycle characterised by high level of effective demand
247. contraction
248. depression
249. trough
250. Prosperity Phase
251. Depression is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in economic activity.
252. upswing
253. downswing
254. constant
255. Expansion
256. The classical economists like David Hume emphasized \_\_\_\_\_\_demand for money.
257. Transactions Motive
258. Speculative Motive
259. Precautionary motive
260. Investment motive
261. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emphasized Transactions Motive demand for money.
262. David Hume
263. The concept of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was introduced by the United Nation Development Programme (UNDP).
264. Labour Development Price (LDP)
265. Human Development Price (HDP)
266. **Human Development Index ( HDI)**
267. Urban Development Programme (UDP)
268. Human Development Report published in 1990 under chairmanship \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
269. Krishnamurthy Subramanian
270. Arvind Subramanian
271. Kaushik Basu
272. **Mahbubul Haq**
273. Which of the following not basic dimensions of HDI.
274. life expectancy at birth
275. literacy rate
276. GDP per capita
277. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ issued by Ministry of Finance of the Government of India.
278. Hundred rupee note
279. Fifty rupee note
280. Ten rupee note
281. One-rupee note
282. The new \_\_\_\_\_\_ is significant monetary measure. It can be termed as broad money.
283. M2
284. M5
285. N1
286. M3
287. The derivation of the LM curve is determined by the equilibrium in \_\_\_\_\_\_.
288. Money market
289. Foreign market
290. Goods market
291. Financial market
292. According to Keynes, the demand for money is not depends upon \_\_\_\_motives.
293. Transaction
294. Precautionary
295. Speculative
296. Saving
297. The \_\_\_\_\_ slopes upward to the right.
298. LM curve
299. IS curve
300. Demand curve
301. IC curve
302. The equilibrium in the goods market depends upon the level of investment which is determined by given \_\_\_\_\_\_.
303. Price
304. Investment
305. Saving
306. Rate of interest
307. In India, all notes are issued by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
308. Reserve Bank of India
309. Commercial bank
310. Schedule bank
311. Cooperative bank
312. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_is known as 'broad money'.
313. M1
314. M4
315. M3
316. M2
317. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to involving all sections of the population in the growth process so that there is social justice.
318. Economic growth
319. Development
320. Inclusive growth
321. Financial growth
322. \_\_\_\_\_\_ are characterised as non-rival and non-excludable goods.
323. Private goods
324. Public goods
325. Financial goods
326. Investment goods
327. Public goods are characterised as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
328. non-excludable goods
329. rival goods
330. excludable goods
331. private goods
332. Expansionary (or loose) Fiscal Policy involves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
333. Increasing AD
334. Decreasing AD
335. Increasing AS
336. Decreasing AS
337. \_\_\_\_\_\_ make Provision of economic and social overheads.
338. Monetary policy
339. Fiscal policy
340. Trade policy
341. International policy
342. If the government spends more than its income, then it has a \_\_\_\_\_\_.
343. Surplus
344. Benefit
345. Deficit
346. Profit
347. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_refers to the policy measures undertaken by the central bank.
348. Monetary policy
349. Fiscal policy
350. Trade policy
351. Foreign policy
352. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the interest rate on the loans that the central bank gives Commercial banks.
353. CRR
354. SLR
355. Bank rate
356. LRP
357. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the rate at which commercial banks borrow money from RBI against government securities.
358. Reverse Repo rate
359. Repo rate
360. Interest rate
361. Cash reserve ratio
362. Fiscal policy refers to the use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
363. Money supply
364. Government spending and tax policies
365. Private income
366. Individual expenditure
367. Which of the following is not characteristics of public goods.
368. Non-rejectable
369. Non-excludable
370. Non-rival
371. Excludable
372. A \_\_\_\_\_\_ is non-rival and non-excludable.
373. Private goods
374. Natural goods
375. public good
376. private services
377. Public goods is characterised by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
378. non-excludable
379. excludable
380. rival
381. Rider
382. Role of the government in provision of public goods is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
383. Equality
384. Overcoming the Free-Rider problem
385. Distribution
386. Supply
387. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the use of government spending and tax policies.
388. Foreign policy
389. Trade policy
390. Monetary policy
391. fiscal policy
392. fiscal policy deals with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
393. Money supply
394. Money demand
395. Government spending and tax policies
396. Supply of money and credit
397. fiscal policy said to be tight or contractionary when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
398. revenue is higher than spending
399. spending is higher than revenue
400. spending is higher than expenditure
401. spending is higher
402. fiscal policy said to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, when spending is higher than revenue.
403. tax policies
404. tight
405. contractionary
406. Expansionary
407. Expansionary (or loose) Fiscal Policy involves \_\_\_\_\_\_.
408. increasing AD
409. decrease in AD
410. increasing supply
411. decrease in AS
412. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Fiscal Policy involves increasing AD.
413. Money supply
414. contractionary
415. Expansionary
416. tight
417. Deflationary (or tight) Fiscal Policy involves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
418. Neutral AD
419. decreasing AD
420. increasing AD
421. constant AD
422. AD is AD =\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
423. C+I + G+X- M
424. C+I + G
425. C+I
426. C-I - G
427. The objectives of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is Acceleration of economic growth, Balanced growth, provision of economic and social overheads.
428. Foreign policy
429. Trade policy
430. Monetary policy
431. fiscal policy
432. Which of the following is not an objective of the fiscal policy.
433. Acceleration of economic growth,
434. Balanced growth
435. Control credit
436. provision of economic and social overheads
437. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government gets revenue from direct and indirect taxes
438. Foreign policy
439. Taxation policy
440. Trade policy
441. Monetary policy
442. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is concerned with the changes in the supply of money and credit.
443. Foreign policy
444. Taxation policy
445. Trade policy
446. Monetary policy
447. monetary policy is concerned with the changes in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
448. the supply of money and credit
449. provision of economic and social overheads
450. spending is higher than expenditure
451. protects domestic industries
452. objectives or goals of monetary policy is \_\_\_\_\_\_
453. provision of economic and social overheads
454. spending is higher than expenditure
455. protects domestic industries
456. Price Stability
457. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the interest rate on the loans that the central bank gives Commercial banks.
458. bank rate
459. Cash Reserve Ratio
460. SLR
461. Open Market Operations
462. Bank Rate Reduction lead to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
463. Money Supply decrease
464. Demand expand
465. money Supply Expand
466. Money Supply unchanged
467. Bank Rate Increase leads to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
468. money Supply Contracts
469. Demand expand
470. money Supply Expand
471. Money Supply unchanged
472. Central bank conducts open market operations when it buys or sells government securities/bonds.
473. Buy goods
474. Sell products
475. buys or sells government securities/bonds.
476. buys or sells government goods
477. Central bank conducts open market operations when it buys or sells government securities/bonds.
478. open market operations
479. bank rate
480. Cash Reserve Ratio
481. SLR
482. Central Bank buys Govt. Securities, Money Supply \_\_\_\_\_
483. fall
484. decrease
485. constant
486. increase
487. Central Bank sell Govt. Securities, Money Supply \_\_\_\_\_\_
488. Fall
489. decrease
490. constant
491. increase
492. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The average daily balance that a bank is required to maintain with the Reserve Bank
493. Open Market Operations
494. Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR):
495. Repo Rate
496. Bank rate
497. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_include both, outright purchase and sale of government securities, for injection and absorption of durable liquidity, respectively.
498. Open Market Operations
499. Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR):
500. Repo Rate
501. Bank rate
502. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_is (fixed) interest rate at which the Reserve Bank provides overnight liquidity to banks against the collateral of government and other approved securities
503. Open Market Operations
504. Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR):
505. Repo Rate
506. Bank rate
507. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_are characterised as non-rival goods.
508. Private goods
509. Financial instrument
510. Public goods
511. Rival goods
512. Deflationary (or tight) Fiscal Policy involves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
513. Contraction Public expenditure
514. Increase public expenditure
515. Expansion in government expenditure
516. Decrease tax
517. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_can be used to bring Social justice, full employment and price level stability.
518. Qualitative methods
519. Quantitative methods
520. Monetary tools
521. Fiscal tools

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the government deals with revenue and capital expenditures.
2. Trade policy
3. Monetary policy
4. National income
5. Expenditure policy
6. If the government income more than it spent, it has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Deficit Budget
8. Surplus Budget
9. Loss Budget
10. Deflation in Budget
11. If the government revenue less than it expenditure, it has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
12. Deficit Budget
13. Surplus Budget
14. Loss Budget
15. Deflation in Budget
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the exercise of the central bank's control over the money supply.
17. Monetary policy
18. Trade policy
19. Fiscal policy
20. Foreign policy
21. The central bank can alter the money supply by changing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
22. Money demand
23. Printing money
24. Reserve
25. Bank rate
26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is rate at which RBI takes money from banks through sale of securities.
27. Cash reserve ratio
28. Reverse Repo rate
29. Interest rate
30. Repo rate
31. Which of the following is not a canon of taxation?
32. Certainty
33. Convenience
34. Expenditure
35. Simplicity
36. Which of the following is a canon of taxation?
37. uncertainty
38. inconvenience
39. Expenditure
40. Simplicity
41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is non-rival and non-excludable.
42. A public good
43. Role of the government in provision of public goods is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
44. Credit creation
45. Create monopoly
46. **Overcoming the Free-Rider**
47. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the use of government spending and tax policies.
48. **fiscal Policy**
49. trade policy
50. Monetary Policy
51. Balance of payment
52. fiscal policy refers to the use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
53. **Government spending and tax policies.**
54. Private spending and tax policies**.**
55. Money creation
56. International trade
57. fiscal policy said to be tight or contractionary when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
58. Expand public expenditure
59. Increased interest rate
60. Spending is higher than revenue
61. **Revenue is higher than spending.**
62. Protection policy brings more revenue to the government.
63. Domestic trade
64. Protection trade
65. restricted trade
66. free trade
67. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Promotes comparative cost advantage.
68. Domestic trade
69. Protection trade
70. restricted trade
71. free trade
72. World Trade Organisation (WTO) aims at promoting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
73. restricted trade
74. liberal trade
75. Protection trade
76. Domestic trade
77. Protection or restricted trade policy to help/protect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
78. new/infant industries
79. social justice
80. political justice
81. Inclusive growth
82. \_\_\_\_\_\_ trade policy Raise revenue for the government.
83. liberal trade
84. Domestic trade
85. External trade
86. Protection or restricted
87. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to a policy which protects domestic industries from foreign competition.
88. liberal trade
89. Domestic trade
90. External trade
91. Protection or restricted
92. A protection policy cannot take following forms \_\_\_\_\_\_
93. Tariffs
94. Quotas
95. Subsidies
96. Free trade
97. Protection trade policy gives rise to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
98. Monopolies
99. Competition
100. Perfect competition
101. Market competition
102. \_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to involving all sections of the population in the growth process so that there is social justice.
103. Inclusive growth
104. Development
105. Sustainable growth
106. Sustainable development
107. Inclusive growth refers in following plan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
108. Sixth Five Year Plan
109. Eleventh Five Year Plan
110. Tenth Five Year Plan
111. Seventh Five Year Plan
112. The Eleventh Plan document states that the target is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
113. Inclusive growth
114. Development
115. Sustainable growth
116. Sustainable development
117. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is possible only with a rapid decline in poverty coupled with rapid reduction in unemployment
118. Inclusive growth
119. Development
120. Sustainable growth
121. Sustainable development
122. A commercial policy which puts no restrictions on the exchange of goods between countries is known as a Free trade policy
123. Restricted policy
124. fiscal policy
125. Protection policy
126. Free trade policy
127. A commercial policy which puts restrictions on trade in order to protect the domestic industries from foreign competition is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
128. Restricted policy
129. laissez-faire policy
130. Protection policy
131. Free trade policy

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1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ implies a laissez-faire policy.
2. Restricted policy
3. Monetary policy
4. Protection policy
5. Free trade policy
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_ where there are no restrictions in the foreign trade of a country.
7. laissez-faire policy
8. Restricted policy
9. Protection policy
10. Monetary policy
11. Free trade enables \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. Absolute cost advantage
13. Monopolies
14. Monopolistic competition
15. Comparative Cost Advantage

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to a policy which protects domestic industries from foreign competition
2. Free trade
3. liberal trade
4. Domestic trade
5. Protection trade policy
6. Protection policy brings more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Revenue to the government
8. Cost to the government
9. Tax to the public
10. Loss to the government
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reduces the volume of trade & employment.
12. Free trade
13. liberal trade
14. Domestic trade
15. Protection trade policy
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is termed as 'Clean Float.
17. Free float exchange rate system
18. Fixed exchange rate system
19. managed exchange rate system
20. controlled exchange rate system
21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ defined as a sale or purchase of foreign currency by monetary authorities.
22. Free float exchange rate system
23. Fixed exchange rate system
24. managed exchange rate system
25. controlled exchange rate system
26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are determined by the forces of demand & supply in the foreign exchange market.
27. Fixed exchange rates
28. Flexible exchange rates
29. Managerial exchange rates
30. Floating exchange rates
31. Fixed exchange rates avoid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_activities in foreign exchange.
32. Speculation
33. Exchange
34. Investment
35. Trading
36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the exchange of goods and services among different countries.
37. Domestic trade
38. Internal trade
39. International trade
40. Local trade
41. David Ricardo introduced international theory of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
42. Absolute Difference in Cost
43. Factor Endowments theory
44. Modern theory
45. Comparative Difference in Cost
46. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ explains the new approach to comparative advantage on the basis of general value theory.
47. Absolute advantage theory
48. Comparative cost theory
49. Heckscher-Ohlin (H-O) Theory
50. Pareto theory
51. The capital account records all receipts and payments that involve \_\_\_\_\_in the BOP.
52. Foreign Investments
53. Export and import of goods
54. Interest, profits
55. Unilateral receipts
56. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a systematic record of all economic country transactions between one and the rest of the world
57. Balance of Payments
58. Foreign investment
59. Gain from trade
60. Terms of trade
61. \_\_\_\_\_\_ shows the receipts and payments in the international transactions of a country.
62. Terms of trade
63. Balance of Payments
64. Foreign investment
65. Gain from trade
66. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ includes real and short-term transactions.
67. Capital Account
68. Saving Account
69. Fixed deposit Account
70. Current Account
71. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ includes all financial and long-term transactions.
72. Capital Account
73. Saving Account
74. Fixed deposit Account
75. Current Account
76. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ includes exports and imports of goods& services between nations.
77. Capital Account
78. Saving Account
79. Fixed deposit Account
80. Current Account
81. Which of the following transaction is not involve under capital account ?
82. Direct investment
83. Portfolio & landings
84. investment portfolio & borrowing
85. exports and imports of goods& services
86. The payments received from foreign countries enter as \_\_\_\_\_
87. Debit
88. credit
89. surplus
90. deficit
91. The payments made to other countries enter as \_\_\_\_\_
92. Deficit
93. credit
94. surplus
95. debit
96. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_refers surplus or deficit in the Balance of Payments.
97. Disequilibrium
98. Demonstration
99. Equilibrium
100. Inflation
101. A disequilibrium in current account is usually corrected through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
102. Deficit
103. capital account surplus
104. current account surplus
105. saving account surplus
106. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arises due to trade cycles.
107. Structural disequilibrium
108. Cylical Disequilibrium
109. Technological disequilibrium
110. Technological equilibrium
111. Cylical Disequilibrium arises due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
112. the income and price
113. changes in tastes
114. fashions
115. technological changes
116. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is caused by structural changes in some sectors of the economy
117. Cyclical disequilibrium
118. Structural disequilibrium
119. Technological disequilibrium
120. Technological equilibrium
121. Structural disequilibrium is caused by shift in demand due to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
122. changes in tastes, fashions
123. elasticity of demand for imports
124. trade cycle
125. recession
126. Changes in the rate of international capital movements may also cause \_\_\_\_\_\_
127. Short-run disequilibrium
128. long-run disequilibrium
129. Cyclical disequilibrium
130. Structural disequilibrium.
131. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in balance of payments is caused by various technological changes.
132. Technological disequilibrium
133. Cyclical disequilibrium
134. Structural disequilibrium
135. long-run disequilibrium
136. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arises due to unexpected contingencies like failure of rains or favourable mansoons, strikes, industrial unrest or peace etc.
137. Structural disequilibrium
138. Short-run disequilibrium
139. long-run disequilibrium
140. Cyclical disequilibrium
141. Short run disequilibrium arises due to unexpected contingencies like\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
142. failure of rains or favourable mansoons, strikes.
143. elasticity of demand for imports
144. trade cycle
145. recession
146. International borrowing or lending for a short-periods would cause \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the balance of payments of a country.
147. short-run disequilibrium
148. Cyclical disequilibrium
149. Structural disequilibrium
150. Technological disequilibrium
151. A rapid growth of population in developing countries increases imports &reduces exports causing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
152. disequilibrium in the balance of payments
153. Equilibrium in the balance of payments
154. Terms of trade
155. consumption function
156. Flexible exchange rate promotes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
157. Fixed exchange rate system
158. free trade
159. Under the managed exchange rate system
160. controlled exchange rate system
161. Under \_\_\_\_\_\_ there will be more speculation.
162. flexible exchange rate system
163. Fixed exchange rate system
164. Under the managed exchange rate system
165. controlled exchange rate system
166. Adam Smith explained international trade in the form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
167. Comparative Difference in Cost
168. Absolute Difference in Cost
169. Difference in Cost
170. Modern theory
171. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ explained international trade in the form of Absolute Difference in Cost.
172. Adam Smith
173. David Ricardo
174. J S Mill
175. Alfred Marshall
176. David Ricardo improved the explanation in the form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
177. Comparative Difference in Cost
178. Absolute Difference in Cost
179. Difference in Cost
180. Modern theory
181. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ improved the explanation in the form of comparative cost advantage.
182. Adam Smith
183. David Ricardo
184. J S Mill
185. Alfred Marshall
186. According to \_\_\_\_\_ the essence for international trade is not the absolute difference in cost but comparative difference in cost.
187. Adam Smith
188. David Ricardo
189. J S Mill
190. Alfred Marshall
191. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers perfect competition both in commodity and factor markets.
192. Comparative Difference in Cost
193. Absolute Difference in Cost
194. Difference in Cost
195. Modern theory
196. Heckscher-Ohlin (H-O) theory is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
197. Factor Endowments theory
198. Gain from trade
199. Terms of trade
200. Difference in cost
201. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ explains the differences in the physical availability or supply of factors of production
202. Heckscher-Ohlin (H-O) theory
203. Absolute Difference in Cost
204. Difference in Cost
205. Modern theory
206. Factor abundance in physical terms can also be explained with the help of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
207. Demand curve
208. Supply curve
209. production possibility curve
210. cost curve
211. Foreign exchange market is an organisational setting within which individuals, business, governments and banks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
212. buy and sell goods
213. buy and sell of securities
214. buy and sell foreign currencies
215. buy and sell bonds
216. The main participants in the foreign exchange market are
217. commercial banks, retail clients brokers
218. Agreement on agriculture
219. International Monetary Fund
220. World Trade Organisation
221. \_\_\_\_\_ act as intermediaries between buyers and seller of currencies
222. Agreement on agriculture
223. International Monetary Fund
224. World Trade Organisation
225. Brokers
226. \_\_\_\_\_\_ system is determined without government intervention
227. Free float exchange rate
228. Fixed exchange rate
229. managed exchange rate
230. controlled exchange rate
231. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the determined by forces of demand and supply
232. Free float exchange rate
233. Fixed exchange rate
234. managed exchange rate
235. controlled exchange rate
236. \_\_\_\_\_\_promotes comparative cost advantage.
237. Free trade
238. Restricted trade
239. Foreign trade
240. Domestic trade
241. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_includes all transactions current and capital transactions.
242. BPP
243. BOP
244. POB
245. Current account
246. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ includes real and short-term transactions in the BOP.
247. Current Account
248. Capital account
249. Saving account
250. fixed account
251. Cylical disequilibrium in the balance of payments arises due to \_\_\_\_\_\_.
252. Export
253. Import
254. Expenditure
255. Trade cycle
256. The lending country will have a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in its balance of payments.
257. deficit
258. surplus
259. loss
260. deflation
261. World Trade Organisation (WTO) aims at \_\_\_\_\_\_.
262. Promoting liberal trade
263. Financial support
264. Remove illiteracy
265. Exchange rate stability
266. \_\_\_\_\_\_ includes all financial and long -term transactions.
267. Current Account
268. Capital Account
269. Saving Account
270. DMAT Account
271. \_\_\_\_\_adopts a double-entry book-keeping system.
272. BOP
273. PLA
274. IMP
275. POB
276. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_disequilibrium is caused by structural changes in some sectors of the economy.
277. Short-run
278. Cyclical
279. Long-run
280. Structural
281. When a country \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , there will be a deficit in its balance of payments.
282. borrows heavily from foreign countries
283. Invest heavily from foreign countries
284. borrows from domestic countries
285. Invest in domestic countries
286. TRIMs stand for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
287. Transport Related Income Method
288. Trade-Related Investment Measures
289. Trade Rational Investment Measures
290. Trade Rational Income Method
291. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means integrating the Indian economy with the world economy.
292. Liberalization
293. Privatization
294. Economic Policy
295. Globalization
296. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a mechanism where various national currencies are purchased or sold like any other commodity.
297. Goods market
298. Foreign exchange market
299. Financial market
300. Commodity exchange market
301. GATT was signed in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
302. 1990
303. 1947
304. 2005
305. 2019
306. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is usually a large corporation incorporated in one country which produces or sells goods or services in various countries.
307. Multinational Corporation
308. International Monetary Fund
309. Internal Capital
310. Large scale industries
311. FDI stand for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
312. Foreign direct investment
313. Free direct investment
314. Foreign indirect investment
315. Foreign direct income
316. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mission statement is “to reduce poverty, and improve living standards by promoting sustainable growth and investment in people’.
317. Commercial bank
318. Reserve Bank of India
319. World Trade Organization
320. World Bank's
321. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an international \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
322. Trade institution
323. Trade agreement
324. Educational institution
325. Financial institution
326. India was the one of the founder member of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
327. AOA
328. WB
329. IMF
330. GATT
331. India was the one of the founder member of GATT in \_\_\_\_\_\_.
332. 1990
333. 1994
334. 1887
335. 1999
336. The WTO Agreement came into the force on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
337. 11st Oct 1991
338. 10st Mar 2000
339. 1st Jan 1995
340. 1st Jan 1980
341. Which of the following is not objective of WT0 is \_\_\_\_\_
342. To promote world trade without discrimination
343. To benefitting all countries of the world
344. To ensure optimum use of world's resources
345. To restrict international trade
346. objective of WT0 is \_\_\_\_\_.
347. To promote world trade without discrimination
348. To promote world trade with discrimination
349. To restrict international trade
350. To ensure under use of world's resources
351. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_main objective is to increase market orientation in agriculture trade.
352. Agreement on industries
353. Agreement on Agriculture
354. Agreement on trade
355. Agreement on sevices
356. Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) main objective is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
357. Develop exchange rate market
358. to increase investment
359. to increase market orientation in agriculture trade
360. to increase income
361. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ calls for introducing national treatment on foreign investments and removal of quantitative restrictions on imports.
362. Trade Related Investmet Measures (TRIMs)
363. Agreement on Agriculture (AoA)
364. The Agreement on Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)
365. The World Bank
366. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pertains to patents & copyrights.
367. Trade Related Investmet Measures (TRIMs)
368. Agreement on Agriculture (AoA)
369. The Agreement on Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)
370. The World Bank
371. The Agreement on Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) pertains to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
372. patents & copyrights
373. foreign investments
374. Develop exchange rate market
375. to increase investment
376. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was originally created as the International Bank of construction and Development.
377. The World Bank
378. Trade Related Investmet Measures (TRIMs)
379. Agreement on Agriculture (AoA)
380. International Monetary Fund
381. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ purposes include assisting the development of its member nation's territories, promoting and supplementing private foreign investment.
382. The World Bank
383. Trade Related Investmet Measures (TRIMs)
384. Agreement on Agriculture (AoA)
385. International Monetary Fund
386. Which of the following is not objective the WORLD BANK?
     1. To provide long-run capital
     2. To provide guarantee for loans
     3. To ensure the implementation of development projects
     4. to increase market orientation in agriculture trade