

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
BA History /BA Political Science
(2011 Admission Onwards)
III Semester
Complementary Course
GENERAL ECONOMICS-II
QUESTION BANK

1. Trade as an engine of growth was propounded by :
 - a) Hirschman
 - b) Nurkse
 - c) Marshall
 - d) Robinson

2. A decrease in the domestic currency price of foreign currency is:
 - a) Depreciation
 - b) Appreciation
 - c) Euro currency
 - d) Hedging

3. Normal rate quoted in foreign exchange market is:
 - a) Arbitrage
 - b) Balance of trade
 - c) Exchange rate
 - d) Price rate

4. Balance of payment consist of:
 - a) Trade in visible
 - b) Trade in invisibles
 - c) International capital flows
 - d) All of the above

5. Invisible item are the part of ----- account of balance of payment.
 - a) Current
 - b) Capital
 - c) Merchandise
 - d) None of the above

6. Devaluation of currency may result in:
- a) Increase in export
 - b) Increase in import
 - c) Increased capital flow
 - d) Capital outflow
7. Balance of payment take in to account:
- a) Visible items
 - b) Invisible items
 - c) Both visible and invisible item
 - d) None of the above
8. A fall in the price of Rupee in terms of foreign exchange is termed as:
- a) Depreciation
 - b) Appreciation
 - c) Devaluation
 - d) Revaluation
9. Transaction in travel, transportation and insurance between countries is included under:
- a) Merchandise
 - b) Official reserves
 - c) Invisibles
 - d) None of the above
10. Which of the following transaction is debit in balance of payment;
- a) Export of merchandise
 - b) Export of service
 - c) Gift from foreigners
 - d) Gift to foreigners
11. Which is the component of capital account of balance of payment:
- a) Service payments
 - b) Portfolio investment
 - c) Export
 - d) Interest receipts
12. Under fixed exchange rate system, when domestic currency is moved to a higher parity in terms of vehicle currency is:
- a) Appreciation
 - b) Depreciation
 - c) Devaluation
 - d) Revaluation
13. Which one of the following is correct when there is under valuation of domestic currency:
- a) Encouraging exports and inflow of capital
 - b) Foreign goods cheaper and exports dearer
 - c) Country imports more and exports less
 - d) There is outflow of capital
14. In balance of payment , if current account registers a deficit, the capital and financial account must register a:
- a) Deficit
 - b) Balance

23. If the Rupees per Dollar (\$) exchange rate changes from Rs 44 to 46 in an year by the market force, it implies
- a) Appreciation of \$
 - b) Depreciation of \$
 - c) Devaluation of \$
 - d) Revaluation of \$
24. Public finance is said to be:
- a) Science of income and expenditure
 - b) Science of money and cost
 - c) Science of demand and supply of money.
 - d) Science of taxes and spending.
25. All the accounts of public authority are subject to:
- a) Conceal
 - b) Audit and inspection
 - c) Publicity
 - d) None of above.
26. Price revenue is popularly known as:
- a) Market borrowing
 - b) Government borrowing
 - c) Commercial revenue
 - d) Surplus of public undertakings
27. Who propounded the doctrine of sound finance:
- a) German Historical economists
 - b) Classical Economists
 - c) Neo- classical economists
 - d) None of the above
28. The basic principle of Public Finance is:
- a) Maximum social advantage
 - b) Welfare of the government
 - c) Welfare of the individual
 - d) All the above.
29. A tax is:
- a) Voluntary contribution with direct benefit
 - b) Compulsory contribution with indirect benefit.
 - c) Compulsory Contribution with no direct benefit.
 - d) None of the above.
30. Which of the following are direct taxes:
- a) Gift tax
 - b) Corporation tax
 - c) Income tax
 - d) All of the above.
31. From the following which is not a direct tax:
- a) Tax income
 - b) Tax on wealth
 - c) Tax on expenditure
 - d) Tax on entertainment
32. The name of indirect tax is:

- a) Sales tax
b) Income tax
- c) Corporation tax
d) Wealth tax.
33. Taxes raised are credited into:
a) Public Accounts
b) Consolidated Fund
- c) Contingency Fund
d) Private Accounts.
34. All taxes come under:
a) Capital receipts
b) Public debt
- c) Revenue receipts
d) Both (b) and (c).
35. Who favoured an unbalanced budget:
a) German historical economists
b) Keynesian economists
c) Neo- classical economists
d) All of the above.
36. The concept of functional finance was first developed by:
a) Hugh Dalton
b) Taussig
- c) A.P. Lerner
d) None the above.
37. Deficit budgeting should be resorted to at a time of:
a) Inflation
b) Depression
c) Boom
d) Reflation.
38. Fiscal policy is related to:
a) Public revenue and expenditure
b) Exports and Imports
c) Issues and circulation of currencies.
d) Money supply.
39. "The Law of Increase of state Activities" was explained by:
a) Dalton
b) AC.Pigou
- c) Adolph Wagner
d) None of the above
40. The Critical limit Hypothesis was explained by:
a) Wiseman
b) A. Wagner
- c) Colin Clark
d) None of the above
41. Public debt implies loans raised by a government:
a) Within the country
b) Outside the country
- c) Both (a) and (b)
d) None of the above
42. Who is the chairman of the first finance commission?
A) KC.Neogi
B) AK.Chanda

56. The contribution of Industrial sector to GDP in 2011-12 is:
a. 13.9 b. 14.5 c. 27% d. 29.1
57. Who is considered as the Father of Indian Green Revolution?
a. Norman Borlaug c. M.S. Swaminathan
b. Varghese Kurian d. None
58. Green Revolution takes place in the year:
a. 1950 b. 1960 c. 1966 d. 1963
59. High Yielding Varieties Programme was launched in:
a. 1966. b. 1960 c. 1965 d. 1963
60. Intensive Agricultural District Programme was introduced as a pilot project in:
a. 1960-61 b. 1964-65 c. 1965-66 d. 1963-64
61. HYV is related mainly with the input of agriculture:
a. Water b. Seeds c. Implements d. All
62. The apex institution in agriculture credit is :
a. RBI b. RRBs c. NABARD d. None
63. Food Corporation of India was established in the year:
a. 1960 b. 1966 c. 1965 d. 1969
64. The Green Revolution is otherwise known as :
a. White Revolution c. Wheat Revolution
b. Blue Revolution d. None
65. The Green Revolution does not increase the production of :
a. Rice b. Wheat c. Maize (d) Pulses
66. The Green Revolution in India is mainly centered
a. UP b. Tamil Nadu c. Kerala (d) Punjab
67. The 'Permanent Settlement Act' was introduced in India in:
a. 1793. b. 1760 c. 1965 (d) 1963
68. Which is the least oppressive system of land tenure in India?
a. Zamindari system b. Mahalwari System
c. Ryotwari system (d) All

81. The total land area of Kerala is:
(a) 37,863 Sq Km (c) 39,863 Sq Km
(b) 36,863 Sq Km (d) 38,863 Sq Km
82. In the size of land area Kerala was in the :
(a) 20th position. (c) 21st position.
(b) 25th position. (d) 15th position
83. According to the national HDR 2011 Kerala's HDI value is:
(a) 0.79 (b) 0.59 (c) 0.50 (d) 0.90
84. According to the national HDR 2011 Kerala's HDI rank is:
(a) 1st (b) 2nd (c) 3rd (d) 4th
85. According to the 2011 census Kerala's population is;
(a) 3,18,87,677 (c) 3,40,17,677
(b) 3,33,87,677 (d) 3,13,87,677
86. Infant Mortality rate in Kerala according to the 2011 census is:
(a) 15 (b) 11 (c) 13 (d) 9
87. The growth rate of Kerala economy in 2010-11 is:
(a) 8.7 (b) 7.8 (c) 6.9 (d) 9.13
88. The growth rate of per capita income in the Kerala economy in 2010-11 is:
(a) 7.33 (b) 6.33 (c) 6.9 (d) 8.33
89. The contribution of the tertiary sector to the Kerala economy in 2010-11 is:
(a) 17.33 (b) 11.06 (c) 20.13 (d) 68.81
90. The largest contributor to the state economy in 2010-11 is:
(a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Tertiary (d) None
91. The Kerala Land Reforms Act was passed in the year:
(a) 1963 (b) 1969 (c) 1970 (d) 1954
92. The Kerala state was formed in:
(a) 1954 (b) 1955 (c) 1956 (d) 1957
93. The Kerala Panchayat Raj Act was enacted by the UDF government in:
(a) 1995 (b) 1994 (c) 1996 (d) 1997
94. The initial name of the decentralized planning in Kerala is:
(a) People's Plan Campaign
(b) Kerala Development Plan

- (c) Both
- (d) None

95. The People's Campaign for Decentralized Planning was formally inaugurated on:
(a) 15th August 1995 (c) 17th August 1996
(b) 11th November 1994 (d) None
96. Which is referred as the health paradox in Kerala:
(a) Good health at high cost (c) Both incorrect
(b) Good health at low cost (d) None
97. The Couple protection rate in Kerala according to the 2011 estimates:
(a) 62.3% (b) 52% (c) 48% (d) 58%
98. The District Primary Education Program (DPEP) introduced in the State during:
(a) 1994-95 (b) 1995-96 (c) 1996-97 (d) 1998-99
99. The literacy rate of Kerala in 2011:
(a) 91.91 (b) 90.92 (c) 93.91 (d) 95.94
100. The district with largest number of out-migrants from Kerala is:
(a) Kottayam (b) Ernakulam (c) Palakkad (d) Malappuram
101. Which is the most important reason for migration from Kerala?
(a) Push factor (b) Pull factor (c) Both (d) None
102. Tourism was recognized as an industry by Kerala in:
(a) 1990 (b) 1996 (c) 1986 (d) 2011
103. The threats to Tourism industry in Kerala does not include:
(a) Global warming (c) Safety
(b) changing weather patterns (d) All
104. The percentage contribution of tourism to the state economy in 2010-11 is:
(a) 7% (b) 8% (c) 6% (d) 9%
105. The leading district for domestic and foreign tourist arrival is:
(a) Thiruvananthapuram (c) Palakkad
(b) Ernakulam (d) Thrissur
106. The single largest source market of Kerala for foreign tourist visits is:
(a) United Kingdom (c) UAE
(b) USA (d) None
107. The largest number of emigrants originated from:
(a) Kottayam (b) Ernakulam

- (c) Palakkad (d) Malappuram district
108. Kerala Migration Survey 2011 is conducted by:
(a) Kerala Government (c) CDS
(b) Planning Board (d) None
109. As per the World Bank criterion the income of the Lower middle income countries ranges
(a) \$1,006 - \$3,975 (c) \$1,005 or less
(b) \$3,976 - \$12,275 (d) None
110. India is a:
(a) Developed country (c) Developing country
(b) Under developed Country (d) None
111. The growth rate of Indian economy in 2011-12 is:
(a) 6.9% (b) 9% (c) 6.5% (d) 8.2%
112. The rate of investment as percent of GDP in 2010-11 in Indian economy is:
(a) 32.3% (b) 27.2% (c) 33.5% (d) 35.1%
113. The rate of saving as percent of GDP in 2010-11 in Indian economy is:
(a) 32.3% (b) 35.1% (c) 34.5% (d) 32.9%
114. Which sector is considered as the work horse of Indian economy?
(a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Tertiary (d) None
115. According to 2001 census the rate of urbanisation in India is:
(a) 72.2% (b) 27.8% (c) 32.5% (d) 45.2%
116. In India the poverty is estimated in terms of:
(a) Calorie (b) Income (c) food (d) All
117. The type of poverty exists in India is
(a) Open (b) Relative (c) Absolute (d) None
118. Relative poverty is basically related with
(a) Poor (b) Rich (c) Both (d) None
119. In 2008 Planning commission appointed a committee to estimate the poverty in India under:
(a) Jain (b) Sengupta (c) Saxena (d) Tendulkar
120. According to Tendulkar committee India's poverty in 2004-05 is:
(a) 37.2% (b) 27.5% (c) 21.6% (d) None
121. According to Mixed Recall period India's Poverty in 2004-05 is

- (a)36% (b)27.5% (c)21.8% (d)None
122. NSSO 61st round meeting is taking place in
(a)2000-01 (b)2012-13 (c)2010-11 (d)2004-05
123. Which of the following committee was appointed by the Ministry of rural development to recommend a suitable methodology for identification of BPL families in rural areas:
(a)N.C.Saxena (b) Tendulkar (c) Sengupta (d)Jain
124. World Bank's New International Poverty Line is based on:
(a)\$1.25 per day (c)\$1.50 per day
(b) \$2 per day (d)\$2.5 per day
125. According to the Planning Commission's estimates the per capita monthly expenditure for urban poverty in 2004-05 is
(a)Rs.538.60 (b) Rs.356.30 (c) Rs.454.11 (d)None
126. TRYSEM was established in
(a)1996 (b)1990 (c)1980 (d)1979
127. For a rural person the minimum calorie needed to reach above poverty line is:
(a)2400 calorie (c)1995 calorie
(b) 2100 calorie (d)2011 calorie
128. Which is an urban poverty eradication Programme?
(a)JRY (b) NREGP (c) RLEGP (d)NRY
129. Which of the following is an urban employment generation programme?
(a)MGNREGS (b) SGSY (c) SJSRY (d) PMGSY
130. The type of unemployment more prominent in India is:
(a)Seasonal (b) Cyclical (c) Structural (d) Open
131. India's unemployment is estimated by the agency:
(a)NSSO (b) RBI (c) Finance Ministry (d) Both (a)&(b)
132. The long term unemployment is measured by
(a)Usual Status (c) Current daily Status
(b) Current Weekly Status (d) None
133. The most faithful measure of unemployment is:
(a) Usual Status (c) Current daily Status
(b) Current Weekly Status (d) None

134. The ratio of unemployment in India in 2004-05 is:
(a) 5.8 (b) 6.6 (c) 8.2 (d) None
135. India's rank according to HDI in 2011 is
(a) 127 (b) 134 (c) 130 (d) 124
136. The Gini coefficient of India in 2011 is
(a) 36.8 (b) 33.4 (c) 32.10 (d) 38.1
137. The average MPCE of rural people in India is:
(a) Rs.1054 (b) Rs.1984 (c) Rs.2105 (d) Rs.455
138. Among the following states which has the highest HDI value?
(a) Goa (b) Punjab (c) Kerala (d) Tamil Nadu
139. Which of the following bodies finalizes the Five Year Plan proposals?
(a) Planning Commission (c) National Development Council
(b) Union Cabinet (d) Ministry of Planning
140. Who among the following is the Chairman of the Planning Commission?
(a) President
(b) Speaker of Lok Sabha
(c) Prime Minister
(d) Union Minister of Planning
141. The Planning Commission in India was set up in:
(a) 1947 (b) 1950 (c) 1951 (d) 1952
142. Planning in India derives its objectives from :
(a) Fundamental Rights
(b) Directive Principles of State policy
(c) Fundamental Duties
(d) Preamble
143. The concept of Five Year Plans in India was introduced by:
(a) Lord Mountbatten (c) Indira Gandhi
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Lal Bahadur Shastri
144. National Development Council was set up in :
(a) 1948 (b) 1950 (c) 1951 (d) 1952
145. The first attempt to initiate economic planning in India was made by:
(a) Balwantrai Mehta (c) M. Visvesvaraya
(b) Vallabhbhai Patel (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
146. The period of the First Five Year plan was from :
(a) 1950-51 to 1954-55

- (b) 1951-52 to 1955-56 (c) 1952-53 to 1956-57
(d) None of these
147. The main objective of First Five Year Plan was:
(a) Industrial growth
(b) Economic growth
(c) Development of agriculture including irrigation and power projects
(d) Self reliance
148. Which one of the following is the task of the Planning Commission:
(a) Preparation of the plan (c) Financing of the plan
(b) Implementation of the plan (d) Both (a) & (b)
149. Which of the following Five Year Plans was terminated one year before its completion?
(a) Second (b) Third (c) Fourth (d) Fifth
150. Economic Planning is a subject:
(a) In the Union List (c) In the Concurrent List
(b) In the State List (d) Unspecified in any special list
151. Which of the following are not members of the National Development Council?
(a) The Prime Minister
(b) the President
(c) Chief Ministers of states
(d) Members of the Planning Commission
152. The Second Five Year Plan laid more stress upon:
(a) Agriculture ' (c) Removing poverty
(b) Industrialization (d) Self reliance
153. Attainment of economic self reliance and removal of poverty were the main objectives of :
(a) First Five Year Plan (c) Fifth Five Year Plan
(b) Fourth Five Year Plan (d) Sixth Five Year Plan
154. For internal financing of Five Year Plans, the government depends on:
(a) Taxation only
(b) Taxation and public borrowing
(c) Public borrowing and deficit financing
(d) Taxation, public borrowing & deficit financing
155. The Eighth Five Year Plan gave priority to:
(a) Industrial growth
(b) Promotion of exports

- (c) Increasing agricultural productivity
(d) Employment generation
156. The Planning Commission is:
(a) A Ministry (c) An Advisory body
(b) A Government department (d) An Autonomous Corporation
157. The strategy of rolling plan was adopted during the Prime Ministership of ;
(a) Lal Bahadur Shastri (c) Morarji Desai
(b) Indira Gandhi (d) Rajiv Gandhi
158. Who among the following authored the book 'Planned Economy for India' in 19
(a) D.R. Gadgil (c) M. Viswesvaraya
(b) M.N. Roy (d) V.K.R.V Roy
159. The Planning Commission implemented three Annual Plans instead of Five Year Plans between:
(a) The Third and Fourth Plan (c) The Sixth and Seventh plan
(b) The Fifth and Sixth Plan (d) The Seventh and Eighth Plan
160. What is the correct sequence of the following strategies used for Five Year Plans in India?
1. Balanced growth
2. Rehabilitation of the economy
3. Industrial development
(a) 1,3,2 (b) 2,1,3 (c) 2,3,1 (d) 3,2,1
161. The steel plants at Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela were established during the period of:
(a) First Five Year Plan (c) Third Five Year Plan
(b) Second Five Year Plan (d) Fourth Five Year Plan
162. Eighth Five Year Plan covered the period:
(a) 1990-95 (b) 1989-94 (c) 1991-96 (d) 1992-97
163. The term 'Hindu rate of growth' refers to the 3.70% per annum growth rate achieved by the Indian economy over the first six Five Year Plans'. The term was coined by:
(a) J.N. Bhagwati (c) Raj Krishna
(b) K.N. Raj (d) Sukhamoy Chakravarty
164. Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) Planning Commission is a constitutional body
(b) The Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Planning Commission.

- (c) The Minister of Planning is always necessarily the Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission
(d) The draft plan is prepared by the National Development Council
165. Economic planning is an essential feature of:
a) Dual economy (c) Capitalist economy
b) Mixed economy (d) Socialist economy
166. The main model that formed the basis of the strategy of the Second Five Year Plan was formulated by :
a) V.K. R.V. Rao (c) Dr.Gadgil
b) PC. Mahalonobis (d) P.R.Brahamandas
167. A major shift in the Eighth Five Year Plan from it preceding ones was:
a) The concentration of investment in infrastructural sector
b) Major investment in agriculture with a view to promoting exports
c) Major investment in sectors where industrial sickness has been a chronic problem
d) The significant reduction in public sector outlays
168. The objective of 'inclusive growth' was first used in which of the following plans?
a) First b) Eighth c) Tenth d) Eleventh
169. Which one of the following is related to the commodity money?
a) Stones b. Cattles c. Grains d. All of the above
170. Which of the following is not related to commodity money?
a. All commodities were not uniform in quality
b. It is difficult to store and prevent the loss of value
c. They lacked portability
d. There was no problem of coincidence of wants
171. Find the odd man out with reference to money
a. Copper b. Silver c. Cattles d. Gold
172. Match the following
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| A | B |
| (i) Commodity money | (i) Currency |
| (ii) Metallic money | (ii). Cheque |
| (iii) Paper money | (iii) Gold |
| (iv) Credit money | (iv) Bows and arrows |
- Codes;
- a. (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) b. (i) (iii) (ii) (iv) c. (iv) (iii) (ii) (i) d. (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)

173. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
- a. Bows and arrows – used as money in the hunting society
 - b. Cattles – used as money in the pastoral society
 - c. Grains – used as money by the agricultural society
 - d. Gold and silver coins – used as money in which the face value is greater than its intrinsic value
174. Assertion (A): Necessity led to the invention of money.
Reason(R) : Barter system failed to perform the major functions of money.
- a. (A) is true but (R) is false.
 - b. Both (A) and (R) are false
 - c. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - d. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
175. Which one of the following is an example of “fiat money?”
- a. Precious stones
 - b. Grains
 - c. Gold coins
 - d. Currency notes
176. In the case of paper currency
- a. Intrinsic value and face value are equal
 - b. Intrinsic value is less than face value
 - c. Intrinsic value is greater than face value
 - d. None of the above
177. ----- is not an example of ‘near money’
- a. Bill of exchange
 - b. Treasury bills
 - c. Bond
 - d. Currency notes
178. Which of the following is a primary function of money?
- a. Measure of value
 - b. Store of value
 - c. Standard of deferred payments
 - d. Basis of credit
179. The most liquid form of all assets is
- a. Bonds
 - b. Debentures
 - c. Bill of exchange
 - d. Currency note
180. In India the standard money is
- a. Gold coins
 - b. Rupee
 - c. Dollar
 - d. Paisa
181. In the case of a ‘full bodied money’:
- a. Intrinsic value is less than face value
 - b. Intrinsic value is equal to face value
 - c. Intrinsic value is greater than face value
 - d. None of the above

182. In the case of a 'token money'
- a. Face value is less than the metal value
 - b. Face value is equal to the metal value
 - c. Face value is greater than the metal value
 - d. None of the above
183. Demand for money arises from
- a. Money acts as a medium of exchange
 - b. Money acts as a store of value
 - c. Both A and B
 - d. Neither A nor B
184. People are said to be suffered from "money illusion" since:
- a. People merely consider with nominal money holdings
 - b. People consider the real money balances
 - c. Both A and B
 - d. None of the above
185. Which of the following is a concept of 'broad money':
- a. M1
 - b. M2
 - c. M3
 - d. All of the above
186. In the Quantity Theory of Money, Fischer states that while other things remains the same:
- a. Price level varies directly with the quantity of money
 - b. Price level varies inversely with the quantity of money
 - c. Value of money varies directly with the quantity of money
 - d. None of the above
187. Inflation is a situation where
- a. Prices are falling
 - b. Value of money is falling
 - c. Value of money is rising
 - d. All of the above
188. In the case of 'creeping inflation' prices are rising at:
- a. Less than 3% per month
 - b. Around 5% per month
 - c. Less than 3% per annum
 - d. Around 5% per annum
189. Match the following
- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| | A | B |
| (i) Creeping inflation | (i) 20 - 100 % per annum | |
| (ii) Walking inflation | (ii) 10 - 20 % per annum | |
| (iii) Running inflation | (iii) 3 - 10 % per annum | (iv) |
| Hyper inflation | | (iv) Less than 3 |
| % per annum | | |
| Codes; | | |
| a. (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) | b. (i) (iii) (ii) (iv) | |

c. (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)

d. (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)

190. 'Stagflation' is a situation where the economy faces:

a. Inflation

c. Stagnation

b. Inflation as well as stagnation

d. None of the above

191. Match the following:

A

B

i) Open inflation

(i) Wage – price structure are inflexible downward

(ii) Suppressed inflation

(ii) Monopoly power

(iii) Mark-up inflation

(iii) Monetary measures

(iv) Ratchet inflation

(iv) Free play of market forces

Codes;

a. (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

c. (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)

b. (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)

d. (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)

192. Cost – push inflation arises due to:

a. Rise in wages

b. Rise in the prices of raw materials

c. Rise in profit

d. All of the above

193. Which of the following is not a function of a commercial bank:

a. Accepting deposits

c. Issuing currency

b. Advancing loans

d. Credit creation

194. The RBI set up in the year:

a. 1921

b. 1935

c. 1947

d. 1951

195. Which of the following represents the major functions of the central bank?

a. Note issuing agency

c. Banker to the government

b. Controller of credit

d. All of the above

196. Find the odd man out:

a. Bank rate policy

c. Open market operation

b. Taxation

d. Variable reserve ratio

197. Bank rate refers to:

a. Discount rate

c. Market rate

b. Rediscount rate

d. None of the above

198. Open market operation influences:

a. The reserves of commercial banks

b. The market rate of interest

c. Both A and B

- d. None of the above
199. Which of the following is an anti-deflationary monetary policy?
- a. Purchase of government securities from commercial banks and from the public
 - b. Sale of government securities from commercial banks and from the public
 - c. Raising the cash reserve ratio
 - d. All of the above
200. Which of the following is not a measure of selective credit control?
- a. Variable reserve ratio
 - b. Regulation of consumer credit
 - c. Regulation of margin requirements
 - d. Rationing of credit

GENERAL ECONOMICS II

Key for the Complementary course

Q.No	Answer	Q.No	Answer	Q.No	Answer	Q.No	Answer
1	b	26	c	51	b	76	b
2	b	27	b	52	c	77	a
3	c	28	a	53	a	78	c
4	d	29	c	54	b	79	b
5	a	30	d	55	d	80	c
6	a	31	a	56	c	81	d
7	c	32	a	57	c	82	c
8	a	33	b	58	c	83	a
9	c	34	c	59	a	84	a
10	d	35	b	60	a	85	b
11	b	36	c	61	b	86	c
12	d	37	b	62	c	87	d
13	a	38	a	63	c	88	d
14	c	39	c	64	c	89	d
15	d	40	c	65	d	90	c
16	c	41	c	66	d	91	a
17	c	42	a	67	a	92	c
18	a	43	a	68	c	93	a
19	a	44	b	69	b	94	a
20	a	45	c	70	a	95	c
21	d	46	b	71	b	96	b
22	a	47	c	72	a	97	a
23	a	48	b	73	c	98	a
24	a	49	a	74	c	99	c
25	b	50	a	75	c	100	c

Q.No	Answer	Q.No	Answer	Q.No	Answer	Q.No	Answer
101	a	126	d	151	b	176	b
102	c	127	a	152	b	177	d
103	d	128	d	153	c	178	a
104	d	129	c	154	d	179	d
105	b	130	c	155	d	180	b
106	a	131	a	156	c	181	b
107	d	132	a	157	c	182	c
108	c	133	c	158	c	183	c
109	a	134	c	159	a	184	a
110	c	135	b	160	c	185	c
111	a	136	a	161	b	186	a
112	d	137	a	162	d	187	b
113	a	138	c	163	c	188	c
114	c	139	c	164	b	189	c
115	b	140	c	165	d	190	b
116	a	141	b	166	b	191	c
117	c	142	b	167	b	192	d
118	b	143	b	168	d	193	c
119	d	144	d	169	d	194	b
120	a	145	c	170	d	195	d
121	c	146	b	171	c	196	b
122	d	147	c	172	d	197	b
123	a	148	a	173	c	198	c
124	b	149	d	174	c	199	a
125	a	150	a	175	d	200	a

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