

(a)State Bank Of India
(b)Reserve Bank Of India
(c)NABARD
(d)Commercial Banks
Q. The period for Call Money is _____
(a)10 to 15days
(b)1 to 14 Days
(c)15 to 30 Days
(d)One Month

Set 11

Q. If C = Rs.500, I = Rs.150, G = Rs.100, NX=Rs.40, and GNP =Rs. 800, how much is NFP?
(a)-Rs.10
(b)-Rs.5
(c)Rs.5
(d)Rs.10
Q. Which of the following is not a category of consumption spending in the national income accounts?
(a)Consumer durables
(b)Nondurable goods
(c)Services
(d)Housing purchases
Q. Consumer spending is spending by _____ households on final goods and services produced _____.



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Q. When was Reserve Bank of India Nationalized?
(a)1947
(b)1948
(c)1949
(d)1950

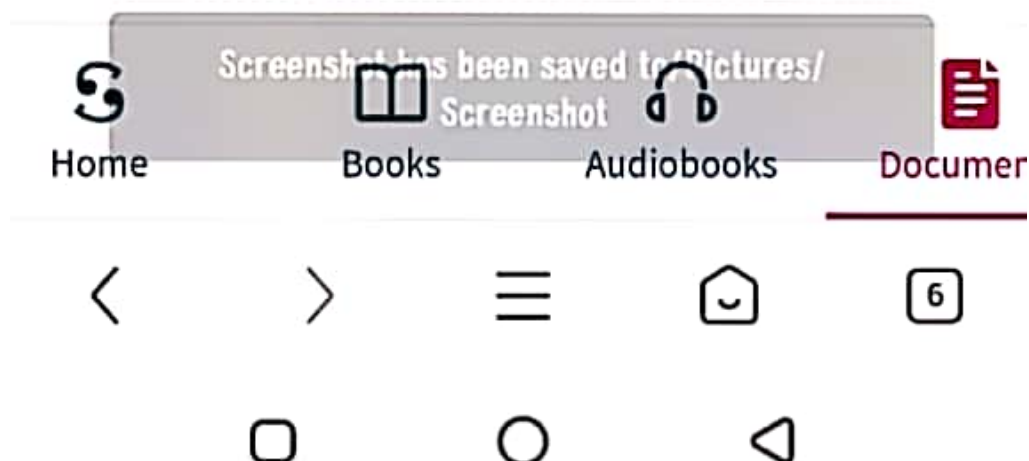
Q. When was Reserve Bank of India established?
(a)1920
(b)1925
(c)1935
(d)1948

Q. Who Introduced the Banking Ombudsmen Scheme?
(a)ARBI
(b)SBI
(c)Ministry of Finance
(d)NABARD

Q. Who will settle the grievances of customers of banks?
(a)Reserve Bank of India
(b)State Bank of India
(c)Local Courts
(d)Ombudsmen

Q. Which of the following is not an organized sector in India?
(a)Nationalised Banks
(b)Regional Rural Banks
(c)Cooperative Banks
(d)Chits and Money lenders

Q. Who regulates the money circulation in India?



banking system.

(d) Rate at which RBI lends to commercial banks generally against government securities.

Q. Which of the following statements correctly define the meaning of reverse repo rate?

(a) a) The rate at which apex bank RBI lends money to commercial banks.

(b) The rate at which the apex bank RBI borrows money from commercial banks.

(c) c) The amount of funds that the commercial banks have to keep with the RBI.

(d) d) The rate at which apex bank RBI allows finance to commercial banks.

Q. When was the second phase of nationalisation done?

(a) 9th July 1969

(b) 10th July 1968

(c) 16th August 1985

(d) 15th April, 1980

Q. How many banks were first nationalised?

(a) 10

(b) 12

(c) 14

(d) 16

Q. When was Indian Banking Act come into force?

(a) 1948

(b) 1949

(c) 1950

(d) 1951



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Set 9

Q. The Interest rate is:

- (a) the cost of using borrowed funds
- (b) key variable that influences investment in capital goods
- (c) strongly influenced by monetary policy actions
- (d) all of the above

Q. Monetary policy consists of:

- (a) a) controlling taxes to influence consumer and business spending
- (b) b) influencing the availability of bank credit by changing interest rates
- (c) c) adjusting the level of government expenditures to stimulate economic activity
- (d) all of the above

Q. When you purchase shares of corporate stock, then:

- (a) you have loaned money to the corporation
- (b) you own part of the corporation
- (c) you have made new funds available to the corporation
- (d) all of the above

Q. When a nation's money supply persistently increases at a faster rate than the nation can increase its output of goods and services, which of the following happens?

- (a) budget deficits increase
- (b) inflation occurs
- (c) real output accelerates
- (d) living standards rise

Q. Which of the following are true statements?

- (a) a) Inflation is defined as a continual increase in the money supply.



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Set 12

Q. Head and District Establishment Committee is

(a) Chief Executive Officer

(b) Zila Pramukh

(c) Pradhan

(d) None

(b) Banks and the RBI
(c) Banks and the public
(d) The Treasury and the RBI

Q. The simple deposit expansion multiplier is equal to:
(a) one minus the reserve requirement percentage
(b) one time the reserve requirement percentage
(c) one divided by the reserve requirement percentage
(d) none of the above

Q. Which of the following directly increases the money supply?
(a) the public withdraws cash from banks
(b) the public deposits cash into banks
(c) banks sell securities to dealers
(d) none of the above

Q. Banks create money when they:
(a) reduce loans and sell securities
(b) expand loans and sell securities
(c) reduce loans and buy securities
(d) expand loans and buy securities

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(d) The behavior of firms

Q. In economics the central problem is

(a) Allocation

(b) Consumption

(c) Production

(d) Scarcity

Set 7

Q. The function of Directorate of local self government is-

(a) Regulation of finance and accounts

(b) Personnel administration

(c) Community service

(d) All

Set 8

Q. When the RBI simultaneously purchases government bonds and extends discount loans to banks,

(a) The money supply unambiguously falls.

(b) The money supply unambiguously rises.

Q. When the RBI wants to reduce reserves in the banking system, it will

(a) Purchase government bonds.

(b) Extend discount loans to banks

(c) Print more currency

(d) Sell government bonds

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Q. In a planned economy, all decisions are taken by

- (a) Voters
- (b) Workers
- (c) Government
- (d) Consumers

Q. The circular flow of goods and incomes shows the relationship between

- (a) Income and money.
- (b) Wages and salaries.
- (c) Firms and households
- (d) Goods and services.

Q. A recession is

- (a) a) A period of very rapidly declining prices.
- (b) b) A period of declining unemployment.
- (c) c) A period of declining prices.
- (d) A period during which aggregate output declines.

Q. The study of inflation is a part of

- (a) Normative economics
- (b) Macroeconomics
- (c) Microeconomics
- (d) Descriptive economics

Q. Macroeconomics deals with

- (a) The behavior of electronic industry
- (b) The activities of individual units
- (c) Macroeconomic aggregates

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Set 6

Q. A graph showing all the combinations of goods and services that can be produced if all of society's resources are used efficiently is a:

- (a) Circular-flow diagram
- (b) Lorenz curve
- (c) Capital consumption curve.
- (d) Production Possibility Curve.

Q. Periods of less than full employment correspond to

- (a) Either points inside or outside the production possibility curve.
- (b) Points inside the production possibility curve.
- (c) Points outside the production possibility curve.
- (d) Points on the production possibility curve.

Q. In a free market system, the amount of goods and services that any one household gets depends upon its:

- (a) Wealth
- (b) Income and wealth
- (c) Income
- (d) Wages and interest income

Q. Which one of the following is a normative statement?

- (a) The proportion of people's income paid in taxes is higher under this government than under the previous one.
- (b) The richest 10 per cent of the population has had a bigger percentage increase in incomes over the past 10 years than the poorest 10 per cent.
- (c) Inequality in the distribution of income is a more serious problem than unemployment.
- (d) Inflation is rising.



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(d) The prolonged existence of high unemployment during the Great Depression.

Q. According to classical models, the level of employment is determined primarily by:

(a) The quantity of money.

(b) Prices and wages.

(c) The level of aggregate demand for goods and services.

(d) Interest rates.

Q. According to the classical economists, the economy:

(a) Requires fine tuning to reach full employment.

(b) Can never deviate from full employment.

(c) Will never be at full employment.

(d) Is self correcting.

Q. The economists who emphasised wage-flexibility as a solution for unemployment were:

(a) New-Keynesian

(b) Keynesian

(c) Classical

(d) Post-Keynesian

Q. Prices that do not always adjust rapidly to maintain equality between quantity supplied and quantity demanded are:

(a) Fixed prices

(b) Regulatory prices

(c) Sticky prices

(d) Market prices



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Q. If the demand for money depends on the interest rate, the velocity of circulation is:

- (a) Constant and the quantity theory of money do not hold.
- (b) Not constant and the quantity theory of money does not hold.
- (c) Constant and the quantity theory of money do hold.
- (d) Not constant and the quantity theory of money does hold.

Q. The quantity theory of money implies that a given percentage change in the money supply will cause:

- (a) a larger percentage change in nominal GDP.
- (b) a smaller percentage change in nominal GDP.
- (c) an equal percentage change in real GDP.
- (d) an equal percentage change in nominal GDP.

Q. The notion that the government can stabilise the macroeconomy is known as:

- (a) Microeconomic foundations of macroeconomics.
- (b) Fine tuning.
- (c) Monetarism.
- (d) The classical model.

Q. According to Keynes, the level of employment is determined by:

- (a) Price and wages.
- (b) The behavior of trade unions.
- (c) The level of aggregate demand for goods and services.
- (d) The quantity of money.

Q. Keynesian economics became popular because it was able to explain:

- (a) Stagflation in the late 1970s.
- (b) Demand-pull inflation in the 1960s.
- (c) Low growth rates in the 1950s.



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Set 1

Q. Intermediate goods are

- (a) Capital goods, which are used up in the production of other goods but were produced in earlier periods.
- (b) Final goods that remain in inventories.
- (c) Goods that are used up in the production of other goods in the same period that they were produced.
- (d) Either capital goods or inventories.

Q. To what extent is homemaking and child-rearing accounted for in the government's GDP accounts?

- (a) Not at all
- (b) Only to the extent that they are provided for pay
- (c) Only to the extent that taxes are paid on them
- (d) All homemaking and childrearing are accounted for

Q. To ensure that the fundamental identity of national income accounting holds, changes in inventories are

- (a) Treated as part of expenditure.
- (b) Treated as part of saving.
- (c) Ignored.
- (d) Counted as consumption.

Q. The three approaches to measuring economic activity are the

- (a) Cost, income, and expenditure approaches.
- (b) Product, income and expenditure approaches.
- (c) Consumer, business, and government approaches.
- (d) Private, public, and international approaches.



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Q. In economics the central problem is

- (a) Allocation
- (b) Consumption
- (c) Production
- (d) Scarcity

Set 3

Q. Which of the following macroeconomic variables is procyclical?

- (a) the velocity of money
- (b) the nominal money stock
- (c) the real interest rate
- (d) the unemployment rate

Q. Listed in order, the phases of a complete business cycle are

- (a) Contraction, trough, expansion, peak.
- (b) Contraction, recession, depression, expansion
- (c) Trough, expansion, boom, bust.
- (d) Expansion, contraction, trough, peak.

Q. People are said to have rational expectations if they:

- (a) Assume that this year's inflation rate will be equal to the average inflation rate over the past 10 years.
- (b) Merely guess at the inflation rate.
- (c) Use all available information in forming their expectations.
- (d) Assume that this year's inflation rate will be the same as last year's inflation rate.



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Set 4

Q. In India, monetary policy is implemented by the

- (a) Indian Congress
- (b) Finance Ministry
- (c) Reserve Bank of India
- (d) Planning commission of India

Q. Money appears to have a major influence on

- (a) Inflation
- (b) Business cycles
- (c) Interest rates
- (d) Each of the above

Set 5

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- (b) Treated as part of saving.
- (c) Ignored.
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- (a) a) Cost, income, and expenditure approaches.
- (b) Product, income and expenditure approaches.
- (c) Consumer, business, and government approaches.
- (d) Private, public, and international approach

Q. If a member of the nonbank public purchases a government bond from the Reserve Bank of India with currency, then

- (a) Both the monetary base and reserves will fall.
- (b) Both the monetary base and reserves will rise.
- (c) The monetary base will fall, but reserves will remain unchanged.
- (d) The monetary base will fall, but currency in circulation will remain unchanged.

Q. Depositors often withdraw more currency from their bank accounts during the Christmas season. Therefore, one would predict that

- (a) The money multiplier will tend to fall during Christmas season.
- (b) The money multiplier will tend to rise during Christmas season.
- (c) Discount borrowing will tend to fall during Christmas season.
- (d) None of the above will occur.

Q. If a bank reduce its holdings of excess reserves by making loans,

- (a) The monetary base will decrease.
- (b) The money supply will increase.
- (c) Both (a) and (b) of the above will occur
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b) of the above will occur.

Q. The sum of vault cash and bank deposits with the RBI minus required reserves is called

- (a) The monetary base.
- (b) The money supply
- (c) Excess reserves
- (d) Total reserves

Q. The demand for the monetary base is composed of demand by:

- (a) Banks and the Indian Treasury



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(b) b) Inflation is a condition of a continually rising price level.
(c) c) The inflation rate is measured as the rate of change in the aggregate price level.
(d) Only (b) and (c) of the above are true statements.
Q. An increase in the growth rate of the money supply is most likely to be followed by
(a) A recession
(b) A decline in economic activity
(c) Inflation
(d) All of the above
Q. A higher interest rate might induce households to _____ but businesses to _____.
(a) Save more, borrow less
(b) Save less, borrow more
(c) Save more, borrow more
(d) Save less, borrow less

Set 10

Q. What is the present repo rate in India?
(a) 4.75%
(b) 9%
(c) 8%
(d) 6.73%
Q. Bank rate is defined as
(a) The ratio of the liquid assets to time and demand liabilities
(b) Percentage of bank deposits which banks are required to keep with RBI in the form of reserves or balances.
(c) Rate of interest charged by the RBI for providing funds or loans to the



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(a)domestic; domestically and abroad
(b)domestic; domestically
(c)domestic and foreign; domestically and abroad
(d)domestic and foreign; domestically
Q. Private disposable Income equals
(a)GNP - taxes +transfers +interest.
(b)NNP - taxes +transfers + interest.
(c)National income - taxes + transfers + interest.
(d)National income - taxes - transfers + interest.
Q. GDP differs from GNP because
(a)GDP =GNP - net factor payments from abroad.
(b)GNP =GDP - net factor payments from abroad.
(c)GDP =GNP - capital consumption allowances.
(d)GNP = GDP - capital consumption allowances.
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Khair Mubarak Bhai 8:27 AM ✓✓

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Mashallaha
Good condition of Cotton Crop

8:46 AM ✓✓

AOA Sir 8:45 PM ✓

Kisy ho 8:45 PM ✓

Bhai 8:45 PM ✓

Axha bahi Czn hay Mira
Usko Group main add kar dien
Woh bhe Goraya hy
Thanks

8:46 PM ✓



Nasir Goraha

8:46 PM ✓

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