

T.Y.B.A. – (ECONOMICS)
SEMESTER – VI
INTERNATIONAL TRADE POLICY AND PRACTICES
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

1. When trade takes place within a country is called ____
 - a) Internal trade
 - b) External trade
 - c) Local trade
 - d) Foreign trade
2. Pick the one which does not influence international trade??
 - a) Taste and preference
 - b) Technology
 - c) Demand for foreign goods
 - d) Unemployment rate
3. The modern foreign exchange market functions in a system of ____
 - a) Fixed exchange rate
 - b) Gold standard
 - c) Britton wood system
 - d) Floating exchange rate
4. Out of the following ,which is not true of the foreign exchange market?
 - a) Buying and selling of currencies
 - b) Largest market
 - c) High liquidity
 - d) Existence of central market place
5. In the determination of the exchange value of currency, the first currency of a currency pair is called____
 - a) Price currency
 - b) Hard currency
 - c) Base currency
 - d) Paper currency
6. The currency used for international transactions is called_____
 - a) Soft currency
 - b) Bitcoin
 - c) Vehicle currency
 - d) Coins
7. Pick out the feature which is not true of the foreign exchange market____

- a) It is open 24 hours of the day
 - b) Not one single entity can control the market
 - c) Huge market
 - d) It has limited geographical dispersion
8. Pick out the feature which is not true of the foreign exchange market?
- a) Huge trading volumes
 - b) Operates through the week
 - c) Presence of a risk element
 - d) Leverage enabled to make profit
9. The functions which enables the traders to fix forward rates known as _____
- a) Speculation
 - b) Transfer function
 - c) Hedging function
 - d) Arbitrage
10. The demand for foreign exchange arises due to _____
- a) Commodity imports
 - b) domestic Travel expenditure
 - c) political fluctuations
 - d) domestic demand
11. the supply of foreign exchange comes from _____
- a) unilateral transfer
 - b) domestic funds
 - c) domestic interest rate
 - d) domestic savings
12. _____ is the rate which the currency of a country is exchanged against the currency of another country.
- a) Foreign Exchange rate
 - b) Repo rate
 - c) Interest rate
 - d) Reverse repo rate
13. the relationship between demand of foreign exchange and exchange rate is _____
- a) Inverse
 - b) Positive
 - c) Direct
 - d) neutral
14. the relationship between supply of foreign exchange and exchange rate is _____
- e) direct

- f) inverse
 - g) negative
 - h) neutral
15. Out of following pick one which does not change equilibrium exchange rate ____
- a) Inflation rate
 - b) Interest rate
 - c) International factors
 - d) Domestic savings
16. Speculations and arbitrageurs are not interested in ____
- a) Covering risks
 - b) Serving society
 - c) Making profits
 - d) Creating speculations
17. Pick out the feature which is not true of spot rate ____
- a) Demand and supply fixes the spot rate
 - b) It is the current exchange rate
 - c) The actual clearing of payments takes one month
 - d) It is based on the values of an asset at the moment.
18. The forward exchange rate is the result of the activities of ____
- a) Speculators
 - b) Consumers
 - c) Producers
 - d) Government
19. Simultaneous buying of a currency in one market and selling in another to make a profit is known as ____
- a) Arbitrage
 - b) Dumping
 - c) Hedging
 - d) Speculation
20. WTO came into existence on _____
- a) January 1, 1995
 - b) January 1, 1997
 - c) January 1, 1998
 - d) January 1, 1999
21. WTO was formed during _____ round talks.
- a) Uruguay
 - b) Doha
 - c) Rome
 - d) Mexico
22. Full form of TRIPS _____

- a) Trade related intellectual property rights
 - b) Trade related investment property rights
 - c) Transports related intellectual property rights
 - d) Transitions related investment property rights
23. TRIPS agreement does not cove ____
- a) Copyrights tradermarks
 - b) Patents
 - c) Industrial designs
 - d) Cross border trade
24. _____ refers to the identity of a good as originating in the territory of a member of a region or locality.
- a) Geographical indication
 - b) Trademarks
 - c) Patents
 - d) Copyrights
25. Any sign or symbol which is able to distinguish the goods and services of one undertaking is called ____
- a) Trademarks
 - b) Copyrights
 - c) Patents
 - d) Trade secrets
26. The agreement on _____ refers to the introduction of national treatment of foreign invetments and removal of quantitative restrictions.
- a) TRIMS
 - b) TRIPS
 - c) GATS
 - d) FDI
27. Full form of TRIPS_____
- a) Trade related investment measures
 - b) Trade related intellectual measures
 - c) Transport related investment measures
 - d) Transaction related investment measures
28. Full form of GATS ____
- a) General agreement on trade in services
 - b) General agreement on travel in services
 - c) General agreement on transactions in services
 - d) General agreement on travel in society
29. The areas which does not covered by GATS____
- a) Cross border trade
 - b) Consumption abroad

- c) Commercial presence
 - d) Trade secrets
30. _____ refers to situation where a service consumer moves into another member territory to obtain a service
- a) Cross border supply
 - b) Consumption abroad
 - c) Commercial presence
 - d) Migration
31. _____ covers services flows from the territory of one member into the territory of another member.
- a) Cross border supply
 - b) Consumption abroad
 - c) Commercial presence
 - d) Presence of natural persons
32. _____ implies that service supplier of one member establishes a territorial presence to provide a service.
- a) Commercial presence
 - b) Cross border supply
 - c) Presence of natural persons
 - d) Consumption abroad
33. _____ situation is when a service supplier of one member country enters the territory of another member country to supply a service like accountants doctors etc;
- a) Presence of natural persons
 - b) Cross border supply
 - c) Consumption abroad
 - d) Commercial presence
34. _____ implies prohibition of preferential arrangements among groups of members in individual sectors
- a) Most Favored Nation treatment
 - b) Transparency
 - c) Market access
 - d) Trade blocks
35. The full form of AIIB is _____
- a) Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
 - b) Asian Industrial Investment bank
 - c) Asian Innovation investment bank
 - d) Asian Internal investment bank
36. The AIIB is dominated by _____

- a) China
 - b) U. S.
 - c) Japan
 - d) India
37. The AIIB works on the principles of _____
- a) Lean, Clean, Green
 - b) Go Green
 - c) Save Environment
 - d) Save Energy
38. The New Development Bank formerly known as _____
- a) BRICS
 - b) AIIB
 - c) ADB
 - d) WTO
39. ASEAN _____
- a) Association of south east Asian nations
 - b) Associations of south asia nations
 - c) Association of south east american nations
 - d) Association of south eastern American nations
40. Asian development bank was set up on _____
- a) December 19, 1966
 - b) December 19, 1968
 - c) December 19, 1969
 - d) December 19, 1970
41. The foreign direct investment includes
- a) Intellectual Property
 - b) Human Resource
 - c) Tangible Good
 - d) Intangible Goods
42. More expansion of foreign direct investment can boost
- a) Money circulation
 - b) Demand
 - c) Employment
 - d) Unemployment
43. _____ are those institutional investors which invest in the assets belonging to a different country other than that where these organizations are based.
- a) Foreign Institutional Investment
 - b) Foreign internal investment

- c) Foreign intellectual investment
 - d) Foreign innovative investment
44. _____ consists of securities and other financial assets held by investors in another country
- a) Foreign portfolio investment
 - b) Foreign institutional investment
 - c) Foreign direct investment
 - d) Qualified foreign investment
45. Pick the one which is not effect of foreign direct investment_____
- a) Boost economic growth
 - b) Stimulate domestic investment
 - c) Generate employment
 - d) Rural urban connectivity
46. Factors which influence FDI flow_____
- a) Exchange rate
 - b) Political stability
 - c) Tax rate
 - d) Repo rate
47. A surge in foreign capital inflow in India would lead to
- a) Sale of foreign exchange by the central bank in order to prevent depreciation of rupee
 - b) Purchase of foreign exchange by central bank in order to prevent depreciation of rupee
 - c) Sale of foreign exchange by the central bank in order to prevent appreciation of rupee
 - d) Purchase of foreign exchange by central bank in order to prevent appreciation of rupee
48. Both foreign direct investment (FDI) and foreign institutional investment (FII) are related to investment in a country. Which of the following is incorrect regarding FDI and FII?
- a) Both FII and FDI bring capital into the economy.
 - b) b) FII invests in technology-oriented enterprises, whereas FDI invests in traditional business set ups.
 - c) The restrictions on the entry of FDI are lower than that on FII.
 - d) FDI is considered to be more stable thna FII. FII can be withdrawn even at a short notice.
49. _____ is defined as investment projects that entail the establishment of new production facilities, such as offices, buildings, plants and factories.

- a) Green field
- b) Brown field
- c) Gray field
- d) Red field

50. The main reason behind MNCs investments are

- a. To benefit foreign countries
- b. To provide financial support to the country's government
- c. For the welfare of underprivileged people.
- d. To increase the assets and earn profits.

T.Y.B.A. – (ECONOMICS)
SEMESTER – VI
MACROECONOMICS – III
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

1. _____ of any country are the difference between the value of its exports and the value of its imports.
 - a) Net exports
 - b) Net imports
 - c) Net earning
 - d) Net expenditure
2. The Net exports of a country is also known as _____
 - a) Trade balance
 - b) Export balance
 - c) Import balance
 - d) BOP
3. If net exports are positive, the country is said to run a _____
 - a) Trade surplus
 - b) Trade balance
 - c) Trade deficit
 - d) equilibrium trade
4. If net exports are negative, the country is said to run a _____
 - a) Trade surplus
 - b) Trade balance
 - c) Trade deficit
 - d) equilibrium trade
5. if net exports are zero, the country is said to run a _____
 - a) Trade surplus
 - b) Trade balance
 - c) Trade deficit
 - d) equilibrium trade
6. _____ rate is the rate at which a person can trade the currency of one country for the currency of another.
 - a) Nominal exchange rate
 - b) Real exchange rate
 - c) Absolute exchange rate
 - d) Fixed exchange rate

7. _____ is when the price of the foreign currency in terms of domestic currency is lower.
- a) Appreciation
 - b) Depreciation
 - c) Globalization
 - d) Liberalisation
8. _____ is when the price of the foreign currency in terms of the domestic currency is higher.
- a) Depreciation
 - b) appreciation
 - c) globalization
 - d) liberalization
9. The _____ rate is the rate at which a person can trade the goods and services on one country for the goods and services of another.
- a) Real exchange
 - b) Nominal exchange
 - c) Domestic exchange
 - d) Foreign exchange
10. Equilibrium output is at point where _____
- a) Demand equals supply
 - b) Demand equals price
 - c) Supply equals price
 - d) Demand equal price
11. The IS curve describe the equilibrium in the _____
- a) Goods market
 - b) Money market
 - c) Local market
 - d) Factor market
12. The LM curve describe the equilibrium in the _____
- a) Money market
 - b) Goods market
 - c) Local market
 - d) Factor market
13. The IS curve is the schedule of combination of _____
- a) Interest rate and level of income
 - b) Interest rate and level of employment
 - c) Interest rate and level of investment

- d) Interest rate and level of savings
14. The IS curve slopes _____
- a) Downward
 - b) Upward
 - c) Horizontal
 - d) Vertical
15. The LM curve is the schedule of combination of _____
- a) Interest rate and level of income
 - b) Interest rate and level of employment
 - c) Interest rate and level of investment
 - d) Interest rate and level of savings
16. The LM curve slopes _____
- a) Upward
 - b) Downward
 - c) Horizontal
 - d) Vertical
17. _____ is the proposition that the expected rates of returns on two financial assets must be equal.
- a) Arbitrage
 - b) Hedging
 - c) Speculation
 - d) Interest parity
18. If the expansion in monetary policy is larger than the fiscal expansion what will happen to interest rate??
- a) Fall
 - b) Rise
 - c) Remain the same
 - d) Become zero
19. The Mundell- Fleming model was developed in the early _____
- a) 1960
 - b) 1962
 - c) 1966
 - d) 1969
20. _____ refers to rate of unemployment of no more than 4 to 5 per cent per year, and a rate of inflation of no more than 2 or 3 percent per year.
- a) Internal balance
 - b) External balance

- c) Trade balance
 - d) Market balance
21. _____ refers to equilibrium in the balance of payment
- a) External balance
 - b) Internal balance
 - c) Trade balance
 - d) BOP balance
22. Monetary policy is _____ if the money supply is increased and interest rate fall.
- a) Expansionary
 - b) Contractionary
 - c) Favorable
 - d) Unfavourable
23. Monetary policy is _____ if the money supply is reduced and interest rates rise.
- a) Contractionary
 - b) Expansionary
 - c) Favorable
 - d) Unfavourable
24. _____ switches expenditure from foreign to domestic commodities.
- a) Devaluation
 - b) Revaluation
 - c) Tariff barriers
 - d) Nontariff barriers
25. _____ switches expenditure from domestic to foreign commodities.
- a) Revaluation
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26. _____ is the rate which the currency of a country is exchanged against the currency of another country.
- e) Foreign Exchange rate
 - f) Repo rate
 - g) Interest rate
 - h) Reverse repo rate

27. Bandwagon effect occurs due to _____
- Irrational speculation
 - Inflation
 - High interest rate
 - Supply shortage
28. When the exchange rate is determined by market force without government interference is called _____
- Clean float
 - Dirty float
 - Managed float
 - Crawling peg
29. When the government intervenes deliberately to influence the exchange rate is called _____
- Dirty float exchange rate
 - Clean float exchange rate
 - Managed float
 - Crawling peg
30. When central bank sell or purchase foreign exchange in order to maintain desired level of exchange is called _____
- Unsterilised intervention
 - Sterilised intervention
 - Open market operation
 - Financial intervention
31. _____ is a situation where exchange rate depreciates continuously creating situation of hot money.
- Exchange rate crisis
 - Currency crisis
 - Money crisis
 - Financial crisis
32. The Exchange Rate Mechanism is also known as _____
- Semi – pegged system
 - Full pegged system
 - Partial pegged system
 - Crawling pegged system
33. _____ is the situation where one party between the lenders and borrowers has less accurate information.
- Asymmetric information
 - Adverse selection

- c) Moral hazard
 - d) Market signaling
34. When the currency crisis occur in regional waves rather than in individual countries, the phenomenon called ____
- a) Contagion effect
 - b) Herd effect
 - c) Cumulative effect
 - d) Demonstration effect
35. The period from _____ is considered as main period of operation of gold standard.
- a) 1870 to 1914
 - b) 1870 to 1918
 - c) 1870 to 1920
 - d) 1870 to 1921
36. Economic depression started in USA in _____
- a) 1929
 - b) 1931
 - c) 1935
 - d) 1939
37. International Monetary Fund was established in _____
- a) 1944
 - b) 1947
 - c) 1948
 - d) 1950
38. The gold exchange rate system under Bretton woods system was popularly called as _____
- a) Dollar standard
 - b) Gold standard
 - c) Silver standard
 - d) Bronze standard
39. _____ under this system a country adopts another nations currency as its own legal tender.
- a) Dollarization
 - b) Privatization
 - c) Globalization
 - d) liberalization
40. In ____ European Monetary system was established.
- a) 1979

- b) 1981
 - c) 1983
 - d) 1984
41. In march 1972, the member of European common market decided to let their currencies float jointly, this arrangement was called _____
- a) European snake
 - b) American snake
 - c) Japanese snake
 - d) Chinese snake
42. The Maastricht treaty was signed on _____
- a) 7th February 1992
 - b) 7th February 1994
 - c) 7th February 1996
 - d) 7th February 1999
43. From the objective, pick the one which not part of Maastricht treaty.
- a) Controlling inflation
 - b) Creating single currency
 - c) Creating European citizenship
 - d) Crating common defense of the union
44. The European union introduced the common currency Euro on _____
- a) January 1999
 - b) January 1989
 - c) January 1987
 - d) January 1900
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- e) China
 - f) U. S.
 - g) Japan
 - h) India
47. The AIIB works on the principles of _____

- e) Lean, Clean, Green
- f) Go Green
- g) Save Environment
- h) Save Energy

48. The New Development Bank formerly known as _____

- e) BRICS
- f) AIIB
- g) ADB
- h) WTO

49. _____ is not the member country of BRICS.

- a) Japan
- b) Brazil
- c) Russia
- d) China

50. _____ was the first Indian elected president of the New Development Bank.

- a) Mr. K.V. Kamath
- b) Mr. K. V. laxman
- c) Mr. K.V. rajan
- d) Mr. K.V. reddy

TYBA ECONOMICS

SEM. VI REGULAR

SEPTEMBER 2020

SAMPLE QUESTIONS [FOR WEBSITE]

DEVELOPMENT THEORY AND EXPERIENCE

1. The total fertility rate (TFR) is

A. the total number of children born in a country in a given year divided by labor force.

B. the number of children born to the average woman during her reproductive years.

C. the number of births in a country divided by total population in a given year.

D. the number of women age 15-45 in a country divided by total population.

2. Which of the following is not a possible cost of high fertility rates and rapid population growth?

A. increasing returns to natural resources, with a direct impact on average food consumption.

B. increased urbanization and congestion.

C. a higher labor force growth rate and higher unemployment.

D. a working population that must support a larger number of dependents.

3. The second stage of the theory of demographic transition is characterised by:

- A. High birth-rate and high death rate
- B. High birth-rate and falling death-rate
- C. Low birth-rate and low death-rate
- D. Falling birth rate and high death rate

4. The following statements are true about informal sector except

- A. Uses no mechanical power.
- B. May be enterprises with less than 10 workers.
- C. Production is capital-intensive.
- D. Uses family workers.

5. The Lewis model explains how growth gets started in a less developed economy

- A. with an average product of labor in agriculture that is negative.
- B. with a downward-sloping supply curve of labor.
- C. with a marginal productivity of labor zero or negligible in industry.

D. with a traditional agricultural sector and an industrial capitalist sector.

6. Income inequalities are often shown on a

A. production possibility curve.

B. marginal inequality curve.

C. Sen curve.

D. Lorenz curve.

7. Which of the following is not a major factor raising LDC agricultural labor productivity?

A. new biological-chemical-mechanical inputs in production.

B. new technical and organizational knowledge from greater specialization.

C. expanded markets for agricultural output.

D. massive government intervention.

8. The simplest explanation based on Lewis's model for rural-urban migration is

A. that people migrate when urban wages exceed rural wages.

- B. a higher expected income in urban areas.
- C. better infrastructure in urban areas.
- D. the availability of labor-intensive jobs in urban areas.

9. The emigration of highly-skilled people from the developing countries is known as

- A. the brain drain.
- B. human capital deterioration.
- C. productivity.
- D. labor degradation.

10. State-owned enterprises (SOEs) are also called

- A. centralized firms.
- B. government oligopolies.
- C. market economies.
- D. public enterprises.

11. Land reform is covered under.....

- A. Central list
- B. State list
- C. Concurrent list
- D. Municipal corporation

12. When the Land Reform Act was passed?

- A. 1950
- B. 1953
- C. 1952
- D. 1957

13. Which agency is responsible for procurement, distribution and storage of food grain production in India?

- A. Ministry of Agriculture
- B. Food Corporation of India
- C. NAFED
- D. TRIFED

14. _____ and _____ are the twin pillars on which rests the edifice of the social sector reforms.

- A. Education and infrastructure
- B. Education and health
- C. Education and poverty
- D. Education and employment

15. Which Five Year Plan recognised the importance of human capital?

- A. Tenth
- B. Seventh
- C. Nineth
- D. Sixth

16. Which of the following is an example of a curative medicine?

- A. Spread of health literacy
- B. Health awareness
- C. Vaccination
- D. Medical intervention during illness

17. Physical capital refers to

- A. Labors
- B. Stock of produced means of production
- C. Process of acquiring and increasing the number of persons who have skill
- D. Stock/shares of the companies

18. People of which age group are treated as productive labour force

- A. 15-35
- B. 60-70
- C. 15-60
- D. 0-6

19. Which growth model inspired the use of capital-output ratio for development planning?

- A. The Harrod-Domar model
- B. Solow's mode
- C. Kaldor's model
- D. Feldman's model

20. Which of the following is not TRUE about rural-urban migration?

A. Migration to the cities is a larger contributor than natural population growth to urban

labor growth in sub-Saharan Africa.

B. In Latin America natural population increase is the major source of urban growth.

C. From 1975 to 2000, the number of cities in LDCs with populations over 1 million

increased from 20 to 50.

D. The urban share of total LDC population grew from 27 percent in 1975 and 35 percent in 1992 to 40 percent in 2003.

21. Unemployment created by some long-term change in demand or technological conditions in an economy is known as:

A. Frictional unemployment

B. Cyclical un-employment

C. Structural unemployment

D. Disguised unemployment

22. As an aid to development planning, much use is being made today of the input-output analysis. Who first used it?

A. H.Liebenstein

B. W.W.Leontief

C. W.A.Lewis

D. A.O.Hirshman

23. The Human Development Index (HDI) summarizes a great

deal of social performance in a single composite index, combining

A. disparity reduction rate, human resource development rate and the composite index.

B. longevity, education and living standard.

C. minimum schooling, adult literacy and tertiary educational attainment.

D. human resource training, development and R&D.

24. Balanced growth implies:

A. Simultaneous development of a variety of activities, which support one another

B. Equal allocation of resources to different sectors

C. Different sectors growing at their natural rates of growth

D. Uniform rate of growth of output over time

25. Which of the following is generally regarded as the true index of economic growth?

A. An increase in national income at constant prices during a year

B. A sustained increase in real per capita income

C. An increase in national income at current prices over time

D. An increase in national income along with a corresponding increase in population

26. Which of the following is not an indicator of economically underdeveloped countries?

A. Low per capita income

B. High death-rate

C. Low proportion of labour force in the primary sector

D. High level of illiteracy

27. Which sector was emphasized most by Ricardo in the context of economic growth?

- A. Trade
- B. Industry
- C. Agriculture
- D. Services

28. If the capital-output ratio is 4:1 and the annual growth rate of population is 2.5%, what will be required rate of investment in the economy in order to achieve 3% growth per annum in per capita income?

- A. 30%
- B. 20%
- C. 15%
- D. 12%

29. The Harrod-Domar model is one of the well known models of growth. Which of the two authors of this model wrote earlier and in which year?

- A. Domar in 1940
- B. Harrod in 1939
- C. Domar in 1946
- D. Domar in 1948

30. Which of the following services are not provided by the Anganwadi Centres?

- A. Immunisation and health check-ups
- B. Treatment of minor illnesses and referral
- C. Growth monitoring and supplementary feeding
- D. Water and sanitation

31. The _____ is ratio of the nonworking population (under 15 years old and over 64 years old) to the working age-population.

- A. Labour force participation rate
- B. Per capita population ratio
- C. Population transition
- D. Dependency ratio

32. For the estimation of crude birth rate the denominator is

- A. Total population of the respective geographical area
- B. Total child population age (0 – 4)
- C. Mid-year population of the respective calendar year
- D. Female population in reproductive age group in the respective calendar year

33. Which of the following is not an institutional mechanism of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)?

- A. Village Health and Sanitation Committee
- B. Roji Kalyan Samiti
- C. State Health Mission
- D. Mahila Mandal

34. The *Blue Revolution* is related with?

- A. Fish production
- B. Food grain production

- C. Oilseed production
- D. Milk production

35. Indian agriculture is typically characterized as?

- A. land surplus, labour scare economy
- B. land surplus, labour surplus economy
- C. land scare, labour surplus economy
- D. land scare, labour scare economy

36. Dr. M.S. Swaminathan has distinguished himself in which of the following fields?

- A. Nuclear Physics
- B. Agriculture
- C. Astrophysics
- D. Medicine

37. The *Green Revolution* in India was the outcome of the efforts of who amongst the following?

- A. M.S. Swaminathan
- B. C. Rangrajan
- C. K.V. Kamath
- D. Rakesh Mohan

38. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) was established in the year?

- A. 1970

- B. 1975
- C. 1977
- D. 1980

39. The Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) combines three indicators. They are

- A. infant mortality, life expectancy and adult literacy rate.
- B. crime rate, clean environment and quality of housing.
- C. air pollution rate, water pollution rate and sanitation.
- D. health, education and environment.

40. Under which Five Year Plan agriculture register negative growth?

- A. Third
- B. Fifth
- C. Seventh
- D. Ninth

41. Who is known as *Father of White Revolution* in India?

- A. M.S. Swaminathan
- B. V. Kurien
- C. K.N. Bahal
- C. B.P. Pal

42. Which of the following is not true about most farmers in LDCs?

- A. The staple crop is the chief source of food.
- B. Labor is underutilized except for planting and harvesting seasons.
- C. On the traditional farm, output is always greater than consumption.
- D. Cultivators farm only as much land as their families can work without hired labor.

43. Which of the following is not true about the specialized farm?

- A. Such a farm is the most advanced agricultural phase in a market economy.
- B. Such a farm usually emphasizes cultivating one crop.
- C. Such a farm is labor intensive.
- D. Such a farm uses advanced technology, and takes advantage of economies of scale.

44. Which of the following is NOT true about child mortality?

- A. About 18 percent of the world's deaths are among children less than five years old.
- B. More than 98 percent of child deaths were in LDCs.
- C. World-wide child mortality rates increased from 1990 to 2002.

D. 19 of the 20 countries with the highest child mortality were in Africa.

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45. Which index "combines measures of calorie availability (in relation to requirement), the growth of per capita daily energy supply, food production, food staples self-sufficiency, and variability of food production and consumption"?

A. food sufficiency index.

B. food security index.

C. food self-intake index.

D. food growth index.

46. . Land and natural resources are considered

A. capital accumulation.

B. common property resources.

C. nonproduced.

D. output

.

47. Disguised unemployment is

A. when marginal revenue productivity of labor is zero.

B. the same as seasonal unemployment of LDC agricultural.

C. the rigid factor proportions in LDC agriculture and industry.

D. due to capital formation and the level of technology remaining constant.

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labor growth in sub-Saharan Africa.

B. In Latin America natural population increase is the major source of urban growth.

C. From 1975 to 2000, the number of cities in LDCs with populations over 1 million

increased from 20 to 50.

D. The urban share of total LDC population grew from 27 percent in 1975 and 35 percent in 1992 to 40 percent in 2003.

49. According to Harris and Todaro, creating urban jobs by expanding industrial output

A. is insufficient for solving the urban unemployment problem.

B. will generate capital-intensive technologies.

C. will generate more government revenue through urban wages.

D. induces government to increase minimum wages.

50. Which of the following is not a consequence of growing agricultural commercialization?

A. An increase in the number of landless laborers.

- B. An increase in rural poverty.
- C. Women gain in decision making power.
- D. Workers' nutrition is reduced

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. International trade increases the welfare of _____

- a) all participating countries
- b) only exporting countries
- c) only importing countries
- d) under developed country

2. International trade increase the of participating countries_____.

a) Trading

b) output

ut

c) profit

t

d) risks

3. According to David Ricardo, international trade is beneficial under

. a) comparative cost
b) absolute cost

- c) equal difference in cost
- d) input cost

4. Comparative cost theory is static theory because it assumes_____
- a) there is no qualitative and quantitative change in output
 - b) labour is homogeneous within the country
 - c) there is no transport cost
 - d) there is no qualitative and quantitative change in input

5.. Ricardian theory assumes that labour is within the country is _____

- a) homogeneous
- b) heterogeneous
- c) inefficient
- d) incapable**

6. Which is not an advantage of international trade?

- a) Export of surplus production
- b) Import of defence material
- c) Dependence on foreign countries
- d) Availability of cheap raw materials

7. Modern theory of international trade is based on the view of _____

- a) Robbins and Ricardo
- b) Adam Smith and Marshall
- c) Heckscher and Ohlin
- d) Saleem and Kareem

8. Ricardian theory can be extended to _____.

- a) more than two countries
- b) only two countries
- c) only to developed nations
- d) only to developing nations

9. International trade and domestic trade differ because of _____

- a) Trade restrictions
- b) Immobility of factors
- c) Different government policies
- d) All of the above**

10. According to Heckscher- Ohlin basic cause of international trade is_

a)Difference in factor endowments

b)Difference in markets

- c) Difference in political system
- d) Difference in ideology

11. Commodity X is capital intensive, when in its production capital/ labour ratio is_____than Commodity Y.

- a) greater
- b) less
- c) equal
- d) more

11. According to Heckscher Ohlin theory, product price depends on _____.

- a) only factor intensity
- b) only factor abundance
- c)factor cost
- d) all of the above

12. What would encourage trade between two countries?

- a) different tax system
- b) quality control
- c)reduced tariffs
- d) fixing import quota

13. Terms of trade are expressed as a ratio of_____.

- a)price index of exports and imports
- b) foreign exchange receipts and payments
- c)FDI and portfolio investment
- d) restrictions on trade

14. Gross barter terms of trade takes into account_____.

- a)trade items and unilateral payments
- b) only trade items

- c) only services
- d) only goods

15. Income terms of trade indicate increased capacity to .

- a) import
- b) export
- c) investment
- d) profit

16. Single factorial terms of trade takes into account changes in _____

- a) efficiency of factors of production of export goods
- b) export prices
- c) import prices
- d) demand for imports

17. The gain from trade is maximum if the international terms of trade are _____.

- a) nearer to the internal terms of trade of trading partner
- b) nearer to the domestic terms of trade of importing country
- c) equal to exporting country
- d) equal to importing country

18. Utility terms of trade was introduced by _____.

- a) Jacob Viner
- b) Adam Smith
- c) J. S. Mill
- d) Frank Taussig

19. The concept of offer curves was introduced by _____.

- a) Marshall and F Edgeworth
- b) Adam Smith and David Ricardo
- c) John S. Mill and John M Keynes
- d) Jacob viner

20. The offer curve of a country is based on_____.

- a) relative prices of two commodities
- b) price of exports
- c) price of imports
- d) supply of exports

21.. When supply of exports is elastic, a country will have terms of trade a) favourable

- b) unfavourable
- c) different
- d) stable

22. The concept of reciprocal demand was introduced by_____.

- a) J. S. Mill
- b) J. M. Keynes
- c) G. S. Dorrance
- d) F.W. Taussig

23. Reciprocal demand is expressed in terms of _____

- a) Offer curves
- b) supply curves
- c) demand curves
- d) cost curves

24.. The classical theory of international trade was presented by

. a) David Ricard

- b) Hecksher-Ohlin
- c) J. M. Keynes
- d) Alfred Marshall

25. Which one of the following is not an objective of commercial trade policy ?

- a) To preserve foreign exchange reserves

- b) To determine the rate of interest
- c) To protect domestic industries from foreign competition
- d) To maintain favourable balance of payments

26. Which one of the following is an argument for free trade?

- a) Protects domestic industries
- b) Promotes self sufficiency
- c) Helps diversification of industries
- d) Promotes efficient allocation of world resources

27.. Which of the following is an argument against the policy of free trade?

(a) Does not always benefit less developed countries

- b) Protects inefficient industries
- c) Causes unemployment in the export sector
- d) Harms domestic consumers

28. Protectionist policy means_____

- a) Encourages international specialization
- b) Promotes global production
- c) Helps prevent dumping
- d) Reduces government intervention in trade

29.. Tariff rate quotas are

- a) combination of tariffs and quotas
- b) based on the value of the traded commodity only
- c) based on the quantity or volume of the quantity only
- d) low tariff rate on an initial quantity of import within the quota limit and very high tariff rate on imports above the initial amount

30. A tariff expressed as either a specific or an ad valorem rate, whichever is higher, is known as_____

- a) General tariff
- b) Mixed tariff
- c) Compound tariff

d) Countervailing tariff

31.. Countervailing tariffs specifically aim to

- a) give preference to imports from a customs union
- b) retaliate to a tariff imposed by a trading partner
- c) neutralize the effects of subsidies given to the producers in the exporting countries
- d) counter dumping by other countries

32. A system that makes it mandatory for domestic producers to use some proportion of domestic raw material is known as _____

- a) Mixing quota
- b) Global quota
- c) Allocated quota
- d) Import licensing

33. Which of the following is not a NTB?

- a) Voluntary export restrictions
- b) Local content requirement
- c) Administrative barriers
- d) Tariff rate quotas

34. Which one of the following NTBs prevents free movement of capital between countries?

- a) Preferential government procurement
- b) Exchange controls
- c) Domestic subsidies
- d) Local content requirement

35. The reduction in domestic consumption due to imposition of quota results in

- a) increase in government revenue
- b) increase in consumer's surplus
- c) loss of social welfare
- d) increase in social welfare

36.. A free trade area is a trade bloc where

- a) countries agree to reduce or eliminate tariff barriers on all goods imported from other member nations
- b) countries agree to reduce or eliminate tariff barriers on selected goods imported from other member nations
- c) countries agree to have a common unified tariff against non members
- d) all barriers are eliminated to allow free movement of goods, services, capital and labour

37. A common or single market is a trade bloc where

- a) countries agree to reduce or eliminate tariff barriers on all goods imported from other member nations
- b) countries agree to reduce or eliminate tariff barriers on selected goods imported from other member nations
- c) countries agree to have a common unified tariff against non members
- d) all barriers are eliminated to allow free movement of goods, services, capital and labour

38. _____ is one of the disadvantages of international economic integration.

- a) cross-border investment flows
- b) employment generation
- c) increasing interdependence
- d) conflict resolution

39. The functioning of the EU single market is governed by

- a) Treaty of Rome
- b) Treaty of Amity and Cooperation
- c) European Financial Stability Facility
- d) Treaty of the Functioning of European Union

40. ASEAN was formed in a)

1967

b) 1945

c) 1999

d) 2000

41. The was established in 2015 to bring about economic integration to create a single market in ASEAN.
- a) ATIGA
 - b) AEC
 - c) AFTA
 - d) ABIF
42. The aim of ABIF is to establish
- a) Banking integration in ASEAN
 - b) Food security in ASEAN
 - c) Free labour market in ASEAN
 - d) Customs union in ASEAN
43. SAARC was formed in Dhaka on_____
- a) November 7,1984
 - b)October 3,1985
 - c) September 5,1984
 - d) December 8,1985
44. The full form of TRIMs is_____
- a)Trade Related Investment Measures
 - b)Trade Related Insurance Method
 - c) Trade Related Investment Methods
 - d) Trade Related Investment Measures
45. WTO was set up on_____
- a)1st January 1995
 - b) 1st June 1985
 - c) 31st July, 1995
 - d) 1st January 2000
46. GATS stands for_____. a)General Agreement on Trade in Services
- b) General Agreement on Tariff and Service
 - c) General Agreement onTransport and Services
 - d),General Agreement on Telecommunication and Services

47. Foreign direct investment is a part of _____. a) Capital account
b) trade account
c) current account

48. Intellectual property rights include _____.
a) copyrights
b) layout designs
c) trade marks
d) all of the above

49. Purchasing Power Parity Theory was propounded by _____. a) Gustav Cassel
b) David Ricardo
c) Adam Smith
d) J.S. Mill

50.. Transactions in foreign exchange market have become quicker due to _____.

a) advanced technology
b) Government Initiatives
c) IMF
d) World Bank

TYBA ECONOMICS
SEM. VI REGULAR
SEPTEMBER 2020
SAMPLE QUESTIONS [FOR WEBSITE]
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Good research reports will always
 - A. Provide results that may be irrelevant
 - B. Provide respondent names and addresses
 - C. Focus on addressing the research objectives
 - D. Focus on the Harvard style

2. What type of index number can help the government to formulate its price policies and to take appropriate economic measures to control prices:
 - A. Whole sale price index
 - B. Consumer's price
 - C. Quantity
 - D. Headline inflation

3. The most suitable average in chain base method is:
 - A. Arithmetic mean
 - B. Median
 - C. Mode
 - D. Geometric mean

4. When relative change is measured for a fixed period, it is called:

- A. Chain base method
- B. Fixed base method
- C. Simple aggregative method
- D. Cost of living Index method

5. Reference sources are those

- A. Which are large in size?
- B. Which are read at home easily?
- C. Which used to obtain particular information?
- D. Which are costly?

6. What is Trade bibliography?

- A. List of Author Bibliography
- B. List of Special Bibliography
- C. List of books in print or for sale compiled by a publisher
- D. List of books of trade Library

7. What is the meaning of E-Documents?

- A. All Documents other than printed
- B. Non-Paper documents
- C. In electronic form such as Cassettes, CD-ROMs, etc.
- D. Audio visual tools

8. Which of the following is not the documents?

- A. Manuscript
- B. Book
- C. Inscription
- D. Periodical

9. Article published in research journal are...

- A. Reference sources
- B. Secondary sources
- C. Primary sources
- D. Tertiary sources

10. Moving-averages:

- A. Give the trend in a straight line
- B. Measure the seasonal variations
- C. Smooth-out the time series
- D. Give the trend in a vertical line

11. The rise and fall of a time series over periods longer than one year is called:

- A. Secular trend
- B. Seasonal variation
- C. Cyclical variation
- D. Irregular variation

12. A time series has:

- A. Two components
- B. Three components
- C. Four components
- D. Five components

13. Index numbers are expressed in:

- A. Ratios
- B. Squares
- C. Percentages
- D. Combinations

14. If all the values are of equal importance, the index numbers are called:

- A. Weighted
- B. Unweighted
- C. Composite
- D. Value index

15. Index numbers can be used for:

- A. Forecasting
- B. Fixed prices
- C. Different prices
- D. Constant prices

16. The arrangement of data in rows and columns is called

- A. Frequency distribution
- B. Cumulative frequency distribution
- C. Tabulation
- D. Classification

17. When the quantitative and qualitative data are arranged according to a single feature, the tabulation is known as

- A. One-way
- B. Bivariate
- C. Manifold-division
- D. Dichotomy

18. Tabulation can also be in the form of

- A. Percentage
- B. Angle
- C. Tabulation
- D. Classification

19. Which function does the tabulation origin spot specify?

- A. The list of integers
- B. The list of max terms
- C. The list of minterms
- D. The list of tables

20. If the null hypothesis is false then which of the following is accepted?

- A. Null Hypothesis
- B. Positive Hypothesis
- C. Negative Hypothesis
- D. Alternative Hypothesis.

21. Tabulation form exercises

- A. Gates
- B. Demorgan's postulate
- C. Matching process cycle
- D. Venn diagram

22. A statement whose validity is tested on the basis of a sample is called?

- A. Null Hypothesis
- B. Statistical Hypothesis
- C. Simple Hypothesis
- D. Composite Hypothesis

23. The table where the variables are subdivided with interrelated features are known as

- A. Order level table
- B. Subparts of table
- C. One way table
- D. Two-way table

24. In a tabular presentation, the summary and presentation of data with different non-overlapping classes are defined as

- A. Frequency distribution
- B. Chronological distribution
- C. Ordinal distribution
- D. Nominal distribution

25. General tables of data used to show data in an orderly manner are called as

- A. Double characteristic table
- B. Manifold tables
- C. Repository tables
- D. Single characteristics tables

26. In hypothesis testing, a Type 2 error occurs when

- A. The null hypothesis is not rejected when the null hypothesis is true.
- B. The null hypothesis is rejected when the null hypothesis is true.
- C. The null hypothesis is not rejected when the alternative hypothesis is true.
- D. The null hypothesis is rejected when the alternative hypothesis is true.

27. Null and alternative hypotheses are statements about:

- A. Population parameters.
- B. Sample parameters.
- C. Sample statistics.
- D. It depends - sometimes population parameters and sometimes sample statistics.

28. The report writer should always remember that people have expectations about what information they will find and where it will be. It is unusual for final reports to have section with

- A. Method
- B. Appendices
- C. Recommendation
- D. Research costs

29. Which report section is intended to describe the purpose with a full statement of the research question?

- A. Objectives.
- B. Appendices.
- C. Results.
- D. Method.

30. The point estimate of y when $x = 0.55$ is

- A. 0.17205
- B. 2.018
- C. 1.0905
- D. -2.018

31. When referencing other works you have cited within the text of the report you should

- A. State the first and last name of the author
- B. Use the author, date citation method
- C. Use an asterisk and a footnote
- D. Insert the complete citation in parenthesis

32. When a citation includes more than _____ authors, only the surname of the first author is cited followed by et al.

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 6

33. Testing hypothesis is a _____

- A. Inferential statistics**
- B. Descriptive statistics
- C. Data preparation
- D. Data analysis

34. If Pearson's correlation coefficient between stress level and workload is .8, how much variance in stress level is not accounted for by workload?

- A. 20%
- B. 2%
- C. 8%
- D. 36%

35. The graph showing the paired points of (X_i, Y_i) is called:

- A. Scatter diagram
- B. Histogram
- C. Histogram
- D. Pie diagram

36. Which of the following operation is done on the sequence in least square design method?

- A. Convolution
- B. DFT
- C. Circularconvolution
- D. Correlation

37. A process by which we estimate the value of dependent variable on the basis of one or more independent variables is called:

- A. Correlation
- B. Regression
- C. Residual
- D. Slope

38. In simple linear regression, the numbers of unknown constants are:

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four

39. If the value of any regression coefficient is zero, then two variables are:

- A. Qualitative
- B. Correlation
- C. Dependent
- D. Independent

40. A statement made about a population for testing purpose is called?

- A. Statistic
- B. Hypothesis
- C. Level of Significance
- D. Test-Statistic

41. If the assumed hypothesis is tested for rejection considering it to be true is called?

- A. Null Hypothesis
- B. Statistical Hypothesis
- C. Simple Hypothesis
- D. Composite Hypothesis

42. The first tabulation method was known as

- A. Quine-McCluskey
- B. Cluskey
- C. MCQuine
- D. Slutsky

43. A hypothesis which defines the population distribution is called?

- A. Null Hypothesis
- B. Statistical Hypothesis
- C. Simple Hypothesis
- D. Composite Hypothesis

44. In the table, the unchecked term is known as

- A. Prime Implications
- B. Old Implications
- C. Even implications
- D. Odd implications

45. The rejection probability of Null Hypothesis when it is true is called as?

- A. Level of Confidence
- B. Level of Significance
- C. Level of Margin
- D. Level of Rejection

46. If the Critical region is evenly distributed then the test is referred as?

- A. Two tailed
- B. One tailed
- C. Three tailed
- D. Zero tailed

47. Alternative Hypothesis is also called as?

- A. Composite hypothesis
- B. Research Hypothesis
- C. Simple Hypothesis
- D. Null Hypothesis

48. Index number for base year is always considered as-----

- A. 100
- B. 101
- C. 201
- D. 1000

49. When the prices of rice are to be compared, we compute:

- A. Volume index
- B. Value index
- C. Price index
- D. Aggregative index

50. While computing a weighted index, the current period quantities are used in the:

- A. Laspeyre's method
- B. Paasche's method
- C. Marshall Edgeworth method
- D. Fisher's ideal method

TYBA ECONOMICS

SEM. VI REGULAR

SEPTEMBER 2020

SAMPLE QUESTIONS [FOR WEBSITE]

ECONOMICS OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION

1. Co-operative movement originated first in

- (a) Germany
- (b) England
- (c) France
- (d) Spain

2. The Co-operative Societies Act was passed in India in the year

- (a) 1904
- (b) 1912
- (c) 1919
- (d) 1949

3. Apex Society means-----level society

- (a) National
- (b) State
- (c) District
- (d) Village

4. The members of a Co-operative Society have -----liability

- (a) Limited
- (b) Unlimited
- (c) Joint
- (d) Joint and Several

5 . Which of the following organizational structure is followed by Co-operatives in India?

- (a) Unitary Structure
- (b) Federal Structure
- (c) Centralized Structure
- (d) Decentralized Structure

6. Interest Rate of Deposits of a Co-operative Credit Societies are fixed by

- (a) Registrar
- (b) Government
- (c) RBI
- (d) General Body

7. The Rules and Regulations of a Co-operative Society is formed in its

- (a) Co-operative Act
- (b) Co-operative rules
- (c) Bylaws
- (d) General Body

8.....is a voluntary and democratic association of human beings, based on equality of control, opportunity, distribution and mutuality for the promotion of their common interests as

- a) Organization
- b) Company
- c) Co-operation
- d) Non-profit organization

9..... is based on the principle of self interest, maximization of profits and exploitation.

- a) co-operation
- b) capitalism
- c) socialism
- d) trade unionism

10 . International Cooperative Alliance was founded by the International Cooperative Congress held in London in

- a) 1895
- b) 1875
- c) 1865
- d) 1995

11. The Cooperative Credit Societies Act was passed in.....

- a) 1901
- b) 1902
- c) 1903
- d) 1904

12. In the..... five year plan the Central Committee for Cooperative Training was established

- a) First
- b) Second
- c) Third
- d) Fourth

13. In the National Cooperative Development Corporation(NCDC) was established for strengthening the cooperative activities. a) 1961

- b) 1962
- c) 1963
- d) 1964

14. The shortcomings in the Act of 1904 was removed by another legislation known as.....

- a) Cooperative Societies Act of 1912.
- b) The Model Cooperative Act
- c) Constitution Amendment Bill
- d) None of the

15. LAMPS stands for

- a) Large sized Multipurpose Cooperative Societies
- b) Large Sized Adivasi Multipurpose Cooperative Societies
- c) Large Agricultural Multipurpose Cooperative Societies
- d) None of the above

16. The..... Established in 1958 has been playing an important role in the development of cooperative marketing in India.

- a) National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation
- b) National Agricultural and Fisheries Marketing Federation
- c) National Association of Fisheries Marketing Federation
- d) National Apex Federation

17. The National Cooperative Consumers' Federation was established during thePlan.

- a) First five year
- b) Second five year
- c) Third five year
- d) Fourth five year

18. The Jute industry is one of the major industries in

- a) Gujarat
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) West Bengal
- d) Haryana

19. The first Dairy Cooperative Society was registered in 1913 at

- a) Anand in Gujarat
- b) Allahabad in UP
- c) Aurangabad in Maharashtra
- d) Ahmedabad in Gujarat.

20. Which of the following act structured and shape the cooperative movement in India a)

Deccan Agriculture Relief Act (1879)

b) Cooperative Credit Societies Act, 1904

c) Land Improvement Loan Act (1883)

d) Agriculturists Loan Act (1884)

21. Which of the following is not one of the features of Cooperative Societies?

a) Voluntary membership

b) Legal status

c) Limited liability

d) Profit Orientation

22. NCUI stands for.....

a) National Co-operative Union of India

(b) Natural Coir Union of India

(c) National Coir Union of India

(d) National Commission for Universities in India

23. The Cooperator' was a monthly paper published by..... to spread the knowledge of cooperation and to encourage people to join cooperative colonies.

(a) Robert Owen

(b) Dr. William King

(c) Lougi Luzzatti

(d) Dr. Leone Wollemburg

24. Inthe National Cooperative Development Corporation(NCDC) was established for strengthening the cooperative activities.

(a) 1961

(b) 1962

(c) 1963

(d) 1964

25 is a voluntary and democratic association of human beings, based on equality of control, opportunity, distribution and mutuality for the promotion of their common interests as producers or consumers.

a. Organisation

b. Company

c. Co-operation

d. Non-profit organization.

26. Union Minister for Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare launched which quality mark logo at New Delhi?

a. National Dairy Development Board

b. National Dairy Development Authority

c. National Dairy Development Scheme

d. National Dairy Development Programme

26. Which sugarcane hybrid clone variety was launched for the sub-tropical climate?

- Published on 30 Aug 17

a. 205

b. 206

c. 207

d. 208

27. Co-operative movement originated first in _____

- (a) Germany
- (b) England
- (c) France
- (d) Spain

28. The President of a Co-operative Society is _____

- (a) Owner
- (b) Employees
- (c) Officer
- (d) Adviser

29. Which of the following organizational structure is followed by Co-operatives in India?

- (a) Unitary Structure
- (b) Federal Structure
- (c) Centralized Structure
- (d) Decentralized Structure

30. The Rules and Regulations of a Co-operative Society is formed in its

- (a) Co-operative Act
- (b) Co-operative rules

- (c) Bylaws
- (d) General Body

31. Co-operation is included in the-----schedule of Indian Constitution

- (a) V
- (b) VI
- (c) VII
- (d) IX

32. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the ICA have joined forces to enable poor people to cooperate out of poverty through a

- (a) Global Cooperative Campaign Against Poverty
- (b) Global Cooperative Campaign for Equality
- (c) Global Cooperative Campaign for Development
- (d) Global Cooperative Campaign for Labour Movement

33. SCARDBs stands for_____

- (a) State Credit and Rural Development Banks
- (b) State Cooperative and Rural Development Banks
- (c) State Credit and Rural Data Bank
- (d) State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks

34. In which country did the co-operative Housing Society originate ?

- a) India
- b) Britain
- c) Russia

d) china

35 . *In a Co-operative Society Revenue fund is created out of*

- a) Net profit
- b) national income
- c) national output
- d) Net national product

36. Which Co-operative Society is known as 'War tie babies'?

- A) consumer co-operative societies
- B) Housing co-operative societies
- C) Labour co operative societies
- D) co-operative societies

37. Co-operative Development Banks was set up by _____

- a) NABARD
- b) RBI
- c) SBI
- d) Central Govt

38 . *Which of the following cooperative society are formed to protect the interest of consumers?*

- a. Producers cooperative societies
- b. Consumers cooperative societies
- c. Consumer Forum
- d. Labour co- operative societies

39. The first marketing cooperative was organized at In the former Bombay province in 1915

- (a) Hubli
- (b) Thane
- (c) Pune
- (d) Kalyan

40. NCHF stands for

- (a) National Cooperative Housing Federation of India
- (b) National Credit Housing Federation
- (c) National Consumer Housing Federation
- (d) National cooperative Housing Finance

41. The Urban cooperative banks, salary earners' societies, thrift and credit societies are examples of _____

- (a) Agricultural credit societies
- (b) Non-Agricultural credit societies
- (c) COMMERCIAL BANKS
- (d) RBI

42. The of India has incorporated Cooperative values and principles in its second schedule.

- (a) The Model Cooperative Act
- (b) Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act 2002
- (c) Cooperative societies Act of 1904
- (d) Cooperative societies Act of 1912

43. Primary (Urban)Co-operative Banks is required to classify an asset as non performing if the interest and /or installment of principal remain overdue for a period of more than

- a) 90 days
- b) 180 days
- c) 360 days
- d) 270 days

44. Co-operative banks in India do not finance rural areas under

- a) Farming
- b) Cattle
- c) Milk
- d) Small scale units

45. Who manages the registration and management activities of Urban co-operative banks in India?

- a) RBI
- b) NABARD
- c) RRB
- d) Commercial bank.

46. Which sector is the backbone of Indian economy?

- a)Financial sector
- b)Service sector
- c) Agriculture sector

d) Tourism sector

47. The word _____ literally means to work together or act together.

- a) Organization
- b) Company
- c) Co-operation
- d) Association

48. The name of online portal launched by union government to solve the problems of agriculture sector.

- a) e-NAM
- b) e-krisisamvad
- c) kisan call centre
- d) e-krisi solution

49. According to census 2011 what percentage of population lives in rural areas?

- a) 70
- b) 58%
- c) 69%
- d) 57%

50. Who is known as the father of Agriculture ?

- a) Norman Borlaug
- b) Ronald Fisher
- c) Louis Pasteur
- d) Benjamin Franklin.