1.	When A)	the demand curve is elastic, One	Margina B)	l Revenue is Zero					
	C)	Positive	D)	Negative					
2.		locus of general equilibrium nodity economy is called The transformation curve Social Welfare Function The consumption contract The production contract cu	curve	of exchange in a two individual two					
3.	The v	The value of owned inputs used by the firm in its own production process is							
	A)	Explicit cost	B)	Implicit cost					
	C)	Variable cost	D)	Fixed cost					
4.	substi	The locus of points on different isoquants at which the marginal rate of technica substitution of factors of production is constant							
	A)	Isocost	B)	Isocline					
	C)	Expansion path	D)	Production function					
5.	The negative income elasticity of demand for a commodity indicates that a income falls, the amount of the commodity purchased								
	A)	Falls	B)	Remains unchanged					
	C)	Rises	D)	None of these					
6.	Engel	l's law states that							
	A)								
	B)								
	C)								
	D)	None of the above							
7.	-	-		manded by an expanding industry, the modity will be negatively sloped and in					
	A)	Increasing cost industry	B)	Decreasing cost industry					
	A)	Increasing cost industry	D)	Decreasing cost industry					

8.	According to contests	able market the	ory, ev	ven if an i	ndustry has	a single	e firm o	
	only a few firms it wo	ould still operate	as if i	t were per	fectly comp	etitive if	entry is	
	A) Prohibited		B)	Limited				
	C) Absolutely fre	e	D)	None of	these			
9.	X –inefficiency is the		ich the	e output o	f a commod	ity falls	short of	
	the maximum possible		£ 1 - 1 -	1				
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ate motivation o	oi iabo	ur and ma	nagement			
	B) Lack of capitaC) Lack of govern	nment regulation	n					
	D) Lack of adequ	•	11					
10.	In Cobweb Model, if	the supply cury	ve is le	ess elastic	than the der	nand cu	rve then	
10.	In Cobweb Model, if the supply curve is less elastic than the demand curve, then it is the case of							
	A) Explosive Osc	illations	B)	Perpetua	l Oscillation	S		
	C) Damped Oscil		Ď)		Oscillations			
11.	The Regulatory Con	nmissions gener	rally f	follow		under	which a	
	single, uniform price	or rate is charge	d in bo	oth the pea	k and off pe	ak perio	ods.	
	A) Market Pricing		B)	Average	Cost Pricing	5		
	C) Marginal Cost	Pricing	D)	None of	these			
12.	When real income r consumer's demand c sloped?		•		-		_	
	A) Never	B) Always		C) S	ometimes	D)	Often	
13.	The Formula for cost	plus pricing is						
	A) $P=AC(1+m)$		B)	P=AVC(1-m)			
	C) $P=AVC(1+m)$		D)	P=AC(1-	m)			
14.	The oligopoly model where each firm assumes that the other will keep its price constant.							
	A) Bertrand Mode	el	B)	Cournot	Model			
	C) Edgeworth Mo	odel	D)	Stacklebe	erg Model			
15.	The situation where purchase it.	some people d	lemano	d a comm	odity becau	ise othe	r people	
	A) Bandwagon E	ffect	B)	Veblen E	Effect			
	C) Snob Effect		Ď)	None of				
16.	The pricing practice whereby a monopolist maximizes his total profits by charging a usage fee or price equal to its marginal cost and an initial membership fee equa							
	to the entire consumer A) Two part tariff		B)	Cost plus	nricing			
	C) Tying		D)	Bundling				
	~, 1 y 1116		-)	ع التنسان)			

17.	The IA A) B) C) D)	Engel Curve for an Inferior go Upward sloping from left to Vertical Horizontal Backward sloping from righ	o right	i.					
18.		n two goods X and Y are come will be	plement	eary goods, then the Price- Consumption					
	A) C)	Downward Sloping Horizontal	B) D)	Upward Sloping L shaped					
19.	The Risk Theory of Profit is associated with the name of								
	A)	J.B. Clark	B)	F.B. Hawley					
	C)	Prof.G.L.S. Shackle	D)	Edgeworth					
20.	When the supply of money remains constant, an increase in demand for money leads to								
	A)	A fall in level of prices							
	B) A decrease in rate of interest								
	C)	An increase in the level of i		and employment					
	Ď)	An increase in rate of interest		1 3					
21.	Rece	ssions are considered as co-or	dination	n failure by					
	A)	Monetarists	B)	New Keynesians					
	C)	Supply Side Economists	D)	Classical Economists					
22.	Supporters of Ricardo equivalence argue that								
	A)	A) National saving would be unaffected by tax cut							
	B)	National savings would increase by tax cut							
	C) D)	•							
	D)	None of the above							
23.		revenue raised through printin							
	A) C)	Tobin tax Fiscal deficit	B) D)	Seignorage Primary deficit					
	C)	riscai deficit	D)	Primary deficit					
24.			s rise m	ore rapidly, greater the amount of					
	A)	e labour market Excess demand	B)	Excess supply					
	C)	Excess demand Excess money	D)	None of these					
	C)	Excess money	D)	None of these					
25.		• •	_	n output to bring changes in the current					
	A)	ey supply in the same direction Propagation Mechanism	B)	Reverse Causation					
	C)	Steady State	D)	None of these					
	C_j	Sicady State	ט)	THORE OF THOSE					

26.		or Rule is given by $i = \pi + 0.02 + 0.5y + 0.05(\pi - 0.2)$ $i = \pi + 0.02 + 0.05y + 0.5(\pi - 0.0)$ $i = \pi + 0.02y + 0.05 + 0.5(\pi - 0.0)$	2))2))2)	f inflation and Y=National Income, the
27.	-	rt of the State Deficit that that itial level of output.	would e	xist even if the economy were at its
	A) C)	Structural Deficit Primary Deficit	B) D)	Cyclical Deficit None of these
28.		n the LM curve is flat, Moneta		
	A) C)	Ineffective More Effective	B) D)	Perfectly Effective None of these
29.	When A) C)	n the value of marginal proper Vertical Flat	nsity to sa B) D)	ave is low, the IS curve will be Horizontal Steep
30.	The d A) C)	lifference between current inc Permanent Income Transitory Income	ome and B) D)	Measured Income
31.	The curre A)		ry's cur B) D)	rency trades for another country's Real Exchange Rate Flexible Exchange Rate
32.	The a A) C)	Schumpeter Samuelson	Cycles an B) D)	nd Economic Growth' Duesenberry Hicks
33.	Expe A) C)	nditure on investment, in gene Procyclical in nature Countercyclical in nature	eral is B) D)	Acyclical in nature None of these
34.		ne Samuelson's model of I eration coefficient will be One Zero	Business B) D)	Cycles, when α =0.5 and β =0, the Greater than one Less than one
35.	ŕ	ks which affect the production	n function	n are
	A) C)	Nominal Shocks Monetary Shocks	B) D)	Real Shocks None of these
	\sim	1.1011ctary Dirocks	D)	1,0110 01 111000

36.	Which among the following is not true in the case of Real Business Cycle Theory?A) Agents aim to maximize their utility subject to prevailing resource constraints.								
	B)	Price flexibility ensures con	tinuous	market	clearing				
	Ć)	The distinction between shortluctuations and trends is ab	ort run a	and long		nalysis of	economic		
	D)	Monetary policy is relevant	having	influen	ce on real va	riables.			
37.	NNP	at Factor Cost equals							
	A)	GNP at Market prices –Dep	reciatio	n					
	B)	GNP at Market prices –Dep	reciatio	n - Ind	irect taxes +S	Subsidies			
C) GNP at Market prices –Indirect taxes +Subsidies									
	D)	GNP + Net Factor Income f	rom abı	road					
38. The tendency for a variable shocked away from an initial value to not ret that value even after the shock is over is referred to as						return to			
	A)	Hysteresis	B)		ly shock				
	C)	Demand Shock	D)		of these				
39.		The process of increase in investment and employment via reduction in money wages and interest rate is referred to as							
	A)	Pigou Effect	B)	Real	Balance Effe	ect			
	C)	Portfolio Effect	D)	Keyn	es Effect				
40.	Aggro	egate Demand in the classical	model i	is deteri	nined by the				
	A)	Supply of output							
	B)	Quantity of Money							
	C)	Liquidity Preference							
	D)	All of the above							
41.	_	nical method can be employed the problem has			near program	ming pro	blem only		
	A)	One	B)	Two					
	C)	Three	D)	Four					
42.	An O	give is							
	A)	A graph of ungrouped data							
	B)	A graph of grouped data							
	C)	A graph of cumulative frequency	iencies						
	D)	A graph with rectangles as of		l to a lir	ne granh				
	D)	11 Stupit with focusions as	PPOSCO	i to a m	ic grupii				
43.	The s	lope of a line $y = ax + b$ is							
	A)	Y B) a		C)	X	D)	b		

44.	negat	the first derivive then the fun	ection is	S		positiv	e and the s	second der	rivative is
	A)	Increasing at		_					
	B)	Increasing at		_					
	C) D)	Decreasing at Decreasing at							
	D)	Decreasing a	i a ueci	casing i	ate				
45.	If two	rows or colum	ns are	linearly	depend	ent, the	determinant	t is	
	A)	Zero			B)	One			
	C)	Infinity			D)	None	of these		
46.	The d	erivative of a c	onstant	functio	n y = k,	where	k is any con	stant is	
	A)	Zero			B)	One	-		
	C)	Infinity			D)	None	of these		
47.	Any s	square matrix <i>A</i> oose.	A is said	d to be -		ma	atrix if it is	equal to its	s negative
	A)	Nilpotent Ma	ıtrix		B)	Idemp	otent Matri	X	
	C)	Orthogonal N	I atrix		D)	Skew	Symmetric	Matrix	
48.	In Ku	rtosis, when β_2	is less	than 3-1	he curv	e is			
10.	A)	Platykurtic	15 1055	man 5, t	B)	Meso	kurtic		
	C)	Leptokurtic			D)		of these		
49.	If the reven	Average Revenue is	nue is 3	30 and tl	ne price	elastic	ity of demar	nd is 2, the	marginal
	A)	15	B)	25		C)	-15	D)	-25
50.		supply and den -10 + p and Qd						y	
	A)	_4	B)	2		C)	4	D)	-2
51.		oining two or n into one with a Splicing Deflating				known Base		s with diffe	erent base
52.	actual	lly produced, but prices is com Laspayer's Metl	oought pared v Aethod	or sold with thei	in the	base ye at base Paasc	ar are taker	n and their	

53.	sample	est which is use measures and			popula	tion me		ce betwee	en certain
	A)	Wald test			B)	F test			
	C)	X^2 test			D)	Z test			
54.		ly exhaustive st	•	a persor	_	-			
	A)	Case Study M			B)		y Method		
	C)	Statistical Me	thod		D)	Exper	imental Met	hod	
55.	•	pe of research enship between				•		examinati	ons of the
	A)	Action Resear	rch		B)	Ex-po	st Facto Res	earch	
	C)	Diagnostic Re	esearch		D)	Evalua	ation Resear	ch	
56.		ne of a statistic parameter.	used to	estimat	e a pop	ulation	parameter is	s called a	
	A)	Point estimate	•		B)	Confid	dence interv	al	
	C)	Variance			D)	None	of these		
57.	As per 2011-	r the Economic 12 is	Survey	y 2012 -1	13, the	Savings	s Rate as Pe	rcentage o	of GDP in
	A)	32.8%	B)	30.8%		C)	31.8%	D)	34.8%
58.	78. The Insurance Regulatory Development Act was passed in the year								
	A)	1999	B)	1992		C)	1997	D)	1995
59.		ding to the Keation) in Kerala			Revie	w, Infa	nt Mortality	Rate (po	er1000 of
	A)	13	B)	14		C)	23	D)	22
60.	Accor	ding to the Cen	sus 201	1, the li	teracy 1	rate in I	Kerala is		
	A)	96.02%			B)	93.919	%		
	C)	91.98%			D)	92.819	%		
61.	The ra	te at which the Net Reproduc	•	_	ls repla	ce their	mothers is	called	
	B)	Gross Reprod							
	C)	Completed Fe							
	D)	Standardised 1	•						
62.		hematical samp	-	_				ntry and is	the basis
	A)	Population Py	_	e capec	B)		Statistics		
	C)	Life Table	iaiillu		D)		of these		

63.	Prime the ye	Minister's Ei	mployme	ent Guar	ante	e Pr	ogram	me (PMEC	SP) was int	roduced in
	A)	2010	B)	2008			C)	2006	D)	2004
64.	Matcl i. ii. iii. iv.	Amartya Se Robert C. M Paul Krugm George Ake	n Ierton an	mists acc	a. b. c.	ing t 200 199 200 199	1 7 8	year of wi	inning Nob	el Prize.
	A) C)	(i,a),(ii,d),(ii (i,b),(ii,a),(ii		*	B) D)			ii,a),(iii,c), ii,b),(iii,c),		
65.	The fo	ood grain prod	duction f	or the ye	ear 2	2011	-12(as	per Econo	mic Survey	y 2012-13)
	A) C)	239.18 milli 259.32 milli			B) D)			5 million to 2 million to		
66.	The fi A) C)	ree trade area NAFTA SAFTA	formed b	oy Canac	la, N B) D)		co and SAPT IAFT	'Α		
67.	_	er Tendulkar (ty line in 2004 41.8%		-		he p	ercenta	21.8%	population D)	below the 37.2%
68.		h of the follo ies and their ir Abhaya Asha		-		strea	m of tl Ashra	ne civil soc		of destitute
69.	-	er the Kerala I 2012 is	Economi	c Reviev	w 20)12,t	the eco	onomic gro	wth rate of	f Kerala in
	A)	9%	B)	8.5%			C)	9.5%	D)	9.3%
70.	Government	Green Box S	es such a	s researd		lisea	se con Blue	trol, and in	frastructur	-
	C)	Amber Box	Subsidie	es	D)		None	of these		
71.	Accor	rding to 2011 utio?	Census,	, which	amo	ng t	the dis	tricts in K	erala has t	he highest
	A) C)	Alappuzha Palakkad			B) D)		Kotta Kann	-		

72.	Raghuram C. Rajan Committee Recommendations is related to								
	A)	Centre State Financial Relation	ons						
	B)	Higher Education							
	C)	Insurance Sector							
	D)	Financial Sector Reforms							
73.	Environmental Kuznets Curve shows								
	A)	·	-	with a country's Population Growth					
	B)		_	with a country's Per Capita Income					
	C)	How environmental quality changes with a country's Human Development							
	D)	None of the above							
74.		In Rostow's theory, the 'Drive to Maturity'							
	A)	Starts the development process							
	B)	Completes the development process							
	C)	Comes before take off							
	D)	Follows the take off							
75.	Trick	tle down strategy means							
	A)			er class by deliberate redistribution					
	B)	Higher economic growth taki	_	± •					
	C)	Direct achievement of better health and education before growth of GDP							
	D)	None of the above							
76.	was the Economist who propounded the theory of Big Push								
	A)	Rosenstein Rodan	B)	Davis Romer					
	C)	J.M. Keynes	D)	Nelson					
77.	Which of the following is not correctly matched?								
	A)	Innovation theory	-	Schumpeter					
	B)	Unlimited Supply of Labour	-	Lewis					
	C)	Low Level Equilibrium Trap	-	Nurkse					
	D)	Social Dualism	-	Boeke					
78.		Among the direct methods to evaluate environmental benefits, which method is							
		to determine individual preferen		=					
	A)	Delphi Method	B)	Contingent Valuation Method					
	C)	Trade Off Games Method	D)	Costless Choice Method					
79.		ch of the following agreement rolling the release of CFCs?	is rela	ated to protecting the Ozone layer by					
	A)	Montreal protocol	B)	Kyoto Protocol					
	C)	Rotterdam Convention	D)	Basel Convention					
	٠,		_,						

72.

	Waste	. Waste Disposal cost is							
	A)	The sum of pollution preve	ntion co	st and pollution cost.					
	B) The sum of pollution prevention cost, welfare damage cost and pollution cost.								
	C)		lution n	revention cost and pollution cost.					
	D)	None of the above	iution p	revention cost and ponation cost.					
81.	The a	uthor of the book 'The Accur	nulation	of Capital' is					
	A)	Solow	B)	Joan Robinson					
	C)	Schumpeter	D)	J.E. Meade					
82.	Acco	rding to Marx, the formula fo		<u>-</u>					
	A)	S/V	B)	C+V+S					
	C)	C/V	D)	S/C+V					
83.			_	owth rate of National Income will be					
		•		ely related to economy's					
	A)	Capital labour ratio	B)	Investment income ratio					
	C)	Capital output ratio	D)	None of these					
84.		Coefficient was introduced by		• •					
	A)	1910 B) 1912	,	C) 1917 D) 1915					
85.		more the Lorenz curve move e of represented		from the diagonal line, the greater the					
	A)	Tr 1!4	B)	Progress					
		Equality		\mathcal{C}					
	C)	Inequality	D)	None of these					
86.	Techr than t	Inequality nical progress that increases the productivity of labour and	he prod	•					
86.	Techr than t	Inequality nical progress that increases the productivity of labour and ant relative factor prices.	he prod l results	None of these uctivity of capital proportionately more					
86.	Techr than t consta A)	Inequality nical progress that increases the productivity of labour and ant relative factor prices. Capital Saving technical pr	the prod I results	None of these uctivity of capital proportionately more					
86.	Techr than t consta A) B)	Inequality nical progress that increases the productivity of labour and ant relative factor prices. Capital Saving technical pr Labour Saving technical pr	the prod I results	None of these uctivity of capital proportionately more					
86.	Techr than t consta A) B) C)	Inequality nical progress that increases the productivity of labour and ant relative factor prices. Capital Saving technical progress Neutral technical progress	the prod I results	None of these uctivity of capital proportionately more					
	Techrithan ticonsta A) B) C) D)	Inequality nical progress that increases the productivity of labour and ant relative factor prices. Capital Saving technical progress are None of the above	the prod I results	None of these uctivity of capital proportionately more					
86. 87.	Techrithan ticonsta A) B) C) D)	Inequality nical progress that increases the productivity of labour and ant relative factor prices. Capital Saving technical progress Labour Saving technical progress None of the above Gap analysis includes	the prod I results	None of these uctivity of capital proportionately more					
	Techrithan ticonsta A) B) C) D) Dual	Inequality nical progress that increases the productivity of labour and ant relative factor prices. Capital Saving technical progress Labour Saving technical progress None of the above Gap analysis includes Foreign exchange gap	the prod I results	None of these uctivity of capital proportionately more					
	Techrithan ticonsta A) B) C) D) Dual (i. ii.	Inequality nical progress that increases the productivity of labour and ant relative factor prices. Capital Saving technical progress Labour Saving technical progress None of the above Gap analysis includes Foreign exchange gap Saving investment gap	the prod I results	None of these uctivity of capital proportionately more					
	Techrithan ticonsta A) B) C) D) Dual	Inequality nical progress that increases the productivity of labour and ant relative factor prices. Capital Saving technical progress Labour Saving technical progress None of the above Gap analysis includes Foreign exchange gap	the prod I results	None of these uctivity of capital proportionately more					
	Techrithan ticonsta A) B) C) D) Dual (i. ii.	Inequality nical progress that increases the productivity of labour and ant relative factor prices. Capital Saving technical progress Labour Saving technical progress None of the above Gap analysis includes Foreign exchange gap Saving investment gap	the prod I results	None of these uctivity of capital proportionately more					
	Techrithan to consta A) B) C) D) Dual i. ii. iii. iv.	Inequality nical progress that increases the productivity of labour and ant relative factor prices. Capital Saving technical progress are Labour Saving technical progress. None of the above Gap analysis includes Foreign exchange gap Saving investment gap Rural urban gap	he prod l results ogress ogress	None of these uctivity of capital proportionately more					
	Techrithan ticonsta A) B) C) D) Dual i. ii. iii.	Inequality nical progress that increases the productivity of labour and ant relative factor prices. Capital Saving technical progress are Labour Saving technical progress. None of the above Gap analysis includes Foreign exchange gap Saving investment gap Rural urban gap Income consumption gap	the prod I results	None of these uctivity of capital proportionately more in an increase in capital labour ratio at					

88.	Debt Rescheduling is									
	A)	A programme of austerity m repayment possible.	easure	s agreed	with the IN	MF to make	2			
	B)	A agreement with the World	l Bank	to turn s	some debt i	into other f	orms.			
	C)	Lengthening of the time of copart of the loan for a date.								
	D)	Regular payments of interes	t and r	epaymer	nts of capita	al.				
89.		foundation of all WTO and GA	_		-	nciple of				
	A)	Preferential treatment	B)		imination					
	C)	Non discrimination	D)	None	of these					
90.	Economic integration with common market plus substantial harmonization of economic policies including possibly a common currency is									
	A)	Partial trade area	B)		rade area					
	C)	Customs union	D)	Econo	omic union					
91.	considers levels of protection on intermediate inputs as well as the nominal tariff levied on the protected good									
	A)					-				
	C)	Effective rate of protection	D)	Comp	parative rate	e of protect	ion			
92.		merical limit on the volume of	-							
	A)	Tariff	B)	Quota						
	C)	Duty	D)	None	of these					
93.	In system, the monetary authority adjusts peg frequently at regular time intervals by small amounts instead of making large devaluations or revaluations when equilibrium exchange rate changes.									
	A)	Fixed exchange rate								
	C)	Joint Float	D)	Clean	Float					
94.		If the elasticity of foreign demand for exports of the devaluing country is perfectly inelastic, devaluation will								
	A)	Improve BoP	B)		rsely affect	BoP.				
	C)	No effect on BoP	D)	None	of these					
95.		s were created by IMF in								
	A)	1973 B) 1972		C)	1969	D)	1981			
96.		is calculated by mul		-	•		e index by			
		dex of productivity changes in		tic expo	rt industries	S.				
	A)	Single Factoral terms of trac								
	B)	Double Factoral terms of trade	.ae							
	C)	Net Barter terms of trade								
	D)	Real Cost Terms of Trade								

97.	_	greement between two parties to cified period of time at predete	s to exchange assets or a series of cash flows for					
	-	<u> </u>	B)	Forward contract				
	A)	Swap contract						
	C)	Option contract	D)	None of these				
98.	The b		Disconte	ents' and 'The Price of Inequality' are				
	A)	Ben Bernanke	B)	Andrews Abel				
	C)	Paul Krugman	D)	Joseph E. Stiglitz				
99.	Which A) B) C) D)	Fixed Exchange Rate, Finance	ancial c cial ope	openness and Monetary dependence enness and Monetary dependence enness and Monetary independence				
100.	Trade	e in assets occurs in the	of P	R _O P				
100.	A)	Current Account	B)	Capital Account				
	C)	Official Reserves Account	,	•				
	C)	Omeiai Reserves Account	D)	None of these				
101.		ncrease in the demand for f stic currency. Depreciation	oreign	exchange causes of the				
	B)	Appreciation						
	C)	11	preciati	ion				
	D)	None of the above	Processor					
102.	Exch	ange rate is kept the same in al	l narts d	of the market by				
102.	A)	Exchange arbitrage	B)	Interest arbitrage				
	C)	Hedging	D)	Speculation Speculation				
	C)	Treasing .	D)	Speculation				
103.	According to Marshall Lerner condition, devaluation shall improve the trade balance of a country provided the sum of elasticities of demand for country's exports and its demand for imports is							
	A)	Greater than one	B)	Less than one				
	C)	Zero	D)	None of these				
104.		n imports from a lower cost su a higher cost supplier from wit		outside the union are replaced by goods				
	A)	Dynamic welfare effects	B)	Trade Diversion				
	C)	Trade creation	D)	All of these				
	-,		-,					
105.		is an example of hybri						
	A)	Preference Shares	B)	Equity Shares				
	C)	Debentures	D)	Financial Engineering Securities				

106.	If the supply of the commodity is perfectly inelastic and the demand is relatively elastic, the burden of the tax will be						
	A) Upon the buyer						
	B) Upon the seller						
	C) Equally divided between buyers and sellers						
	D) In higher proportion upon the sellers than upon the buyers.						
107.	The modern theory of tax shifting was advanced by Monofield and Conord						
	A) Mansfield and Canard B) Hobson and Stain						
	B) Hobson and Stein C) Mrs. Usayla Higks and Brof Connon						
	C) Mrs. Ursula Hicks and Prof Cannon D) F.P. A. Soligman and F.V. Edgaworth						
	D) E.R.A. Seligman and F.Y. Edgeworth						
108.	Which of the following is not an element of redistribution-with-growth policy						
	approach?						
	A) Minimum wage legislationB) Land reform						
	C)						
	D)	Increased access to educati	ion				
	D) Increased access to education						
109.	Penalties imposed by the courts for the failure of individuals to appear in courts to						
	complete contracts as stipulated.						
	A)	Fees	B)	Escheats			
	C)	Fines	D)	None of these			
110.	Revenue which is derived by the State from eminent domain, penal power and						
	taxing power.						
	A)	Gratuitous Revenue	B)	Contractual Revenue			
	C)	Compulsory Revenue	D)	None of these			
111.	The intrinsic value of money and its face value are equal in the case of						
	A)	Token money	B)	Fiat money			
		Quasi money	D)	•			
110			11.00				
112.	Arrange in order, the chairman of different Finance Commissions						
	i. Sixth Finance Commission			a. Y.B. Chavan			
	ii. 	Eighth Finance Commission		b. A.M.Khusro			
	iii. ·	Eleventh Finance Commiss		c. K.Brahmananda Reddy			
	iv. Fourteenth Finance Commission d. Y. Venugopal Reddy						
	A)	(i,a),(ii,b),(iii,c),(iv,d)	B)	(i,c),(ii,a),(iii,b),(iv,d)			
	C)	(i,b),(ii,a),(iii,d),(iv,c)	D)	(i,a),(ii,b),(iii,d),(iv,c)			
	- /	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	- /	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \			

113.	The segment of the financial market which provides short term credit is known as							
	A)	Capital Market	B)	Money Market				
	C)	Debt Market	D)	All of these				
114.	Every commercial bank is required to keep a certain percentage of its demand and							
	time liabilities with RBI, this ratio is called							
	A)	Cash Reserve Ratio	B)	Bank Rate				
	C)	Statutory Liquidity Ratio	D)	Debt ratio				
115.	Free riding means							
	A) There is incentive to pay for public goods because people can be excluded from consumption							
	B) There is no incentive to pay for public goods because people cannot be excluded from consumption							
	C) There is incentive to pay for private goods because people can be							
	excluded from consumption							
	D) There is no incentive to pay for private goods because people can be excluded from consumption							
116.	Economies of scale occur whenever average costas production							
	increases							
	A)	Increases	B)	Remains same				
	C)	Decreases	D)	None of these				
117.	The Basel Capital Accord is a set of recommendations for internationally active							
	A)	Banks	B)	Stock markets				
	C)	Educational institutions	D)	Insurance companies				
118.	measures the total issues of primary and secondary claims in							
	relation to national income.							
	A)	A) Financial Inter relation Ratio						
	B) New Issue Ratio							
		Finance Ratio						
	D)	Intermediation Ratio						
119.	An NBFC which is carrying on as its principal business, the acquisition of securities is called							
	A)	Loan Company	B)	Mutual Benefit Financ	rial Company			
	C)	Investment Company	D)	Hire Purchase Finance				
120.	As per Kerala Economic Review 2012, the contribution of Kerala's income from							
		facturing sector to GSDP at c	-	•	D) ~ ~ ^ ^ ^			
	A)	8.1% B) 7.3%		C) 6.4%	D) 5.2%			