

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**



1. Please do not open this Booklet till you are told to do so.
2. If the Question Paper Booklet does not contain 100 questions or if it is not of the medium opted or Answer Sheet is not in good condition, ask for change immediately.
3. Duration of the test is 2 hours.
4. Before commencement of the exam, please fill up the necessary information in the space provided below and also in the answer sheet.
5. Use HB pencil only to darken the circles for answers in the answer sheet.
6. After each MCQ, four options are given. Choose the correct or most appropriate option and darken the appropriate circle against the question number in the OMR Answer Sheet, completely, as shown below, with HB Pencil.

Marking the Answers	
<p><b>Example :</b> For Question No. 12, if the candidate considers the correct answer to be C, he is to mark as shown below (<b>Correct Method</b>)</p> <p>12   (A)   (B)   ●   (D)</p>	<p><b>Not as shown below (Wrong method) :</b></p> <p>12   (A)   (B)   ◌   (D)</p> <p>12   (A)   (B)   ◌   (D)</p> <p>12   (A)   (B)   ●   (D)</p> <p>12   (A)   (B)   ◌   (D)</p> <p>12   (A)   ●   ●   (D)</p>

7. Any answer marked in the question booklet will not be considered and no marks will be awarded.
8. If a candidate wants to change the answer already darkened, he should erase it completely, with good quality eraser and ensure that no mark is visible after erasing.
9. For each correct answer, one mark will be awarded. For each wrong answer, 1/4<sup>th</sup> of the mark earmarked for each question will be deducted. If more than one circle is darkened for a question, it will be treated as wrong answer. For questions not answered i.e. blanks, a zero will be given.
10. Rough work, if any, must be done on the pages, specified as SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK only.
11. When you have completed, even before time, please remain in your seat. The Invigilator will come to you and collect your Answer Sheet against acknowledgement on the admit card. No candidate can leave the examination hall till the end of the test.
12. Candidate found copying or receiving or giving any help or defying instructions of the Invigilators or having/using mobile phone or smart watch or any other electronic gadget will be expelled from the examination and will also be liable for further punitive action.

**SEAL**

**Time : 2 Hours**

**Maximum Marks : 100**

**Total No. of Printed Pages : 24**

**Question Paper Booklet Code**

<b>Z</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>H</b>
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**Roll No.**

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**Question Paper Booklet No.**

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**Name of the Candidate**

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**OMR Answer Sheet No.**

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**Signature of the Candidate**



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- (1) *After each MCQ, four options have been given. Choose the correct or most appropriate option and darken the corresponding circle against the MCQ number in the OMR answer sheet.*
- (2) *Please ensure to write and darken correct MCQ booklet number in the OMR answer sheet. The correct MCQ booklet number must also be written in the attendance register.*
- (3) *Please write your Roll No. and name on the topmost page of the MCQ booklet at the specified place without fail.*

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1. Articles of prestige value used by rich people as status symbol for increasing their social prestige and/or for displaying wealth is known as:
- (A) Speculative goods (B) Conspicuous goods  
(C) Giffen goods (D) Inferior goods
2. For a household suppose the income elasticity of a commodity is arrived at 0.5; what can be assumed about the nature of the good?
- (A) It is a luxurious good  
(B) It is an inferior good  
(C) It has a zero income elasticity  
(D) It is a normal good and fulfils a necessity
3. Which of the following is not a set of complementary goods?
- (A) Car & Petrol  
(B) Electricity & Electrical Gadgets  
(C) Bread & Jam  
(D) Blazer & Jacket
4. Find the coefficient of price elasticity when the price of a product decreases from ₹ 10 to ₹ 6, and the quantity demanded rises from 10 units to 20 units.
- (A) -1.5 (B) 3.5  
(C) 0.5 (D) -2.5
5. When the price of sugar is ₹ 60 per kg, its demand is 10 Kgs. Subsequently, if the price of coffee declines from ₹ 500 per kg to ₹ 450 per Kg, the usage of sugar rises from 10 kgs to 15 kgs. Calculate the cross price elasticity.
- (A) -5 (B) 10  
(C) -2.5 (D) 2.5

S 60 10KD ₹ 500-450

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6.

According to the theory of production and cost in business economics, cost can be of the following types.

- (A) Fixed and variable
- (B) Fixed and semi variable
- (C) Fixed, variable and semi variable
- (D) Variable and semi variable

7.

To make the job contents interesting and challenging is a \_\_\_\_\_ objective of an organization.

- (A) Social
- (B) Organic
- (C) National
- (D) Human

8.

Which factor of production is that part of the wealth of an individual or community, which may be used for further production of wealth?

- (A) Land
- (B) Labour
- (C) Capital
- (D) Entrepreneur

9.

The maximum amount of output that can be produced with given quantities of inputs, under a given state of technical knowledge, is termed as:

- (A) Demand Function
- (B) Production Function
- (C) Supply Function
- (D) Investment Function

10.

When a firm decides to change its product line, replace worn-out machinery, buy a new production facility, or acquire a new set of clients, it will have to incur \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Sunk costs
- (B) Incremental costs
- (C) Opportunity costs
- (D) Implicit costs

11. Which of the following represents variable cost in the short run?
- (A) Factory rent
  - (B) Wages for factory labour
  - (C) Accountant's salary
  - (D) Factory insurance premium
12. Which from the following forms essential elements of a market?
- (I) Buyers and sellers
  - (II) Product or service
  - (III) Knowledge of market conditions
  - (IV) Multiple prices for a product or service at a given time
- (A) (I), (II) and (III)                      (B) Both (I) and (III)  
(C) (I), (II) and (IV)                      (D) Both (III) and (IV)
13. The three stages of the law of variable proportion can be referred to as the stages of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Increasing returns, optimum returns & nil returns
  - (B) Positive returns, diminishing returns & nil returns
  - (C) Increasing returns, diminishing returns & negative returns
  - (D) Negative returns, nil returns & positive returns
14. Complete the statement by selecting the correct option. A firm earns zero economic profit \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) If price = Minimum ATC
  - (B) If price > Minimum ATC
  - (C) If price < Minimum ATC
  - (D) If price < Average Variable Cost

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15. When goods are sold, based on product differentiation, it is known as \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Collusive oligopoly (B) Imperfect oligopoly  
(C) Partial oligopoly (D) Syndicated oligopoly

16.

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Choose the correct statement about Duopoly from the following statements.

- (A) It is a special case for the Oligopoly market structure  
(B) It is a special case for the Monopsony market structure  
(C) It is a special case for the Monopoly market structure  
(D) It is a special case for the Imperfect Competition

17.

A group of firms which explicitly collude to coordinate their activities in industries where there are a few firms, all of which are similar in size, may be referred to as \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Perfect competition (B) Cartel  
(C) Oligopsony (D) Bilateral monopoly

The 'Theory of Games' which provided a different approach to the analysis of strategic behaviour of the oligopolists under uncertainty was developed by \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Alfred Marshal  
(B) Adam Smith  
(C) Von Neumann & Oskar Morgentern  
(D) Paul A Sweezy

19. Assume the cost of producing 500 units to be ₹ 25,000. Investment of the entrepreneur in his business is ₹ 1,50,000. Rate of normal market return is 10%. The selling price at which the firm will earn supernormal profit is:

- (A) ₹ 78 (B) ₹ 80  
(C) ₹ 82 (D) ₹ 76

cost per unit = 50

150000

10% 0

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20. Which phase of business cycle is characterised by a rapid rise in output prices leading to increased cost of living and greater pressure on fixed income earners?
- (A) Contraction (B) Prosperity  
(C) Depression (D) Downswing
21. Unemployment, corporate profit and labour cost per unit of output are examples of which type of economic indicators?
- (A) Coincident (B) Lagging  
(C) Concurrent (D) Leading
22. The difference between market price and factor cost for an aggregate like GDP is:
- (A) Net exports (excluding subsidies)  
(B) Net indirect taxes (indirect taxes minus subsidies)  
(C) Depreciation  
(D) Net factor income from abroad
23. Which of the following is not an internal cause of business cycle?
- (A) Natural factors  
(B) Psychological factors  
(C) Variation in Government spending  
(D) Macroeconomic policies
24. Which of the following is not an example of coincident economic indicator?
- (A) Changes in stock prices  
(B) Inflation  
(C) Personal income  
(D) Industrial production

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25.

There is an increase in the national income by ₹ 2,000 crores when there is an increase in investments by ₹ 1,600 crores. Calculate the marginal propensity to consume.

$$\frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta C} = \frac{\Delta C}{\Delta Y} \times YP$$

(A) 0.80

(B) 0.50

(C) 0.20

(D) 0.40

Use the following information for Q 26 and Q 27

Income (Y) in crore	Consumption (C) in crore
0	100
100	150
200	225
300	300
400	375
500	400

26.

Calculate the marginal propensity to consume when the income changes from ₹ 300 crores to ₹ 400 crores.

(A) 1.00

(B) 0.50

(C) 0.75

(D) 0.25

27.

Calculate the average propensity to save when the income is at ₹ 500 crores.

(A) 0.80

(B) 1.00

(C) 0.25

(D) 0.20

28.

Which of the following pair of components is common to all sector-models of the economy?

(A) Government and household

(B) Rest of the world and Government

(C) Household and firms (Business)

(D) Firms (Business) and Government

29. Which of the following taxes does the State Government levy?
- (A) Taxes on income (B) Taxes on vehicles  
(C) Customs duty (D) Security transaction tax
30. During which phase of the business cycle is expansionary fiscal policy most appropriate?
- (A) Stagflation (B) Peak  
(C) Expansion (D) Contraction
31. Which of the following is not the responsibility of the Central Government but is associated with the State Government?
- (A) Foreign affairs  
(B) Foreign trade and exchange management  
(C) Police protection  
(D) Money and banking
32. Surcharge on certain duties and taxes for the purpose of the Union, are based on which of the following Articles of the Constitution?
- (A) 271 (B) 269  
(C) 293 (D) 268
33. Which of the following is not a criteria for distribution of central taxes amongst states for the period 2021 to 2026?
- (A) Area (B) Population (2011)  
(C) Forest & ecology (D) Adult literacy
34. Government spending that does not contribute to GDP because income is only redistributed from one group of people to another, without any direct contribution by the recipients is known as:
- (A) Revenue expenditure (B) Capital expenditure  
(C) Transfer payments (D) Public expenditure

35.

Which of the following is the rate set by the Monetary Policy Framework Agreement (MPFA) and is the maximum tolerable rate that RBI should target to achieve price stability in India?

- (A) Repo rate (B) Inflation rate  
(C) MSF rate (D) Reverse repo rate

36.

If the credit multiplier is 4, calculate the required reserve ratio.

- (A) 40% (B) 25%  
(C) 20% (D) 60%

$$12 = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$4 = \frac{1}{2}$$

37.

Controlling credit by not lending to selective industries or speculative business is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Moral suasion (B) Margin requirements  
(C) Selective credit control (D) Open market operations

38.

If the money supply increases by ₹ 750 crores, when there is an injection of ₹ 250 crores, through the open market operations by the central bank of the country. Calculate the money multiplier.

- (A) 2.00 (B) 0.33  
(C) 3.00 (D) 0.50

39.

Calculate the currency with the public from the under-mentioned data.

Circulation of rupee coins ₹ 25,550

Circulation of small coins ₹ 750

Notes in circulation ₹ 35,50,000

Cash on hands with banks ₹ 66,500

- (A) ₹ 36,42,800 (B) ₹ 36,41,300  
(C) ₹ 35,91,700 (D) ₹ 35,09,800

40. Which of the following is not an assumption of the Absolute Advantage Theory in international trade?

- (A) Trade between two countries
- (B) Existence of transportation cost
- (C) Labour being mobile within a country but immobile between countries
- (D) Two country and two commodity framework

41. Which form of tariff is a duty to bring the price of an imported commodity upto the level of the domestic support price of the commodity?

- (A) Preferential tariff
- (B) Bound tariff
- (C) Applied tariff
- (D) Variable tariff

42. Which type of non-technical measure is adopted in international trade in order to non-discriminatorily and temporarily limit imports of a product, if its domestic industry is injured or threatened with serious injury caused by a sudden rise in imports?

- (A) Safeguard measures
- (B) Embargo
- (C) Government procurement policies
- (D) Measures affecting competition

43. Which form of tariff is determined based on the specific contents of the imported goods?

- (A) Specific tariff
- (B) Ad valorem tariff
- (C) Mixed tariff
- (D) Technical tariff

44. Which of the following measures are usually aimed at restricting the quantity of goods that can be imported, irrespective of whether they originate from different sources or from one particular supplier?

- (A) Government procurement policies
- (B) Rules of origin
- (C) Non automatic licencing and prohibitions
- (D) Distribution restrictions



49. Which of the following areas is related to macroeconomics?
- (A) Consumer behaviour (B) Factor pricing  
(C) External value of currency (D) Behaviour of firms
50. Which of the following factors does not relate to the central economic problem?
- (A) What to produce (B) How to produce  
(C) When to produce (D) For whom to produce
51. 'Consumer Sovereignty' is a feature related to which of the following economic system:
- (A) Laissez Faire Economy (B) Socialist Economy  
(C) Mixed Economy (D) Command Economy
52. Mixed economy in the real world comprise of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Only market (B) Both market and government  
(C) Both market and private individuals (D) Only government
53. "The right to work is guaranteed, but the choice of occupation gets restricted."  
Select the correct set of options which is related with the above statement.
- (A) Absence of consumer choice, Capitalist economy  
(B) Absence of consumer choice, Socialist economy  
(C) Right to private property, Capitalist economy  
(D) Right to private property, Socialist economy

54.

If the price of a commodity reduces from ₹ 200 to ₹ 150, calculate the new quantity demanded assuming that price elasticity of demand is 2.5 and the original quantity demanded is 25 Kgs.

- (A) 40.625 Kgs
- (B) 42.125 Kgs
- (C) 40.250 Kgs
- (D) 41.625 Kgs

$$2.5 = \frac{Q_2 - Q_1}{Q_1} \times \frac{P_1}{P_2 - P_1}$$

$$2.5 = \frac{Q_2 - 25}{25} \times \frac{200}{150 - 200}$$

$$125 = (Q_2 - 25) \times 1.6$$

$$Q_1 = 200 \quad Q_2 = 150 \quad 125 = 2500 - 16Q_2$$

$$P_2 = 200 \quad P_1 = 150$$

$$\frac{200 - 150}{150 - 200} \times \frac{200}{25} = 2.5$$

$$Q_2 = 40.625$$

55.

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The demand curve slopes upwards in case of which of the following scenarios?

- (A) Conspicuous necessities
- (B) Normal goods
- (C) Unitary elasticity
- (D) Elasticity greater than one

56.

Calculate the arc elasticity if P1 = ₹ 15, P2 = ₹ 20, Q1 = 50 units, and Q2 = 75 units.

- (A) 1.4
- (B) 1.2
- (C) 2.1
- (D) 1.5

57.

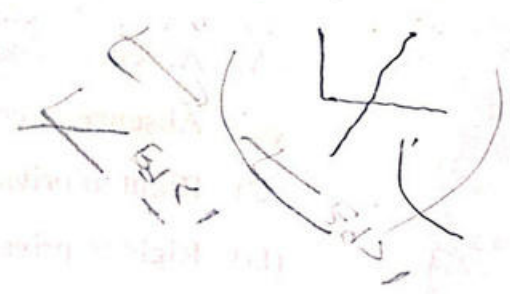
In which of the following conditions the demand curve touches the vertical axis and is horizontal at the price level?

- (A) Elasticity being zero
- (B) Elasticity > 1
- (C) Elasticity < 1
- (D) Elasticity is infinite

58.

Choose the correct option from the following that is not a true property of an Indifference Curve (IC):

- (A) IC slopes upwards to the right
- (B) IC is always convex to the origin
- (C) IC will not touch either axes
- (D) IC can never intersect each other



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Use the following information for Q 59, Q 60 and Q 61;

No. of units	Total Fixed Cost (₹)	Total Variable Cost (₹)
0	100	0
1	100	50
2	100	80
3	100	100
4	100	110
5	100	118

$$2.5 = \frac{Q_1 - 25}{-50} \times \frac{200}{25}$$
$$2.5 = \frac{200Q_1 - 5000}{-1250}$$
$$-3125 = 200Q_1 - 5000$$
$$1875 = 200Q_1$$
$$Q_1 = \frac{1875}{200}$$

$$S = \frac{Q_0 - Q_1}{P_0 - P_1} \times \frac{P_0}{Q_0}$$
$$59. \quad S = \frac{25 - Q_1}{200 - 150} \times \frac{200}{25}$$

Calculate the marginal cost of the 5<sup>th</sup> unit of production.

$$MC = \frac{\Delta TC}{\Delta Q}$$

$$S = \frac{25 - Q_1}{200 - 150} \times \frac{200}{25} \quad (A) \quad ₹ 8$$

(B) ₹ 23.60

(C) ₹ 43.60

(D) ₹ 118

$$TC = STFC$$

$$S = \frac{25 - Q_1}{50} \times \frac{200}{25}$$

$$AVC = \frac{TVC}{Q}$$

$$\frac{62.5}{200} = \frac{25 - Q_1}{60.50}$$

Calculate the average variable cost when 3 units are produced.

$$\frac{100}{3}$$

(A) ₹ 36

(B) ₹ 33.33

(C) ₹ 66.67

(D) ₹ 100

$$ATC = \frac{TFC}{Q}$$

61. Calculate the average total cost when 4 units are produced.

$$AC = \frac{TC}{Q}$$

(A) ₹ 25

(B) ₹ 27.50

(C) ₹ 52.50

(D) ₹ 210

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62. From the information below, calculate the marginal revenue of the 4<sup>th</sup> unit.

Units	Total Revenue (₹)	Average Revenue (₹)
1	100	100
2	180	90
3	240	80
4	300	75
5	330	66

- (A) ₹ 75 (B) ₹ 80  
(C) ₹ 66 (D) ₹ 60

मज =  $\frac{TR}{Q}$   
 $\frac{60}{1}$

63. The factors which determine the type of market are \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Size of the commodity, size of the population and extent of demand  
 (B) Size of production, nature of commodity and extent of supply  
 (C) Extent of demand, nature of commodity and size of the population  
 (D) Size of production, extent of demand and nature of commodity

64. Calculate the AR, when MR = 15 and price elasticity of demand = 1.5

- (A) 30 (B) 60  
(C) 45 (D) 22.5

मज =  $AR \times \frac{E_d}{E_d - 1}$   
 $15 = AR \times \frac{1.5 - 1}{1.5 - 1}$   
 $15 = AR \times \frac{0.5}{1.5}$

65. Markets dealing with homogeneous products, which are perfect substitutes, are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Monopoly  
 (B) Oligopoly  
 (C) Monopolistic Competition  
 (D) Perfect competition



71. Calculate the amount of subsidies, when the national income is ₹ 4,500 crore, Net National Product at Market Price is ₹ 4,800 crore and indirect taxes is ₹ 350 crore.

- (A) ₹ 400 crore (B) ₹ 650 crore  
(C) ₹ 50 crore (D) ₹ 100 crore

72. From the given options, select the method that measures national income through a summation of factor incomes paid out by all production units within the domestic territory of a country such as wages, salaries, rent, interest and profit, with the exception of transfer income.

- (A) Value added method (B) Expenditure method  
(C) Disposal method (D) Income method

73. Considering the Real GDP to be ₹ 4,500 crore and the Nominal GDP ₹ 6,750 crore, calculate the GDP deflator.

- (A) 150 (B) 66.67  
(C) 120 (D) 80.33

74. Calculate the NNP at MP when NNP at FC is ₹ 15,000 crore, indirect taxes ₹ 450 crore, direct taxes ₹ 175 crore and subsidies are ₹ 250 crore.

- (A) ₹ 15,025 crore (B) ₹ 15,200 crore  
(C) ₹ 15,275 crore (D) ₹ 15,525 crore

75. Calculate the equilibrium level of income, if the saving function is denoted by  $S = -20 + 0.25Y$  and autonomous investment  $(I) = 100$  crores.

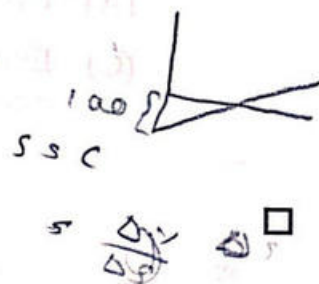
- (A) 320 crores (B) 160 crores  
(C) 480 crores (D) 240 crores

$$S = -a + (1-b)Y$$

$$100 = -20 + 0.25Y$$

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76. National income is calculated as the consolidation of the production of each industry after reducing the intermediate purchases from all other industries in which of the following method?
- (A) Industrial origin method (B) Income method  
(C) Disposal approach (D) Expenditure approach
77. In economics, what distinguishes between 'National' and 'Domestic' with regards to determination of national income?
- (A) Depreciation (B) Indirect taxes  
(C) Subsidies (D) Net factor income from abroad
78. The condition for national income equilibrium can be expressed through which of the following expressions?
- (A)  $C - I = C + S$  (B)  $C + I = C + S$   
(C)  $C + I = C - S$  (D)  $C + I = S$
79. Which of the following statements correctly explains the relationship between Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC), Marginal Propensity to Save (MPS), and the value of the investment multiplier?
- (A) Higher the MPC more will be the value of investment multiplier  
(B) Higher the MPS more will be the value of investment multiplier  
(C) Lower the MPC more will be the value of investment multiplier  
(D) Lower the MPS less will be the value of investment multiplier

80. While determining national income, the income, which is not spent on, recently produced consumption goods and services may be referred to as \_\_\_\_\_ out of the income stream.

- (A) Inflation (B) Depreciation  
(C) Injection (D) Leakage

81. Which of the following institutions is not responsible for public debt management in India?
- (A) SEBI  
(B) RBI  
(C) Department of Economic Affairs  
(D) Ministry of Finance
82. Which of the following is not a non-tax revenue under public finance?
- (A) Interest receipts  
(B) Receipts of union territories  
(C) Dividend and profits from PSUs  
(D) GST compensation cess
83. The act of undisciplined students shouting and making nuisance during a lecture session in a class and disrupting teachers from delivering their lectures is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Negative production externality  
(B) Positive consumption externality  
(C) Negative consumption externality  
(D) Positive production externality
84. Calculate the fiscal deficit from the following data.
- |                                       |                 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Revenue deficit                       | ₹ 5,000 crores  |
| Capital expenditure                   | ₹ 45,000 crores |
| Capital receipts excluding borrowings | ₹ 42,500 crores |
- Select the correct answer from options given below:
- (A) ₹ 2,500 crores  
(B) ₹ 12,500 crores  
(C) ₹ 10,000 crores  
(D) ₹ 7,500 crores
85. Which of the following is not a general characteristic of money?
- (A) Perishable  
(B) Effortlessly recognizable  
(C) Possessing uniformity  
(D) Easily transportable

86. According to Keynes, the transactions demand for money is a direct proportional and positive function of the level of income. Which of the following equations correctly represents this relationship?
- (A)  $L_r = Y - k$  (B)  $L_r = kY$   
 (C)  $L_r = k + Y$  (D)  $L_r = Y / k$
87. The degree of adoption of banking habits by the public is measured by the:
- (A) Credit-Deposit Ratio (B) Reserve-Deposit ratio  
 (C) Investment-Deposit Ratio (D) Currency-Deposit Ratio
88. What is the notified consumer price index inflation set by the Central Government as the target for the period Aug 5, 2016 to Mar 31, 2021?
- (A) 3% (B) 4%  
 (C) 8% (D) 5%
89. The assumption that there are two media for storing value - money and an interest-bearing alternative financial asset is a central feature of which approach to the demand for money?
- (A) Liquidity Preference Theory  
 (B) Restatement of Quantity Theory  
 (C) Inventory Theoretic Approach  
 (D) Classical Approach
90. Which of the following features is not a component of the Modern Theory in international trade?
- (A) International trade is only a distinct case of inter-regional trade  
 (B) It is based on labour theory of value  
 (C) It considers factor price differences as the principal cause of commodity price differences  
 (D) It considers the relative prices of the factors which impacts the comparative costs of the good



96. Calculate the real exchange rate, considering nominal exchange rate = 15, domestic Price Index = 250 and foreign Price Index = 200.
- (A) 12.25 (B) 15.50  
(C) 18.75 (D) 9.60
97. Which of the following scenarios does not give rise to foreign direct investment?
- (A) Acquiring a controlling interest in an existing foreign company  
(B) External commercial borrowing  
(C) Joint venture with a foreign company  
(D) Merger and acquisition
98. The 'Gulf Cooperation Council' is an example of which regional trade agreement?
- (A) A customs union  
(B) Common market  
(C) Economic and monetary union  
(D) Regional preference trade agreement
99. Which of the following is not associated with exchange rate depreciation?
- (A) Leads to output expansion  
(B) Encourages economic activity  
(C) Lowers the relative price of imports  
(D) Improves balance of trade
100. Post-independence which philosophy in Indian economics is related to small scale and cottage industry and village republics?
- (A) British philosophy  
(B) Nehruvian philosophy  
(C) East India Company philosophy  
(D) Gandhian philosophy