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3.INDIAN UNION BUDGET

1. The first Indian Budget was presented by ------------ on February 18, 1869
A Shri Morarji Desai
B Shanmukhan Chetty
C Mr. James Wilson
D Alfred Marshall

2. The first Budget of Independent India was presented by the then Finance Minister, --------------
A Mr RK Shanmukham Chetty
B Ragner Frisch
C Shri Morarji Desai
D Mr. James Wilson

3 Who holds the record for presenting maximum budgets?
A Shri Morarji Desai
B Shanmukhan Chetty
C Mr. James Wilson
D Nirmala Sitaraman

4 Which article of the Constitution requires the government to present to Parliament a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure in respect of every financial year - April 1 to March 31.
A Article 113
B Article 114
C Article 112
D Article 12

5 Annual Financial Budget is divided into three parts,
A consolidated fund,
B contingency fund
C public account
D All of the above

6 What shows revenues raised by the government, money borrowed and receipts from loans given by the government
A Consolidated fund of India
B Annual Financial Statement
C Demand for Grants
D Contingency Fund

7 All Government expenditure is met from --------
A Demand for Grants
B Contingency Fund
C Consolidated Fund of India
D Public Accounts

8 What gives power to the government to withdraw funds from the Consolidated Fund of India for meeting the expenditure during the financial year?
A Appropriation Bill
B Revenue receipt/ Expenditure
C Demand for Grants
D Contingency Fund

9 -------- is a Money Bill as defined in Article 110 of the Constitution
A Finance Bill
B Appropriation Bill
C Annual Financial Statement
D Public Account

10 Any urgent or unforeseen expenditure is met from this fund
A Consolidated Fund
B Contingency Fund
C Budget Fund
D Expenditure Fund

11 This fund is to account for flows for those transactions where the government is merely acting as a banker
A Appropriation bill
B Public Account
C Finance Bill
D Contingency Fund

12 All receipts and expenditure that in general do not entail sale or creation of assets are included under
A Capital Receipt/ Expenditure
B Public Account
C Revenue Receipt/ Expenditure
D Annual Financial Statement

13 All receipts and expenditure that liquidate or create an asset would in general be shown under
A Revenue receipt/ Expenditure
B Capital receipt/ Expenditure
C Contingency Fund
D Consolidated Fund

14 Capital receipt includes
A Loans from the public
B loans from RBI
C Both A & B
D None of the above

15 --------is the normal running of government departments and various services, interest payments on debt, subsidies, etc
A Revenue Budget
B Capital Budget
C Expenditure Budget
D Fiscal Deficit

16 The expenditure budget refers to
A loans raised by the government from the public
B estimated expenditure of the government during a given financial year
C borrowings by the government from the Reserve Bank of India
D recoveries of loans granted by the Central government to state and Union Territory

17 , Revenue Expenditure is also called
A income statement expenditure
B Public Accounts
C Capital Expenditure
D Annual Expenditure

18 Revenue Receipts are further classified into
A tax revenue
B non-tax revenue
C Subsidies and Grants
D Both a & b

19 The amount spent on construction of Metro is
A Capital Expenditure
B Revenue Expenditure
C Both A & B
D None of the above

20The difference between Revenue Receipt and Revenue Expenditure is known as
A Capital Deficit
B Revenue Deficit
C Fiscal Deficit
D None of the above

21 Capital Receipts are
A Disinvestment receipts and
B Recoveries of loans from State and Union Territory Governments and other parties
C Loans raised by Government from public, called market loans, borrowings by Government
D All of the above

22 --------is a shortfall in a government's income compared with its spending
A Fiscal Deficit
B Revenue Deficit
C Capital Deficit
D All of the above

23 A fiscal deficit is calculated as a percentage of
A Gross Domestic Product
B Net National Product
C Gross National Income
D Net Domestic Expenditure

24 Fiscal Deficit =
A Total expenditure of the government (capital and revenue expenditure) –
Total income of the government (Revenue receipts + recovery of loans + other receipts)

B Total expenditure of the government (capital and revenue expenditure) +Total income of the government (Revenue receipts + recovery of loans + other receipts)

C Total income of the government (Revenue receipts + recovery of loans + other receipts)

*Total expenditure of the government (capital and revenue expenditure)

D Total income of the government (Revenue receipts + recovery of loans + other receipts)- Total expenditure of the government (capital and revenue expenditure)

25 fiscal deficit financed by borrowing from Reserve Bank of India is also known as
A deficit financing
B money creation and market borrowing
C Both A & B
D Neither A nor B

26 The difference between the government's current or revenue expenditure and total current receipts, that is excluding borrowing
A Revenue Deficit
B Capital Deficit
C Fiscal Deficit
D None of the above

27 All are non tax revenues except
A Interest Receipts
B Receipts of union territories
C Custom Duties
D External Grants

28 All are revenue receipts except
A Corporation Tax
B Dividends and Profits
C Union Excise Duties
D Income Tax

29 Example of expenditures of the Government
A Union Excise Duties
B External Grants
C Income Tax
D Grants-in-aid for creation of capital assets

30 -------will include receipts from the government's divestment process which are nothing but the proceeds from the stake sale in various public sector undertakings
A Government Receipts
B Non Tax Revenue
C Tax Revenue
D None of the above

31 Until 2017, the ritual was to present the Budget on the last working day of -------
A March
B January
C February
D April

32 Budget is now presented on the ------ day of the February
A first
B last
C 28th
D None of the above

33----- & ------- did not present any Indian Budget.
A Mr KC Neogy
B James Wilson
C Mr HN Bahuguna
D A & C

34 Government presents to Parliament a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure in respect of which period
A 1st Jan- 31st Dec
B 1st April – 31st March
C 1st April- 30th March
D 1st April- 31st Dec

35 Exceptional items of Government expenditure are met from
A Contingency Fund
B Expenditure Fund
C Public Account
D A and C

36 No money can be withdrawn from Consolidated fund without the Parliament's approval
A True
B False
C Partly True
D Partly False

37 The demand for grants includes provisions with respect to

A to revenue expenditure, capital expenditure
B grants to State and Union Territory governments together with loans and advances
C Both A & B
D Neither A nor B

38 For large ministries and departments, ------ number of demand is presented
A one
B more than one
C 0
D None of the above

39 With reference to Appropriation Bill post the discussions on Budget proposals and the Voting on Demand for Grants, the government introduces the Appropriation Bill in the -----
A Lok Sabha
B Rajya Sabha
C Lok and Rajya Sabha
D President

40 The proposals of the government for levy of new taxes, modification of the existing tax structure or continuance of the existing tax structure beyond the period approved by Parliament are submitted to Parliament through ------
A Finance Bill
B Public Accounts
C Annual Financial Statement
D All of the above

41 The amount withdrawn from contingency fund is returned to the fund from the -------
A Deficit fund
B Budget fund
C Contingency fund
D Consolidated fund

42 -----------is intended to give authority to the government to withdraw from the Consolidated Fund, the amounts so voted for meeting the expenditure during the financial year.
A Money Bill
B Appropriation Bill
C Commodity Bill
D Finance Bill

43 The Finance Bill can be introduced only in --------- However, the --------can recommend amendments in the Bill.
A Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha
B Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha
C Lok Sabha, President
D Rajya Sabha, President

44 If the government gives someone a loan from which it expects to receive interest, that expenditure would go under the -------account.
A Revenue
B Public
C Capital
D All of the above

45 Budget presentation speech does not include
A Annual Financial Statement
B Financial Bill
C Commodity Bill
D Macro economic framework for relevant financial year

46 Budget presentation speech does not include
A Macro economic framework for relevant financial year
B Medium term fiscal policy and strategy statement
C Micro Economic framework for relevant financial year
D Macro Economic framework for previous year

47 If the revenue expense is more than that of receipts, it indicates that there is a------
A Fiscal Deficit
B Capital Deficit
C Revenue Deficit
D Revenue Expenditure

48 -------- are made up of taxes such as income tax, corporate tax, excise, customs and other duties that the government levies
A Tax Revenues
B Non Tax Revenues

4.INDIAN FINANCIAL MARKET

1. Financial system is concerned with all except
A Allocation and mobilisation of savings
B Facilitating the financial transactions
C Provision of legal financial structure
D Manipulating and Insider Trading

2. Features of Financial System are
A It assists in capital formation
B It plays an important role in economic development of a country
C It encourages both savings and investment
D All of the above

3 Financial services sector consists of the
A capital markets
B insurance sector
C nonbanking financial companies (NBFCs).
D All of the above

4 ----- is the first state to launch mobile wallet facility
A Karnataka
B Gujarat
C Maharashtra
D Punjab

5 Full form of HNWI
A High Needworth Individuals
B Hold Networth Individuals
C High Networth Individuals
D None of the above

6 Sectors that contributed growth of Indian financial system
A banking, mutual funds, insurance
B banking, taxes, insurance
C insurance, mutual funds, broking
D broking, banking, mutual funds

7 ------ is the apex banking institution that regulates the monetary policy in the country
A SEBI
B NHB
C IRDA
D RBI

8 All are categories of bank except
A Co-operative banks
B Payment banks
C Small Finance banks
D Broker bank

9------------- is one that has its headquarters in a foreign country but operates in India as a private entity.
A Foreign bank
B Rural bank
C Co-operative bank
D Private bank

10 ----------are also scheduled commercial banks but they are established with the main objective of providing credit to weaker sections of the society like agricultural labourers, marginal farmers and small enterprises.
A Credit Societies
B Regional rural banks
C NABARD
D Money lenders

11------ provide banking and financial services to rural and semi-urban areas.
A Regional rural banks
B Primary credit societies
C Semi urban banks
D Agriculture banks

12 --------is a niche banking segment in the country and is aimed to provide financial inclusion to sections of the society that are not served by other banks
A Regional rural bank
B Small Finance Banks
C Credit societies
D Co-operative societies

13 All are Payments bank in India except

A India Post Payments Bank
B Paytm Payments Bank
C Airtel Payments Banks
D HSBC Payments Bank

14 Deposit limit of Payments bank is
A 1000
B 10000
C 100000
D 500000

15 Payments bank can provide loans
A false
B partly true
C partly false
D true

16 Which facility is available for traditional banks but not for payments banks
A Accept Deposits
B Pay interest on deposits
C Investment products
D Issue Credit Cards

17----------- refer to the primary cooperative banks located in urban and semi-urban areas.
A Rural Cooperative banks
B Urban Cooperative banks
C Centralised banks
B Payments bank

18 ---------------- is a federation of the central cooperative bank which acts as custodian of the cooperative banking structure in the State.
A Centralised bank
B Payments bank
C Urban Cooperative banks
D State Cooperative banks

19 In ------ RBI was established as central bank of the country
A 1987
B 1936
C 1945
D 1935

20 ---------is an investment security that enables investors to pool their money together into one professionally managed investment
A Mutual fund
B Consolidated fund
C Fund of funds
D Debentures

21 UTI being de-linked from the RBI the-------- took over the regulatory and administrative control in place of RBI
A SIDBI
B NABARD
C IDBI
D IFCI

22 Unit Scheme 1964 (US '64) was the first scheme launched by-------
A RBI
B IDBI
C UTI
D NABARD

23 AUM stands for
A Allocation Under Management
B Assets Under Management
C Assets Upon Management
D Asset Under Manager

24 -----------was the first 'non-UTI' mutual fund established in June 1987
A HDFC Mutual Fund
B SBI Mutual Fund
C UTI Mutual Fund
D AMC Mutual Fund

25 SEBI was established in April 1992 to
A protect the interests of the investors in securities market
B to promote the development of the securities market.
C regulate securities market
D all of the above

26 The insurance industry of India consists of --- insurance companies of which ---- are in life insurance business and ---- are non-life insurers.
A 57 24 33
B 57 33 24
C 33 24 57
D 24 33 57

27 ---------------- is the sole public sector insurance company
A Life Insurance Corporation
B General Insurance Corporation
C SBI Insurance services
D RBI

28 Regulatory Authority for insurance business is-------
A LIC
B GIC
C IRDA
D TRAI

29 Innovative product launched in insurance sector
A ULIP
B UTI
C ETF
D NEFT

30 British East India Company set up three banks:
A Bank of Bengal
B Bank of Bombay
C Bank of Madras
D All of the above

31 The largest of the mergers announced is that of Punjab National Bank with Oriental Bank of Commerce and United Bank. The amalgamated entity — to be called-----------------------
A Punjab National Bank
B Oriental Bank of Commerce
C United Bank
D All of the above\

32 The second-largest public sector bank in India, after the State Bank of India.
A HDFC Bank
B Canara Bank
C Punjab National Bank
D Bank of Maharashtra

33 --------------- refer to those banks where most of the capital is in private hands.
A Private sector banks
B Cooperative banks
C NABARD
D IDBI

34 In India, there are two types of private sector banks viz.
A Old Private Sector Banks
B New Private Sector Banks
C State Banks
D Both A&B

35 ------------existed in India at the time of nationalization of major banks but were not nationalized due to their small size or some other reason.
A Old Private Sector Banks
B New Private Sector Banks
C Both A&B
D Commercial Bank

36 There are ----- old private sector banks in India
A 14
B 13
C 12
D 4

37 All are Old Private Sector Banks except
A Lakshmi Vilas Bank
B Karur Vysya Bank
C Bengal Bank
D Karnataka Bank

38 All are New Private Sector Banks except
A South Indian Bank
B HDFC Bank
C Kotak Mahindra Bank
D Bandhan Bank of Bandhan Financial Services.

39--------- are financial institutions that have the license to offer fundamental banking services by accepting deposits and lending
A Small Finance Banks
B Small Private Banks
C Cooperative Banks
D Development Banks

40 -------- is not a Small Private Bank
A ESAF small finance bank.
B North East small finance bank
C Kotak Small finance bank
D Suryoday small finance bank.

41 -------- was the first Development Financial Institution of India set up to propel economic growth through development of infrastructure and industry.
A SIDBI
B IFSAI
C IDBI
D IFCI

42 Products of IFCI
A Loan Products
B Syndication & Advisory
C Corporate Finance
D All of the above

43 -------------set up on 2nd April 1990 under an Act of Indian Parliament, acts as the Principal Financial Institution for Promotion, Financing and Development of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) sector
A SIDBI
B IFCI
C IDBI
D NABARD

44--------are Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks (Government Banks) operating at regional level in different States of India.
A Central Banks
B Regional Rural Banks
C Cooperative Banks
D All of the above

45------------ have been created with a view of serving primarily the rural areas of India with basic banking and financial services.
A Cooperative Banks
B Central Banks
C Regional Rural Banks
D None of the above

46 Various functions performed by Regional Rural Banks
A. A Carrying out government operations like disbursement of wages of MGNREGA workers, distribution of pensions etc.
B. Providing Para-Banking facilities like locker facilities, debit and credit cards, mobile banking, internet banking,UPI etc
C. Small financial banks.
D. All of the above

47 Regional Rural Banks were set up on the recommendations of------------------ during the tenure of Indira Gandhi's Government with a view to include rural areas into economic mainstream
A The Narshimham committee Working Group[1]
B Tandon Committee
C Justice Committee
D White Paper Bill

48 -------- was the first Regional Rural bank
A Suryoday bank
B Prathama Bank
C Mahaudyog bank
D None of the above

49 Prathama Bank had its head office at--------

A Mumbai
B Delhi
C Moradabad
D Dehradun

50-----------------was the first RRB in the Eastern Region of India
A Gour Gramin Bank
B Prathama Bank
C Bandhan Bank
D None of the above

51------- is an institution established on the cooperative basis and dealing in ordinary banking business.
A Schedule Commercial Bank
B Cooperative Bank
C District Bank
D Regional Rural Bank

52 In a cooperative bank, one shareholder has----- vote(s)
A two
B Proportionate
C one
D multiple

53 Cooperative banking in India is ---------- in structure.
A Unitary
B Centralised
C Federal
D Both A & C

54 -------- are at the lowest rung in cooperative banks.
A Primary credit societies
B State credit societies
C District credit societies
D None of the above

55---------------mainly concentrate in the urban areas, particularly in the big cities
A Commercial Banks
B Joint Stock Banks
C Schedule Commercial Banks
D National Banks

56------------- movement in India was started primarily for dealing with the problem of rural credit.
A Nationalising
B Liberalisation
C Cooperative
D Banking

57 First enactment for Cooperative Societies is
A Cooperative Societies Act, 1912
B Cooperative Societies Act , 1904
C Cooperative Societies Act ,1900
D Cooperative Societies Act , 1947

58 "to encourage thrift, self-help and cooperation among agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means." is the objective of-----
A Cooperative banks
B Primary credit societies
C Commercial banks
D Post office banks

59 Cooperative institutions can be classified into two broad categories-
A agricultural and non-agricultural
B agiculture and banking
C banking and development
D industry and development

60 Agricultural credit institutions are further divided into
A short-term agricultural credit institutions
B long-term agricultural credit institutions.
C Both A & B
D Medium- term agricultural credit institutions

61 At the apex of short-term agricultural credit institutions there is
A state cooperative bank
B central cooperative banks
C primary agricultural credit societies.
D district cooperative societies

62 --------- is not the type of cooperative bank
A Central Co-Operative Banks
B Agriculture Development bank
C Land Development Banks
D Primary Co-Operative Banks

63 *Functions of NBFC are*
A business of loans and advances
B acquisition of shares/stocks/bonds/debentures/ securities
C leasing, hire-purchase, insurance business, chit business
D All of the above

64 Functions of NBFC does not include
A leasing, hire-purchase, insurance business, chit business
B acquisition of shares/stocks/bonds/debentures/ securities
C agriculture activity, industrial activity
D business of loans and advances

65 NBFCs accept deposits just like other banks
A false
B partly true
C true
D partly false

66 NBFCs are categorized
A in terms of the type of liabilities into Deposit and Non-Deposit accepting NBFCs
B non deposit taking NBFCs by their size into systemically important and other non-deposit holding companies (NBFC-NDSI and NBFC-ND)
C by the kind of activity they conduct
D All of the above

67 ------------is a company which is a financial institution carrying on as its principal business the financing of physical assets
A NBFC ND SI
B Loan Company
C Asset Finance Company
D Infra Finance Company

68 Infrastructure Finance Co deploys at least ------ per cent of its total assets in infrastructure loans
A 65
B 70
C 75
D 60

69 Infrastructure Finance Co has a minimum Net Owned Funds of Rs. -------- crore
A 200
B 100
C 150
D 200

70 ---------------means any company which is a financial institution carrying on as its principal business
A Infra Company
B Loan Company
C Debt Company
D CIC ND SI

71 ---------holds not less than 90% of its Total Assets in the form of investment in equity shares, preference shares, debt or loans in group companies;
A NBFC ND SI
B IFC
C Loan company

5.Indian Economy

1 --------- is the primary source of livelihood for about 58 per cent of India's population
A food processing
B industry
C service
D agriculture

2 The Indian food and grocery market is the world's -------- largest
A first
B second
C sixth
D fifth

3--------------- scheme provides financial assistance for transport and marketing of agriculture products in order to boost agriculture exports
A Transport and Marketing Assistance (TMA)
B Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana (PMKisan)
C Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan' (PMAASHA),
D Primary Agricultural Credit Society (PACS)

4 -----------------ensures cooperatives are benefitted through digital technology
A Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana (PMKisan)
B Primary Agricultural Credit Society (PACS)
C Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan' (PMAASHA),
D Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA)

5 ----------aimed at development of irrigation sources for providing a permanent solution from drought
A Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA)
B Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana (PMKisan)
C Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan' (PMAASHA)
D Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

6 The Government of India has allowed-------per cent FDI in marketing of food products and in food product e-commerce under the automatic route.
A 49
B 51
C 100
D 90

7 ------------has emerged as one of the high growth sectors in India.
A service
B manufacturing
C agriculture
D All of the above

8 ---------a polymer manufacturer, is planning to undertake forward integration by setting up a fabric manufacturing and processing unit.
A Filatex India
B Ashok Leyland
C Polymer unit
D Fabricators

9 NPE stands for
A New Policy on Electronics
B New Policy on Economics
C National Policy on Electronics
D None of the above

10 ----------- model will enable private companies to tie up with foreign players for manufacturing submarines, fighter jets, helicopters and armoured vehicles.
A Strategic Company
B Strategic Partnership
C Disinvestment
D Public Private Partnership

11 ----------------is a key driver of India's economic growth.
A manufacturing
B service
C industry
D small scale industry

12 India ranked as the --------- largest exporter of commercial services in the world in 2017.
A first
B second
C eight
D fifth

13 -------is not a major Government initiative for services
A Services Export from India Scheme
B Manufacturing Export from India Scheme
C National Tourism Policy 2015
D FDI Policy

14 --------is aimed at promoting export of services from India by providing duty scrip credit for eligible export.
A Services Export from India Scheme
B National Tourism Policy 2015
C FDI Policy
D All of the above

15 --------------encourage the citizens of India to explore their own country as well as position the country as a 'Must See' destination for global travellers.
A National Tourism Policy 2015
B National Development Policy
C Tourism Promotion Policy
D All of the above

16------------ will provide the policy framework for achieving universal health coverage and delivering quality health care services to all at an affordable cost.
A National Tourism Policy 2015
B Services Export from India Scheme
C National Development Policy
D National Health Policy 2017

17 -------------majorly focuses on quality of education as well as innovation and research in the sector.
A National Education Policy 2016
B National Tourism Policy 2015
cTourism Promotion Policy
D National Education Policy 2017

18 -----------per cent FDI is allowed under automatic route in scheduled air transport service, regional air transport service and domestic scheduled passenger airline.
A 25
B 49
C 51
D 100

19 In ------ Five year plan the highest priority was accorded to increase of agricultural production
A first
B fifth
C sixth
D nineth

20---------five year plan focused on industrial growth
A first
B second
C fifth
D tenth

21 --------five year planemphasised on self-sufficiency in food production and poverty eradication.
A second
B third
C fifth
D first

22 --------five year plan emphasised on land reforms, use of HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers and groundwater resources and improving post harvest technology
A fifth
B sixth
C tenth
D first

23 the 11th plan aimed at
A economic development
B exclusive growth
C inclusive growth
D All of the above

24 One of the major accomplishment of Eleventh Five Year Plan was launching of ---------- launched in 2007

A National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

B Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

C Services Export from India Scheme

D National Tourism Policy

25 Various sub schemes under RKVY are

A Encouraging the use of palm oil.

B Rain fed Area Development Programme.

C Saffron Mission.

D All of the above

26 -----------is a statement of objectives to be achieved in the area of industrial development and the measures to be adopted towards achieving these objectives.

A Industrial sector

B Industrial policy

C Industrial rules

D Industrial procedure

27 ---------------normally indicates the spheres of activity of the public and the private sectors

A Industrial sector

B Industrial sector

C Industrial procedure

D Industrial policy

28 -------------lays down rules and procedures that would govern the growth and pattern of industrial activity.

A Industrial sector

B Industrial sector

C Industrial procedure

D Industrial policy

29 large industries were classified in following categories

A Strategic Industries

B Basic / Key industries

C Important Industries

D all of the above

30 Objectives of Industries Regulation and Development Act

A The regulation of industrial investment and production according to planned priorities and targets

B The protection of small entrepreneurs against the competition from larger industries

C Prevention of monopoly and concentration of ownership industries

D All of the above

31 Objects of Industry Policy Resolution, 1956

A Speeding up the pace of industrialization, particularly heavy industries.

B Expansion of public sector and growth of co-operative sector.

C Both A & B

D None of the above

32 which is not feature of New Industrial Policy

A Strengthening of Private Sector

B Dismantling of controls

C Dispersing Industries

D None of the above

33 Full form of PSU

A Public Sanction Undertaking

B Public Sector Undertaking

C Private Sector Undertaking

D None of the above

34----------------- is the method countries use to monitor all international monetary transactions at a specific period.

A Industrial Policy

B Balance of Payments

C Both A & B

D Neither A nor B

35 Trades conducted by -------- and ------sector are taken for Balance of Payments

A industry, service

B public, private

C service, manufacturing

D None of the above

36 Theoretically, the BOP should be -------

A 1

B 2

C 0

D none of the above

37 Formula of Balance of Payments
A X - M = TB
B X * M = TB
C X - TB = M
D None of the above

38-----------is the difference between the monetary value of exports and imports of output in an economy over a certain periodof time
A balance of trade
B Net Exports
C Both A & B
D None of the above

39When there is an excess of exports over imports, it is called--------
A Unfavourable Balance of trade
B favourable balance of trade.
C Foreign Exchange
D None of the above

40 When there is excess of imports over exports, it is called
A Unfavourable Balance of trade
B favourable balance of trade.
C Foreign Exchange
D None of the above

41 --------- is an investment made by a company or individual who us an entity in one country, in the form of controlling ownership in business interests in another country.
A Foreign Direct Investment
B Foreign Portfolio Investment
C Both A & B
D Neither A nor B

42 ----------is an investment by foreign entities and non-residents in Indian securities including shares, government bonds, corporate bonds, convertible securities, infrastructure securities etc.
A Foreign Direct Investment
B Foreign Portfolio Investment
C Both A & B
D Neither A nor B

43------------- is an investment by foreign entities in securities, real property and other investment assets. Investors include mutual fund companies, hedge fund companies etc
A Foreign Direct Investment
B Foreign Portfolio Investment
C Foreign Institutional Investment
D All of the above

44 ------ causes increase in country's Gross Domestic Product
A FDI
B FPI
C FII
D None of the above

45 -------causes increase in capital of country
A FDI
B FPI
C FII
D None of the above

46 Entry and exit routes are simpler in
A FDI
B FPI
C FII
D None of the above

47 In FDI investment is made in------- while in FPI it is in --------
A Physical assets, Financial assets
B Financial assets, Physical assets
C Shares, debentures
D debentures, shares

48 FPI is for------term while FDI is for------
A long, short
B short, medium
C medium, long
D short, long

49 FDI gains --------- degree of control
A high
B less
C no
D None of the above

50In ------- intention is not to take controlling interest, but to diversify portfolio ensuring

hedging and to gain high returns with quick entry and exit.
A FDI
B FPI
C FII
D All of the above

Answers

1.	D	2.	C	3.	A	4.	B	5.	D	6.	C	7.	B	8.	A	9.	A	10.	B
11.	B	12.	C	13.	B	14.	A	15.	A	16.	D	17.	A	18.	D	19.	A	20.	B
21.	C	22.	B	23.	C	24.	A	25.	B	26.	B	27.	D	28.	B	29.	D	30.	D
31.	C	32.	D	33.	B	34.	B	35.	B	36.	C	37.	A	38.	C	39.	B	40.	A
41.	A	42.	B	43.	C	44.	A	45.	B	46.	A	47.	A	48.	D	49.	A	50.	C