

21. Import quota is a/an-
- a) Tariff
 - b) Non tariff trade barrier
 - c) Concession
 - d) International obligation
22. Which of the following is an economic consequences of protection-
- a) distributional consequences
 - b) Investment consequences
 - c) Consumption consequences
 - d) Production consequences
23. Models of comparative advantage are based on the assumption of _____ returns to scale
- a) increasing
 - b) decreasing
 - c) constant
 - d) zero
24. _____ is a network between a company and its suppliers to produce and distribute a specific product.
- a) Supply Chain
 - b) Distributer
 - c) Logistics
 - d) Franchise
25. ASEAN was formed in
- a) 1067
 - b) 1945
 - c) 1995
 - d) 2000
26. Outsourcing deals involve _____ contracts that can run into hundreds of millions of dollars.
- a) biannually
 - b) annually
 - c) three years
 - d) multi-year
27. Arrange the stages of business process outsourcing chronologically:
- (i) contract development
 - (ii) outsourcing governance
 - (iii) evaluation and selection
 - (iv) strategic thinking
- Codes:
- a) ii, iv, i, iii
 - b) iv, iii, i, ii
 - c) iii, ii, iv, i
 - d) i, ii, iii, iv
28. Trade Policy is also sometimes referred to as _____ Policy
- a) Commercial
 - b) Protection
 - c) Private
 - d) Monetary
29. A tariff on an imported goods _____ the price received by domestic producers of the goods
- a) Raises
 - b) Declines
 - c) Remains constant
 - d) has no effect
30. 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.
31. An international trade is a trade between
- a) two states
 - b) two people
 - c) two countries
 - d) two region
32. Ricardian theory assumes perfect mobility of labour
- a) within the country

- b) between the countries
 - c) both within and between the countries
 - d) perfect mobility
33. Protectionist policy
- a) Encourages international specialization
 - b) Promotes global production
 - c) Helps prevent dumping
 - d) Reduces government intervention in trade
34. Match the columns :
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) Mutual Interdependence | a) Factor ratios |
| 2) Factor Intensity | b) Basis of international trade |
| 3) Factor Abundance | c) Negates H.O theory |
| 4) Law Commodity Price | d) Low factor price |
| 5) Leontief Paradox | e) Multi-market theory |
| | f) General Equilibrium |
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. An offer curve
- a) differs from an usual demand curve only
 - b) differs from an usual supply curve only
 - c) differs from both usual demand and supply curves
37. The gain from trade is maximum if the international terms of the trade are
- a) nearer to the domestic terms of trade of importing country
 - b) nearer to the internal terms of trade of trading partner
 - c) equal to exporting country
 - d) equal to importing country
38. Reciprocal demand is
- a) mutual demand of two countries to each other's goods
 - b) mutual supply
 - c) price of exports and imports
 - d) direct demand
39. The developing countries, it is argued, usually
- a) enjoy favourable terms of trade
 - b) suffer from adverse terms of trade
 - c) have better income terms of trade
 - d) enjoy unfavourable terms of trade
40. According to H.O. theory the international trade takes place due to the difference in
- a) labour efficiency
 - b) difference in product price
 - c) better technology
 - d) factor intensity

41. The theory of demographic transition explains
- effects of changes in birth and death rate on the growth rate of population
 - effects of changes in economic growth of the country
 - effects of changes in death rate on the growth rate of population
 - effects of changes in fertility rate.
42. The theory of demographic transition Pro founded by W. S. Thomson and F. W. Notestein has
- 4 stages
 - 5 stages
 - 3 stages
 - 2 stages
43. What are the determinants of population growth?
- birth date, death rate and migration
 - birth rate and death rate
 - fertility and socio-economic conditions
 - employment and wages
44. Fertility is defined as-
- average number of children that would be born to a woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern
 - total number of children that would be born to a woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern
 - B/P
 - registered birth rate in a year + possible birth/ mid year population X 100
45. The annual wage earned by workers depends on _____.
- S_t, N_t
 - $g(Hr)$
 - $C+I+G$
 - F_t, N_t
46. Which of the following is a criticism of Lewis model?
- closed model
 - mobility of labour is not so easy
 - open model
 - immobility of capital
47. The international statistical definition of informal sector is-
- micro enterprise owned by informal employers who hire one or more employees on a continuing basis.
 - unpaid family workers
 - high level of biasness
 - partiality
48. Advantage of urban informal sector is-
- capital intensity
 - higher productivity than rural sector
 - labour intensity
 - Lower productivity than rural sector
49. Policy option for urban informal sector improvement is-
- uniform civil code
 - limited industrial development
 - awareness and advocacy of programs
 - suitable for a factor endowment of a country
50. The economic effects of migration include-
- equality of income underemployment
 - Healthcare, unemployment
 - Remittance, inequalities of income widen
 - underemployment of family members

51. _____ payment on the basis of tasks performed.
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| a) Capacity Curve | b) Individual Wages |
| c) Labour wages | d) Piece Rate |
52. _____ is a significant proportion of the bodies requirement and represents the energy required to maintain body temperature.
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| a) Resting metabolism | b) Energy Input |
| c) Borrowing | d) Storing |
53. The commercial banks are required to ensure that _____ of total credit is provided to the priority sectors.
- | | |
|--------|--------|
| a) 20% | b) 35% |
| c) 28% | d) 40% |
54. _____ absorbs a large quantity of labour force
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| a) Manufacturing sector | b) Agricultural sector |
| c) Service sector | d) Secondary sector |
55. _____ sectors requires less capital for its development thus it minimizes growth problem of foreign capital.
- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| a) Agricultural sector | b) Secondary sector |
| c) Manufacturing sector | d) Service sector |
56. What is the period of loan in medium term agricultural Credit needs of the farmer?
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) Less than 15 Months | b) More than 5 years |
| c) Extends from 20 Months to 5 years | d) Extends from 15 months to 5 years. |
57. _____ Investments can greatly increase the yields from cultivated land and help ensure future food self-sufficiency.
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| a) Land-augmenting | b) Agricultural |
| c) Environmental | d) Forest-augmenting |
58. Reduction of ecosystem adaptability and loss of generic resources is which environmental problem that affects productivity.
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Deforestation | b) Loss of Biodiversity |
| c) Atmospheric Changes | d) Water pollution |
59. Potential Loss of New Drugs is which environmental problem that affects health.
- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Solid and Hazardous Waste | b) Atmospheric Changes |
| c) Loss of Biodiversity | d) Water Pollution |
60. On an Average throughout the developing world, ____% of all new urban households are located in slums.
- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| a) 92 | b) 62 | c) 52 | d) 72 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

