

Government Objectives and Policies - KEY

Across

2. **MACROECONOMICS**—is a branch of economics dealing with the performance, structure, behavior, and decision-making of the whole economy.
5. **DEREGULATION**—when government reduces its role and allows industry greater freedom in how it operates.
6. **FISCAL**—_____policy is the use of government revenue collection (taxation) and expenditure (spending) to influence the economy.
9. **SUPPLY SIDE**—policies used by the government to control aggregate supply in the economy
11. **AGGREGATE DEMAND**—is the total demand for final goods and services in the economy (Y) at a given time and price level.
12. **MONETARY**—_____policy is the process by which the monetary authority of a country controls the supply of money
13. **DEFICIT**—budget _____ is when the planned expenditure of the government is more than its planned revenue.

Down

1. **PRIVATISATION**—it is the process of transferring ownership of a business, enterprise, agency, public service or public property from the public sector (a government) to the private sector
3. **MICROECONOMICS**—is a branch of economics that studies the behavior of individual households and firms in making decisions on the allocation of limited resources.
4. **CROWDING OUT**—is a phenomenon occurring when Expansionary Fiscal Policy causes interest rates to rise, thereby reducing investment spending.
7. **COMPETITION**—_____policy concerns the removal of market barriers in order to stimulate competition in the market
8. **AGGREGATE SUPPLY**—is the total supply of goods and services that firms in a national economy plan on selling during a specific time period.
10. **DEMAND SIDE**—policies used by government to control the aggregate demand in the economy

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