

TYBAF (SEMESTER-VI)

Programme: Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting and Finance)

Course : Economics-III (Indian Economy)

Q. No.	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Correct Option
1	Which year is called the 'demographic divide' in India?	1881	1901	1921	1951	C
2	A lower Gini Index implies which of the following?	More equal distribution on income	Unequal distribution of income	higher inequality	Gender inequality	A
3	Urbanisation is part of which process?	Least developed	Population growth	Employment only	Process of development	D
4	Who started the Zamindari system?	John Shore	L. Cornwallis	Lord Minto	William Bentinck	B
5	Which is not a merit of co-operative farming?	Higher Income	Democratic Institution	Remunerative Price	Lack of Motivation	D
6	Who among the following used the term 'Evergreen Revolution' for increasing agricultural production in India?	Norman Borlaug	M.S Swaminathan	Raj Krishna	R.K.V Rao	B
7	Which of the following state was chosen as the initiation site in India for Green Revolution?	Punjab	Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh	Bihar	A
8	Which agency is responsible for procurement, distribution and storage of food grain production in India?	Ministry of Agriculture	Food Corporation of India	NAFED	TRIFED	B
9	Medium term agricultural credit period is	up to 15 months	15 months to 5 years	more than 5 years	more than 10 years	B
10	Which of the following is not a defect of Indian agricultural market	lack of standard measures and weight	Inadequate transport facility	Insufficient price incentives by government	Agricultural produce not graded properly	A
11	A condition where household income is below a necessary level to maintain basic living standards (food, shelter,	relative poverty	below poverty	absolute poverty	high poverty	A

12	The full form of MRTTP is	Monopolies and Regional Territories pact	Monopolistic and Regional Territories program	Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practice Act	Monopoly Rural Trade practice Act	C
13	Which of the following crisis was responsible for the announcement of Industrial policy 1991?	Balance of payment crisis	Gulf war	IMF Crisis	WTO Crisis	A
14	In which among the following years, a new "Liberalized Industrial Policy" in India was announced for the first time?	1986	1991	1992	1993	B
15	The 1991 industrial reforms exempted all industries from compulsory licensing except	14 industries	16 industries	17 industries	18 industries	D
16	FEMA Stands for	Foreign exchange Merging Act	Foreign exchange Managed Act	Foreign Exchange Management Act	Financial Assistance act	C
17	What is the main objective of Competition Act 2002?	To promote healthy competition in the market.	To promote Government investment in the economy	To eliminate private sector from the economy	To promote financial sector in the economy	A
18	The national poverty line currently used by the Planning Commission is based on_____	Lakdawala methodology	Tendulkar Committee methodology	World Bank	Commercial Bank	B
19	As a result of the New Industrial Policy, 1991:	Prior approval of central government is required for establishing new undertakings, and expanding the present undertaking.	An industry intending to have more than 100 corer of assets is required to obtain the permission of the central government.	Prior approval of central government for establishing new undertakings and expanding existing undertaking is not required.	Two or more companies deciding to amalgamate are required to take the prior approval of the central government.	C
20	CCI Means	Competition Commission of India	Competition Committee of India	Complementary Commission of India	Consumer committees of India	A
21	Which of the following is the disinvestment process?	Buying of minority shares	Strategic sale	Sale of shares by RBI	Sale of shares by SBI	B
22	The BRPSE was constituted in	2003	2004	2000	2005	B
23	The main objective of Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprise (BRPSE) is	strengthening, modernization, revival and restructuring of central public sector enterprises.	strengthening, modernization, revival and restructuring of central private sector enterprises.	removal of public sector enterprises	removal of private sector enterprises	A
24	For a medium service sector unit the investment in equipment should be	less than 10 lakh	more than 10 lakh but less than 2 crore	more than 2 crore but less than 5 crore	more than 10 crore	C

25	Many small-scale units have been forced to close down due to	power and other infrastructure problems	population explosion problems	labour problems	pricing of product problems	A
26	The South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established in the year	1984	1985	1986	1987	B
27	The general trends of BOP in India is	balanced	surplus	deficit	neutral	C
28	Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority was established in which of the following year ?	1999	2000	2001	2002	B
29	The Indian Banking System is classified into	scheduled and unscheduled banks	domestic and foreign	commercial banks and cooperative banks	industrial banks and agricultural banks	A
30	The tertiary sector of India is also called as	agriculture	industries	services	primary	C
31	The issues with Insurance industry includes	efficient administration	proper use of new technology	poor coverage of insurance policies	complete customer satisfaction	C
32	The underlying principles of SAPTA includes	negotiation of tariff reforms	Intellectual property rights	investment Measures	dumping	A
33	The Committee which suggested Insurance Reforms in the country which submitted its report in 1994	Malhotra Committee	Chelliah Committee	Narasimha Committee	Rangarajan Committee	A
34	There is _____% of FDI in health related services under the automatic route.	26%	49%	91%	100%	D
35	The benefit of FDI to host country includes	high competition	high dependency on foreign nations	better allocation of resources	negative cultural and social impact	C
36	The Consumer Grievance Redressal Cell doesn't look into	complaints of policy holders	complaints of non-insured	complaints of life insured	complaints of non-life insurance	B
37	The Number of agreements in final Act of Uruguay Round of GATT	28	29	30	31	B
38	Investment measures promoted by TRIMS doesn't include	obligation to use local inputs	obligation to use only foreign inputs	to meet export obligation	to control use of imported good	B
39	Money market has to provide facility for adjusting _____ to the banks.	profitability	liquidity	loss	lend	B

40	Which of the following is a part of the organised sector of Indian money market?	Indigenous bankers	Loan companies	Call money market	Money lenders	C
41	Reverse Repo rate is	the rate that banks get for parking their short term excess funds with RBI	the rate at which central bank rediscounts eligible papers.	the rate at which RBI lends money to commercial banks	the rate at which banks lends to priority sector	A
42	SLR includes:	Corporate Bonds	Government Securities	Deposits	Corporate shares	B
43	“Scheduled Bank” means a bank	incorporated under the Competition Act,1956	authorised to transact government business	governed by the Banking Regulation Act,1949	included in the second schedule to the RBI Act, 1934	D
44	Which of the following is not a part of new technology in banking?	ATMs	Internet Banking	Debit Card	Net interest margin	D
45	Which of the following is not an important segment of capital market?	Guilt edged market	Corporate debt market	Equity market	RBI	D
46	Which of the following measures constitutes primary market reforms?	abolition of controller of capital issues	setting up of NSE	setting up of OTCEI	setting up of BSE	A
47	Virtual banking aims at rendering banking services through	branch expansion	advancing cheap credit	use of IT services	landing capacities	C
48	The fastest possible money tranfer system through the bnaking channel is	RMPS	RTGS	NEFA	NACH	B
49	Who is player in secondary market?	Underwriters	Merchant Bankers	Brokers	Insurer	C
50	Credit given to consumers to buy certain _____ goods is called consumer credit.	perishable	durable	undurable	all products	B