

Economics-III (Indian Economy) Sem VI

Sr.no	Questions	Option-A	Option-B	Option-C	Option-D
1	The (female to male) sex ratio has been steadily.	increasing	declining	equal	Constant
2	Indian density of population has increased from 324 people per sq km during Census 2001 to to how much as per 2011 Census.	382per sq km	410 per sqaure km	510 per sq km	482per sqaure km
3	When a person is unable to get minimum required calories this is which kind of poverty.	absolute	relative	Below	Normal
4	Lack of purchasing power to buy even basic necessities of life is called.	absolute Poverty	relative Poverty	High risk Poverty	Original Poverty
5	What is the total percentage of population in India below the poverty line in 2011-12 by Tendulkar Committee.	37.2	27.5	42	21.9
6	The life expectancy at birth in the country for the males has gone up from 32.2 in 1950 - 51, whereas in 2011 the life expectancy of males is	65.77	55.77	75.77	95.77
7	What measures the extent to which the distribution of income amongst individuals or household within the country deviates from a perfectly equal distribution?	GINI Index	JINI Index	RINI Index	BINI Index
8	The Annapurna Scheme was introduced in the year	April, 1 1990	April, 1 2000	April, 1 1980	April, 1 1970
9	It refers to bringing the subdivided and fragmented land togather giving a continous stretch of land to an individual owner	Consolidation of land holding	Tenancy Reforms	Zameendaari	Mahalwaari
10	Income inequality means.	gap between rich and very rich	gap between rich and poor	Poverty	gap between poor and very poor
11	Which country is the 3rd largest producer and consumer of fertilisers in the world after China and USA?	India	Canada	Japan	Phillippines
12	The National poverty line currently used by the Planning Commission is based on	Lakdawala Methodology	Tendulkar Committee methodology	World Bank	Rangrajan Committee
13	Which revolution was the outcome of HYV Seeds better irrigation and use of fertilisers?	White Revolution	Blue Revolution	Green Revolution	Red Revolution
14	Who among the following has introduced Multi-dimension Poverty Index?	World Bank	Human Development Report 2010	Planning Commission	RBI
15	The bank which works as an apex body and provides finance through cooperative, commercial banks and RRB's	NABARD	SIDBI	IRDA	RBI
16	Unemployment is a situation of.	joblessness	working	Employment	Job Creation
17	Unemployment during off season is called.	seasonal Unemployment	technical umemployment	agricultural Unemployment	Cyclical
18	Which of the following is not the adverse effects of urbanization?	Congestion	Convenience	Over Crowding	Rise in Crimes
19	Unemployment which arises due to temporary factors is called.	frictional Unemployment	technical Umemployment	agricultural Unemployment	Structural Unemployment
20	Introduction of computers results in which kind of unemployment.	technical	temporary	permenant	disguised
21	Disguised unemployment is mainly found in.	rural area	urban area	agricultural sector	industrial sector
22	Which of the following population policy aims at stabilising population by 2045?	Family Planning Programme	National Population Policy 2000	Family Welfare Programme	Education policy
23	Urbanisation leads to what in urban centres.	employment	poverty	owner	Unemployment
24	Major effect of urbanization is	Changing role of women	Changing role of men	both of women & men	No change in role
25	India is mainly an which kind of country.	industrial	agricultural	commercial	developed
26	How much approx percentage of population depend on agriculture in India.	90%	70%	50%	80%

27	'Land Reforms' lead to maximum welfare of the	landlords	farmers	owner	Urban areas
28	'Land Reforms' means what of the existing defective structure of land holdings.	abolishing	reducing	increasing	Constant
29	The bank which extends finance to farmers specially small and marginal, village artisans, small entrepreneurs and agricultural labours	Regional Rural Bank	Private Bank	Commercial banks	Foreign Bank
30	The magnitude of unemployment is brought out by _____ survey.	USSO	NSSO	Ministry Department	Census
31	After abolition of the Zamindari System actual cultivator becomes the _____ of the land.	tenant of the land	owner of the land	farmers of the land	workers of the land
32	Sub-Tenants get tenancy rights are given from the _____.	landlords	tenants	owner	Government
33	The density of population in the India is	Rising	Falling	Constant	Static
34	Since January 2004, Kisan Call Centre have been functioning in how many different locations covering almost all the states of the country.	25	22	20	35
35	Ceiling on Land Holdings lead to what _____ in agricultural production.	decrease	increase	equal	unequal
36	Who _____ initiated the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP).	Central government	state government	local government	District government
37	A sudden hike in the price of a particular crop may cause huge suffering to the _____.	farmers	consumers	landlords	industrialist
38	Who among the following has introduced Multi-dimension Poverty Index?	World Bank	Human Development Report 2010	Planning Commission	RBI
39	Through what is _____ land reforms re-organisation of agriculture was done	collective farming	co-operative farming	family farming	public farming
40	PDS refers to	public distribution scheme	public distribution system	consumer distribution system	Poverty Distribution system
41	Through land reforms landlords were allowed to retain some land for _____.	Self cultivation	for modernising agriculture	commercial purpose	lending others
42	The loans which are generally for a period not exceeding One year and repaid after the harvest are called as	short term loans	medium term loans	long term loans	No term loans
43	What is the aim of Regulated markets.	Protect Consumers	Protect Rich Landlords	Protect Traders	Protect Government
44	The loans which are for a period of more than 5 years and are generally required to buy additional land are	medium term loans	long term loans	short term loans	Average term loans
45	Money lenders fall under the which category of _____ source of agricultural finance.	non-institutional	institutional	firm	Organised sector
46	Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACs) are organized at the _____.	district level	village level	local level	State level
47	Minimum Support Price guarantees the farmers with	High Income	Floor price	Competitive price	No Price
48	Women friendly tools and implements were introduced under which technology	Technology Mission	Agriculture Engineering	Information technology	Industrial technology
49	Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) are the specialised banks established in which area	urban areas	rural areas	agricultural areas	Rich areas
50	What extent of amount of bad debts is a major problem of rural credit.	Increasing	Decreasing	equal	Unchanged
51	What kind of problem of facilities do the farmers face to store their agriculture produce.	sufficient storage	no proper storage	medium storage	Adequate storage
52	The condition of the mandis are _____ to the farmers.	favourable	not at all favourable	limited	unchanged
53	Establishment of regulated markets is remedial measure for improvement of _____.	agricultural marketing	agricultural finance	agriculture sales	Agricultural pricing
54	which of the following is not the important cause of unemployment in India?	Increase in labour force	Inappropriate technology	Lack of effective demand	Protective labour laws
55	Who introduced Kisan Credit Card	RBI	NABARD	Co-operative banks	Regional Rural bank

56	Grain Bank Scheme was planned which will be extended to	middle income families	BPL families	High income families	Rich income family
57	The process of industrialisation has lead to what type of income distribution in the developing countries	Worsening	Better	No Change	Uncertain
58	Under National Agricultural Policy 2000 all eligible farmers will to be covered under the.	Kisan Credit Card System	Kisan Credit Card Scheme	PM vojana	National Population Policy
59	Indian Agriculture is a _____ in the Monsoon.	Static	Unchange	Gamble	Increasing
60	In LPG as P is Privatisation and G is Globalisation , L stands for	Liberalisation	Licensing	Political	Liberty
61	Before 1991 which sector played a pioneering role in industrial growth.	private sector	public sector	local sector	district sector
62	What does The New Economic Policy aims for	liberalise internal trade	Imports	Production	Growth of exploitation
63	Five RRB's were started in -----	1976	1978	1969	1969
64	Second Plan based on the on which model and it gave pride of place to the development of heavy machine building industries.	Mahalanobis Model	Ricardian Model	ray model	Public Model
65	In which day and year the Government announced its new industrial policy statement.	July 24, 1990	July 24, 1991	July 24, 1992	July 24, 1995
66	The sector and areas where security and strategic concerns predominate will be-reserved.	public sector	private sector	banking sector	foreign sector
67	FERA stands for	Foreign Exchange Regulation Act	Foreign Exchange Ruling Act	Foreign exchange	Foreign Enterprise Regulation Act
68	Which of the following is not a part of the classification of industries on the basis of ownership?	Public sector	Consumer goods sector	private sector	joint sector
69	The Micro, small and Medium Enterprises Development Act was passed in the year___	2008	2006	2009	2010
70	A Special Empowered Board was set up to approve direct foreign investment in which areas.	all areas	selected areas	limited areas	No areas
71	The number of public sector industries which were reserved were brought down due to new economic policy	only eight	only ten	only nine	Only One
72	Public sector aims in encouraging the development of which Industries.	small-scale industries	medium enterprises	large scale	Big scale industries
73	CPSEs, stands for	Central Public Sector Enterprises	Central Private Sector Enterprises	Central People Sector Enterprises	Center Public Sector Enterprises
74	In which part of the country the Public sector undertakings have located their plants.	developed	backward	undeveloped	Urban
75	India has ___ largest arable land	First	Second	Third	Fourth
76	Which of the following is not the part of Industrial policy of 1991?	Abolition of industrial licensing	FDI	Permitting foreign technology	Competition Act
77	Which enterprises have undertaken research and development programmes in a big way in India.	Public enterprises	Private enterprises	Mixed enterprises	Foreign enterprises
78	From what does several public enterprises suffer.	over-capitalization	under-capitalization	below-capitalization	No Capitalisation
79	India's rank in ease of doing business is ___	100	101	102	103
80	Manpower planning is _____ in several public enterprises.	effective	not effective	high effective	low effective
81	What is more considerable in public enterprises.	idle capacity	active capacity	more capacity	inadequate capacity
82	As per classification what is the investment criteria for Micro enterprises?	Upto 25 Lakhs	25 Lakhs - 5 Crore	5 Crore - 10 Crore	2 Crore - 5 Crore
83	Which amongst the following are Foreign Banks?	Hongkong and Shangl	Reserve Bank of India	State Bank of India	Bank of Baroda

84	Public sector was essential to realize the target of.	low growth rate	high growth rate	poor growth rate	adequate growth rate
85	Industry policy of 1948 classifies industries into how many categories?	Three	Four	Two	Five
86	What was the extent of Industrial growth during the period 1976 to 1990 industrial growth in India.	recovered	slowed down	stagnant	High
87	The disinvestment policy of the Government aimed to the financial burden on the Government.	reduce	increase	lower	rising
88	Which of the following is not a part of the classification of industries on the basis of use of goods?	Basic goods	Consumer goods	Public sector goods	Capital goods
89	While pursuing disinvestment, Government has to retain majority shareholding, i.e. at least .	41%	51%	61%	71%
90	HAL refers to .	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	Hindustan Airforce Ltd.	Petroleum Companies	Hindustan Airtel Limited
91	What was the extent of Industrial growth during the period 1965 - 1976	slow	high	recovering	moderate
92	Long form of ONGC is.	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited	Oil & Natural Gas Commission Limited	Oil & Natural Gas Privated Limited	Oil & National Gas Private Limited
93	What is the state of technology adopted in Small Scale Industries.	capital intensive	labour intensive	machinery intensive	Advanced technology
94	Which of the following is not the part of Industrial policy of 1991?	Abolition of industrial licensing	FDI	Permitting foreign technology	Competition Act
95	What proportion of imported equipment and materials is used by Small-Scale Industries.	low proportion	high proportion	medium proportion	static proportion
96	Which of the following is not the part of Industrial policy of 1991?	Abolition of industrial licensing	FDI	Permitting foreign technology	Competition Act
97	Small-scale industries generate how many number of employment opportunities.	negligible	huge	low	Equal
98	Small-scale industries ensure what sort of distribution of income and wealth.	equitable	un- equitable	Deductable	additional
99	The public sector has played which type of role in the process of India's economic development?	An important	Less significant	Not contributed	Minimum
100	The extent of loss of production and man-days are comparatively in small-scale industries.	more	less	equal	unchanged
101	which among the following is not the significance of small scale industries?	Employment generation	reduction of fiscal deficit	contribution to exports	mobilisation of capital
102	Locational restrictions were made flexible in the policy of	1948	1956	1973	1991
103	Which is the nodal agency for implementation of disinvestment process at present.	Department of statistics	Department of Investment and public asset Management	Deaprtment of Ministry	Department of Human Resource Management
104	Amongst the State, which state has higher share of employment in the service sector?	Kerala	Bihar	Orrissa	Himachal Pradesh
105	What is disinvestment process?	Buying of minority shares	Strategic sale	Sale of Shares by RBI	Increase in assets of Public Setor
106	In Small scale industries have what kind of project planning.	poor	efficient	rich	average
107	Which of the following crisis was responsible for the announcement of Industrial policy 1991?	Balance of payment crisis	Gulf War	IMF Crisis	Great Depression
108	India is becoming a hub for which kind of tourism seeking healthcare at affordable cost ?	Medical tourism	Eco Tourism	Adventure Tourism	Historical Tourism
109	NSIC refers to .	National Small Industries Commission	National Small Industries Corporation	National Smart Industries Commission	National Smart Industries Corporation

110	Services are _____ activities that create value and provide benefits for customers at specific times and places as a result of bringing desired change.	economic	social	local	political
111	Services are _____	tangible	intangible	Less	visible
112	Labour services comes under which category of goods of _____	perishable	durable	undurable	Permanent
113	Services are _____.	separable	inseparable	tangible	visible
114	The overall size of Indian retail sector is Rs. 40 Trillion in 2014 and is projected to reach how much by 2020?	70 Trillion	50 Trillion	30 Trillion	60 Trillion
115	Which among the following banks is not a private sector bank?	Axis Bank	ICICI bank	IDBI bank Ltd	Development Credit Bank Ltd
116	The advertisement campaign initiated by India to promote culture and attract tourist in a fresh and memorable way	Incredible India	Make in India	Digital India	Industrial India
117	Which among the following banks is not a private sector bank?	Axis Bank	ICICI bank	IDBI bank Ltd	Development Credit Bank Ltd
118	The origin of RRB was traced back to the promulgation of _____	RBI Act of 1976	Banking regulation Act	RRB Act 1976	RBI Act 1935
119	Which sector provides the service of travel for recreation, leisure, religious, family or business purposes.	Tourism	Healthcare	tangible	None of the above
120	How many countries have observers in SAARC?	8	7	9	6
121	Services are also called as _____.	“secondary sector”	“tertiary sector”	high sector	None of the above
122	The Committee appointed to suggest reforms in Insurance Sector.	Malhotra Committee	Rangarayan Committee	Narashimham Committee	Raja Chelliah Committee
123	_____ following rise faster?	Services	Agricultural goods	Industrial goods	All the goods
124	In terms of earnings which services is largest in the world.	Tourism	Financial services	educational services	Industrial Services
125	In India, the _____ is the major contributor for general insurance.	urban market	rural market	economical	None of the above
126	When the incomes of the people continue to rise beyond certain level, demand for which of the following rise faster?	Services	Agricultural goods	Industrial goods	All the goods
127	FDI gives the investor _____	Management right of the company	Political right in the host company	Guaranteed profit from the company	Machines of the company
128	What is the advantage of Foreign capital.	Increases the gap between savings and investment	Does not provides us foreign exchange	promotes economic development	Increase in Unemployment
129	Which of the following country is not a member of ASEAN?	Combdia	Pakistan	Myanmar (Burma)	Singapore
130	From the following which is not a part of new technology in banking.	ATMs	Internet banking	Debit Card	Net interest margin
131	RSBY means.	Rashtriya Swayam Bima Yojana	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana	Rajya shanti bima yojana	None of the above
132	FERA was replaced by _____	REMA	FEMA	DEMA	TEMA
133	What is the advantage of Foreign capital.	Increases the gap between savings and investment	Does not provides us foreign exchange	promotes economic development	Increase in Unemployment
134	Which among the following banks is not a foreign sector bank?	AB Bank	Yes bank Ltd	HSBC Ltd	BNP Paribas
135	It is necessary to maintain _____ in the BOP.	equilibrium	disequilibrium	EOQ	None of the above
136	What is meant by Portfolio investment.	Fixed Capital of a company	Financial instruments	Stock of goods in foreign country	Machines of the company

137	The percentage of FDI is allowed in the Insurance Companies.	26%	49%	51%	75%
138	The New Trade policy is announced in the	Union Budget 2013-2014	Union Budget 2012-2013	Union Budget 2015-16	Union Budget 2014-2015
139	The extent of India's export of agriculture and allied items as a percentage of total exports have	increased	remained constant	decreased	Stable
140	FDI gives the investor	Management right of the company	Political right in the host company	Guaranteed profit from the company	Machines of the company
141	Balance of payment always _____.	Imbalances	Balances	Never Balances	Static
142	By 1990-91 India's BOP became highly _____.	precarious	stable	unstable	None of the above
143	Technology transfers through FDI generate _____ atmosphere in the host country.	neutral	positive	negative	None of the above
144	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) comprises of _____ members.	8	6	9	None of the above
145	SAARC is one of the _____ trade organisations of the world.	largest	smallest	middlest	None of the above
146	The long form of SADF is _____.	South Asian Development Fund	South Asian Development Finance	SADF	None of the above
147	ASEAN association has how many members.	ten	nine	eight	None of the above
148	AEC is _____.	ASEAN Economic Commission	ASEAN Economic Community	AED	None of the above
149	IT and _____ is a very important component of the service sector I	Internet	Digital India	ITES	Telecommunication
150	WTO was established on.	January 1, 1995	January 1, 1996	January 1, 1997	None of the above
151	What is meant by Portfolio investment.	Fixed Capital of a company	Financial instruments	Stock of goods in foreign country	Machines of the company
152	Adverse Balance of payments occurs when payments are ----- receipts	More than	Less than	Equals to	Constant
153	GATS refer to.	General Agreements on Trade & Services	Global Agreements on Trade & Services	GLB	None of the above
154	How many members does WTO has as on 30 th November 2018.	156	164	174	None of the above
155	Capital Market is regulated by _____.	RBI	SEBI	SIDBI	NABARD
156	The money market in that part of a financial market which deals in the borrowing and lending for	short term	long term	Middle term	No term
157	The Over the Counter Exchange of India (OTCEI) allows the companies to register only if they are not listed in any other stock market	OTCEI	OTCEI and NSE	OTCEI and BSE	
158	Money market has to provide facility for adjusting to the banks.	profitability	liquidity	Loss	Administration
159	The rate at which banks borrow from RBI	Reverse Repo Rate	Bank Rate	Repo Rate	RERA Rate
160	The instrument used to Aid banks in adjusting day to day mismatches in Liquidity	LAF	MSF	MMF	Call Money Market
161	Money market helps in _____ _____ .	Capital Formation	Labour Formation	Farmer Formation	None of the above
162	The Bombay Stock Exchange started in	1975	1875	1675	1995
163	The machine that facilitates transaction through swipe of card in an online environment	Sale of Sale	Point of Sale	Time of Sale	Money of Sale
164	Call money markets are located in .	rural areas	big commercial centres	Cities	None of the above
165	CAR stands for	Capital Adequate Ratio	Capital Adequacy Ratio	Capital added Ratio	Capital Additional Ratio
166	In India T-bills have what kind of market.	narrow market	broad market	high market	None of the above
167	Commercial bills are short term, negotiable instruments with _____.	low risk	high risk	medium risk	None of the above

168	Maturity period of Commercial Bills is .	two months	three months	four months	None of the above
169	A process of converting physical security holdings with the depository into electronic forms	Materialisation	Dematerialisation	Industrialisation	Urbanisation
170	Certificate of Deposits are issued by.	Commercial banks	Cooperative banks	Private banks	None of the above
171	Certificate of Deposits are what kind of instrument.	secured	unsecured	Constant	None of the above
172	_____ aims at Financial Inclusion.	Micro Finance	Macro Finance	Mini Finance	Medium Finance
173	Which among the following is a instrument in the organised sector of Indian money market?	Indigenous bankers	Loan companies	Call money market	Money lenders
174	Which of the following are the main participants in the call money market?	Commercial banks	Indegenous banker	Finance Companies	Chit Funds
175	MMMFs refer to .	Money Market Maturity Funds	Money Market Mutual Funds	Money Marjet sale fund	None of the above
176	What kind of agreement is Repo.	repurchase	resale	discount	Wholesale
177	When there is reduction in interest rates and reserve ratios it leads to	contraction in money supply	expansion in money supply	contraction in economic activities	Unchaged Money supply
178	The money market mostly finances short-term financial needs of farmers and small businessmen from which sector.	organized	unorganised	satble	None of the above
179	Indigenous Bankers mostly operate in which area .	urban areas	rural areas	local areas	Rich areas
180	When the RBI reduces CRR it leaves the bank with	more cash money	less cash money	more government securities	less cash money
181	Which of the following does not constitute the structure of capital market in India?	Gilt-edged market	Industrila securities market	RBI	Mutual funds
182	Money Lenders charge what kind of rates of interest.	high	low	equal	Stable
183	How does the Liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) influences the economy?	Long-term interest rate	Intermediate period interest rate	Short-term interest rate	No term Interest rate
184	What kind of Interest Rtaes do Indian money market possess.	Multiple	Uniform	unique	None of the above
185	In India, who controls expansion of bank credit and money supply.	SBI	RBI	NRI	None of the above
186	Which method normally helps Credit Control aiming at regulating the amount of credit.	Quantitative	Qualitative	Quality	Selective Credit Control
187	If the Central Bank desires to control inflation and reduce the price level, in what way it will play with securities in the market.	buy	sell	merge	None of the above
188	When there is excess credit and money, the central bank	raises the reserve ratio	reduces the reserve ratio	below the reserve ratio	Unchange the reserve ratio
189	Only _____ users are brought under the scope of qualitative credit controls.	essential	non-essential	important	None of the above
190	The efficiency of the Indian Banks have increased because of	using information technology	by reducing number of employees	by increasing number of branches	Over Staff
191	The number of RRBs in recent years has	increased	decreased	remained constant	Stable
193	Which is the good when credit given to consumers to buy certain goods is called consumer credit.	perishable	durable	undurable	None of the above
194	The primary market does not include	Equity issues	GDR issues	Screen based trading	Debt issues
195	__ was the first mutual fund established in India	UTI	LIC	GIC	HDFC
196	The main indicator for measuring the financial soundness of banks.	CRR	Capital adequacy ratio	SLR	Bank Rate
197	In times of depression, the central bank may persuade the commercial banks to	expand loan and advances	contract loans and advances	narrow loans and advances	No Loans and Advances

198	Which of the following measures constitute primary market reforms?	Abolition of controller of capital issues	Setting up of NSE	Setting up of OTCEI	Introduction of New Money Market Instruments
199	Mutual funds play an important role in Indian capital market as they are	Speculator in stock market	Investment avenue for small investors	Promoter of large scale industries	promoter for rich Investor
200	Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) was set up in 1988 to regulate the functions of which market.	securities market	money market	Sales market	None of the above