

**SHETH T.J. EDUCATION SOCIETY'S**  
**SHETH NKTT COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND SHETH JTT COLLEGE OF ARTS,**  
**THANE**

**T. Y. B. Com – Semester -V**

**Multiple Choice Questions of Business Economics V**

**Module -1 – Macro economic overview of India**

1. LPG means.....
  - a. Liberalization, Personalization and Globalisation
  - b. Localisation Personalisation Globalisation
  - c. Liberalization Privatization Globalization
  - d. None of the above
2. The main strategy adopted in the NIP, 1991 .....

  - a. Liberalization
  - b. Privatization
  - c. Globalisation
  - d. All the above

3. New Economic Policy 1991 was introduced on .....

  - a. 24<sup>th</sup> July 1991
  - b. 24<sup>th</sup> January 1991
  - c. 24<sup>th</sup> July 1990
  - d. 26<sup>th</sup> January 1991

4. Removal of government restrictions is called ...
  - a. Liberalization
  - b. Investment
  - c. Unfavorable trade
  - d. None of the above
5. New Economic Policy 1991 was launched by .....

  - a. Mr. Deve Gowda
  - b. Mr. Narsimha Rao
  - c. Mr. V P Singh
  - d. Mr. Manmohan Singh

6. .... refers to transfer of ownership of an industry from the public to private sector
  - a. Liberalization
  - b. Privatization

- c. Globalization
  - d. None of the above
7. Under the New Economic Policy import licensing was abolished except in case of .....
- a. Textile industries
  - b. IT industries
  - c. Consumer goods industries
  - d. Hazardous chemicals industries
8. India has adopted ..... policy of economic development since 1991
- a. Liberal
  - b. Restrictive
  - c. Both (a) & (b)
  - d. None of the above
9. .... Refers to the interaction of the domestic economy with rest of the world
- a. Liberalization
  - b. Privatization
  - c. Globalization
  - d. None of the above
10. New Economic Policy was adopted in .....
- a. 1991
  - b. 1992
  - c. 1990
  - d. 2011
11. The New Economic Policy introduced reforms in .....
- a. Industrial sector
  - b. Banking sector
  - c. Both (a) & (b)
  - d. None of the above
12. Social infrastructure aims at .....
- a. Investing in human capital
  - b. Promoting education for all
  - c. Good quality of life
  - d. All the above
13. A scheme for promoting residential school for girls at the elementary level is called .....
- a. Mid-day meal
  - b. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
  - c. Model School Scheme
  - d. None of the above
14. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan was launched in the year .....
- a. 1991-92
  - b. 2003-04

- c. 2001-02
  - d. 1995-96
15. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana was launched in the year .....
- a. 2008
  - b. 2010
  - c. 2017
  - d. 2015
16. RMSA is a program for .....
- a. Improving quality in Higher education
  - b. Improving quality in Secondary education
  - c. Improving health standard
  - d. None of the above
17. RUSA is a program for .....
- a. Improving quality in Higher education
  - b. Improving quality in Secondary education
  - c. Improving health standard
  - d. None of the above
18. Sustainable Development Goals came into effect from .....
- a. January 2016
  - b. July 2000
  - c. Sept., 2015
  - d. June 1991
19. Which of the SDGs is not for India?
- a. Ending poverty
  - b. Ending hunger
  - c. Building infrastructure
  - d. Economic prosperity
20. .... Has been given the responsibility of coordinating the SDGs in India
- a. Private sector
  - b. Central government
  - c. Finance ministry
  - d. NITI aayog
21. Which of the following is the best example of a multinational enterprise?
- a. The US post office
  - b. A large pharmaceutical company
  - c. A British rail company
  - d. A local health company
22. The Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) was set up in .....
- a. Early 1990
  - b. Mid 2014

- c. End of 2000  
d. 1991
23. The FIPB was abolished in .....
- a. 2014  
b. 2017  
c. 2015  
d. 2000
24. Which of the following is not the benefit of FDI?
- a. Sectorial development  
b. Dependency  
c. Employment generation  
d. Transfer of technology
25. Which of the following is the merit of FDI?
- a. Increasing employment  
b. Goods better quality of goods  
c. Sectorial development  
d. All the above
26. Which sector received the highest FDI inflow in April-Dec. 2017
- a. Banking  
b. Finance  
c. Consumption  
d. Telecommunication
27. The highest contribution to FDI in India in April 2017 is from .....
- a. Singapore  
b. USA  
c. UK  
d. Mauritius
28. Make in India initiative was launched in .....
- a. 2011  
b. 2014  
c. 2015  
d. 2019
29. Invest India was set up in .....
- a. 2000  
b. 2005  
c. 2010  
d. 2015
30. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) was created in Nov-2014 to drive the ..... Agenda.
- a. Fab India

- b. Incredible India
  - c. Skill India
  - d. None of the above
31. Which of the following is not among the foreign investment measures in India?
- a. FDI
  - b. FIIs
  - c. SLR
  - d. Global Depository Receipts (GDRs).
32. Which among the following is not the benefits of FDI?
- a. Transfer of new technology
  - b. contribution to BOPs
  - c. family welfare
  - d. Human capital development
33. Which among the following is not the cost of FDI?
- a. corruption
  - b. disturbance in domestic plans
  - c. attack on sovereignty and autonomy
  - d. social and cultural impact
34. Which among the following is not the advantage of MNCs?
- a. Direct employment
  - b. Indirect employment
  - c. Cultural development
  - d. FDI
35. Which among the following is not the disadvantage of MNCs?
- a. Profits repatriated in foreign exchange
  - b. FDI
  - c. Environmental damage
  - d. Loss of revenue
36. Since 1951 India has been a ..... Economy
- a. Socialist
  - b. Mixed
  - c. Capitalist
  - d. Feudal
37. The fiscal crisis faced by the Indian economy in 1940s was caused by .....
- a. Widening gap between imports and exports
  - b. Difference between savings and investments
  - c. Widening gap between government expenditure and revenue
  - d. Difference between aggregate demand and aggregate supply
38. Which of the following factors was one of the primary causes of the balance of payments crisis in 1991?

- a. Low rate of inflation
  - b. Surplus budget
  - c. High interest rate
  - d. Rising oil prices
39. Which of the following sentences would best describe Indian economy?
- a. High inflation, low foreign exchange reserves
  - b. Low inflation, low foreign exchange reserves
  - c. Huge current account deficit, fiscal surplus
  - d. Current account surplus, huge fiscal deficit
40. Which of the following measures was adopted in 1991 to stabilize the economy?
- a. Banking sector reforms
  - b. Capital market reforms
  - c. Control of inflation
  - d. Insurance reforms
41. Structural reforms are .....
- a. Long-term measures
  - b. Improve the supply side of the economy
  - c. Remove growth bottlenecks
  - d. All the above
42. Which of the following was not the feature of New Industrial Policy 1991?
- a. Abolition of industrial licensing
  - b. Setting up of new public sector enterprises
  - c. Permitted foreign investment
  - d. Removal of MRTP limit
43. Which of the following measures did not form a part of fiscal correction in 1991?
- a. Increasing tax collection
  - b. Cutting down subsidies
  - c. Reducing budgetary support to public enterprises
  - d. Raising tax rates
44. Which of the following is an important banking sector reform introduced in 1991?
- a. Raising SLR and CRR
  - b. RBI determined interest rates
  - c. Introduction of prudential norms
  - d. None of the above
45. Capital adequacy norms help to .....
- a. Increase bank's profits
  - b. Maintain financial stability
  - c. Control of inflation
  - d. Reduce balance of payments deficit
46. The FDI limit in the insurance sector in India is

- a. 100%
  - b. 79%
  - c. 49%
  - d. 26%
47. According to the Human Development Report 2016, India's HDI rank is ..... among 188 countries
- a. 131
  - b. 125
  - c. 141
  - d. 100
48. Which of the following is not true of the Right to Education act?
- a. Free education to all children between 6 and 14 years
  - b. It was enacted in 2009
  - c. It is an adult literacy program
  - d. It is aimed at providing quality elementary education
49. Community health centers are located at the .... Level of public health infrastructure
- a. Primary
  - b. Secondary
  - c. Tertiary
  - d. None of the above
50. AIIMS are at the ..... level of public health infrastructure
- a. Primary
  - b. Secondary
  - c. Tertiary
  - d. None of the above
51. The ..... provides a reference point for the functioning of the public health centers
- a. Indian Public Health standards
  - b. Indian Public Health guidelines
  - c. Indian Public Health manual
  - d. Indian Public Health rules
52. Which of the following is the program aimed at controlling the spread of communicable diseases?
- a. National Oral Health Program
  - b. National mental Health Program
  - c. National TB control Program
  - d. National Program for prevention and control of deafness
53. .... is a fund that financially supports poor patients suffering from major life threatening illnesses
- a. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
  - b. Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi

- c. Pradhan mantri Swasthya yojana
  - d. All the above
54. Which of the following statement best describes economic development?
- a. It always accompanies economic growth
  - b. It indicates the increase in GDP
  - c. It is reflected in the quality of life of the people
  - d. It is a quantitative concept
55. Which of the following is not included in UNDP's HDI composite?
- a. Culture
  - b. Education
  - c. Health
  - d. Standard of living
56. Sustainable development includes which of the following?
- a. Economic development
  - b. Social development
  - c. Environmental development
  - d. All the above
57. .... is responsible for coordinating the SDGs in India
- a. Planning Commission
  - b. Ministry of Human Resources Development
  - c. NITI Aayog
  - d. Ministry of Finance
58. .... is an initiative to make India a manufacturing hub.
- a. Skill India
  - b. NITI aayog
  - c. Invest India
  - d. Make in India
59. The scheme for skill training of youth to be implemented through the national Skill Development Corporation is ....
- a. National Skill Development Mission
  - b. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
  - c. Skill Loan Scheme
  - d. All the above
60. Which of the following statements best defines FDI
- a. buying shares of companies in a foreign country without gaining control over management
  - b. loans from multilateral institutions like IMF and World Bank
  - c. investment in foreign assets to acquire lasting business interest
  - d. foreign currency deposits of NRIs
61. which of the following constitutes foreign direct investment?



- a. Purchase of stocks
  - b. Reinvestment of earnings by a wholly owned subsidiary abroad
  - c. Lending of funds to a foreign subsidiary
  - d. All the above
62. Which of the following sectors has received the highest FDI equity investment in India during April-December 2017?
- a. Retail
  - b. Telecommunication
  - c. Banking
  - d. software
63. Which country has been the highest source of FDI to India during April-December 2017?
- a. Japan
  - b. USA
  - c. Singapore
  - d. Mauritius
64. Which of the following was not the part of FDI policy 2017?
- a. Strengthening the FIPB
  - b. Introduction of Foreign Investment Facilitation Portal
  - c. Introduction of standard operating procedures
  - d. Issue of convertible notes by start-ups
65. Which of the following is the advantage of TNCs?
- a. Direct and indirect employment generation
  - b. Increased competition
  - c. Industrial expansion
  - d. All the above

### **Module 2- Agriculture during post reform period**

1. The objective of National Agriculture Policy 2000 is to achieve agriculture growth rate of
  - a. 3%
  - b. 4%
  - c. 5%
  - d. 6%
2. The new policy aims to
  - a. Liberalise internal trade
  - b. exports
  - c. both of these
  - d. none of these
3. The average agricultural growth rate since 2000 is
  - a. Above 4%
  - b. less than 4 %

- c. 4 percent  
d. none of these
4. Agricultural policy 2000 encourages \_\_\_\_ participation.  
a. Private sector  
b. Public sector  
c. None of these  
d. both of these
5. The problems of \_\_\_\_ farmers are required to be effectively tackled with NAP 2000  
a. Marginal and small  
b. Large  
c. Very large  
d. none of these
6. Agricultural prices in India are \_\_\_\_  
a. Very certain  
b. uncertain  
c. very remunerative  
d. none of these
7. Agricultural price policy is required to \_\_\_\_  
a. Provide incentives to farmers  
b. encourage farmers to spend more  
c. to increase income inequality  
d. none of these
8. Minimum support price guarantees the farmers with \_\_\_\_  
a. High income  
b. floor price  
c. competitive price  
d. none of these
9. Issue price is at which the government supplies foodgrains \_\_\_\_  
a. In the open market  
b. to the middlemen  
c. to ration shops  
d. none of these
10. Fair price shops protect the interest of \_\_\_\_  
a. Poor farmers  
b. poor consumers  
c. poor traders  
d. none of these
11. Price policy mainly benefits \_\_\_\_  
a. Small farmers  
b. marginal farmers  
c. large farmers  
d. none of these
12. Agricultural price policy has benefited more \_\_\_\_ farmers.

- a. Rich
  - b. poor
  - c. both of these
  - d. none of these
13. The agriculture price policy is necessary to improve terms of trade in favour of \_\_\_\_
- a. Farmers
  - b. traders c
  - c. brokers
  - d. none of these
14. Swaminathan formula suggest procurement price equal to \_\_\_\_
- a.  $C_2+50\%$
  - b.  $C_1+50\%$
  - c.  $C_4+50\%$
  - d.  $C_5+50\%$
15. \_\_\_\_ is the price at which government purchases food grains from the farmers.
- a. Procurement price
  - b. MSP
  - c. Issue price
  - d. Market price
16. \_\_\_\_ is the price which farmers are assured to receive even when there is glut in the market.
- a. Procurement price
  - b. MSP
  - c. Issue price
  - d. Market price
17. \_\_\_\_ is the price at which government supplies food grains at ration shops.
- a. Procurement price
  - b. MSP c
  - c. Issue price
  - d. Market price
18. \_\_\_\_ Price determined by demand and supply.
- a. Procurement price
  - b. MSP
  - c. Issue price
  - d. Market price
19. Major part of the agricultural credit is supplied by \_\_\_\_
- a. Money lenders
  - b. commercial banks c
  - c. co-operative banks
  - d. none of these
20. Kisan credit card was introduced by \_\_\_\_
- a. RBI
  - b. NABARD

- c. Co-operative banks  
d. none of these
21. Non- institutional credit very often leads to \_\_\_\_  
a. Indebtedness  
b. exploitation of borrowers  
c. loss of land and poverty  
d. all of these
22. Farmers require long-term credit for \_\_\_\_  
a. Consumption expenditure  
b. Purchase of land  
c. agricultural labourers  
d. all of these
23. RRBs were established to provide finance to \_\_\_\_  
a. Small and marginal farmers  
b. village artisans  
c. agricultural labourers  
d. all of the above
24. RRBs were established to provide credit to \_\_\_\_  
a. Only non- agricultural activities  
b. both agricultural and non- agricultural activities  
c. only to agricultural activities  
d. none of these
25. Agricultural market faces the problem of \_\_\_\_  
a. Seasonal price fluctuation  
b. low prices when crop fails  
c. high prices when there is bumper crop  
d. none of these
26. Demand for agricultural commodities \_\_\_\_  
a. Very elastic  
b. unit elastic  
c. less elastic  
d. none of these
27. AGMARK enables to ensure \_\_\_\_  
a. Quality of product  
b. better price  
c. both a and b  
d. none of these
28. Market information reduces exploitation of \_\_\_\_  
a. Farmers  
b. traders  
c. both a and b  
d. none of these
29. \_\_\_\_ markets render useful services both to the producers and consumers.

- a. Regulated
  - b. unregulated
  - c. farmers
  - d. consumers
30. \_\_\_\_\_ reforms aim at establishing farmers market for direct sale to consumers.
- a. Agricultural marketing
  - b. agricultural finance
  - c. agricultural pricing
  - d. none of these
31. National Agricultural Policy was introduced in the year \_\_\_\_\_
- a. 2000
  - b. 2001
  - c. 2002
  - d. none of the above
32. MSP refers to \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Maximum support price
  - b. Minimum support price
  - c. major support price
  - d. None of the above
33. \_\_\_\_\_ loans are for a period of up to 5 years
- a. Short term
  - b. Long term
  - c. medium term
  - d. none of the above
34. PACs refer to \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Primary agricultural credit society
  - b. Private agricultural credit society
  - c. Primary agricultural crop society
  - d. None of the above
35. NABARD refers to \_\_\_\_\_
- a. National Bank for agriculture and Rural Development
  - b. National Bank for agriculture and Regional Development c
  - c. National Bureau for agriculture and Rural Development
  - d. none of the above
36. \_\_\_\_\_ is necessary for the success of agricultural marketing
- a. Enabling environment
  - b. rural development
  - c. international exposure
  - d. none of the above
37. Contract farming follows \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Decentralised model
  - b. centralised model
  - c. regional model

- d. none of the above
38. Agribusiness is the business of \_\_\_\_
- Agricultural production
  - horticultural production
  - sericulture production
  - none of the above
39. The major components of a supportive enabling environment include \_\_\_\_
- Well -functioning inclusive markets
  - micro insurance
  - agricultural finance
  - all of the above
40. The features of the National Agriculture policy are \_\_\_\_
- Sustainable agriculture
  - incentives for agriculture
  - risk management
  - all of the above
41. \_\_\_\_ is the backbone of the Indian economy
- Agriculture
  - Industry
  - services
  - none of the above
42. The new agricultural policy was announced in the year \_\_\_\_
- 2010
  - 2000
  - 1999
  - none of the above
43. \_\_\_\_ is not an objective of National Agricultural policy 2000
- Growth with equality
  - conserve soil and water
  - efficient use of resources
  - food security
44. The National Agricultural policy aims to achieve agricultural growth rate of \_\_\_\_
- 2%
  - 3%
  - 4%
  - 6%
45. The first ever national agricultural policy was announced in \_\_\_\_
- 28<sup>th</sup> July 2000
  - 26<sup>th</sup> June 2000
  - 28<sup>th</sup> September 2000
  - none of the above
46. \_\_\_\_ is the limitation of NAP 2000
- Neglects small and marginal farmers

- b. fails to cover all states
  - c. both a and b
  - d. none of the above
47. Agricultural prices in India are \_\_\_\_
- a. Uncertain
  - b. certain
  - c. constant
  - d. none of these
48. Agricultural price policy protects the interest of \_\_\_\_
- a. Farmers
  - b. consumers
  - c. both a and b
  - d. none of these
49. \_\_\_\_ are the prices which farmers are assured to received
- a. Minimum support price
  - b. Procurement prices
  - c. Issue prices
  - d. Maximum support price
50. \_\_\_\_ served as a floor price and ensures reasonable profit margin for farmers
- a. Procurement prices
  - b. maximum price fixation
  - c. market prices
  - d. minimum support prices
51. \_\_\_\_ are the prices at which the government procures food grains from farmers for maintaining PDS and buffer stock.
- a. Minimum support prices
  - b. procurement prices
  - c. issue prices
  - d. all of these
52. Issue prices are the prices at which the government supplies food grains to \_\_\_\_
- a. Fair price shops
  - b. open market
  - c. middle men
  - d. traders
53. \_\_\_\_ is responsible to purchase, store and distribute the food grains in the country.
- a. Food corporation of India
  - b. National crop forecasting Centre
  - c. high powered monitoring board
  - d. none of the above
54. Agricultural price policy has mainly benefited \_\_\_\_
- a. Small farmers
  - b. big farmers and landlords
  - c. both a and b

- d. none of these
55. Agricultural price policy has increased \_\_\_\_\_ differences.
- Inter-state
  - inter-regional
  - both a and b
  - none of these
56. Agricultural price policy has mainly benefited \_\_\_\_\_
- High productivity – low cost states
  - low-productivity-high cost states
  - both a and b
  - none of these
57. The objectives of agricultural price policy is/ are \_\_\_\_\_
- Price stability
  - ensuring minimum price to crops
  - support farmers from distress sales
  - all of these
58. \_\_\_\_\_ are the limitations of agricultural price policy
- Inflationary trend
  - problem to buffer stock
  - ineffective PDS
  - all of these
59. Administered prices include \_\_\_\_\_
- Minimum support prices
  - procurement prices
  - issue prices
  - all of these
60. Buffer stock is the stock of food grains procured by the government through \_\_\_\_\_
- IFCI
  - FCI
  - IDBI
  - FICCI
61. \_\_\_\_\_ is an apex bank for rural sector.
- NABARD
  - Commercial bank
  - foreign bank
  - none of the above
62. Kisan Credit card was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_
- RBI
  - RRB
  - NABARD
  - Commercial bank
63. RRBs provide credit to \_\_\_\_\_
- Small and marginal farmers



- b. landless labourers
  - c. artisans
  - d. all of the above
64. Agricultural finance has played a crucial role in bringing \_\_\_\_
- a. Green revolution
  - b. white revolution
  - c. yellow revolution
  - d. all of the above
65. Agricultural market infrastructure include \_\_\_\_ facilities
- a. Warehousing and godowns
  - b. transport
  - c. both a and b d
  - d. none of the above

### **Module 3- The industry and service sector**

1. Industrialization involves \_\_\_\_
  - a. Technological innovation
  - b. social changes
  - c. relative decline of agriculture's share in the GDP
  - d. all of these
2. Functional composition of industries refers to \_\_\_\_
  - a. Ownership based criteria
  - b. use based criteria
  - c. investment based criteria
  - d. turnover based criteria
3. \_\_\_\_ is not part of NEP 1991
  - a. Increased investment in public sector enterprises
  - b. abolition of licensing policy
  - c. encouraging FDI
  - d. amendment of MRTP Act
4. \_\_\_\_ is not an objective of the competition Act 2002
  - a. Prohibition of anti-competitive agreements
  - b. Regulation of combinations
  - c. control of monopolies
  - d. prohibition of abuse of dominant position
5. Competition advocacy refers to \_\_\_\_
  - a. Control of monopolies
  - b. restricting investments through licensing
  - c. control of unreasonable profits
  - d. promoting a competition culture.
6. \_\_\_\_ is not true for a PSU in India
  - a. Generated large scale employment
  - b. high returns on investment

- c. saved foreign exchange  
d. created a diversified industrial base for India
7. \_\_\_\_ is a problem faced by PSUs in India
- Mounting losses
  - Underutilization of capacity
  - administrative defects
  - all of the above
8. \_\_\_\_ department of government is responsible for disinvestment
- Department of investment and public asset management
  - Department of commerce
  - Department of industrial policy and promotion
  - Department of revenue
9. Offer of shares by a listed CPSE or the government out of its shareholding or a combination of both to the public for subscription is done through
- IPO
  - Offer for sale
  - FPO
  - Strategic sale
10. Only financial institutions can participate in \_\_\_\_\_
- IPO
  - Offer for sale
  - FPO
  - Institutional placement programme
11. In 1999, the investment limit of small scale unit was determined at \_\_\_\_
- Rs 25 Cr
  - Rs 50 Cr
  - Rs 1 cr
  - Rs 5 Cr
12. The MSME Act was passed in \_\_\_\_
- 2005
  - 2002
  - 2008
  - 2006
13. According to MSME Act, micro manufacturing units are classified as those with investment limit of \_\_\_\_\_
- Rs 25 lakh
  - Rs 50 lakh
  - Rs 1 Cr
  - Rs 75 lakh
14. \_\_\_\_ units in \_\_\_\_ sector have an investment range between Rs 2 cr and rs 5 cr
- Medium, manufacturing
  - micro, manufacturing
  - small, service

- d. medium, service
15. A separate ministry for small industries was set up in \_\_\_\_
- 1991
  - 1999
  - 2007
  - 2005
16. \_\_\_\_ is a nodal development agency for the MSME sector.
- Divisional commissioner MSME
  - Development commissioner MSME
  - Directorate General MSME
  - Development Council MSME
17. \_\_\_\_ is a SIDBI initiative that provides capital to new SME start ups
- ISARC
  - Credit Guarantee Fund Trust
  - CLCSS
  - SIDBI venture capital limited
18. \_\_\_\_ is not a SIDBI initiative.
- ICRA
  - SMERA
  - CGFT
  - ISARC
19. MSME-MDA does not provide funding to MSMEs for \_\_\_\_
- Participation in international trade fairs
  - Acquiring quality and environmental certifications.
  - carrying out sector specific market studies
  - contesting anti-dumping cases
20. The scheme to improve ease of doing business in the MSME sector is \_\_\_\_
- SFURTI
  - UAM
  - CLCSS
  - ASPIRE
21. \_\_\_\_ are by and large labour intensive.
- MSMEs
  - Large scale
  - both of these
  - none of these
22. The law enacted as an outcome of the Bhopal Gas tragedy is \_\_\_\_
- Public liability insurance Act
  - The environment (protection) Act
  - The Air Control of pollution Act
  - All of these
23. \_\_\_\_ is not true of toxic wastes in India
- There are highly efficient systems for their disposal

- b. they can be caused by e waste
  - c. handling them can be fatal at times
  - d. these constitute 10 to 15 % of industrial wastes
24. Air pollution is caused by \_\_\_\_
- a. Release of harmful gases
  - b. solid and liquid particulate matter
  - c. smoke emission
  - d. all of the above
25. \_\_\_\_ is not true about global warming
- a. It is causing glaciers to melt
  - b. it has put human lives to threat
  - c. it has prevented extinction of wildlife
  - d. it has resulted in frequent natural calamities.
26. \_\_\_\_\_ activity does not belong to service sector.
- a. Retail trade
  - b. real estate
  - c. insurance
  - d. automobile
27. In 2017-18, the service sector's contribution to GVA was \_\_\_\_
- a. 55.2%
  - b. 65.2%
  - c. 59%
  - d. 45%
28. The services sector's contribution to employment as percentage of total employment , in 2015-16 was \_\_\_\_
- a. 40% b
  - b. 32%
  - c. 50%
  - d. 25%
29. The FDI limit in multi-brand retailing is \_\_\_\_
- a. 49%
  - b. 74%
  - c. 100%
  - d. 51%
30. The FDI limit in single-brand retailing is \_\_\_\_
- a. 49%
  - b. 74%
  - c. 100%
  - d. 51%
31. The health care industry includes \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Hospitals
  - b. health insurance
  - c. pharmaceutical companies

- d. all of the above
32. FDI limit permitted for healthcare related services under automatic route is \_\_\_\_
- 49%
  - 74%
  - 100%
  - 51%
33. \_\_\_\_ has a growth potential in the healthcare industry in India
- Growing Insurance market
  - expanding medical tourism
  - telemedicine
  - all of the above
34. The Competition Act for promoting competition in market was implemented in the year \_\_\_\_
- 1969
  - 2003
  - 2002
  - 1991
35. Competition Amendment bill was introduced in the year \_\_\_\_
- 2003
  - 2007
  - 2000
  - 20002
36. The full form of MRTP Act is \_\_\_\_
- Monopolies and Restrictive trade practices act
  - Monopolies and Regulatory trade practices act
  - Mergers and Restrictive trade practices act
  - Monopolies and Resolution trade practices act
37. Under the competition Act 2003 the unfair Trade Practices of companies were referred to \_\_\_\_
- CCI
  - MRTPC
  - NITI AAYOG
  - Consumer's court
38. The competition Act 2003 was introduced by \_\_\_\_
- S.V.S. Raghavan
  - G.K. Ramakrishnan
  - R.H. Patil
  - Krishnamurthy
39. The board for reconstruction of PSEs was constituted in the year \_\_\_\_
- April 1991
  - August 1998
  - December 2004
  - April 1993

40. \_\_\_\_\_ is a limitation of the disinvestment policy in India
- Problem of finding a strategic partner
  - reduction in employment
  - hasty procedure
  - all of the above
41. A form of pollution due to industrial practice is known as \_\_\_\_\_ pollution.
- Industrial
  - agriculture
  - both of these
  - none of these
42. \_\_\_\_\_ pollution is caused by deposit of organic and inorganic industrial waste into river .
- Thermal
  - water
  - air
  - all of these
43. \_\_\_\_\_ pollution is the result of hot water percolating from industries into rivers before cooling.
- Water
  - thermal
  - air
  - none of these
44. \_\_\_\_\_ sector is the driver of economic growth in India
- Industrial
  - services
  - Agriculture
  - all of these
45. With economic prosperity the demand for \_\_\_\_\_ rises faster.
- Primary goods
  - secondary goods
  - services
  - manufacturing goods
46. \_\_\_\_\_ has the responsibility of protecting the interest of the insurance policy holder.
- RBI
  - Commercial banks
  - IRDA
  - all of these
47. Insurance density is \_\_\_\_\_ in India .
- Constant
  - rising
  - falling
  - irregular
48. A rising percentage of FDI contribution to services sector is seen among \_\_\_\_\_
- Media

- b. real estate
  - c. tourism
  - d. infrastructure
49. \_\_\_\_\_ tourism is experiencing marked growth in India in recent years.
- a. Heritage
  - b. eco
  - c. medical
  - d. adventure
50. Services sector is also known as \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Primary sector
  - b. secondary sector
  - c. tertiary sector
  - d. all of the above
51. The health care industry is expected to grow at \_\_\_\_\_% CAGR during 2008-2020
- a. 16.5%
  - b. 10%
  - c. 12 %
  - d. none of these
52. The \_\_\_\_\_ logo is used to promote tourism in India
- a. Make in India
  - b. Investment in India
  - c. Incredible India
  - d. None of these
53. The national Tourism policy was initiated in the year \_\_\_\_\_
- a. 1991
  - b. 2002
  - c. 2000
  - d. 2012
54. \_\_\_\_\_ is a primary health care Centre
- a. AYUSH
  - b. Incredible India
  - c. LaQshya
  - d. none of these
55. The service economy in developing countries is mostly concentrated in \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Financial services
  - b. hospitality
  - c. retail
  - d. all the above
56. Tourism policy highlights \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Swagat (welcome)
  - b. Soochna (information)
  - c. Suvidha (Facilitation)
  - d. All the above

57. Competition Act is not applicable in following cases
- Public financial institutions
  - FII's
  - banks
  - All the above
58. MSME s means\_\_\_\_\_
- Micro, Small and Medium enterprises
  - Mini, Small and Medium enterprises
  - Micro, Small and Medium employment
  - none of the above.

#### **Module 4- Banking and financial market**

- A scheduled bank is one which has\_\_\_\_
  - Paid up capital and reserve not less than Rs 5 lakh
  - term deposit of Rs 5 lakh
  - demand deposit of Rs 5 lakh
  - none of these
- Public sector banks include\_\_\_\_
  - Only state bank of India
  - only nationalised banks
  - only RRB
  - all of these
- The population for every bank branch in 2015 was \_\_\_\_
  - 64000
  - 16000
  - 10300
  - none of these
- To promote financial inclusion, on 28<sup>th</sup> August 2014, the following new scheme was introduced
  - Garibi Hatao
  - The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
  - Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
  - All of these
- \_\_\_\_\_ scheme was introduced under operational technology
  - ATMs
  - Mobile banking
  - Electronic Fund transfer
  - All of the above
- Since 1991 commercial banks have succeeded in \_\_\_\_
  - Expanding branches
  - deposit mobilisation
  - increase in lending
  - all of the above



7. In 2017 advances of commercial banks to the priority sector was
- 40%
  - less than 40%
  - more than 40%
  - none of these
8. Financial inclusion aims at providing financial services to \_\_\_\_
- Industrialists
  - poor people
  - Indian investors abroad
  - none of these
9. In recent years Indian banks have increased their efficiency by \_\_\_\_
- Using information technology
  - by reducing the number of employees
  - by increasing number of branches
  - none of these
10. In recent years the number of RRBs has \_\_\_\_\_
- Increased
  - decreased
  - remained constant
  - none of these
11. Virtual banking aims at rendering banking services through \_\_\_\_
- Branch expansion
  - advancing cheap credit
  - use of IT services
  - none of these
12. The IRDA Act was passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_
- 1999
  - 1998
  - 2000
  - none of the above
13. Insurance regulatory and development authority was established in \_\_\_\_ of the following year
- 1999
  - 2000
  - 2001
  - none of the above
14. \_\_\_\_ % FDI is allowed in the insurance companies
- 26%
  - 49%
  - 51%
  - 75%
15. \_\_\_\_\_ is a part of the organised sector of Indian money market
- Indigenous bankers

- b. Loan companies
  - c. Call money market
  - d. Money lenders
16. \_\_\_\_ are the main participants in the call money market
- a. Commercial banks
  - b. co-operative banks
  - c. primary dealers
  - d. all of the above
17. \_\_\_\_ is not the feature of commercial bills
- a. Short term
  - b. trade bills
  - c. issued by RBI
  - d. High degree of liquidity
18. \_\_\_\_ money market instrument is issued by commercial banks
- a. CPs
  - b. Commercial bills
  - c. CDs
  - d. Treasury bills
19. \_\_\_\_ measures absorb liquidity from the financial system
- a. Repo
  - b. reverse repo
  - c. MSF
  - d. liquidity trap
20. \_\_\_\_ is the most important constituent of Indian money market
- a. RBI
  - b. SEBI
  - c. NSE
  - d. none of these
21. The \_\_\_\_ is an active money market player
- a. Government
  - b. SEBI
  - c. both a and b
  - d. all of the above
22. The money market is a market for \_\_\_\_ financial assets.
- a. Short term
  - b. long term
  - c. both of these
  - d. none of these
23. \_\_\_\_ are issued by commercial banks
- a. CPs
  - b. CDs
  - c. both of these
  - d. none of these

24. The \_\_\_\_ is a useful money market instrument to bring smooth adjustment to short-term liquidity
- Repo
  - CP
  - CD
  - all of these
25. Capital market is a market for \_\_\_\_
- Short term funds
  - Long term funds
  - medium term funds
  - medium and long term funds
26. \_\_\_\_ does not constitute the structure of capital market in India
- Gilt edge market
  - Industrial securities market
  - RBI
  - mutual funds
27. The primary market does not include \_\_\_\_
- Equity issues
  - GDR issues
  - screen based trading
  - debt issues
28. \_\_\_\_ measures constitute primary market reforms
- Abolition of controller of capital issues
  - setting up of NSE
  - setting up of OTCEI
  - none of these
29. Secondary market reforms do not include \_\_\_\_
- Screen based trading
  - LAF
  - depository system
  - rolling settlement
30. FIIs are allowed to invest in \_\_\_\_
- Only equity shares
  - only debt shares
  - both the above markets
  - none of these
31. The over the counter exchange of India allows the companies to register only in \_\_\_\_
- OTCEI
  - OTCEI and NSE
  - OTCEI and BSE
  - none of the above
32. Mutual funds play an important role in the Indian capital market as \_\_\_\_
- Speculators in the stock market

- b. investment avenue for small investors
  - c. promoter of large- scale industries
  - d. Noe of these
33. RBI was nationalised in \_\_\_\_
- a. 1949
  - b. 1958
  - c. 2005
  - d. 1999
34. The Indian banking system consists of \_\_\_\_
- a. Public sector banks
  - b. private sector banks
  - c. foreign banks
  - d. all of the above
35. After nationalisation there has been a continuous increase in \_\_\_\_
- a. Number of banks
  - b. number of branches
  - c. total deposits
  - d. all the above
36. The number of Local Area Banks reduced to \_\_\_\_
- a. 2
  - b. 3
  - c. 4
  - d. 1
37. Banks are allowed to use \_\_\_\_ card as a proof of both identity and address for lower income group people.
- a. Aadhar card
  - b. credit card
  - c. debit card
  - d. none of the above
38. The full form of ATM is \_\_\_\_
- a. Automated Teller Machine
  - b. Auto Teller Machine
  - c. Automated Telly Machine
  - d. none of these
39. ECS means \_\_\_\_
- a. Electronic cash services
  - b. electronic clearing services
  - c. electronic card services
  - d. electronic credit system
40. The concept of anywhere and anytime banking is related with \_\_\_\_
- a. electronic -clearing services
  - b. electronic fund transfer
  - c. Automated teller machines

- d. none of these
41. \_\_\_\_\_ Indian bank started its credit card first.
- a. SBI
  - b. central bank of India
  - c. bank of India
  - d. yes bank
42. Recent technological developments in the banking sector \_\_\_\_\_
- a. ATMs
  - b. Online banking
  - c. Electronic clearing services
  - d. all of the above
43. \_\_\_\_\_ committee was established to introduce the insurance sector reforms.
- a. Malhotra
  - b. Narasimham
  - c. Rangarajan
  - d. none of these
44. Life insurance sector was nationalised in \_\_\_\_\_
- a. 1834
  - b. 1907
  - c. 1912
  - d. 1956
45. The insurance industry in India consists of \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Life insurance
  - b. non-life insurance
  - c. both a and b
  - d. none of these
46. General insurance corporation was formed in \_\_\_\_\_
- a. 1972
  - b. 2001
  - c. 2015
  - d. 2018
47. FDI in insurance sector is allowed upto \_\_\_\_\_ by Government of India.
- a. 26%
  - b. 49%
  - c. 51%
  - d. 100%
48. Malhotra committee was appointed on \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Banking sector
  - b. money market reforms
  - c. capital market reforms
  - d. insurance sector reforms
49. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a part of unorganised sector of money market .
- a. Loan companies

- b. call money market
  - c. chit funds
  - d. money lenders
50. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a part of unorganised sector of money market .
- a. Money lenders
  - b. indigenous bankers
  - c. loan companies
  - d. co-operative banks
51. Money market is a market for \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Short term funds
  - b. medium term funds
  - c. long term funds
  - d. all of the above
52. The commercial bills are rediscounted by \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Indigenous bankers
  - b. money lenders
  - c. SIDBI
  - d. all of the above
53. The organised sector of the Indian money market does not include \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Treasury bills
  - b. chit funds
  - c. mutual funds
  - d. DFHI
54. The clearing corporation of India does not deal with \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Government securities
  - b. mutual funds
  - c. certificate of deposits
  - d. indigenous bankers
55. \_\_\_\_\_ is the apex of the Indian money market
- a. World bank
  - b. UTI
  - c. RBI
  - d. GIC
56. \_\_\_\_\_ are issued by commercial banks
- a. Certificate of deposits
  - b. commercial bills
  - c. commercial papers
  - d. treasury bills
57. Capital market reforms do not include \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Screen based trading
  - b. deregulation of interest rates
  - c. depository system
  - d. rolling settlement

58. Government securities market is also known as \_\_\_\_
- a. Industrial securities market
  - b. development of financial institutions
  - c. Gilt-edge market
  - d. all of the above

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