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प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक Question Booklet No.

प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज	ſ
Question Booklet S	e

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Series

O.M.R. Serial No.

BBA (Second Semester) Examination, July-2022 BBA-203(N)

Indian Economy

Time: 1:30 Hours

Maximum Marks-100

जब तक कहा न जाय, इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका को न खोलें

- निर्देश: –
- परीक्षार्थी अपने अनुक्रमांक, विषय एवं प्रश्नपुस्तिका की सीरीज का विवरण यथास्थान सही
 सही भरें,
 अन्यथा मृल्यांकन में किसी भी प्रकार की विसंगति की दशा में उसकी जिम्मेदारी स्वयं परीक्षार्थी की होगी।
- 2. इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से केवल 75 प्रश्नों के उत्तर परीक्षार्थियों द्वारा दिये जाने है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर प्रश्न के नीचे दिये गये हैं। इन चारों में से केवल एक ही उत्तर सही है। जिस उत्तर को आप सही या सबसे उचित समझते हैं, अपने उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) में उसके अक्षर वाले वृत्त को काले या नीले बाल प्वांइट पेन से पूरा भर दें। यदि किसी परीक्षार्थी द्वारा किसी प्रश्न का एक से अधिक उत्तर दिया जाता है, तो उसे गलत उत्तर माना जायेगा।

प्र

- 3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आप के जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
- 4. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
- 5. ओ॰एम॰आर॰ उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाय।
- 6. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी ओ०एम०आर० शीट उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें।
- 7. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।

महत्वपूर्ण : -

प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जॉच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीमॉित छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्ष निरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सीरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

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1.	The concept of five year plans in India in the constitution of India is borrowed
	from:
	(A) England
	(B) US
	(C) Germany
	(D) Russia
2.	Which of the following organization calculate Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in
	India?
	(A) Ministry of commerce and Industry
	(B) National statistical office
	(C) Reserve Bank of India
	(D) Indian Statistical Institute
3.	The tax imposed on import and export of commodities is known as:
	(A) Custom Duties
	(B) Excise Duties
	(C) VAT
	(D) GST
4.	Which of the following sector contributes the lowest to India's GDP?
	(A) Primary Sector
	(B) Secondary Sector
	(C) Tertiary Sector
	(D) Both (B) & (C)
5.	When was the Planning Commission set up?
	(A) 2000
	(B) 1945
	(C) 1947
	(D) 1950

6.	What kind of approach did the liberalization of industrial policy 1984-1985
	envisage?
	(A) Income
	(B) Welfare
	(C) Growth
	(D) Employment
7.	In which year the India rupee was devalued two times within a month?
	(A) 1990
	(B) 1994
	(C) 1991
	(D) 1992
8.	India is:
	(A) Socialistic Economy
	(B) Mixed Economy
	(C) Gandhian Economy
	(D) Free Economy
9.	Population rises when birth rate is?
	(A) Higher than death rate
	(B) Lower than death rate
	(C) Equal to death rate
	(D) None of the above
10.	The setting in of person of other nations is known as:
	(A) Emigration
	(B) Immigration
	(C) Both (A) & (B)
	(D) None

11.	The number of Children born per thousand persons in a year is:
	(A) Death Rate
	(B) Population
	(C) Birth Rate
	(D) All of the above
12.	Economic Planning refers to the process where in?
	(A) A central planning authority
	(B) Keeping in view the resources of the country
	(C) Make an attempt to control economic factors
	(D) All of the above
13.	The duration of Eleventh Five Year Plan:
	(A) 2007-2012
	(B) 2002-2007
	(C) 1997-2002
	(D) 1992-1997
14.	Planning Commission was set up under the chairmanship of:
	(A) B. R. Ambedkar
	(B) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
	(C) Mahatma Gandhi
	(D) Indira Gandhi
15.	"Towards Faster and More Inclusive Growth" reflects the basic challenge in:
	(A) Fifth five-year plan
	(B) Seventh five-year plan
	(C) Eleventh five-year plan
	(D) None of the above

16.	Agricultural Production in India can be broadly divided into:
	(A) Food crops
	(B) Commercial crops
	(C) Both (A) & (B)
	(D) None
17.	All economic activities whose output is not a physical product is?
	(A) Goods & Services
	(B) Services
	(C) Goods
	(D) All of the above
18.	Regional Rural Banks were established in:
	(A) 1975
	(B) 1985
	(C) 1990
	(D) 1995
19.	The main objectives of Industrial Investment Bank of India (IIBI) is/are:
	(A) Providing financial assistance to sick units
	(B) Providing technical and managerial assistance to sick units
	(C) Providing merchant banking services for amalgamation, merger etc.
	(D) All of the above
20.	SIDBI stands for:
	(A) Sick Industries Development Bank of India
	(B) Small Industries Development Bank of India
	(C) Small Indian Development Bank of Investment
	(D) State industries Development Bank of India

21.	ICICI was established on the joint agreement of:
	(A) India, USA and UK
	(B) India and USA
	(C) India and UK
	(D) India, Japan and USA
22.	Cottage industries are:
	(A) Mostly in villages
	(B) Run by members of family
	(C) Very little capital is invested
	(D) All
23.	Cottage and small – scale industries are mainly based on:
	(A) Labour intensive
	(B) Capital intensive
	(C) Both (A) & (B)
	(D) None
24.	Artistic goods is/are:
	(A) Banarasi Saree
	(B) Carpets
	(C) Ornaments
	(D) All
25.	Economic resources are classified under major heads.
	(A) Natural Resources
	(B) Human Resources
	(C) Both (A) & (B)
	(D) Land Resources

26.	Who opposed rise in population and suggested measures to prevent it?
	(A) Ricardo
	(B) Malthus
	(C) Adam Smith
	(D) Marshall
27.	Liberalization refers to:
	(A) Procedural simplification
	(B) Removal of restrictions
	(C) Delicensing and removal of unnecessary bureaucratic hurdles
	(D) All of the above
28.	Which of the following is not a Maha – Ratna Industry?
	(A) GAIL
	(B) Coal India Limited
	(C) SAIL
	(D) Airports Authority of India
29.	Which of the following is not a part of new economic reforms?
	(A) Liberalization
	(B) Globalization
	(C) Privatization
	(D) Centralization
30.	The first Industrial Policy statement of India is known as:
	(A) Village and Khadi plan
	(B) Bombay Plan
	(C) Industrial Policy Resolution, 1948
	(D) Visvesvaraya Plan

31.	Economic Reforms came to known as:
	(A) New Economic Policy
	(B) Economic Policy
	(C) New Economic Power
	(D) None
32.	Which of the following is a Nav Ratna category unit?
	(A) Oil India Ltd
	(B) MTNL
	(C) HAL
	(D) All
33.	Which of the following is the outcome of the globalization of a country's
	economy?
	(A) Privatization
	(B) Outsourcing
	(C) Liberalization
	(D) None
34.	The industrial license was abolished for most industries except during the
	1991 reforms.
	(A) Steel
	(B) Food Processing
	(C) Liquor
	(D) All
35.	How many industries were reserved only for the public sector before the
	deregulation of the industrial sector in 1991?
	(A) 20
	(B) 24
	(C) 17
	(D) 19

36.	Green revolution increased the food supply to:
	(A) Triple fold
	(B) Double fold
	(C) Four fold
	(D) One and half fold
37.	Which of the following was included as part of the land reforms initiated in India?
	(A) Abolition of Intermediaries
	(B) Tenancy Reforms
	(C) Reorganization of agriculture
	(D) All
38.	How many days of guaranteed work is provided by National Rural Employment
	Guarantee Act?
	(A) 100 Days
	(B) 200 Days
	(C) 300 Days
	(D) 500 Days
39.	Why was Norman Borlaug awarded a Nobel peace Prize?
	(A) People in Mexico consumed a large variety of wheat
	(B) His country could export wheat to other country
	(C) The strain of wheat that he developed could resist wind
	(D) All of the above
40.	What were the main reasons for deceleration in the growth of agriculture in post
	reform period?
	(A) Dwindling farm size
	(B) Failure to develop new the technologies
	(C) (A) & (B) both
	(D) None

In In	idia, the term 'Public Key Infrastructure' is used in the context of:
(A)	Telecommunication
(B)	Health care
(C)	Food security infrastructure
(D)	Digital security infrastructure
Petro	oleum or oil is a:
(A)	Liquid Fuel
(B)	Solid Fuel
(C)	Gaseous Fuel
(D)	All of the above
The	depletion of non-renewable sources of energy is called:
(A)	Solar Energy
(B)	Energy Crisis
(C)	Wind Energy
(D)	None
Wha	t is/are the importance of Natural Resources?
(A)	Agriculture Development
(B)	Industrial Development
(C)	Exports
(D)	All of the above
The	non-conventional energy sources include:
(A)	Biomass Power
(B)	Solar Power
(C)	Wind Energy
(D)	All of the above
	(A) (B) (C) (D) Petro (A) (B) (C) (D) The (A) (B) (C) (D) What (A) (B) (C) (D) (D) (C) (D) (D) (C) (D) (D) (C) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D

46.	Strategy of three one-year plans promoted:
	(A) White Revolution
	(B) Green Revolution
	(C) Brown Revolution
	(D) None
47.	Which plan was launched in the 50 th year of independence?
	(A) Eighth Plan
	(B) Ninth Plan
	(C) Tenth Plan
	(D) Eleventh Plan
48.	What is/are the cause of unemployment problem in India?
	(A) Decline of cottage and small industries
	(B) Defective Education system
	(C) Slow Economic Growth
	(D) All of the above
49.	Unemployment refers to state in which more people are engaged in a given job than
	are really needed is called?
	(A) Disguised unemployment
	(B) Cyclical unemployment
	(C) Structural unemployment
	(D) Seasonal unemployment
50.	Which is/are the main source of electricity in India?
	(A) Hydroelectricity station
	(B) Coal
	(C) Petroleum
	(D) Natural Gases

51.	The Small Industries Development Bank of India was established in:
	(A) 1982
	(B) 1989
	(C) 1990
	(D) 1991
52.	Which committee was appointed in 1993 to suggest measures about the financing
	of small-scale industries?
	(A) Nayak Committee
	(B) Dutta Committee
	(C) Hanumanta Committee
	(D) None of the above
53.	Which of the following is/are public sector bank?
	(A) ICICI
	(B) SBI
	(C) HDFC
	(D) AXIS Bank
54.	Tenth plan has achieved annual growth rate of percent in GDP.
	(A) 7.6
	(B) 7.7
	(C) 7.8
	(D) 7.9
55.	Sax has divided the transition period of population into stages.
	(A) Three
	(B) Four
	(C) Five
	(D) Six

56.	The term development is:
	(A) Quantitative
	(B) Qualitative
	(C) (A) & (B) both
	(D) None
57.	Which is/are economic determinant of Economic Development?
	(A) Human Resources or Labours
	(B) Desire to Development
	(C) Religious Determinants
	(D) Social Determinants
58.	Which is/are the theory of underdevelopment?
	(A) Theory of Vicious circle of poverty
	(B) Theory of low Income Level Equilibrium
	(C) (A) & (B) both
	(D) None of the above
59.	The Government formulated forest Policy, 1952:
	(A) To increase forest cover
	(B) To promote social forestry
	(C) To conserve forests
	(D) All of the above
60.	Water resources is/are used for:
	(A) Generation of hydroelectricity
	(B) For fisheries development
	(C) For irrigation
	(D) All of the above

61.	Land left uncultivated for less than 5 years; either to help soil regain its fertility in a
	Natural way is called:
	(A) Fallow Land
	(B) Farrow Land
	(C) Full Land
	(D) Farm Land
62.	Example of non-renewable resources is/are:
	(A) Crude Oil
	(B) Solar Energy
	(C) Tidal Energy
	(D) None of the above
63.	Who has propounded the theory of Low Income level equilibrium?
	(A) Nurkse
	(B) Prof. Harvey Leibenstein
	(C) Kurihara
	(D) Keynes
64.	Prerequisites of successful Economic Planning is/are as following:
	(A) Political stability
	(B) Reliable statistical data
	(C) Public cooperation
	(D) All of the above
65.	refers to opening the domestic economy for Foreign enterprises.
	(A) Liberalization
	(B) Privatization
	(C) Globalization
	(D) Cooperation

66.	Planning Commission is chaired by
	(A) President
	(B) Prime Minister
	(C) Governor
	(D) Chief Minister
67.	Bharat Nirman Programme has been launched in year:
	(A) 2005
	(B) 2006
	(C) 2007
	(D) 2009
68.	Regulated markets are managed by Market Committees appointed by the
	government.
	(A) Central
	(B) State
	(C) (A) & (B) both
	(D) None
69.	Who launched Bhoodan Movement in India?
	(A) Deen Dayal Upadhyay
	(B) Lal Bahadur Shastri
	(C) Acharya Vinoba Bhave
	(D) None
70.	National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) was launched by government in:
	(A) 1999
	(B) 2000
	(C) 2002
	(D) 2005

71.	The government announced New Agriculture Policy on:
	(A) 21 July, 2000
	(B) 23 July, 2000
	(C) 25 July, 2000
	(D) 25 July, 2001
72.	National steel Institute has been established to cater to needs of training, service
	and research and development of steel at:
	(A) Bombay
	(B) Puri
	(C) Kolkata
	(D) Kanpur
73.	First cotton textile mill in India was set up in 1818 near:
	(A) Bombay
	(B) Kanpur
	(C) Ahmedabad
	(D) Calcutta
74.	An entrepreneur is the person who?
	(A) Unites various factors of production
	(B) Carries out innovation
	(C) Bears risk
	(D) All of the above
75.	An institution that accepts deposits from the people and gives loans to those who
	are in need is called?
	(A) Bank
	(B) Factory
	(C) Mill
	(D) Firm

- 76. Full form of NABARD is: (A) National Bank for Agriculture and Regional Development (B) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (C) National Agriculture Bank of Rural Development (D) National Agriculture Bank for Regional Development 77. Which is/are the shortcomings of financial institution in India? (A) Lack of funds (B) Ignoring small Industries (C) Ignores the problem of Industrial sickness (D) All of the above 78. Hosiery industry is in: (A) Ludhiana (B) Ambala (C) Panipat (D) Delhi One standard person year means a person working: 79. (A) 10 hours per day for 275 days in a year (B) 8 hours per day for 273 days in a year (C) 7 hours per day for 250 days in a year (D) None of the above
- 80. The person does not get employment at all during the year is known as:
 - (A) Under-Employment
 - (B) Educated unemployment
 - (C) Open unemployment
 - (D) Structural unemployment

81.	Planning Commission prepares Approach Paper' of the coming plan includes:
	(A) Growth targets
	(B) Broad strategy
	(C) Broad guidelines for preparing detailed plan document
	(D) All of the above
82.	PPP stands for:
	(A) Public Private Partnership
	(B) Product Private Partnership
	(C) Partnership Private Public
	(D) None of the above
83.	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidhyutikaran Yojana to provide to all villages.
	(A) Water
	(B) Telephone
	(C) Electricity
	(D) Roads
84.	Which committee was of the opinion that the government can considerably raise its
	revenue by imposing tax on agricultural income?
	(A) Dutta Committee
	(B) Raj Committee
	(C) Nayak Committee
	(D) None
85.	Which is/are movement launched by various communities against cutting of tree?
	(A) Chipko Movement
	(B) Appiko Movement
	(C) Both (A) & (B)
	(D) None of the above

86.	Yellow Resolution is related to:
	(A) Wheat
	(B) Coffee
	(C) Rice
	(D) Oilseeds
87.	Productivity of wheat is highest in:
	(A) China
	(B) India
	(C) France
	(D) USA
88.	New High yielding varieties of wheat were first developed by:
	(A) Dr. M. S. Swaminathan
	(B) Prof. Norman Borlang
	(C) Dr. Robert Stone
	(D) Dr. Kurusawa
89.	High yielding varieties programme was initiated in:
	(A) 1966
	(B) 1960
	(C) 1972
	(D) 1988
90.	Kisan Credit Card Scheme was introduced in:
	(A) 1990
	(B) 1997
	(C) 1998
	(D) 2002

91.	Size of holding less than four to ten hectare is categorized under:
	(A) Marginal
	(B) Medium
	(C) Small
	(D) Large
92.	Main agency providing food grains to the public distribution system is:
	(A) NAFED
	(B) NABARD
	(C) FCI
	(D) None of the above
93.	Core sector included:
	(A) Iron & Steel
	(B) Agricultural inputs
	(C) Petroleum
	(D) All of the above
94.	UTI is a:
	(A) Commercial Bank
	(B) Mutual Funds
	(C) Insurance Company
	(D) Stock Broker Company
95.	The 12 th Plan (2012-17) proposes country's average growth rate at:
	(A) 8.0%
	(B) 8.5%
	(C) 9.0%
	(D) 9.5%

96.	The	rate at which RBI gives short – term loan to commercial banks is called?
	(A)	Repo Rate
	(B)	Reverse Repo Rate
	(C)	Bank Rate
	(D)	CRR
97.	The	regulator of Micro Finance in India is:
	(A)	Finance Ministry
	(B)	State Bank of India
	(C)	RBI
	(D)	None
98.	Witl	h which objective, Kisan Call Centre's have been established?
	(A)	To ensure the supply of fertilizers to farmers on suitable rate
	(B)	Distribution of HYV seeds
	(C)	To provide consultancy services related to agriculture
	(D)	All of the above
99.	Whi	ch Union Territory is the most dense populated region of the country?
	(A)	Lakshadweep
	(B)	Pondicherry
	(C)	Goa
	(D)	Delhi
100.	'Apı	na khet, Apna kaam' (i.e, own field, own work) is a new scheme under
	MN	REGA has been initiated in the State:
	(A)	Gujarat
	(B)	Punjab
	(C)	Rajasthan
	(D)	Madhya Pradesh

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

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