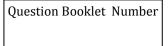
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B. Com. (Honors) (Second Semester) EXAMINATION, July, 2022

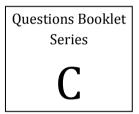
INDIAN ECONOMY & PUBLIC FINANCE

Paper Code				
BCOMH	2	0	0	5

Time : 1:30 Hours]

Instructions to the Examinee :

- Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
- 2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer any 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. If more than 75 questions are attempted by student, then the first attempted 75 questions will be considered for evaluation. All questions carry equal marks.
- 3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.



[Maximum Marks : 100

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

- प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
- प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को किन्हीं 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। यदि छात्र द्वारा 75 से अधिक प्रश्नों को हल किया जाता है तो प्रारम्भिक हल किये हुए 75 उत्तरों को ही मूल्यांकन हेतु सम्मिलित किया जाएगा। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
- 3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

(Only for Rough Work)

1.	IMR stands for	5.	Which of the following states was chosen
	(A) International Margin Rate		as the initiation site for green revolution
	(B) Infant Migration Rate		in India ?
	(C) Infant Mortality Rate		(A) Punjab
	(D) International Mortality Rate		(B) Tamil Nadu
2.	Which of the following is not a feature of		(C) Andhra Pradesh(D) Bihar
	Indian Planning ?		
	(A) Physical planning	6.	What were the main reasons for
	(B) Indicative economic planning		deceleration in the growth of agriculture
	(C) Decentralized planning		in post-reform period ?
	(D) None of the above		(A) Momentous deceleration in public
3.	Who is the father of Green Revolution in		and general investment in agriculture
	the world ?		(B) Dwindling farm size
	(A) Norman Borlaug		(C) Failure to develop new
	(B) M. S. Swaminathan		technologies
	(C) Raj Krishna		(D) All of the above
	(D) R. K. V. Rao	7.	Which of the following is not included in
4.	Green Revolution refers to		land reforms ?
	(A) Use of green manure		(A) Land consolidation
	(B) Grow more crops		(B) Land ceiling
	(C) Use high yielding variety of seeds		(C) Drip irrigation
	(D) Green vegetation		(D) None of the above

Set-C

- 8. Which of the following was not introduced in India as a part of land reforms ?
 - (A) Zamindari abolition
 - (B) Land ceiling
 - (C) Rent regulation
 - (D) Rural industrialization
- 9. Which among the following contributes the maximum to GDP of India ?
 - (A) Primary sector
 - (B) Secondary sector
 - (C) Tertiary sector
 - (D) None of the above
- 10. Which of the following is not a part of the service sector in India ?
 - (A) Transport
 - (B) Construction
 - (C) Hotels and Restaurants
 - (D) Insurance
- 11. The objective of land reform in India is
 - (A) Increase in agro-migration
 - (B) Social justice with farmer
 - $(C) \quad Both (A) \ and \ (B)$
 - (D) None of the above

- 12. Which of the following is not related to tenancy reforms ?
 - (A) Consolidation of holding
 - (B) Regulation of rent
 - (C) Security of tenants
 - (D) Confirment of ownership rights on tenant
- 13. What were the reasons for introducing the economic reforms in 1991 ?
 - (A) The Gulf war
 - (B) Negative balance of payment
 - (C) Increase in fiscal deficit
 - (D) All of the above
- 14. is the policy that helps integrate a domestic economy with the world economy.
 - (A) Liberalization
 - (B) Globalization
 - (C) Privatization
 - (D) None of the above
- 15. Which of the following is the outcome of the globalization of a country's economy ?
 - (A) Outsourcing
 - (B) Privatization
 - (C) Liberalization
 - (D) None of the above

- 16. Which of the following arguments are made in famous of privatization of a country's economy ?
 - (A) It helps to revive sick public sector units.
 - (B) It creates a competitive environment for businesses.
 - (C) It helps to protect the sovereignty of a consumer.
 - (D) All of the above
- 17. Which of the following industries were reserved exclusively for the public sector after the economic reforms of 1991 ?
 - (A) Railways
 - (B) Metro transport
 - (C) Communication
 - (D) None of the above
- 18. Who was the Finance Minister of India when the economic reforms took place under the New Economic Policy (NEP) in 1991 ?
 - (A) P. Chidambaram
 - (B) Pranav Mukherjee
 - (C) Dr. Man Mohan Singh
 - (D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

- - (A) IMF
 - (B) WTO
 - (C) World Bank
 - (D) RBI
- 20. Economic reforms were finally introduced in India in
 - (A) July 1991
 - (B) August 1947
 - (C) January 1980
 - (D) March 1990
- 21. What was the duration of the 2nd Five Year Plan ?
 - (A) 1957-1962
 - (B) 1958-1963
 - (C) 1955-1960
 - (D) 1956-1961
- 22. What was the top priority of the First Five Year Plan ?
 - (A) Agriculture
 - (B) Steel plants
 - (C) Ports
 - (D) Industries

- 23. Which Five Year Plan had the primary goal to establish India as a self-reliant and self-generating economy ?
 - (A) 1st Five Year Plan
 - (B) 2nd Five Year Plan
 - (C) 3rd Five Year Plan
 - (D) 4th Five Year Plan
- 24. Planning Commission was scrapped in
 - (A) 2015
 - (B) 2014
 - (C) 2018
 - (D) 2012
- 25. The First Five Year Plan started in
 - (A) 1950
 - (B) 1951
 - (C) 1952
 - (D) 1955

- 26. Who appoints the vice-chairperson of NITI Aayog ?
 - (A) President
 - (B) Prime Minister
 - (C) RBI Governor
 - (D) Finance Minister
- 27. Engagement of local people in development project refers to
 - (A) Economic development
 - (B) Social development
 - (C) Participatory development
 - (D) Sustainable development
- 28. What does Infant Mortality Rate mean?
 - (A) The number of deaths per 1,000 live births of children under 1 year of age
 - (B) Death of children under the age of 5 years
 - (C) Death of children before the age of 6 months
 - (D) Death of children under the age of 3 years
- 29. Which of the following is an important determinant of population change ?
 - (A) Migration
 - (B) Human development report
 - (C) Net attendance ratio
 - (D) Life expectancy

- are the poor who move in and out of poverty on a regular basis.
 - (A) Occasionally poor
 - (B) Chronic poor
 - (C) Churning poor
 - (D) None of the above
- 31. Which of the following is a characteristic of people below the poverty line ?
 - (A) Debt burden
 - (B) Gender inequality
 - (C) Poor health
 - (D) All of the above
- 32. Which of the following is the main reason behind the poor people in India getting limited economic opportunities ?
 - (A) Lack of skills and basic literacy
 - (B) Scarcity of resources
 - (C) Most of them live in rural areas
 - (D) None of the above
- 33. SHG stands for :
 - (A) Self Hand Group
 - (B) Self Help Group
 - (C) Silent Hand Group
 - (D) Social Help Group

- 34. There are three types of ration cards in India. Which among the following ration cards in for the poorest of the poor people ?
 - (A) Suraksha Card
 - (B) BPL Card
 - (C) BBPL Card
 - (D) Antyodaya Card
- 35. Which of the following is a cause for migration of unskilled workers ?
 - (A) Population
 - (B) Poverty
 - (C) Pollution
 - (D) Ambience
- 36. High inflation level is result ofin economy.
 - (A) Increase in money supply
 - (B) Decrease in money supply
 - (C) No change in money supply
 - (D) None of the above
- 37. Which of the following concepts is the opposite of inflation ?
 - (A) Deflation
 - (B) Stagflation
 - (C) Inflation
 - (D) None of the above

- - (A) Stagflation
 - (B) Cost-push inflation
 - (C) Demand-pull inflation
 - (D) None of the above
- 39. Inflation is measured by
 - (A) Consumer Price Index
 - (B) Wholesale Price Index
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
- 40. The RBI can take the measure of to control inflation within the county.
 - (A) Rationing of credit
 - (B) Introducing progressive tax system
 - (C) Improving profit of public sector
 - (D) Controlling public expenditure
- 41. What type of unemployment is found in India ?
 - (A) Structural
 - (B) Seasonal
 - (C) Disguised
 - (D) All of the above

- 42. If a person is willing to work at the prevailing wage rate in the market, but he is unable to find the work, then what type of unemployment would it be called ?
 - (A) Voluntary unemployment
 - (B) Involuntary unemployment
 - (C) Seasonal unemployment
 - (D) None of the above
- 43. Cyclical and frictional unemployment are found in
 - (A) Both less developed and developing countries
 - (B) Developing countries
 - (C) Developed countries
 - (D) Less developed countries
- 44. Industrial sickness contributes to
 - (A) high
 - (B) medium
 - (C) average
 - (D) low
- 45. Industrial sickness concerns
 - (A) Government
 - (B) Employees
 - (C) Bankers
 - (D) All of the above

46.	An industrial unit is considered sick when	51.	type of unemployment is most			
	its financial position is :		common in agriculture.			
	(A) Good		(A) Frictional			
	(B) Satisfactory		(B) Disguised			
	(C) Non-satisfactory					
	(D) None of the above		(C) Cyclical			
47.	Which of the following is not an		(D) None of the above			
	immediate indicator of industrial sickness ?		Planning Commission was formed in the			
	(A) Drop in profitability	52.				
	(B) Labour unrest		year			
	(C) Shrinking of market credit		(A) 1951			
	(D) Decline in market share		(B) 1950			
48.	8. Agriculture, dairy, fishing and forestry		(C) 1952			
	are examples of		(D) 1953			
	(A) Tertiary sector					
	(B) Secondary sector	53.	Presently agriculture stands at			
	(C) Primary sector		%.			
	(D) None of the above		(A) 70			
49.	49. Which of the following comes under the tertiary sector ?					
			(B) 65			
	(A) Transport		(C) 16			
	(B) Communication		(D) None of the above			
	(C) Both (A) and (B)					
	(D) None of the above	54.	NEP were implemented in the			
50.	Green revolution spread to		year			
			(A) 1990			
	(A) Southern		(B) 1991			
	(B) North-Western					
	(C) Sub-continental					
	(D) Central		(D) 1993			

55.	NITI Aayog is headed by	59.	Public finance is in nature.
	(A) Governor of state		(A) Micro
	(B) RBI Governor		(B) Macro
	(C) President		(C) None of the above
	(D) Prime Minister		(D) Both of the above
		60.	Main components of public finance
56.	'P' in the LPG model stands for :		include :
	(A) Privatization		(A) Revenue
	(B) Publicization		(B) Expenditure
	(C) Penalization		(C) Debt
	(D) None of the above		(D) All of the above
		61.	Marginal social sacrifice arises due
57.	HYV seeds are related to		to
	(A) White Revolution		(A) Tax
	(B) Green Revolution		(B) Expenditure
	(C) Blue Revolution		(C) Debt payment
	(D) All of the above		(D) All of the above
58.	First Industrial Policy was adopted in the	62.	Principle of maximum social advantage
	year		was given by and
	(A) 1947		(A) Ricardo, Pigou
	(B) 1948		(B) Pigou, Marshall
	(C) 1949		(C) Dalton and Pigou
	(D) 1950		(D) None of the above

(10)

Set-C

- 63. When government takes loan from some agency situated outside the country is known as :
 - (A) External debt
 - (B) Internal debt
 - (C) Federal debt
 - (D) Inter-boundary debt
- 64. taxation system is strictly against social welfare.
 - (A) Regressive
 - (B) Proportional
 - (C) Progressive
 - (D) None of the above
- 65. Non-tax revenue may include :
 - (A) Commercial revenue
 - (B) Fines and Penalties
 - (C) Gifts and Grants
 - (D) All of the above
- 66. Public debt is the debt owned by
 - (A) Industry
 - (B) Individual
 - (C) Central Government
 - (D) Bank

- 67. Wiseman-Peacock was studied in in 1890-1955.
 - (A) U.S.S.R.
 - (B) U.S.A.
 - (C) U.K.
 - (D) None of the above
- 68. The tax on net income of companies is
 - (A) Personal income tax
 - (B) Interest tax
 - (C) Wealth tax
 - (D) Corporation tax
- 69. A progressive income tax implies that :
 - (A) amount of tax falls with a rise in income
 - (B) rate of tax rises with rise in income
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) rate of tax decreases with rise in income
- 70. Who propounded the principles of taxation ?
 - (A) Keynes
 - (B) Marshall
 - (C) Adam Smith
 - (D) Al Ghazali

- 71. Non-rival consumption is the feature of
 - (A) Public good
 - (B) Private good
 - (C) Merit good
 - (D) Necessary good
- 72. If with the increase in income, the percentage of income collected as tax remains constant, tax will be called :
 - (A) Regressive
 - (B) Progressive
 - (C) Proportional
 - (D) Neutral
- 73. According to Wiseman and Peacock, public expenditure will increase in a :
 - (A) Smooth manner
 - (B) Reverse manner
 - (C) Step-like manner
 - (D) None of the above
- 74. Wagner's law of increasing activities.
 - (A) Central
 - (B) State
 - (C) Local
 - (D) None of the above
- 75. External debts can be raised from
 - (A) Individuals
 - (B) RBI
 - (C) Commercial Banks
 - (D) World Bank

- 76. The greater the elasticity of supply, the greater is :
 - (A) Incidence of tax on buyers
 - (B) Incidence of tax on sellers
 - (C) Impact of tax on sellers
 - (D) Impact of tax on buyers
- 77. A forward-shifted tax will affect :
 - (A) buyers more than sellers
 - (B) sellers more than buyers
 - (C) buyers and sellers equally
 - (D) government revenues negatively
- 78. The merit of Zero-Based Budgeting is that :
 - (A) Tax liability is reduced.
 - (B) Profits go up.
 - (C) Deficit financing becomes zero.
 - (D) Expenditure is rationalized.
- 79. Repayment of public debt refers to :
 - (A) Discharging duties
 - (B) Redemption of public debt
 - (C) Repayment
 - (D) Recovery

- 80. and are main principles of taxation.
 - (A) Equality, Certainty
 - (B) Certainty, Morality
 - (C) Flexibility, Durability
 - (D) Durability, Rigidity
- 81. If a tax payer can shift the burden of tax to someone else, then tax is called :
 - (A) Movable tax
 - (B) Indirect tax
 - (C) Transfer tax
 - (D) Undesirable tax
- 82. Which of the following canons of taxation is given by Adam Smith ?
 - (A) Canon of diversity
 - (B) Canon of simplicity
 - (C) Canon of economy
 - (D) Canon of productivity
- 83. Tax is a payment.
 - (A) Compulsory
 - (B) Voluntary
 - (C) Unnecessary
 - (D) Temporary

- 84. Which of the following taxes is/are withdrawn or abolished ?
 - (A) Interest tax
 - (B) Estate duty
 - (C) Gift tax
 - (D) All of the above
- 85. To bring equitable distribution of income in the country taxes should be :
 - (A) Direct
 - (B) Indirect
 - (C) Proportional
 - (D) Progressive
- 86. Government prepares it budget :
 - (A) weekly
 - (B) monthly
 - (C) quarterly
 - (D) annually
- 87. The difference between revenue expenditure and revenue receipts is :
 - (A) Revenue deficit
 - (B) Fiscal deficit
 - (C) Budgetary deficit
 - (D) Primary deficit

(13)

- 88. One of the following is not a feature of private finance :
 - (A) Balancing of income and expenditure
 - (B) Secrecy
 - (C) Saving some part of income
 - (D) Publicity
- 89. Taxes are levied to :
 - (A) penalise people
 - (B) provide direct benefits to tax payers
 - (C) provide general benefits for the people
 - (D) accumulate funds
- 90. Consider the following statements and identify the correct ones :
 - Wealth tax is collected from productive as well as unproductive assets.
 - (ii) Estate duty was a type of inheritance tax on large estates.

Codes:

- (A) (i) only
- (B) (ii) only
- (C) Both (i) and (ii)
- (D) None of the above

- 91. The tax levied by Union Government on income of individuals is known as :
 - (A) Personal income tax
 - (B) Interest tax
 - (C) Wealth tax
 - (D) Corporation tax
- 92. Ad-Valorem duties are levied

on

- (A) Length
- (B) Weight
- (C) Value
- (D) Utilities
- 93. The Indian tax system is :
 - (A) Progressive
 - (B) Regressive
 - (C) Proportional
 - (D) None of the above
- 94. Which is the main objective of tax ?
 - (A) Increase in consumption
 - (B) Increase in production
 - (C) Raising public revenue
 - (D) Reduction in capital formation

(14)

- 95. The difference between total expenditure and total receipts is :
 - (A) Fiscal deficit
 - (B) Budgetary deficit
 - (C) Primary deficit
 - (D) Revenue deficit
- 96. Consider the following statements and identify the right ones :
 - (i) Central Government does not have exclusive power to impose tax.
 - (ii) The constitution also provides for transferring certain tax revenues from union list to states.
 - (A) (i) only
 - (B) (ii) only
 - (C) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (D) None of the above
- 97. Which of the following explains the term economic growth ?
 - (A) Increase in per capita production
 - (B) Increase in per capita real income
 - (C) Structural change in the economy
 - (D) All of the above

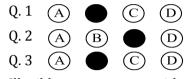
- 98. Economic development is characterized by :
 - (A) Structural change in the economy
 - (B) Change in the occupational structure
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
- 99. An underdeveloped economy is characterized by :
 - (A) High per capita real income
 - (B) Large proportion of labour force in the tertiary sector
 - (C) State of deprivation of large proportion of population
 - (D) All of the above
- 100. Scarcity of capital, technological backwardness and unemployment are generally found in :
 - (A) Developed countries
 - (B) Underdeveloped countries
 - (C) Both of the above
 - (D) None of the above

(15)

4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as—A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the most correct/appropriate answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

Example :

Question :



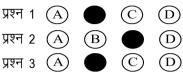
Illegible answers with cutting and over-writing or half filled circle will be cancelled.

- 5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
- 6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
- 7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
- 8. After the completion of the examination candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
- 9. There will be no negative marking.
- 10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
- 11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager and cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
- 12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.
- **Impt.** : On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is ny discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर – A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से एक सबसे सही अथवा सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर छाँटना है। उत्तर को OMR आन्सर-शीट में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :



अपठनीय उत्तर या ऐसे उत्तर जिन्हें काटा या बदला गया है, या गोले में आधा भरकर दिया गया, उन्हें निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।

- प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
- सभी उत्तर केवल ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
- ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को साक्धानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
- परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
- 9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
- कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के अन्त में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
- 11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैलकुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
- 12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।
- महत्वपूर्ण : प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीमाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।