

Roll. No.

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No.

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B.Com. (Hons.) (SEM.-II) (NEP) EXAMINATION, 2025-26

COMMERCE

(Indian Economy & Public Finance)

Paper Code

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Question Booklet
Series

D

Time : 1 : 30 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer only 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. 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.
4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as - A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct / answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

(Remaining instructions on last page)

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को केवल 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। 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, उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।
4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर- A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छानना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

1. Disinvestment means:
 - (A) Buying assets
 - (B) Selling govt stake
 - (C) Increasing taxes
 - (D) Borrowing funds
2. Finance Commission submits report to:
 - (A) RBI
 - (B) Parliament
 - (C) President
 - (D) Prime Minister
3. Fiscal policy during depression should be:
 - (A) Restrictive
 - (B) Expansionary
 - (C) Neutral
 - (D) Balanced
4. Which objective focuses on reducing inequality?
 - (A) Redistribution
 - (B) Stability
 - (C) Growth
 - (D) Employment
5. Funded debt refers to:
 - (A) Short-term debt
 - (B) External aid
 - (C) Temporary debt
 - (D) Long-term debt
6. Which is the safest method of debt repayment?
 - (A) Printing money
 - (B) Budget surplus
 - (C) Borrowing more
 - (D) Tax evasion
7. Public expenditure includes:
 - (A) Only capital spending
 - (B) Only revenue spending
 - (C) Both revenue & capital spending
 - (D) Only subsidies
8. Tax revenue is:
 - (A) Capital receipt
 - (B) Revenue receipt
 - (C) Loan
 - (D) Grant
9. Which list includes defence?
 - (A) State list
 - (B) Residual list
 - (C) Concurrent list
 - (D) Union list

10. Land reforms are aimed at:
- (A) Increasing exports
 - (B) Redistributing land ownership
 - (C) Promoting industrialization
 - (D) Reducing imports
11. Agricultural productivity is low in India mainly due to:
- (A) Fragmented land holdings
 - (B) High technology use
 - (C) Excess irrigation
 - (D) High capital
12. Industrial Policy 1991 emphasized:
- (A) Liberalization and deregulation
 - (B) Licensing control
 - (C) Nationalization
 - (D) Import substitution
13. Industrial licensing system restricted:
- (A) Trade
 - (B) Entry and expansion of industries
 - (C) Exports
 - (D) Agriculture
14. Small scale industries are important because they:
- (A) Use high capital
 - (B) Reduce exports
 - (C) Generate employment
 - (D) Increase imports
15. Disinvestment is undertaken to:
- (A) Increase govt control
 - (B) Promote monopoly
 - (C) Increase subsidies
 - (D) Reduce fiscal burden
16. Industrial sickness indicates:
- (A) Profitability
 - (B) Expansion
 - (C) Inefficiency and losses
 - (D) Growth
17. Which is a major cause of industrial sickness?
- (A) Efficient management
 - (B) Adequate finance
 - (C) Obsolete technology
 - (D) High demand

18. Industrial development leads to structural shift from:
- (A) Primary to secondary sector
 - (B) Secondary to primary
 - (C) Tertiary to primary
 - (D) None
19. Social security measures aim to:
- (A) Increase inequality
 - (B) Increase taxes
 - (C) Reduce employment
 - (D) Provide protection against risks
20. Public finance primarily deals with:
- (A) Government revenue and expenditure
 - (B) Private sector income
 - (C) International trade
 - (D) Banking operations
21. Dalton's Principle of Maximum Social Advantage suggests:
- (A) Minimum taxation
 - (B) Equality of marginal social benefit and sacrifice
 - (C) No government intervention
 - (D) Only indirect taxes
22. Which of the following is a non-tax revenue?
- (A) Income tax
 - (B) GST
 - (C) Fees and fines
 - (D) Corporate tax
23. Direct taxes are considered better because they are:
- (A) Regressive
 - (B) Equitable
 - (C) Inflationary
 - (D) Indirect
24. GST is classified as:
- (A) Direct tax
 - (B) Regressive tax
 - (C) Progressive tax
 - (D) Indirect tax
25. Canon of certainty means:
- (A) Tax should be convenient
 - (B) Tax should be flexible
 - (C) Tax should be low
 - (D) Tax amount should be certain

26. Which of the following reflects human development rather than economic growth?
- (A) Increase in GDP
 - (B) Rise in literacy rate
 - (C) Industrial output growth
 - (D) Capital formation
27. Poverty alleviation programmes focus mainly on:
- (A) Increasing imports
 - (B) Providing employment opportunities
 - (C) Increasing tax rates
 - (D) Promoting luxury goods
28. Indicative planning implies:
- (A) Complete state control
 - (B) No government role
 - (C) Guidance through policies and incentives
 - (D) Only private sector control
29. Which is a cost-push factor of inflation?
- (A) Excess demand
 - (B) Low consumption
 - (C) High savings
 - (D) Increase in wages
30. Unemployment caused by technological change is called:
- (A) Structural unemployment
 - (B) Seasonal unemployment
 - (C) Frictional unemployment
 - (D) Disguised unemployment
31. SDGs replaced which earlier global framework?
- (A) WTO Goals
 - (B) Five-Year Plans
 - (C) IMF Targets
 - (D) Millennium Development Goals
32. Poverty line estimation in India considers:
- (A) Consumption and calorie intake
 - (B) Income only
 - (C) Tax levels
 - (D) Export earnings
33. Economic growth without development may result in:
- (A) Equal income distribution
 - (B) Social welfare improvement
 - (C) Rising inequalities
 - (D) Balanced development

34. Sinking fund is used for:
- (A) Investment
 - (B) Debt repayment
 - (C) Subsidy
 - (D) Trade
35. Primary deficit:
- (A) Fiscal deficit – interest
 - (B) Revenue deficit
 - (C) Capital deficit
 - (D) Budget deficit
36. Zero-based budgeting means:
- (A) Previous budget considered
 - (B) Fresh evaluation every year
 - (C) Only capital budget
 - (D) Only revenue budget
37. A major disadvantage of external debt is:
- (A) No repayment needed
 - (B) Internal transfer
 - (C) Foreign exchange burden
 - (D) No interest
38. Progressive taxation means:
- (A) Same tax rate
 - (B) Higher income, higher tax rate
 - (C) Lower income, higher tax
 - (D) No tax
39. Which of the following is NOT a method of debt redemption?
- (A) Sinking fund
 - (B) Budget surplus
 - (C) Tax evasion
 - (D) Conversion
40. Which type of debt is raised during emergencies like war?
- (A) Voluntary debt
 - (B) Compulsory debt
 - (C) Productive debt
 - (D) Funded debt
41. Startup India was launched in:
- (A) 2014
 - (B) 2015
 - (C) 2016
 - (D) 2017
42. Innovation in startups leads to:
- (A) Economic stagnation
 - (B) Economic growth
 - (C) Trade deficit
 - (D) Fiscal deficit

43. Canon of economy refers to:
- (A) High collection cost
 - (B) High tax rates
 - (C) Minimum cost of tax collection
 - (D) No taxation
44. Benefit principle implies:
- (A) Tax based on benefits received
 - (B) Tax based on income
 - (C) Equal tax for all
 - (D) No tax
45. Ability to pay principle supports:
- (A) Regressive taxation
 - (B) Progressive taxation
 - (C) Proportional taxation
 - (D) Indirect taxation
46. Tax incidence refers to:
- (A) Actual burden of tax
 - (B) Legal liability
 - (C) Tax collection
 - (D) Tax evasion
47. Public expenditure on education leads to:
- (A) Inflation
 - (B) Human capital formation
 - (C) Budget deficit
 - (D) Reduced productivity
48. Wagner's Law states that:
- (A) Public expenditure decreases
 - (B) Public expenditure increases with economic growth
 - (C) Taxes decrease
 - (D) Trade increases
49. Peacock-Wiseman hypothesis explains:
- (A) Stable tax system
 - (B) Trade imbalance
 - (C) Inflation control
 - (D) Sudden rise in public expenditure during crisis
50. Progressive tax results in:
- (A) Reduction in inequality
 - (B) Increased inequality
 - (C) No change
 - (D) Higher inflation

51. Balanced budget means:
- (A) Surplus
 - (B) Deficit
 - (C) Equal revenue and expenditure
 - (D) Zero tax
52. Fiscal deficit indicates:
- (A) Excess income
 - (B) Gap between revenue and expenditure
 - (C) No borrowing
 - (D) No expenditure
53. Direct tax example:
- (A) GST
 - (B) Customs
 - (C) Excise
 - (D) Income tax
54. Capital expenditure leads to:
- (A) Consumption
 - (B) Asset creation
 - (C) Revenue loss
 - (D) Tax reduction
55. Budget is:
- (A) Trade policy
 - (B) Monetary policy
 - (C) Income-expenditure statement
 - (D) Banking policy
56. Public debt refers to:
- (A) Borrowing by private firms
 - (B) Borrowing by government
 - (C) Borrowing by households
 - (D) Foreign aid only
57. Deadweight debt is:
- (A) Used for infrastructure
 - (B) Used for non-productive purposes
 - (C) Used for investment
 - (D) Used for exports
58. Finance Commission is under:
- (A) Article 280
 - (B) Article 360
 - (C) Article 370
 - (D) Article 300
59. Which tax is levied by Centre but collected by States?
- (A) Income tax
 - (B) Corporation tax
 - (C) Stamp duty
 - (D) GST (state share)

60. Which characteristic best explains India being termed a “developing economy”?
- (A) High capital-output ratio
 (B) Structural transformation in progress
 (C) Complete industrialization
 (D) Dominance of tertiary sector
61. A high dependency ratio in India primarily implies:
- (A) Higher savings potential
 (B) Greater burden on working population
 (C) High labour productivity
 (D) Balanced demographic structure
62. Rapid population growth in a developing economy tends to:
- (A) Increase per capita income
 (B) Reduce pressure on resources
 (C) Slow down capital formation
 (D) Improve employment levels
63. Which of the following is a direct objective of India’s population policy?
- (A) Increase literacy rate
 (B) Achieve demographic stability
 (C) Increase exports
 (D) Reduce fiscal deficit
64. Infrastructure development is crucial because it:
- (A) Directly increases tax revenue
 (B) Reduces inflation automatically
 (C) Enhances productivity across sectors
 (D) Eliminates poverty immediately
65. Poverty in India is commonly estimated using:
- (A) National income method
 (B) Consumption expenditure criteria
 (C) Export-import ratio
 (D) Inflation index only
66. Disguised unemployment is typically associated with:
- (A) Industrial sector
 (B) Agricultural sector
 (C) Service sector
 (D) Banking sector
67. Demand-pull inflation occurs when:
- (A) Supply exceeds demand
 (B) Cost of production rises
 (C) Aggregate demand exceeds supply
 (D) Imports increase sharply

68. Which indicator better reflects inclusive growth?
- (A) GDP growth rate
 (B) Per capita income
 (C) Reduction in poverty and inequality
 (D) Industrial output
69. The 1991 economic reforms were primarily triggered by:
- (A) Agricultural crisis
 (B) Balance of payments crisis
 (C) Industrial surplus
 (D) Fiscal surplus
70. Liberalization refers to:
- (A) Increased government control
 (B) Increase in subsidies
 (C) Nationalization of industries
 (D) Reduction in economic restrictions
71. Privatization aims to:
- (A) Increase public sector dominance
 (B) Eliminate competition
 (C) Improve efficiency through private participation
 (D) Reduce productivity
72. Globalization leads to:
- (A) Integration of world markets
 (B) Economic isolation
 (C) Trade restrictions
 (D) Import substitution
73. PPP model is mainly used for:
- (A) Agriculture
 (B) Infrastructure development
 (C) Tax collection
 (D) Banking regulation
74. Agriculture remains important in India due to its:
- (A) Low productivity
 (B) High capital intensity
 (C) Employment generation capacity
 (D) Limited scope
75. The Green Revolution mainly increased production of:
- (A) Pulses
 (B) Oilseeds
 (C) Wheat and rice
 (D) Fruits

76. Agriculture contributes to economic development by:
- (A) Providing raw materials
 - (B) Generating employment
 - (C) Supporting industries
 - (D) All of these
77. The Green Revolution increased regional disparities because:
- (A) It benefited all regions equally
 - (B) It was limited to irrigated areas
 - (C) It reduced productivity
 - (D) It increased imports
78. Ceiling on land holdings is a part of:
- (A) Land reforms
 - (B) Industrial policy
 - (C) Fiscal policy
 - (D) Trade policy
79. Industrial Policy 1956 is associated with:
- (A) Privatization
 - (B) Public sector expansion
 - (C) Liberalization
 - (D) Globalization
80. Globalization increases:
- (A) Protectionism
 - (B) Competition
 - (C) Isolation
 - (D) Monopoly
81. Privatization may lead to:
- (A) Inefficiency
 - (B) Losses
 - (C) Improved service quality
 - (D) Bureaucracy
82. PPP projects share risks between:
- (A) Government only
 - (B) Private sector only
 - (C) Public and private sectors
 - (D) NGOs only
83. Agricultural growth is highly dependent on:
- (A) Weather conditions
 - (B) Technology
 - (C) Irrigation
 - (D) All of these

84. The First Five-Year Plan of India primarily focused on:
- (A) Industrial growth
 - (B) Agricultural development
 - (C) Service sector expansion
 - (D) Export promotion
85. The shift from Planning Commission to NITI Aayog reflects:
- (A) Move towards centralized planning
 - (B) Greater role of cooperative federalism
 - (C) Reduction in state participation
 - (D) Focus only on taxation
86. NITI Aayog differs from Planning Commission in that it:
- (A) Allocates funds to states
 - (B) Acts as a policy think tank
 - (C) Controls inflation
 - (D) Regulates banking
87. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) emphasize:
- (A) Economic growth only
 - (B) Social welfare only
 - (C) Balanced economic, social, environmental goals
 - (D) Industrial expansion only
88. Which of the following is not a cause of poverty in India?
- (A) Unequal distribution of income
 - (B) High unemployment
 - (C) Rapid industrialization
 - (D) Low productivity
89. Economic planning in India aimed at:
- (A) Maximizing private profit
 - (B) Reducing regional disparities
 - (C) Increasing imports
 - (D) Eliminating taxes
90. Inflation adversely affects fixed income groups because:
- (A) Their purchasing power declines
 - (B) Their income rises faster
 - (C) Their savings increase
 - (D) Their employment improves
91. Infrastructure deficiency leads to:
- (A) Higher economic efficiency
 - (B) Lower costs
 - (C) Increased exports
 - (D) Bottlenecks in growth

92. Regressive tax affects:
- (A) Rich more
 - (B) Middle class more
 - (C) Poor more
 - (D) Government
93. Proportional tax means:
- (A) Increasing rate
 - (B) Decreasing rate
 - (C) Constant rate of tax
 - (D) Zero tax
94. MSME stands for:
- (A) Market enterprise
 - (B) Micro Small Medium Enterprises
 - (C) Macro enterprise
 - (D) Mixed sector
95. Fiscal policy includes:
- (A) Interest rate policy
 - (B) Government expenditure and taxation
 - (C) Exchange rate
 - (D) Monetary supply
96. Public debt refers to:
- (A) Private borrowing
 - (B) Government borrowing
 - (C) Imports
 - (D) Exports
97. Tax evasion is:
- (A) Legal
 - (B) Ethical
 - (C) Illegal
 - (D) Accepted
98. Tax avoidance is:
- (A) Illegal
 - (B) Legal reduction of tax liability
 - (C) Fraud
 - (D) Tax evasion
99. Incidence of indirect tax generally falls on:
- (A) Producers
 - (B) Consumers
 - (C) Government
 - (D) Exporters
100. Public expenditure helps in:
- (A) Increasing inequality
 - (B) Reducing inequality
 - (C) No impact
 - (D) Only tax increase

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

Example :

Question :

Q.1 (A) ● (C) (D)

Q.2 (A) (B) ● (D)

Q.3 (A) ● (C) (D)

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 & 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.

Imp't. On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)

प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० 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।
7. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. 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।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैल्कुलेटर, 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 प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।