

Roll No.

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

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Question Booklet Number

B. B. A. (Second Semester) EXAMINATION, 2022-23

INDIAN ECONOMY

Paper Code						
B	B	A	2	0	3	N

Questions Booklet Series
A

Time : 1:30 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 75

Instructions to the Examinee :

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

- Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
 - The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. All questions carry equal marks.
 - 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.
- प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
 - प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
 - 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)

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

(Only for Rough Work)

1. What is the primary sector in the Indian economy ?
 - (A) Agriculture
 - (B) Manufacturing
 - (C) Services
 - (D) Infrastructure

2. Which of the following is the largest source of revenue for the Indian government ?
 - (A) Income tax
 - (B) Goods and Services Tax (GST)
 - (C) Corporate tax
 - (D) Customs duty

3. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is responsible for :
 - (A) Fiscal policy
 - (B) Monetary policy
 - (C) Foreign trade policy
 - (D) Industrial policy

4. Which of the following sectors contributes the most to India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ?
 - (A) Agriculture
 - (B) Manufacturing
 - (C) Services
 - (D) Construction

5. Which of the following is the largest employer in India ?
 - (A) Agriculture
 - (B) Manufacturing
 - (C) Services
 - (D) Construction

6. What does FDI stand for in the context of the Indian economy ?
 - (A) Foreign Domestic Investment
 - (B) Foreign Development Investment
 - (C) Foreign Direct Investment
 - (D) Fiscal and Development Investment

7. The National Stock Exchange (NSE) and the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) are examples of :
 - (A) Commodity exchanges
 - (B) Currency exchanges
 - (C) Stock exchanges
 - (D) Bond exchanges

8. Which of the following sectors is the largest contributor to India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ?
 - (A) Agriculture
 - (B) Manufacturing
 - (C) Services
 - (D) Mining and quarrying

9. The Indian Rupee is issued and regulated by :
- (A) Ministry of Finance
 - (B) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
 - (C) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
 - (D) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
10. What is the main objective of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) ?
- (A) Poverty eradication
 - (B) Infrastructure development
 - (C) Employment generation
 - (D) Agriculture promotion
11. Which organization releases the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI) in India ?
- (A) Ministry of Finance
 - (B) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
 - (C) Planning Commission
 - (D) Central Statistical Office (CSO)
12. What does the term “fiscal deficit” refer to ?
- (A) Excess of government expenditure over revenue
 - (B) Excess of government revenue over expenditure
 - (C) Excess of exports over imports
 - (D) Excess of imports over exports
13. Which Indian state has the highest per capita income ?
- (A) Maharashtra
 - (B) Goa
 - (C) Delhi
 - (D) Tamil Nadu
14. Which of the following is the largest source of tax revenue for the Indian government ?
- (A) Goods and Services Tax (GST)
 - (B) Income tax
 - (C) Corporate tax
 - (D) Customs duty
15. What is the current Goods and Services Tax (GST) rate for most goods and services in India ?
- (A) 5%
 - (B) 12%
 - (C) 18%
 - (D) 28%
16. Which Indian city is known as the “Financial Capital of India” ?
- (A) Kolkata
 - (B) Mumbai
 - (C) Chennai
 - (D) Bengaluru

17. Which Indian state is known for cotton production ?
- (A) Goa
(B) Delhi
(C) Maharashtra
(D) Tamil Nadu
18. Which of the following is the main objective of the 'Make in India' initiative launched by the Indian government ?
- (A) Boosting tourism
(B) Promoting foreign investment
(C) Improving healthcare services
(D) Enhancing agricultural productivity
19. The National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) aims to :
- (A) Reduce poverty and increase rural incomes
(B) Improve urban infrastructure
(C) Enhance educational opportunities in rural areas
(D) Promote sustainable agriculture practices
20. Which of the following is not a component of the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) ?
- (A) Manufacturing
(B) Mining
(C) Agriculture
(D) Electricity generation
21. Which of the following is India's largest trading partner in terms of total trade volume ?
- (A) United States
(B) China
(C) United Arab Emirates (UAE)
(D) United Kingdom (UK)
22. The Planning Commission of India was replaced by which organization ?
- (A) NITI Aayog
(B) Ministry of Finance
(C) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
(D) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
23. What is the current repo rate in India as set by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) ?
- (A) 3%
(B) 4%
(C) 5%
(D) 6%
24. Which Indian state is known as the "Rice Bowl of India" ?
- (A) Punjab
(B) West Bengal
(C) Tamil Nadu
(D) Andhra Pradesh

25. Which of the following is the largest public sector bank in India by assets ?
- State Bank of India (SBI)
 - Punjab National Bank (PNB)
 - Bank of Baroda (BOB)
 - Canara Bank
26. The Foreign Exchange Reserves of India mainly consist of :
- Gold and foreign currencies
 - Government bonds and securities
 - Foreign investments in Indian companies
 - Foreign aid and grants
27. The “Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code” (IBC) was introduced in India to :
- Facilitate ease of doing business
 - Regulate foreign direct investment (FDI)
 - Promote small-scale industries
 - Address corporate insolvency and bankruptcy cases
28. Which of the following is the highest policy-making body for agricultural planning and policy in India ?
- Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
 - Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)
 - National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)
 - NITI Aayog
29. The term “NPA” in the banking sector stands for :
- Non-Performing Assets
 - National Productivity Assessment
 - Non-Priority Advances
 - New Public Accounting
30. Which of the following is a major factor contributing to India demographic dividend ?
- High birth rate
 - Low mortality rate
 - High literacy rate
 - High life expectancy
31. The ‘Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana’ (PMJDY) aims to :
- Promote financial inclusion and provide access to banking services
 - Provide health insurance to rural populations
 - Encourage entrepreneurship among youth
 - Support agricultural development and rural infrastructure

32. The Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT) is a statutory body that hears appeals against the decisions of which regulatory body ?
- (A) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
 (B) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
 (C) Competition Commission of India (CCI)
 (D) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA)
33. Which Indian state is the largest producer of coal ?
- (A) Jharkhand
 (B) Odisha
 (C) Chhattisgarh
 (D) Madhya Pradesh
34. Which of the following cities in India is known as the “Silicon Valley of India” ?
- (A) Bengaluru
 (B) Hyderabad
 (C) Pune
 (D) Chennai
35. The term “Fiscal Year” in India refers to the period :
- (A) April 1 to March 31
 (B) January 1 to December 31
 (C) July 1 to June 30
 (D) October 1 to September 30
36. The National Stock Exchange (NSE) was established in which year ?
- (A) 1992
 (B) 1995
 (C) 2000
 (D) 2005
37. Which of the following is the highest body for regulation and development of the insurance sector in India ?
- (A) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDAI)
 (B) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
 (C) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
 (D) Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA)
38. The concept of “demonetization” was first implemented in India in which year ?
- (A) 1947
 (B) 1969
 (C) 1978
 (D) 2016
39. The “Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi” (PM Kisan) scheme provides income support to :
- (A) Small and marginal farmers
 (B) Agricultural laborers
 (C) Dairy farmers
 (D) Fishermen

40. Which Indian city is known as the “Diamond City of India” ?
- (A) Surat
(B) Mumbai
(C) Jaipur
(D) Hyderabad
41. The ‘National Pension Scheme’ (NPS) is a government-sponsored retirement savings scheme primarily aimed at :
- (A) Central government employees
(B) State government employees
(C) Employees of public sector enterprises
(D) All citizens of India
42. The “Smart Cities Mission” in India aims to develop and transform cities into :
- (A) Technologically advanced urban centers
(B) Industrial hubs
(C) Tourist destinations
(D) Agro-based economic zones
43. Which of the following organizations is responsible for the regulation and development of the capital market intermediaries in India ?
- (A) National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL)
(B) Central Depository Services Limited (CDSL)
(C) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
(D) National Stock Exchange (NSE)
44. Which Indian state is the largest producer of natural gas in the country ?
- (A) Gujarat
(B) Assam
(C) Rajasthan
(D) Tamil Nadu
45. The first plan started in :
- (A) 1950
(B) 1951
(C) 1965
(D) 1991
46. Planning Commission was scrapped in :
- (A) 2015
(B) 2014
(C) 2017
(D) 2012
47. “GRAND INNOVATION CHALLENGE” was launched by :
- (A) NITI Aayog
(B) Planning Commission
(C) National Planning Committee
(D) Finance Commission
48. The Planning commission of India is :
- (A) A constitutional body
(B) An independent and autonomous body
(C) A statutory body
(D) A non-statutory body

49. Mahalanobis Model has been associated with :
- (A) First Five Year Plan
 - (B) Second Five Year Plan
 - (C) Third Five Year Plan
 - (D) Fourth Five Year Plan
50. Which plan gave emphasis on removal of poverty for the first time ?
- (A) Fourth
 - (B) Fifth
 - (C) Sixth
 - (D) Seventh
51. A rolling plan refer to a plan which :
- (A) does not change it target every year
 - (B) changes its allocation every year
 - (C) changes its allocations and target every year
 - (D) changes only its target every year
52. Economic planning is in :
- (A) Union list
 - (B) State list
 - (C) Concurrent list
 - (D) Not any specified list
53. The very first five year plan of India was based on the model of :
- (A) Mahalanobis
 - (B) Harrod-Domar
 - (C) All of the above
 - (D) None of these
54. National Development Council consists of :
- (A) Members of planning commission
 - (B) Governors of the states
 - (C) Chief ministers of all the states
 - (D) Both (A) & (B)
55. Who is the ex-officio Chairman of the National Development Council ?
- (A) President of India
 - (B) Prime Minister of India
 - (C) Finance Minister of India
 - (D) Vice President of India
56. Which of the following is the function of National Development Council ?
- (A) Issuing guidelines for making national plans
 - (B) Estimate requirement of resources and suggestions for the implementation of the National Plan
 - (C) To evaluate the economic and social policies affecting national development
 - (D) All of the above
57. Who was the first Chairman of the National Development Council ?
- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (B) Ballabh Bhai Patel
 - (C) Doctor Rajendra Prasad
 - (D) None of the above

58. The concept of Economic Planning in India is derived from ?
- (A) USA
(B) UK
(C) Australia
(D) Russia
59. Green Revolution started in :
- (A) 1964-65
(B) 1965-66
(C) 1966-67
(D) 1967-68
60. The main objective of the Land Reforms :
- (A) To legitimize tenancy with the ceiling limit.
(B) To register all the tenancy with the village Panchayats.
(C) To establish relation between tenancy and ceiling
(D) All of the above
61. Yellow Revolution means :
- (A) Rise in catching of fresh water and marine fish.
(B) Rise in the production of quantity of apples
(C) Remarkable increase in milk production
(D) Remarkably steady and assured supply of poultry products
62. Which among the following is not a problem of Indian Agriculture ?
- (A) Soil Erosion and Soil Degradation
(B) Scarcity of capital
(C) Inadequate storage facilities
(D) Source of Livelihood
63. Green revolution in Indian agriculture is done by :
- (A) M. S. Swaminathan
(B) Niti Ayog
(C) Planning commission
(D) M. S. Raminathan
64. _____ centered upon the production, consumption, trade, and sale of agricultural commodities, including plants and livestock.
- (A) Agrarian Economy
(B) Industrial Economy
(C) Commercial Economy
(D) None of the above
65. In India, large-scale industries are the ones with a fixed asset of more than :
- (A) ₹ 10 lakh
(B) ₹ 10 crore
(C) ₹ 5 crore
(D) ₹ 2 crore

66. Which of the following is not a large scale industry ?
- (A) Jute Industry
 - (B) Textile Industry
 - (C) Cement Industry
 - (D) Khadi Gramodyog
67. Which of the following comes under SAIL (Steel Authority of India Ltd.) ?
- (A) a Hindustan Steel Limited
 - (B) Bokaro Steel Limited
 - (C) Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Ltd
 - (D) All the above
68. India emerged as the largest steel producing country in the world in 2018.
- (A) 1st
 - (B) 2nd
 - (C) 3rd
 - (D) 4th
69. In 1818, the first unit of cotton textile industry was established in :
- (A) Bombay
 - (B) Calcutta
 - (C) Delhi
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
70. In India the sugar industry had its origin in 1903 when a sugar factory was established each in :
- (A) Bihar and Uttar Pradesh
 - (B) Bihar and Haryana
 - (C) Uttar Pradesh and Haryana
 - (D) Uttar Pradesh and Punjab
71. India became the world's sugar producer in 2018-19.
- (A) largest
 - (B) 2nd largest
 - (C) 3rd largest
 - (D) None of the above
72. The government set up a Sugar Development Fund in 1982 which was funded by transfer of proceeds of sugar
- (A) Surplus revenue
 - (B) Export
 - (C) Cess
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)

73. A TUF Scheme was launched in 1999 to help textile units. The full form of TUF is
- (A) Technique Upgradation Fund
 (B) Technology Upgradation Fund
 (C) Training Upgradation Fund
 (D) None of the above
74. Tata Iron & Steel Company (TISCO) was set up in Jamshedpur, Jharkhand in
- (A) 1905
 (B) 1906
 (C) 1970
 (D) 1907
75. Professor Robbins defines economic planning as :
- (A) Collective control or supervision of public activities of production and exchange
 (B) Individual control or supervision of private activities of production and exchange
 (C) Collective control or supervision of private activities of production and exchange
 (D) The direction of productive activity by a central authority.
76. Economic planning has three major objectives :
- (A) Economic, social, political
 (B) Economic, social, cultural
 (C) Social, cultural, demographical
 (D) Social, cultural, welfare
77. The idea of five year planning was taken from the erstwhile under socialist influence of
- (A) Vatican city, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
 (B) China, Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 (C) Soviet Union, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
 (D) Soviet Union, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
78. Till now India has five year plans.
- (A) 8
 (B) 11
 (C) 12
 (D) 10
79. Niti Aayog is preceded by :
- (A) Planning Commission
 (B) Five year plan
 (C) Economic planning
 (D) 11th five year plan

80. First industrial policy was announced on It was presented by
- (A) 7th April 1948, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- (B) 6th April 1948, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
- (C) 6th April 1948, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- (D) 7th April 1948, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
81. In which industrial policy amendments to MRTP Act, 1969 made :
- (A) 1980
- (B) 1956
- (C) 1991
- (D) 1977
82. What happens when publicly traded company is taken over by a few people ?
- (A) Liberalization
- (B) Globalization
- (C) Privatization
- (D) All the above
83. What leads to class struggle ?
- (A) Liberalization
- (B) Globalization
- (C) Privatization
- (D) All the above
84. Objectives of liberalization policy are :
- (A) To encourage foreign trade with other countries
- (B) Enhancement of foreign capital & technology
- (C) To expand global market frontiers of the country
- (D) All the above
85. When a company hires a professional from some other to get their work done, which was earlier conducted by their internal resource of their own country :
- (A) Globalization
- (B) Outsourcing
- (C) Internal Outsourcing
- (D) Superior Outsourcing
86. When did GOI decided to go in for liberalization ?
- (A) 1991
- (B) 1956
- (C) 1948
- (D) 1977

87. Out of these which one is the unfair trade practice ?
- (A) Price control agreements
 - (B) Limiting capital investments
 - (C) Collective price distribution and tendering
 - (D) Supplying unsafe and hazardous products
88. Out of these which is the restrictive trade practice ?
- (A) Refusal to sell goods, resulting in price rise
 - (B) Giving fake guarantee or warranty
 - (C) Collective price distribution and tendering
 - (D) Unreasonably high prices
89. The main objective of MRTP Act is to :
- (A) Restrict trade practices
 - (B) Not to provide for probation of monopolistic, unfair trade practices
 - (C) Ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of the economic power to the common detriment
 - (D) Ensure that the operation of the political system does not result in the concentration of the economic power of the common detriment
90. According to Companies Act 1956, what can make company identifiable ?
- (A) BOD signature
 - (B) Common seal
 - (C) Rules and regulations
 - (D) Shareholders
91. Company cannot be classified on the basis of :
- (A) Incorporation
 - (B) Liability of members
 - (C) Age of the company
 - (D) Ownership
92. Minimum members required for a public company is and minimum paid up capital is lakhs
- (A) 7 & 5
 - (B) 5 & 7
 - (C) 6 & 3
 - (D) 6 & 7
93. What is the certificate of incorporation ?
- (A) Registration certificate of the company
 - (B) Birth certificate of the company
 - (C) Certificate of introducing IPO
 - (D) Certificate of commencement of business

94. MOA for a company is like the constitutional law for a country. It does not include :
- (A) Name clause
 - (B) Capital clause
 - (C) Registered office clause
 - (D) BOD residence address clause
95. Article of Association is/are the regulation(s) of the company.
- (A) External
 - (B) internal
 - (C) External and internal both
 - (D) None of the above
96. Elements of political legal environment are :
- (A) The direction and the speed of a government policies and programs
 - (B) Socio cultural legislation
 - (C) Structure of the nation
 - (D) Political party leading the nation
97. India has 3 pillars that make a body of political environment and that are :
- (A) Legislative, Executive and Media
 - (B) Legislative, Media and Judiciary
 - (C) Legislative, Executive and Judiciary
 - (D) Media, Executive and Judiciary
98. India has number of fundamental rights.
- (A) 6
 - (B) 8
 - (C) 7
 - (D) 9
99. Which is not the role of state in industrial relations ?
- (A) Laissez faire
 - (B) Tripartism
 - (C) Intervention
 - (D) Judgmental
100. Sustainable Development means :
- (A) Development that meets the needs of the present with compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
 - (B) Development that do not meet the needs of the present with compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
 - (C) Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs.
 - (D) None of the above

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 :

Example :

Question :

Q. 1 (A) ● (C) (D)

Q. 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

Q. 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

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 any 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 सही उत्तर छँटना है। उत्तर को OMR आन्सर-शीट में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)

प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

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

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. 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।
7. ओ. एम. आर. 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 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 भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।