

QUESTION PAPER

1. Since 1951, India has been a _____ economy.
a) Socialist b) Mixed c) Capitalist d) Feudal
2. The fiscal crisis faced by the Indian economy in 1990s was caused primarily 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
3. Which of the following sentences would best describe the Indian economy in 1990-91?
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
4. Which of the following measures was adopted in 1991 to stabilise the economy?
a) Banking sector reforms b) Capital market reforms
c) Control of inflation d) Insurance reforms
5. One of the measures adopted to control inflation in 1990-91 was _____.
a) Lowering of CRR and SLR
b) Lowering the bank rate
c) Raising CRR and SLR
d) Restricting imports of essential commodities
6. Which of the following measures was implemented by the government in order to reduce current account deficit?
a) Revaluation of the rupee b) Strict exchange control
c) Devaluation of the rupee d) Import restrictions were increased
7. Which of the following was not a feature of the 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
8. One of the policies adopted to make public sector more efficient was _____.
a) Raising fresh equity from the market.
b) Increasing governments shareholding in public enterprises
c) Maintain public sector monopoly
d) Increasing operational control on public enterprises by the government
9. Capital adequacy norms helps to _____.
a) Increase bank's profits b) Maintain financial stability
c) Control inflation d) Reduce balance of payment deficit

10. Which of the following describes the changes in India after 1991?
- Reduced private investment in education and health
 - Increased job security
 - Reduced subsidies to social sector in relative terms
 - Increased formal jobs creation
11. Which of the following is not true of the Right to Education Act?
- Free education to all children between 6 and 14 years
 - It was enacted in 2009
 - It is an adult literacy programme
 - It is aimed at providing quality elementary education
12. The _____ provides a reference point for the functioning of the public health centres.
- Indian Public Health Standard
 - Indian Public Health Guidelines
 - Indian Public Health Manual
 - Indian Public Health Rules
13. Which of the following is a programme aimed at controlling the speed of communicable diseases?
- National Oral Health Programme
 - National Mental Health Programme
 - National TB Control Programme
 - National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness
14. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana provides health insurance coverage to _____.
- Workers in the unorganised sector
 - Workers in the organised sector
 - The entire population
 - Only women and children
15. Which of the following is not included in UNDP's HDI composite?
- Culture
 - Education
 - Health
 - Standard of Living
16. _____ is responsible for coordinating the SDGs in India
- Planning Commission
 - Ministry of Human Resource Development
 - NITI Aayog
 - Ministry of Finance
17. _____ is an initiative to make India a manufacturing hub.
- Skill India
 - NITI Aayog
 - Invest India
 - Make in India
18. Which of the following best describes horizontal foreign direct investment?
- FDI into industry that provide inputs to the firm.
 - FDI into industry that uses the firm's output
 - Long term lending to a foreign firm
 - FDI in the same industry abroad as the foreign investor firm.
19. Which of the following is not one of the benefits of FDI?
- Culture of consumerism
 - Infrastructure development
 - Transfer of technology
 - Sectoral development

20. The government institution that is responsible for formulation of FDI Policy in India is _____.
a) Foreign Investment Promotion Board
b) The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
c) The Ministry of External Affairs
d) The RBI
21. Which of the following was not a part of the 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
22. Which country has been the highest source of FDI to India during April-December 2017?
a) Japan b) USA c) Singapore d) Mauritius
23. Agricultural prices in India are _____.
a) Very certain b) Uncertain c) Very remunerative d) Non remunerative
24. Agricultural price policy is required to _____.
a) Provide incentives to farmers
b) To encourage farmers to spend more
c) To increase income inequality
d) To invest in agricultural activities
25. Issue prices is at which the government supplies foodgrains _____.
a) In the open market b) To the middlemen
c) To ration shops d) To the consumers
26. Fair price shops protect the interest of _____.
a) Poor farmers b) Poor consumers
c) Poor traders d) Poor middleman
27. Kisan credit card was introduced by _____.
a) RBI b) NABARD c) Co-operative banks d) Self help group
28. Farmers require long-term credit for _____.
a) Consumption expenditure b) Purchase of land
c) Purchasing seeds and fertilizers d) Marketing of agricultural products
29. Which of the following is not a part of the New Industrial Policy 1991?
a) Increased investment in public sector enterprises
b) Abolition of licensing policy
c) Encouraging foreign direct investment
d) Amendment of MRTP Act
30. IIP means _____.
a) Industrial inputs inflation
b) Growth of industrial production
c) Growth of industrial investment
d) Growth of industrial exports

31. Which of the following is not an objective of the Companies Act 2002?
- Prohibition of anti-competitive agreements
 - Regulation of combinations
 - Control of monopolies
 - Prohibition of abuse of dominant position
32. Competitive advocacy refers to
- Control of monopolies
 - Restricting investments through licensing
 - Control of unreasonable profits
 - Promoting a competition culture
33. Which of the following statements is not true of the PSUs in India?
- They have generated large scale employment
 - They have high returns on investment
 - They have saved foreign exchange
 - They have created a diversified industrial base for India
34. The central government department responsible for disinvestment is _____.
- Department of Investment and Public Asset Management
 - Department of Commerce
 - Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
 - Department of Revenue
35. Which of the following is not a function of the DIPAM?
- Advising government of matters related to CPSE
 - All the matters relating to sale of Central Government equity through offer for sale or private placement
 - Decisions on the recommendations of Administrative Ministries, NITI Aayog for disinvestment
 - Promotion of foreign direct investment
36. In 1999, the investment limit of the small scale unit was determined at _____.
- Rs. 25 lakh
 - Rs. 50 lakh
 - Rs. 1 crore
 - Rs. 5 crore
37. The MSME Act was passed in _____.
- 2005
 - 2002
 - 2008
 - 2006
38. A separate ministry for small industries was set up in
- 1991
 - 1999
 - 2007
 - 2005
39. _____ is the nodal development agency for the MSME sector.
- Divisional Commissioner MSME
 - Development Commissioner MSME
 - Directorate General MSME
 - Development Council MSME

40. _____ is a SIDBI initiative that provides capital to new SME start-ups.
- a) ISARC
 - b) Credit Guarantee Fund Trust
 - c) CLCSS
 - d) SIDBI Venture Capital Ltd.
41. _____ is not a SIDBI Initiative.
- a) ICRA
 - b) SMERA
 - c) CGFT
 - d) ISARC
42. MSME –MDA does not provide funding to MSMEs for
- a) Participation in international trade fairs
 - b) Acquiring quality and environmental certifications
 - c) Carrying out sector specific market studies
 - d) Contesting anti-dumping cases
43. The scheme to improve ease of doing business in the MSME sector is
- a) SFURTI
 - b) UAM
 - c) CLCSS
 - d) ASPIRE
44. Which of the following activities does not belong to the services sector in India?
- a) Retail trade
 - b) Real estate
 - c) Insurance
 - d) Automobile
45. Which of the following is not a characteristic of the Indian health care industry?
- a) Every citizen has access to high quality services
 - b) Inadequate infrastructure
 - c) High incidence of diseases
 - d) Inadequate insurance coverage
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47. Type of tourism that helps conserve natural diversity is
- a) Eco tourism
 - b) Heritage tourism
 - c) Adventure tourism
 - d) Medical tourism
48. Capital market is a market for
- a) Short term fund
 - b) Long term fund
 - c) Medium term fund
 - d) Medium and long term fund

49. The primary market does not include

- a) Equity issues
- b) GDR issues
- c) Screen based trading
- d) Debt issue

50. Which of the following money market instrument is issued by commercial banks?

- a) CPs
- b) Commercial bills
- c) CDs
- d) Treasury bills