

**The Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce TYBAF Sem VI Indian
Economics MCQ Sample**

Sr. No.	QUESTION TEXT	OPTION_a	OPTION_b	OPTION_c	OPTION_d	CORRECT OPTION
1	Indian density of population has increased from 324 people per sq km during Census 2001 to _____ people per sq. km. in 2011 Census.	382	410	510	None of the above	a
2	When a person is unable to get minimum required calories there is _____ poverty.	absolute	relative	Below	None of the above	a
3	Lack of purchasing power to buy even basic necessities of life is called _____ poverty.	absolute	relative	High risk	None of the above	a
4	On an average an Indian person must get _____ calories from food.	3000	2250	2500	None of the above	b
5	Income inequality means, _____.	gap between rich and very rich	gap between rich and poor	Povertty	None of the above	b
6	Unemployment during off season is called _____ unemployment.	seasonal	technical	agricultural	None of the above	a
7	Disguised unemployment is mainly found in _____ area.	rural	urban	agricultural	None of the above	a
8	Employment Guarantee Programme was started by _____.	Maharashtra	Madhya Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	None of the above	a
9	Urbanisation leads to _____ in urban centres.	employment	poverty	owner	None of the above	a
10	Major effect of urbanization is _____.	Changing role of women	Changing role of men	both of women & men	None of the above	a
11	'Land Reforms' lead to maximum welfare of the _____.	landlords	farmers	owner	None of the above	b
12	'Land Reforms' means _____ of the existing defective structure of land holdings.	abolishing	reducing	increasing	None of the above	a
13	After abolition of the Zamindari System actual cultivator becomes the _____ of the land.	tenant	owner	farmers	None of the above	b
14	Sub-Tenants get tenancy rights from the _____.	landlords	tenants	owner	None of the above	b
15	Areas where security and strategic concerns predominate will be reserved for the _____.	public sector	private sector	banking sector	None of the above	a
16	A Special Empowered Board was set up approve direct foreign investment in _____.	all areas	selected areas	limited areas	None of the above	b
17	The new policy brings down the number of industries reserved for the public sector to _____.	only eight	only ten	only nine	None of the above	a
18	Public sector undertakings have located their plants in _____ parts of the county.	developed	backward	undeveloped	None of the above	b

19	Several public enterprises suffer from _____.	over-capitalization	under-capitalization	below-capitalization	None of the above	a
20	Small-scale industries ensure _____ distribution of income and wealth.	equitable	un-equitable	Deductable	None of the above	a
21	The loss of production and man-days are comparatively _____ in small-scale industries.	more	less	equal	None of the above	b
22	Small scale industries normally tap _____ sources for meeting raw material requirements.	local	national	state	None of the above	a
23	There is _____ utilisation of installed capacity in case of small scale industries.	over	under	below	None of the above	b
24	In Small scale industries there is _____ project planning.	poor	efficient	rich	None of the above	a
25	A small scale unit located in a remote backward area may have problem with respect to _____.	skilled workers	unskilled workers	high effective	None of the above	a
26	NSIC refers to _____.	National Small Industries Commission	National Small Industries Corporation	large scale	None of the above	b
27	Among the life insurers, _____ is the sole public sector company.	General Insurance Corporation	Life Insurance Corporation	LIC	None of the above	b
28	In India, the _____ is the major contributor for general insurance.	urban market	rural market	economical	None of the above	a
29	_____ of insurance policies is attracting customers.	Online selling	Offline selling	Retailing	None of the above	a
30	RSBY means _____.	Rashtriya Swayam Bima Yojana	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana	Rajya shanti bima yojana	None of the above	b
31	Volume of trade means _____ of goods and services traded.	direction	quantity	quality	None of the above	b
32	It is necessary to maintain _____ in the BOP.	equilibrium	disequilibrium	EOQ	None of the above	a
33	BOP capital account reflects the strength and weakness of _____ position.	internal debt	external debt	Profit	None of the above	b
34	By 1990-91 India's BOP became highly _____.	precarious	stable	unstable	None of the above	a
35	Technology transfers through FDI generate _____ atmosphere in the host country.	neutral	positive	negative	None of the above	b
36	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) comprises of _____ members.	8	6	9	None of the above	a
37	SAARC is one of the _____ trade organisations of the world.	largest	smallest	middlest	None of the above	b
38	The long form of SADF is _____.	South Asian Development Fund	South Asian Development Finance	SADF	None of the above	a
39	ASEAN has _____ members.	ten	nine	eight	None of the above	a

40	MMMFs refer to _____.	Money Market Maturity Funds	Money Market Mutual Funds	Money Marjet sale fund	None of the above	b
41	Repo is a _____ agreement.	repurchase	resale	discount	None of the above	a
42	Money lenders have _____.	fixed business hours	flexible business hours	unfixed business hours	None of the above	b
43	The demand for money in Indian money market is of a _____ nature.	regular	seasonal	stable	None of the above	b
44	_____ Credit Control aims at regulating the amount of credit.	Quantitative	Qualitative	Quality	None of the above	a
45	High margin will _____ the volume of credit by commercial banks.	reduce	increase	stable	None of the above	a
46	Credit given to consumers to buy certain _____ goods is called consumer credit.	perishable	durable	undurable	None of the above	b
47	In times of depression, the central bank may persuade the commercial banks to _____ their loans and advances.	expand	contract	narrow	None of the above	a
48	ATM means _____.	Any Time Money	Automated Teller Machine	pay tm	None of the above	b
49	In India T-bills have _____.	narrow market	broad market	high market	None of the above	a
50	Commercial bills are short term, negotiable instruments with _____.	low risk	high risk	medium risk	None of the above	a