

Question paper: mock test

CLASS: TYBCOM

SEMESTER: V

SUBJECT: BUSINESS ECONOMICS-V

Q.1. Sustainable development goals have total \_\_\_\_goals

- a) 15
- b) 17
- c) 18
- d) 14

(Ans-b)

Q.2 MSP refers to

- a) Maximum Support Prices
- b) Minimum Support Prices
- c) Major Support Prices
- d) None of these

(Ans-b)

Q.3. The banking system consists of

- a) Private sector banks
- b) Foreign banks
- c) Regional rural banks
- d) All of the above

(Ans-d)

Q.4.Social infrastructure does not include

- a) Hospital
- b) Education
- c) Family welfare
- d) Agriculture

( Ans-d)

Q.5.New economic policy 1991 was launched by\_\_\_\_

- a) V.P.SINGH
- b) Narasimhamrao
- c) Manmohan singh
- d) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

( Ans-b)

Q.6. \_\_\_\_\_ Refers to the interaction of the domestic economy with rest of the world.

- a) Liberalization

- b) Privatisation
- c) Globalisation
- d) Disinvestment

( Ans-c)

Q.7.Rashtriya swasthyaBima Yojana was launched in the year

- a)2008
- b)2017
- c)2000
- d)2015

(Ans-a)

Q.8.Contract farming follows

- a) De- centralized model
- b) Regional model
- c) Centralised model
- d) None of these

(Ans-a)

Q.9. \_\_\_\_\_ is necessary for the success of agricultural marketing.

- a) Enabling environment
- b) Rural development
- c) International exposure
- d) None of these

(Ans -b)

Q.10. Tourism policy highlights

- a) Swagat
- b) Suvidha
- c) Soochna
- d) All of the above

Q.11. Which of there is not a Sustainable Development Goals for India

- a) Ending poverty
- b) Ending hunger
- c) Building infrastructure
- d) Economic prosperity

(A ns- d)

Q.12. The National Agricultural policy aims to achieve agricultural growth rate of

- a) 2%

b) 4%

c) 6%

d) 8%

( Ans- b)

Q.13. The objective of agricultural price policy

a) Price stability

b) Ensuring minimum price to crops

c) Support farmers from distress sale

d) All of these

(Ans- d)

Q.14. Kisan credit card introduced by

a) RBI

b) NABARD

c) RRB

d) Commercial banks

( Ans-b)

Q.15. Co-operative credit institutions include

a) State co-operative banks

b) Primary land development banks

c) Both a & b

d) none of both

( Ans-c)

Q.16. Which of the following are the main participants in the commercial paper market

a) Commercial bank

b) Government

c) Business people

d) Industrialist

(Ans- d)

Q.17. LAF Means

a) Liquidity Adjustment Facility

b) Liquidity Arrangement Facility

c) Liquidity Assistance Facility

d) None of these

( Ans-a)

Q.18. Which of the following is a part of organized sector of money market

a) Money lenders

b) Financial brokers

c) Chit funds

d) Primary agents

( Ans-d)

Q.19. Secondary market reform does not include

a) Screen based trading

b) Depository system

c) Rolling settlement

d) MSF

(Ans -d)

Q.20. Industrialist can raise the fund in capital market

a) Gilt- edged market

b) Development of financial institutions

c) Industrial securities

d) All of the above

( Ans- c)

Q.21. In India money market is

a) Well developed

b) provides adequate funds

c) have adequate instruments

d) Under developed

( Ans- d)

Q.22. Government raises fund in money market by issuing

a) Treasury Bill

b) Certificate Deposits

c) Commercial Bill

d) Gilt-edge market

( Ans-a)

Q.23. The primary market does not include

a) Equity issues

b) GDR ISSUES

C) Debt Issues

d) Screen based trading

( Ans-d)

Q.24. SEBI got a legal status in the year

a) 1988

b) 1992

c) 1991

d) 1990

(Ans-b)

Q.25. Money market is controlled by

a) RBI

B) SBI

C) SEBI

d) Government

( Ans- c)