

Time: 3 hours

Marks: 100

- N.B.
1. All questions are compulsory
 2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 3. Draw a neat diagram wherever necessary.

Q1 A. Choose the correct answer and rewrite the statement (Any Ten) 10

1. Capital adequacy norms help to _____
 - a. Increase bank's profits
 - b. Maintain financial stability
 - c. Control inflation
 - d. Reduce balance of payments deficit
2. _____ is responsible for coordinating the Sustainable development goals in India.
 - a. Planning Commission
 - b. Home ministry
 - c. NITI Aayog
 - d. Ministry of Finance
3. Which of the following is not one of the benefits of FDI?
 - a. Culture of consumerism
 - b. Infrastructural development
 - c. Transfer of technology
 - d. Sectoral development
4. The average agricultural growth rate since 2000 is _____
 - a. Less than 4%
 - b. 4%
 - c. 5%
 - d. Above 5%
5. Fair price shops protect the interest of _____
 - a. Land lords
 - b. consumers
 - c. traders
 - d. businessman
6. Major part of the agricultural credit is supplied by _____
 - a. Money lenders
 - b. Commercial banks
 - c. Co-operative banks
 - d. Landlords

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7. Industrialisation doesn't involves
 - a. Technological innovation
 - b. Social changes
 - c. The relative decline of agriculture's share in the GDP
 - d. Green Revolution
8. Only financial institutions can participate in
 - a. Initial Public Offering
 - b. Offer for Sale
 - c. Further Public Offering
 - d. Strategic Sale
9. Which of the following activities do not belong to the services sector in India?
 - a. Retail trade
 - b. Real estate
 - c. Insurance
 - d. Automobile
10. Financial inclusion aims at providing financial services to
 - a. Industrialists
 - b. Poor people
 - c. Foreign investors
 - d. Indian investors abroad
11. Which of the following is a part of the organised sector of Indian money market?
 - a. Indigenous bankers
 - b. Loan companies
 - c. Call money market
 - d. Money lenders
12. The primary market does not include
 - a. Equity issues
 - b. GDR issues
 - c. Screen based trading
 - d. Debt issues

Q1.B. State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. (Any 10) 10

1. The macroeconomic stabilization aimed at demand management.
2. Social infrastructure has positive externalities.
3. Make in India has succeeded in achieving all its objectives.
4. Issue price is lower than procurement price.
5. Finance from traditional sources is easy to access.
6. A good and efficient marketing system is a must for agricultural progress.
7. MSMEs are, by and large, labour intensive.
8. Toxic waste cause pollution.
9. Tourism encourages the growth of other sectors.
10. In the initial stage of development of an economy, the services sector dominates.
11. FDI is not permitted in the insurance sector in India.
12. Capital market is a market for lending and borrowing short-term funds.



Q2. Answer any two of the following:

- A. Explain the rationale of new economic policy 1991.
- B. Define social infrastructure. Discuss the role of social infrastructure in promoting inclusive growth in India.
- C. Explain the benefits of FDI to the host country.

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Q3. Answer any two of the following:

- A. Explain the implications of National Agricultural Policy 2000.
- B. Discuss the government measures to stabilize agricultural prices.
- C. Explain the problems existing in Indian agricultural marketing.

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Q4. Answer any two of the following:

- A. Critically evaluate the progress made in the disinvestment process in India.
- B. Discuss the recent policies and measures taken by the government for the development of the MSME sector.
- C. What are the problems faced by the Indian healthcare industry? Discuss.

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Q5. Answer any two of the following:

- A. Discuss the challenges faced by the banking sector in India.
- B. Explain the objectives and functions of IRDA.
- C. Explain reforms introduced in Indian money market.

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Q6. Write short notes on any four of the following:

- A. Skill India
- B. Non institutional sources of Agricultural finance
- C. Agricultural market- enabling environment
- D. Measures to promote tourism industry
- E. Limitations of Indian money market
- F. Role of SEBI

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