

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

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

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

- The macroeconomic stabilization aimed at demand management.
- Social infrastructure has positive externalities.
- Make in India has succeeded in achieving all its objectives.
- Issue price is lower than procurement price.
- Finance from traditional sources is easy to access.
- A good and efficient marketing system is a must for agricultural progress.
- MSMEs are, by and large, labour intensive.
- Toxic waste cause pollution.
- Tourism encourages the growth of other sectors.
- In the initial stage of development of an economy, the services sector dominates.
- FDI is not permitted in the insurance sector in India.
- 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 EDI to the host country.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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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