1. "Iron Law or Wages" was developed by
   a) German Economists  
   b) French Economists  
   c) Classical Economists  
   d) Neo-classical Economists  

2. Under perfectly competitive labour market, Wages in a particular industry are fixed by
   a) the forces of demand and supply  
   b) the labour unions  
   c) the government  
   d) all of these  

3. The profit arrived at by deducting imputed costs from accounting profit can be called as
   a) supernormal profit  
   b) normal profit  
   c) economic profit  
   d) none of these  

4. David Ricardo predicted the economy would end in a stationary state because
   a) people would be tired of working  
   b) the economy would run out of gold  
   c) innovation would dry up  
   d) the economy would run out of arable land  

5. The National Income Committee was constituted in 1949 under the Chairmanship of
   a) Jawaharlal Nehru  
   b) Dadabhai Naoroji  
   c) V. K. R. V. Rao  
   d) R C. Mahalanobis  

6. The general equilibrium model was developed by
   a) Leon Walras  
   b) J. B. Clark  
   c) Edgeworth  
   d) K. J. Arrow  

7. Which of the following is not a major instrument of monetary policy for regulating the economy?
   a) The discount rate  
   b) Government spending  
   c) The reserve requirement  
   d) Open market operations  

8. Monetary policy refers to the credit control measures adopted by
   a) the Finance Ministry  
   b) the Planning Commission  
   c) the Central Bank of the country  
   d) none of these  

9. Lowering the reserve requirement will ordinarily
   a) increase the money supply
   b) decrease the money supply
   c) increase a bank’s reserves
   d) decrease a bank’s reserves

10. Devaluation
    a) encourages imports and discourages exports
    b) encourages exports and discourages imports
    c) encourages both exports and imports
    d) discourages both exports and imports

11. The note-issue system in India is based on
    a) Simple Deposit System
    b) Fixed Fiduciary System
    c) Proportional Reserve System
    d) Minimum Reserve System

12. The International Monetary Fund was established under Bretton Woods Agreement of July, 1944 by
    a) 44 countries
    b) 43 countries
    c) 42 countries
    d) 41 countries

13. The World Bank is also called
    a) the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
    b) International Development Association
    c) International Finance Corporation
    d) The Multinational Investment Guarantee Agency

14. What are the forms of foreign aid?
    a) Loans
    b) Grants
    c) PL 480/465
    d) All of these

15. Which of the following theories explains the determination of the rate of exchange between two
    countries on inconvertible paper currency standard?
    a) Mint Par Theory of Exchange
    b) Purchasing Power Parity Theory of Exchange
    c) Balance of Payments Theory of Exchange
    d) None of these

16. Who introduced the term ‘revealed preference’ into economics in 1938?
    a) Adam Smith
    b) Alfred Marshall
    c) Paul Samuelson
    d) Lionel Robbins
17. The consumers' surplus is a concept associated with
a) Alfred Marshall
b) M. K. Gandhi
c) J. M. Keynes
d) J. S. Mill

18. The book, "Nature and Significance of Economic Science" was written by
a) David Ricardo
b) Adam Smith
c) J. B. Say
d) Lionel Robbins

19. Elasticity at the mid-point of a demand curve is
a) perfectly elastic
b) perfectly inelastic
c) relatively elastic
d) unit elastic

20. The clear and scientific distinction between the two terms "Statics" and "Dynamics" was made by
a) Ragnar Frisch
b) Samuelson
c) J. R. Hicks
d) Harrod

21. SMC = LMC = LAC = SAC = P = MR indicates equilibrium position of the
a) competitive firm
b) monopolist firm
c) oligopolist firm
d) none of these

22. Monopolist can fix
a) neither price nor output
b) both price and output
c) either price or output
d) all of these

23. There is an element of interdependence in the decision making among the firms under
a) perfect competition
b) monopoly
c) oligopoly
d) duopoly

24. Consumers are likely to get a variety of goods under
a) perfect competition
b) monopoly
c) oligopoly
d) monopolistic competition
25. Transfer earnings are-
   a) the level of earnings which is required to tempt factors of production away from their present employment
   b) that part of earnings of factors of production which is classed as economic rent
   c) the minimum payment necessary to retain factors of production in their present employment
   d) payments made to labour during periods of retaining

26. The total measure of the flow of goods and services at market value resulting from current production during a year in a country including net factor income from abroad is known as
   a) Gross Domestic Product
   b) Net Domestic Product
   c) Gross National Product
   d) Net National Product

27. “Every individual's consumption behaviour is not independent but interdependent of the behaviour of every other individual.” Who made this statement?
   a) J. M. Keynes
   b) Duesenberry
   c) Friedman
   d) Ando and Modigliani

28. The classical theory of employment assumes that
   a) there is always full employment of labour without inflation
   b) there is always full employment of labour with high rate of inflation
   c) there is always underemployment of labour without inflation
   d) there is always underemployment of labour with high rate of inflation

29. Keynesian theory of employment
   a) is for underdeveloped economies
   b) is an integrated theory
   c) is the theory of effective demand
   d) none of these

30. The accelerator theory shows effects of
   a) changes in income on changes in consumption
   b) changes in consumption on changes in savings
   c) changes in consumption on changes in investment
   d) none of these

31. When the price level changes, it affects the purchasing power of people’s cash holdings which in turn affects the demand and supply of goods. This is known as
   a) Cash Balance Approach
   b) Real Balance Effect
   c) Transaction Approach
   d) None of these

32. The demand for money depends upon
   a) the total wealth to be held in various forms
   b) the price and return on this form of wealth and alternate forms
   c) the tastes and preferences of the wealth owning units
   d) all of these
33. “The essential function of a Central Bank is to act as the lender of the last resort.” Which economist has stated this definition of a Central Bank?
   a) Vera Smith  
   b) De Kock  
   c) Hawtrey  
   d) None of them

34. The Mint Parity Theory is based on
   a) the silver standard  
   b) the gold standard  
   c) the paper currency standard  
   d) all of these

35. The management of the RBI is controlled by the Central Board of Directors. This Board consists of
   a) 16 members  
   b) 18 members  
   c) 20 members  
   d) 22 members

36. The IS curve slopes downwards from left to right because of
   a) inverse relationship between income and interest rate in the product market  
   b) inverse relationship between income and interest rate in the money market  
   c) direct relationship between income and interest rate in the product market  
   d) direct relationship between income and interest rate in the money market

37. Trade cycles are the outcome of economic development in a capitalist society. This is according to
   a) R. G. Hawtrey  
   b) Joseph Schumpeter  
   c) Samuelson  
   d) Kaldor

38. Mitchell's theory of trade cycles is also popularly referred to as
   a) the profit theory  
   b) the monetary theory  
   c) the under-consumption theory  
   d) the over-investment theory

39. Inflation is not caused by
   a) slow growth in agricultural output  
   b) slow growth in industrial output  
   c) slow growth in population  
   d) rapid growth in costly imports

40. Stagflation is a paradoxical situation where the economy experiences
   a) unemployment along with a high rate of inflation  
   b) unemployment along with a low rate of inflation  
   c) full employment along with a high rate of inflation  
   d) full employment along with a low rate of inflation
41. Deficit financing means
   a) relying on foreign aid
   b) spending by borrowing from abroad
   c) not spending enough to ensure development
   d) spending in excess of revenue

42. As a source of revenue, a lax on a commodity will be more successful if
   a) the higher the percentage of the tax
   b) the lower the percentage of the tax
   c) the more elastic the supply and demand for the commodity
   d) the more inelastic the supply and demand for the commodity

43. Which of the following is not an example of a tax based on the principle of the payer’s ability
to pay?
   a) A tax on luxury goods
   b) A tax which is collected from land owners
   c) A tax which is based upon the services of government used by the tax payers
   d) None of these

44. Of the following taxes, which one does not increase the price of the commodity to the buyers?
   a) Import duty
   b) Land tax
   c) Sales tax
   d) Income tax

45. The impact of an indirect tax is on
   a) the production of goods
   b) the finance minister who levies it
   c) the person who first pays it
   d) the one who eventually pays it

46. "Money includes not only currency in circulation but also all liquid assets." This is
    according to
   a) the Central Bank Approach
   b) the Radcliffe Committee Report
   c) the Chicago Approach
   d) the Classical School Approach

47. The Indian Rupee is a
   a) standard coin
   b) token coin
   c) standard token coin
   d) none of these

48. Under monometallism, the standard coin is made of
   a) one metal
   b) two metals
   c) three metals
   d) none of these
49. The major cause for breakdown of gold standard was
   a) World War 1
   b) paper money
   c) poverty
   d) disequilibrium in international trade

50. The main feature of Monetary Standard is
   a) simplicity
   b) flexibility
   c) fully backed by gold
   d) monetary management

51. Which is the most satisfactory definition of opportunity cost?
   a) The price of the commodity
   b) The minimum average cost of production
   c) The sacrifice of any alter native choice
   d) The sacrifice of the next most desired alternative

52. “Production is an activity directed towards the satisfaction of other people’s wants in exchange” Who said this?
   a) J.R. Hicks
   b) Alfred Marshall
   c) Adam Smith
   d) David Ricardo

53. “If all the factors of production are increased in some proportion, the output also increases in the same proportion.” It is known as
   a) Linear homogeneous production function
   b) Homogeneous production function
   c) Linear production function
   d) None of these

54. In private enterprise societies, the basic economic problem of "What goods shall be produced" is decided by
   a) making use of extensive specialisation
   b) using large amount of capital equipment
   c) the spending habits of the citizens
   d) the entrepreneur acting independently of market forces

55. Discriminating monopoly is feasible is two markets have
   a) rising cost curves
   b) rising and declining cost curves
   c) different elasticities of demand
   d) equal elasticities of demand

56. The ratio of aggregate consumption expenditure to aggregate income is known as
   a) the average propensity to consume
   b) the marginal propensity to consume
   c) the average propensity to save
   d) the marginal propensity to save
57. The size of the multiplier upon the size of the
a) average propensity to consume
b) marginal propensity to consume
c) average propensity to save
d) marginal propensity to save

58. Keynes’ multiplier is
a) employment multiplier
b) investment multiplier
c) income multiplier
d) none of these

59. The ratio of surplus value (S) to the variable capital (V) has been termed as the rate of exploitation by
a) Adam Smith
b) David Ricardo
c) Karl Marx
d) J. S. Mill

60. The LM schedule reflects the equilibrium of the
a) product market
b) money market
c) capital market
d) none of these

61. The speculative demand for money is
a) interest inelastic
b) interest elastic
c) income determined
d) none of these

62. In Friedman’s theory of wealth, u refers to
a) tastes and preferences
b) interest rate on equities
c) long run income
d) changes in price level

63. In Pigou’s cash balance approach equation \( V = \frac{kR}{M} C + h(1 - C) \), which variables are held as constant
a) \( R \) and \( C \)
b) \( M, R \) and \( h \)
c) \( C \) and \( h \)
d) \( C \) and \( h \)

64. In the Keynesian theory of money and prices, which of the following is true?
a) Prices increase as output increases
b) Prices increase as the quantity of money increases
c) Prices increase after the level of full employment when quantity of money increases
d) The levels of employment and output increase after full employment
65. “The effect of a change in the quantity of money on prices is indirect and non-proportional.”
   This is according to
   a) J. M. Keynes  
   b) Irving Fisher
   c) A. C. Pigou
   d) Alfred Marshall

66. Planning in India dates back to the days of ...... whose book “Planned Economy for India” was published in 1934.
   a) S. M. Agarwal  
   b) M. N. Roy
   c) M. Visvesvaraya  
   d) Motilal Nehru

67. In 1938, National Planning Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of
   a) Mohammad Ali Jinnah  
   b) Vallabhai Patel
   c) Jawaharlal Nehru  
   d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

68. The Lead Bank Scheme was introduced in
   a) 1965  
   b) 1969
   c) 1971  
   d) 1973

69. The most serious problem of India is
   a) unemployment, not poverty  
   b) poverty and unemployment
   c) under-employment, not poverty  
   d) stagnation, not poverty

70. A growing country is one with
   a) rising GNP at constant prices  
   b) rising GNP at current prices
   c) constant GNP at constant prices  
   d) constant GNP at current prices

71. Which one of the following statements is correct about the expenditure of the upper Income and lower income groups?
   a) Upper income groups spend the largest percentage of their income on the necessities than the lower income groups
   b) Upper income groups spend smaller percentage of their income on luxuries than the lower income groups
   c) Upper income groups spend smaller percentage of their income on necessities than the lower income groups
   d) Upper income groups spend the same percentage of their income on necessities as the lower income groups
72. Excise Duty on liquor is imposed by the
   a) District Board
   b) Slate Government
   c) Central Government
   d) Municipal Board

73. Who is the Chairman of twelfth Finance Commission?
   a) K. C. Pant
   b) Raja Chellaiah
   c) C. Rangarajan
   d) K. N. Raj

74. Which one of the following taxes is considered as "Kamadhenu" in Tamil Nadu?
   a) Income tax
   b) Wealth tax
   c) General sales tax
   d) Estate duty

75. Among the ‘Social Services' which sector is emphasized most in Tamil Nadu?
   a) Education
   b) Public Health
   c) Family Welfare
   d) Housing

76. In the process of industrialization; developing nations must make many choices, among which
    is the proper balance between
   a) the public and private sectors
   b) Large scale and small scale industries
   c) production of new and traditional products
   d) all of these

77. Which of the following is not usually a reason for advocating that the governments set up and
    run some industries?
   a) The industry may not be set up by the private sector when there are external economies
   b) The Government is usually more efficient in running industries than the private sector
   c) The private sector may lack the information and time perspective to set up the industry
   d) The private sector may be unable to raise the huge amounts of capital that may be necessary

78. The All India Trade Union Congress was set up in
   a) 1919
   b) 1920
   c) 1921
   d) 1922

79. The per capita GDP increase in India has led to
   a) increase in the percentage contribution of agricultural sector
   b) an appreciable increase in the percentage contribution of industrial sector
   c) an appreciable increase in the percentage contribution of service sector
   d) a decrease in the percentage contribution of industrial sector
80. The declaration in the Industrial sector of India during mid-sixties was witnessed in
a) consumer goods industries
b) capital goods industries
c) agro based industries
d) none of these

81. The theory of operational conditioning was formulated by
a) E.L. Thorndike      b) Pavlov     c) B.F Skinner       d) Kohler

82. The law of effect emphasises the of
a) repetition
b) rewards
b) stimulus
d) response

83. The Chairman of the Indian Education Commission (1964-66) was
a) Dr. D.S. Kothari
b) Dr. A.L Mudaliar
c) Dr. J.P Naik
b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

84. The founder of Oldenwald school in Switzerland was
a) Paul Gehub
b) Paul Friere
c) A.S. Nell
b) Froebel

85. Which is not related to Froebel?
a) Songs
b) Gifts
c) Occupations
d) Didactic apparatus

86. “Education is the reconstruction of experiences.” It is the view of
a) Bertrand Russell
b) John Dewey
c) Sri Aurobindo
d) Tagore

87. The project method was advocated by
a) Tagore
b) Sri Aurobindo
c) John Dewey
d) Froebel

88. The President of Indian Sainik School Academy is the
a) President of India
b) Prime Minister
c) HRD Minister
d) Defence Minister
89. The humanistic psychologist is
   a) Freud
   b) Carl Rogers
   c) Jung
   d) Adler

90. The instinct theory of motivation was proposed by
   a) Murphy
   b) Abraham Maslow
   c) McDougall
   d) Guilford

91. According to 2001 census, Tamil Nadu occupies the _____ place in urbanisation.
   a) first
   b) second
   c) third
   d) fourth

92. The tax system under which the poor are taxed at higher rates than the rates is known as
   a) regressive
   b) progressive
   c) proportional
   d) none of these

93. The man who connected economic development with the evolution of credit was
   a) Hildebrand
   b) Bucher
   c) Boeke
   d) List

94. India’s future is in her farms. Agriculture has the potential to accelerate economic growth and social development in India. Who said this?
   a) Manmohan Singh
   b) P. Chidambaram
   c) MS. Swaminathan
   d) Mukesh Ambani

95. Agriculture has an important role to play in the development process, because
   a) a balanced approach to growth is necessary
   b) the vast majority of an underdeveloped country’s resources are engaged in agriculture
   c) less developed countries naturally do better in agriculture
   d) none of these

96. The cropping pattern in India is determined by
   a) natural factors
   b) economic factors
   c) social factors
   d) all of these
97. National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture was introduced during the
a) First Five-Year Plan
b) Seventh Five-Year Plan
c) Eighth Five-Year Plan
d) Ninth Five-Year Plan

98. The Ninth Plan outlay for agriculture was
a) 19.8 percent
b) 20.7 percent
c) 22.0 percent
d) 23.9 percent

99. According to the 8th Round of the National Sample Survey (conducted in 1953-54) an operational holding was divided into
a) two units
b) three units
c) four units
d) five units

100. Developing countries rely upon industry
a) to grow rapidly
b) to train labour and absorb it into high paying jobs
c) to relieve balance of payments difficulties
d) for all of these

101. The term “Economic Constitution” is associated with
a) Industrial Policy of 1948
b) Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956
c) Industrial Policy of 1977
d) Industrial Policy of 1985

102. ‘Navaratnas’ is associated with
a) profit making public sector units
b) loss making public sector units
c) foreign owned private sector units
d) members of ‘Fortune 500’ companies

103. Sunrise industries refer to
a) cotton textile and jute industries
b) steel and cement industries
c) petro-chemical and computer industries
d) none of these

104. Joint sector refers to
a) co-existence of a Government company and a private sector company in the same industry
b) co-existence of a Central Government company and a State Government company in the same industry
c) equity participation of two or more State Governments in an industry
d) equity participation of Government and private sector in the same company
105. The broad objectives of New Economic Policy is (are)
   a) attaining sustainable development
   b) social equity
   c) human development
   d) all of these

106. Choose the odd one:
   a) Display screen
   b) Keyboard
   c) Floppy disc with instructional material
   d) Printer

107. The father of Child - Centered education is
   a) Rabindranath Tagore
   b) Mahatma Gandhi
   c) Maria Montessori
   d) Rousseau

108. The essay "The Noisy Child and the Silent Mind" was written by
   a) Sri Aurobindo
   b) J. Krishnamurthy
   c) Bertrand Russell
   d) Paul Friere

109. Diversified courses in secondary education was suggested for the first time by
   a) Hunter Commission
   b) Hartog Committee
   c) Wood’s Despatch
   d) Calcutta University Commission

110. The United Nations Day is celebrated on
   a) October 1st
   b) March 15th
   c) October 24th
   d) December 1st

111. Which of the following is false? Incremental Capital Output Ratios (ICORs) are rough estimates because
   a) no one can really tell how much capital is needed for an investment project
   b) ICORs are measured gross not net
   c) ICORs are normally measured over extended periods of time
   d) ICORs ignore many important factors contributing to growth.

112. On March 31, 1999 The number of Central Public Sector undertakings was
   a) 240
   b) 122
   c) 245
   d) 238
113. Public Sector contributed Rs. 1,33,780 crores to central exchequer during the
    a) Sixth Plan
    b) Seventh Plan
    c) Eighth Plan
    d) Ninth Plan

114. The creation of the joint sector in India on the basis of the 1956 resolution was recommended by
    a) Chellaiah Committee.
    b) Dutt Committee
    c) Raj Committee
    d) Arjun Sengupta Committee

115. The Second Five-Year Plan was formulated on the basis of
    a) Mahalanobis model
    b) Harrod-Domar model
    c) Joan Robinson model
    d) Kaldor model

116. The verbal scale of WAIS consists of
    a) 6 tests
    b) 4 tests
    c) 5 tests
    d) 8 tests

117. The life instincts are called
    a) Eros
    b) Superego
    c) Thanatos
    d) Libido

118. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India provides the provision for English to continue or a period of 15 years?
    a) Article 343
    b) Article 45
    c) Article 49
    d) Article 351

119. Plague is caused by
    a) Housefly
    b) Lice
    c) Flea
    d) Mosquito

120. Froebel was
    a) a French educator
    b) an Italian educator
    c) a German educator
    d) an American educator
121. The book "Education for a Better Social Order" was written by
   a) Sri Aurobindo
   b) John Dewey
   c) Bertrand Russell
   d) Montessori

122. Viswabharati came into existence in
   a) 1901
   b) 1921
   c) 1911
   d) 1919

123. The psychoanalytic theory was propounded by
   a) Jung
   b) Sigmund Freud
   c) Sheldon
   d) Maslow

124. The period of incubation in chicken pox is
   a) one week
   b) four weeks
   c) two weeks
   d) three weeks

125. TAT was developed by
   a) Pressey
   b) Alfred Binet
   c) Cyril Burt and Vernon
   d) Murray and Morgan

126. Surplus labour theories assume that
   a) less developed countries are overpopulated
   b) labour contributes nothing to output in less developed countries
   c) the marginal product of labour is close to zero in less developed countries
   d) there is too much unemployment in less developed countries

127. The primary barrier to land reform in less developed countries is
   a) frequent opposition by the landlords
   b) the realization that output might fall
   c) the fear that peasants will be cut off from credit
   d) the general contentment with the present arrangements

128. The Green Revolution has
   a) been successful everywhere
   b) eliminated the need for costly irrigation and fertilizer
   c) made less developed countries self-sufficient in food production
   d) none of these

129. New Agricultural Policy was announced by the Government of India in
   a) 2000     b) 1985     c) 1994     d) 1983
130. Neglect of agriculture in the development process can lead to
   a) insufficient savings
   b) shortages of foreign exchange
   c) lower levels of production
   d) all of these

131. The Peoples’ Plan was formulated by
   a) M.N. Roy
   b) Gandhiji
   c) Jai Prakash Narain
   d) Jawaharlal Nehru

132. Which is the most important tool of macro-planning among the following?
   a) The Harrod-Domar model
   b) Input-output analysis
   c) Linear programming
   d) All of these

133. In Rostow’s theory, the drive to maturity
   a) starts the development process
   b) completes the development process
   c) comes before the take-off-
   d) follows the take-off

134. The Harrod-Domar growth model suggests that growth is
   a) directly related to savings and inversely related to the K/O ratio
   b) directly related to the K/O ratio and inversely related to savings
   c) indirectly related to savings and the K/O ratio
   d) directly related to savings and the K/O ratio

135. Galenson and Leibenstein advocate investment projects that are
   a) Labour-intensive because they will help the working class
   b) capital-intensive because this is the only way the economy can become competitive internationally
   c) labour-intensive because they will stimulate consumer demand
   d) capital-intensive because they will lead to greater savings and investment in the future

136. Ivan Pavlov studied
   a) motivation
   b) conditioned reflexes
   c) intelligence
   d) personality

137. Jean Piaget’s sensory motor stage period ranges from
   a) 0 to 2 years
   b) 2 years to 11 years
   c) 11 years and above
   d) 2 years to 7 years

138. The theory of Hierarchy of learning types was developed by
   a) E.L. Thorndike
   b) B.F. Skinner
   c) Robert M. Gagne
   d) Pavlov
139. Which of the following is the progressive school?
   a) Children's Home
   b) Summerhill School
   c) Ashram School
   d) Kindergarten School

140. The pioneer in the field of teaching machines was
   a) B.F. Skinner       b) Crowder       c) Adler       d) Sydney Pressey

141. The Indian who has won an Olympic Silver Medal in 2004 is
   a) Dhanraj Pillay   b) Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore   c) Anju Bobby George   d) Drip Tirkey

142. ISO refers to
   a) International Standards Organisation
   b) Indian Space Organisation
   c) International Science Organisation
   d) Indian Social Organisation

143. The lightest metal is
   a) Lead       b) Sodium       c) Aluminium       d) Lithium

144. A fuse wire is characterised by
   a) high resistance and high melting point
   b) low resistance and high melting point
   c) high resistance and low melting point
   d) low resistance and low melting point

145. The Chief Justice of India is
   a) R.C. Lahoti       b) Subashan Reddy       c) G.B. Pattanaik       d) A.R. Lakshmanan

146. The capital of India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi in
   a) 1910       b) 1911       c) 1912       d) 1913

147. Who among the following Mughal emperors was the first to allow the British trade with India?
   a) Jehangir       b) Akbar       c) Shahjehan       d) Aurangzeb

148. The Constitution of India came into force on

149. What is zero hour in Parliament?
   a) When Money Bill is introduced in Lok Sabha
   b) Interval between morning and evening sessions
   c) When proposals of Opposition are considered
   d) When matters of utmost importance are raised

150. The author of the book ‘As I See’ is
   a) Atal Behari Vajpayee       b) Khushwant Singh       c) Kiran Bedi       d) Sheela