



11th Std Economics
Questions
[TnpSC Syllabus Portion]



www.winmeen.com

11th Economics Lesson 1 Questions in English**1] Indian Economy**

1. What is the total monetary value of the goods and services produced by that country over a specific period of time, usually one year?

- a) GDP
- b) GNP
- c) HDI
- d) GNHI

Explanation

A country's economic growth is usually measured by National Income, indicated by Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The GDP is the total monetary value of the goods and services produced by that country over a specific period of time, usually one year.

2. Which of the following are indicators of quality of life?

- 1) GDP
 - 2) HDI
 - 3) PQLI
 - 4) GNHI
- a) 1, 2, 3
 - b) 2, 3, 4
 - c) 1, 3, 4
 - d) All the above

Explanation

The level economic development is indicated not just by GDP, but by an increase in citizens' quality of life or well-being. The quality of life is being assessed by several indices such as Human Development Index (HDI), Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) and Gross National Happiness Index (GNHI).

3. When was the term Gross National Happiness coined?

- a) 1972
- b) 1982
- c) 1992
- d) 2001

Explanation

The term "Gross National Happiness" was coined by the fourth king of Bhutan, Jigme Singye Wangchuck, in 1972. It is an indicator of progress, which measures sustainable development, environmental conservation promotion of culture and good governance.

4. Which of the following is an odd one among the following?

- a) USA
- b) France
- c) **Myanmar**
- d) Canada

Explanation

Developed economies are those countries which are industrialised, utilise their resources efficiently and have high per capita income. The USA, Canada, U.K, France, and Japan are some of the developed economies. Developed economies are also termed as Advanced Countries. On the other hand, countries which have not fully utilized their resources like land, mines, workers, etc., and have low per capita income are termed as under developed economies. Examples of underdeveloped countries are Sub Saharan Africa, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Pakistan, Indonesia etc. They are also termed as Undeveloped Countries or Backward Nations or Third World Nations.

5. In what position India stands in economy of the world?

- a) 2nd
- b) 3rd
- c) **7th**
- d) 6th

Explanation

Indian economy is the Seventh largest economy of the world. Being one of the top listed countries. In terms of industrialization and economic growth, India holds a robust position with an average growth rate of 7% (approximately). Even though the rate of growth has been sustainable and comparatively stable, there are still signs of backwardness.

6. Which of the following are features of Developed nation?

- 1) High Standard of Living
 - 2) Political Stability and Good Governance
 - 3) High Consumption Level
 - 4) Dominance of Industrial Sector
- a) 1, 2, 3
 - b) 2, 3, 4
 - c) 1, 3, 4
 - d) **All the above**

Explanation**Features of a Developed Economy**

- 1) High National Income
- 2) High Per Capita Income
- 3) High Standard of Living
- 4) Full Employment of Resources
- 5) Dominance of Industrial Sector
- 6) High Level of Technology
- 7) High Industrialisation
- 8) High Consumption Level
- 9) High Level of Urbanisation
- 10) Smooth Economic Growth
- 11) Social Equity, Gender Equality and Low Level of Poverty
- 12) Political Stability and Good Governance

7. Assertion(A): Indian economy is a typical example of mixed economy

Reason(R): Variety of Cultures present in India so it is called as Mixed Economy

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- d) (A) is Correct and (R) is wrong

Explanation

Indian economy is a typical example of mixed economy. This means both private and public sectors co-exist and function smoothly. On one side, some of the fundamental and heavy industrial units are being operated under the public sector, while, due to the liberalization of the economy, the private sector has gained importance. This makes it a perfect model for public – private partnership.

8. What percentage people in India depend on agriculture for their livelihood?

- a) 49
- b) 71
- c) 60
- d) 54

Explanation

Agriculture being the maximum pursued occupation in India, it plays an important role in its economy as well. Around 60% of the people in India depend upon agriculture for their livelihood.

9. What percentage of GDP is contributed by the agricultural sector?

- a) 60
- b) 17**
- c) 29
- d) 35

Explanation

In fact, about 17% of our GDP today is contributed by the agricultural sector. Green revolution, ever green revolution and inventions in bio technology have made agriculture self-sufficient and also surplus production. The export of agricultural products such as fruits, vegetables, spices, vegetable oils, tobacco, animal skin, etc. also add to forex earning through international trading.

10. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) India has emerged as vibrant economy sustaining stable GDP growth rate even in the midst of global downtrend
 - 2) India has a high potential for prospective growth.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

India has emerged as vibrant economy sustaining stable GDP growth rate even in the midst of global downtrend. This has attracted significant foreign capital through FDI and FII. India has a high potential for prospective growth. This also makes it an emerging market for the world.

11. Which of the following country is not in G20?

- a) India
- b) Russia
- c) France
- d) Pakistan**

Explanation



1. Argentina	11. Italy
2. Australia	12. Japan
3. Brazil	13. Mexico
4. Canada	14. Russia
5. China	15. Saudi Arabia
6. European Union	16. South Africa
7. France	17. South Korea
8. Germany	18. Turkey
9. India	19. United Kingdom
10. Indonesia	20. United States

12. India stands in which position in terms of PPP?

- a) 2nd
- b) 1st
- c) 3rd
- d) 7th

Explanation

Emerging as a top economic giant among the world economy, India bags the seventh position in terms of nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and third in terms of Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). As a result of rapid economic growth Indian economy has a place among the G20 countries.

13. In the year 2016-17, what was the economic growth rate of India?

- a) 7.1%
- b) 6.1%
- c) 7.7%
- d) 5.1%

Explanation

India's economy is well known for high and sustained growth. It has emerged as the world's fastest growing economy in the year 2016-17 with the growth rate of 7.1% in GDP next to People's Republic of China.

14. Which sector contributes a lion's share of the GDP in India?

- a) Agricultural sector
- b) Service sector

- c) Secondary sector
- d) Quinary sector

Explanation

The service sector, contributes a lion's share of the GDP in India. There has been a high-rise growth in the technical sectors like Information Technology, BPO etc. These sectors have contributed to the growth of the economy. These emerging service sectors have helped the country go global and helped in spreading its branches around the world.

15. Assertion(A): The standard of living has considerably improved and life style has
Changed

Reason(R): With the faster growth rate in the economy the standard of living has
improved a lot.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- c) **Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)**
- d) (A) is Correct and (R) is wrong

Explanation

With the faster growth rate in the economy the standard of living has improved a lot. This in turn has resulted in rapid increase in domestic consumption in the country. The standard of living has considerably improved and life style has changed.

16. Which of the following speed up the pace of urbanisation?

- 1) Transport
- 2) Health
- 3) Education
- a) 1, 2
- b) 1, 3
- c) 2, 3
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Urbanization is a key ingredient of the growth of any economy. There has been a rapid growth of urban areas in India after independence. Improved connectivity in transport and communication, education and health have speeded up the pace of urbanization.

17. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) The Indian economy has been projected and considered as one of the most stable economies of the world
- 2) According to the Economic Survey for the year 2014-15, 8%-plus GDP growth rate has been predicted, with actual growth turning out to be a little less (7.6%)
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

The Indian economy has been projected and considered as one of the most stable economies of the world. The current year's Economic survey represents the Indian economy to be a "heaven of macroeconomic stability, resilience and optimism. According to the Economic Survey for the year 2014-15, 8%-plus GDP growth rate has been predicted, with actual growth turning out to be a little less (7.6%). This is a clear indication of a stable macroeconomic growth.

18. Assertion(A): Human capital plays a key role in maximizing the growth prospects in the

Country

Reason(R): The human capital of India is young.

- a) **Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)**
- b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- d) (A) is Correct and (R) is wrong

Explanation

The human capital of India is young. This means that India is a pride owner of the maximum percentage of youth. The young population is not only motivated but skilled and trained enough to maximize the growth. Thus, human capital plays a key role in maximizing the growth prospects in the country. Also, this has invited foreign investments to the country and outsourcing opportunities too.

19. What is the population growth rate in India as_____ per 1000.

- a) 1.9
- b) **1.7**
- c) 2.7
- d) 1.0

Explanation

India stands second in terms of size of population next to China and our country is likely to overtake china in near future. Population growth rate of India is very high and this is always a hurdle to growth rate. The population growth rate in India is as high as 1.7 per 1000. The annual addition of population equals the total population of Australia.

20. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The proportion of income and assets owned by top 10% of Indians goes on increasing
- 2) There exists a huge economic disparity in the Indian economy
- 3) As a result of unequal distribution of the rich becomes richer and poor becomes poorer
 - a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) All the above

Explanation

There exists a huge economic disparity in the Indian economy. The proportion of income and assets owned by top 10% of Indians goes on increasing. This has led to an increase in the poverty level in the society and still a higher percentage of individuals are living Below Poverty Line (BPL). As a result of unequal distribution of the rich becomes richer and poor becomes poorer.

21. Which of the following are used as demographic trends in India?

- a) Size of population
- b) Rate of growth
- c) Life-expectancy at birth
- d) All the above

Explanation

Scientific study of the characteristics of population is known as Demography. The various aspects of demographic trends in India are: Size of population, Rate of growth, Birth and death rates, Density of population, Sex-ratio, Life-expectancy at birth, Literacy ratio

22. In which of the following year population growth rate went negative?

- a) 1901
- b) 1911
- c) 1941
- d) 1921

Explanation

Census Year	Population (in crores)	Average annual growth rate
1901	23.84	-
1911	25.21	0.56
1921	25.13	-0.03
1931	27.90	1.04
1941	31.87	1.33
1951	36.11	1.25
1961	43.92	1.96
1971	54.81	2.20
1981	68.33	2.22
1991	84.33	2.16
2001	102.70	1.97
2011	121.02	1.66

23. What percentage of population India contributes out of world population?

- a) 25
- b) 17.5**
- c) 12.2
- d) 19.9

Explanation

Over a period of 100 years, India has quadrupled its population size. In terms of, size of population, India ranks 2nd in the world after China. India has only about 2.4% of the world's geographical area and contributes less than 1.2% of the world's income, but accommodates about 17.5% of the world's population.

24. Which of the following two Indian states population exceeds Population of USA?

- 1) Kerala
 - 2) Uttar Pradesh
 - 3) Maharashtra
 - 4) Assam
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 2, 3**
 - c) 1, 4
 - d) 2, 4

Explanation

In other words, every 6th person in the world is an Indian. In-fact, the combined population of just two states namely, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra are more than the population of United States

of America, the third most populous country of the world. Some of the states in India have larger population than many countries in the world.

25. Match the following correctly

- | | | |
|------|------------------------------|---------|
| I. | Year of Great Divide | 1. 1951 |
| II. | Year of Small divide | 2. 1961 |
| III. | Year of Population Explosion | 3. 1921 |
- a) 2, 1, 3
b) 3, 1, 2
c) 3, 2, 1
d) 1, 3, 2

Explanation

The negative growth during 1911-21 was due to rapid and frequent occurrence of epidemics like cholera, plague and influenza and also famines. The year 1921 is known as the 'Year of Great Divide' for India's population as population starts increasing. During 1951, population growth rate has come down from 1.33% to 1.25%. Hence it is known as 'Year of Small divide'. In 1961, population of India started increasing at the rate of 1.96% i.e, 2%. Hence 1961 is known as 'Year of Population Explosion'.

26. In which year population of India crossed one billion mark?

- a) 2011
b) 2001
c) 1991
d) 1981

Explanation

In the year 2001, the Population of India crossed one billion (100 crore) mark. The 2011 census reveals growth of youth population which is described as 'demographic transition'.

27. What does Crude Death rate mean?

- a) number of deaths per thousand of population
b) number of deaths per year
c) number of deaths per hundred of population
d) number of deaths per ten of population

Explanation

Crude Birth rate: It refers to the number of births per thousand of population.

Crude Death rate: It refers to the number of deaths per thousand of population

28. Match the following year with Crude Birth rate:

- I. 1951 1) 21.8
 II. 2001 2) 39.9
 III. 2011 3) 25.4
 a) 2, 3, 1
 b) 2, 1, 3
 c) 3, 1, 2
 d) 3, 2, 1

Explanation

Year	C.B.R	C.D.R.
1951	39.9	27.4
2001	25.4	8.4
2011	21.8	7.11

29. Match the following

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| I. lowest birth rate | 1. Orissa |
| II. lowest death rate | 2. Uttar Pradesh |
| III. highest death rate | 3. West Bengal |
| IV. highest birth rate | 4. Kerala |
- a) 4, 1, 3, 2
 b) 3, 1, 2, 4
 c) 4, 3, 1, 2
 d) 2, 1, 3, 4

Explanation

Kerala has the lowest birth rate (14.7) and Uttar Pradesh has the highest birth rate (29.5). West Bengal has the lowest death rate (6.3) and Orissa (9.2) has the highest. Among States Bihar has the highest decadal (2001-11) growth rate of population, while Kerala has the lowest growth rate.

30. Which of the following states have very high population?

- 1) Bihar
 2) Madhya Pradesh
 3) West Bengal
 4) Uttar Pradesh
 5) Rajasthan
 a) 1, 2, 3, 5
 b) 2, 3, 4, 5
 c) 1, 2, 4, 5
 d) 1, 3, 4, 5

Explanation

The four states Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh called BIMARU states have very high population.

31. Which of the following gives Population density correctly?

- a) Total population/ Land area of the region
- b) Land area of the region/ Total population
- c) Total population/ Death rate
- d) Death rate/ Total population

Explanation

It refers to the average number of persons residing per square kilometre. It represents the man-land ratio. As the total land area remains the same, an increase in population causes density of population to rise.

Density of population = Total population/ Land area of the region

32. Match the following years with Density of population

- I. 1951 1. 325
- II. 2001 2. 382
- III. 2011 3. 117

- a) 3, 1, 2
- b) 3, 2, 1
- c) 2, 1, 3
- d) 2, 3, 1

Explanation

Year	Density of population (No. of persons per sq. km)
1951	117
2001	325
2011	382

33. Which state is most densely populated state in India?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) **Bihar**
- c) Madhya Pradesh
- d) West Bengal

Explanation

Kerala, West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have density higher than the India's average density. Bihar is the most densely populated state in the country with 1,102 persons living per sq.km followed by West Bengal with 880.

34. What is the population density of Arunachal Pradesh?

- a) 170
- b) 17**
- c) 27
- d) 100

Explanation

Just before Independence, the density of population was less than 100. But after independence, it has increased rapidly from 117 in 1951 to 325 in 2001. According to 2011 census, the present Density of population is 382. Arunachal Pradesh has low density of population of only 17 persons.

35. Sex ratio refers to_____

- a) number of females per 1,000 males**
- b) number of males per 1,000 females
- c) number of females per 1,000 of the total population
- d) number of females per 10,000 males

Explanation

Sex ratio refers to the number of females per 1,000 males. It is an important indicator to measure the extent of prevailing equity between males and females at a given point of time.

36. According to 2011 census, which state has lowest sex ratio?

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Haryana**
- c) Punjab
- d) Rajasthan

Explanation

In India, the sex ratio is more favourable to males than to females. In Kerala, the adult sex ratio is 1084 as in 2011. The recent census (2011) shows that there has been a marginal increase in sex ratio. Haryana has the lowest sex ratio of 877 (2011) among other states, while Kerala provides better status to women as compared to other States with 1084 females per 1000 males.

37. Match the following year with the respective sex ratio:

- I. 1951 1. 946
II. 2001 2. 940
III. 2011 3. 933
- a) 1, 2, 3
b) 1, 3, 2
c) 2, 3, 1
d) 3, 2, 1

Explanation

Census year	Sex ratio (Number of females per 1000 males)
1951	946
2001	933
2011	940

38. Which of the following two are indirectly proportional?

- 1) Life expectancy
2) Sex ratio
3) death rate
- a) 1, 2
b) 1, 3
c) 2, 3
d) None

Explanation

Life expectancy at birth refers to the mean expectation of life at birth. Life expectancy has improved over the years. Life expectancy is low when death rate is high and / or instances of early death are high. On the other hand, life expectancy is high when death rate is low and / or instances of early death are low.

39. Match the following years with overall life expectancy:

- I. 1951 1. 58.7
II. 1991 2. 32.1
III. 2001 3. 63.5
IV. 2011 4. 62.5
- a) 3, 1, 2, 4
b) 2, 1, 3, 4
c) 2, 1, 4, 3

d) 4, 1, 3, 2

Explanation

Year	Male	Female	Overall
1951	32.5	31.7	32.1
1991	58.6	59.0	58.7
2001	61.6	63.3	62.5
2011	62.6	64.2	63.5

40. What was the life expectancy of Indians during 1901 – 11:

- a) 59.1
- b) 23**
- c) 35.5
- d) 66.1

Explanation

During 1901 – 11, life expectancy was just 23 years. It increased to 63.5 years in 2011. A considerable fall in death rate is responsible for improvement in the life expectancy at birth. However, the life expectancy in India is very low compared to that of developed countries.

41. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Literacy ratio refers to the number of literates as a percentage of the total population
 - 2) In 1951, only one-fourth of the males and one-third of the females were literates.
 - 3) When compared to other developed countries and even Sri Lanka the literacy rate of India is very low.
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3**
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) All the above

Explanation

Literacy ratio refers to the number of literates as a percentage of the total population. In 1951, only one-fourth of the males and one-twelfth of the females were literates. Thus, on an average, only one-sixth of the people of the country were literates. In 2011, 82% of males and 65.5% of females were literates giving an overall literacy rate of 74.04% (2011). When compared to other developed countries and even Sri Lanka this rate is very low.

42. Match the states with their respective literacy rate:

- | | |
|------------------|--------|
| I. Kerala | 1. 53% |
| II. Bihar | 2. 75% |
| III. Maharashtra | 3. 74% |
| IV. Tamil Nadu | 4. 92% |
- a) 4, 1, 3, 2
b) **4, 1, 2, 3**
c) 3, 1, 2, 4
d) 2, 1, 3, 4

Explanation

Kerala has the highest literacy ratio (92%) followed by Goa (82%), Himachal Pradesh (76%), Maharashtra (75%) and Tamil Nadu (74%). Bihar has the lowest literacy ratio (53%) in 2011.

43. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Any stock or reserve that can be drawn from nature is a Natural Resource
 - 2) The major natural resources are - land, forest, water, mineral and energy
 - 3) India is rich in natural resources, but majority of the Indians are poor.
- a) 1, 2
b) 1, 3
c) 2, 3
d) **All the above**

Explanation

Any stock or reserve that can be drawn from nature is a Natural Resource. The major natural resources are - land, forest, water, mineral and energy. India is rich in natural resources, but majority of the Indians are poor. Nature has provided with diverse climate, several rivers for irrigation and power generation, rich minerals, rich forest and diverse soil.

44. Which of the following is a Non-Renewable Resource?

- a) Biomass
- b) Wildlife
- c) **Minerals**
- d) Forests

Explanation

Types of Natural resources

(a) Renewable Resources: Resources that can be regenerated in a given span of time. E.g. forests, wildlife, wind, biomass, tidal, hydro energies etc.

(b) Non-Renewable Resources: Resources that cannot be regenerated. E.g. Fossil fuels, coal, petroleum, minerals, etc.

45. In terms of area India stands in which position?

- a) 6th
- b) 3rd
- c) 7th
- d) 10th

Explanation

In terms of area India ranks seventh in the world with a total area of 32.8 lakh sq. km. It accounts for 2.42% of total area of the world. In absolute terms India is really a big country. However, land-man ratio is not favourable because of the huge population size. According to Agricultural Census, the area operated by large holdings (10 hectares and above) has declined and area operated under marginal holdings (less than one hectare) has increased. This indicates that land is being fragmented and become in-economic

46. What was the forest cover of India in the year 2007? (in million hectare)

- a) 69.09
- b) 8.35
- c) 31.90
- d) 28.84

Explanation

India's forest cover in 2007 is 69.09 million hectare which constitutes 21.02 per cent of the total geographical area. Of this, 8.35 million Hectare is very dense forest, 31.90 million Hectare is moderately dense forest and the rest 28.84 million hectare is open forest.

47. In which of the following states Hematite iron is obtained?

- 1) Chattisgarh
 - 2) Goa
 - 3) Kerala
 - 4) Jharkhand
- a) 1, 4
 - b) 1, 2, 4
 - c) 1, 3, 4
 - d) All the above

Explanation

India possesses high quality iron-ore in abundance. The total reserves of iron-ore in the country are about 14,630 million tonnes of haematite and 10,619 million tonnes of magnetite. Hematite iron is mainly found in Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Goa and Karnataka. The major deposit of magnetite iron is available at western coast of Karnataka. Some deposits of iron ore are also found in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

48. In which position India stands in Coal production?

- a) 7th
- b) 3rd**
- c) 2nd
- d) 1st

Explanation

Coal is the largest available mineral resource. India ranks third in the world after China and USA in coal production. The main centres of coal in India are the West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. Bulk of the coal production comes from Bengal-Jharkhand coalfields.

49. Bauxite is the main ore of_____

- a) Copper
- b) Aluminium**
- c) Zinc
- d) Iron

Explanation

Bauxite is a main source of metal like aluminium. Major reserves are concentrated in the East Coast bauxite deposits of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.

50. Which country stands 1st in Mica production?

- a) China
- b) India**
- c) Bangladesh
- d) USA

Explanation

Mica is a heat resisting mineral which is also a bad conductor of electricity. It is used in electrical equipment as an insulator. India stands first in sheet mica production and contributes 60% of mica trade in the world. The important mica bearing pegmatite is found in Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar and Rajasthan.

51. Digboi, Badarpur, Naharkatia are important places of oil exploration in India. In which state they are located?

- a) Meghalaya
- b) Assam**
- c) Manipur
- d) Andhra Pradesh

Explanation

Oil is being explored in India at many places of Assam and Gujarat. Digboi, Badarpur, Naharkatia, Kasimpur, Palliaria, Rudrapur, Shivsagar, Mourn(All in Assam) and Hay of Khambhat, Ankaleshwar and Kalol (All in Gujarat) are the important places of oil exploration in India.

52. Hutti Goldfield is found in which state?

- a) Kerala
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Karnataka**
- d) Tamil Nadu

Explanation

India possesses only a limited gold reserve. There are only three main gold mine regions—Kolar Goldfield, Kolar district and Hutti Goldfield in Raichur district (both in Karnataka) and Ramgiri Goldfield in Anantpur district (Andhra Pradesh).

53. Match the following Kimberlile fields with their state:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| I. Raipur | 1. Chhattisgarh |
| II. Nuapada | 2. Andhra Pradesh |
| III. Raichur-Gulbarga | 3. Karnataka |
| IV. Narayanpet – Maddur | 4. Odisha |
- a) 2, 1, 3, 4
 - b) 4, 1, 2, 3
 - c) 1, 4, 3, 2**
 - d) 1, 4, 2, 3

Explanation

The new Kimberlile fields have been discovered in Raipur and Pastar districts of Chhattisgarh, Nuapada and Bargarh districts of Odisha, Narayanpet – Maddur Krishna areas of Andhra Pradesh and Raichur-Gulbarga districts of Karnataka.

54. Which of the following are included in Social infrastructure?

- 1) Transport
 - 2) Education
 - 3) Training and research
 - 4) Irrigation
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 2, 3**
 - c) 1, 4
 - d) All the above

Explanation

Infrastructural development means the development of many support facilities. These facilities may be divided into (a) economic infrastructure and (b) social infrastructure. Social infrastructure includes - education, training and research, health, housing and civic amenities.

55. Which of the following are economic infrastructure of an economy?

- 1) Railways
 - 2) power plants
 - 3) insurance companies
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) All the above**

Explanation

Economic infrastructure includes - transport, communication, energy, irrigation, monetary and financial institutions. Economic infrastructure is the support system which helps in facilitating production and distribution. For instance, railways, trucks, posts and telegraph offices, ports, canals, power plants, banks, insurance companies etc. are all economic infrastructure of an economy. They help in the production of goods and services.

56. In which position Indian Railways stands in the world?

- a) 3rd
- b) 4th**
- c) 1st
- d) 5th

Explanation

In terms of railroads, India has a broad network of railroad lines, the largest in Asia and the fourth largest in the world. The total rail route length is about 63,000 km and of this 13,000 km is electrified.

57. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) For the sustained economic growth of a country, a well-connected and efficient transport system is needed
- 2) The total length of roads in India being over 2 lakh km, India has one of the largest road networks in the world.
- 3) India has a good network of rail, road, coastal shipping, and air transport.
 - a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3**
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) All the above

Explanation

For the sustained economic growth of a country, a well-connected and efficient transport system is needed. India has a good network of rail, road, coastal shipping, and air transport. The total length of roads in India being over 30 lakh km, India has one of the largest road networks in the world.

58. Which of the following ports handle 90% of sea- borne trade?

- 1) Goa
- 2) Mumbai
- 3) Cuddalore
- 4) Chennai
 - a) 1, 2, 3
 - b) 2, 3, 4
 - c) 1, 2, 4
 - d) 1, 3, 4**

Explanation

The major Indian ports including Calcutta, Mumbai, Chennai, Vishakhapatnam and Goa handle about 90% of sea- borne trade and are visited by cargo carriers and passenger liners from all parts of the world.

59. In which railway station Indian railways provided Wi-Fi Facility First?

- a) New Delhi
- b) Chennai
- c) Bangalore**
- d) Lucknow

Explanation

Indian Railways Provide Wi-Fi Facility for the First time in India is Bangalore Railway Station.

60. When does Air India and Indian Airlines were merged?

- a) **August 27, 2007**
- b) August 27, 2017
- c) August 27, 2000
- d) August 27, 2012

Explanation

A comprehensive network of air routes connects the major cities and towns of the country. The domestic air services are being looked after by Indian Airlines and private airlines. The international airport service is looked after by Air India. Air India and Indian Airlines were merged on August 27, 2007 to form National Aviation Company of India Ltd. (NACIL).

61. When was National Harbour board setup?

- a) 1997
- b) **1950**
- c) 1962
- d) 1970

Explanation

The National Harbour board was set up in 1950 to advise the Central and State Governments on the management and development of ports, particularly minor ports.

62. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Electrical energy is one of the necessary components of our life
- 2) The energy sources are classified under two heads based on the availability of the raw materials
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Electrical energy is one of the necessary components of our life. Nowadays, without electricity, we cannot survive in this world of technology. The energy sources are classified under two heads based on the availability of the raw materials used, while generating energy. 1. Non-renewable energy sources 2. Renewable energy sources.

63. The sources of energy which cannot be renewed or re-used are called as_____

- a) **Non-renewable energy sources**
- b) Renewable energy sources
- c) Degradable sources

d) Both a and b

Explanation

As the name suggests, the sources of energy which cannot be renewed or re-used are called non-renewable energy sources. Basically, these are the energy sources which will get exhausted over a period of time. Some of the examples of this kind of resources are coal, oil, gas etc.

64. Which of the following is an odd one among the following?

- a) Solar energy
- b) Geothermal energy
- c) **Coal**
- d) Wind energy

Explanation

Renewable energy sources are the kind of energy source which can be renewed or reused again and again. These kinds of materials do not exhaust or literally speaking these are available in abundant or infinite quantity. Example for this kind include 1. Solar energy 2. Wind energy 3. Tidal energy 4. Geothermal energy 5. Biomass energy Sometimes renewable sources are also called non-conventional sources of energy since, these kinds of materials or these ways of energy production were not used earlier or conventionally. Coal is Non-renewable energy sources

65. Assertion(A): Social infrastructure refers to those structures which are improving the quality of manpower and contribute indirectly towards the growth of an economy.

Reason(R): Indian workers is the lack of development of social infrastructure.

- a) **Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)**
- b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- d) (A) is Correct and (R) is wrong

Explanation

Social infrastructure refers to those structures which are improving the quality of manpower and contribute indirectly towards the growth of an economy. These structures are outside the system of production and distribution. The development of these social structures help in increasing the efficiency and productivity of manpower. For example, schools, colleges, hospitals and other civic amenities. It is a fact that one of the reasons for the low productivity of Indian workers is the lack of development of social infrastructure. The status and developments in the social infrastructure in India are discussed below.

66. Which ministry formulates education policy in India and undertakes education programs?

- a) Ministry of Ayush
- b) Ministry of Home Affairs
- c) Ministry of Finance
- d) **Ministry & Human Resource Development**

Explanation

Imparting education on an organized basis dates back to the days of 'Gurukul' in India. Since then the Indian education system has flourished and developed with the growing needs of the economy. The Ministry & Human Resource Development (MHRD) in India formulates education policy in India and also undertakes education programs.

67. Until Which year Education was under the control of State Government alone?

- a) 1978
- b) **1976**
- c) 1998
- d) 1991

Explanation

Education in India until 1976 was the responsibility of the State governments. It was then brought under concurrent list (both Centre and State). The Centre is represented by the Ministry of Human Resource Development decides the India's education budget.

68. How many levels are there in education system in India?

- a) 4
- b) 5
- c) 3
- d) **6**

Explanation

The education system in India consists of primarily six levels:

- 1) Nursery Class
- 2) Primary Class
- 3) Secondary Level
- 4) Higher Secondary Level
- 5) Graduation
- 6) Post-Graduation

69. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Education in India follows the 10+2 pattern.
 - 2) The accreditation of the universities is decided under the University Grant Commission Act
 - 3) The budget share of the education sector is around 23% of GDP, of this largest proportion goes for school education.
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) All the above

Explanation

Education in India follows the 10+2 pattern. For higher education, there are various State run as well as private institutions and universities providing a variety of courses and subjects. The accreditation of the universities is decided under the University Grant Commission Act. The Education Department consists of various schools, colleges and universities imparting education on fair means for all sections of the society. The budget share of the education sector is around 3% of GDP, of this largest proportion goes for school education. However, per pupil expenditure is the lowest for school students.

70. Under whose responsibility health comes in India?

- a) State
- b) Centre
- c) Concurrent
- d) None

Explanation

Health in India is a state government responsibility. The Central Council of Health and Welfare formulates the various health care projects and health department reform policies. The administration of health industry in India as well as the technical needs of the health sector are the responsibility of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

71. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Health care in India are the ayurvedic medicine practice, Unani or galenic herbal care, homeopathy, allopathy, yoga, and many more.
 - 2) The medical practicing in India needs a proper licensing from the Ministry of Health.
 - 3) All medical systems are now under one ministry viz AYUSH
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) All the above

Explanation

Health care in India has many forms. These are the ayurvedic medicine practice, Unani or galenic herbal care, homeopathy, allopathy, yoga, and many more. Each different healthcare form has its own treatment system and practice patterns. The medical practicing in India needs a proper licensing from the Ministry of Health. All medical systems are now under one ministry viz AYUSH.

72. In terms of health status which state is in better position?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Kerala**
- c) Karnataka
- d) Andhra Pradesh

Explanation

The health care services in India are mainly the responsibility of the Ministry of Health. State wise, health status is better in Kerala as compared to other States. Compared to other developed countries, India's health status is not satisfactory. India's health status is poor compared to Sri Lanka.

73. To which century Thiruvalluvar belongs to?

- a) 3rd century A.D**
- b) 2nd century A.D
- c) 3rd century B.C
- d) 2nd century B.C

Explanation

The economic ideas of Thiruvalluvar are found in his immortal work, Thirukkural, a book of ethics. Even though scholars differ widely over the estimation of the period of Thiruvalluvar, it is generally believed that, he belongs to the Sangam age in Tamil Nadu around third century A.D. Thiruvalluvar's work is marked by pragmatic idealism.

74. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) A large part of Valluvar's economic ideas are found in the First part of Thirukkural, the Arathupal
 - 2) Thiruvalluvar believes that rains are the basic support of life.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone**
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

A large part of Valluvar's economic ideas are found in the second part of Thirukkural, the porutpal. It deals with wealth. Thiruvalluvar is a fundamental thinker. He believes that rains are the basic support of life. Since rain provides food, it forms the basis for stable economic life. Agriculture which is the most fundamental economic activity depends on rain, "It is rain that both ruins and aids the ruined to rise".

75. What does this Kural mean?

"Unfailing harvest, competent body of men, group of men, whose wealth knows no diminution, are the components of an economy".

- a) Agriculture
- b) Factors of Production**
- c) Public Expenditure
- d) Public Finance

Explanation

Thiruvalluvar has made many passing references about the factors of production viz., Land, Labour, Capital, Organisation, Time, Technology etc. He says, "Unfailing harvest, competent body of men, group of men, whose wealth knows no diminution, are the components of an economy". (Kural 61)

76. What does this kural mean?

"live as the freemen of the soil; the rest are mere slaves that follow on their toil"

- a) Agriculture**
- b) Factors of Production
- c) Public Expenditure
- d) Public Finance

Explanation

According to Thiruvalluvar, agriculture is the most fundamental economic activity. They are the axle-pin of the world, for on their prosperity revolves prosperity of other sectors of the economy, "The ploughmen alone", he says "live as the freemen of the soil; the rest are mere slaves that follow on their toil" (Kural 1032). Valluvar believes that agriculture is superior to all other occupation.

77. Which of the following are stated by Thiruvalluvar in Public Finance?

- 1) Creation of revenue
 - 2) Collection of revenue
 - 3) Management of revenue
 - 4) Public expenditure
- a) 1, 2, 3
 - b) 1, 3, 4**

- c) 2, 3, 4
- d) All the above

Explanation

Thiruvalluvar has elaborately explained Public Finance under the headings Public Revenue, Financial Administration and Public expenditure. He has stated these as 1) Creation of revenue, 2) Collection of revenue, 3) Management of revenue 4) Public expenditure

78. What does the Kural mean?

"Budget for a surplus, if possible, balances the budget at other times, but never budget for a deficit."

- a) budgetary policy
- b) Social Services
- c) public expenditure
- d) Public Finance

Explanation

Valluvar has recommended a balanced budget. "It is not a great misfortune for a state if its revenues are limited, provided the expenditure is kept within bounds." He has given certain guidelines for a budgetary policy. "Budget for a surplus, if possible, balances the budget at other times, but never budget for a deficit." Valluvar advocates the following main items of public expenditure: 1) Defence 2) Public Works and 3) Social Services.

79. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Valluvar was against seeking external assistance.
 - 2) According to Kural No. 739, countries taking external assistance are not to be considered as countries at all.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Valluvar was against seeking external assistance. According to Kural No. 739, countries taking external assistance are not to be considered as countries at all. In other words, he advocated a self-sufficient economy.

80. According to Valluvar which one of the following is fundamental freedoms that should be

enjoyed by every citizen?

- a) **Freedom from Hunger**
- b) Speech
- c) Land
- d) Worship

Explanation

Valluvar considers freedom from hunger as one of the fundamental freedoms that should be enjoyed by every citizen. According to him 'poverty' is the root cause of all other evils which would lead to ever-lasting sufferings. It is to be noted that the number of people living below poverty line, begging, sleeping on the roadsides and rag picking in India has been increasing.

81. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Valluvar has regarded wealth as only a means and not an end
- 2) To him industry is real wealth and labour is the greatest resource
- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) **None**

Explanation

Valluvar has regarded wealth as only a means and not an end. He said, "Acquire a great fortune by noble and honorable means." He condemned hoarding and described hoarded wealth as profitless richness. To him industry is real wealth and labour is the greatest resource.

82. According to Valluvar which of the following won't be there in a welfare state?

- 1) Poverty
- 2) Literacy
- 3) Disease
- a) 1, 2
- b) **1, 3**
- c) 2, 3
- d) All the above

Explanation

Thiruvalluvar is for a welfare state. In a welfare state there will be no poverty illiteracy, disease and industry. The important elements of a welfare state are 1) perfect health of the people without disease 2) abundant wealth, 3) good crop 4) prosperity and happiness and 5) full security for the people.

83. In which year Gandhi stated this:

"Economics that hurts the moral well-being of an individual or a nation is immoral, and therefore, sinful."

- a) 1921
- b) 1906
- c) 1915
- d) 1919

Explanation

Gandhian Economics is based on ethical foundations. In 1921, Gandhi wrote, "Economics that hurts the moral well-being of an individual or a nation is immoral, and therefore, sinful." Again in 1924, he repeated the same belief: "that economy is untrue which ignores or disregards moral values".

84. Which of the following were opposed by Gandhi?

- a) Machinery
- b) Urbanization
- c) Industrialization
- d) All the above

Explanation

To Gandhi, India lives in villages. He was interested in developing the villages as self-sufficient units. He opposed extensive use of machinery, urbanization and industrialization.

85. Assertion(A): Gandhi described machinery as 'Great sin

Reason(R): Gandhi considered industrialism as a curse on mankind

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- d) (A) is Correct and (R) is wrong

Explanation

On Machinery: Gandhi described machinery as 'Great sin'. He said that "Books could be written to demonstrate its evils... it is necessary to realize that machinery is bad. Instead of welcoming machinery as a boon, we should look upon it as an evil. It would ultimately cease

Industrialism: Gandhi considered industrialism as a curse on mankind. He thought industrialism depended entirely on a country's capacity to exploit.

Decentralization: He advocated a decentralized economy, i.e., production at a large number of places on a small scale or production in the people's homes.

86. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Gandhi opposed the method of population control through contraceptives.
- 2) He was in favour of birth control through Brahmacharya or self-control.
- 3) Gandhi was against any sort of food controls
 - a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) All the above

Explanation

On the Food Problem: Gandhi was against any sort of food controls. He thought such controls only created artificial scarcity. Once India was begging for food grain, but India tops the world with very large production of food grains, fruits, vegetables, milk, egg, meat etc.,

On Population: Gandhi opposed the method of population control through contraceptives. He was, however, in favour of birth control through Brahmacharya or self-control. He considered self-control as a sovereign remedy to the problem of over-population.

87. When did Jawaharlal Nehru died?

- a) 1960
- b) **1964**
- c) 1959
- d) 1967

Explanation

Jawaharlal Nehru, one of the chief builders of Modern India, was the first Prime Minister of Independent India and he was there in that post till his death in 1964. He was a great patriot, thinker and statesman. His views on economics and social problems are found in the innumerable speeches he made and in the books he wrote.

88. Which of the following statement about Jawaharlal Nehru is correct?

- 1) He believed in free speech civil liberty, adult franchise and the Rule of Law and Parliamentary democracy.
- 2) Jawaharlal Nehru was a firm believer in democracy.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**

d) None

Explanation

Jawaharlal Nehru was a firm believer in democracy. He believed in free speech civil liberty, adult franchise and the Rule of Law and Parliamentary democracy. Secularism, is another signal contribution of Nehru to India. In our country, there are many religions - Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Jainism, Zoroastrianism, Sikhism and so on. But there is no domination by religious majority. Secularism means equal respect for all religions.

89. Who among the following was the reason for introduction of planning in our country?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru**
- c) Acharaya Vinobhava
- d) Sardar Vallabhai Patel

Explanation

Jawaharlal Nehru was responsible for the introduction of planning in our country. To Jawaharlal Nehru, the Plan was essentially an integrated approach for development.

90. In which year second planning commission drafted?

- a) 1960
- b) 1956**
- c) 1954
- d) 1960

Explanation

Initiating the debate on the Second Plan in the Lok Sabha in May 1956, Nehru spoke on the theme of planning. He said, "the essence of planning is to find the best way to utilize all resources of manpower, of money and so on." Planning for Nehru was essentially linked up with industrialization and eventual self-reliance for the country's economic growth on a self-accelerating growth. Nehru carried through this basic strategy of planned development. Nehru's contribution to the advancement of science, research, technology and industrial development cannot be forgotten. It was during his period, many IITs and Research Institutions were established. He always insisted on "scientific temper".

91. Who of the following put the country on the road towards a socialistic pattern of society?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) B. R. Ambedkar
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru**
- d) Sardar Vallabhai Patel

Explanation

Socialism is another contribution of Nehru to India. He put the country on the road towards a socialistic pattern of society. But Nehru's socialism is democratic socialism.

92. Which of the following statement about B. R. Ambedkar is correct?

- 1) He was the architect of the Indian Constitution, a custodian of social justice and a champion of socialism and state planning.
- 2) Ambedkar's writings included "Ancient Indian Commerce" was submitted to the Columbia University for the award of the Mater of Arts Degree in 1915
- 3) Ambedkar's thesis on "Provincial Decentralization of Imperial Finance in British India" was accepted for the M. Sc degree in 1921.
 - a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) All the above

Explanation

B. R. Ambedkar (1891- 1956) was a versatile personality. He was the architect of the Indian Constitution, a custodian of social justice and a champion of socialism and state planning. Ambedkar's writings included "Ancient Indian Commerce" (a thesis submitted to the Columbia University for the award of the Mater of Arts Degree in 1915), 'National Dividend of India: A Historical and Analytical Study (a thesis for which he was awarded Ph.D). His thesis was published as 'The Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India: A Study of the Provincial Decentralization of Imperial Finance'. Ambedkar's thesis on "Provincial Decentralization of Imperial Finance in British India" was accepted for the M. Sc degree in 1921.

93. Which thesis of Ambedkar was accepted for award of the D.Sc degree by the London

School of Economics?

- a) 'The Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India: A Study of the Provincial Decentralization of Imperial Finance"
- b) Poverty and Un-British rule in India
- c) "Ancient Indian Commerce"
- d) "The Problem of the Rupee"

Explanation

Ambedkar's thesis "The Problem of the Rupee" was accepted for the award of the D.Sc degree by the London School of Economics in 1923. It is a miracle that RBI was conceptualized as per the guidelines presented by Ambedkar in his book, "The Problem of the Rupee; Its origin and its solution".

94. Match the following: Ambedkar's evolution of provisional finance

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| I. Budget by Assignment | 1. 1882-83 to 1920-1921 |
| II. Budget by Assigned Revenue | 2. 1871-72 to 1876-77 |
| III. Budget by Shared Revenues | 3. 1877-78 to 1881-82 |
- a) 3, 1, 2
b) 3, 2, 1
c) 2, 3, 1
d) 1, 3, 2

Explanation

Much of the work done by Ambedkar during his stay abroad mostly during the period 1913-1923, was in the field of Finance Economics. Ambedkar divided the evolution of provisional finance into three stages: (i). Budget by Assignment (1871-72 to 1876-77); (ii) Budget by Assigned Revenue (1877-78 to 1881-82); and (iii) Budget by Shared Revenues (1882-83 to 1920-1921).

95. In which year Ambedkar published a paper "Small Holding in India and their Remedies"?

- a) 1919
b) 1956
c) 1918
d) 1935

Explanation

In 1918, Ambedkar published a paper "Small Holding in India and their Remedies". Citing Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations", he made a fine distinction between "Consolidation of Holdings" and "Enlargement of Holdings".

96. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Ambedkar believed that caste was an obstacle to social mobility
2) He was of the firm view that individuals must be free to change their occupations.
- a) 1 alone
b) 2 alone
c) 1, 2
d) None

Explanation

Ambedkar believed that caste was an obstacle to social mobility. It resulted in social stratification. He was of the firm view that individuals must be free to change their occupations. Moreover, the caste system caused social tensions. The caste system has resulted in the absence of social democracy in India as distinct from political democracy.

97. Which of the following was Ambedkar?

- a) **Socialist**
- b) Capitalist
- c) Communist
- d) Fascist

Explanation

Ambedkar was a socialist. He was a champion of state socialism. He advocated the nationalization of all key industries and suggested state ownership of land and collective farming. He was for state monopoly of insurance business. Not only that, he advocated compulsory insurance for every citizen. There is no doubt that Ambedkar was a great economist. But his academic work as an economist was eclipsed by his greater contributions in the field of law and politics. Above all he was a great social reformer.

98. Where did J. C. Kumarappa born?

- a) **Tamil Nadu**
- b) Kerala
- c) Karnataka
- d) Andhra Pradesh

Explanation

Joseph Chelladurai Kumarappa was born on 4 January 1892 in Tanjavur, Tamil Nadu. A pioneer of rural economic development theories, Kumarappa is credited for developing economic theories based on Gandhism – a school of economic thought he coined “Gandhian Economics”.

99. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) J.C. Kumarappa strongly supported Gandhi's notion of village industries and promoted Village Industries Associations
 - 2) Kumarappa served as the editor of Skill India during the Salt Satyagraha
 - 3) He wrote during his imprisonment, Economy of Permanence: The Practice and Precepts of Jesus (1945) and Christianity: Its Economy and Way of Life (1945).
- a) 1, 2
 - b) **1, 3**
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) All the above

Explanation

J.C. Kumarappa strongly supported Gandhi's notion of village industries and promoted Village Industries Associations. Kumarappa worked to combine Christian and Gandhian values of

“trusteeship”, nonviolence and a focus on human dignity and development in place of materialism as the basis of his economic theories. While rejecting socialism’s emphasis on class war and force in implementation, he also rejected the emphasis on material development, competition and efficiency in free-market economies. Gandhi and Kumarappa envisioned an economy focused on satisfying human needs and challenges while rooting out socio-economic conflict, unemployment, poverty and deprivation. Kumarappa worked as a Professor of economics at the Gujarat Vidyapith in Ahmedabad, while serving as the editor of Young India during the Salt Satyagraha. He founded the All India Village Industries Association in 1935; and was imprisoned for more than a year during the Quit India movement. He wrote during his imprisonment, Economy of Permanence: The Practice and Precepts of Jesus (1945) and Christianity: Its Economy and Way of Life (1945).

100. For which of the followings Kumarappa worked?

- 1) Planning Commission of India
 - 2) INC to develop national policies for agriculture and rural development
 - 3) Green Revolution
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) All the above

Explanation

Kumarappa worked for the Planning Commission of India and the Indian National Congress to develop national policies for agriculture and rural development. He also travelled to China, Eastern Europe and Japan on diplomatic assignments and to study their rural economic systems.

101. According to P.R. Brahmananda who of the following are great trinity of pre-independent and post independent Indian economists?

- 1) D.R. Gadgill
 - 2) M.S. Swaminathan
 - 3) C.N. Vakil
 - 4) V.K.RV. Rao
- a) 1, 2, 3
 - b) 1, 3, 4
 - c) 2, 3, 4
 - d) All the above

Explanation

According to P.R. Brahmananda, “the great trinity of pre-independent and post independent Indian economists consisted of D.R.Gadgill, C.N.Vakil and V.K.RV. Rao. These scholars were imbibed with

a missionary zeal and analyzed the Indian economic problems with a view to designing and propagating economic policies/programmes and plans to India's national advantage." V.K.R.V: Rao was a prolific writer.

102. Who among the following was a pupil of J.M. Keynes and he worked with Colin Clark?

- a) D.R. Gadgill
- b) M.S. Swaminathan
- c) C.N. Vakil
- d) V.K.R.V. Rao

Explanation

As an applied economist, Rao's name is remembered for his pioneering work on the enumeration of national income of India. Rao was a pupil of J.M. Keynes and he worked with Colin Clark. H.W Singer considered V.K.R.V Rao as "the best equipped of all Keynes' pupils. He attempted (i) to develop the national income concepts suited to India and developing countries generally; (ii) to analyse the concepts of investment, saving and the multipliers in an underdeveloped economy; and (iii) to study the compatibility of the national incomes of industrialized and underdeveloped countries. Rao's paper on "Full Employment and Economic Development" was one of the earliest contributions in the field of development towards employment.

103. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) During the early phases of planning in India, Rao supported the case of a socialist India
 - 2) Rao was influential in creating ideas and shaping policy in the international attack on world poverty, not only through his contributions to the question of international aid
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Rao was influential in creating ideas and shaping policy in the international attack on world poverty, not only through his contributions to the question of international aid and improved flows of external resources, but also through his activities in the field of food aid. During the early phases of planning in India, Rao supported the case of a socialist India, where the state would control the commanding heights of the economy and the public sector would play a dominant role in economic development.

104. In which year "What is wrong with Indian Economic Life?" was released?

- a) 1938
- b) 1928

- c) 1926
- d) 1939

Explanation

In his pamphlet "What is wrong with Indian Economic Life?" (1938), Rao gave the following reasons for low per capita income and low levels of per capita nutrition in India.

i. Uneconomic holdings with subdivisions and fragmentation; ii. Low levels of water availability for crops; iii. Excess population pressure on agriculture due to the absence of a large industrial sector; iv. Absence of capital; v. Absence of autonomy in currency policy, and in general in monetary matters encouraging holding of gold.

105. In which Rao examined interrelation between investment, income and multiplier in an under developed economy?

- a) 1952
- b) 1962
- c) 1992
- d) 1950

Explanation

Rao's examination of the "interrelation between investment, income and multiplier in an under developed economy" (1952) was his major contribution to macroeconomic theory. As a thinker, teacher, economic adviser and direct policy maker, V.K.R.V. Rao followed the footsteps of his great teacher, John Maynard Keynes.

106. Institute for Social and Economic Change is situated in_____

- a) New Delhi
- b) Bangalore
- c) Hyderabad
- d) Chennai

Explanation

Rao founded three national level research institutes namely Delhi School of Economics, Institute of Economic Growth (both at Delhi) and Institute for Social and Economic Change (Bangalore).

107. In which year Amartya Kumar Sen received noble prize?

- a) 2007
- b) 1998
- c) 1991

d) 1999

Explanation

The Nobel citation refers to Sen's contributions to social choice theory, development economics, study on poverty and famines and concept of entitlements and capability development (1998).

108. 'Choice of Technique' was the work of----

- a) V.K.R.V. Rao
- b) P.R. Brahmananda
- c) C.N. Vakil
- d) **Amartya Kumar Sen**

Explanation

Sen's 'Choice of Technique' was a research work where he argued that in a labour surplus economy, generation of employment cannot be increased at the initial stage by the adaptation of capital-intensive technique.

109. In which year Sen's 'Poverty and Famines: An Essay on Entitlement and Deprivation'] was released?

- a) 1998
- b) 1991
- c) **1981**
- d) 1994

Explanation

Sen's 'Poverty and Famines: An Essay on Entitlement and Deprivation' (1981) is both a theoretical and an applied work. In the book, several famines have been studied in the working of a general theoretical framework from an original angle. He examined various meanings of poverty and drew attention to the incidence of absolute and relative deprivation.

110. In which of the following field Sen has carried out massive work?

- 1) Poverty
 - 2) Racism
 - 3) Inequality
- a) 1, 2
 - b) **1, 3**
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) All the above

Explanation

Sen has carried out massive work on poverty and inequality in India. Sen's major point has been that the distribution of income/ consumption among the persons below the poverty line is to be taken into account. Amartya Sen, more than just an economist, is an ethical philosopher. He is a lover of freedom and a humanist. He has focused on the poor, viewing them not as objects of pity requiring charitable hand-outs, but as disempowered folk needing empowerment, education, health, nutrition, gender equality, safety net in times of distress; all are needed to empower people.

11th Economics Lesson 2 Questions in English

2] Indian Economy Before and After Independence

1. Which refers to a system of political and social relations between two countries, of which one is the ruler and the other is its colony?

- a) Monarchy
- b) Dictatorship
- c) Anarchy
- d) **Colonialism**

Explanation

Colonialism refers to a system of political and social relations between two countries, of which one is the ruler and the other is its colony. The ruling country not only has political control over the colony, but it also determines the economic policies of the subjugated country

2. Where Vasco da Gama landed first in India on May 20, 1498?

- a) Bombay
- b) **Calicut**
- c) Goa
- d) Andaman

Explanation

Indian's sea route trade to Europe started only after the arrival of Vasco da Gama in Calicut, India on May 20, 1498. The Portuguese had traded in Goa as early as 1510.

3. Which year the East India Company was chartered, and the English began their first inroads into the Indian Ocean?

- a) **1601**
- b) 1584
- c) 1664
- d) 1593

Explanation

In 1601 the East India Company was chartered, and the English began their first inroads into the Indian Ocean.

4. Who was successful in getting permission from Jahangir for setting up factories and slowly moved all parts of India?

- a) William Hawkins
- b) Sir Thomas Roe**
- c) Sir Mark Getty
- d) Sir Joseph Muscat

Explanation

In 1614 Sir Thomas Roe was successful in getting permission from Jahangir for setting up factories and slowly moved all parts of India

5. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) Hundred years after First Battle of Panipat, the rule of the East India Company finally did come to an end. In 1778, British Parliament passed a law through which the power for governance of India was transferred from the East India Company (EIC) to the British crown.
- 2) Britain had exploited India over a period of two centuries of its colonial rule. On the basis of the form of colonial exploitation, economic historians have divided the whole period into three phases: namely the period of merchant capital, the period of industrial capital, the period of finance capital.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2**
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Hundred years after Battle of Plassey, the rule of the East India Company finally did come to an end. In 1858, British Parliament passed a law through which the power for governance of India was transferred from the East India Company (EIC) to the British crown.

6. Which among the following statement is correct regarding Period of Merchant Capital?

- 1) The period of merchant capital was from 1757 to 1813. The only aim of the East India Company was to earn profit by establishing monopoly trade in the goods with India and the East India's.
- 2) During this period, India had been considered as the best hunting ground for capital by the East Indian company to develop industrial capitalism in Britain. When Bengal and South India came under political shake of the East India company in 1750s and 1760s, the objective of monopoly trade was fulfilled.
- 3) The company administration succeeded in generating huge surpluses which were repatriated to England, and the Indian leaders linked this problem of land revenue with that of the drain. Above all, the officers of the company were unscrupulous and corrupt.
 - a) Only 3
 - b) Both 1 and 2
 - c) Both 1 and 3

d) Both 2 and 3

Explanation

The period of merchant capital was from 1800 to 1884. The only aim of the East India Company was to develop good relationship by establishing oligopoly trade in the goods with India and the East India's.

7. Which among the following statement regarding Period of Industrial Capital is correct

- 1) The period of Industrial capital was from 1813 to 1858. During this period, India had become a market for British textiles.
- 2) India's raw materials were exported to England at low price and imported finished textile commodities to India at high price. In this way, Indians were exploited. India's traditional handicrafts were thrown out of gear.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) **Both 1 and 2**
 - d) None

8. Which among the following statement is correct regarding Period of Finance Capital?

- 1) The third phase was the period of finance capital starting from the closing years of the 19th century and continuing till independence. During this period, finance imperialism began to entrench itself through the managing agency firms, export – import firms, exchange banks and some export of capital.
- 2) Britain decided to make massive investments in various fields (rail, road, postal system irrigation, European banking system, and a limited field of education etc) in India by plundering Indian capital.
- 3) Railway construction policy of the British led to unimaginable as well as economic. The money was collected from crown as debt to finance for the construction of railways. The political power was handed over to the British Government by the East India Company in 1882.
 - a) **Both 1 and 2**
 - b) Both 1 and 3
 - c) Both 2 and 3
 - d) All 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

Railway construction policy of the British led to unimaginable as well as uneconomic. The poor Indian taxpayers had been compelled to finance for the construction of railways. The political power was handed over to the British Government by the East India Company in 1858.

9. The introduction of what in India increased the domestic market for the British goods?

- a) Telegram
- b) Ports
- c) **Railway**
- d) Cavalry

Explanation

The Indian handicrafts products had a worldwide market. Through discriminatory tariff policy, the British Government purposefully destroyed the handicrafts. With the disappearance of nawabs and kings, There was no one to protect Indian handicrafts. The introduction of railways in India increased the domestic market for the British goods.

10. How among different types of land tenure existed in India before Independence?

- a) **Three**
- b) Four
- c) Six
- d) Five

Explanation

Land Tenure refers to the system of land ownership and management. The features that distinguish a land tenure system from the others relate to the following: (a) Who owns the land; (b) Who cultivates the land; (c) Who is responsible for paying the land revenue to the government. Based on these questions, three different types of land tenure existed in India before Independence.

11. Which among the following is not land tenure existed in India before Independence?

- a) Zamindari system
- b) **Salantori system**
- c) Mahalwari system
- d) Ryotwari system

Explanation

The types of land tenure existed in India before Independence were Zamindari system, Mahalwari system and Ryotwari system.

12. Who introduced 'Permanent Settlement Act'?

- a) **Lord Cornwallis**
- b) Lord Canning
- c) Lord Bentinck
- d) Lord Hastings

Explanation

Zamindari System or the Land lord-Tenant System was created by the British East India Company, when in 1793, Lord Cornwallis introduced 'Permanent Settlement Act'.

13. Which among the following region in India Mahalwari system prevailed?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Kerala
- c) **Punjab**
- d) Manipur

Explanation

After introduction of Mahalwari System or Communal System, it was later extended to Madhya Pradesh and Punjab.

14. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) Under this Zamindari System the landlords or the Zamindars were declared as the owners of the land and they were responsible to pay the land revenue to the government. The share of the government in total rent collected was fixed at 10/11th, the balance going to the Zamindars as remuneration
 - 2) In Mahalwari System ownership of the land was maintained by the Land lords usually the villagers appointed by company which served as a unit of management. They distributed land among the land lords and collected revenue from them and pay it to the peasants.
 - 3) In Ryotwari system the ownership rights of use and control of land were held by the tiller himself. There was the direct relationship between owners. This system was the least oppressive system before Independence
- a) Both 1 and 2
 - b) **Both 1 and 3**
 - c) Both 2 and 3
 - d) All 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

In Mahalwari system ownership of the land was maintained by the collective body usually the villagers which served as a unit of management. They distributed land among the peasants and collected revenue from them and pay it to the state.

15. Which system was initially introduced in Tamil Nadu and later extended to Maharashtra, Gujarat, Assam, Coorg, East Punjab and Madhya Pradesh?

- a) Zamindari system
- b) Salantori system
- c) Mahalwari system
- d) **Ryotwari system**

Explanation

Ryotwari system was initially introduced in Tamil Nadu and later extended to Maharashtra, Gujarat, Assam, Coorg, East Punjab and Madhya Pradesh.

16. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) During the 19th century, British investors started to pioneer industrial enterprises in India as they had experiences of running industries at home. British enterprises also received maximum state support.
- 2) Although the Britishers initiated industrialisation process in the 19th century, they were primarily interested in accelerating the economic growth and not in making profit in India.
- 3) At the end of 19th century, there were about 36 jute mills, 194 cotton mills and a good number of plantation industries. The production of coal had risen to over 6 million tonnes per annum.
 - a) Only 3
 - b) Both 1 and 2
 - c) Both 1 and 3
 - d) Both 2 and 3

Explanation

Although the Britishers initiated industrialisation process in the 19th century, they were primarily interested in making profit and not in accelerating the economic growth in India.

17. During the first part of 20th century, which movement stimulated the industrialisation process in India?

- a) **Swadeshi Movement**
- b) Home Rule Movement
- c) Khilafat Movement
- d) Civil Disobedience Movement

Explanation

During the first part of 20th century, Swadeshi movement stimulated the industrialisation process in India. The existing industries and new industries had maintained a slow but steady growth till the outbreak of the First World War in 1914. By this time more than 70 cotton mills and 30 jute mills were set up. Coal production was doubled.

18. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) The foundation of iron and steel industry was laid. Railway network was extended. During the period 1924-39, various major industries like iron and steel, cotton textiles, jute, matches, sugar, paper and pulp industry etc. were brought under protection scheme.

- 2) This led to rapid expansion of protected industries in India. These protected industries captured the entire Indian market and eliminated foreign competition totally. Thus, in the early part, British rule tried to transform the Indian economy as the producer of industrial raw materials and tried to capture Indian market for their industrial finished goods and thus started exploiting Indian economy in a different way
- 3) Later on, British capitalists gradually developed various industries like, jute, tea, coffee, cotton and textiles, paper and paper pulp, sugar etc, in India for locational advantages and exploited Indian labourers extensively.
 - a) Both 1 and 2
 - b) Both 1 and 3
 - c) Both 2 and 3
 - d) **All 1, 2 and 3**

19. What is the economy position of India in Asia?

- a) First
- b) Second
- c) **Third**
- d) Fourth

Explanation

India is the Asia's third largest economy. The 70 years of Independence have brought a remarkable change in the socio – economic landscape of India.

20. Which among the following statement is wrong regarding British rule

- 1) The drain of wealth financed capital development in Britain. Indian agricultural sector became stagnant and deteriorated even when a large section of Indian population was dependent on agriculture for subsistence.
- 2) The British rule stunted the growth of Indian enterprise. The British rule in India led the collapse of handicraft industries without making any significant contribution to development of any modern industrial base.
- 3) Some efforts by the colonial British regime in developing the plantations, mines, jute mills, banking and shipping, mainly promoted a system of labour firms that were managed by Indians. These profit motives led to development of resources from India.
 - a) **Both 1 and 2**
 - b) Both 1 and 3
 - c) Both 2 and 3
 - d) All 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

Some efforts by the colonial British regime in developing the plantations, mines, jute mills, banking and shipping, mainly promoted a system of capitalist firms that were managed by foreigners. These profit motives led to further drain of resources from India.

21. When the Government of India declared its first Industrial Policy?

- a) 6th November 1947
- b) 6th April 1948**
- c) 6th September 1948
- d) 6th June 1949

Explanation

The Government of India recognized the significant contribution of industrialization. Therefore, the Government of India declared its first Industrial Policy on 6th April 1948. The main importance of this policy was that it ushered in India the system of mixed economy.

22. In Industrial Policy Resolutions 1948 the Industries were classified into how many groups?

- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) Six
- d) Four**

Explanation

Industries were classified into four groups such as public sector (strategic industries), public-cum-private Sector (key industries), controlled private sector, private and co-operative sectors.

23. Which among the following statement regarding Industrial Policy Resolutions 1948 is wrong

- 1) This policy endeavoured to protect cottage and small-scale industries. The central and state governments had a virtual monopoly in rail roads and exclusive rights to develop minerals, iron ore etc.
 - 2) The Government encouraged the significance of foreign capital for industrialization and decided without any control should remain with Indian hands.
- a) Only 1**
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The Government encouraged the significance of foreign capital for industrialization but the government decided that the control should remain with Indian hands.

24. Which Industrial policy sought to give a dominant role to public sector at the same time, it assured a fair treatment to the private sector?

- a) The Industrial policy of 1953
- b) The Industrial Policy of 1958**
- c) The Industrial Policy of 1963
- d) The Industrial Policy of 1968

Explanation

The Industrial Policy of 1956 sought to give a dominant role to public sector. At the same time, it assured a fair treatment to the private sector.

25. Which among the following statement regarding Industrial Policy Resolution 1956 is wrong

- 1) The Government would support and encourage cottage and small-scale enterprises by increasing volume of production in the large-scale sector by fixing permanent taxation or by direct subsidies.
 - 2) This industrial policy emphasized the necessity of increasing the regional disparities in levels of development
 - 3) The Government recognized the need for foreign capital for progressive Indianisation of foreign concerns
- a) Only 3**
 - b) Both 1 and 2
 - c) Both 1 and 3
 - d) Both 2 and 3

Explanation

The Government would support and encourage cottage and small-scale enterprises by restricting volume of production in the large-scale sector by differential taxation or by direct subsidies.

This industrial policy emphasized the necessity of reducing the regional disparities in levels of development.

26. Which among the following revolution refers to the technological breakthrough in of agricultural practices?

- a) Pink revolution
- b) White revolution
- c) Green revolution**
- d) Blue revolution

Explanation

The term Green Revolution refers to the technological breakthrough in of agricultural practices. During 1960's the traditional agricultural practices were gradually replaced by modern technology and agricultural practices in India.

27. The modern technology and agricultural practices in India was tried in 1960-61 as a pilot project in seven districts is known as _____

- a) High Productive Subside Program
- b) High Resistance Productive Program
- c) High Esteem Preventive Program
- d) **High Yielding Varieties Program**

Explanation

The modern technology and agricultural practices in India in 1960-61 as a pilot project in seven districts. It was called as the High Yielding Varieties Programme (HYVP).

28. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) The major achievement of the new strategy was to boost the production of major cereals viz., Rice and Fruits. India was depending on the US for the food grain. The US by using People's Law 80 (PL80) exported Rice to India. Indians were waiting for the ships to sip their food. On the other hand, India sustained with lots of minerals
 - 2) The US could strategically exploit Indian mineral resources at cheapest price for manufacturing missiles and weapons, which gave job opportunity for larger US youth and largely contributed to US GDP. But now India is food surplus, exporting food grains to the European countries.
- a) Only 1
 - b) **Only 2**
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The major achievement of the new strategy was to boost the production of major cereals viz., wheat and rice. India was depending on the US for the food grain. The US by using Public Law 480 (PL480) exported wheat to India. Indians were waiting for the ships to sip their food. On the other hand, India lost lots of minerals.

29. Which among the following does not confined to Green Revolution?

- a) Rice
- b) **Jute**
- c) Jowar
- d) Maize

Explanation

The Green revolution was confined only to High Yielding Varieties (HYV) cereals, mainly rice, wheat, maize and jowar. This Strategy was mainly directed to increase the production of commercial crops or cash crops. Per hectare productivity of all crops had increased due to better seeds.

30. Which among the following statement is correct regarding Green Revolution

- 1) Green Revolution had brought prosperity to rural people. Increased production had generated employment opportunities for rural masses. Due to this, their standard of living had increased.
 - 2) Green Revolution had negative effect on development of industries, which manufactured agricultural tools like tractors, engines, threshers and pumping sets. It focuses mainly on Pesticides and fertilizers.
 - 3) Due to multiple cropping and more use of chemical fertilizers, the demand for labour increased. Financial resources were provided by banks and co-operative societies. These banks provided loans to farmer on easy terms
- a) Only 3
 - b) Both 1 and 2
 - c) **Both 1 and 3**
 - d) Both 2 and 3

Explanation

Green Revolution had brought prosperity to rural people. Increased production had generated employment opportunities for rural masses. Due to this, their standard of living had increased.

31. Which among the following region farm mechanization does not created widespread unemployment among agricultural labourers in the rural areas?

- a) **Punjab**
- b) Bihar
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Maharashtra

Explanation

Except in Punjab, and to some extent in Haryana, farm mechanization had created widespread unemployment among agricultural labourers in the rural areas.

32. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) Indian Agriculture was still a gamble of the monsoons. This strategy needed heavy investment in seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and water.

- 2) The income gap between large, marginal and small farmers had increased. Gap between irrigated and rain fed areas had widened.
- 3) Larger chemical use and inorganic materials increased the soil fertility and increased human health. Now organic farming is also encouraged for some extend.
 - a) Only 2
 - b) Both 1 and 2**
 - c) Both 1 and 3
 - d) Both 2 and 3

Explanation

Larger chemical use and inorganic materials reduced the soil fertility and spoiled human health. Now organic farming is encouraged.

33. The Second Green Revolution introduced by Government of India is to be achieved by which year?

- a) 2024
- b) 2030
- c) 2028
- d) 2020**

Explanation

The Government of India had implemented 'Second Green revolution' to achieve higher agricultural growth. The target of Second Green Revolution was to increase 400 million tons of food grain production as against about 214 million tons in 2006-07. This is to be achieved by 2020. In agricultural sector, the growth rate of 5% to 6% has to be maintained over next 15 years.

34. Which among the following statement is incorrect

- 1) Introduction of Genetically Modified (GM) seeds which double the per acreage production. Contribution of private sector to market the usage of GM foods.
- 2) Government can play a key role in expediting irrigation schemes and managing water resources. The Linking of rivers to transfer surplus water to deficient areas.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None**

35. Where first Steel industry in India begin in year 1870?

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Odisha
- c) West Bengal**

d) Tamil Nadu

Explanation

First steel industry at Kulti, Near Jharia, West Bengal - Bengal iron works company in 1870.

36. Where First large scale steel plant TISCO was founded in 1907?

- a) **Jamshedpur**
- b) Salem
- c) Mayurbhanj
- d) Hirapur

Explanation

First large-scale steel plant TISCO at Jamshedpur in 1907 followed by IISCO at Burnpur in 1919. Both belonged to private sector.

37. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) The term "Large scale industries" refers to those industries which require huge infrastructure, man-power and a have influx of capital assets. The term 'large scale industries' is a generic one including various types of industries in its purview
- 2) All the heavy industries of India like the iron and steel industry, textile industry, automobile manufacturing industry fall under the large-scale industrial arena. However, in recent years due to the IT boom and the huge amount of revenue generated by it the IT industry can also be included within the jurisdiction of the large-scale industrial sector.
- 3) Indian economy is heavily dependent on these large industries for its economic growth, generation of foreign currency and for providing job opportunities to millions of Indians.
 - a) Only 2
 - b) Both 1 and 2
 - c) Both 1 and 3
 - d) **All 1, 2 and 3**

38. Which among the following was the first public sector unit?

- a) Tata Iron and Steel Company
- b) The Salem Steel Plant
- c) **Vishveshvaraya Iron and Steel works**
- d) Vishakhapatnam Steel works

Explanation

The first public sector unit was "Vishveshvaraya Iron and Steel works" at Bhadravati.

39. Which year Steel Authority of India Ltd (SAIL) was established?

- a) 1952
- b) 1962
- c) **1974**
- d) 1958

Explanation

Steel Authority of India Ltd (SAIL) was established in 1974 and was made responsible for the development of the steel industry.

40. What is the position of India in the steel producing country in the world?

- a) Sixth
- b) **Eighth**
- c) Second
- d) Tenth

Explanation

Presently India is the eighth largest steel producing country in the world.

41. Which among the following steel plant does not come under public sector at present?

- a) **Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO)**
- b) The Salem Steel Plant
- c) Vishveshvaraya Iron and Steel company (VISCO)
- d) Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP)

Explanation

All the Steel plant are managed by SAIL (at present all important steel plants except TISCO, are under public sector)

42. Where first modernised Jute industrial unit was established in India in 1855?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Jharkhand
- c) **West Bengal**
- d) Uttar Pradesh

Explanation

The first modernised Jute industrial unit was established at Reshra in West Bengal in 1855.

43. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) Jute industry is an important industry for a country like India, because not only it earns foreign exchange but also provides substantial employment opportunities in agriculture and industrial sectors.
- 2) The jute industry in the country is traditionally export oriented. India ranks number three in the raw jute and jute goods production and number fourth in export of jute goods in the world.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The jute industry in the country is traditionally export oriented. India ranks number one in the raw jute and jute goods production and number two in export of jute goods in the world.

44. Which among the following is the second largest industry among agriculture-based industries in India?

- a) Cotton Industry
- b) Sugar Industry**
- c) Jute Industry
- d) Paper Industry

Explanation

Sugar industry is the second largest industry among agriculture-based industries in India.

45. What is the GDP of Cotton and textile industry?

- a) 4%**
- b) 9%
- c) 12%
- d) 21%

Explanation

Cotton and textile industry are the Oldest industry of India, and employs largest number of workers. It is the largest organised and broa-based industry which accounts for 4% of GDP, 20% of manufacturing value-added and one third of total export earnings.

46. Where first Indian modernised cotton cloth mill was established in 1818?

- a) Bombay
- b) Madras
- c) Calcutta**

d) Agra

Explanation

The first Indian modernised cotton cloth mill was established in 1818 at Fort Gloaster near Calcutta. But this mill was not successful. The second mill named "Mumbai's Spinning and Weaving Co." was established in 1854 at Bombay by KGN Daber.

47. Which among the following state contributes over one third of the Indian total sugar output?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Maharashtra**
- c) Kerala
- d) Punjab

Explanation

India is now the largest producer and consumer of sugar in the world. Maharashtra contributes over one third of the Indian total sugar output, followed closely by Uttar Pradesh.

48. What is the position of India in producer of nitrogenous fertilisers in the world?

- a) First
- b) Third**
- c) Sixth
- d) Seventh

Explanation

India is the third largest producer of nitrogenous fertilisers in the world.

49. Where the first mechanised paper mill was set up in 1812?

- a) West Bengal**
- b) Maharashtra
- c) Delhi
- d) Gujarat

Explanation

The first mechanised paper mill was set up in 1812 at Serampur in West Bengal. The paper industry in India is ranked among the 15 top global paper industries.

50. Which among the following country is the first largest producer of natural silk?

- a) India
- b) Brazil

- c) Turkey
- d) **China**

Explanation

India is the second-largest (first being China) country in the world in producing natural silk. At present, India produces about 16% silk of the world.

51. Which among the following is not commercial varieties of silk produced in India?

- a) Mulberry,
- b) **Mahogany**
- c) Oak Tussar
- d) Eri

Explanation

India enjoys the distinction of being the only country producing all the five known commercial varieties of silk viz Mulberry, Tropical Tussar, Oak Tussar, Eri and Muga.

52. Where First successful Oilwell was dug in India in 1889?

- a) West Bengal
- b) Haryana
- c) **Assam**
- d) Gujarat

Explanation

First successful Oilwell was dug in India in 1889 at Digboi, Assam. At present a number of regions with oil reserves have been identified and oil is being extracted in these regions

53. Where Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) was established in 1956?

- a) **Uttarakhand**
- b) Himachal Pradesh
- c) Bihar
- d) Odisha

Explanation

Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) was established in 1956 at Dehradun, Uttarakhand.

54. Which among the following statement is correct regarding Small Scale Industry?

- 1) SSIs use labour intensive techniques. Hence, they provide employment opportunities to a large number of people. Thus, they reduce the unemployment problem to a great extent.

- 2) SSIs promote Centralized development of industries as most of the SSIs are set up in backward and rural areas. The employment-capital ratio is low for the SSIs.
- 3) SSIs provide employment to artisans, technically qualified persons and professionals, people engaged in traditional arts, people in villages and unorganized sectors. They remove regional disparities by industrializing rural and backward areas and bring balanced regional development.
 - a) Only 3
 - b) Both 1 and 2
 - c) **Both 1 and 3**
 - d) Both 2 and 3

Explanation

SSIs promote decentralized development of industries as most of the SSIs are set up in backward and rural areas. The employment-capital ratio is high for the SSIs.

55. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) SSIs help to reduce the problems of congestion, slums, sanitation and pollution in cities. They are mostly found in outside city limits. They help in improving the standard of living of people residing in suburban and rural areas in India.
- 2) The entrepreneurial talent is tapped in different regions and the income is also distributed instead of being concentrated in the hands of a few individuals or business families.
- 3) SSIs help to mobilize and utilize capital resources like small savings, entrepreneurial talent etc., of the entrepreneurs, which might otherwise remain mobile and utilized. They pave way for promoting modern technical skills instead of handicrafts. There is a great demand for modern goods in developed countries.
 - a) **Both 1 and 2**
 - b) Both 1 and 3
 - c) Both 2 and 3
 - d) All 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

SSIs help to mobilize and utilize local resources like small savings, entrepreneurial talent etc., of the entrepreneurs, which might otherwise remain idle and unutilized. They pave way for promoting traditional family skills and handicrafts. There is a great demand for handicraft goods in developed countries.

56. Which among the following statement is incorrect

- 1) SSIs help to improve the growth of local entrepreneurs and self-employed professionals in small towns and villages in India. SSIs require less capital per unit of output. They provide quick return on investment due to shorter gestation period. The payback period is quite short in SSIs

- 2) SSIs function as a stabilizing force by providing high output-capital ratio as well as high employment capital ratio. They encourage the people living in rural areas and small towns to mobilize savings and channelize them into industrial activities.
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) **None**

57. Which among the following statement regarding Small Scale Industries is correct

- 1) SSIs require sophisticated machinery. Hence, import the machines from abroad is necessary. On the other hand, there is a great demand for goods produced by SSIs. Thus, they reduce the pressure on the country's balance of payments.
 - 2) However, with recent past large-scale industries are able to borrow large funds with low interest rate and spend large sums on advertisements. Hence SSSs are gradually vanishing. SSIs earn valuable foreign exchange through exports from India
 - 3) SSIs produce wide range of products required by consumers in India. Hence, they serve as an anti-inflationary force by providing goods of daily use. SSIs serve as ancillaries to large scale units.
- a) Both 1 and 2
 - b) Both 1 and 3
 - c) **Both 2 and 3**
 - d) None

Explanation

SSIs do not require sophisticated machinery. Hence, import the machines from abroad is not necessary. On the other hand, there is a great demand for goods produced by SSIs. Thus, they reduce the pressure on the country's balance of payments.

58. Which among the following statement is incorrect

- 1) SSIs help to develop a class of entrepreneurs in the society. They help the job seekers to become job givers. They promote self-employment and spirit of self-reliance in the society. SSIs help to increase the per capita income of India in various ways
 - 2) They facilitate development of backward areas and weaker sections of the society. SSIs are adept in distributing national income in more efficient and equitable manner among the various participants of the society.
 - 3) SSIs plays independent role to large scale sector and remain ideal to large-scale industries. large scale industries provide parts, components, accessories to SSIs and meet the requirements of small-scale industries through setting up units near the large-scale units. Large scale industry serves as ancillaries to SSIs
- a) Only 2
 - b) **Only 3**

- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

Explanation

SSIs play a complementary role to large scale sector and support the large-scale industries. z SSIs provide parts, components, accessories to large scale industries and meet the requirements of large-scale industries through setting up units near the large-scale units. SSIs serve as ancillaries to large scale units.

59. Which among the following statement is Incorrect

- 1) Micro Manufacturing Enterprises: The investment in plant and machinery does not exceed Rs.10 lakhs.
 - 2) Small Manufacturing Enterprises: The investment in plant and machinery is more than Ten lakh rupees but does not exceed Rs.1crores.
 - 3) Medium Manufacturing Enterprises: The investment in plant and machinery is more than Rs.5 crores but not exceeding Rs.10 crores.
- a) Only 2
 - b) Only 3
 - c) **Both 1 and 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Micro Manufacturing Enterprises: The investment in plant and machinery does not exceed Rs.25 lakhs.

Small Manufacturing Enterprises: The investment in plant and machinery is more than twenty-five lakh rupees but does not exceed Rs.5 crores.

60. In which sector Bank the government holds a major portion of the shares?

- a) **Public Sector Bank**
- b) Private Sector Bank
- c) Corporate Sector Bank
- d) All the above

Explanation

Public sector bank is a bank in which the government holds a major portion of the shares. Say for example, SBI is public sector bank, the government holding in this bank is 58.60%. Similarly, PNB is a public sector bank, the government holds a stake of 58.87%.

61. Public Sector Bank are classified into how many categories?

- a) Two
- b) Six
- c) Twelve
- d) Four

Explanation

Public sector banks are classified into two categories: 1. Nationalised Banks 2. State Bank and its Associates.

62. Which among the following is Public sector Bank?

- a) Axis Bank
- b) **Bank of Baroda**
- c) HDFC Bank
- d) Karur Vysya Bank

Explanation

In case of nationalized banks, the government controls and regulates the functioning of the banking entity. Some, examples are State Bank of India, Punjab National Bank, Bank of Baroda, Allahabad Bank etc. However, the government keeps reducing the stake in PSU banks as and when they sell shares. So, to that extent they can also become minority shareholders in these banks. This is in accordance with the privatization policy

63. Of the total banking industry in India, what is the percentage of public sector banks that constitute?

- a) 59.3%
- b) 62.8%
- c) 48.27%
- d) **72.9%**

Explanation

In private sector banks, most of the equity is owned by private bodies, corporations, institutions or individuals rather than government. These banks are managed and controlled by private promoters. Of the total banking industry in India, public sector banks constitute 72.9% share while the rest is covered by private players.

64. Which among the following Five-Year Plan was successful?

- a) **Eighth Five Year Plan**
- b) Ninth Five Year Plan
- c) Tenth Five Year Plan
- d) Eleventh Five Year Plan

Explanation

Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-1997) was successful and got annual growth rate of 6.8% against the target of 5.6%. Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh failed to achieve the growth target.

65. Which among the following bank was not nationalised in 15 April 1980?

- a) Andhra Bank
- b) Vijaya Bank
- c) **Syndicate Bank**
- d) New Bank of India

Explanation

The Bank Nationalist on 15 April 1980 are 1. Andhra Bank 2. Corporation Bank 3. New Bank of India 4. Oriental Bank of Commerce 5. Punjab & Sindh Bank 6. Vijaya Bank.

66. Who among the following was the father of Green Revolution in India?

- a) **M.S. Swaminathan**
- b) Gandhi
- c) Visweswaraiah
- d) N.R. Viswanathan

Explanation

The father of Green Revolution in India was M. S. Swaminathan.

67. How many Publica sector Bank are there in India?

- a) 18
- b) **27**
- c) 37
- d) 32

Explanation

In terms of the number of banks, there are 27 public sector banks and 22 private sector banks. As part of its differentiated banking regime, RBI, the apex banking body, has given license to Payments Bank and Small Finance Banks (SFBs). As a result, Airtel Payments Bank and Paytm Payments Bank Limited have come up.

68. Which year Five Year Plans came into existence?

- a) 1948
- b) 1964
- c) **1951**

d) 1986

Explanation

After Independence, the Government of India adopted planned economic development. For this purpose, Five Year Plans came into existence since 1951. The main objective of the economic planning aimed at social welfare. Before Independence commercial banks were in the private sector.

69. How many major commercial banks was nationalized on 19 July 1969?

- a) Twelve
- b) Twenty
- c) **Fourteen**
- d) Ten

Explanation

After Independence, the commercial banks failed in helping the Government to achieve social objectives of planning. Therefore, the government decided to nationalize 14 major commercial banks on 19 July 1969. In 1980, again the government took over another 6 commercial banks.

70. Which among the following statement regarding Objectives of Nationalization is correct

- 1) The main objective of nationalization was to attain social welfare. Sectors such as agriculture, small and village industries were in need of funds for their expansion and further economic development. Banks created credit facilities mainly to the agriculture sector and its allied activities after nationalization
 - 2) Nationalisation of banks helped to curb private monopolies in order to ensure a smooth supply of credit to socially desirable sections In India, nearly 70% of population lived in rural areas. Therefore, it was needed to encourage the banking habit among the rural population
 - 3) Nationalisation of banks was required to reduce the regional imbalances where the banking facilities were not available. Before Independence, the numbers of banks were certainly inadequate. After nationalization, new bank branches were opened in both rural and urban areas
- a) Both 1 and 2
 - b) Both 1 and 3
 - c) Both 2 and 3
 - d) **All 1, 2 and 3**

71. The concept of economic planning in India or five-year plan is derived from which country?

- a) USA
- b) **Russia**
- c) UK

d) Israel

Explanation

Economic planning is the process in which the limited natural resources are used skilfully so as to achieve the desired goals. The concept of economic planning in India or five-year plan is derived from Russia (then USSR). India has launched 12 five-year plans so far. Twelfth five-year plan will be the last one.

72. The government of India has decided to stop the launching of five-year plans and it was replaced by what?

- a) **NITI Aayog**
- b) AMRUT
- c) UDISHA
- d) Rajiv Awas Yojana

Explanation

The government of India has decided to stop the launching of five-year plans and it was replaced by NITI Aayog.

73. The First Five Year Plan (1951-1956) was based on which model?

- a) Solow Model
- b) P.C. Mahalanobis Model.
- c) **Harrod-Domar Model**
- d) Markowitz-Lucas Model

Explanation

First Five-Year Plan (1951-1956) was based on the Harrod-Domar Model. Its main focus was on the agricultural development of the country. This plan was successful and achieved the GDP growth rate of 3.6% (more than its target).

74. The Third Five Year Plan (1961-1966) was also called as ____

- a) Karachi Yojana
- b) **Gadgil Yojana**
- c) Guha Yojana
- d) Thapar Yojana

Explanation

The Third Five Year Plan (1961-1966) was called 'Gadgil Yojana' also. The main target of this plan was to make the economy independent and to reach self prpalled position ortake off. Due to Indo - China war, this plan could not achieve its growth target of 5.6%.

75. Match the following Public Sector Steel plant location with its Assistance country

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| i. Rourkela (Odissa) | 1. UK |
| ii. Bhilai (MP) | 2. Germany |
| iii. Durgapur (WB) | 3. Government of India (No external assistance) |
| iv. Salem (Tamil Nadu) | 4. Russia |
- a) 3 - 1 - 4 - 2
b) 2 - 4 - 1 - 3
c) 3 - 4 - 2 - 1
d) 4 - 1 - 3 - 2

76. The Second Five Year Plan (1956-1961) was based on what?

- a) Solow Model
b) **P.C. Mahalanobis Model.**
c) Ramachandra Guha Model
d) Markowitz-Lucas Model

Explanation

Second Five-Year Plan (1956-1961) was based on the P.C. Mahalanobis Model. Its main focus was on the industrial development of the country. This plan was successful and achieved the growth rate of 4.1%.

77. The main reason behind the plan holiday was the failure of third war_____

- a) Indo-China War
b) **Indo-Pakistan War**
c) Indo-Tibet War
d) Sri Lankan Civil War

Explanation

The main reason behind the plan holiday was the Indo-Pakistan war & failure of third plan. During this plan, annual plans were made and equal priority was given to agriculture, its allied sectors and the industry sector.

78. The Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-1979) was prepared and launched by whom?

- a) Romila Thapar
b) Philip Spratt
c) Irfan Habib
d) **D.P. Dhar**

Explanation

Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-1979) top priority was given to agriculture, next came industry and mines. Overall, this plan was successful, which achieved the growth rate of 4.8% against the target of 4.4%. The draft of this plan was prepared and launched by D.P. Dhar. This plan was terminated in 1978.

79. What was the Moto of Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-1985)?

- a) Charo-Yuddh
- b) Shikshit-Vikasit
- c) **Garibi-Hatao**
- d) Vishv-shikshit

Explanation

The basic objective of Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-1985) was poverty eradication and technological self-reliance. Garibi-Hatao was the motto. It was based on investment yojana. Its growth target was 5.2% but it achieved 5.7%.

80. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-1974) have two main objectives of this plan i.e. growth with stability and progressive achievement of self-reliance. This plan failed and could achieve growth rate of 3.3% only, against the target of 5.7%.
 - 2) Seventh five-year Plan could not take place due to volatile political situation at the centre. So, two annual programmes are formed in 1899-90& 1990-91.
- a) **Only 1**
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Eighth five-year Plan could not take place due to volatile political situation at the centre. So, two annual programmes are formed in 1990-91& 1991-92.

81. During which Five Year Plan New Economic Policy of India was introduced?

- a) Ninth Five Year Plan
- b) **Eighth Five Year Plan**
- c) Eleventh Five Year Plan
- d) Tenth Five Year Plan

Explanation

During Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-1997), New Economic Policy of India was introduced. In this plan the top priority was given to development of the human resources i.e. employment, education

and public health. This plan was successful and got annual growth rate of 6.8% against the target of 5.6%

82. Which Five-year Plan main theme was “faster and more inclusive growth”?

- a) Ninth Five Year Plan
- b) Tenth Five Year Plan
- c) **Eleventh Five Year Plan**
- d) Twelfth Five Year Plan

Explanation

Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012) main theme was “faster and more inclusive growth”. Its growth rate target was 8.1% but it achieved only 7.9%.

83. Which Five-year Plan main focus was “growth with justice and equity”?

- a) Seventh Five Year Plan
- b) Twelfth Five Year Plan
- c) **Ninth Five Plan**
- d) Ten Five Plan

Explanation

Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) main focus was “growth with justice and equity”. This plan failed to achieve the growth target of 7% and Indian economy grew only at the rate of 5.6%.

84. Which Five-year Plan main theme was “Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth”?

- a) Seventh Year Plan
- b) **Twelfth Year Plan**
- c) Eleventh Year Plan
- d) Tenth Year Plan

Explanation

Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) main theme is “Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth”. Its growth rate target is 8%.

85. Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) aimed to double the per capita income of India in the next how many years?

- a) Five
- b) Fifteen
- c) **Ten**
- d) Seven

Explanation

Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) aimed to double the per capita income of India in the next 10 years. It aimed to reduce the poverty ratio to 15% by 2012. Its growth target was 8.0% but it achieved only 7.2%.

86. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) After New Economic Policy 1991, the Indian banking industry has been facing the new horizons of competitions, efficiency and productivity. With all these developments people in villages and slums depend largely on local money lenders for their credit need.
 - 2) The Five-year plans had guided the Government as to how it should utilise scarce resources so that maximum benefits can be gained. since the Indian Independence the five-year plans of India played a very prominent role in the economic development of the country. It is worthy to mention here that Indian Government adopted the concept of five-year plans from Russia.
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) **Both 1 and 2**
 - d) None

87. Which serves as a knowledge hub and monitors progress in the implementation of policies and programmes of the Government of India?

- a) **NITI Aayog**
- b) AMRUT
- c) UDISHA
- d) Rajiv Awas Yojana

Explanation

NITI Aayog serves as a knowledge hub and monitors progress in the implementation of policies and programmes of the Government of India. It includes the matters of national and international importance on the economic front, dissemination of best practices from within the country and from other nations, the infusion of new policy ideas and specific issue-based support.

88. When the Planning Commission has been replaced by the NITI Aayog?

- a) 1st January 2013
- b) **1st January 2015**
- c) 1st January 2016
- d) 1st January 2012

Explanation

The Planning Commission has been replaced by the NITI Aayog on 1st January, 2015. NITI (National Institution for Transforming India) Aayog will monitor, coordinate and ensure implementation of the accepted sustainable development goals.

89. From which year United Nations Development Programme has been publishing Human Development Report annually?

- a) 1992
- b) 1994
- c) **1990**
- d) 1988

Explanation

United Nations Development Programme has been publishing Human Development Report annually since 1990. HDI helped the government to the real uplifting of standard of living of the people.

90. HDI was developed by whom in 1990 and was published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)?

- a) Reinhard Selten and Mahbub ul Haq
- b) Inge Kaul and Amartya Kumar Sen
- c) Reinhard Selten and Mahbub ul Haq
- d) **Mahbub ul Haq and Amartya Kumar Sen**

Explanation

Human Development Index (HDI) was developed by the Pakistani Economist Mahbub ul Haq and the Indian Economist Amartya Kumar Sen in 1990 and was published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It is constructed based on Life Expectancy Index, Education Index and GDP Per Capita.

91. Which among the following is not the indicators of Human Development Index (HDI)?

- a) Longevity is measured by life expectancy at birth
- b) **Sustaining of marital consistency progress**
- c) Educational attainments
- d) Standard of living, measured by real GDP per capita (PPP\$)

Explanation

HDI is based on the following three indicators 1. Longevity is measured by life expectancy at birth, 2. Educational attainments, 3. Standard of living, measured by real GDP per capita (PPP\$).

92. Which among the following is the formula of Dimension Index?

- a) $(\text{Actual value} - \text{Minimum value}) / (\text{Maximum value} - \text{Minimum value})$
- b) $(\text{Maximum value} - \text{Minimum value}) / (\text{Actual value} - \text{Minimum value})$
- c) $(\text{Maximum} - \text{Minimum value}) / (\text{Minimum value} - \text{Actual value})$
- d) $(\text{Actual value} - \text{Minimum value}) / (\text{Minimum value} - \text{Actual value})$

Explanation

Before calculating HDI, the fixed minimum and maximum values of each indicator are chosen. The performance in each dimension is expressed as a value between 0 and 1 by applying the following formula Dimension Index = $(\text{Actual value} - \text{Minimum value}) / (\text{Maximum value} - \text{Minimum value})$.

93. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) According to Planning Commission's National Human Development Report 2011, HDI has improved significantly between 1980 and 2011. That is, The HDI went up from 0.302 in 1981 to 0.472 score in 2011.
 - 2) As per latest Human Development Report (2016) by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), India has been ranked 131st out of 188 countries. Out of 188 countries, India lies in Medium Human Development bracket. The other nations such as Bangladesh, Bhutan, Pakistan, Kenya, Myanmar and Nepal attained the medium human development.
 - 3) The HDR 2016 stated that regional disparities in education, health and living standards within India has caused India's rise to 17 % on HDI score. India's HDI rank value in 2015 stood at 0.624, which had decreased from 0.736 in 2010. India's rank in 2014 was 131.
- a) Only 3
 - b) Both 1 and 2
 - c) Both 1 and 3
 - d) Both 2 and 3

Explanation

The HDR 2016 stated that regional disparities in education, health and living standards within India has caused India's downfall to 27 % on HDI score. India's HDI rank value in 2015 stood at 0.624, which had increased from 0.580 in 2010. India's rank in 2014 was 131.

94. Which among the following country Ranks first in Human Development Index (HDI)?

- a) USA
- b) South Korea
- c) Denmark
- d) Norway

Explanation

Top three countries of HDI Norway (0.949) Australia (0.939) Switzerland (0.939)

95. Who has stated that the calculation of HDI neglected many important aspects of human development and created four indices of HDI as HDI1, HDI2, HDI3, and HDI4?

- a) Kaushik Basu
- b) Rajiv Kumar
- c) **Biswajeet Guha**
- d) Avinash Dixit

Explanation

Biswajeet Guha has stated that the calculation of HDI neglected many important aspects of human development. He has created four indices of HDI as HDI1, HDI2, HDI3, and HDI4. HDI1 is based on UNDP methodology as given in Human Development Report. He has enlarged the scope of HDI by adding three more dimensions such as quality of life, poverty eradication, and urbanization.

96. Who developed the Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI)?

- a) Morris D Morris
- b) Mahbub ul Haq
- c) **John M Keynes**
- d) Jean Paul Fitoussi

Explanation

Morris D Morris developed the Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI). The PQLI is a measure to calculate the quality of life (well-being of a country). For this, he included three indicators such as life expectancy, infant mortality rate and literacy rate. A scale of each indicator ranges from the number 1 to 100.

97. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) In Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) scale Number 1 represents the best performance by any country. 100 is the worst performance. For example, in case of life expectancy, the upper limit of 1. This was assigned to 77 years which was achieved by Sweden in 1973. The lower limit of 100 was assigned to 28 years which was achieved by Guinea-Bissau in 1960.
- 2) The main difference between the two is the inclusion of income in HDI and exclusion of income from PQLI. HDI represents both physical and financial attributes of development and PQLI has only the physical aspects of life.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) **Only 2**
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

In Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) scale Number 1 represents the worst performance by any country. 100 is the best performance. For example, in case of life expectancy, the upper limit of 100. This was assigned to 77 years which was achieved by Sweden in 1973. The lower limit of 1 was assigned to 28 years which was achieved by Guinea-Bissau in 1960.

98. Which is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education and per capita income indicators?

- a) Physical Quality of Life Index
- b) Life Expectancy Index
- c) Economical Statistical Index
- d) **Human Development Index**

Explanation

Human Development Index is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education and per capita income indicators.

99. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) The British were more focused on the money from Indians than good governance. Some positive things happened during British Rule. They eradicated systems like 'sati', introduced railway services, English language and education, infrastructure and basic principle of capitalist economy.
 - 2) After Independence, the Government of India formulated many policies with the help of Five-year plans to achieve the growth target in various sectors. Among the other things, the major challenges that still continue are: poor health standard, female foeticide, declining child sex ratio, open defecation, social & economic inequalities, etc.,
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) **Both 1 and 2**
 - d) None

100. When First World War was started?

- a) **1914**
- b) 1814
- c) 1941
- d) 1841

Explanation

The First World War started in the year 1914.

101. Which among the following bank was not nationalised on 19 July 1969?

- a) Bank of Baroda

- b) United Bank of India
- c) Allahabad Bank
- d) **Axis Bank**

Explanation

The Bank Nationalized on 19 July 1969 was 1. Allahabad Bank 2. Bank of Baroda 3. Bank of Maharashtra 4. Canara Bank 5. Central Bank of India 6. Dena Bank 7. Indian Bank 8. Indian Overseas Bank 9. Punjab National Bank 10. Syndicate Bank 11. Union Bank 12. United Bank of India 13. UCO Bank 14. Bank of India.

11th Economics Lesson 3 Questions in English

3] Development Experiences in India

1. Which among the following is the triple pillars of New Economic Policy?

- a) Liberalizations, Exportation, Secularisation
- b) Globalization, Corporation, Constitution
- c) **Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization**
- d) Privatization, Constitution, Transportation

Explanation

The triple pillars of New Economic Policy are Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG)

2. Which refers to removal of relaxation of governmental restrictions in all stages in industry?

- a) Secularisation
- b) Globalization
- c) **Liberalization**
- d) Privatization

Explanation

Liberalization refers to removal of relaxation of governmental restrictions in all stages in industry. Delicensing, decontrol, deregulation, subsidies (incentives) and greater role for financial institutions are the various facets of liberalization.

3. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) At the time of Independence in 1947, India was a typically backward economy. Owing to poor technological and scientific capabilities, industrialization was limited and lop-sided. Agricultural sector exhibited features of feudal and semi-feudal institutions, resulting into low productivity. Means of transport and communications were underdeveloped.
 - 2) Educational and health facilities were grossly inadequate and social security measures were virtually non-existent. In brief, the country suffered from the twin problems of rampant poverty and widespread unemployment, both resulting in low standard of living.
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) **Both 1 and 2**
 - d) None

4. Indian economy responded to the crisis by introducing a set of policies known as _____

- a) **Structural Reform**
- b) Economical Modulation

- c) Political Conspiracy
- d) Socialistic Modulation

Explanation

The year 1991 the country went through a severe economic crisis in the form of serious Balance of Payments problem. Indian economy responded to the crisis by introducing a set of policies known as Structural Reforms. These policies were aimed at correcting the weaknesses and rigidities in the various sectors of the economy such as Industry, Trade, Fiscal and Agriculture.

5. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) Privatization means transfer of ownership and management of enterprises from public sector to private sector. nationalization, investment and closed exclusive public sector enterprises to public sector are the gateways to privatization.
 - 2) Globalization refers to the integration of the domestic (Indian) economy with the rest of the world. Import liberalization through reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers, opening the doors to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI) are some of the measures towards globalization.
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2**
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Privatization means transfer of ownership and management of enterprises from public sector to private sector. Denationalization, disinvestment and opening exclusive public sector enterprises to private sector are the gateways to privatization.

6. Which was necessitated because today a developed country can grow without the help of the under developed countries?

- a) Liberalization
- b) Privatization
- c) Globalization**
- d) All the above

Explanation

Globalization was necessitated because today a developed country can grow without the help of the under developed countries. Natural and human resources of the developing countries are exploited by the developed countries and the developing economies are used as market for the finished goods of the developed countries.

7. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) Globalization was necessitated because various licensing policies were said to be deterring the growth of the economy. Privatization was necessitated because of the belief that the public sector was not given enough opportunities to earn more money.
- 2) The surplus capital of the developed countries is invested in backward economies. Absolute and outdated technologies of the developed countries can be easily sold to poor under developed countries. Ultimately, the rich countries can grow further at the cost of developing economies.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2**
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Liberalization was necessitated because various licensing policies were said to be deterring the growth of the economy. Privatization was necessitated because of the belief that the private sector was not given enough opportunities to earn more money.

8. What was the Prime Minister's Crop Insurance Scheme launched on 18 February 2016?

- a) The Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana
- b) The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
- c) The Pradhan Mantri Jan Yojana
- d) The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana**

Explanation

Agriculture in India is highly prone to risks like droughts and floods. It is necessary to protect the farmers from natural calamities and ensure their credit eligibility for the next season. The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (Prime Minister's Crop Insurance Scheme) was launched on 18 February 2016.

9. What is the position of India's in production of vegetables in the world?

- a) Third
- b) Fifth
- c) Second**
- d) Seven

Explanation

India is the largest producer of fruits and second largest producer of vegetables in the world. In spite of that per capita availability of fruits and vegetables is quite low because of post-harvest

losses which account for about 25% to 30% of production. Besides, quality of a sizable quantity of produce also deteriorates by the time it reaches the consumer.

10. Which among the following is responsible for high marketing costs, market gluts, price fluctuations and other similar problems of Fruits and vegetables?

- a) **Perishability**
- b) Consumable
- c) Frangibility
- d) Legibility

Explanation

Most of the problems relating to the marketing of fruits and vegetables can be traced to their perishability. Perishability is responsible for high marketing costs, market gluts, price fluctuations and other similar problems.

11. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana envisages a uniform premium of only 4 percent to be paid by farmers for Kharif crops and 1.5 percent for Rabi crops. The premium for (annual) commercial and horticultural crops will be 25 percent.
 - 2) In order to overcome the constraint, the Government of India and the Ministry of Agriculture promulgated an order known as "Cold Storage Order, 1964" under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. However, the cold storage facility is still very poor and highly inadequate.
- a) Only 1
 - b) **Only 2**
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana envisages a uniform premium of only 2 percent to be paid by farmers for Kharif crops and 1.5 percent for Rabi crops. The premium for (annual) commercial and horticultural crops will be 5 percent.

12. Who estimate the annual value of harvest and postharvest losses of major agricultural produce at national level?

- a) Indian Agricultural Research Institute
- b) Indian Agricultural Statistics Research
- c) National Agricultural Production Unit
- d) **Indian Council of Agricultural Research**

Explanation

The annual value of harvest and postharvest losses of major agricultural produce at national level was of the order of Rs.92,651 crores, calculated using production data of 2012-13 at 2014 and wholesale prices, estimated by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).

13. Who among the following launched Kisan Credit Card (KCC) in 1998 along with Reserve Bank of India?

- a) SEBI
- b) NABARD**
- c) NASSCOM
- d) SIDBI

Explanation

A Kisan Credit Card (KCC) is a credit delivery mechanism that is aimed at enabling farmers to have quick and timely access to affordable credit. It was launched in 1998 by the Reserve Bank of India and NABARD.

14. Which among the following Banks does not offer Kisan Credit Card Scheme?

- a) Cooperative banks
- b) Regional rural banks
- c) Public sector banks
- d) Private sector banks**

Explanation

Kisan Credit Card Scheme aims to reduce farmer dependence on the informal banking sector for credit – which can be very expensive and suck them into a debt spiral. The card is offered by cooperative banks, regional rural banks and public sector banks. Based on a review of the working of the KCC, the government has advised banks to convert the KCC into a smart card cum debit card.

15. Which among the following statement is incorrect

- 1) Liberalization measures, when effectively enforced, favour an unrestricted entry of foreign companies in the domestic economy. Such an entry prevents the growth of the local manufacturers.
 - 2) Privatization measures favour the continuance of the competitive power. Both the powerful and common people can sustain in business markets. Social justice can be easily established and maintained. As a result, the disparities tend to widen among people and among regions.
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2**
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Privatization measures favour the continuance of the monopoly power. Only the powerful people can sustain in business markets. Social justice cannot be easily established and maintained. As a result, the disparities tend to widen among people and among regions.

16. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) As globalization measures tend to integrate all economies of the world and bringing them all under one umbrella; they pave the way for redistribution of economic power at the world level.
 - 2) Not only well-developed countries but also less developed countries also favoured in globalization process and the welfare of the less developed countries will be increased more. The economic crisis of the developed countries is easily spread to the developing economies through trade.
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Only the already well-developed countries are favoured in globalization process and the welfare of the less developed countries will be neglected. The economic crisis of the developed countries is easily spread to the developing economies through trade.

17. Which among the following is not the major changes after 1991 economic policy?

- a) The pattern of consumption started improving (or deteriorating).
- b) There was a rapid industrialization
- c) **Foreign exchange reserves started declining**
- d) Infrastructure facilities such as express highways, metro rails, flyovers and airports started expanding (but the local people were thrown away).

Explanation

The following are the major changes after 1991: 1. Foreign exchange reserves started rising. 2. There was a rapid industrialization. 3. The pattern of consumption started improving (or deteriorating). 4. Infrastructure facilities such as express highways, metro rails, flyovers and airports started expanding (but the local people were thrown away).

18. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) The benefits of LPG growth in some sectors have reached the marginalized sections of the community. Moreover, the process of development has degenerated serious social, economic, political, demographic and ecological issues and challenges.
- 2) Development brings benefits, but which section gets this benefit depends on socioeconomic structure of the society. As new institutional economists suggest, the values, beliefs, norms etc. of the individuals also matter.
- 3) Despite all these initiatives in the Indian economy, a large section of the people of India continue to face basic economic problems such as poverty, unemployment, discrimination, social exclusion, deprivation, poor healthcare, food insecurity and labour migration. However, for these problems, Government policies alone cannot be blamed.
 - a) Only 2
 - b) Both 1 and 2
 - c) Both 1 and 3
 - d) **Both 2 and 3**

Explanation

The benefits of LPG growth in some sectors have not reached the marginalized sections of the community. Moreover, the process of development has generated serious social, economic, political, demographic and ecological issues and challenges.

19. Which means selling of government securities of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to other PSUs or private sectors or banks?

- a) Corporate Investment
- b) **Disinvestment**
- c) Cooperative
- d) Investment Conversion

Explanation

Disinvestment means selling of government securities of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to other PSUs or private sectors or banks. This process has not been fully implemented.

20. According to whom GDP (nominal) of India in 2016 at current prices was \$2,251 billion?

- a) World Bank
- b) United Nations
- c) World Trade Organisation
- d) **International Monetary Fund**

Explanation

According to International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook (October-2016), GDP (nominal) of India in 2016 at current prices was \$2,251 billion. India contributed 2.99% of total world's GDP in

exchange rate basis. India shared 17.5 percent of the total world population and 2.4 percent of the world surface area.

21. Which Asian country shares highest GDP?

- a) **China**
- b) Japan
- c) India
- d) South Korea

Explanation

India was at 3rd position after China and Japan among Asian countries. India shared 8.50% of total Asia's GDP (nominal) in 2016.

22. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) The Prime Minister of India announced the new industrial policy on July 24, 1991. The new policy radically liberalized the industrial policy itself and de-regulated the industrial sector substantially.
 - 2) The primary objectives of the industrial policy were to promote major industries from the clutches of bureaucrats, to abolish restrictions on foreign direct investment, to liberate the indigenous enterprise from the restrictions of MRTP Act, to maintain a sustained growth in productivity and employment and also to achieve international competitiveness.
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) **Both 1 and 2**
 - d) None

23. Under the new industrial policy of 1991 which among the following sector does not continue as reserved for public sector?

- a) Railway sector
- b) **Health sector**
- c) Mining sector
- d) Atomic sector

Explanation

Under the new industrial policy, only three sectors viz., atomic energy, mining and railways will continue as reserved for public sector. All other sectors have been opened for private sector participation.

24. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) The most important objective of the new industrial policy of 1991 was the introduction of the industrial licensing or the license raj or red tapism. Under the industrial licensing policies, both and private public sector firms had to secure licenses to start an industry
- 2) Previously, the public sector was given reservation especially in the capital goods and key industries. Under industrial deregulation, most of the industrial sectors were opened to the private sector as well.
- 3) Reforms in the public sector were aimed at enhancing efficiency and competitiveness of the sector. The government identified strategic and priority areas for the public sector to concentrate. Loss making PSUs were sold to the private sector.
 - a) Only 2
 - b) Both 1 and 2
 - c) **Both 2 and 3**
 - d) All 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

The most important objective of the new industrial policy of 1991 was the end of the industrial licensing or the license raj or red tapism. Under the industrial licensing policies, private sector firms had to secure licenses to start an industry.

25. Which among the following was abolished by New Industrial Policy of 1991?

- a) **Monopoly and Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1969**
- b) Foreign Trade Development and Regulation Act 1972
- c) Custom Tariff Act 1975
- d) Special Economy Zone 1981

Explanation

The New Industrial Policy of 1991 has abolished the Monopoly and Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1969. In 2010, the Competition Commission has emerged as the watchdog in monitoring competitive practices in the economy.

26. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) Another major feature of the economic reform was red carpet welcome to foreign investment and foreign technology. This measure has enhanced the industrial competition and improved business environment in the country.
- 2) Foreign investment including FDI was allowed not FPI. In 1992, the government announced a specified list of high-technology and high investment priority industries wherein pre request permission was granted for foreign direct investment (FDI) up to 61 percent foreign equity.
- 3) The limit was raised to 74 percent and subsequently to 100 percent for many of these industries. Moreover, many new industries have been added to the list over the years.
 - a) Both 1 and 2

- b) Both 1 and 3
- c) Both 2 and 3
- d) All 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

Foreign investment including FDI and FPI were allowed. In 1991, the government announced a specified list of high-technology and high investment priority industries wherein automatic permission was granted for foreign direct investment (FDI) up to 51 percent foreign equity.

27. Who has been set up to negotiate with international firms and approve foreign direct investment in select areas?

- a) International Trade Promotion Service
- b) Foreign Trade promotion Service
- c) Trade Exchange Promotion Service
- d) **Foreign Investment Promotion Board**

Explanation

Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) has been set up to negotiate with international firms and approve foreign direct investment in select areas.

28. Which among the following statement is incorrect

- 1) Since the inception of economic reforms, Indian economy has achieved a remarkable rate of growth in industry and service sector. However, this growth process bypassed the agricultural sector, which showed sharp deceleration in the growth rate (3.62 percent during 1984/85 – 1995/96 to 1.97 percent in 1995/96 – 2004/05).
 - 2) The sector has recorded wide variations in yield and productivity and there was a shift towards cash crop cultivation. Moreover, agricultural indebtedness pushed several farming households into poverty and some of them resorted to extreme measures like suicides.
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) **None**

29. Which among the following scheme was not implemented by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries to reduce wastage of agricultural produce and minimize post-harvest losses?

- a) Mega Food Parks
- b) Modern Food Preservation
- c) **Integrated Cold Chain**
- d) Value Addition Preservation Infrastructure

Explanation

In order to reduce wastage of agricultural produce and minimize post-harvest losses, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has implemented various components of Central Sector Schemes, namely: Mega Food Parks; Integrated Cold Chain; Value Addition Preservation Infrastructure; Modernization of Slaughter house.

30. Which is a statutory body constituted by state government in order to trade in agricultural or horticultural or livestock products?

- a) **Agricultural Produce Market Committee**
- b) Agricultural Preservation Service Board
- c) Agricultural Trading and Market Committee
- d) Agricultural Soli Representative Board

Explanation

Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) is a statutory body constituted by state government in order to trade in agricultural or horticultural or livestock products.

31. Which among the following is not the Function of Agricultural Produce Market Committee?

- a) To promote public private partnership in the ambit of agricultural markets.
- b) **To ensure payments to the farmers for the sale of agricultural produce within one week.**
- c) To display data on arrivals and rates of agricultural produce from time to time into the market.
- d) To provide market led extension services to farmer. To promote agricultural activities.

Explanation

To ensure payments to the farmers for the sale of agricultural produce on the same day. To bring transparency in pricing system and transactions taking place in market in a transparent manner.

32. Which among the following is the biggest input for farmers?

- a) Flowers
- b) Roots
- c) **Seeds**
- d) Fertilizers

Explanation

The biggest input for farmers is seeds. Before liberalisation, farmers across the country had access to seeds from state government institutions. The institutions produced own seeds and were responsible for their quality and price. With liberalization, India's seed market was opened up to global agribusinesses

33. Which among the following is not the export oriented 'cash crops'?

- a) Chill
- b) Cotton
- c) Tobacco
- d) **Wheat**

Explanation

Farmers were encouraged to shift from growing a mixture of traditional crops to export oriented 'cash crops' like chill, cotton and tobacco.

34. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) Liberalisation policies reduced the subsidies on pesticide, fertilizer and elasticity. As a result, prices have increased by 300%. However, the prices of agricultural goods have not increased to that extent.
 - 2) After 1991 the lending pattern of commercial banks, excluding nationalised bank drastically changed. As a result, loan was easily adequate. This has made the farmers not to rely on moneylenders who charge exorbitant rate of interest.
 - 3) Following the deregulation many state government institutions were closed down in 2003. These hit farmers doubly hard: seed prices shot up, and fake seeds made an appearance in a big way.
- a) Only 3
 - b) **Both 1 and 3**
 - c) Both 2 and 3
 - d) All 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

After 1991 the lending pattern of commercial banks, including nationalised bank drastically changed. As a result, loan was not easily adequate. This has forced the farmers to rely on moneylenders who charge exorbitant rate of interest.

35. Which among the following result in the cheap imports flooded the market, pushing prices of crops like cotton and pepper down?

- a) **Withdrew tariffs and duties on imports**
- b) United Nation declaration of tariff deduction
- c) Construction of more port docks
- d) All the above

Explanation

With a view to open India's markets, the liberalization reforms also withdrew tariffs and duties on imports. By 2001, India completely removed restrictions on imports of almost 1,500 items including

food. As a result, cheap imports flooded the market, pushing prices of crops like cotton and pepper down.

36. According to the trade policy of 1 April 1992 how many items remained restricted?

- a) 24
- b) 54
- c) **71**
- d) 64

Explanation

Prior to 1991, in India imports were regulated. From 1992, imports were regulated by a limited negative list. For instance, the trade policy of 1 April 1992 freed imports of almost all intermediate and capital goods. Only 71 items remained restricted. This would affect the domestic industries.

37. Which among the following Committee's Report had suggested drastic reduction in import duties?

- a) Narasimham Committee
- b) Tandon Committee
- c) **Chelliah Committee**
- d) Dave Committee

Explanation

The Chelliah Committee's Report had suggested drastic reduction in import duties. It had suggested a peak rate of 50 percent. As a first step towards a gradual reduction in the tariffs, the 1991-92 budget had reduced the peak rate of import duty from more than 300 percent to 150 percent. The process of lowering the customs tariffs was carried further in successive budgets.

38. Which ministry announced New Foreign Trade Policy (Export and Import Policy) on 01st April 2015 for the period of 2015-2020?

- a) Ministry of Finance
- b) **Ministry of Commerce and Industry**
- c) Ministry of Corporate Affairs
- d) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

Explanation

The Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced New Foreign Trade Policy on 01st April 2015 for the period of 2015-2020.

39. Which among the following was not the focus of new Export and Import (EXIM) Policy?

- a) Increasing in exports scenario
- b) Boosting production
- c) Supporting the concepts like Make in India and Digital India
- d) **Gradually decreasing the debts on World Bank**

Explanation

The new EXIM policy has been formulated focusing on increasing in exports scenario, boosting production and supporting the concepts like Make in India and Digital India.

40. According to new Export and Import Policy, reduce export obligations by what percent?

- a) 10%
- b) **25%**
- c) 40%
- d) 62%

Explanation

According to new Export and Import Policy, reduce export obligations by 25% and give boost to domestic manufacturing supporting the "Make in India" concept.

41. Which among the following statement regarding Export and Import Policy is correct?

- 1) As a step to Digital India concept, online procedure to upload digitally signed document by CA/CS/Cost Accountant are developed and further mobile app for filing tax, stamp duty has been developed
- 2) Repeated submission of physical copies of documents available on Exporter Importer Profile is required. Import obligation period for import items related to defence, military store, aerospace and nuclear energy to be 14 months.
- 3) EXIM Policy 2015-2020 is expected to double the share of India in World Trade from present level of 3% by the year 2020. This appears to be too ambitions
 - a) Both 1 and 2
 - b) **Both 1 and 3**
 - c) Both 2 and 3
 - d) All 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

Repeated submission of physical copies of documents available on Exporter Importer Profile is not required. Export obligation period for export items related to defence, military store, aerospace and nuclear energy to be 24 months.

42. To attract larger foreign investments in India, when the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Policy was announced?

- a) April 1992
- b) April 2000**
- c) April 1995
- d) April 1998

Explanation

With a view to overcome the shortcomings experienced on account of the multiplicity of controls and clearances, absence of world-class infrastructure, and an unstable fiscal regime and with a view to attract larger foreign investments in India, the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Policy was announced in April 2000.

43. As per the Special Economic Zones Act of 2005, the government has so far notified about how many zones in our country?

- a) 200
- b) 850
- c) 400**
- d) 600

Explanation

As part of the economic reforms, the system of taking over land by the government for commercial and industrial purposes was introduced in the country. As per the Special Economic Zones Act of 2005, the government has so far notified about 400 such zones in the country. Since the SEZ deprives the farmers of their land and livelihood, it is harmful to agriculture.

44. Where Asia's first Export Processing Zone (EPZ) was set up in 1965?

- a) Kandla**
- b) Gaya
- c) Kanpur
- d) Aligarh

Explanation

India was one of the first in Asia to recognize the effectiveness of the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) model in promoting exports, with Asia's first EPZ set up in Kandla in 1965.

45. Which among the following does not come under the Special Economic Zone?

- a) Heavy Vehicle Development Zone**
- b) Free Trade Zones
- c) Economic and Technology Development Zones
- d) High-tech Zones

Explanation

The broad range of Special Economic Zone covers free trade zones, export processing zones, industrial parks, economic and technology development zones, high-tech zones, science and innovation parks, free ports, enterprise zones, and others.

46. Which among the following is not the Major Objectives of Special Economic Zone?

- a) To generate additional economic activity. To create employment opportunities
- b) To increase shares in Global Export (International Business)
- c) **To modernize infrastructure facilities. To exchange technology in the domestic market.**
- d) To enhance foreign investment, especially to attract foreign direct investment (FDI) and thereby increasing GDP.

Explanation

To develop infrastructure facilities. To exchange technology in the global market.

47. Which among the following is not the main characteristic of Special Economic Zone?

- a) Geographically demarked area with physical security
- b) **Administrated by Multi body/ authority. Governed by more reserved economic laws**
- c) Streamlined procedures. Having separate custom area
- d) Greater freedom to the firms located in SEZs. As a result, they need not respect the Government's rules and regulations. The social and environmental impacts were disastrous.

Explanation

Administrated by single body/ authority. Governed by more liberal economic laws.

48. Which among the following statement is incorrect

- 1) A key element in the stabilization effort was to restore fiscal discipline. It means reduction of fiscal deficit to the extent of just 10% of GDP, as suggested by World Bank Policies.
 - 2) In this way, the budget aimed at containing government expenditure and augmenting revenues; reversing the downtrend in the share of direct taxes to total tax revenues and curbing conspicuous consumption.
 - 3) Some of the important policy initiatives introduced for correcting the fiscal imbalance were: reduction in fertilizer subsidy, abolition of subsidy on sugar and disinvestment of a part of the government's equity holdings in select public sector undertakings. Gradually expenditures on welfare measures were reduced.
- a) **Only 1**
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 2 and 3
 - d) None

Explanation

A key element in the stabilization effort was to restore fiscal discipline. It means reduction of fiscal deficit to the extent of just 3% of GDP, as suggested by Fund Bank Policies.

49. Which is defined as the tax levied when a consumer buys a good or service?

- a) VAT
- b) GST**
- c) Excise Tax
- d) Perquisite Tax

Explanation

Goods and Services Tax (GST) is defined as the tax levied when a consumer buys a good or service. It is proposed to be a comprehensive indirect tax levied on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods as well as services.

50. Which among the following is the other term of Goods and Services Tax?

- a) One-point tax**
- b) Multi point tax
- c) Parallel tax
- d) Chain point tax

Explanation

GST aims to replace all indirect taxes levied on goods and services by the Indian Central and State governments. GST would eliminate the cascading effect of taxes on the production and distribution of goods and services. It is also a "one-point tax" Unlike VAT which was a multipoint tax.

51. When the Goods and Service Tax Act was passed in the Parliament?

- a) 21st April 2016
- b) 8th September 2014
- c) 5th August 2015
- d) 29th March 2017**

Explanation

The Goods and Service Tax Act was passed in the Parliament on 29th March 2017. The Act came into effect on 1st July 2017.

52. Which among the following is the moto of GST?

- a) One nation, one market, one tax**
- b) One nation, one trade, one tax

- c) One nation, one service, one tax
- d) One nation, one government, one tax

Explanation

The motto of GST is one nation, one market, one tax.

53. Which among the following is not the advantage of GST

- a) Removing cascading tax effect. Single point tax.
- b) **Lower threshold for registration. Composition scheme for large business.**
- c) Online simpler procedure under GST. Defined treatment for e-commerce
- d) Increased efficiency in logistics. Regulating the unorganized sector.

Explanation

Higher threshold for registration. Composition scheme for small business.

54. Which reforms aimed at doing away with interest rate distortions and rationalizing the structure of lending rates?

- a) **Monetary reform**
- b) Marketing reform
- c) Consumer reform
- d) Trading reform

Explanation

Monetary reforms aimed at doing away with interest rate distortions and rationalizing the structure of lending rates. The new policy tried in many ways to make the banking system more efficient.

55. Which 1991 committee recommended Reduction in statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) and the cash reserve ratio (CRR)?

- a) Narasimham Committee
- b) Tandon Committee
- c) **Chelliah Committee**
- d) Dave Committee

Explanation

Reduction in statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) and the cash reserve ratio (CRR) were recommended by the Narasimham Committee Report, 1991.

56. Which among the following statement regarding Monetary and Financial Sector Reforms is correct

- 1) Dave Committee was proposed to cut down the SLR from 18.5 percent to 15 percent within a time span of five years. Similarly, it was proposed that the CRR be brought down to 6 to 8% over a period of five years.
- 2) Earlier, RBI controlled (i) the interest rates payable on deposits, (ii) the interest rates which could be charged for bank loans. Greater competition among public sector, private sector and foreign banks and elimination of administrative constraints
- 3) Liberalisation of bank branch licensing policy in order to rationalize the existing branch network. Banks were given freedom to relocate branches and open specialized branches
 - a) Both 1 and 2
 - b) Both 1 and 3
 - c) **Both 2 and 3**
 - d) All 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

Narasimham Committee was proposed to cut down the SLR from 38.5 percent to 25 percent within a time span of three years. Similarly, it was proposed that the CRR be brought down to 3 to 5% over a period of four years.

57. What is the position of India in the world in terms of nominal GDP?

- a) Fourth
- b) **Ninth**
- c) Twelfth
- d) Tenth

Explanation

If the size of an economy provides the first impression of a country's political and economic strength, then India has indeed grown since 1991. In dollar terms, India's GDP crossed the \$2-trillion mark in 2015-16. Currently, the country is ranked ninth in the world in terms of nominal GDP.

58. Who among the following used the term "Hindu rate of growth"?

- a) **Raj Krishna**
- b) Arun Shourie
- c) N. S. Rajaram
- d) Michel Danino

Explanation

Once India was rebuked for its "Hindu rate of growth", a term used by Rajkrishna to refer to low rate of economic growth. The GDP growth rate of India is very much appreciated. This growth is also due to changes in accounting system.

59. Which among the following statement is incorrect

- 1) New accounting norms regarding classification of assets and provisions of bad debt were introduced in tune with the Narasimham Committee Report.
- 2) The increased GDP growth rate has failed to alleviate the miseries of the common people and to reduce the socio, economic and environmental imbalances. The basic problems of unemployment, poverty, ill-health and inequalities remain unsolved.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

60. The Chelliah Committee on Trade Policy Reforms suggested the peak rate on import duties at ----

- a) 50%
- b) 75%
- c) 25%
- d) 60%

Explanation

The Chelliah Committee's Report had suggested drastic reduction in import duties. It had suggested a peak rate on import duties of 50 percent

11th Economics Lesson 4 Questions in English**4] Rural Economics**

1. Who among the following stated this?

‘India Lives in Villages’

- a) **Mahatma Gandhi**
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) B.R. Ambedkar
- d) Lala Lajpat Rai

Explanation

Rural Economics deals with the application of economic principles in understanding and developing rural areas.

‘India Lives in Villages’

– Mahatma Gandhi

2. Which of the following is the basic unit of rural areas?

- a) Panchayat
- b) **Village**
- c) Ward
- d) Taluk

Explanation

According to the Census of India, the basic unit for rural areas is the revenue village. Rural economy refers to villages, and rural community refers to people living in villages.

3. Which of the following are found in Indian Villages?

- 1) Low employment
 - 2) Poverty
 - 3) Higher prices of agricultural products
 - 4) Surplus labour force
- a) 1, 2, 3
 - b) 1, 3, 4
 - c) **1, 2, 4**
 - d) All the above

Explanation

Rural areas have problems like backwardness of agriculture, low income, low employment opportunities, poverty, low infrastructural development, low illiteracy, low labour productivity, lower prices of agricultural products, surplus labour force, larger population, high level of migration and high dependency on natural resources and nature.

4. According to 2011 census, what percentage of population lives in village?

- a) 58
- b) 69**
- c) 52
- d) 79

Explanation

According to the 2011 Population Census, there are 6,40,867 villages in India and 68.84 percent of the 121 crore total population live in rural areas.

5. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The Village is a primary institution and it satisfies almost all the needs of the rural community
 - 2) Agriculture and allied activities are the main occupation in rural areas
 - 3) Lifestyles in villages are very robust
- a) 1, 2**
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) All the above

Explanation

The Village is a primary institution and it satisfies almost all the needs of the rural community. The rural people have a feeling of belongingness and a sense of unity towards each other. The rural economy depends much on nature and agricultural activities. Agriculture and allied activities are the main occupation in rural areas. Lifestyles in villages are very simple.

6. Which of the following are limited or unavailable in rural areas?

- 1) Banking
 - 2) Health and sanitation
 - 3) Markets
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) All the above**

Explanation

Public services like education, housing, health and sanitation, transport and communication, banking, roads and markets are limited and unavailable in rural areas. Rural people rely much on faith, superstitions and traditional cultural practices. The standards of living of majority of rural people are poor and pitiable. In terms of methods of production, social organization and political mobilization, rural sector is extremely backward and weak. In recent years, the incidence of alcohol drinking has gone up.

7. _____ is a situation Where people work but no increase in production

- a) Unemployment
- b) Seasonal unemployment
- c) **Underemployment**
- d) None

Explanation

There exists unemployment, seasonal unemployment and underemployment in rural areas. Unemployment refers to the situation of people with willingness and ability to work but is not getting employed. Underemployment also called disguised unemployment is the situation of people employed in excess, over and above the requirement. Disguised unemployment is a situation Where people work but no increase in production. Both the situations are common in rural areas.

8. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Population density, measured by number of persons living per sq. km is very low and houses are scattered in the entire villages.
 - 2) According to the 2011-12 estimates, about 2 crores of people in rural areas are poor and live below the poverty line
- a) **1 alone**
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Poverty is a condition where the basic needs of the people like food, clothing and shelter are not being met. According to the 2011-12 estimates, about 22 crores of people in rural areas are poor and live below the poverty line. Population density, measured by number of persons living per sq. km is very low and houses are scattered in the entire villages.

9. Who among the following stated this:

‘An Indian farmer is born in debt, lives in debt, dies in debt and bequeaths debt’

- a) B.R. Ambedkar
- b) Swaminathan
- c) **Sir Malcolm Darling**
- d) Mahatma Gandhi

Explanation

People in rural areas are highly indebted owing to poverty and underemployment, lack of farm and non-farm employment opportunities, low wage employment, seasonality in production, poor marketing network etc. A famous British writer Sir Malcolm Darling (1925) stated that 'An Indian farmer is born in debt, lives in debt, dies in debt and bequeaths debt'. Since formal loan facilities are not available to the villagers, they depend on local money lenders who, like a parasite, squeeze the villagers. Hence the villagers commit suicide frequently.

10. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) The income of the rural people is constrained as the rural economy is not sufficiently vibrant to provide them with jobs or self – employment opportunities.
 - 2) Rural households are largely dependent on social grants and remittances from family members working in urban areas and cities.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

The income of the rural people is constrained as the rural economy is not sufficiently vibrant to provide them with jobs or self – employment opportunities. Large proportion of labourers and skilled persons are underemployed and the scope for increasing their income is limited. Rural households are largely dependent on social grants and remittances from family members working in urban areas and cities.

11. Which of the following characteristics are very common in rural areas?

- 1) developed and underdeveloped
 - 2) organised and unorganised
 - 3) poor and rich
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) **All the above**

Explanation

Dualism means the co-existence of two extremely different features like developed and underdeveloped, organised and unorganised, traditional and modern, regulated and unregulated, poor and rich, skilled and unskilled and similar contradicting situations in a region. These characteristics are very common in rural areas.

12. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) The distributions of income, wealth and assets are highly skewed among rural people.
 - 2) Landlords and landowners dominate the rural activities.
 - 3) There are number of historical, social, economic and political reasons behind the existence of inequality.
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) None

Explanation

The distributions of income, wealth and assets are highly skewed among rural people. There are number of historical, social, economic and political reasons behind the existence of inequality. Landlords and landowners dominate the rural activities. Land, livestock and other assets are owned by a few people.

13. Who among the following wrote the book "Small is Beautiful"?

- a) Schumacher
- b) Sir Malcolm Darling
- c) Swaminathan
- d) Mahatma Gandhi

Explanation

Rural people are forced to migrate from villages to urban areas in order to seek gainful employment for their livelihood. This character of the development gives rise to the formation of cities. Enmity and Lack of basic amenities in rural areas also push the people to migrate to urban areas. This is called 'double poisoning' by Schumacher, one side villages are empty, on the other side towns are congested. His book is "Small is Beautiful" describes the dangers of the present kind of development.

14. Which organisation among the following stated this:

"Rural Development is a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of a specific group of people - rural poor"

- a) WHO
- b) UNO
- c) **World Bank**
- d) Asian Development Bank

Explanation

Rural Development is defined as an overall improvement in the economies and social well-being of villagers and the institutional and physical environments in which they live. According to the World Bank, 'Rural Development is a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of a specific group of people - rural poor'. In short, rural development is a process of improving the rural areas, rural people and rural living.

15. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) India cannot be developed by retaining rural as backward.
- 2) The rural economy supports the urban sectors by way of supplying drinking water, milk, food and raw materials.
- 3) The evils of brain-drain and rural urban migration can be reduced if rural areas are developed.
 - a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) **All the above**

Explanation

Need for Rural Development:

Rural development is very urgent in the context of the overall growth and development of Indian economy due to the following reasons.

- 1. A major share of population lives in rural areas, and their development and contributions are very much supportive for the nation building activities. India cannot be developed by retaining rural as backward.
- 2. The rural economy supports the urban sectors by way of supplying drinking water, milk, food and raw materials. Hence, the backwardness of the rural sector would be a major impediment to the overall progress of the economy.
- 3. Improvements in education, health and sanitation in villages can help avoid many urban problems namely, begging, rack picking and road side slumming.
- 4. Development of agriculture and allied activities are necessary for providing gainful employment in rural areas and improving overall food production.

5. The evils of brain-drain and rural urban migration can be reduced if rural areas are developed.

6. In order to better utilise the unused and under-utilised resources, there is a need to develop the rural economy.

16. Which Indian president coined PURA?

- a) Ramnath Govind
- b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- c) **Abdul Kalam**
- d) Abul Kalam Azad

Explanation

Rural development should minimise the gap between rural and urban areas in terms of the provision of infrastructural facilities. It was called as PURA by former President Abdul Kalam. In order to improve the nation's status in the global arena in terms of the economic indicators like Human Development Index (HDI), Women Empowerment Index (WEI), Gender Disparity Index (GDI), Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) and Gross National Happiness Index (GNHI) should be given due attention.

17. In which of the following Rural areas are facing number of problems?

- 1) Leadership
 - 2) Economy
 - 3) Infrastructure
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) **All the above**

Explanation

Rural areas are facing number of problems relating to, 1) People, 2) Agriculture, 3) Infrastructure, 4) Economy, 5) Society and Culture, 6) Leadership and 7) Administration.

18. Which feature is identified with rural areas?

- a) **illiteracy**
- b) High population density
- c) Low natural resources
- d) Low human resources

Explanation

The problems related to individuals and their standard of living consist of illiteracy, lack of technical knowhow, low level of confidence, dependence on sentiments and beliefs etc.

19. Which of the following are Agriculture Related Problems face by rural people?

- 1) Presence of infrastructure to work and stay in rural areas
- 2) Unavailability of inputs
- 3) Multidimensional tasks to extension personnel
- 4) Lack of expected awareness, knowledge, skill and attitude
 - a) 1, 2, 3
 - b) 1, 3, 4
 - c) **2, 3, 4**
 - d) All the above

Explanation

The problems related to agriculture include 1.Lack of expected awareness, knowledge, skill and attitude, 2.Unavailability of inputs, 3.Poor marketing facility, 4.Insufficient extension staff and services, 5.Multidimensional tasks to extension personnel, 6.Small size of land holding, 7.Sub-division and fragmentation of landholdings, 8.Absence of infrastructure to work and stay in rural areas, 9.Primitive technology and low adoption of modern technologies 10. Reduced public investment and absence of role for farmers in fixing the prices for their own products.

20. What is the recommended nutritional intake per person in rural areas?

- a) 2100 calories
- b) 2300 calories
- c) **2400 calories**
- d) 3000 calories

Explanation

On the basis of recommended nutritional intake, persons consuming less than 2,400 calories per day in rural areas are treated as they are under rural poverty.

21. Assertion(A): Poverty in India has been defined as the situation in which an individual fails to earn sufficient income to buy the basic minimum of subsistence

Reason(R): Rural poverty refers to the existence of poverty in rural areas.

- a) **Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)**
- b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- d) (A) is Correct and (R) is wrong

Explanation

Rural poverty refers to the existence of poverty in rural areas. Poverty in India has been defined as the situation in which an individual fails to earn sufficient income to buy the basic minimum of subsistence. Poverty line is a hypothetical line based on income or consumption levels that divides the population as people below poverty line and above poverty line.

22. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Poverty is deepest among members of scheduled castes and tribes in the rural areas
- 2) As per the Planning Commission estimates, the percentage of people living below poverty in rural areas was 54.10 which accounted for 33.80 per cent during 2009-10.
- 3) In 2015, more than 8 crores of India's people lived in villages
 - a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) All the above

Explanation

As per the Planning Commission estimates, the percentage of people living below poverty in rural areas was 54.10 which accounted for 33.80 per cent during 2009-10. Poverty is deepest among members of scheduled castes and tribes in the rural areas. In 2005 these groups accounted for 80 per cent of rural poor, although their share in the total rural population is much smaller. In 2015, more than 80 crores of India's people lived in villages.

23. What amount of village population list below the poverty line in India?

- a) 1/3rd
- b) 1/4th
- c) 1/2nd
- d) 1/5th

Explanation

One quarter of village population (22 crores people) list below the poverty line. India is the home to 22 per cent of the world's poor. It is needless to state that the country has been successful in reducing the proportion of poor people, in spite of increasing of population.

24. Which of the following administrative issues found in Rural area?

- 1) Lack of motivation and interest
- 2) improper utilization of budget
- 3) absence of monitoring and implementation of rural development programme
 - a) 1, 2

- b) 1, 3
- c) 2, 3
- d) All the above

Explanation

The rural administrative problems consist of political interference, lack of motivation and interest, low wages in villages, improper utilization of budget, and absence of monitoring and implementation of rural development programme.

25. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The distribution of land is highly skewed in rural areas.
 - 2) The excess supply of labour in rural areas increases the wages and reduces the incidence of poverty
 - 3) The root cause of rural poverty in our country is lack of public sector investment on human resource development
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) All the above

Explanation

The distribution of land is highly skewed in rural areas. Therefore, majority of rural people work as hired labour to support their families. Non-farm employment opportunities do not match the increasing labour force. The excess supply of labour in rural areas reduces the wages and increases the incidence of poverty. The root cause of rural poverty in our country is lack of public sector investment on human resource development.

26. Which of the following affects the rural areas?

- 1) Inflation
 - 2) Low Productivity
 - 3) Social Evils
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) All the above

Explanation

Inflation is a steady increase in prices affects the purchasing power of the rural poor leading to rural poverty. Low productivity of rural labour and farm activities is a cause as well as the effect of

poverty. Social evils prevalent in the society like custom, believes etc. increase unproductive expenditure.

27. Assertion(A): Major gains of economic development are enjoyed by the urban rich people

leading to concentration of wealth.

Reason(R): Due to defective economic structure and policies, gains of growth are not

reaching the poor people

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- c) **Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)**
- d) (A) is Correct and (R) is wrong

Explanation

Major gains of economic development are enjoyed by the urban rich people leading to concentration of wealth. Due to defective economic structure and policies, gains of growth are not reaching the poor and the contributions of poor people are not accounted properly.

28. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) The rate of growth of India is always below the target and it has benefited the Poor.
 - 2) The poor are always denied of the benefits of the achieved growth and development of the country
- a) **1 alone**
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The rate of growth of India is always below the target and it has benefited the rich. The poor are always denied of the benefits of the achieved growth and development of the country.

29. Assertion(A): Huge investment in large industries catering to the needs of middle and

upper classes in urban areas are made in India.

Reason(R): Such industries are capital-intensive and do not generate more employment

opportunities.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong

- c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
d) (A) is Correct and (R) is wrong

Explanation

Huge investment in large industries catering to the needs of middle and upper classes in urban areas are made in India. Such industries are capital-intensive and do not generate more employment opportunities. Therefore, poor are not in a position to get employed and to come out from the poverty in villages.

30. Which of the following are inter-related?

- 1) rural unemployment
 - 2) Leadership in Rural area
 - 3) rural poverty
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3**
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) All the above

Explanation

Since rural unemployment and rural poverty are interrelated, creation of employment opportunities would support elimination of poverty. Poverty alleviation schemes and programmes have been implemented, modified, consolidated, expanded and improved over time. However, unemployment, begging, rag picking and slumming continues. Unless employment is given to all the people poverty cannot be eliminated.

31. Match the following:

- | | |
|---|---------|
| I. 20 Point Programme | 1. 1989 |
| II. National Rural Employment Programme | 2. 2006 |
| III. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana | 3. 1975 |
| IV. MGNREGS | 4. 1980 |
- a) 3, 1, 4, 2
 - b) 3, 4, 1, 2**
 - c) 3, 1, 2, 4
 - d) 2, 4, 1, 3

Explanation

Poverty Eradication Schemes	
Schemes	Year of launch
20 Point Programme	1975
Integrated Rural development Programme (IRDP)	1976
Training Rural Youths for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)	1979
Food for Work Programme (FWP)	1977
National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	1980
Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)	1983
Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)	1989
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)	2006

32. Match the following:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| I. Rajiv Awas Yojan | 1. 2005 |
| II. National Food Security Scheme | 2. 2009 |
| III. National Rural Health Mission | 3. 2013 |
| IV. Indira Awas Yojana | 4. 1985 |
- a) 1, 4, 2, 3
 b) 2, 3, 1, 4
 c) 2, 1, 3, 4
 d) 3, 1, 4, 2

Explanation

Development Schemes	
Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Sadak Yojana (PMAGSY)	2010
Bharat Nirman Yojana	2005
Indira Awas Yojana	1985
Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	2005
Rajiv Awas Yojan (RAY)	2009
National Rural Health Mission	2005
National Rural Livelihood Mission	2011
National Food Security Scheme	2013

33. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Unemployment is a situation in which a person is actively searching for employment but unable to find work at the prevailing wage rate
 - 2) As long as there is unemployment, social problems cannot be stopped; and, economy cannot achieve development
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Unemployment is a situation in which a person is actively searching for employment but unable to find work at the prevailing wage rate. It is a tragic waste of manpower and under-utilisation of human resources. As long as there is unemployment, social problems cannot be stopped; and, economy cannot achieve development.

34. In which year Peter Diamond, Dale Mortensen and Christopher Pissarides shared

Economics Nobel prize?

- a) 2011
- b) **2010**
- c) 2018
- d) 2017

Explanation

Peter Diamond, Dale Mortensen and Christopher Pissarides shared 2010 Economics Nobel prize for jobs study. Their model, called DMP model, helps us understand how regulation and economic policies affect unemployment, job vacancies and wages.

35. What was the all India unemployment rate in October 2016?

- a) 10.1 %
- b) **8.5 %**
- c) 7.1 %
- d) 21 %

Explanation

As on 4th October 2016, rural unemployment was 7.8 per cent which is less than urban unemployment (10.1 per cent) and all India unemployment rate (8.5 per cent).

36. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) In Open Unemployment, unemployed persons are identified as they remain without work
- 2) In Open Unemployment, it is difficult to identify who are under employed
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

India are categorised into three classes: (i) Open Unemployment (ii) Concealed Unemployment or Under employment and (iii) Seasonal Unemployment. In Open Unemployment, unemployed persons are identified as they remain without work. This type of unemployment is found among agricultural labourers, rural artisans and literate persons. In Concealed Unemployment, it is difficult to identify who are under employed.

37. What % of Disguised unemployment is found in rural India?

- a) 20 to 30%
- b) **25 to 30 %**
- c) 10 to 20 %
- d) 5 to 15 %

Explanation

Concealed Unemployment, it is difficult to identify who are under employed; for many are employed below their productive capacity and even if they are withdrawn from work the output will not diminish. It is also called Disguised Unemployment or Under employment. This type of unemployment is found among small and marginal farmers, livestock rearers and rural artisans. This kind of unemployment situation is more serious in villages than in urban areas. Disguised unemployment in rural India is 25 per cent to 30 per cent.

38. Assertion(A): Seasonal Unemployment, employment occurs only on a particular season

Reason(R): In seasons like ploughing, sowing, weeding and harvesting there is scarcity of labour and in the rest of the year there is unemployment

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- c) **Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)**
- d) (A) is Correct and (R) is wrong

Explanation

Seasonal Unemployment, employment occurs only on a particular season supported by natural circumstances and the remaining period of a year the rural people are unemployed or partially

employed. In seasons like ploughing, sowing, weeding and harvesting there is scarcity of labour and in the rest of the year there is unemployment. It is pathetic to note that a farmer who cultivates one crop in a year usually goes without a job for almost 5 to 7 months and ultimately commit suicide.

39. According to the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee Report the extent of under employment is on the average_____ days

- a) 82
- b) 88
- c) 92
- d) 100

Explanation

According to the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee Report, "the extent of under employment is on the average, 82 days of unemployment in a year for 84 per cent of agricultural labours."

40. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Agricultural operations are seasonal in nature and depend much on nature and rainfall.
 - 2) The demand for labour becomes negligible during off-season
 - 3) Rural people are not able to start subsidiary occupations, due to shortages of funds for investment and lack of proper marketing arrangements.
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) All the above

Explanation

Lack of Government initiatives to give required training and then to generate employment opportunities. Agricultural operations are seasonal in nature and depend much on nature and rainfall. Therefore, the demand for labour becomes negligible during off-season. So, non-farm employment opportunities must be created. Rural people are not able to start subsidiary occupations such as poultry, rope making, piggery etc. due to shortages of funds for investment and lack of proper marketing arrangements. This restricts the employment opportunity and rural family incomes. Government must arrange funds for these people. However, as now they pay huge interest to the local money lenders, for they are unable to get loans from formal sources.

41. Which of the following Mechanized agricultural work reduced employment rural area?

- 1) ploughing
- 2) cattle rearing

- 3) harvesting
- 4) threshing
 - a) 1, 2, 3
 - b) 1, 3, 4**
 - c) 2, 3, 4
 - d) All the above

Explanation

The landlords are the principal source of employment to the farm labour. Mechanization of agricultural operations like ploughing, irrigation, harvesting, threshing etc. reduces employment opportunities for the farm labour.

42. Assertion(A): The expanding private industrial sector is largely found in urban areas

Reason(R): Government must establish firms to absorb surplus labour power.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)**
- b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- d) (A) is Correct and (R) is wrong

Explanation

The expanding private industrial sector is largely found in urban areas and not creating additional employment opportunities due to the application of capital-intensive technologies. Government must establish firms to absorb surplus labour power.

43. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The present system of education has also solved the rural unemployment problem.
 - 2) Students also want to get degrees only, not any skill.
 - 3) The unemployed youth should get sufficient facilities to update their skills
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3**
 - d) All the above

Explanation

The present system of education has also aggravated the rural unemployment problem. Large number of degree producing institutions has come in the recent years. Students also want to get degrees only, not any skill. Degrees should be awarded only on the basis of skills acquired. The unemployed youth should get sufficient facilities to update their skills.

44. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Rural Works Programme such as construction and maintenance of roads, digging of drains, canals, etc should be planned during seasonal time
- 2) To reduce the seasonal unemployment rural people should be encouraged to adopt subsidiary occupations.
- 3) To provide employment new industries should be set up in rural areas.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 3 alone
 - d) All the above

Explanation

Remedies for Rural Unemployment

1. **Subsidiary Occupation:** To reduce the seasonal unemployment rural people should be encouraged to adopt subsidiary occupations. Loans should be granted and proper arrangements should be made for marketing their products
2. **Rural Works Programme:** Rural Works Programme such as construction and maintenance of roads, digging of drains, canals, etc should be planned during off-season to provide gainful employment to the unemployed.
3. **Irrigation Facilities:** Since rainfall is uncertain irrigation facilities should be expanded to enable the farmers to adopt multiple cropping. The increased cropping intensity creates additional demand for labour
4. **Rural Industrialization:** To provide employment new industries should be set up in rural areas. This will open new fields of employment and also change the attitude of rural people towards work. For this, government has to do something. Private sector would not take up this responsibility.
5. **Technical Education:** Employment oriented courses should be introduced in schools and colleges to enable the literate youth to start their own units.

45. Which of the following are rural industries?

- 1) cottage industries
 - 2) village industries
 - 3) tiny industries
 - 4) agro-based industries
- a) 1, 2, 4
 - b) 1, 3, 4
 - c) 2, 3, 4
 - d) All the above

Explanation

Rural industries embrace all industries which are run by rural people in rural areas. These industries are based primarily on the utilization of locally available raw materials, skills and small amount of capital. The rural industries can be broadly classified into a) cottage industries, b) village industries, c) small industries, d) tiny industries and e) agro-based industries.

46. Which of the following are characteristics of Cottage Industries?

- 1) No or little power is used
 - 2) These industries are generally hereditary and traditional in character.
 - 3) outside labours are employed
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) All the above

Explanation

Cottage Industries: Cottage industries are generally associated with agriculture and provide both part-time and full-time jobs in rural areas.

The important characteristics of this type of industries are as follows:

1. These industries are carried out by artisans in their own homes at their own risk and for their own benefit. Artisans may combine this work with another regular job. 2. No or little outside labour is employed. Normally, the members of the household provide the necessary labour. 3. These industries are generally hereditary and traditional in character. 4. No or little power is used. 5. These industries usually serve the local market and generally work on the orders placed by other industries.

47. Which of the following is not a cottage industry?

- a) washing soap making
- b) coir and basket making
- c) lock and key making
- d) none

Explanation

Examples of cottage industries are mat, coir and basket making industries. The principal cottage industries of India are hand-loom weaving (cotton, silk, jute, etc.) pottery, washing soap making, conch shell, handmade paper, horn button, mother-of-pearl button, cutlery, lock and key making industries.

48. Which of the following industry is similar to cottage industry?

- a) Small Scale Industries
- b) Larger Scale Industries
- c) Agro-based Industries
- d) **Village Industries**

Explanation

Village industries are traditional in nature and depend on local raw-material. They cater to the needs of local population. Examples of village industries are gur and khandsari, cane and bamboo basket, shoe making, pottery and leather tanning. These are almost similar to the cottage industries.

49. Most small - scale industries are located near_____

- a) Rural centres
- b) **Urban Centres**
- c) Either a or b
- d) None

Explanation

Most small - scale industries are located near urban centres. They produce goods for local as well as foreign markets. Examples of such small - scale industries are manufacture of sports goods, soaps, electric fans, foot wear, sewing machines and handloom weaving.

50. Which MSME act defined and categorized Small Scale Industries?

- a) 1954
- b) 1996
- c) **2006**
- d) 2014

Explanation

SSIs are also known as Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). They are defined and categorized by the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. The Act categorizes different scale of industries on the basis of investment in plant and machinery in case of manufacturing industries and on the basis of investment in equipment in case of service sector industries.

51. Which of the following are Agro-based Industries?

- 1) Textile
- 2) Sugar
- 3) Paper
- 4) Tea

- a) 1, 2, 4
- b) 1, 3, 4
- c) 1, 2, 3
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Agro-based Industries industries are based on the processing of agricultural produce. Agro-based industries may be organised on a cottage-scale, small-scale and large-scale. These industries tend to develop household settlements around them as they employ more labour on a regular basis. Examples are textile, sugar, paper, vegetable oil, tea and coffee industries.

52. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Existence of the rural indebtedness indicates the weak financial infrastructure of our country, in reaching the needy farmers, landless people and the agricultural labourers
 - 2) Rural indebtedness refers to the situation of the rural people unable to repay the loan accumulated over a period
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

Rural indebtedness refers to the situation of the rural people unable to repay the loan accumulated over a period. Existence of the rural indebtedness indicates the weak financial infrastructure of our country, in reaching the needy farmers, landless people and the agricultural labourers. The farmers borrow loan for various purposes like agricultural operations, supporting the family in the lean season or purchase of equipment in the recent years, expenses on celebrations, liquor consumption and medicines go on increasing without any limit. Due to lower income, the villagers are unable to repay the loans or pay the pending interest on the principal amount

53. What per cent of households in India are rural, according to the Government of India's

Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2015?

- a) **73**
- b) 60
- c) 66
- d) 90

Explanation

According to the Government of India's Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2015, around 73 per cent of households in India are rural. Of these, 18.5 per cent are scheduled caste households and 11 per cent belong to the scheduled tribe category.

54. What percent of the poor borrowers get credit from the formal banks according to (NSSO, 2002-03) data?

- a) 20
- b) 30**
- c) 14
- d) 46

Explanation

The data of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO, 2002-03) reveals that only about 30 per cent of the poor borrowers get credit from the formal banks. According to the All India Debt and Investment Survey (AIDIS) 2002, the share of institutional credit has declined from 66.3 per cent in 1991 to 57.1 percent in 2002, with a corresponding increase in informal channels of credit (RBI, 2006).

55. What amount of rural families in our country are in debt?

- a) $\frac{1}{4}^{\text{th}}$
- b) $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$
- c) $\frac{3}{4}^{\text{th}}$**
- d) $\frac{4}{5}^{\text{th}}$

Explanation

Nearly three fourth of rural families in the country are in debt. The amount of debt is heavier in the case of small farmers. Cultivators are more indebted than the non-cultivators. Most of the debts taken are short term and of unproductive nature. The proportion of debts having higher rates of interest is relatively high. Most of the villagers are indebted to private agencies particularly money lenders.

56. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The vicious circle of poverty forces the farmers to borrow for consumption, cultivation and celebrations.
 - 2) Frequent failure of monsoon is a curse to the farmers and they have to suffer due to the failure of nature
 - 3) Being uneducated and ignorant farmers are caught in the litigation process and dry away their savings and resources.
- a) 1, 2

- b) 1, 3
- c) 2, 3
- d) All the above

Explanation**Causes for Rural Indebtedness**

The causes for rural indebtedness may be summarized as below:

1. Poverty of Farmers: The vicious circle of poverty forces the farmers to borrow for consumption, cultivation and celebrations. Thus, poverty, debt and high rates of interest hold the farmer in the grip of money lenders.
 2. Failure of Monsoon: Frequent failure of monsoon is a curse to the farmers and they have to suffer due to the failure of nature. Therefore, farmers find it difficult to identify good years to repay their debts.
 3. Litigation: Due to land disputes litigation in the court compels them to borrow heavily. Being uneducated and ignorant they are caught in the litigation process and dry away their savings and resources.
 4. Money Lenders and High Rate of Interest: The rate of interest charged by the local money lenders is very high and the compounding of interest leads to perpetuate indebtedness of the farmer.
57. Which of the following measures are introduced to reduce rural indebtedness?

- 1) Regional Rural Banks
 - 2) Digital India
 - 3) MUDRA
 - 4) Lead Bank Schemes
- a) 1, 3, 4
 - b) 1, 2, 4
 - c) 2, 3, 4
 - d) All the above

Explanation

Several remedial measures have been introduced to reduce rural indebtedness. It includes regulation of money lenders, development of rural banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), Micro Finance, formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs), Primary Cooperative Banks and Land Development Banks, Crop Loan Schemes, Lead Bank Schemes, Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Bank (MUDRA), promotion of subsidiary occupation, off farm employment opportunities, skill development programmes and so on. However, the interest rate charged plus transaction cost for

poor people and Self-Help Groups are much higher as compared to that for rich people. For instance, education loan is costlier than car loans.

58. In which year Rural Banks came into existence?

- a) 1995
- b) 1965
- c) 1975
- d) 2001

Explanation

Regional Rural Banks came into existence based on the recommendation made by a working group on rural banks appointed by the Government of India in 1975. RRBs are recommended with a view to developing rural economy by providing credit and other facilities particularly to the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans and small entrepreneurs.

59. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) RRBs are set up by the joint efforts of the State and commercial banks alone
 - 2) At present, there are 64 Regional Rural Banks in India
 - 3) The RRBs confine their lending's only to the weaker sections and their lending rates are at par with the prevailing rate of cooperative societies.
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) All the above

Explanation

RRBs are set up by the joint efforts of the Centre and State Governments and commercial banks. At present, there are 64 Regional Rural Banks in India. The RRBs confine their lending's only to the weaker sections and their lending rates are at par with the prevailing rate of cooperative societies.

60. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Micro finance is a financial service that offers loans, savings and insurance to entrepreneurs and small business owners who do not have access to traditional sources of capital, like banks or investors
 - 2) The goal of micro financing is to provide individuals with money to invest in themselves or their business.
 - 3) Microfinance is available through micro finance institutions, which range from small non-profit organizations to larger banks
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3

- c) 2, 3
- d) All the above

Explanation

Micro finance, also known as micro credit, is a financial service that offers loans, savings and insurance to entrepreneurs and small business owners who do not have access to traditional sources of capital, like banks or investors. The goal of micro financing is to provide individuals with money to invest in themselves or their business. Microfinance is available through micro finance institutions, which range from small non-profit organizations to larger banks.

61. According to 2009 data how many micro finance institutions are there?

- a) 250
- b) 150
- c) 190
- d) 230

Explanation

In India, Non - Government Organizations (NGOs) play a pivotal role in the development of micro finance service. Microfinance industry in India have grown vastly in the last two decades. In 2009, the total number of micro finance institutions in India was around 150 (Tripathi, 2014).

62. What is the average size of Self- Help Group?

- a) 25
- b) 9
- c) 14
- d) 30

Explanation

In India, Non- Government Organizations (NGOs) play a pivotal role in the development of micro finance service. Microfinance industry in India have grown vastly in the last two decades. In 2009, the total number of micro finance institutions in India was around 150 (Tripathi, 2014).

63. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The SHG promotes small savings among its members.
 - 2) After saving regularly for a minimum of 3 months, they lend small amounts to their members for interest
 - 3) Based on their performance, they are linked with the bank for further assistance under SHG Bank Linked Programme (SBLP) started in 1992
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3

- c) 2, 3
- d) All the above

Explanation

The SHG promotes small savings among its members. They save small amounts Rs.10 to Rs.50 a month. The savings are kept with a bank. After saving regularly for a minimum of 6 months, they lend small amounts to their members for interest. Based on their performance, they are linked with the bank for further assistance under SHG Bank Linked Programme (SBLP) started in 1992.

64. Which of the following states is/are successful in NABARD SHG Linkage Programme?

- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Kerala
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Under NABARD SHG Linkage Programme, SHGs can borrow credit from bank on showing their successful track record of regular repayments of their borrowers. It has been successful in the states like Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka during 2005-06. These States received approximately 60 per cent of SHG linkage credit (Taruna and Yadav, 2016).

65. According to NABARD estimation, how many SHGs are there in India?

- a) 3.2 million
- b) **2.2 million**
- c) 1.2 million
- d) 4.2 million

Explanation

The main objective of this programme is to bring the beneficiaries above the poverty line by providing income generating assets to them through bank credit and government subsidy. NABARD estimates that there are 2.2 million SHGs in India, representing 33 million members that have taken loans from banks under its linkage program to date. The SHG Banking Linkage Programme since its beginning has been predominant in certain states, showing spatial preferences especially for the southern regions like Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka. These SHGs have helped the Banks to accumulate more funds. Actually, the banks charge higher interest for the SHGs than car owners.

66. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Most SHGs are women's groups with membership ranging between 10 and 20

- 2) SHGs are self-managed institutions characterized by participatory and collective decision making
- 3) SHG is generally an economically homogeneous group formed through a process of self-selection based upon the affinity of its members
 - a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) All the above

Explanation

Major Features of SHGs are

1. SHG is generally an economically homogeneous group formed through a process of self-selection based upon the affinity of its members.
2. Most SHGs are women's groups with membership ranging between 10 and 20.
3. SHGs have well-defined rules and by-laws, hold regular meetings and maintain records and savings and credit discipline.
4. SHGs are self-managed institutions characterized by participatory and collective decision making

67. When was MUDRA launched?

- a) 8th April 2015
- b) 8th March 2014
- c) 9th April 2011
- d) 14th April 2019

Explanation

Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency bank (MUDRA) is a public sector financial institution which provides loans at low rates to microfinance institutions and non-banking financial institutions which then provide credit to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). It was launched on 8th April 2015.

68. Which of the following are principal objectives of the MUDRA bank?

- 1) Regulate the lender and the borrower of microfinance and bring stability to the microfinance system
- 2) Register all MFIs and introduce a system of performance rating and accreditation for the first time
- 3) Introduce appropriate technologies to assist in the process of efficient lending, borrowing and monitoring of distributed capital.

- a) 1, 2
- b) 1, 3
- c) 2, 3
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

The principal objectives of the MUDRA bank are following:

1. Regulate the lender and the borrower of microfinance and bring stability to the microfinance system.
2. Extend finance and credit support to Microfinance Institutions (MFI) and agencies that lend money to small businesses, retailers, self-help groups and individuals.
3. Register all MFIs and introduce a system of performance rating and accreditation for the first time.
4. Offer a Credit Guarantee scheme for providing guarantees to loans being offered to micro businesses.
5. Introduce appropriate technologies to assist in the process of efficient lending, borrowing and monitoring of distributed capital.

69. Which country is still better than health standard of India?

- a) Somalia
- b) Bangladesh
- c) Pakistan
- d) **Sri Lanka**

Explanation

Health is an important component for ensuring better quality of life. Large masses of the Indian poor continue to fight hopeless and constantly losing the battle for survival and health. Indian rural people are suffering with various epidemics such as small pox, cholera, malaria, typhoid, dengue, chicken Guniya, etc. This is mainly due to lack of medical facilities, deep ignorance and poverty. Indian Constitution clearly lays down that "States shall regard the rising of the level of nutrition and standard of living of its people and improvement of public health as among its primary duties". To meet this constitutional directive. Several programmes for nutrition have been implemented. These include Supplementary Feeding Programmes including Mid Term Meal Programme, Nutrition Education through Printed Media and Television and Compulsory Fortification of Common Salt with Iodine. Still in terms of health standard, Sri Lanka is better than India, and in India, Kerala is better than Tamil Nadu.

70. When National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched?

- a) 12th April 2005
- b) 14th March 2000
- c) 21st April 2005
- d) 12th April 2015

Explanation

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched on 12th April 2005, to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable groups. NRHM seeks to provide equitable, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable groups.

71. In which of the following cases NHRM focuses?

- 1) Reproductive
 - 2) Maternal
 - 3) Cancer
 - 4) Child Health and Adolescent
- a) 1, 3, 4
 - b) 2, 3, 4
 - c) 1, 2, 4
 - d) All the above

Explanation

NRHM focuses on Reproductive, Maternal, New born, Child Health and Adolescent (RMNCH+A) Services. The emphasis here is on strategies for improving maternal and child health through a continuum of care and the life cycle approach.

72. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The housing problem is getting aggravated due to rapid adoption of nuclear families
 - 2) The problem of housing can be tackled by the development of low-cost technology in house construction, provision of adequate housing finance and provision of land sites to landless workers in rural areas.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

House is one of the basic needs of every family. Provision of better housing facilities increases the productivity of labour. The housing problem is getting aggravated due to rapid adoption of

nuclear families. Housing does not mean provision of house alone but also proper water supply, good sanitation, proper disposal of sewage etc. The problem of housing can be tackled by the development of low-cost technology in house construction, provision of adequate housing finance and provision of land sites to landless workers in rural areas. As per the NSSO data, 38 per cent of the households lived in with one room while another 36 per cent lived with two rooms.

73. What is the change in length of Indian road from 1950 to 2018?

- a) 4 lakhs to 10 lakhs
- b) 4 lakhs to 34 lakhs**
- c) 2 lakhs to 20 lakhs
- d) 1 lakh to 15 lakhs

Explanation

Rural roads in India constitute 26.50 lakh kms, of which 13.5 percent of the roads are surfaced. India's road network is one of the world's largest. The road length of India increased from about 4 lakh kms in 1950-51 to 34 lakh kms at present (2018).

74. What % of Indian villages were electrified at the end of March 2017?

- a) 93.91
- b) 99.25**
- c) 90.13
- d) 93.33

Explanation

Rural Electrification refers to providing electrical power to rural areas. The main aims of rural electrification are to provide electricity to agricultural operations and to enhance agricultural productivity, to increase cropped area, to promote rural industries and to lighting the villages. In order to improve this facility the supply of electricity is almost free for agricultural purpose in many states and the electricity tariff charged in rural areas is kept very low. In India 99.25% of villages were electrified at the end of March 2017.

75. Which of the following states/UT has achieved 100 percent electrification as on

31.03.2017?

- 1) Himachal Pradesh
 - 2) Tamil Nadu
 - 3) Andaman & Nicobar Island
 - 4) Sikkim
- a) 1, 3, 4
 - b) 1, 2, 3**

- c) 2, 3, 4
- d) All the above

Explanation

As on 31.03.2017, 100 percent electrification was achieved in villages of 20 States/UTs namely, Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Daman & Diu, D & N Haveli, Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andaman & Nicobar Island, Sikkim and Tripura

76. Which of the following are factors hindering the progress of rural electrification in India?

- 1) Lack of Funds
 - 2) Inter-state Disputes
 - 3) Even Terrain
 - 4) Power Theft
- a) 1, 2, 3
 - b) 2, 3, 4
 - c) 1, 2, 4
 - d) All the above

Explanation

The factors hindering the progress of rural electrification in India are:

1. Lack of Funds: The generation and transmission of power involves huge expenditure and the fund allocation is low.
2. Inter-state Disputes: As there are inter-state disputes in managing power projects, power distribution is affected.
3. Uneven Terrain: As rural topography is uneven without proper connection, developing new lines are costlier and difficult.
4. High Transmission Loss: Transmission loss in power distribution is almost 25 per cent in rural areas.
5. Power Theft: Unauthorized use and diversion of power are evil practices adopted by affluent people that hinders the rural electrification process.

77. Match the following

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| I. Vadamalaipuram | 1. Tanjore |
| II. Gangaikondan | 2. North Arcot |
| III. Palakkuurichi | 3. Tirunelveli |
| IV. Dusi | 4. Ramnad |

- a) 3, 1, 2, 4
- b) 4, 3, 1, 2**
- c) 4, 1, 2, 3
- d) 3, 2, 1, 4

Explanation

Slater Villages: Gilbert Slater, the first professor of economics at Madras University, published his book, *Some South Indian Villages*, in 1918 following a survey of some villages like Vadamalaipuram (Ramnad), Gangaikondan (Tirunelveli), Palakkuurichi (Tanjore) and Dusi (North Arcot) in Tamil Nadu by his students. It was subsequently done by different groups of researchers in the 1930s, 1950s, 1960s, and two of the villages only in the early 21st century. The resurveys became an important historical record. They provided a baseline for several later revisits to his villages, and have inspired many successors. Much of our knowledge of rural change depends on these studies.

11th Economics Lesson 5 Questions in English**5] Tamil Nadu Economy**

1. Assertion (A): In Indian states the social and economic development are uniform.

Reasoning(R): Wide ranges of regional disparities exist in Indian Territory.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is False but R is True.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

The economic and social development of states in India is not uniform. Wide regional disparities exist.

2. Which region is better in the socio-economic development in India?

- a) Northern region
- b) Western region**
- c) Eastern region
- d) North-East region

Explanation

The western region and southern regions are better off than the other regions.

3. What is the position of Tamil Nadu in India's total population?

- a) 11th
- b) 7th
- c) 9th
- d) 3rd**

Explanation

Tamil Nadu is geographically eleventh largest and population wise third largest. Tamil Nadu fares well with many achievements.

4. Tamil Nadu doesn't rank third position in which of these criteria?

- a) GDP
- b) Per capita Income
- c) Foreign Direct Investment
- d) Industrial Output

Explanation

Tamil Nadu stands to second in terms of contribution to GDP, third highest in terms of per capita income, investment, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and industrial output. It has been ranked as the most economically free state by the Economic Freedom.

5. In which of this Tamil Nadu performance is better than national average?

- a) Health
- b) Higher Education
- c) IMR
- d) All the above

Explanation

In the social and health sector also Tamil Nadu's performance is better than many other states and better than national average in terms of health, higher education, IMR and MMR

6. Which of these sectors Tamil Nadu performance has not been improved in recent years?

- a) MSME
- b) Agriculture sector
- c) Poverty alleviation
- d) Employment Generation

Explanation

In recent years Tamil Nadu's performance is outstanding and far ahead of all other states in the spheres of health, higher education, growth of MSMEs, poverty alleviation and employment generation.

7. Which of these states has been ranked in first position in Health index report?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Bihar
- c) Kerala**
- d) Rajasthan

Explanation

Tamil Nadu is placed third in health index the Tamil Nadu state has come third after Kerala and Punjab in a health index report.

8. Which of these rates of Tamil Nadu are 14 lower than other states in India?

- a) Neo Natal mortality rate**
- b) Employment rate
- c) Life expectancy rate
- d) Literacy rate

Explanation

The neo natal mortality rate is 14 lower than that of many other states and that the under 5 mortality has dropped from 21 in 2014 to 20 in 2015- Healthy States, Progressive India Report, (2018)

9. Assertion (A): Public Distribution system, Midday meals schemes are complete success relatively in Tamil Nadu.

Reasoning(R): Tamil Nadu extends the social policies to reach all the people.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.**
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is False but R is True.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

The reasons for the relative success of Tamil Nadu lie in extending social policies to cover most of the population. For instance the Public Distribution System, midday meals and public health infrastructure have near universal coverage.

10. Tamil nadu accounts for ___ percentage of Water sources and four percentage of ____ area.

- a) 4, Textile
- b) 3, Agricultural
- c) 6, Industrial
- d) 3, Land

Explanation

Tamil Nadu is not endowed with rich natural resources compared to other States. It accounts for three per cent of water sources, four per cent of land area against six per cent of population.

11. How many river basins are there in Tamil Nadu?

- a) 12
- b) 25
- c) 17
- d) 19

Explanation

North East monsoon is the major source of rainfall followed by South West monsoon. There are 17 river basins in Tamil Nadu. The main rivers are Palar, Cheyyar, Ponnaiyar, Cauvery, Bhavani, Vaigai, Chittar, Tamiraparni, Vellar, Noyyal Siruvaani, Gundar, Vaipar, Valparai etc.

12. Which is the largest water source of irrigation in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Tanks
- b) Canals
- c) Reservoirs
- d) Wells

Explanation

Wells are the largest source of irrigation in Tamil Nadu (56%).

13. Match the water sources of Tamil Nadu

- A. Reservoirs i) 2239
B. Open wells ii) 41262
C. Tanks iii) 14, 92,359
D. Canals iv) 81

a) i, iii, ii, iv

b) ii, iii, i, iv

c) iv, iii, ii, i

d) i, iv, iii, ii

Explanation

Table 11.1 Water Resources

Source of Irrigation	Numbers
Reservoirs	81
Canals	2239
Tanks	41262
Tube Wells	3,20,707
Open Wells	14,92,359

Source: Tamil Nadu Government Season & Crop Report 2012-13

14. When the Neyveli Lignite Corporation was incorporated by the Indian government?

a) 1983

b) 1956

c) 1942

d) 1965

Explanation

Tamil Nadu has a few mining projects based on Titanium, Lignite, Magnesite, Graphite, Limestone, Granite and Bauxite. The first one is the Neyveli Lignite Corporation that has led development of

large industrial complex around Neyveli in Cuddalore district with Thermal power plants, Fertilizer and Carbonization plants. It was incorporated in 1956 and was wholly owned by the government of India. It is under the administrative control of Ministry of Coal.

15. Which of these places are rich in Iron ore?

- a) Kanjamalai
- b) Nilgiris
- c) Anaimalai
- d) Kazhugu Malai

Explanation

Magnesite mining is at Salem from which mining of Bauxite ores are carried out at Yercaud and this region is also rich in Iron Ore at Kanjamalai.

16. Which is the only source of molybdenum in India?

- a) Warangal
- b) Chhotanagpur
- c) Dharmapuri
- d) Himalayan Belt

Explanation

Molybdenum is found in Dharmapuri, and is the only source in the country.

17. Which of these mineral is having the lowest percentage of national share according to the report of Geology and Mining Department?

- a) Magnesite
- b) Garnet
- c) Zircon
- d) Ilmenite

Explanation

Table 11.2 Mineral Resources

Mineral	Reserve (Tonnes)	National Share
Lignite	30,275,000	87%
Vermiculite	2,000,000	66%
Garnet	23,000,000	42%
Zircon	8,000,000	38%
Graphite	2,000,000	33%
Ilmenite	98,000,000	28%
Rutile	5,000,000	27%
Monazite	2,000,000	25%
Magnesite	73,000,000	17%

(Source: Department. of Geology and Mining)

18. What is the position of Tamil Nadu in Indian Population count?

- a) Third
- b) Seventh
- c) Sixth**
- d) Second

Explanation

Tamil Nadu stands sixth in population with 7.21 crore against India's 121 crore as per 2011 census. However, Tamil Nadu's population is higher than that of several countries according to UN Report.

19. Match the population in terms of crore as per the report of UN, 2017

- A. United Kingdom i) 4.7
- B. South Africa ii) 5.9
- C. Spain iii) 5.6
- D. Italy iv) 6.5

a) i, iii, iv, ii

b) iv, iii, i, ii

c) ii, iv, iii, i

d) iv, i, iii, ii

Explanation

Table 11.3 Population

State / Country	Population (in Crore)
Tamil Nadu	7.2
U.K.	6.5
France	6.5
Italy	5.9
South Africa	5.6
Spain	4.7
Sri Lanka	2.1

(Source: Projections published by the United Nations in the 2017 Revision of World Population Prospects.)

20. What is the rank of Tamil Nadu in Population density among Indian states?

a) 10th

b) 11th

c) 13th

d) 12th

Explanation

The density of population which measures population per sq.km is 555 (2011) against 480 (2001). Tamil Nadu ranks 12th in density among the Indian States and overall it is 382 for India.

21. What is the urban population percentage of Tamil Nadu?

a) **48.4%**

b) 31.5%

c) 94.5%

d) 9.6%

Explanation

Tamil Nadu is the most urbanized state with 48.4% of urban population against 31.5% for India as a whole. The State accounts for 9.61% of total urbanites in India against 6% share of total population.

22. What is the sex ratio in Tamil Nadu as per recent reports?

- a) 890
- b) 990
- c) 995**
- d) 895

Explanation

Balanced sex ratio implies improvement in quality of life of female population. The sex ratio in Tamil Nadu is nearing balance with 995 which is far better compared to most of the States and all India level.

23. Which of these states position first in the sex ratio?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Kerala**
- c) Puducherry
- d) Andhra Pradesh

Explanation

Tamil Nadu stands third next only to Kerala state and Puducherry Union Territory in sex ratio.

24. What is the female life expectancy rate of India?

- a) 69.6**
- b) 70.4
- c) 65.3
- d) 60.8

Explanation

Table 11.4 Sex Ratio

Sl. No	Indicator	Tamil Nadu	India
1	IMR	17	34
2	MMR	79	159
3	Life Expectancy		
	Total	70.6	67.9
	Male	68.6	66.4
	Female	72.7	69.6
4	Literacy Rate		
	Total	80.33 %	74.04 %
	Male	86.81 %	82.14 %
	Female	73.86 %	65.46 %
5	Sex Ratio	995	940

25. Which of the Indicator value of Tamil Nadu is better than India?

- a) MMR
- b) IMR**
- c) Life Expectancy rate
- d) Urbanization rate

Explanation

Tamil Nadu is well ahead of national average and other states in IMR. According to NITI AAYOG, the IMR is 17 (per 1000) for Tamil Nadu which is just half of national average of 34 as on 2016.

26. What is the MMR rate of Tamil Nadu according to the NITI AAYOG reports?

- a) 159
- b) 79**
- c) 61
- d) 67

Explanation

Tamil Nadu has a good record of controlling MMR, ranking third with 79 (Kerala 61, Maharashtra 67) against national average of 159 again half of the national average [NITI AAYOG]

27. Assertion (A): The life expectancy rate of India is far better than the most of the developed nations.

Reasoning(R): The total life period of a human in general is known as the Life expectancy.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True but R is False.**
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

The average period that a person may expect to live is called life expectancy. However, life expectancy in India still falls short of most developed and developing nations.

28. Define GDP?

- a) Production value of Goods in a country
- b) Market value of all final goods and services within a Country or state annually.**
- c) Total value of Services provided by a country or state
- d) All the above

Explanation

Just like GDP, the Gross State Domestic Product refers to the total money value of all the goods and services produced annually in the State. The Gross domestic Product (GDP) is the market value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a given period of time

29. Which of these departments of Tamil Nadu calculates the State GDP?

- a) The Commercial Taxes and Registration
- b) Planning, Development and Special Initiatives
- c) The Directorate of Economics and Statistics**
- d) The Information and Technology

Explanation

Tamil Nadu is the second largest economy in India with a GSDP of \$207.8 billion in 2016-17 according to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Tamil Nadu.

30. Which of this country is equated with the GSDP of Tamil Nadu in terms of Purchasing Power parity?

- a) South Africa
- b) Sri Lanka
- c) Spain
- d) UAE

Explanation

The GSDP of Tamil Nadu is equal to the GDP of Kuwait on nominal term and GDP of UAE on PPP terms.

31. Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu GSDP is far higher than many countries.

Reasoning(R): Population effect may be the reason for the GSDP of Tamil Nadu.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is False but R is True.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

The GSDP of Tamil Nadu is far higher compared to many countries as shown below. This is mainly due to population effect. Per capita GSDP would be better for inter country or interstate comparisons. Tamil Nadu may go below if per capita GSDP is considered for comparison.

32. What is the GDP of Sri Lanka as per the report of IMF in 2017?

- a) 81\$
- b) 200\$
- c) 165\$
- d) 100\$

Explanation

Table 11.5 Gross State Domestic Product

State / Country	GSDP /GDP (Billion)
Tamil Nadu-GSDP	\$ 207.8
Iraq-GDP	\$ 171
New Zealand-GDP	\$ 184
Sri Lanka-GDP	\$ 81

(Source: IMF Outlook, April 2017)

33. Match the sectorial contribution percentage in GSDP of Tamil Nadu.

- A. Agriculture i) 64%
- B. Service sector ii) 28%
- C. Industry sector iii) 8%

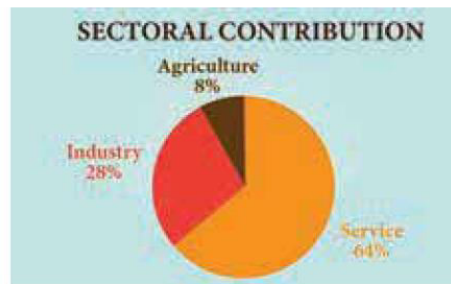
a) i, ii, iii

b) ii, iii, i

c) iii, i, ii

d) i, iii, ii

Explanation



34. Which of these sectors mainly contributes to the GSDP of Tamil Nadu?

- a) Tertiary sector
- b) Industry sector
- c) Agriculture

d) Exports and Imports

Explanation

The tertiary sector (service sector) is the major contributor to Tamil Nadu's GSDP at 63.70%.

35. State the percentage value of Industry sector in the GSDP of Tamil Nadu.

a) 35%

b) 28%

c) 13%

d) 56%

Explanation

The secondary sector (Industry) contribution is gradually on the rise and now it is 28.5%.

36. Assertion (A): Agriculture sector is having a prominent position in Tamil Nadu's occupation.

Reasoning(R): The GSDP value of Agriculture sector is gradually increasing in Tamil Nadu.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is True but R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

Agriculture occupies a prominent position in occupation but its contribution to GSDP is declining and now it is just 7.76%.

37. What are the effects of low GSDP contribution of Agriculture sector?

a) Employment rate will be reduced.

b) Sustainable development may not be possible.

c) The GDP of the whole nation may be reduced.

d) It creates the negative impact in the society.

Explanation

Agriculture sector provides employment and food to larger proportion of Indians and Tamils. But, the same sector is growing slowly means it is not good. With this trend sustainable development may not be possible.

38. What is the per capita GSDP rank of Tamil Nadu in India?

a) 10th

b) 2nd

c) 12th

d) 21st

Explanation

The Per capita GSDP of Tamil Nadu also (\$ 2,200) which is higher than that of many other States in India. Per capita GSDP of Tamil Nadu is nearly 1.75 times higher than the national average, as per 2018 data. It ranks 10th in per capita GDP in India.

39. What was the per capita income of Tamil Nadu as per the 2017-18 Budget?

a) ₹ 2, 76,899

b) ₹ 1, 88,492

c) ₹ 5, 54,437

d) ₹ 7, 45,342

Explanation

In term of ₹ the per capita income in Tamil Nadu was ₹ 1, 03,600 in 2010-11 and it has increased to ₹ 1, 88,492 in 2017-18 as per the Budget figures 2018.

40. What is the per capita Income of India in US dollars?

a) 1442

b) 2200

c) 1670

d) 729

Explanation

Table 11.6 Per capita income

State / Country	Per capita Income (in USD)
Tamil Nadu	2200
India	1670
Nigeria	2175
Nicaragua	2151
Pakistan	1443
Bangladesh	1358
Zimbabwe	1029
Nepal	729

(Source: World Bank National Accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. -<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD>)

41. Which of these southern states has the highest per capita Income in 2015-16?

- a) Telangana
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Kerala
- d) Karnataka

Explanation

Table 11.7 Per capita Income (2015-16)

State	PI (₹)
Tamil Nadu	1,57,116
Kerala	1,55,516
Karnataka	1,46,416
Telangana	1,58,360
Andhra Pradesh	1,37,000

(Source: Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi. February 2017.)

42. How many agro climate zones are available in Tamil Nadu?

- a) 3
- b) 5

c) 7

d) 4

Explanation

Tamil Nadu, with seven agro climatic zones and varied soil types is better suited for the production of fruits, vegetables, spices, plantation crops, flowers and medicinal plants.

43. Which of this state is the largest producer of fruits in India?

a) Tamil Nadu

b) Andhra Pradesh

c) Telangana

d) Karnataka

Explanation

During the fiscal year 2018, Andhra Pradesh produced the largest fruit share in India, accounting for 15.6 percent. Maharashtra came in second at twelve percent the State of Tamil Nadu is the largest producer of loose flowers and the third largest producer of fruits.

44. Which state leads Tamil Nadu in the rice production?

a) Uttar Pradesh

b) West Bengal

c) Maharashtra

d) Karnataka

Explanation

Tamil Nadu has historically been an agricultural State. At present, Tamil Nadu is the India's second biggest producer of rice, next only to West Bengal.

45. Which of these are not major produce of Tamil Nadu?

a) Turmeric

b) Groundnut

c) Sugarcane

d) Wheat**Explanation**

The state is one of the major producers of turmeric. It is also the leading producer of Kambu, Corn, Groundnut, Oil seeds and Sugarcane.

46. Match the ranks of Tamil Nadu of its various produces.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------|
| A. Rubber | i) 1 |
| B. Sugarcane | ii) 3 |
| C. Plantation crops | iii) 4 |
| D. Pepper | iv) 2 |

a) iii, ii, iv, i

b) ii, iv, i, iii

c) iv, iii, i, ii

d) i, iv, iii, ii

Explanation

Tamil Nadu ranks first in production of plantation crops and banana and coconut, second in rubber and cashew nut, third in pepper and fourth in sugarcane.

47. What percentage of area is accounted for the non-food crops in Tamil Nadu?

a) 19%

b) 27%

c) 56%

d) 44%

Explanation

The gross cropped area under all crops was 58.97 lakh hectares in the year 2013-14 in Tamil Nadu. The area under food crops account for 72.9% and that of non-food crops is 27.1%.

48. Which of these food crops is majorly produced in Tamil Nadu?

a) Wheat

b) Paddy

c) Corn

d) Ragi

Explanation

Among the food crops paddy takes a major share in Tamil Nadu and among the non-food crops, groundnut and coconut take a major share.

49. Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu cities are over-crowded and getting congested in recent years.

Reasoning(R): The net sown area has been gradually decreasing in recent years and most of the people are moving towards urban areas.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is True but R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

Net sown area has been gradually declining; and, rural land, labor and capital are moving towards urban projects. As a result, villages are emptied and cities are over-crowded and congested, leading to spatially unbalanced bulging.

50. Which of these food grains are the second most produces in Tamil Nadu?

a) Pulses

b) Millets

c) Rice

d) Jowar

Explanation

Rice production dominates among food grain production with 79.49 lakh tones on 2014-15 followed by millets at 40.79 lakh tons.

51. Which of this production had a drastic increase in recent years of Tamil Nadu?

a) Paddy

b) Pulses

c) Jowar

d) Maize

Explanation

There is significant jump in pulses production from 3.59 lakhs ton in 2011-12 to 7.67 lakh ton in 2014-15.

52. Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu tops in food crops productivity among all states in India.

Reasoning(R): The Tamil Nadu government emphasis on agricultural productivity.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is True but R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

The Government of Tamil Nadu lays emphasis on agricultural production and productivity. As a result, Tamil Nadu tops in productivity, in food crops as well as non-food crops, among the States in India.

53. In which of these Tamil Nadu ranks first In India?

a) Coconut

b) Groundnut

c) Sunflower

d) Rice

Explanation

**Table 11.8 Productivity
Position of Tamil Nadu**

Crop	Position of Tamil Nadu at National Level
Maize	1
Cumbu	1
Groundnut	1
Total Oilseeds	1
Cotton	1
Coconut	2
Rice	2
Sugarcane	3
Sunflower	3
Jowar	3
Coarse cereals	4
Total Pulses	8

Source: Tamil Nadu Agriculture Department
Policy Note 2017-18)

54. Which of these are the other names of Chennai city?

- a) Health Capital of India
- b) Banking Capital of India
- c) Detroit of Asia
- d) All the above

Explanation

Chennai is sometimes referred to as the Health Capital of India or the Banking Capital of India, having attracted investments from International Finance Corporations and the World Bank. It is also called as Detroit of Asia.

55. What are the other forms of Industrial parks are available in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Apparel Park
- b) TICEL for Biotechnology
- c) Siruseri IT Park
- d) All the above

Explanation

Tamil Nadu has a network of about 110 industrial parks/estates that offer developed plots with supporting infrastructure. Also, the Government is promoting other industrial parks like Rubber Park, Apparel Park, Floriculture Park, and TICEL Park for Biotechnology, Siruseri IT Park and Agro Export Zones.

56. Which of this city is known for the Heavy engineering and Car manufacturing Companies in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Chennai
- b) Tiruchirappalli
- c) Madurai
- d) Sivagangai

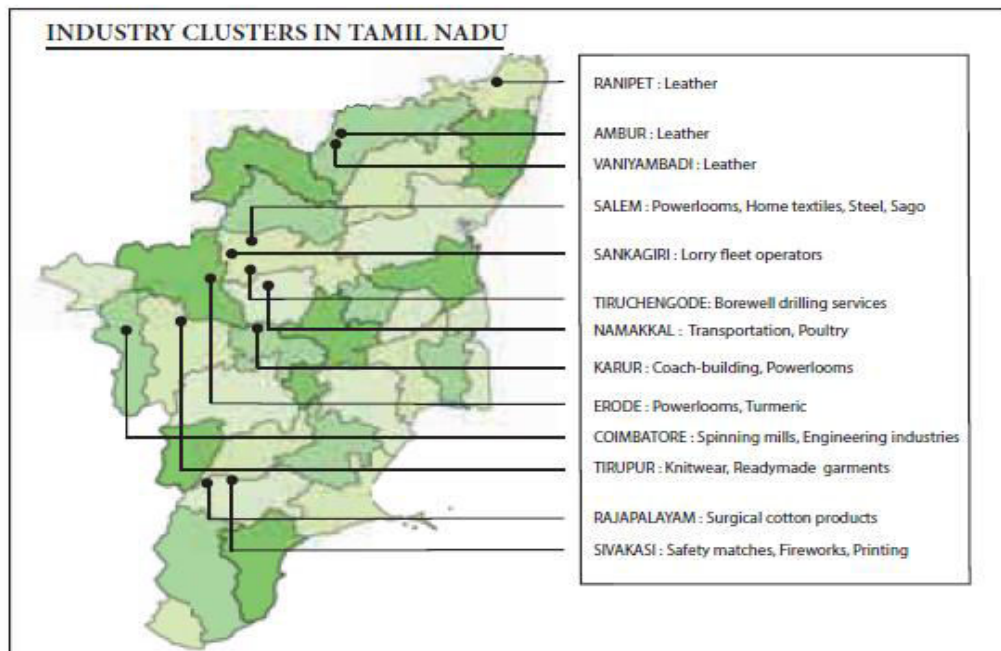
Explanation

The heavy engineering manufacturing companies are centered on the suburbs of Chennai. Chennai boasts of global car manufacturing giants as well as home grown companies.

57. Which of these places are not involved in Leather industries in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Ranipet
- b) Salem
- c) Ambur
- d) Vaniyambadi

Explanation



58. Which of this city contributes 80% of south Indian bus body building?

- a) Erode
- b) Namakkal
- c) Karur**
- d) Pudukottai

Explanation

Karur is known for its bus body building which contributes 80% of South Indian bus body building.

59. Which is one of the largest ecofriendly paper mills in Asia?

- a) Tamilnadu Newsprint & Papers Ltd**
- b) Ballarpur Industries Ltd
- c) Emami Paper Mills Ltd
- d) The West Coast Paper Mills Ltd

Explanation

TNPL is the Asia's largest ecofriendly paper mill.

60. Which of this city is also known as the Steel city?

- a) Sivagangai
- b) Srivilliputhur
- c) Salem**
- d) Chennai

Explanation

Salem is called as steel city and has many sago producing units and mineral wealth.

61. Choose the Incorrect statements about Sivakasi.

- i) Sivakasi is the leader in printing industries in Tamil Nadu.
- ii) The Fireworks and safety matching Industries of Sivakasi are the major contributor of India.
- iii) About 65% of total fireworks of India is produced in Sivakasi.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) iii only**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Sivakasi is the leader in printing, fireworks, safety matches production in India. It contributes to 80% of India's total safety matches production and 90% of India's total fireworks production.

62. Which is the gateway of Tamil Nadu?

- a) Chennai
- b) Cuddalore
- c) Rameshwaram
- d) Thoothukudi**

Explanation

Thoothukudi is the gateway of Tamil Nadu. It is a major chemical producer next only to Chennai.

63. Which of this state is known as the Yarn Bowl of India?

- a) **Tamil Nadu**
- b) Karnataka
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Uttar Pradesh

Explanation

Tamil Nadu is the largest textile hub of India. Tamil Nadu is known as the "Yarn Bowl" of the country accounting for 41% of India's cotton yarn production.

64. How much percentage of GDP is contributed by the Textile Industries of India?

- a) 35%
- b) **4%**
- c) 24%
- d) 10%

Explanation

The textile industry plays a significant role in the Indian economy by providing direct employment to an estimated 35 million people, and thereby contributing 4% of GDP and 35% of gross export earnings.

65. Which of this sector contributes 14% of the manufacturing sector of Tamil Nadu?

- a) Steel Industry
- b) **Textile Industry**
- c) Car Manufacturing Industry
- d) Paper Industry

Explanation

The textile sector contributes to 14% of the manufacturing sector. From spinning to garment manufacturing, entire textile production chain facilities are in Tamil Nadu.

66. Which of these cities has the majority of spinning mills in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Salem

b) Coimbatore

c) Vellore

d) Villupuram

Explanation

About half of India's total spinning mill capacity is in Tamil Nadu. The western part of Tamil Nadu comprising Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Erode, Dindigul and Karur has the majority of spinning mills manufacturing cotton/polyester/blended yarn and silk yarn used by garment units in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra etc.

67. What is the other name of Tiruppur?

a) Knitting City

b) Detroit of Asia

c) Little Japan

d) Flower City

Explanation

Yarn is also exported to China, Bangladesh etc. Tiruppur known as "Knitting City" is the exporter of garments worth USD 3 Billion.

68. Which city is the main cloth market in South India?

a) Salem

b) Karur

c) Erode

d) Madurai

Explanation

Karur is the major home for textile manufacturing (Curtain cloth, bed linens, kitchen linens, toilet linens, table linens, wall hangings etc.) and export hub in India. Erode is the main cloth market in South India for both retail and wholesale ready-mades.

69. What percentage of leather production is contributed by Tamil Nadu among the Indian states?

a) 30%

- b) 45%
- c) 70%
- d) 60%

Explanation

Tamil Nadu accounts for 30 per cent of leather exports and about 70 per cent of leather production in the country. Hundreds of leather and tannery industries are located around Vellore, Dindigul and Erode. Every year the State hosts the India International Leather Fair in Chennai.

70. Which of this city has emerged the EMS hub of India?

- a) Coimbatore
- b) Chennai**
- c) Tiruchirappalli
- d) Madurai

Explanation

Chennai has emerged as EMS Hub of India. Many multi – national companies have chosen Chennai as their South Asian manufacturing hub.

71. Identify the Correct match of Tamil Nadu Industries.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| A. Automotive Industries | i) 28% |
| B. Trucks segment | ii) 45% |
| C. Passenger cars | iii) 42% |

- a) i only**
- b) ii only
- c) iii only
- d) All the above

Explanation

Chennai nicknamed as "The Detroit of Asia "is home to a large number of auto component industries. Tamil Nadu has 28% share each in automotive and auto components industries, 19% in the trucks segment and 18% each in passenger cars and two wheelers.

72. Which state ranks first in the Cement production in India?

a) Andhra Pradesh

b) Rajasthan

c) Tamil Nadu

d) Telangana

Explanation

Tamil Nadu ranks third in cement production in India (First Andhra Pradesh, Second Rajasthan). Among 10 largest cement companies in India as on 2018, Ramco Cement and India Cement find prominent place.

73. What is the rank of Tamil Nadu in the total number of cement plants in India?

a) 3

b) 2

c) 4

d) 7

Explanation

And also Tamil Nadu stands second in number of cement plants with 21 units against 35 units in Andhra Pradesh.

74. Who called Sivakasi as little japan?

a) Jawaharlal Nehru

b) Gandhi

c) Kamaraj

d) Rajagopalachari

Explanation

The town of Sivakasi is a leader in the areas of printing, fireworks, and safety matches. It was fondly called as "Little Japan" by Jawaharlal Nehru. It contributes to 80% of India's fireworks production. Sivakasi provides over 60% of India's total offset printing solutions.

75. Which of these places BHEL has its manufacturing units?

- a) Tiruchirappalli
- b) Ranipet
- c) Vellore
- d) Both a and b**

Explanation

One of the global electrical equipment public sector companies viz BHEL has manufacturing plants at Tiruchirappalli and Ranipet.

76. Where did the Tamil Nadu government own TNPL mill is located?

- a) Erode
- b) Karur**
- c) Namakkal
- d) Salem

Explanation

The Tamil Nadu State Government owns the Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers (TNPL), the world's biggest bagasse based paper mill in Karur.

77. Which of these places in Tamil Nadu does not have a cement producing plant?

- a) Coimbatore
- b) Ariyalur
- c) Erode**
- d) Tirunelveli

Explanation

Tamil Nadu is a leading producer of cement in India and with manufacturing units located at Ariyalur, Virudhunagar, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli.

78. Salem is rich in_____.

- a) Mineral ores**
- b) Industries

c) Textile Industries

d) Agro Industries

Explanation

The region around Salem is rich in mineral ores. The country's largest steel public sector undertaking, SAIL has a steel plant in Salem.

79. Choose the Incorrect statements about Sivakasi.

i) Sivakasi is a town in Madurai district of Tamil Nadu.

ii) 90% of India's fireworks production is accounted by Sivakasi.

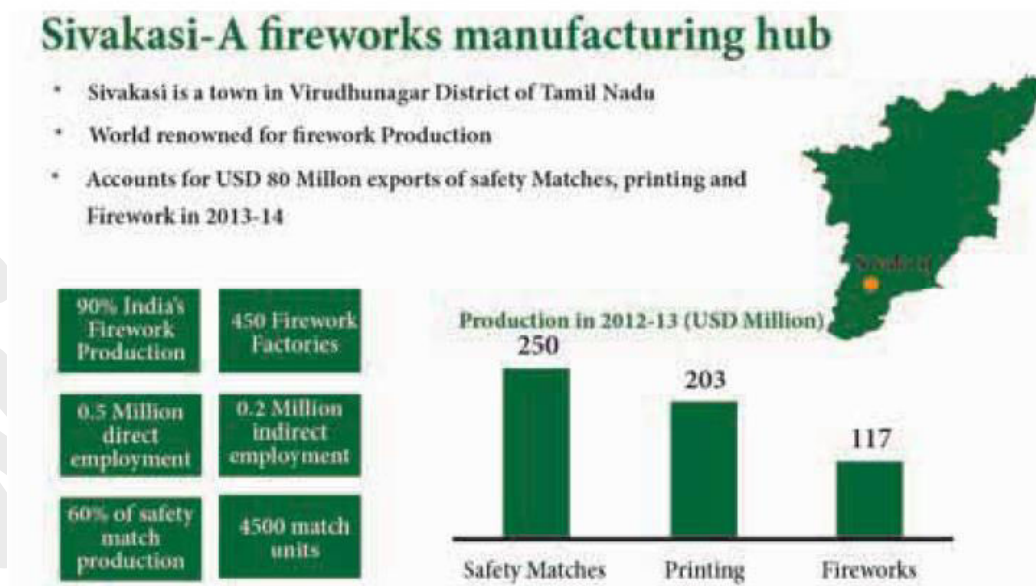
a) i only

b) ii only

c) Both i and ii

d) Neither i nor ii

Explanation



80. What is the Geographical Indication of Coimbatore?

a) Jewelry

b) Pumps

c) Wet Grinder

d) Cotton

Explanation

Coimbatore is also referred to as “the Pump City” as it supplies two thirds of India’s requirements of motors and pumps. The city is one of the largest exporters of jewelry, wet grinders and auto components and the term “Coimbatore Wet Grinder” has been given a Geographical indication.

81. How much percentage of the total salt of India is produced by Thoothukudi?

a) 75%

b) 30%

c) 10%

d) 50%

Explanation

Thoothukudi is known as “Gateway of Tamil Nadu”. Thoothukudi is the major chemical producer in the state. It produces the 70 per cent of the total salt production in the State and 30 per cent in the country.

82. By which year the MSMED act the enterprises are classified in Tamil Nadu?

a) 2002

b) 2007

c) 2009

d) 2006**Explanation**

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are defined under the MSMED Act 2006. The enterprises are classified as Manufacturing and Service enterprises based on the investment in plant and machinery and equipment (excluding land and building) the classification of Micro, Small and Medium.

83. How much percentage of MSME enterprises are accounted by Tamil Nadu in India?

a) 12%

b) 27%

c) 15%

d) 35%

Explanation

Tamil Nadu accounts of 15.07% Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country(the highest among all States) with 6.89 lakhs registered MSMEs. Producing over 8000 varieties of product for a total investment of more than Rs.32, 008crore.

84. Which of these are the prominent products of the MSME sectors?

a) Electrical

b) Plastics

c) Textiles

d) All the above

Explanation

MSMEs produce a wide variety of products in almost all sectors. The prominent among them are the engineering, electrical, chemicals, plastics, steel paper, matches, textiles, hosiery and garments sector.

85. How much Megawatt power is contributed by Tamil Nadu?

a) 12,691 MW

b) 18,641 MW

c) 26,865 MW

d) 4,141 MW

Explanation

Table 11.11 Energy

State	Units	Ranks
Tamil Nadu	26,865 MW	I
Karnataka	18,641 MW	II
Andhra Pradesh	17,289 MW	III
Telungana	12,691 MW	IV
Kerala	4,141 MW	V
	79,627 MW	

(Source: Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power, Government of India. Retrieved Jan.2017.)

86. Which of these places has a renewable wind farms?

- a) Muppandal
- b) Pudhukottai
- c) Theni
- d) Kancheepuram

Explanation

Tamil Nadu is in the forefront of all other Indian States in installed capacity. Muppandal wind farm is a renewable energy source, supplying the villagers with electricity for work.

87. Which of these cities does not have a Wind farm?

- a) Coimbatore
- b) Pollachi
- c) Villupuram
- d) Tuticorin

Explanation

Wind farms were built in Nagercoil and Tuticorin apart from already existing ones around Coimbatore, Pollachi, Dharapuram and Udumalaipettai.

88. How much percentage of total power output of India is contributed by Tamil Nadu wind farms?

- a) 5%

b) 2%

c) 12%

d) 10%

Explanation

The Wind farm areas of Tamil Nadu generate about half of India's 2,000 megawatts of wind energy or two percent of the total power output of India.

89. When the Koodankulam nuclear power plant came into an operational unit?

a) 2002

b) 2007

c) 2003

d) 2001

Explanation

The Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant and the Koodankulam Nuclear Power Plant are the major nuclear energy plants for the energy grid. The Koodankulam Construction began on 31 March 2002, with Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd (NPCIL) predicting that the first unit would be operational in March 2007, instead of the original target of December 2007.

90. How many Megawatt nuclear energy is produced by the Koodankulam plant?

a) 2080 MW

b) 1834 MW

c) 650 MW

d) 1670MW

Explanation

Table 11.12 Nuclear Energy

Units	Existing Installed capacity (2018)
Kudankulam	1834 MW (2 x 917)
Kalpakkam	470 MW (2 x 235)

91. Which places does not have thermal power plants in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Mettur
- b) Coimbatore**
- c) Ennore
- d) Thoothukudi

Explanation

In Tamil Nadu the share of thermal power in total energy sources is very high and the thermal power plants are at Athippattu (North Chennai) Ennore, Mettur, Neyveli and Thoothukudi.

92. How much percentage of Hydel power is contributed to the total power production?

- a) 8.2%**
- b) 40.8%
- c) 27%
- d) 67%

Explanation

Table 11.13 Thermal Power

Source	Million Units	%
Thermal	13304	49.52
Hydel	2203	8.20
Nuclear	986	3.67
Others (Wind, Solar)	10372	38.61
Total	26865	100.00

(Source: Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power, Government of India. Retrieved 15 Jan.2017.)

93. How many hydroelectric units are available in Tamil Nadu?

- a) 7
- b) 32
- c) 20**

d) 37

Explanation

There are about 20 hydroelectric units in Tamil Nadu. The prominent units are Hundah, Mettur, Periyar, Maravakandy, and Parson Valley etc.

94. Which of these states ranks next to Tamil Nadu in Solar energy?

a) Andhra Pradesh

b) Rajasthan

c) Gujarat

d) Telangana

Explanation

Table 11.14 Solar Energy

Ranking	States	Total capacity (MW) 2017
1	Tamil Nadu	1590.97
2	Rajasthan	1317.64
3	Gujarat	1159.76
4	Telangana	1073.41
5	Andhra Pradesh	979.65

(Source :Data from MNRE)

95. Which of these places has been installed with wind energy in Tamil Nadu?

a) Tirunelveli

b) Thoothukudi

c) Rameshwaram

d) All the above

Explanation

Tamil Nadu has the highest installed wind energy capacity in India. The State has very high quality of off shore wind energy potential off the Tirunelveli coast and southern Thoothukudi and Rameshwaram coast.

96. Which of these falls under the service sectors?

- a) Insurance
- b) Communication
- c) Banking
- d) All the above**

Explanation

Banking, insurance, energy, transport and communication fall under tertiary sector i.e., services.

97. Match

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| A. State Bank & Associates | i) 5% |
| B. Private Commercial Banks | ii) 13% |
| C. Regional Rural Banks | iii) 30% |

- a) i, iii, ii
- b) ii, iii, i**
- c) ii, i, iii
- d) i, ii, iii

Explanation

In Tamil Nadu, Nationalized banks account for 52% with 5,337 branches, Private Commercial Banks 30% (3,060) branches, State Bank of India and its associates 13% (1,364), Regional Rural Banks 5% (537) branches and the remaining 22 foreign bank branches.

98. How much percentage of priority sector advances is accounted in Tamil Nadu?

- a) 40%
- b) 45.54%**
- c) 30%

d) 23%

Explanation

The share of Priority Sector Advances stands at 45.54% as against the national average of 40%. The percentage of Agricultural advances to total advances as at the end of March 2017 works out to 19.81% as against the national average of 18%.

99. What is the highest Credit Deposit Ratio of Tamil Nadu?

a) 77.5%

b) 45.8%

c) 119.15%

d) 67.8%

Explanation

Banks in Tamil Nadu have maintained one of the highest Credit Deposit Ratio of 119.15% in the country whereas this ratio is 77.5% at the national level.

100. Which of these State ranks first in Gross Enrolment Ratio?

a) Kerala

b) Himachal Pradesh

c) Tamil Nadu

d) Andhra Pradesh

Explanation

Tamil Nadu is grouped among high Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) States. It ranks third next only to Kerala (81%) and Himachal Pradesh (74%). The all India average is 43% and the world average is 59%.

101. How many Middle schools are available in Tamil Nadu?

a) 9708

b) 35,414

c) 12,911

d) 25,645

Explanation

**Table 11.15 Tamil Nadu's
primary education statistics
2016-17**

Number of schools	Primary	35,414
	Middle	9,708
	High and Higher Secondary	12,911

(Source: Tamil Nadu State portal, State interim
Budget 2016-17)

102. Identify the Incorrect match of the GER in Tamil Nadu.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| A. Primary Level | i) 118.8% |
| B. Secondary Level | ii) 112.3% |
| C. Higher Secondary Level | iii) 49.26% |
- a) i only
b) ii only
c) iii only
d) All the above

Explanation

Gross Enrolment Ratio is 118.8% for primary level (class 1-5); 112.3% for upper primary level (class 6-8), 62.7% for secondary level (class 9-10), 49.26% at Higher Secondary level (class 11-12). This has been possible mainly due to the supply of free food, cloth, foot-wear, scholarship, laptop etc.

103. Which of these schemes is the major reason for the increase in the GER rate of Tamil Nadu?

- a) Free Food scheme
b) Free Laptops
c) Scholarship
d) All the above

Explanation

The GER is 46.9% in Tamil Nadu which is far higher against national average and all other States. This higher GER is thanks to the distribution of free food, cloth, footwear, laptop and scholarship.

104. What is the gross enrolment rate of Higher education in Tamil Nadu among Indian states?

- a) 23.5
- b) 14.4
- c) 46.9
- d) 21.0

Explanation

Table 11.16 Gross Enrolment Rate %

State	2016-17
Tamil Nadu	46.9
Maharashtra	30.2
Uttar Pradesh	24.9
Odisha	21.0
Bihar	14.4
All India	25.2

(Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) released by the Ministry of Human Resource Development- January 2018)

105. Match the educational institutions in Tamil Nadu.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| A. Medical College | i) 59 |
| B. University | ii) 2260 |
| C. Arts and Science College | iii) 40 |

- a) i, iii, ii
- b) iii, i, ii
- c) i, ii, iii
- d) ii, i, iii

Explanation

Tamil Nadu has 59 Universities, 40 Medical colleges, 517 Engineering colleges, 2,260 Arts and Science colleges, 447 Polytechnics and 20 dental colleges. Tamil Nadu produces nearly four lakh engineering and polytechnic students every year, the highest in the country.

106. What percentage of Education Loan amount is dispersed by the Public Sector Banks in Tamil Nadu?

- a) 13%
- b) 45%
- c) 20%
- d) 18%

Explanation

As far as educational loans disbursed by Public Sector Banks under priority sector are concerned, 20.8% of the total amount was disbursed in Tamil Nadu between 2013-14 and 2015-16.

107. Which state ranks third in the Educational Loans dispersal by the Public Sector Banks?

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Kerala
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Andhra Pradesh

Explanation

Andhra Pradesh was second with 11.2% of the total loan amount followed by Maharashtra (10.2%) by the Public Sector Banks Loan dispersal.

108. Which of these State accounts about 37% of Educational loan by the Private Bank sectors?

- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Kerala
- d) Telangana

Explanation

Of the total amount of educational loans disbursed by Private Banks during the same period, Kerala accounted for 37.8% followed by Tamil Nadu.

109. Match

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| A. District Hospitals | i) 229 |
| B. Primary Health centers | ii) 313 |
| C. Community Health centers | iii) 34 |
| D. Sub-divisional Hospitals | iv) 1254 |

- a) i, ii, iv, iii
- b) ii, iii, i, iv
- c) iii, iv, ii, i
- d) ii, iv, iii, i

Explanation

Tamil Nadu has a three – tier health infrastructure comprising hospitals, primary health centers, health units, community health centers and subcentres. As of March 2015, the State had 34 district hospitals, 229 sub-divisional hospitals, 1,254 primary health centers, 7,555 Sub-centers and 313 community health centers.

110. Which of this State has the highest number of internet subscribers in India?

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Karnataka
- d) Tamil Nadu

Explanation

Maharashtra has the highest number of internet subscribers in the country at 29.47 million, followed by States like Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

111. How many million internet subscribers are available in India?

- a) 342
- b) 560

c) 456

d) 778

Explanation

According to government data, India had a total of 342.65 million internet subscribers at the end of March, 2016. Tamil Nadu had 28.01 million subscribers, while its neighbors Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka had 24.87 million and 22.63 million, respectively.

112. Which of these are connected by the extensive road systems of Tamil Nadu?

a) Urban centers

b) Agricultural places

c) Rural Habitations

d) All the above

Explanation

Tamil Nadu is served by an extensive road network in terms of its spread and quality, providing links between urban centers, agricultural market-places and rural habitations in the countryside.

113. Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu has a well-established transportation system connects all parts of the state.

Reasoning(R): The Transportation system is partly responsible for the State investment.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is False but R is True.

d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

Tamil Nadu has a well-established transportation system that connects all parts of the State. This is partly responsible for the investment in the State.

114. How many National Highways are there in Tamil Nadu?

a) 28

b) 14

c) 52

d) 72

Explanation

There are 28 national highways in the State of Tamil Nadu covering a total distance of 5,036 km. The State has a total road length of 167,000 km, of which 60,628 km are maintained by Highways Department.

115. How much percentage of total road projects is operated under PPP model in Tamil Nadu?

a) 35%

b) 20%

c) 62%

d) 45%

Explanation

Tamil Nadu ranks second in India with a share of over 20% in total road projects under operation in the public-private partnership (PPP) model.

116. Which of these States is not covered by the Southern Railway network in India?

a) Tamil Nadu

b) Kerala

c) Andhra Pradesh

d) Maharashtra

Explanation

Tamil Nadu has a well-developed rail network as part of Southern Railway, Headquartered at Chennai. The present Southern Railway network extends over a large area of India's Southern Peninsula, covering the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puducherry, minor portions of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

117. How many Railway stations are there in Tamil Nadu?

a) 690

b) 358

c) 450

d) 560

Explanation

Tamil Nadu has a total railway track length of 6,693 km and there are 690 railway stations in the State. The system connects it with most major cities in India. Main rail junctions in the State include Chennai, Coimbatore, Erode, Madurai, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli.

118. When did the Metro System become functional in Chennai?

a) 2013

b) 2017

c) 2011

d) 2015

Explanation

Chennai has a well-established Suburban Railway network, a Mass Rapid Transport System and is currently developing a Metro system, with its first underground stretch operational since May 2017.

119. How many major international ports are available in Tamil Nadu?

a) 5

b) 4

c) 3

d) 6

Explanation

Tamil Nadu has four major international airports. Chennai International Airport is currently the third largest airport in India after Mumbai and Delhi. Other international airports in Tamil Nadu include Coimbatore International Airport, Madurai International Airport and Tiruchirappalli International Airport.

120. In which of these places domestic airport is not available in Tamil Nadu?

a) Tuticorin

b) Salem

c) Cuddalore

d) Madurai

Explanation

Tamil Nadu also has domestic airports at Tuticorin, Salem, and Madurai which connect several parts of the country. Increased industrial activity has given rise to an increase in passenger traffic as well as freight movement which has been growing at over 18 per cent per year.

121. How many minor ports are available in Tamil Nadu?

a) 3

b) 54

c) 17

d) 23

Explanation

Tamil Nadu has three major ports; one each at Chennai, Ennore, and Tuticorin, as well as one intermediate port in Nagapattinam, and 23 minor ports.

122. Which is the second principal port of India in handling containers?

a) Mumbai port

b) Kandla port

c) Chennai port

d) Vishakhapatnam port

Explanation

The ports are currently capable of handling over 73 million metric tons of cargo annually (24 per cent share of India). All the minor ports are managed by the Tamil Nadu Maritime Board, Chennai Port. This is an artificial harbor and the second principal port in the country for handling containers.

123. Which of this port is a recently converted major port of Tamil Nadu?

a) Ennore

b) Pombhukar

- c) Cuddalore
- d) Chennai

Explanation

Tamil Nadu is currently being upgraded to have a dedicated terminal for cars capable of handling 4, 00,000 vehicles. Ennore Port was recently converted from an intermediate port to a major port and handles all the coal and ore traffic in Tamil Nadu.

124. State the annual growth rate of the Tourism industry of Tamil Nadu?

- a) 25%
- b) 5%
- c) 16%
- d) 48%

Explanation

Tourism in Tamil Nadu is promoted by Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation (TTDC), a Government of Tamil Nadu undertaking. The State currently ranks the highest among Indian States with about 25 crore arrivals (in 2013). The annual growth rate of this industry stood at 16 per cent. Approximately 28 lakh foreign and 11 crore domestic tourists visit the State.

125. What is the unemployment rate of Tamil Nadu?

- a) 42
- b) 50
- c) 65
- d) 35

Explanation

National average of unemployment rate stands at 50 and Tamil Nadu ranks 22nd with unemployment rate of 42 per 1000. There are different kinds of unemployment with different economic implications. All those aspects need to be studied to fully understand the employment situation.

126. What is the main reason for the fastest growth of Tamil Nadu?

- a) Agriculture

- b) High Population
- c) Industrial Development
- d) Service sectors**

Explanation

Tamil Nadu is one of India's richest states since 1994; the state has seen a steady decline in poverty. Today, Tamil Nadu has lower levels of poverty than most other States in the country. After 2005, Tamil Nadu was among India's fastest growing states, with growth being driven mainly by services.

127. Assertion (A): The Tamil nadu economy has a good record of Agricultural growth and industrial development.

Reasoning(R): Tamil nadu is rich in natural resources.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True but R is False.**
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

The Tamil Nadu economy which is not rich in natural resources has good record of agricultural growth, industrial progress, infrastructural development and good record of robust growth of service sector especially banking, education, transport and tourism.

128. In which of these general issues Tamil Nadu has a good record?

- a) Poverty alleviation
- b) Leather imports
- c) Employment generation
- d) Both a and c**

Explanation

Three ranks in health index, education, development of MSMEs. It has a good record of poverty alleviation and employment generation.

129. What are the obstacles for the development in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Slum population
- b) Beggars and rack pickers
- c) Female feticides
- d) All the above**

Explanation

India in general and Tamil Nadu in particular need to work more to eliminate female feticide, reduce the population living in slums, sleeping on roadsides, beggars and rag pickers. Development is meaningless as long as the above eyesore continues.

130. Which of these are the highest populated districts in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Theni
- b) Perambalur
- c) Ariyalur
- d) Tiruvallur**

Explanation

Population Growth in Tami Nadu: At a Glance (2011 Census)	
• Total Population	72138958
• Male	36158871
• Female	35980087
• Crude birth rate (per thousand)	15.7
• Crude death rate (per thousand)	7.4
• Growth Rate (per thousand)	8.3
• Districts with Highest Population	(Chennai, Kancheepuram, Vellore and Thiruvallur)
• Districts with Lowest Population	(Perambalur, The Nilgiris, Ariyalur and Theni)

131. What is the population density of Tamil Nadu as per the 2001 Census?

- a) 555**
- b) 480
- c) 543

d) 340

Explanation

Population Growth in Tami Nadu: At a Glance (2011 Census)

• Population Density (per sq km):	555 (2011), 480 (2001)
-----------------------------------	------------------------

132. Which of these indicators have been increased drastically in the 2001 and 2011 census report of Tamil Nadu?

a) Female Literacy rate

b) Sex ratio

c) Child sex ratio

d) Male literacy rate

Explanation

• Literacy Rate	80.33% (2011) 73.45% (2001)
• Male Literacy	86.81% (2011) 82.33% (2001)
• Female Literacy	73.86% (2011) 64.55% (2001)

133. Which age group of children is taken for calculating the child sex ratio?

a) 0-3 years

b) 1-7 years

c) 0-6 years

d) 1-5 years

134. Which of this district has the highest child sex ratio?

a) Kanyakumari

b) Coimbatore

c) Cuddalore

d) Ariyalur

Explanation

• Child Sex Ratio (0-6 age group)	946 female children (2011) 942 female children (2001)
• District with Highest Child Sex Ratio	The Nilgiris (985), Kanyakumari (964)
• District with Lowest Child Sex Ratio	Cuddalore (896); Ariyalur (897)

135. Which of the Indian states are having the highest poverty rate?

a) Madhya Pradesh

b) Karnataka

c) Bihar

d) Odisha

Explanation

