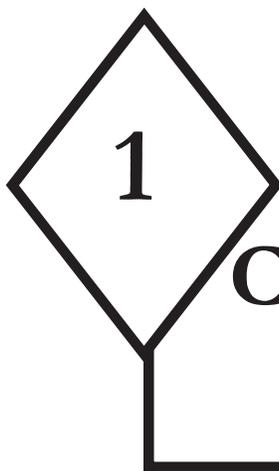


# CONTENTS

## ECONOMICS

1. Characteristics of Indian Economy
2. Problems of Indian Economy
3. Structure of the Indian Economy
4. Planning : Achievements and Failures



# UNIT - I

## Characteristics of Indian Economy

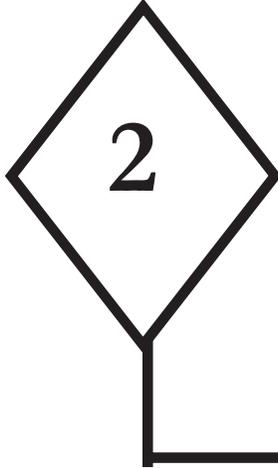
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1. According to 2001 census, Rural population was:  
a) 218 million                      b) 439 million                      c) 524 million                      d) 741 million
2. Indian economy of the British, Indian villages were:  
a) an industrial economy    b) an agricultural economy  
c) an export oriented economy                      d) an unorganised sector
3. Before the arrival of the British, Indian villages was:  
a) self sufficient                      b) dependent on foreign aid  
c) not self sufficient                      c) backward in all fields
4. During 17th and 18th centuries one of the largest customers of Indian products was:  
a) Australia                      b) North America                      c) Africa                      d) Europe
5. The Europeans were very much in need of:  
a) ivory products                      b) jewellery                      c) spices                      d) wooden articles
6. The East India company came to India for trade in:  
a) 15th century                      b) the second half of 16th century  
c) in the early 16th century                      d) in 18th century
7. The East India Company was established in the year:  
a) 1600                      b) 1655                      c) 1757                      d) 1858
8. The year in which the Sepoy Mutiny was held  
a) 1687                      b) 1757                      c) 1794                      d) 1857
9. Industrial Revolution started in:  
a) France                      b) India                      c) Germany                      d) England
10. The main result of the Industrial Revolution was:  
a) The prices of goods in India increased                      b) Imported goods were preferred by the Indians  
c) Indian exports decreased  
d) Indian cottage industries and handicrafts suffered a great loss

11. The concept of Economic Drain was introduced by:  
 a) Gadgil                                      b) Dagabai Nauroji                                      c) Sen Gupta                                      d) Mahal Nobis
12. The immediate economic consequence of integration of British India into the world of capitalistic system was:  
 a) Indian cottage industries flourished                                      b) unemployment touched the peak  
 c) The development of plantation, jute and other agro-based industries  
 d) the establishment of heavy industries
13. The percentage of the total India's population depending on agricultural sector is:  
 a) 55                                      b) 60                                      c) 64                                      d) 72
14. India remained an under developed country because of:  
 a) its dependence on agriculture                                      b) its inability to export surplus products  
 c) the lack of industries                                      c) the shortage of raw materials
15. Which of the following comes under "unorganised sector"?  
 a) Automobile industry                                      b) Chemical industry  
 c) Handloom industry                                      d) Manufacture of Engineering goods
16. South-West Monsoon season in India is  
 a) From January to May                                      b) From June to September  
 c) From October to December                                      d) From March to June
17. The characteristics of Indian rainfall is:  
 a) not uniform all over the country                                      b) insufficient for cultivation  
 c) causing flood in North-Eastern states                                      c) uniform all over the country
18. One of the largest rice producing states is  
 a) Kerala                                      b) Gujarat                                      c) Punjab                                      d) Andhra Pradesh
19. In 1991 the literacy rate in India was:  
 a) 43.6 per cent                                      b) 48.5 per cent                                      c) 52.2 per cent                                      d) 55.6 per cent
20. The literacy rate in India as per 2001 census  
 a) 65.38%                                      b) 61.11%                                      c) 52.51%                                      d) 18.3%
21. Zamindari system was introduced by:  
 a) Lord Cornwalli                                      b) Robert Clive                                      c) Lord Bentinck                                      d) Loard Dalhousis

**KEY**

- |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 01) D | 02) B | 03) A | 04) D | 05) C | 06) C | 07) A |
| 08) C | 09) D | 10) D | 11) A | 12) C | 13) D | 14) A |
| 15) C | 16) B | 17) A | 18) D | 19) C | 20) A | 21) A |

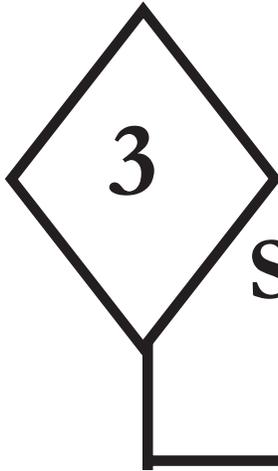


# UNIT - II

## Problems of Indian Economy

- Welfare does not include:
  - health
  - life expectancy
  - per capita in food take
  - industrial progress
- The per capita income of high income group is:
  - below 765 dollars
  - 890 dollars
  - more than 9386 dollars
  - more than 12000 dollars
- Which of the following countries comes under middle income group?
  - Korea
  - Japan
  - India
  - Barazil
- Which of the following countries come under high income group?
  - Saudi Arabia
  - Sri Lanka
  - Germany
  - Mexico
- The two important problems facing India today are:
  - urbanisation and illiteracy
  - inflation and slow rate of growth in industries
  - food problem and regional imbalances
  - unemployment and poverty
- The country's development is determined by:
  - Gross National Product
  - Net National Product
  - Per capita income
  - Trade balance
- Poverty is defined as:
  - the state in which basic needs are not met with.
  - the increasing rate of prices
  - the low production of food crops
  - The right index of a country's
- If a person does not get the minimum required quantities of grain, pulses, milk etc.
  - relative poverty
  - absolute poverty
  - poverty line
  - wilful poverty
- One poverty eradication programme is:
  - National literacy programme
  - Integrated Rural Development Programme
  - State Finance Corporation
  - Unit Trust of India





# UNIT - III

## Structure of The Indian Economy

1. Green Revolution is closely associated with the utilisation of:
  - a) new fertilisers
  - b) new pesticides
  - c) high yielding variety seeds and proper water resource management
  - d) all the above
2. The dominant features of Indian economy are the role of:
  - a) primary and secondary sectors
  - b) primary and tertiary sectors
  - c) secondary and tertiary sectors
  - d) primary and unorganised sectors
3. Occupational structure means:
  - a) productive activities
  - b) unproductive activities
  - c) organised sector
  - d) unorganised sector
4. Which of the following comes under primary sector?
  - a) large scale industry
  - b) communication system
  - c) agriculture
  - d) machine tools
5. Service sector is:
  - a) secondary sector
  - b) tertiary sector
  - c) primary
  - d) none of them
6. In U.K. only this percentage of population depends on agriculture is:
  - a) 2
  - b) 4
  - c) 9
  - d) 16
7. The rate of agricultural growth depends on:
  - a) land structure
  - b) ownership on land
  - c) using fertilisers
  - d) land structure and ownership
8. The objective of Land Ceiling Act is;
  - a) to bring more land under cultivation
  - b) to distribute surplus land by Government
  - c) to take over all surplus land by Government
  - d) to implement better methods of cultivation
9. The working population in Secondary and Tertiary sectors in advanced countries is about:
  - a) 50 to 65 per cent
  - b) 40 per cent
  - c) 90 to 97 per cent
  - d) 80 to 90 per cent
10. Agricultural production in India mainly depends on:
  - a) the hard work of the agriculturists
  - b) the incentives created by the Government
  - c) the using of chemical fertilisers
  - d) the monsoon and weather conditions

11. Which of the following is a cash crop?  
 a) rice                      b) cotton                      c) wheat                      d) pulses
12. Which of the following belongs to plantation?  
 a) jute                      b) wheat                      c) tea                      d) maize
13. The crop that has shown more production than other crops in recent years is:  
 a) rice                      b) sugarcane                      c) tobacco                      d) wheat
14. The country that ranks first in the world in per hectare yield of rice is  
 a) India                      b) sugarcane                      c) tobacco                      d) wheat
15. The largest producer of rice in the world is:  
 a) China                      b) Uzbekistan                      c) South Korea                      d) United Kingdom
16. The country that ranks first in per hectare wheat production is  
 a) Spain                      b) India                      c) Ireland                      d) England
17. Green Revolution was introduced in our country in the year.  
 a) 1960                      b) 1964                      c) 1967                      d) 1969
18. The state that has benefited more than other states by Green Revolution is;  
 a) Madhya Pradesh                      b) Haryana                      c) Uttara Pradesh                      d) Punjab
19. Economic development mainly depends on:  
 a) controlling the growth rate of population                      b) setting up industries  
 c) implementing land reforms                      d) implementing welfare schemes
20. Foreign share holders should have the equity of:  
 a) 20 per cent                      b) 32 per cent                      c) more than 40 per cent                      d) less than 25 per cent

KEY

- |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 01) D | 02) A | 03) A | 04) C | 05) B | 06) A | 07) D |
| 08) B | 09) C | 10) D | 11) B | 12) C | 13) D | 14) D |
| 15) A | 16) C | 17) C | 18) D | 19) B | 20) C |       |



# UNIT - IV

## Planing : Achivements and Failures

1. Regulated development of some key sectors was emphasised in:
  - a) the Second Five Year Plan
  - b) the Industrial Policy of 1956
  - c) the Industrial Policy of 1948
  - d) the sixth Five Year Plan
2. The First Five Year Plan was launched on:
  - a) 1st April, 1956
  - b) 1st March, 1951
  - c) 1st November, 1956
  - d) 1st April, 1956
3. The chief objective of Planning is:
  - a) to achieve industrial progress
  - b) to coordinate developmental activities
  - c) to allocate funds to State Governments
  - d) to achieve self sufficiency in food products
4. The first thing to do before implementing planning is:
  - a) identifying backward areas
  - b) fixing targets
  - c) reviewing failures
  - d) mobilising resources
5. The primary aim of planning in any country is to:
  - a) better the standard of living
  - b) curb corruption at all levels
  - c) revive sick industrial units
  - d) strive for balanced regional development
6. The benefits of development should reach the:
  - a) upper class
  - b) middle class
  - c) under privileged
  - d) people of all classes
7. We are currently now in the
  - a) Sixth plan
  - b) Fifth plan
  - c) Tenth plan
  - d) Eleventh plan
8. Three Annual plans were implemented from:
  - a) 1966-67
  - b) 1971-72
  - c) 1982-83
  - d) 1990-91
9. India fought a war against Pakistan in the year:
  - a) 1950
  - b) 1962
  - c) 1965
  - d) 1973
10. The fifth Five Year Plan was terminated in:
  - a) 1978
  - b) 1980
  - c) 1977
  - d) 1976

### KEY

01) C    02) A    03) B    04) D    05) A    06) C    07) D    08) A    09) C    10) A