

CHAPTER 5- INDIAN ECO A PROFILE & INFRA CHALLENGES

1. Human well being is measured by \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (a) Consumer Prices Index (CPI)
- (b) Human Resources Index (HRI)
- (c) Human Development Index (HDI)
- (d) Human socio-benefit index

2. Dependency rate is above \_\_\_\_ in India

- (a) 30 (b) 33
- (c) 36 (d) 40

3. Human Development Index was developed by the:

- (a) United Nation Organisation
- (b) United Nation Development Programme (UNDP)
- (c) World Trade Organisation
- (d) World Bank

4. Gini Index should lie \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Below 0

(b) Below 1

(c) More than 0

(d) More than 0 but below 1

5. Sector which include agriculture and other allied activities such as forestry, poultry forming, animal husbandry etc, is known as:

- (a) Primary sector (b) Tertiary sector
- (b) Secondary sector (d) Organized sector

6. Occupational distribution of working population in India in 3 sectors i.e. primary secondary and tertiary sector are-

- (a) 59.3: 18.2:22.5
- (b) 18.2:59.3: 22.5
- (c) 18.2:22.5:59.5
- (d) 22.5: 18.2:59.5

7. Indian economy is defined as a developing economy because

- (a) Most of the people depend on agriculture
- (b) Industries have not been spreading rapidly
- (c) Labor is abundant and capital is scarce
- (d) Per capital income though small in relation to developed countries is slowly increasing.

8. India is described as a 'rich country inhabited by the poor'/ This statement implies

- (a) India is rich in natural resources which have not been fully exploited
- (b) The country though large in area, is inhabited by the people all of whom are below the poverty line
- (c) There are vast inequalities in distribution of wealth and income
- (d) India has rich heritage but its people are poor

9. The 'secondary sector' of India economy does not include

- (a) Manufacturing
- (b) Construction
- (c) Mining and quarrying
- (d) Electricity, gas and water supply

10. Green Revolution was began in

- (a) 1956                      (b) 1966
- (c) 1976                      (d) 1986

11. For 2002-07, the targeted rate of industrial product was:

- (a) 8.2% p.a                (b) 10.0% p.a
- (c) 10.2% p.a              (d) 12.0% p.a

12. The Green Revolution has made the greatest impact on the production of

- (a) Wheat and rice
- (b) Pulse and coarse grains
- (c) Oilseeds and cotton
- (d) Jute and Mesta

13. NABARD has been set up in

- (a) 1982                      (b) 1984
- (c) 1985                      (d) 1986

14. AGMARK is:

- (a) Cooperative for egg Production
- (b) Regulated agriculture market
- (c) Farmers co- operative
- (d) A quality guarantee stamp for agriculture and allied commodities

15. Package programme refers to

- (a) Packing of all agriculture produce in big container for marketing wholesale
- (b) Packing of all agriculture produce small containers for marketing retail
- (c) Using together all agricultural inputs for raising production
- (d) None .of the above

16. Green revolution has not been that successful as it has been made out to be because

- (a) It is confined mainly to wheat and rice
- (b) It is confined to select regions
- (c) Land reforms remain unimplemented
- (d) All of above

17. Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite. index of

- (a) Health, literacy and employment
- (b) National income, size of population and the general price level
- (c) National income, per capita income and per capita consumption
- (d) Physical resources, monetary resources and population size

18. In which plan phase of industrialisation was initiated?

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

19. The concept of economic growth is:

- (a) Identical with the concept of economic development.
- (b) Narrower than the concept of economic development.
- (c) Wider as compared to that of economic development.
- (d) Unrelated to the concept of economic development.

20. Indian economy is most appropriately describe as a

- (a) Capitalist economy
- (b) Mixed economy
- (c) Socialist economy
- (d) None of these

21. The term under development implies

- (a) social institutions are very backward
- (b) low per capita real income

(c) high level of economic and technological backwardness

(d) high population growth

(b) Proper use of irrigation facilities pesticides and insecticides

(c) Extensive use of fertilizers

(d) All of the above

22. An Industry is called sick when

(a) It fails to generate internal surplus on a continuing basis

(b) The profit after meeting the expenses being less than normal expenses being less than normal

(c) The tendency is to draw more by Cheque than by cash

(d) The cash flow goes on increasing in relation to its revenue commitments

25. Every \_\_\_\_\_ poor person in the world is an Indian

(a) Second (b) Fourth

(c) Third (d) Fifth

23. At the time of the independence land tenure system (s) prevailing in the country were

(a) Zamindari system

(b) Ryotwari system

(c) Mahalwari system

(d) All of the system

26. Percentage of people in non-working age group is known as:

(a) Working - non working ratio

(b) Dependency rate

(c) Non-dependency rate

(d) None of the above.

24. High yielding variety programme (HYVP) stressed upon the use of.....

(a) High-yielding varieties (HYV) of seeds

27. Which of the following does NOT contribute to the development of the Indian economy?

(a) Population growth

(b) Rising industrial output

(c) Modern technology

(d) Green Revolution

28. In India, present trend of rapid urbanization due to

- (a) Influence of cinema and electronic media
- (b) Lack of employment opportunity in rural areas
- (c) Break-up of joint family system
- (d) Abolition of zamindari system

29. Which one of the following statement regarding the achievements of Indian economy is NOT correct?

- (a) The rate of increase in gross national product is markedly low
- (b) Per capital income is economy is not properly adopted
- (c) Socialist pattern of economy is properly adopted
- (d) Price rise has been checked since planning started

30. In India, largest area is under cultivation of .....crop.

- (a) Wheat                      (b) Rice
- (b) Cotton                      (d) Jute

31. Which is not a characteristic of India's economy at present?

- (a) Chronic unemployment and under-employment
- (b) Deep-rooted poverty
- (c) Lopsided distribution of labour force
- (d) Equality of distribution of wealth and income

32. What is Land Ceiling?

- (a) To fix rural landholdings at the existing level
- (b) To fix land area for irrigation purposes
- (c) To fix urban landholdings at the existing level
- (d) To fix the quantum of land held by a family

33. The major part of agricultural land in India is under

- (a) Cash crops      (b) Food Crops
- (c) Oil seeds        (b) Plantation crops

34. The most promising non-conventional source of energy in India is

- (a) Wind power    (b) Geo-thermal power
- (b) Solar energy    (d) Tidal power

35. Final energy resource is

- (a) Coal, when it is consumed as fuel
- (b) Electricity generated in the thermal plant, in consumed by industry
- (c) Coal when it is consumed for generating electricity
- (d) All of them..

36. Economic growth and demand for energy are:

- (a) Co-related
- (b) Positively co-related
- (c) Negatively co-related
- (d) Nor related.

37. Primary energy resource is

- (a) Coal, when it is consumed for generating electricity
- (b) Coal, when it is used as fuel
- (c) Both of them
- (d) None of them

38. Electricity generated from coal, oil and gas is known as

- (a) Hydro electricity
- (b) Thermal electricity
- (c) Electro-electricity
- (d) Atomic electricity

39. Thermal Power contributes .....of the total power generation

- (a) 50%            (b) 52%
- (c) 62%            (d) 72%

40. Hydel power contributes ..... of the total power generation.

- (a) 10%            (b) 15%
- (c) 20%            (d) 25%

41. Import of oil and lubricants constitute .....of our total import bill

- (a) 20%            (b) 24%
- (c) 27%            (d) 30%

42. Transmission and distribution losses in power sector is around.....

- (a) 20%            (b) 23%

(c) 25%                (d)     28%

43. Presently ..... of the villages are electrified.

(a) 55%                (b)     65%

(c) 75%                (d)     85%

44. The most important traditional source of energy in India is

(a) Fire- wood and cow dung cake

(b) Gas

(c) Petroleum

(d) Electricity

45. Which one of the following statements, about the Indian Railways is correct?

(a) It is the largest railway network system in the world

(b) It is second largest railway system In the world

(c) It is the third largest railway system in the world

(d) It is the fourth largest railway system in the world

46. From which of the following sources of generation we get the largest amount of power?

(a) Hydro-electric projects

(b) Thermal Power projects

(c) Nuclear Power projects

(d) Solar Power projects

47. Which one of the following is the primary source of energy in India?

(a) Coal                                        (b) Petroleum

(c) Hydroelectricity    (d) Biogas plants.

48. The Indian Railways have a route length about.....kms.

(a) 62,000                                        (b) 57,000

(c) 66,000                                        (d) 72,000

49. Communication means .... of information.

(a) Transmission                                        (b) Transition

(c) Translocation                                        (d) None of the above.

50. AMPC stands for

(a) Automatic mail processing center

(b) Automated mail processing center

(c) Automatic mail providing center

(d) None of the above.

CDSM