

## 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
2. Where Vasco da Gama landed first in India on May 20, 1498?
  - a) Bombay
  - b) Calicut
  - c) Goa
  - d) Andaman
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
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
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
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
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

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

a) Telegram

b) Ports

c) Railway

d) Cavalry

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

a) Three

b) Four

c) Six

d) Five

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

12. Who introduced 'Permanent Settlement Act'?

a) Lord Cornwallis

b) Lord Canning

c) Lord Bentinck

d) Lord Hastings

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

a) Tamil Nadu

b) Kerala

c) Punjab

d) Manipur

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

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

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

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

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
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
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
22. In Industrial Policy Resolutions 1948 the Industries were classified into how many groups?  
 a) Two  
 b) Three  
 c) Six  
 d) Four
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
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 1956  
 c) The Industrial Policy of 1963  
 d) The Industrial Policy of 1968
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
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
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
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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 industries in India begin in year 1870?

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Odisha
- c) West Bengal
- d) Tamil Nadu

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

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

37. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The term "Large scale industries" refers to those industries which require huge infrastructure, manpower 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
39. Which year Steel Authority of India Ltd (SAIL) was established?  
 a) 1952  
 b) 1962  
 c) 1974  
 d) 1958
40. What is the position of India in the steel producing country in the world?  
 a) Sixth  
 b) Eighth  
 c) Second  
 d) Tenth
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)
42. Where first modernised Jute industrial unit was established in India in 1855?  
 a) Tamil Nadu  
 b) Jharkhand  
 c) West Bengal  
 d) Uttar Pradesh
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
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
45. What is the GDP of Cotton and textile industry?  
 a) 4%  
 b) 9%  
 c) 12%  
 d) 21%
46. Where first Indian modernised cotton cloth mill was established in 1818?  
 a) Bombay  
 b) Madras  
 c) Calcutta  
 d) Agra
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
48. What is the position of India in producer of nitrogenous fertilisers in the world?  
 a) First  
 b) Third  
 c) Sixth  
 d) Seventh
49. Where the first mechanised paper mill was set up in 1812?  
 a) West Bengal  
 b) Maharashtra  
 c) Delhi  
 d) Gujarat
50. Which among the following country is the first largest producer of natural silk?  
 a) India  
 b) Brazil  
 c) Turkey  
 d) China
51. Which among the following is a not commercial variety of silk produced in India?  
 a) Mulberry,  
 b) Mahogany  
 c) Oak Tussar  
 d) Eri
52. Where First successful Oilwell was dug in India in 1889?  
 a) West Bengal  
 b) Haryana  
 c) Assam

d) Gujarat

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

62. Which among the following is Public sector Bank?

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

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%

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

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

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

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

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

68. Which year Five Year Plans came into existence?

- a) 1948
- b) 1964
- c) 1951
- d) 1986

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

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

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

72. The government of India has decided to stop the launching of five-year plans and it was replaced by what?
- NITI Aayog
  - AMRUT
  - UDISHA
  - Rajiv Awas Yojana
73. The First Five Year Plan (1951-1956) was based on which model?
- Solow Model
  - P.C. Mahalanobis Model.
  - Harrod-Domar Model
  - Markowitz-Lucas Model
74. The Third Five Year Plan (1961-1966) was also called as \_\_\_\_\_
- Karachi Yojana
  - Gadgil Yojana
  - Guha Yojana
  - Thapar Yojana
75. Match the following Public Sector Steel plant location with its Assistance country
- Rourkela (Odissa) - 1. UK
  - Bhilai (MP) - 2. Germany
  - Durgapur (WB) - 3. Government of India (No external assistance)
  - Salem (Tamil Nadu) - 4. Russia
- 3 – 1 – 4 – 2
  - 2 – 4 – 1 – 3
  - 3 – 4 – 2 – 1
  - 4 – 1 – 3 – 2
76. The Second Five Year Plan (1956-1961) was based on what?
- Solow Model
  - P.C. Mahalanobis Model.
  - Ramachandra Guha Model
  - Markowitz-Lucas Model
77. The main Reason behind the plan holiday was the failure of third war \_\_\_\_\_
- Indo-China War
  - Indo-Pakistan War
  - Indo-Tibet War
  - Sri Lankan Civil War
78. The Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-1979) was prepared and launched by whom?
- Romila Thapar
  - Philip Spratt
  - Irfan Habib
  - D.P. Dhar

79. What was the Moto of Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-1985)?
- Charo-Yuddh
  - Shikshit-Vikashit
  - Garibi-Hatao
  - Vishv-shikshit
80. Which among the following statement is correct?
- 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%.
  - Seventh five-year Plan could not take place due to volatile political situation at the centre. So, two annual programmes are formed in 1989-90 & 1990-91.
- Only 1
  - Only 2
  - Both 1 and 2
  - None
81. During which Five Year Plan New Economic Policy of India was introduced?
- Ninth Five Year Plan
  - Eighth Five Year Plan
  - Eleventh Five Year Plan
  - Tenth Five Year Plan
82. Which Five-year Plan main theme was "faster and more inclusive growth"?
- Ninth Five Year Plan
  - Tenth Five Year Plan
  - Eleventh Five Year Plan
  - Twelfth Five Year Plan
83. Which Five-year Plan main focus was "growth with justice and equity"?
- Seventh Five Year Plan
  - Twelfth Five Year Plan
  - Ninth Five Plan
  - Ten Five Plan
84. Which Five-year Plan main theme was "Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth"?
- Seventh Year Plan
  - Twelfth Year Plan
  - Eleventh Year Plan
  - Tenth Year Plan
85. Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) aimed to double the per capita income of India in the next how many years?
- Five
  - Fifteen
  - Ten
  - Seven

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

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

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

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

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

91. Which among the following are 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\$)

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)  $(\text{Actual value} - \text{Minimum value}) / (\text{Minimum value} - \text{Actual value})$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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