

Indian Economy**108**

Multiple Choice Questions.

Q. No	Questions	Answer
1	India's economic planning cannot be said to be: a. Indicative b. Imperative c. Limited d. Democratic.	B
2	Economic Survey is published by: a. Ministry of finance b. Planning commission c. Govt. of India d. Indian statistical institute	A
3	India is the biggest producer as well as the largest consumer and importer of which of the following crops? a. Wheat b. Cotton c. Sugarcane d. Pulses	D

4	<p>Which of the is an example of passive investment instrument?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Gold ETFs b. Mutual funds c. Stocks d. Preference shares 	A
5	<p>A persistent fall in the general price level of goods and services is known as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Deflation b. Disinflation c. Stagflation d. Depression 	A
6	<p>Who is the chairman of planning commission in India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. President b. Vice president c. Prime Minister d. Finance Minister 	C
7	<p>The one rupee note bears the signature of :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. RBI governor b. President of India 	D

	c. Finance Minister d. Finance Secretary	
8	Which of the following will not come under the proposed GST in India? a. Agricultural products b. Handicrafts c. Gems and Jewellerys d. Petroleum products	D
9	The concept of five year plan was borrowed from: a. USA b. England c. Russia d. France	C
10	Who is the largest trading partner of India? a. USA b. China c. England d. United Arab Emirates	B
11	In which year national development council was set up? a. 1949 b. 1955 c. 1951	D

	d. 1952	
12	<p>The department of Family planning was set up in</p> <p>a. 1965</p> <p>b. 1966</p> <p>c. 1977</p> <p>d. 1975</p>	B
13	<p>Which of the following is / are immediate objective of the population policy of 2020?</p> <p>a. Meet the needs of contraception</p> <p>b. Meet the needs of health infrastructure</p> <p>c. Meet the needs of health personal</p> <p>d. All the above</p>	D
14	<p>Rack of growth in “Hindu rate of growth” is established at?</p> <p>a. 1%</p> <p>b. 2.5%</p> <p>c. 3.5%</p> <p>d. 5%</p>	C

15	<p>The book “Planning Economy for India” was written by?</p> <p>a. V. K. R. V. Rao b. M. Visvesvaraya c. K. N. Rai. d. Manmohan Singh</p>	B
16	<p>What is the full form of Niti yog?</p> <p>a. National Institute to Transform India b. National Institute for Transforming India c. National Institution to Transform India d. National Institution for Transforming India</p>	D
17	<p>Unfair trade practices are included in:</p> <p>a. FERA b. FEMA c. MRTP Act d. Anti-Laundering act</p>	C
18	<p>Multi fibre agreement is related to</p> <p>a. Textiles b. Agriculture c. Chemicals d. Plastics.</p>	A

19	<p>Which of the following combinations is correct?</p> <p>a. NABARD – Industrial Loan</p> <p>b. IDBI – Short term Loans</p> <p>c. RBI – Long term Loans</p> <p>d. RRB – Agricultural Finance</p>	C
20	<p>Which one of the following statements about globalization is not correct?</p> <p>a. All economies are closed</p> <p>b. Secular economies</p> <p>c. Open economies with trade liberalization</p> <p>d. None of these are correct</p>	C
21	<p>Which one of the following was the objective of 12th five year plan of India?</p> <p>a. Faster and Inclusive growth</p> <p>b. Faster quick and reliable inclusive growth</p> <p>c. Faster reliable and more inclusive growth</p> <p>d. Faster sustainable and more inclusive growth.</p>	D
22	<p>Indian Economy is :</p> <p>a. Socialist Economy</p> <p>b. Gandhian Economy</p> <p>c. Mixed Economy</p> <p>d. Free Economy</p>	C

23	<p>Mixed Economy means an economy where:</p> <p>a. Both agriculture and industry are equally promoted by the state.</p> <p>b. There is co-existence of public sector along with private sector.</p> <p>c. There is importance of small scale industries along with heavy industries.</p> <p>d. Economy is controlled by military as well as civilian rulers.</p>	B
24	<p>The deputy chairman of the planning commission:</p> <p>a. HRD minister</p> <p>b. Finance Minister</p> <p>c. Holds the rank of cabinet ministry.</p> <p>d. Is an Economist of repute?</p>	C
25	<p>The second five year plan laid more stress on :</p> <p>a. Industrialization</p> <p>b. Removing poverty</p> <p>c. Self-reliance</p> <p>d. Agriculture</p>	A
26	<p>A Rolling plan is a plan for:</p> <p>a. One year</p> <p>b. Two year</p> <p>c. Three year</p> <p>d. Five year</p>	A

27	Rolling plan was designed for the period of : a. 1985-90 b. 1974-79 c. 1980-85 d. 1978-83	D
28	Major objective of 31 st five year plan was: a. Industrial growth b. Self- reliance c. Economic growth d. Development of agriculture	D
29	Major portion of working population in India is in” a. A tertiary factor b. Private sector c. Public sector d. Secondary Sector	B
30	Planning in India derives its objectives from: a. Fundamental rights b. Fundamental duties c. Preamble d. Directive principles of state policy.	D

31	<p>Economic planning is a subject in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Concurrent list b. State list c. Union list d. Special list 	A
32	<p>The contribution of Indian agricultural sector is :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Increasing b. Decreasing c. Constant d. None of there 	B
33	<p>The concept of Five year plan was introduced by :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Morarji Desai b. Lal Bahadur Shastri c. Jawaharlal Nehru d. Indira Gandhi 	C
34	<p>The strategy of rolling plan was adopted by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Jawaharlal Nehru b. Morarji Desai c. Rajeev Gandhi d. Narendra Modi 	B

35	<p>The total expenditure for agriculture was the highest in which five year plan</p> <p>a. Fourth five year plan b. Third five year plan c. Second five year plan d. First five year plan</p>	A
36	<p>The growth rate of agricultural sector was negative in</p> <p>a. 1st Plan b. 2nd Plan c. 3rd Plan d. All the above</p>	C
37	<p>Globalization of Indian Economy means:</p> <p>a. Increasing External borrowing b. Larger FDI c. Import Substitution d. Minimum possible restrictions on economic relation with other countries.</p>	D
38	<p>National development council was stated in</p> <p>a. 1948 b. 1949 c. 1951 d. 1952</p>	D

39	<p>‘Take off stage’ in an economy means</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Restrictions are removed b. Economy is stagnant c. Steady growth begins d. Economy is collapsing 	C
40	<p>A Closed economy means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Only exports are take place b. Money supply is controlled c. Digital financing take place d. Neither exports nor imports 	D
41	<p>Which of the statement is correct about Indian planning commission?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Member – do not require any minimum education. b. It is not defined in Indian Constitution. c. Do not have fined working duration d. All the above 	B
42	<p>In which sector the public sector is most dominant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Transport b. Steel production c. Financial Institution d. Commercial banking 	D

43	India had a plan holiday a. After the draught of 1966 b. After the liberation of Bangladesh in 1971 c. After India Pakistan was in 1965 d. After the India china was 1962	A
44	In Economics production means a. A Faming b. Manufacturing c. Creating utility d. Making	C
45	Which type of economy can be termed as laissez – faire economy a. Mixed economy b. Socialist economy c. Command economy d. Capitalist economy	D
46	FERA stands for a. Foreign Exchange Regulation Act b. Foreign Energy Regulation Act c. Foreign Exchange Ruling Act d. None of these	A

47	FEMA Stands for a. Foreign exchange Merging Act b. Foreign exchange Managed Act c. Foreign Exchange Management Act d. None of these	C
48	MNCs Stands for a. Multinational commodities b. Multinational Corporations c. Minimum number of commodities d. None of these	B
49	Devaluation of Indian Rupee in terms of US Dollar was in the year. a. 2019 b. 2000 c. 1981 d. 1991	D
50	Which Industrial Policy Resolution (IPR)/statement introduced the concept of Joint sector in Indian industries? a. IPR, 1956 b. IPR, 1948 c. Industrial policy statement, 1977 d. IPR, 1991	A

51	The monetary policy committee consists of _____ members (a) 4 (b) 6 (c) 8 (d) 9	B
52	Which of the following state has Total Fertility Rate well below the Replacement Rate? a. Bihar b. Uttar Pradesh c. Jharkhand d. Punjab	D
53	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of India has declined to _____ per lakh live births in 2014-16. a. 200 b. 130 c. 120 d. 100.	B
54	The overall electricity savings in India due to adoption of energy efficiency measures is estimated at _____ per cent of the net electricity consumption in 2017-18. a. 8 b. 7.21 c. 5 d. 12.5	B
55	The main justification for persisting with different levels of minimum wages across states is that they reflect_____. a. Different levels of economic development b. Different geographical characteristics c. Different life expectancies d. Different consumption patterns	D
56	_____ aims to safeguard the health of women and children by providing them with clean cooking fuel. a. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana b. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana c. Sukanya Samridhi Yojana d. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana	A

57	<p>According to the Agriculture Census, 2015-16, the share of marginal holdings (less than 1 ha) in total operational holdings increased to _____ in 2015-16.</p> <p>a. 40%</p> <p>b. 50%</p> <p>c. 68.5%</p> <p>d. 55%</p>	C
58	<p>FDI equity inflows into the services sector accounted for how much per cent of the total FDI equity inflows into India in 2018-19?</p> <p>(a) 90%</p> <p>(b) 63.7%</p> <p>(c) 10.4%</p> <p>(d) 30.1%</p>	
59	<p>As per the UN National Accounts Statistics data for 2017, India ranked</p> <p>(a) 3th in terms of GDP size</p> <p>(b) 7th in terms of GDP size</p> <p>(c) 6th in terms of GDP size</p> <p>(d) 5th in terms of GDP size</p>	B
60	<p>In 2018 „Telecom Commission“ has been re-designated as _____</p> <p>a. „Mobile Communications Commission“</p> <p>b. „Telecom Communications Commission“</p> <p>c. „Digital Communications Commission“</p> <p>d. „M2M Communications Commission“</p>	C
61	<p>Which of the following is NOT a feature of the manufacturing sector in India</p> <p>a. Formal manufacturing is high productivity</p> <p>b. It exhibits domestic convergence</p> <p>c. Peak employment share is declining</p> <p>d. Registered manufacturing is expanding fast</p>	D
62	<p>In which year was the Small-Scale Industries (SSI's) in India renamed as Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME's)?</p> <p>a. 2006</p> <p>b. 2007</p> <p>c. 2005</p>	A

	d. 2004	
63	<p>What is the total number of MSME's in India in organized sector according to the latest MSME census?</p> <p>a. 25.4 million b. 29.8 million c. 48.7 million d. 43.4 million</p>	B
64	<p>FRBM committee recommended centre debt to GDP ratio to be at</p> <p>a. 37 percent b. 40 percent c. 25 percent d. 35 percent</p>	B
65	<p>Major objective of 11th five year plan was:</p> <p>a. Industrial growth b. Self- reliance c. Economic growth d. Development of agriculture</p>	D
66	<p>Major portion of working population in India is in"</p> <p>a. A tertiary factor b. Private sector c. Public sector d. Secondary Sector</p>	B
67	<p>Planning in India derives its objectives from:</p> <p>a. Fundamental rights b. Fundamental duties</p>	D

	<p>c. Preamble</p> <p>d. Directive principles of state policy.</p>	
68	<p>Economic planning is a subject in:</p> <p>a. Concurrent list</p> <p>b. State list</p> <p>c. Union list</p> <p>d. Special list</p>	A
69	<p>The contribution of Indian agricultural sector is :</p> <p>a. Increasing</p> <p>b. Decreasing</p> <p>c. Constant</p> <p>d. None of there</p>	B
70	<p>The strategy of rolling plan was adopted by:</p> <p>a. Jawaharlal Nehru</p> <p>b. Morarji Desai</p> <p>c. Rajeev Gandhi</p> <p>d. Narendra Modi</p>	B
71	<p>The total expenditure for agriculture was the highest in which five year plan</p> <p>a. Fourth five year plan</p> <p>b. Third five year plan</p> <p>c. Second five year plan</p> <p>d. First five year plan</p>	A

72	The growth rate of agricultural sector was negative in a. 1st Plan b. 2nd Plan c. 3rd Plan d. All the above	C
73	Globalization of Indian Economy means: a. Increasing External borrowing b. Larger FDI c. Import Substitution d. Minimum possible restrictions on economic relation with other countries.	D
74	National development council was stated in a. 1948 b. 1949 c. 1951 d. 1952	D
75	'Take off stage' in an economy means a. Restrictions are removed b. Economy is stagnant c. Steady growth begins d. Economy is collapsing	C
76	A Closed economy means a. Only exports are take place b. Money supply is controlled c. Digital financing take place d. Neither exports nor imports	D

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78	<p>In which sector the public sector is most dominant.</p> <p>a. Transport</p> <p>b. Steel production</p> <p>c. Financial Institution</p> <p>d. Commercial banking</p>	D
79	<p>India had a plan holiday</p> <p>a. After the draught of 1966</p> <p>b. After the liberation of Bangladesh in 1971</p> <p>c. After India Pakistan was in 1965</p> <p>d. After the India china was 1962</p>	A
80	<p>In Economics production means</p> <p>a. A Faming</p> <p>b. Manufacturing</p> <p>c. Creating utility</p> <p>d. Making</p>	C

81	Which type of economy can be termed as laissez – faire economy a. Mixed economy b. Socialist economy c. Command economy d. Capitalist economy	D
82	FERA stands for a. Foreign Exchange Regulation Act b. Foreign Energy Regulation Act c. Foreign Exchange Ruling Act d. None of these	A
83	FEMA Stands for a. Foreign exchange Merging Act b. Foreign exchange Managed Act c. Foreign Exchange Management Act d. None of these	C
84	Devaluation of Indian Rupee in terms of US Dollar was in the year. a. 2019 b. 2000 c. 1981 d. 1991	D
85	IMF stands for. a. Indian Monetary Fund b. Internal Monetary Fund c. International Monetary Fund	C

	d. None of these	
86	FDI stands for : a. Future Direct Investment b. Foreign Direct investment c. Further Direct Investment d. Fund for Direct Investment	B
87	Multi-National corporations own and managers business in true or more countries called. a. MNC b. FDI c. FII d. Monopoly	A
88	The population of India as on 1 st March 2011. a. 100 crores b. 150 crores c. 200 crores d. 121 crores	D
89	Sex ratio in India as per the census of 2011. a. 1000 females per 1000 males b. 1036 females per 1000 males c. 840 females per 1000 males d. 940 females per 1000 males	D

90	The state recorded highest value of overall sex ratio is a. TamilNadu b. Andra Pradesh c. Kerala d. Damen and die	C
91	What is crude Literacy rate? a. Number of illiterate persons to total populations b. Number of graduate peoples to total population c. Number of literate persons to total population d. None of these	C
92	As per the 2011 census literacy rate in India was a. 94% b. 74.04% c. 88.8% d. 100%	B
93	Which of the following is a commercial crop in India a. Mustard b. Tobacco c. Jute d. All the above	D
94	What percentage of Indian population is depend on agriculture a. 65% b. 53% c. 40% d. 70%	B

95	What percentage of Indian GDP is contributed by the service sector? a. 25% of GDP b. 60% of GDP c. 53% of GDP d. 49% of GDP	B
96	India is a: a. Developed country b. Developing country c. Under developed country d. None of these	B
97	Which sector is considered as the work force of Indian Economy? a. Primary b. Secondary c. Tertiary d. None of these	A
98	According to 2011 census the rate of urbanization in India is a. 72.2% b. 32.5% c. 31.16% d. 45.2%	B

99	Relative poverty is basically related to a. Poor b. Rich c. Both d. None	A
100	The type unemployment more prominent in India a. Seasonal b. Cyclical c. Structural d. Open.	A
101	India's unemployment is estimated by a. Finance Ministry b. RBI c. NSSO d. ISO	D
102	Disguised unemployment is common in a. Agricultural sector b. Industrial sector c. Service sector d. None of these	A
103	The rate of unemployment in India in 2009- 10 is a. 5.8 b. 5.6 c. 8.2 d. None	C

104	India's Rank according to ADI in 2012 is a. 127 b. 134 c. 136 d. 124	B
105	The annual growth rate of India's population according to 2011 census is a. 1.9% b. 1.76% c. 2% d. None	A
106	What was the contribution of the primary sector to net domestic product of India in 2011 a. 80% b. 18% c. 53% d. 25%	B
107	Land reform Includes: a. New idea of irrigation b. Fertilizers c. New seeds d. All the above	D

108	What is the main wheat production state in India a. Punjab b. Goa c. Kerala d. Orissa	A
109	Which is the commercial crop a. Rice b. Wheat c. Tea d. None of these	C
110	PDS stands for a. Price Distribution system b. Public Division system c. Public Distribution System d. None of these	A
111	Regional Rural Bank were started in: a. 1975 b. 1991 c. 1969 d. 1972	A
112	When the 1 st Industrial Policy was introduced? a. 1951 b. 1948 c. 1991 d. 1956	A

113	MRTP Act is related to? a. Industry b. Service c. Shopping d. Boat	A
114	Indian Iron and steel company was established in: a. 1919 b. 1976 c. 1909 d. 1090	C
115	Bockaro steel plant was started during Plan? a. 1st b. 2nd c. 3rd d. 4th	A
116	Who is the father of Green Revolution in India? a. Norman E Barlaug b. Swaminathan c. Garry Backer d. Dr. P. M. Jha	B

117	Which of the following is a Kharif crop? a. Wheat b. Maize c. Gram d. Barbey	B
118	The difference between GDP and NDP is : a. Government revenue b. Net Indirect Tax c. Net capital Formation d. None of these	B
119	Unemployment which occur due to move from one job to another job I known as: a. Seasonal Unemployment b. Frictional unemployment c. Cyclical unemployment d. Technical Unemployment.	B
120	Type of unemployment mostly found in India: a. Structural unemployment b. Frictional unemployment c. Cyclical unemployment d. Disguised.	D
121	Unemployment in a developing country is generally take place due to a. Switch over from one job to another. b. Lack of effective demand	B

	<p>c. Seasonal factors.</p> <p>d. Lack of complementary factors of production.</p>	
122	<p>Cyclical unemployment refers to.</p> <p>a. Seasonal unemployment</p> <p>b. Disguised unemployment</p> <p>c. Voluntary unemployment</p> <p>d. Unemployment due to economic reason.</p>	D
123	<p>Absolute poverty means.</p> <p>a. Poverty in terms of absolute number of people</p> <p>b. Poverty in terms of basic minimum calorie requirements.</p> <p>c. Poverty in terms of prevailing price level.</p> <p>d. None of these.</p>	B
124	<p>When the productive capacity of an economy is inadequate to create sufficient number of jobs is called.</p> <p>a. Seasonal unemployment</p> <p>b. Structural unemployment</p> <p>c. Disguised unemployment</p> <p>d. Cyclical unemployment</p>	B
125	<p>Poverty in less developed countries is largely due to</p> <p>a. Voluntary idleness</p> <p>b. Income inequality</p> <p>c. Lack of cultural activities</p> <p>d. Lack of intelligence of people.</p>	B

126	Which of the sector has emerged as the largest producing sectors in India? a. Tertiary sector b. Primary sector c. Secondary sector. d. None of these.	A
127	GDP is the total values of a. All final goods and services b. All interactive goods and services c. All international goods and services. d. None of these.	A
128	The best indicator of economic development of any country is a. Its agriculture b. Its transport c. Its gross production d. Its per capital income.	C
129	The mid-day meal scheme was launched on: a. August 15, 2000 b. August 15, 1992 c. August 15, 1995 d. August 15, 2001	C
130	On July 12, 1982 the ARDC collaborated with. a. NABARD b. Exim Bank c. RBI d. None of these.	A

131	The first complete Indian bank was established in the year. a. 1794 b. 1894 c. 1896 d. 1902	A
132	The Gandhian Plan was Presented by a. M. N. Roy b. Nehru c. Shriman Narayan d. 8 leading economist	A
133	Which of the following is not a feature of Indian Planning a. Physical Planning b. Indicative economic planning c. Decentralised Planning d. None of these above.	A
134	A. Rolling plan refer to a plan which? a. Does not change it target every year. b. Change it allocation every year. c. Changes its allocation and target every year. d. None of these.	B

135	National development council was constituted in a. August 16,1950 b. August 6, 1952 c. August 1, 1951 d. August 16, 1952	C
136	Twenty point programmes' was launched in the year. a. 1969 b. 1975 c. 1977 d. 1980	B
137	Mahalanohis model has been associated with five year plan. a. 1st five year plan b. 2nd five year plan c. 3rd five year plan d. 4th five year plan	B
138	In which among the following years, essentials commodities act enacted? a. 1955 b. 1958 c. 1961 d. 1975	C
139	WTO prescribes export subsidies as____ a. Competition b. Unfair Competition c. Monopolistic Competition	B

	d. Exploitation	
140	Trade policy measures for correction of balance of payment disequilibrium included_____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Export Promotion b. Import Control c. Both (A) & (B) d. Import Substitution 	C
141	Which of the following could not be considered a major economic system? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. capitalism. B. communism. C. socialism. D. physical quality of life index. 	D
142	Economic development refers to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Economic growth. b. Economic growth plus changes in output distribution and economic structure. c. Improvement in the well-being of the urban population. d. Sustainable increases in Gross National Product. 	D
143	As economic development proceeds, income inequality tends to follow a(n) curve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. convex. b. inverted U-shaped. c. L-shaped. d. S-Shaped. 	B

144	<p>According to Lewis's model, the dual economy grows only when</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the modern sector increases its output share relative to the traditional sector. b. agricultural sector uses modern equipment. c. agricultural sector hires labor economically. d. modern manufacturing sector is labor-intensive. 	D
145	<p>A period of rapid population growth between a preindustrial, stable population characterized by high birth and death rates and a later, modern, stable population marked by low fertility and mortality is known as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. demographic transition. b. population maturity. c. demobilizing population. d. birth-death transformation. 	A
146	<p>The concept of economic growth is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	B
147	<p>which of the following are the main causes of slow rate of growth of per capita income in India?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) High capital-output ratio 2) High rate of growth of population 3) High rate of capital formation 4) High level of fiscal deficits <p>(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2, 3 and 4</p>	A

	<p>(c) 1 and 4</p> <p>(d) 1, 2, and 4</p>	
148	<p>India is regarded as a country with "Demographic Dividend". This is due to</p> <p>(a) Its high population in the age group below 15 years</p> <p>(b) Its high population in the age group of 15-64 years</p> <p>(c) Its high population in the age group above 65 years</p> <p>(d) Its high total population</p>	B
149	<p>It is a conscious design to shape the socio-economic processes in order to achieve an objective</p> <p>a. Economic planning</p> <p>b. Economic development</p> <p>c. Economic growth</p> <p>d. Economic infrastructure</p>	A
150	<p>In India, what type of economic system is being followed?</p> <p>a. Capitalism</p> <p>b. Socialism</p> <p>c. Monarchy</p> <p>d. Mixed</p>	A
151	<p>Which is the primary objective of economic planning in India</p> <p>a. Reducing Inequalities of income</p> <p>b. Abolition of poverty</p> <p>c. Growth with social justice</p> <p>d. Removing unemployment</p>	A

152	<p>External Factors responsible for industrial sickness</p> <p>Lack of management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Distribution and prices b. Excessive overhead expenses c. Diversion of funds d. Government policies related with production, 	D
153	<p>The number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1000 live births is the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. child mortality rate b. infant mortality rate c. toddler mortality rate d. neo-natal mortality rate 	B
154	<p>India's First Five Year Plan was based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mahalanobis model b. Feldman model c. Harrod-Domar model d. Leontief model 	C
155	<p>With economic growth, the proportion of labour-force engaged in agriculture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Increases b. Decreases 	B

	<p>c. Remains unaffected</p> <p>d. Changes in an uncertain manner</p>	
156	<p>Which year was declared as year of passenger service with a smile by the Ministry of Railway?</p> <p>a. 2003-04</p> <p>b. 2004-05</p> <p>c. 2005-06</p> <p>d. 2006-07</p>	D
157	<p>Poverty in less developed countries is largely due to</p> <p>a. Voluntary idleness</p> <p>b. Income inequality</p> <p>c. Lack of cultural activities</p> <p>d. Lack of intelligence of people.</p>	B
158	<p>When the productive capacity of an economy is inadequate to create sufficient number of jobs is called.</p> <p>a. Seasonal unemployment</p> <p>b. Structural unemployment</p> <p>c. Disguised unemployment</p> <p>d. Cyclical unemployment</p>	B
159	<p>Bockaro steel plant was started during Plan?</p> <p>a. 1 st</p> <p>b. 2 nd</p> <p>c. 3 rd d.</p> <p>4 th</p>	A

160	<p>When the 1st Industrial Policy was introduced?</p> <p>a. 1951</p> <p>b. 1948</p> <p>c. 1991</p> <p>d. 1956</p>	A
161	<p>Which of the following is a part of capital account?</p> <p>a. Private capital</p> <p>b. Banking capital</p> <p>c. Official capital</p> <p>d. All the above</p>	D
162	<p>Consider the following statements and identify the right ones.</p> <p>i. A double entry system of record of all economic transactions between the residents of a country and rest of the world is called balance of trade</p> <p>ii. All transactions related to goods, services or income are classified as capital account.</p> <p>a. i only</p> <p>b. ii only</p> <p>c. both</p> <p>d. none</p>	D
163	<p>The investment in productive assets and participation in management as stake holders in business enterprises is</p> <p>a. FDI</p> <p>b. FII</p> <p>c. Balance of payment</p> <p>d. SDR</p>	A
164	<p>The portfolio investment by foreign institutional investors is called</p> <p>a. FDI</p> <p>b. FII</p> <p>c. Balance of payment</p> <p>d. SDR</p>	B

165	Which of the following is true under perfect competition: a. Any firm can influence supply in the market b. Any firm can influence price in the market c. Any firm can influence price and supply in the market d. No firm can influence price and supply in the market	D
166	India earns maximum foreign exchange from the export of: a. Tea b. Jute c. Cotton d. Garments	A
167	Identify the correct sequence of the establishment of steel plants in India from the earliest to the latest: a. Bhilai, Jamshedpur, Vishakhapatnam, Bokaro b. Bokaro, Jamshedpur, Vishakhapatnam, Bhilai c. Jamshedpur, Bokaro, Bhilai, Vishakhapatnam d. Jamshedpur, Bhilai, Bokaro, Vishakhapatnam	D
168	Find the incorrect statement with respect to Special Economic Zones (SEZ)? a. No license is required for import b. No permission for subcontracting c. Manufacturing and service activities are allowed d. No routine examination of cargo for export/import by customs authorities	B
169	One of the main factors that led to rapid expansion of Indian exports is: a. Diversification of exports b. Recession in other countries c. Liberalisation of the economy d. Imposition of import duties	C

170	The aim of current Industrial policy of India : a. Accelerating the performance of mixed economy b. Discourage the performance of the private sector c. Increasing the production of public sector units d. Promoting the private sector units	A
171	The problem of unfavourable balance of payment arise : a. When imports increase b. When exports increase c. When exports decrease d. When imports are greater than exports	D
172	Why the area under the Special Export Zones (SEZ) has been declared 'foreign territory'? a. SEZ goods are free of excise duty b. SEZ goods cannot be sold in the domestic tariff area c. Goods cannot be brought into the domestic tariff area d. Goods brought from the SEZ to the domestic tariff area are to be treated as 'imported' goods	D
173	Which institution provides long term finance to industries? GIC LIC UTI All of these	D
174	Which of the following authority sanctions foreign exchange for the import of goods? a. Exchange Bank b. State Bank of India c. Ministry of Finance d. Reserve Bank of India	D

175	<p>Both Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) AND Foreign Institutional Investor (FII) are related to investment in a country. Which one of the following statements best represents an important difference between the two?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. FII is considered to be more stable than FDI b. FDI flows only into the secondary market, while FII targets primary market c. FII helps bring better management skills and technology, while FDI only brings in capital d. FII helps in increasing capital availability in general, while FDI only targets specific sectors 	D
176	<p>From which Indian Railways earn the maximum revenue?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Traffic tax b. Passenger tax c. Freight d. Passenger fare 	C