PRACTICE PAPER - 8

1. **According to Deepak Nayyar, industrial deceleration took place in the period 1966-1980 due to**
   (a) Low growth in agricultural sector
   (b) Decrease in productivity
   (c) Inequality of income
   (d) Exogenous factors

2. **Major oil crisis took place in**
   (a) 1969   (b) 1973
   (c) 1982   (d) 1986

3. **Due to oil crisis, most of the developed countries faced the problem of**
   (a) Inflation
   (b) Deflation
   (c) Stagflation
   (d) None of the above

4. **Liberalisation process in India was initiated by**
   (a) Yashwant Singh
   (b) Manmhan Singh
   (c) Jaswant Singh
   (d) Both (a) & (b)

5. **Second plan emphasized the development of**
   (a) Capital goods sector
   (b) Basic goods sector
   (c) Consumer goods sector
   (d) Both (a) & (b)

6. **India is self sufficient in**
   (a) Gypsum
   (b) Copper
   (c) Gold
   (d) Oil

7. **India has little known reserve of**
   (a) Potash
   (b) Tin
   (c) Mercury
   (d) All the above

8. **Which of the institutions are carrying our exploratory work**
   (a) Geological survey of India
   (b) Indian Bureau of mines
   (c) Mineral Exploration corporation
   (d) All the above

9. **In India, total area subject to environmental problems is**
   (a) 10 crore hectares (c.h.)
   (b) 17 c.h.
   (c) 25 c.h.
   (d) 20 c.h.

10. **India is located in**
    (a) Tropical zone
    (b) Temperate zone
    (c) Equitarial zone
    (d) Polar zone

11. **India is second largest producer of**
    (a) Tea
    (b) Coffee
    (c) Jute
    (d) Copper

12. **What is the rank of India in the production of sugar?**
    (a) First
    (b) Second
    (c) Third
    (d) Fourth

13. **India is the largest producer of**
    (a) Gold
    (b) Silver
    (c) Mica
    (d) Copper

14. **Which state produces the largest quantity of mica in India?**
    (a) Uttar Pradesh
    (b) Bihar
    (c) Madhya Pradesh
    (d) Tamil Nadu

15. **The total expenditure of the Central and State Governments during 1950-51 was of the order of**
    (a) Rs. 990 crores
    (b) Rs. 983 crores
    (c) Rs. 858 crores
    (d) Rs. 890 crores

16. **Rekhi Committee deals with**
    (a) direct Taxes
    (b) indirect Taxes
    (c) banking Sector
    (d) bank Scam

17. **The Zero Base Budgeting approach has been adopted from**
    (a) April 1,1986
    (b) April 1, 1987
    (c) April 1,1988
    (d) April31,1987

18. **According to Raja J. Chelliah the black money is generated at the rate of the country's GDP**
    (a) 30%   (b) 40%
    (c) 20%   (d) 15%

19. **The causes of black money are**
    (a) public expenditure programme
    (b) inflation
    (c) political finance and standard of Public morality
    (d) all the above

20. **Measures to unearth black money are**
    (a) demonetization
    (b) voluntary Disclosure Scheme
    (c) special Bearer Bonds
    (d) foreign Remittance Scheme and Gold Bond Schemes
    (e) all the above

21. **The best method of computing national income is**
    (a) Product Method
    (b) Income Method
    (c) Expenditure Method
    (d) Combination of income and production method

22. **Which of the following will directly increase the GNP?**
    (a) A rise in the market price
    (b) A surplus in budget
    (c) An increase in investment
    (d) A deficit in budget

23. **"National dividend is that part of objective income of the community, including of course the income derived from abroad which can be measured in money" This is the remark of**
    (a) Marshall
    (b) J.R. Hicks
    (c) David Ricardo
    (d) A.C. Pigou

24. **While calculating personal income, we have to deduct the following from private income:**
    (a) Saving of private corporate sector and corporation tax
    (b) Consumption of fixed capital
    (c) Direct taxes paid by households
    (d) All of the above

25. **The National income is equal to**
    (a) GNP - Subsides-Taxes
    (b) NNP- Indirect Taxes + Subsidies
    (c) NNP-Direct Taxes + Subsides
    (d) GNP-Subsidies +Taxes

26. **"National income as the aggregate net product of, and the sole source of, payment for all the agents of production" has been defined by**
    (a) A.C. Pigou
    (b) Alfred Marshall
    (c) Robbins
    (d) Dusenbery

27. **"The labour and capital of a country acting upon its natural resources produce annually a certain net aggregate of commodities, material and immaterial including services of all kinds." This definition of National Income is given by**
    (a) Adam Smith
    (b) Lionel Robbins
    (c) John Stuart Mill
    (d) Alfred Marshall

28. **The total income earned in any given year by the owners of productive resources is measured by**
    (a) Personal income
    (b) Disposable Income
    (c) Gross national product
    (d) National income

29. **In calculating a country's GNP at market prices one of the following is not included**
    (a) Wages and salaries before tax
    (b) Indirect taxes
    (c) Bonds to the employees
    (d) Depreciation allowances

30. An example of double counting in national income would be
(a) Wages of bus and train drivers
(b) Cotton output and cotton cloth output
(c) Electricity output and water output
(d) Tax receipts and earnings of inland revenue officials

31. Double counting must be avoided when calculating national income. This means that there must be a deduction of the value of
(a) Food subsidies
(b) Personal consumption of alcoholic drinks
(c) Transfer payments
(d) Net interest from abroad

32. Weightage of 'Basic goods' in calculation of Industrial production Index is
(a) 20%
(b) 30%
(c) 35%
(d) 40%

33. Weightage of 'Capital goods' in calculation of Industrial production Index is
(a) 5%
(b) 10%
(c) 15%
(d) 20%

34. Weight age of 'Intermediate goods' in calculation of industrial production Index is
(a) 20%
(b) 26%
(c) 32%
(d) 38%

35. High ICOR indicates
(a) Low industrial productivity
(b) High industrial productivity
(c) Constant industrial productivity
(d) None of the above

36. Concept of 'Total Factor Productivity' was introduced in economic literature by
(a) J.R. Hicks
(b) S. Kuzents
(c) Tinbergen
(d) J.S. Mill

37. Ratio of real value added to weighted sum of all inputs used in the production process is called
(a) Labour productivity
(b) Capital productivity
(c) Input productivity
(d) Total factor productivity

38. Allocation of public sector outlay in ninth plan is
(a) Rs. 7,00,000 Crore
(b) Rs. 8,00,000 Crore
(c) Rs 8,54,000 Crore
(d) Rs. 9,00,000 crore

39. List-I
(i) Total Area
(ii) Forest Cover
(iii) Area Under Agriculture
(iv) Cultivable waste
List-II
(a) 6.8 crore hectares
(b) 1.4 crores hectares
(c) 32 crores hectares
(d) 14 crore hectares

(a) i-b, ii—d, iii—a, iv-c
(b) i-c, ii—a, iii—d, iv-b
(c) i-d, ii—b, iii-a, iv-c
(d) i-a, ii-c, iii—d, iv-b

40. List-I
(i)Annual rainfall
(ii) Water lost due to evaporation
(iii) Flows into river
(iv) percolate into soil
List-II
(a) 115 million hectare meters
(b) 400 million hectare meters
(c) 115 million hectare meters
(d) 70 million hectare meters

(a) i-c, ii-a, iii-d, iv-b
(b) i-d, ii-b, iii-a, iv-c
(c) i-b, ii-d, iii—c, iv-a
(d) i-a, ii-c, iii-b, iv-d

41. **(i) Narmada** **(a) 1290 kms**
(ii) Brahmaputra **(b) 890 kms**
(iii) Krishna **(c) 1290 kms**
(iv) Mahanadi **(d) 2900 kms**

(a) i-c, ii-a, iii-d, iv-b
(b) i-c, ii-d, iii-a, iv-b
(c) i-b, ii-d, iii-a, iv-c
(d) i-a, ii-c, iii-b, iv-d

42. Percent of Land under forest
(i) Gangetic plain (a) 20%
(ii) Central region (b) 44%
(iii) Northwestern part (c) 11%
(iv) Himalaya and Tarai Region (d) 5%

(a) i-d, ii—b, iii-c, iv-a
(b) i-c, ii-a, iii-d, iv-b
(c) i-b, ii-a, iii-d, iv-c
(d) i-a, ii-c, iii-d, iv-b

43. (i) Total oil reserves (a) 21 mt
(ii) Domestic production (b) 750 mt
(iii) Off-shore production (c) 35 mt
(iv) On-land production (d) 14 mt

(a) i-c, ii-a, iii-d, iv-b
(b) i-d, ii-b, iii-c, iv-a
(c) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d
(d) i-b, ii-c, iii-a, iv-d

44. (i) Abundant (a) Limestone mineral
(ii) Scarce mineral (b) Copper
(iii) Self sufficient (c) Iron mineral

(a) i-c, ii-b, iii-a
(b) i-b, ii-c, iii-a
(c) i-a, ii-c, iii-b
(d) i-a, ii-b, iii-c

45. India's position with respect to other countries
(i) Population (a) 1s'rank
(ii) Geographical (b) 2nd rank size
(iii) Mica (c) 7mrank
(iv)Sugar (d) 4lh rank

(a) i-a, ii-c, iii-d, iv-b
(b) i-c, ii-a, iii-b, iv-d
(c) i-b, ii-c, iii-a, iv-d
(d) i-d, ii-c, iii-a, iv-b

46. (i) Kolar (a) Legnite
(ii) Kudramukh (b) Iron
(iii) Neyveli (c) Uranium
(d) Gold

(a) i-d, ii—b, iii-c
(b) i-d, ii-b, iii-a
(c) i-c, ii-a, iii-b
(d) i-c, ii-b, iii-d

47. (i) Bastar (a) Copper ore
(ii) Hazaribagh (b) Iron ore
(iii) Mayurbhanj (c) Silver ore
(d) Nickel ore

(a) i-b, ii-a, iii-d
(b) i-b, ii-c, iii-a
(c) i-d, ii-b, iii-c
(d) i-a, ii-b, iii-d

48. (i) Iron ore **(a) 2160 crore**
tonnes
(ii) Chromite ore (b) 12.4 crore
tonnes
(iii) Bauxite (c) 250 crore
tonnes
(d) 5000 crore tones

(a) i-d, ii-b, iii-c
(b) i-a, ii—d, iii-b
(c) i-c, ii-d, iii-a
(d) i-a, ii-b, iii-c

49. Percent allocation to energy in Public sector outlay in the Ninth Plan is
(a) 15%
(b) 20%
(c) 25%
(d) 30%

50. Period of the Ninth plan is
(a) 1995-2000
(b) 1997-2000
(b) 1999-2004
(d) 2000-2005

51. Percent allocation to social services in public sector outlay in the Ninth plan is
(a) 15%
(b) 20%
(c) 25%
(d) 30%

52. ICOR for the eighth plan was
(a) 2.4
(b) 3.7
(b) 4 2
(d) 5.1

53. Domestic saving rate as percent of GDP in eighth plan was
(a) 20%
(b) 24%
(c) 28%
(d)32%

54. Investment rate as percent of GDP in eighth plan was
(a) 20%   (b)25%
(c) 30%   (d) 35%

55. Employment elasticity shows a secular tendency to
(a) Rise
(b) Decline
(c) Remain constant
(d) None of the above

56. Private sector company with highest net sales in 1991 was
(a) Hindustan Lever
(b)Reliance Industries
(c) TELCO
(d)ITC

57. Private sector company with highest market capitalisation is
(a) Hindustan Lever
(b) Reliance Industries
(c) TELCO
(d)ITC

58. Economic value Added (EVA) is a registered trademark of
(a) I.M.D Little
(b) Stern Stewart
(c) Mickensey
(d) Artherson

59. The companies are shifting their emphasis to
(a) Total assets
(b)Total sales
(c) Market capitalisation
(d) None of the above

60. Difference between the Net operating profits after Taxes (NOPAT) and the capital charge is called
(a) Market Capitalisation
(b) Leveraging
(c) Gearing
(d) Economic value added

61. In the stages of Demographic Transition if
(a) High Death rate
(b) High Birth rate
(c) Low Death rate
(d) Low Birth rate

62. Which state has lowest birth rate?
(a) Bihar
(b) Kerala
(c) Orissa
(d) Punjab

63. Which state has highest birth rate?
(a) Tamil Nadu
(b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Karnataka
(d) Gujarat

64. Which state has highest death rate?
(a) Andhra Pradesh
(b) Assam
(c) Madhya Pradesh
(d) Karnataka

65. Which state has lowest death rate?
(a) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Bihar
(c) Madhya Pradesh
(d) Kerala

66. Of the world population, India accounts for
(a) 12%
(b) 17%
(c) 22%
(d) 27%

67. Of the world geographical area, India accounts for
(a) 1%
(b) 1.2%
(c) 22%
(d) 27%

68. Average annual growth rate of population was negative in which of the census year?
(a) 1901
(b) 1911
(c) 1921
(d) 1931

69. Population of India, according to 1991 census is
(a) 60 crore
(b) 85 crore
(c) 95 crore
(d) 100 crore

70. Average annual rate of growth of population
(a) 1%
(b) 1.5%
(c) 1.75%
(d) 2.15%

71. Density of population of India, per square kilometres according to 1991 census is
(a) 200
(b) 225
(c) 250
(d) 275

72. Population census is collected once in
(a) 5 years
(b) 10 years
(c) 15 years
(d) 20 years

73. At present, India is in _____ stage of demographic transition.
(a) First
(b) Second
(c) Third
(d) Fourth

74. Minimum age for an Indian male to be legally eligible for marriage is
(a) 15 years
(b) 21 years
(c) 25 years
(d) 30 years

75. Minimum age of an Indian female to be legally eligible for marriage is
(a) 10 years
(b) 13 years
(c) 15 years
(d) 18 years

76. Which disease has been completely eliminated?
(a) Cholera
(b) Small-pox
(c) Malaria
(d) Chicken pox

77. Sex ratio denotes
(a) Female per 1000 male
(b) Male per 1000 female
(c) Both (a) & (b)
(d) None of the above

78. Sex ratio in India is
(a) 800
(b) 850
(c) 930
(d) 980

79. State with highest sex ratio is
(a) Tamil Nadu
(b) Kerala
(c) Gujarat
(d) Orissa

80. Sex ratio of Kerala is
(a) 1040
(b) 500
(c) 1300
(d) 1500

81. Low value of sex ratio shows
(a) High proportion of dependent population
(b) Discrimination against females
(c) Low literacy rates
(d) All the above

82. Age composition shows
(a) Proportion of dependents
(b) Proportion of females
(c) Proportion of literates
(d) None of the above

83. States which have sex ratio of above 1000 is
(a) Orissa
(b) Kerala
(c) West Bengal
(d) Both (b) & (c)

84. Percent of population in the 15 to 60 age group
(a) 40%
(b) 45%
(c) 55%
(d) 75%

85. State with highest density of population
(a) Kerala
(b) Delhi
(c) Maharashtra
(d) Gujarat

86. Birth rate in India is
(a) 15
(b) 20
(c) 27
(d) 34

87. Death rate in India is
(a) 9
(b) 13
(c) 15
(d) 18

88. Most of the developed countries has sex ratio close to
(a) 500
(b) 1000
(c) 1500
(d) 750

89. According to 1991 census, literacy rate in India is
(a) 40%
(b) 46%
(c) 52%
(d) 58%

90. According to 1991 census, literacy rate of males in India is
(a) 50%
(b) 55%
(c) 60%
(d) 65%

91. According to 1991 census, Literacy rate of females in India is
(a) 40%
(b) 45%
(c) 50%
(d) 55%

92. Increase in population can be caused by
(a) High birth rate
(b) Low death rate
(c) Immigation
(d) All the above

93. Who wrote the book 'Poverty and Famine'?
(a) Malthus
(b) A.K.Sen
(c) Coale-Hoover
(d) J.R.Hicks

94. Relation between population growth and economic development was examined by
(a) D. Ricardo
(b) A.K.Sen
(c) Coale-Hoovei
(d) J.R. Hicks

95. The theory of natural check on over population was developed by
(a) D. Ricardo
(b) Malthus
(c) J.S.Mill
(d) A. Smith

96. Percent of urban population is
(a) 10%
(b) 20%
(c) 25%
(d) 40%

97. Impact of development on inequality of income was analysed by
(a) J.R. Hicks
(b) A. Hansen
(c) S. Kuznets
(d) J.S. Mill

98. National Sample Survey (NSS) was established in
(a) 1950
(b) 1951
(c) 1952
(d) 1943

99. Agriculture Income Tax is assigned to the State Government by
(a) the Finance Commission
(b) the National Development Council
(c) the Inter-State Council
(d) the Constitution of India

100. National Income is the
(a) Net national product at market price
(b) Net national product at factor cost
(c) Net domestic product at market price
(d) Net domestic product at factor cost