

Instructions :

(i) Each question carries one mark.

(ii) Choose the correct or most appropriate answer from the given options to the following questions and darken, with blue/black ball point pen the corresponding digit 1, 2, 3 or 4 in the circle pertaining to the question number concerned in the OMR Answer Sheet, separately supplied to you.

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1. According to Rangarajan Committee 2014, the poverty line is defined as per capita expenditure of:

- (a) Rs. 52 for rural and Rs. 67 for urban areas
- (b) Rs. 42 for rural and Rs. 57 for urban areas
- (c) Rs. 32 for rural and Rs. 47 for urban areas
- (d) Rs. 22 for rural and Rs. 37 for urban areas

2. The people with lower incomes when compared with higher incomes even when their standard of living is above subsistence level, are said to be in:

- (a) Absolute poverty
- (b) Relative poverty
- (c) Rural poverty
- (d) Mass poverty

3. Which of the following programmes are covered under the 'National Food Security Act, 2013'?

- 1. Mid-day Meal Scheme
  - 2. Integrated Child Development Scheme
  - 3. Public Distribution System
  - 4. Buffer Stock Management
- (a) 1, 2 & 3
  - (b) 2, 3 & 4
  - (c) 3, 4 & 1
  - (d) 4, 1 & 2

4. Consider the following statements relating to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act :

1. 100 days of mandatory employment should be provided to rural job seekers.
2. Equal wage rates should be paid to male and female workers.
3. One third of the beneficiaries should be women.
4. Employment should be provided only to the people below the poverty line.

Which of the above statements are correct as per the MGNREG Act?

- (a) 1, 2 & 3
- (b) 2, 3 & 4
- (c) 3, 4 & 1
- (d) 4, 1 & 2

5. When a country enters a recession, many jobs are lost. This situation is called:

- (a) Frictional unemployment
- (b) Cyclical unemployment
- (c) Seasonal unemployment
- (d) Disguised unemployment

6. Among the following methods, which one measures relative poverty?

- (a) Poverty line
- (b) Lorenz curve
- (c) Indifference curve
- (d) Giffen paradox

7. Poverty line in rural India is defined as the mid - point of monthly per capita expenditure class having a daily calorie intake of:

- (a) 2,400 calorie per person
- (b) 2,300 calorie per person
- (c) 2,200 calorie per person
- (d) 2,100 calorie per person

8. If a person is willing and searching for work but due to unavailability of work remained unemployed during the major part of the previous year, he is called unemployed as per

- (a) Weekly status
- (b) Daily status

(c) Usual status

(d) Standard status

9. A person whose marginal productivity is zero or when more people are engaged in a job than actually required is called:

(a) Disguised unemployment

(b) Frictional unemployment

(c) Open unemployment

(d) Seasonal unemployment

10. When workers have jobs, but they are not working to their full capacity or skill level, it is called as (one of the following):

(a) Under-employment

(b) Open unemployment

(c) Seasonal unemployment

(d) Classical unemployment

11. A situation where in all the available labourers, who are willing and capable, find work at the current wage rate is called (from among the following):

(a) Self employment

(b) Re employment

(c) Full employment

(d) Non employment

12. Among the following, which state has the largest percentage of poor in India?

(a) Andhra Pradesh

(b) Gujarat

(c) Madhya Pradesh

(d) Odissa

13. Consider the following pairs

Plan

Period

- |                          |   |           |
|--------------------------|---|-----------|
| 1. Second Five Year Plan | - | 1956-1961 |
| 2. Third Five Year Plan  | - | 1961-1966 |
| 3. Fourth Five Year Plan | - | 1966-1971 |
| 4. First Five Year Plan  | - | 1951-1956 |

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) 1, 2 & 3
- (b) 2, 3 & 4
- (c) 3, 4 & 1
- (d) 4, 1 & 2

14. Consider the following pairs:

Five Year Plan		Major Objective
1. First Five Year Plan	-	Agricultural sector
2. Second Five Year Plan	-	Industrial sector
3. Eleventh Five Year Plan	-	Inclusive growth
4. Third Five Year Plan	-	Growth with stability

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched ?

- (a) 1, 2 & 3
- (b) 2, 3 & 4
- (c) 3, 4 & 1
- (d) 4, 1 & 2

15. The Fifth Five Year Plan proposed to achieve the main objectives of

- (a) Growth and stability
- (b) Growth with social justice and equality
- (c) inclusive growth and improving standard of living
- (d) Removal of poverty and attainment of self

16. One of the following five year plans aimed at achieving human development as the thrust or fundamental of all developmental efforts :

- (a) V Five Year Plan
- (b) VI Five Year Plan

(c) VII Five Year Plan

(d) VIII Five Year Plan

17. Among the following, in which plan period, the highest growth rate of above 8 percent per annum on an average was achieved?

(a) Seventh Five Year Plan

(b) Eighth Five Year Plan

(c) Tenth Five Year Plan

(d) Eleventh Five Year Plan

18. Who was the ex-officio chairperson of the Planning Commission?

(a) Finance Minister

(b) Prime Minister

(c) Speaker of Lok Sabha

(d) RBI Governor

19. What is 'NITI' in NITI Aayog ?

(a) National Information Technology Institution

(b) National Institution for Transforming India.

(c) National Institute of Technology, India

(d) National Innovation Technology of India

20. In India, the target and actual rates of growth during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2007-2012) were:

(a) 5% & 5.5%

(b) 7% & 9%

(c) 9% & 5%

(d) 9% & 7.5%

21. Among the following, which economist first advocated a rolling plan for developing countries?

(a) Amartya Sen

(b) Gunnar Myrdal

(c) P.C. Mahalanobis

(d) P.R. Brahmananda

22. Which of the following five year plans was approved when the country was going through a severe economic crisis caused by budget deficit, inflation, recession, debt burden etc. ?

(a) Fourth Plan

(b) Sixth Plan

(c) Eighth Plan

(d) Ninth Plan

23. A planning in which targets are set for a period of 15 to 20 or 25 years and which ensures continuity in planning is called as

(a) Centralised planning

(b) Democratic planning

(c) Authorisation planning

(d) Perspective planning

24. Economic planning was an essential characteristic of one of the following economies?

(a) Closed economy

(b) Mixed economy

(c) Socialist economy

(d) Capitalist economy

25. According to 1/70 Act, which of the following is true with regard to Telangana Government?

(a) Urban land of over 5 acres as surplus

(b) Rural agricultural land excess of 50 acres in dry region as surplus

(c) Land transfer from tribals to non-tribals as null and void

(d) Unassigned land given to SCs cannot be transferred

26. Which of the following districts in Telangana region is the poorest in 2013-14 (SRE) in terms of per capita income at 2011-12 prices as per 'Socio-Economic Outlook 2016' (Government of Telangana)?

(a) Medak

(b) Mahabubnagar

(c) Adilabad

(d) Warangal

27. Jurala Irrigation Scheme Stage-I was meant for scarcity area in which taluks of Telangana ?

(a) Gadwal, Alampur & Wanaparthy

(b) Wanaparthy, Sircilla & Gadwal

(c) Alampur, Sangareddy, Wanaparthy

(d) Medak, Gadwal & Alampur

28. Which of the following is NOT part of Six Point formula, according to a statement issued by the leaders of Andhra Pradesh in 1973?

(a) Development of backward areas

(b) Preference to local candidates in educational institutions

(c) Preference to local candidates in secretariate appointments

(d) Development of irrigation

29. The chairman of the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal - II is

(a) R.S. Bachavat

(b) Brijesh Kumar

(c) Jagdish Bhagawathi

(d) S.P. Srivastava

30. In Telangana, the Krishna river basin passes through the following districts:

(a) Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda & Hyderabad

(b) Khammam, Adilabad & Nalgonda

(c) Karimnagar, Nalgonda & Hyderabad

(d) Warangal, Mahabubnagar & Hyderabad

31. Which one of the following districts in Telangana state has the highest cropping intensity?

(a) Mahabubnagar

- (b) Nalgonda
- (c) Nizamabad
- (d) Karimnagar

32. in India over the last few decades

1. The Birth Rate is increasing
2. The Death Rate is increasing
3. The Birth Rate is decreasing
4. The Death Rate is decreasing

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 3 and 4
- (d) 1 and 4

33. The percentage share of tube wells as a source of Irrigation in Telangana region has increased from zero in 1956-57 to \_\_\_\_\_% in 2011-12.

- (a) 43
- (b) 49
- (c) 33
- (d) 26

34. The percentage share of tanks as a source of irrigation in Telangana region in 2014-15 as per "Socio-Economic Outlook 2016" (Government of Telangana) is

- (a) 15.76%
- (b) 12.67%
- (c) 10.05%
- (d) 5.62%

35. The total budget expenditure of Telangana state for the year 2015-16 (B.E) is:

- (a) 1,10,689 crores
- (b) 1,05,689 crores

- (c) 1,25,686 crores
- (d) 1,15,689 crores

36. The Vashishta Bhargava Committee was appointed in 1969 to examine the budgetary surpluses utilization for Telangana development during the period between:

- (a) 1-11-1955 to 31-3-1969
- (b) 1-11-1956 to 31-3-1968
- (c) 1-11-1954 to 31-3-1969
- (d) 1-11-1956 to 31-3-1969

37. Which of the following is not the main aspect of land reforms in India?

- (a) Abolition of intermediaries
- (b) Tenancy reforms
- (c) Ceiling on land holdings
- (d) Development of irrigation

38. According to the AP (Telangana Area) Tenancy & Agricultural Lands Act, 1950, all rights of a protected tenant are:

- (a) heritable
- (b) not heritable
- (c) subject to review
- (d) reserved

39. In G.O. Ms. No. 971, Revenue Department, dt. 07-10-1969, the Government of A.P. had originally prohibited assignment of government land to non-tribals in

- (a) reserved forests
- (b) scheduled areas
- (c) non-scheduled areas
- (d) hilly areas

40. The two categories of tenants that existed in Telangana region as per the Land Committee Report 2006 of A.P. were :

- (a) Oral & protected tenants
- (b) Inamdari & protected tenants
- (c) Share croppers and ordinary tenants
- (d) Ordinary & protected tenants

41. Unregistered plain paper documents of leases taken by non-tribals from tribals is referred as:

- (a) Sada Bainamas
- (b) Stamp Paper
- (c) Sale Deed
- (d) Sada Binami

42. A feudal title bestowed upon a person who received as gift the lands for extra-ordinary service to the kingdom is referred to as :

- (a) Zamindar
- (b) Inamdar
- (c) Feudal lord
- (d) Patwari

43. The first committee set up after Independence in India to suggest land reforms was:

- (a) P.C. Joshi Committee
- (b) J.C. Kumarappa Committee
- (c) Bandopadhyaya Committee
- (d) Morarji Desai Committee

44. As per the recommendation of the Koneru Ranga Rao Land Committee, 2006, the maximum land which may be allotted to single individual shall be limited to :

- (a) 1 acre of wet land & 2 acres of dry land
- (b) 2 acres of wet land & 2 acres of dry land
- (c) 2 acres of wet land & 3 acres of dry land
- (d) 4 acres of wet land & 6 acres of dry land

45. As per the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agricultural Land Act, 1950, the maximum rent of a tenant in Telangana on dry land of chalka spil was fixed at

- (a) 2 times the land revenue
- (b) 3 times the land revenue
- (c) 4 times the land revenue
- (d) 5 times the land revenue

46. A.P. (Telangana Area) Abolition of Jag Regulation Act came into existence in :

- (a) 1458 Fasali
- (b) 1158 Fasali
- (c) 1358 Fasali
- (d) 1258 Fasali

47. The Tribal Areas Regulation Act Fasali 1356 was enacted in 1946 by the Hyderabad State entrusting all tribal land disputes to :

- (a) Tribal committees
- (b) Tribal communities
- (c) Tribal panchayats
- (d) Tribal Commission

48. As per the Tenancy Act in Telangana region, a person who cultivated the land continuously for six years before 1948 is called as:

- (a) Share cropper
- (b) Oral tenant
- (c) Protected tenant
- (d) Ordinary tenant

Answer 3 questions from 49 to 51 on the basis of the data given in the following table :

Table : Operational Land Holdings (in %) in Telangana Districts

District	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium	Medium	Large
Adilabad	49.8	27.7	17.5	4.6	0.4
Nizamabad	67.5	23.8	7.3	1.3	0.1
Medak	67.9	21.7	7.8	2.3	0.3
Warangal	67.1	21.4	8.7	2.5	0.3

49. Which of the following statements is correct as per the data given in the above table ?

- (a) Share of medium holdings is the lowest in the holding structure
- (b) Share of large holdings is the lowest
- (c) Share of marginal holdings is the lowest
- (d) Share of the semi-medium holdings is the lowest

50. Which of the districts has the highest share of medium holdings and lowest share of marginal holdings as per the data provided in the above table ?

- (a) Warangal
- (b) Medak
- (c) Nizamabad
- (d) Adilabad

51. From the above table, which district has the lowest semi-medium, medium and large farm holdings ?

- (a) Adilabad
- (b) Medak
- (c) Nizamabad
- (d) Warangal

52. Which of the following reasons causing suicides of farmers in Telangana are correct?

1. failure of borewells
2. fluctuations of yields in cotton crop
3. Rise in cost of production
4. Rise of rice as a major food crop

- (a) 1, 2 & 3
- (b) 2, 3 & 4

- (c) 3, 4 & 1
- (d) 4, 1 & 2

53. Which of the following non-food crops that have grown faster in the past two decades in Telangana?

- 1. Turmeric
- 2. Cotton
- 3. Sugar Cane
- 4. Maize

(a) 1 & 3

(b) 2 & 4

(c) 1 & 2

(d) 3 & 4

54. Telangana, state ranks \_\_\_\_ among the states in India that witnessed farmers suicides in the year 2014, as per National Crime Records Bureau.

(a) First

(b) Second

(c) Third

(d) Fourth

55. Which of the following districts has the highest area covered under micro irrigation in Telangana region from 2003-04 to 2013-14?

(a) Nizamabad

(b) Mahabubnagar

(c) Nalgonda

(d) Medak

56. The ratio of gross irrigated area to net irrigated area is referred to as:

(a) Irrigation efficiency

(b) Irrigation ratio

(c) Irrigation intensity

(d) Cropping intensity

57. Which of the following districts has highest out turn of total cereals & millets in Telangana region in 2013-14 ?

- (a) Nizamabad
- (b) Mahabubnagar
- (c) Karimnagar
- (d) Warangal

58. The ratio of gross cropped area to net cropped area is referred to as:

- (a) Agriculture intensity
- (b) Irrigation ratio
- (c) Cropping intensity
- (d) Crop ratio

59. Which of the following districts has the largest forest area in Telangana State as per 'Socio Economic Outlook 2016' (Government of Telangana) in 2015-16 ?

- (a) Adilabad
- (b) Khammam
- (c) Mahabubnagar
- (d) Karimnagar

60. Bt cotton seed is widely adopted by farmers in Telangana and elsewhere because farmers believe that:

- (a) It increases the biodiversity.
- (b) It improves the soil fertility.
- (c) It is very cheap.
- (d) It reduces the cost of production.

61. Which of the following districts has the lowest consumption of fertilizers per hectare in Telangana state?

- (a) Karimnagar
- (b) Medak

(c) Warangal

(d) Nizamabad

62. Which of the following districts contributes the lowest percentage of service sector to the GSDP of Telangana region in 2013-2014 at current prices (FRE)?

(a) Nalgonda

(b) Khammam

(c) Nizamabad

(d) Adilabad

63. In which of the following districts of Telangana state, National Investment & Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ) as approved by Govt. of India is set up?

(a) Mahabubnagar

(b) Rangareddy

(c) Nalgonda

(d) Medak

64. Which of the following districts has the highest number of biogas plants installed in Telangana region in 2013-14?

(a) Karimnagar

(b) Adilabad

(c) Khammam

(d) Nizamabad

65. Which of the following districts in Telangana state has the highest number of industries ?

(a) Hyderabad

(b) Rangareddy

(c) Medak

(d) Nalgonda

66. Two-third coal mines in Singareni Collieries in 2014 were operated by

(a) Open cast mining

(b) Underground mining

(c) Deep shaft mining

(d) Tracking process

67. "The Annual Survey of Industries", the principal source of statistics in India and in the states as well, related to:

(a) Organised manufacturing

(b) Unorganised manufacturing

(c) Informal manufacturing

(d) Organised industrial sector

68. T-Hub is setup in Telangana state in Gachibowli, Hyderabad at:

(a) Indian School of Business

(b) Madhapur

(c) Hitex City

(d) IIIT Campus

69. Which of the following is not part of Industrial Corridor's Development Phase-I in Telangana state?

(a) Hyderabad - Nalgonda Industrial Corridor

(b) Hyderabad - Warangal Industrial Corridor

(c) Hyderabad - Nagpur Industrial Corridor

(d) Hyderabad - Bengaluru Industrial Corridor

70. The largest category of consumers that consume highest share of electrical power in Telangana state is:

(a) Agriculture

(b) Industry

(c) (HT & LT) Commercial

(d) Domestic category

71. Which of the following districts has the highest National highways roads length in kilometres in Telangana region in 2013-14 ?

(a) Mahabubnagar

(b) Nalgonda

(c) Warangal

(d) Adilabad

72. In terms of Gross Value Added (GVA) from industries, the Telangana region is ranked in India as per the ASI results for 2011-12 as:

(a) 6<sup>th</sup>

(b) 7<sup>th</sup>

(c) 8<sup>th</sup>

(d) 9<sup>th</sup>

73. Telangana State Industrial Project Approval and Self-Certification System

(TS-IPASS) Bill 2015 is designed to provide speedy issue of industrial licenses within \_\_\_\_\_ days of application.

(a) 12 days

(b) 7 days

(c) 10 days

(d) 15 days.

74. The percentage of share of industrial sector in GSDP of Telangana state at current prices for 2014-15 (AE) was

(a) 25%

(b) 28%

(c) 35%

(d) 37%

75. Consider the following statements :

1. Many ferro-alloy metals are available in India in abundance
2. Except manganese and chromate, no other ferro-alloy metals are available in abundance in India
3. Copper is a high corrosion resistant metal

4. No ferro-alloys are available in abundance in India.

Which of the above statements are correct:

(a) 1 & 2 only

(b) 3 & 4 only

(c) 2 & 3 only

(d) 1 & 4 only

76. Which of the following are important aspects of human development ?

1. Large families, social status
2. Equity, empowerment
3. Migration, entertainment
4. Productivity, sustainability

(a) 2 & 3 only

(b) 1 & 4 only

(c) 2 & 4 only

(d) 1 & 3 only

77. Which of the following measures are essential for reducing regional disparities?

1. Providing subsidies to everyone in the backward areas
2. Building infrastructure in backward areas
3. Providing subsidies to large industrial houses
4. Ensuring atleast minimum level of subsistence to all poor people in backward areas

(a) 1 & 2 only

(b) 1 & 4 only

(c) 2 & 4 only

(d) 1 & 3 only

78. The better way of achieving 'inclusive growth' must include some of the following aspects :

1. Taking up short-term wherever required measures only

2. Around gender equality
3. Around development of SCs, STS and other weaker sections
4. Development of social infrastructure

(a) 2 & 3 only

(b) 3 & 4 only

(c) 1, 2 & 3 only

(d) 2, 3 & 4 only

79. In terms of urban population, which of the following states have occupied the top three positions?

1. Maharashtra
2. Uttar Pradesh
3. Andhra Pradesh
4. Tamil Nadu

(a) 1, 2 & 4

(b) 1, 3 & 4

(c) 2, 3 & 4

(d) 1, 2 & 3

80. Which of the following states exhibited low performance in female literacy rates in 2011, according to Planning Commission ?

1. Bihar
2. Maharashtra
3. Rajasthan
4. Uttarakhand

(a) 2 & 4 only

(b) 1 & 3 only

(c) 3 & 4 only

(d) 1 & 2 only

81. According to 2011 Census, growth in population in the mega cities has :

(a) slowed down

- (b) picked up
- (c) remained unchanged
- (d) boomed

82. India is regarded as a country with 'demographic dividend' because of its high proportion of:

- (a) Population in the age group below 15 years
- (b) Population in the age group of 15 - 64 years
- (c) Population in the age group above 65 years
- (d) Female population in total population

83. In India, 60% of the migration that takes place in :

- (a) Inter-state migration
- (b) Inter-district migration
- (c) Inter-city migration
- (d) Inter-regional migration

84. Census data from 1901 to 1991 show that :

- (a) There has been a steady rise in female-male ratio
- (b) There have been fluctuations in female male ratio
- (c) There has been a steady decline in the female-male ratio
- (d) There is no particular trend

85. As time progresses, the demand for water from non-irrigation sectors like domestic sector, energy sector, industrial sector

- (a) is likely to decrease substantially
- (b) is likely to increase substantially
- (c) is likely to increase marginally
- (d) is likely to decrease marginally

86. Data shows that in 1951 the people living in urban areas in India roughly was

- (a) One out of every three persons

(b) One out of every four persons

(c) One out of every five persons

(d) One out of every six persons

87. According to the approach paper to the Twelfth Plan, the towns that are backward and have not been able to participate in inclusive growth are so, mainly because of:

(a) lack of population

(b) lack of infrastructure facility

(c) lack of motivation

(d) lack of people in the working age

88. The recent audit report of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India has pointed out various irregularities (as per LAAR). Which of the following are correct?

1. Allotment of land

2. Utilisation of land

3. Resettlement of affected people after acquisition of land

4. Compensation as well as rehabilitation of the affected people

(a) 1 & 2 only

(b) 1,2 & 3 only

(c) 1, 3 & 4 only

(d) 1, 2, 3 & 4

89. Consider the following pairs:

Five Year Plan

Major Objective

A. XI

i. Development of Large Scale Industries

B. VIII

ii. Poverty eradication

C. V

iii. Inclusive growth

D. II

iv. Human Resource Development

Match the above correctly :

(a) A - ii, B - iii, C - i, D - iv

(b) A - iii, B - iv, C - ii, D - i

(c) A - iv, B - ii, C - iii, D - i

(d) A - i, B - ii, C - iv, D - iii

90. An institutional arrangement between firm and farmer to produce and transact agricultural commodities known as:

(a) Commercial farming Contract farming

(b) Contract farming

(c) Small farming Cooperative farming.

(d) Cooperative farming

91. In terms of land area, India's rank in the world is:

(a) fourth

(b) fifth

(c) sixth

(d) seventh

92. Acquisition and requisition of property falls in the:

(a) Central List

(b) State List

(c) Concurrent List

(d) Private List

93. The main rationale behind laws like land acquisition is that :

(a) Government is supreme and can take any decision that it feels important.

(b) Community good is paramount to the right of an individual.

(c) An individual does not have a right to property.

(d) An individual has a right to property but the government can solely decide to acquire it.

94. Reservoirs and tanks suffer from siltation and this effects:

(a) Land in hilly areas

- (b) Uncultivable waste lands
- (c) Afforestation of catchment area of rivers
- (d) The oceans

95. Afforestation is essential for:

- (a) Moderating ill effects of floods and avoidance of erosion of land
- (b) Industrial progress
- (c) Improvement of fallow land
- (d) Improvement of barren land

96. One very serious defect of the National policy for rehabilitation is that it covers only:

- (a) Displacement of landless labour
- (b) Indirect displacement
- (c) Direct displacement
- (d) Displacement of people who are from tribal region

97. According to Census 2011 data, what percentage of Indian families do not have more than two children?

- (a) 46%
- (b) 54%
- (c) 35 %
- (d) 60%

98. In India, to prevent further soil erosion one of the important measures we may resort to is:

- (a) Allow free and uninterrupted use of water.
- (b) Afforestation and pasture development programmes in hilly areas.
- (c) Encourage larger doses of fertilizers in agriculture.
- (d) Discourage use of ground water.

99. Any land acquisition law must essentially ensure :

- (a) The commercial interest of the investors and the government

- (b) Development of industries, whatever may be the consequences
- (c) That local bodies have nothing to do with the formulation of the law and its implementation
- (d) Welfare of farmers and other stake holders on one hand and strategic development needs of the country on the other hand

100. The 'National Water Policy' adopted in April 2002 provides a framework for taking care of some of the following:

1. The quantity & quality aspects of water
2. Water outsourcing and development of tube wells
3. Water development and management
4. Environmental aspects of water

- (a) 1,2 & 3
- (b) 2, 3 & 4
- (c) 3, 4 & 1
- (d) 4, 1 & 2

101. The New Industrial Licensing Policy adopted by India in 1991 suggested one of the following:

- (a) Abolition of industrial licensing
- (b) Increasing the role of public sector
- (c) Compulsory technology transfer
- (d) Strengthening small scale industries

102. The concept of multi-dimensional poverty Index was introduced as a new measure of poverty in the year:

- (a) 2008
- (b) 2009
- (c) 2010
- (d) 2014

103. If people of one country invest heavily in another country and earn massive profits :

- (a) This can be considered as economic development in the home country
- (b) This has nothing to do with economic development in the home country

(c) This cannot be taken as economic development in the home country

(d) Outcome cannot be assessed

104. The forces of liberalization and globalization .in our country have strengthened investment in :

(a) forward states much more than in backward states

(b) backward states much more than in forward states

(c) rural areas much more than in urban areas

(d) an even manner all over the country

105. Social assistance schemes seek to provide assistance to the poor and needy. They are :

(a) linked to the contributions made by the persons

(b) financed from the general revenue of the. government

(c) financed through contribution by employee, employer and the state

(d) financed through contribution by employee and employer

106. The liberalization phase in our country indicates that:

(a) We are not able to take advantage of the young population bulge

(b) We are able to take advantage of the young population bulge

(c) we worked strategies exist ensure that from young population bulge

(d) Government been ignorant that there is population that exists.

107. Higher the share of workers to non-workers in of country implies that:

(a) The smaller will be the surplus available for investment

(b) The larger will be the surplus available for investment

(c) surplus available for investment may drop drastically

(d) surplus available for investment may be constant

108. If the growth of working age population is greater than the growth rate of child population in a country, it will lead to:

(a) Higher dependency ratio

(b) Intermediate dependency ratio

(c) Low dependency ratio

(d) Non-dependency ratio

109. One of the most challenging issue that India is facing at present from among the following:

(a) How to compete with the most efficient countries in the world?

(b) How to provide food security and basic amenities to a large section of society?

(c) How to increase employment in the agriculture sector ?

(d) How to strengthen the public sector ?

110. In an economy open international trade, gross national may be greater lesser than product depending upon:

(a) The growth of the industrial sector

(b) The growth of the agricultural sector inflow or outflow foreign income

(c) The net inflow or outflow of foreign income

(d) The depreciation rate

111. Economic development implies:

(a) Quantitative changes only

(b) Qualitative changes only

(c) Technological changes only

(d) Quantitative and qualitative changes

112. For underdeveloped countries, economic growth may be defined as a rate of expansion that moves an underdeveloped country from a near subsistence to a:

(a) substantially higher level of living in the long run

(b) substantially higher level of living in the shortest period

(c) substantially higher level of living without reference to time

(d) substantially higher level of living compared to our neighbouring countries

113. Which following the main areas of National Forest Policy, 1988?

1. Protection of forests only
2. Exploitation of forests only

3. Development of forests only
  4. Conservation of forests only
- (a) 1, 2 & 3 only
  - (b) 2, 3 & 4 only
  - (c) 3, 4 & 1 only
  - (d) 4, 1 & 2 only

114. Which of following are the main effects of the destruction of forests?

1. Increasing the intensity of flood effects
2. Increasing humidity of air
3. Increasing temperature
4. Decreasing soil erosion

(a) 1 & 2 only

(b) 3 & 4 only

(c) 1 & 3 only

(d) 2 & 4 only

115. Which of the following are the major objectives of sustainable development ?

1. Going for highly mechanised methods of production
2. Protecting bio-diversity and balancing ecology for long-term development
3. Offering large amounts of subsidies for industrial development
4. Enhancing standard of living of BPL families and achieving inclusive growth

(a) 1 & 2 only

(b) 3 & 4 only

(c) 1 & 3 only

(d) 2 & 4 only

116. As per UNDP Report-2015, in India the highest ranking state Human Development Index

(a) Maharashtra

(b) Punjab

(c) Kerala

(d) Karnataka

117. Sustainable development refers to following:

- (a) Long lasting development without impacting environment negatively.
- (b) Economic decisions are focusing growth
- (c) Economic decisions are taken based demand and supply forces
- (d) increases owing increase in general price level.

118. Often afforestation programmes were not so successful because of mainly one of the following:

- (a) Poor quality of soil
- (b) Poor quality of air
- (c) Poor quality of water
- (d) Poor quality of seeds

119. In order to restore ecological balance, one of the most important solutions from among the following is

- (a) Reforesting and extension of forest area
- (b) Extensive use of available water
- (c) Bring barren land under agricultural use
- (d) Bring barren land under industrial use

120. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the VIII Five Year Plan document?

- (a) It appreciates the implementation of the afforestation schemes.
- (b) It identifies some deficiencies of the afforestation schemes.
- (c) It ignores aspects related to afforestation.
- (d) It states that the afforestation is not a very important concern for India.

121. In India, intensity of land erosion has :

- (a) reduced
- (b) increased
- (c) has remained at a low level
- (d) has remained constant

122. Material resources like minerals, timber, fish, water belong to one of the following:

- (a) Provisioning category
- (b) Regulation category
- (c) Cultural category
- (d) Amenity category

123. Trends in existing level of food grain productivity in India indicates that they are:

- (a) Just enough to take care of future demand for food
- (b) More than enough to take care of future needs
- (c) Not enough to take care of the future needs
- (d) Cannot be assessed

124. The loss through water erosion cannot be under estimated. The irrigation potential is decreasing mainly because of one of the following:

- (a) Siltation
- (b) Floods
- (c) Soil erosion
- (d) Soil conservation

125. Development goals may be defined in terms of progressive reduction and eventual elimination of some of the following:

1. Poverty, unemployment, inequality
2. Population, human development, social infrastructure
3. Malnutrition, diseases, illiteracy
4. Agriculture, employment, literacy

- (a) 4 & 3
- (b) 1 & 2
- (c) 3 & 1
- (d) 2 & 4

126. Consider the following statements :

1. Capital output ratio indicates the number of units of capital required to produce one unit of output.
2. Capital output ratio refers to productivity of capital of different sectors at a definite point of time.
3. Along with national savings ratio, capital output ratio can determine the growth rate of national income.
4. The GNP growth rate is proportionately related to capital output ratio.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 & 3
- (b) 2, 3 & 4
- (c) 3, 4 & 1
- (d) 4, 1 & 2

127. Consider the following statements:

1. Economic growth is confined to small portion of population.
2. In terms of use of capital and modern technology, marginal disparities may exist between developed and underdeveloped countries.
3. Economic disparities between developed and underdeveloped countries have increased.
4. There is wide spread poverty in underdeveloped countries.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 & 3
- (b) 2, 3 & 4
- (c) 3, 4 & 1
- (d) 4, 1 & 2

128. Which of the following are related to 'Hindu rate of growth'?

1. Agricultural growth rate
2. GDP growth rate
3. Average annual growth rate of about 3.5%
4. Gross capital formation growth rate

- (a) 1 & 2 only
- (b) 2 & 3 only

(c) 3 & 4 only

(d) 4 & 1 only

129. Among the following, which are the major causes of underdevelopment?

- i. Poor per capita income
- ii. Capital deficiency
- iii. Underutilized man resources power and natural resources
- iv. Traditional techniques of production

(a) iii and i only

(b) i, ii and iv only

(c) i, ii, iii and iv

(d) ii, iii and iv only

130. Amartya Sen received Nobel prize in economics for his contribution to the

(a) International Economics

(b) Welfare Economics

(c) Indian Economy

(d) Industrial Economics

131. Human Development Index is calculated combining the per capita GDP plus expected years of schooling plus

(a) Population rate

(b) Child mortality rate

(c) Per capita food consumption

(d) Average life expectancy

132. In developing countries, if the income level is low, the propensity to consume will be high and as a consequence, capital formation will be

(a) very high

(b) marginally high

(c) low

(d) constant

133. Among the following, which one is an essential characteristic of mixed economy?

- (a) Co-existence of capital goods and consumer goods
- (b) Co-existence of labour and capital intensive techniques
- (c) Co-existence of urban and semi-urban areas
- (d) Co-existence of public sector and private sector

134. Trickle down effect' refers to that economic growth

- (a) which brings a few benefits to the poor people
- (b) which needs to be controlled by the state
- (c) which needs delivery systems to bring benefits to the rural poor
- (d) which delivers benefits to the entire society.

135. If savings ratio is divided by the capital output ratio, we derive

- (a) GNP growth rate
- (b) Per capita income growth rate
- (c) Population growth rate
- (d) Disposable income growth rate

136. The unemployment in underdeveloped countries is mostly one of the following :

- (a) Urban unemployment
- (b) Disguised unemployment
- (c) Open unemployment
- (d) Educated unemployment

137. Child sex ratio may be defined as

- (a) The number of boys aged 0-4 years for every 1,000 girls in the same age group.
- (b) The number of boys aged 0-6 years for every 1,000 girls in the same age group.
- (c) The number of girls aged 0-4 years for every 1,000 boys in the same age group.
- (d) The number of girls aged 0-6 years for every 1,000 boys in the same age group.

138. Consider the following pairs:

1. Calendar year-January to December
2. Financial year-April to March
3. Kharif season-October to September
4. Academic year - June to May

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) 1, 2 & 3
- (b) 2, 3 & 4
- (c) 3, 4 & 1
- (d) 4, 1 & 2

139. Which among the following are relevant to national income?

1. Adding all transfer payments
2. Adding all values of goods and services produced
3. Adding all payments made to all factors of production
4. Adding all incomes generated

- (a) 1, 2 & 3
- (b) 2, 3 & 4
- (c) 3, 4 & 1
- (d) 4, 1 & 2

140. The National Income committee was constituted by the Government of India in 1949. Who of the following are its members?

1. Professor P.C. Mahalanobis
2. Professor D.R. Gadgil
3. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
4. Professor V.K.R.V. Rao

- (a) 1, 2 & 3
- (b) 2, 3 & 4
- (c) 3, 4 & 1
- (d) 4, 1 & 2

141. The national income in india is calculated mainly through which methods?

1. Income method
2. Output method
3. Expenditure method
4. Exchange method

- (a) 1 & 2
- (b) 2 & 3
- (c) 3 & 4
- (d) 4 & 1

142. The share of secondary sector in the GDP during the period 1999-2000 to 2013-2014 has shown:

- (a) Higher increase
- (b) Marginal increase
- (c) Marginal decrease
- (d) Higher decrease

143. NNP for the current year x

$$\frac{\text{Base year price index}}{\text{Current year price index}} = 7$$

- (a) Per capita income
- (b) Gross national product
- (c) Real net national product
- (d) Real disposable income

144. Among the following statements on national income, which one is correct?

National income mainly includes:

- (a) Rent, taxes, pensions and subsidies
- (b) Public sector expenditure, elections expenditure and judicial expenditure
- (c) Rent, wages, interest and profits
- (d) Double counting, transfer payments, debts and imports

145. According to Ragnar Nurkse, most of the underdeveloped countries have been caught in the:

- (a) Vicious circle of poverty
- (b) Excessive demand
- (c) Productive investment
- (d) Export of secondary sector products

146. Among the following five year plans, the highest annual average growth rate of per capita income at 1999-2000 prices was achieved during the :

- (a) Eleventh Plan
- (b) Eighth Plan
- (c) Seventh Plan
- (d) Ninth Plan

147. Among the following organizations, which one estimates the national income in independent India?

- (a) NITI Aayog
- (b) Planning Commission
- (c) Finance Commission
- (d) Central Statistical Organisation

148. In which of the following kind of taxes, the tax rate increases as income increases.

1. Proportional Tax
2. Progressive Tax
3. Regressive Tax
4. Highly Progressive Tax

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 3 and 4
- (d) 2 and 4

149. By deducting growth rate of population from growth rate of national income, we derive:

- (a) Growth rate of per capita income
- (b) Growth rate of real income

(c) Growth rate of disposable income

(d) Growth rate of NNP

150. The personal income which is left with the individual after payment of all direct taxes is called as:

(a) Disposable income

(b) Per capita income

(c) Real income.

(d) National income

### Solutions

S1 : Ans(c)

Sol: The Rangarajan committee 2014 raised the daily per capita expenditure to Rs 32 from Rs 27 for the rural poor and to Rs 47 from Rs 33 for the urban poor, thus raising the poverty line based on the average monthly per capita expenditure to Rs 972 in rural India and Rs 1,407 in urban India.

S2 : Ans(b)

Sol: The people with lower income when compared with higher incomes even when their standard of living is above subsistence level, are said to be in Relative poverty.

S3 : Ans(a)

Sol: The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA 2013) converts into legal entitlements for existing food security programmes of the Government of India. It includes the Midday Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services scheme and the Public Distribution System.

S4 : Ans(a)

Sol: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act aim:

1. 100 days of mandatory employment should be provided to rural job seekers.
2. Equal wage rates should be paid to male and female workers.
3. One third of the beneficiaries should be women.

S5 : Ans(b)

Sol: When the economy enters a recession, many of the jobs lost are considered cyclical unemployment.

S6 : Ans(b)

Sol:

S7 : Ans(a)

Sol: Poverty line is defined as the mid-point of monthly per capita expenditure class having a daily calorie intake of 2400 calorie per person in rural areas and for urban areas, it is 2100 calories.

S8 : Ans(c)

Sol: If a person is willing and searching for work but due to unavailability of work remained unemployed during the major part of the previous year, he is called unemployed as per Usual status.

S9 : Ans(a)

Sol: Disguised unemployment exists when part of the labor force is either left without work or is working in a redundant manner such that worker productivity is essentially zero. It is unemployment that does not affect aggregate output.

S10 : Ans(a)

Sol: When workers have jobs, but they are not working to their full capacity or skill level, it is called as Underemployment.

S11 : Ans(c)

Sol: Full employment refers to the situation when all the people who are willing to work in the economy at a prevailing wage rate are getting work and are employed to produce the desired level of output in the economy.

S12 : Ans(d)

Sol: Orissa state has the largest percentage of poor in India.

S13 : Ans(d)

Sol: First Five Year Plan - 1951-1956

Second Five Year Plan - 1956-1961

Third Five Year Plan - 1961-1966

S14 : Ans(a)

Sol:

First Five Year Plan - Agricultural sector

Second Five Year Plan - Industrial sector

Eleventh Five Year Plan - Inclusive growth

S15 : Ans(d)

Sol: The main objectives of The Fifth Five Year Plan are:

The Removal of poverty and Economic Independence.

S16 : Ans(d)

Sol: 8th Five Year Plan recognised human development as the core of all developmental efforts. The Eighth Five Year Plan was launched on 1st April 1992.

S17 : Ans(d)

Sol:

S18 : Ans(b)

Sol:

- The Prime Minister of India is the ex-officio Chairman of Planning Commission.
- Planning Commission was formed on 15 March 1950.
- On 01 January 2015, Planning Commission was replaced by another extra- constitutional body known as NITI (National Institution for Transforming India) Aayog.
- The Prime Minister is also the ex-officio Chairman of NITI Aayog.

S19 : Ans(b)

Sol: NITI Aayog is National Institution for Transforming India. it was formed by a resolution of the Union Cabinet on 1 January 2015.

S20 : Ans(d)

Sol: In India, the target and actual rates of growth during 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012) were 9% & 7.5%.

S21 : Ans(b)

Sol: Gunnar Myrdal economist first advocated a rolling plan for developing countries.

S22 : Ans(c)

Sol: eighth five year plan 1992–1997 was approved when the country was going through a severe economic crisis caused by budget deficit, inflation, recession, debt burden etc.

S23 : Ans(d)

Sol: A planning in which targets are set for a period of 15 to 20 or 25 years and which ensures continuity in planning is called as Perspective planning. Perspective Plan , an interdependent part of Core Area Planning , is a long term plan (for 20-30 years) to develop vision and provide framework for urban and regional development & further detailing. Perspective planning is a blueprint regarding the objectives and targets of long run growth.

S24 : Ans(c)

Sol: Economic Planning is the essential feature of the Socialist Economy.

S25 : Ans(c)

Sol: For its Scheduled Areas, Andhra Pradesh has a Land Transfer Regulation Act 1 of 1970. It checks the transfer of tribal land to non-tribals with due regard to the special status that the Constitution has given to tribal land. It is referred to as the "1/70" Act.

S26 : Ans(c)

Sol: Adilabad district in Telangana region is the poorest in 2013-14 (SRE) in terms of per capita income at 2011-12 prices as per 'Socio-Economic Outlook 2016' (Government of Telangana).

S27 : Ans(a)

Sol: The Priyadarshini Jurala Project (PJP) or Jurala Project, is a dam on the Krishna River situated about 15 km from Gadwal, Jogulamba Gadwal district, Jurala Project is a dam on the Krishna River situated about 29 km from Atmakur, Wanaparthy district, Telangana.

S28 : Ans( c or d)

Sol:

S29 : Ans(b)

Sol: Government today appointed Brijesh Kumar, a former Supreme Court judge, as Chairman of Krishna water disputes tribunal.

S30 : Ans(a)

Sol: Krishna basin is a larger region (as it includes tributaries). Krishna basin includes all parts of erstwhile Rangareddy, Hyderabad, Palamuru (Mahaboonagar), Nallagonda districts and southern central and western parts of erstwhile Warangal apart from south and western parts of erstwhile Khammam districts in addition to few small southern portions in erstwhile medak district.

S31 : Ans(c)

Sol:

S32 : Ans(c)

Sol: in India over the last few decades The Birth Rate is decreasing and The Death Rate is decreasing.

S33 : Ans(b)

Sol: The percentage share of tube wells as a source of Irrigation in Telangana region has increased from zero in 1956-57 to 49% in 2011-12.

S34 : Ans(d)

Sol: The percentage share of tanks as a source of irrigation in Telangana region in 2014-15 as per "Socio-Economic Outlook 2016" (Government of Telangana) is 5.62%.

S35 : Ans(d)

Sol: Telangana Finance Minister Etela Rajendar has presented a 1,15,689 crore rupees Budget on March 11, 2015 for the fiscal year 2015-16. The Budget has a revenue surplus of 531 crore rupees and a fiscal deficit of 16,969 crore rupees (3.49 percent of GDP).

S36 : Ans(b)

Sol: The Vashishta Bhargava Committee was appointed in 1969 to examine the budgetary surpluses utilization for Telangana development during the period between 1-11-1956 to 31-3-1968 .

S37 : Ans(d)

Sol: There are six main categories of reforms:

- Abolition of intermediaries (rent collectors under the pre-Independence land revenue system);
- Tenancy regulation (to improve the contractual terms including the security of tenure);
- A ceiling on landholdings (to redistributing surplus land to the landless);
- Attempts to consolidate disparate landholdings;
- encouragement of cooperative joint farming;
- settlement and regulation of tenancy.

so Development of irrigation is not the main aspects of land reforms in India.

S38 : Ans(a)

Sol: According to the AP (Telangana Area) Tenancy & Agricultural Lands Act, 1950, all rights of a protected tenant are heritable.

S39 : Ans(b)

Sol: In G.O. Ms. No. 971, Revenue Department, dt. 07-10-1969, the Government of A.P. had originally prohibited assignment of government land to non-tribals in scheduled areas.

S40 : Ans(d)

Sol: The two categories of tenants that existed in Telangana region as per the Land Committee Report 2006 of A.P. were Ordinary & protected tenants.

S41 : Ans(a)

Sol: Unregistered plain paper documents of leases taken by non-tribals from tribals is referred as Sada Bainamas.

S42 : Ans(b)

Sol: Inamdar was a feudal title prevalent before and during British Raj, including during the Maratha rule of Peshwa and other rulers of India. The title was bestowed upon to the person who received lands as Inam (grant or as gift), rewarding the extraordinary service rendered to the ruler or the princely state.

S43 : Ans(b)

Sol: A committee, under the Chairmanship of J. C. Kumarappan was appointed to look into the problem of land. The Kumarappa Committee's report recommended comprehensive agrarian reform measures.

S44 : Ans(a)

Sol: As per the recommendation of the Koneru Ranga Rao Land Committee, 2006, The maximum extent of land which may be allotted to a single individual shall be limited to 1 acre of wet land or 2 acres of dry land.

S45 : Ans(c)

Sol: As per the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agricultural Land Act, 1950, the maximum rent of a tenant in Telangana on dry land of charka spil was fixed at 4 times the land revenue.

S46 : Ans(c)

Sol: A.P. (Telangana Area) Abolition of Jag Regulation Act came into existence in 1358 Fasli.

S47 : Ans(c)

Sol: The Tribal Areas Regulation Act Fasali 1356 was enacted in 1946 by the Hyderabad State entrusting all tribal land disputes to Tribal panchayats.

S48 : Ans(c)

Sol: As per the Tenancy Act in Telangana region, a person who cultivated the land continuously for six years before 1948 is called as Protected tenant.

S49 : Ans(b)

Sol:

S50 : Ans(d)

Sol: Adilabad has the highest share of medium holdings and lowest share of marginal holdings as per the data provided in the above table.

S51 : Ans(c)

Sol: Nizamabad district has the lowest semi-medium, medium and large farm holdings.

S52 : Ans(a)

Sol: reasons for causing suicides of farmers in Telangana:

1. failure of borewells
2. fluctuations of yields in cotton crop
3. Rise in cost of production

S53 : Ans(c)

Sol: Turmeric and Cotton non-food crops that have grown faster in the past two decades in Telangana.

S54 : Ans(b)

Sol: Telangana, state ranks 2nd among the states in India that witnessed farmers suicides in the year 2014, as per National Crime Records Bureau.

S55 : Ans(b)

Sol: Mahabubnagar district has the highest area covered under micro irrigation in Telangana region from 2003-04 to 2013-14.

S56 : Ans(c)

Sol: Irrigation Intensity. It is the ratio of gross irrigated (total) area to the net irrigated area expressed as a percentage. Irrigation Potential Created (IPC).

S57 : Ans(c)

Sol: Karimnagar district has highest out turn of total cereals & millets in Telangana region in 2013-14. Karimnagar and Warangal districts are top with 3.16 and 2.76 lakh hectares respectively of total net area irrigated during 2014-15.

S58 : Ans(c)

Sol: The ratio of gross cropped area to net cropped area is referred to as Cropping intensity.

S59 : Ans(a or b)

Sol:

S60 : Ans(d)

Sol: Bt cotton seed is widely adopted by farmers in Telangana and elsewhere because farmers believe that It reduces the cost of production.

S61 : Ans(b)

Sol: Medak district has the lowest consumption of fertilizers per hectare in Telangana state.

S62 : Ans(d)

Sol: Adilabad district contributes the lowest percentage of service sector to the GSDP of Telangana region in 2013-2014 at current prices (FRE)

S63 : Ans(d)

Sol: Medak district of Telangana state, National Investment & Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ) as approved by Government of India is set up.

S64 : Ans(a)

Sol: Karimnagar district has the highest number of biogas plants installed in Telangana region in 2013-14.

S65 : Ans(b)

Sol: Rangareddy district in Telangana state has the highest number of industries.

S66 : Ans(b)

Sol: Two-third coal mines in Singareni Collieries in 2014 were operated by Underground mining.

S67 : Ans(a)

Sol: The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is the principal source of industrial statistics in India. It provides information to assess the changes in the growth and structure of organized manufacturing sector comprising activities related to manufacturing processes, repair services gas and water supply and cold storage.

S68 : Ans(d)

Sol: T-Hub is setup in Telangana state in Gachibowli, Hyderabad at IIIT Campus.

S69 : Ans(a)

Sol: Hyderabad - Nalgonda Industrial Corridor is not part of Industrial Corridor's Development Phase-I in Telangana state.

S70 : Ans(d)

Sol: The largest category of consumers that consume highest share of electrical power in Telangana state is Domestic category.

S71 : Ans(a)

Sol: Mahabubnagar district has the highest National highway road length in kilometres in Telangana region in 2013-14.

S72 : Ans(c)

Sol: In terms of Gross Value Added (GVA) from industries, the Telangana region is ranked in India as per the ASI results for 2011-12 as 8th.

S73 : Ans(d)

Sol: Telangana State Industrial Project Approval and Self-Certification System (TS-IPASS) Bill 2015 is designed to provide speedy issue of industrial licenses within 15 days of application.

S74 : Ans(a)

Sol: The percentage of share of industrial sector in GSDP of Telangana state at current prices for 2014-15 (AE) was 25%.

S75 : Ans(c)

Sol:

S76 : Ans(c)

Sol: Equity, empowerment and Productivity, sustainability are important aspects of human development.

S77 : Ans(c)

Sol: Building infrastructure in backward areas and Ensuring atleast minimum level of subsistence to all poor people in backward areas are essential for reducing regional disparities.

S78 : Ans(d)

Sol: The better way of achieving 'inclusive growth' must include some of the following aspects:

- Around gender equality.

- Around development of SCs, STS and other weaker sections.
- Development of social infrastructure.

S79 : Ans(a)

Sol: Among the major States, Tamil Nadu is the most urbanized state with 43.9 percent of the population living in urban areas followed by Maharashtra (42.4 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (16.16 percent).

S80 : Ans(b)

Sol: Bihar and Rajasthan state exhibited low performance in female literacy rates in 2011, according to Planning Commission.

S81 : Ans(a)

Sol: The growth in population in the Mega Cities has slowed down considerably during the last decade. Greater Mumbai UA, which had witnessed 30.47% growth in.

S82 : Ans(b)

Sol: India is regarded as a country with 'demographic dividend' because of its high proportion of population in the age group of 15-64 years.

S83 : Ans()

Sol:

S84 : Ans(c)

Sol: Census data from 1901 to 1991 show that there has been a steady decline in the female-male ratio.

S85 : Ans(b)

Sol: As time progresses, the demand for water from non-irrigation sectors like domestic sector, energy sector, industrial sector is likely to increase substantially.

S86 : Ans(d)

Sol: Data shows that in 1951 the people living in urban areas in India roughly was One out of every six persons.

S87 : Ans(b)

Sol: According to the approach paper to the Twelfth Plan, the towns that are backward and have not been able to participate in inclusive growth are so, mainly because of lack of infrastructure facility.

S88 : Ans(d)

Sol: The recent audit report of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India has pointed out various irregularities (as per LAAR).

1. Allotment of land
2. Utilisation of land
3. Resettlement of affected people after acquisition of land
4. Compensation as well as rehabilitation of the affected people

S89 : Ans(b)

Sol: Five Year Plan	-	Major Objective
XI Five Year Plan	-	Inclusive growth
VIII Five Year Plan	-	Human Resource Development
V Five Year Plan	-	Poverty eradication
II Five Year Plan	-	Development of Large Scale Industries

S90 : Ans(b)

Sol: An institutional arrangement between firm and farmer to produce and transact agricultural commodities known as Contract farming.

S91 : Ans(d)

Sol: India is the seventh-largest in terms of area. Lying entirely in the Northern hemisphere the mainland extends between latitudes 8°4'N and 37°6'N and longitudes.

S92 : Ans(c)

Sol: Acquisition and Requisition of property falls in the concurrent list , which means that both the centre and the state government can make laws on the matter.

S93 : Ans(b)

Sol: The main rationale behind law like land acquisition is that Community good is paramount to the right of an individual.

S94 : Ans(b)

Sol: Reservoirs and tanks suffers from siltation and this affects Uncultivable wastelands

S95 : Ans(a)

Sol: Afforestation is necessary to combat the issues of global warming, soil erosion, pollution, and the maintenance of biodiversity and ecological balance.

S96 : Ans(c)

Sol: One very serious defect of the National policy for rehabilitation is that it covers only Direct displacement.

S97 : Ans(b)

Sol: According to Census 2011 data, 54 percentage of Indian families do not have more than two children.

S98 : Ans(b)

Sol: In India, to prevent further soil erosion one of the important measures we may resort to is Afforestation and pasture development programmes in hilly areas.

S99 : Ans(d)

Sol: Any land acquisition law must essentially ensure Welfare of farmers and other stake holders on one hand and strategic development needs of the country on the other hand .

S100 : Ans(c)

Sol: The 'National Water Policy' adopted in April 2002 provides a framework for taking care of Water development and management. Environmental aspects of water. The quantity & quality aspects of water

S101 : Ans(a)

Sol: The New Industrial Licensing Policy adopted by India in 1991 suggested Abolition of industrial licensing

S102 : Ans(c)

Sol: The concept of multi-dimensional poverty Index was introduced as a new measure of poverty in the year 2010.

S103 : Ans(c)

Sol: If people of one country invest heavily in another country and earn massive profit This cannot be taken as economic development in the home country.

S104 : Ans(a)

Sol: The forces of liberalization and globalization in our country have strengthened investment in forward states much more than in backward states.

S105 : Ans(b)

Sol: Social assistance schemes seek to provide assistance to the poor and needy They are financed from the general revenue of the government.

S106 : Ans(a)

Sol: The liberalization phase in our country indicates that We are not able to take advantage of the young population bulge.

S107 : Ans(b)

Sol: Higher the share of workers to non-workers in of country implies that The larger will be the surplus available for investment.

S108 : Ans(c)

Sol: If the growth of working age population is greater than the growth rate of child population in a country, it will lead to Low dependency ratio.

S109 : Ans(b)

Sol: How to provide food security and basic amenities to a large section of society? One of the most challenging issues that India is facing at present from

S110 : Ans(c)

Sol: In an economy open international trade, gross national may be greater lesser than product depending upon The net inflow or outflow of foreign income.

S111 : Ans(d)

Sol: Economic development implies Quantitative and qualitative changes. Economic development implies changes in income, savings and investment along with progressive changes in socio- economic structure of country (institutional and technological changes).

S112 : Ans(b)

Sol: For underdeveloped countries, economic growth may be defined as a rate of expansion that moves an underdeveloped country from a near subsistence to a substantially higher level of living in the shortest period.

S113 : Ans(c)

Sol: the main areas of National Forest Policy, 1988

- Development of forests only.
- Conservation of forests only.

- Protection of forests only.

S114 : Ans(c)

Sol: Increasing the intensity of flood effects and Increasing temperature are the main effects of the destruction of forests

S115 : Ans(d)

Sol: Protecting bio-diversity and balancing ecology for long-term development and Enhancing standard of living of BPL families and achieving inclusive growth are the major objectives of sustainable development.

S116 : Ans(c)

Sol: India has a HDI value (using international goalposts) of 0.504. The HDI is the highest for Kerala (0.625) followed by Punjab (0.569) and the lowest for Orissa (0.442), Bihar (0.447) and Chhattisgarh (0.449).

S117 : Ans(a)

Sol: Sustainable development refers to Long lasting development without impacting environment negatively.

S118 : Ans(a or d)

Sol:

S119 : Ans(a)

Sol: In order to restore ecological balance, one of the most important solutions Reforesting and extension of forest area.

S120 : Ans(b)

Sol: Regarding the VIII Five Year Plan document It identifies some deficiencies of the afforestation schemes.

S121 : Ans(b)

Sol: In India, intensity of land erosion has increased. Climate changes, such as more frequent and intense rain events, can increase erosion and result in greater amounts of sediment washing into rivers, lakes and streams. More frequent and intense rain events, can increase sediment loading from stormwater runoff.

S122 : Ans(a or b)

Sol:

S123 : Ans(c)

Sol: Trends in existing level of food grain productivity in India indicates that they are not enough to take care of the future needs. Foodgrain imports indicate how insufficient the country is in staple food production. In 2015-16, foodgrains accounted for 79 per cent of the imported agricultural produce; the figure was 78 per cent the following year.

S124 : Ans(a)

Sol: The loss through water erosion cannot be under estimated. The irrigation potential is decreasing mainly because of Siltation.

S125 : Ans(c)

Sol: According to Mahbub ul Haq, a noted economist and human development theorist, development goals must be defined in terms of progressive reduction and eventual elimination of malnutrition, disease, illiteracy, squalor, unemployment, and inequities.

S126 : Ans(a)

Sol:

1. Capital output ratio indicates the number of units of capital required to produce one unit of output.
2. Capital output ratio refers to productivity of capital of different sectors at a definite point of time.
3. Along with national savings ratio, capital output ratio can determine the growth rate of national income.

S127 : Ans(c)

Sol:

- Economic growth is confined to small portion of population.
- Economic disparities between developed and underdeveloped countries have increased.
- There is wide spread poverty in underdeveloped countries.

S128 : Ans(b)

Sol: The term 'Hindu rate of growth' was coined by Professor Rajkrishna, an Indian economist who argued at one of his lectures in the late 70s that "no matter what happens to the economy the trend growth rate in India will be 3.5%".

S129 : Ans(c)

Sol: The main causes of underdevelopment of an economy include:

- Poor per capita income
- Capital deficiency
- Underutilized man resources power and natural resources
- Traditional techniques of production

S130 : Ans(b)

Sol: In 1998, Amartya Sen received the Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel for his theoretical, field, and ethics work in welfare economics and for his research advancing the understanding of social-choice theory, poverty, and the measurement of welfare.

S131 : Ans(d)

Sol: Human Development Index is calculated combining the per capita GDP plus expected years of schooling plus Average life expectancy.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions.

S132 : Ans(c)

Sol: In developing countries, if the income level is low, the propensity to consume will be high and as a consequence, capital formation will be low.

S133 : Ans(d)

Sol: One main characteristic of a mixed economy is the ownership of goods by both private and government/state-owned entities.

S134 : Ans(a or d)

Sol:

S135 : Ans(a)

Sol: If savings ratio is divided by the capital output ratio, we derive GNP (Gross National Product) growth rate.

S136 : Ans(b)

Sol:

S137 : Ans(d)

Sol: In India, the child sex ratio is defined as the number of females per thousand males in the age group 0–6 years in a human population. Thus it is equal to 1000 x the reciprocal of the sex ratio (ratio of males to females in a population) in the same age group, i.e. under age seven.

S138 : Ans(d)

Sol: Academic year : June to May.

Calendar year: January to December.

Financial year: April to March.

Kharif season : June to October

S139 : Ans(b)

Sol: 1. Adding all values of goods and services produced

2. Adding all payments made to all factors of production

3. Adding all incomes generated

are relevant to national income.

S140 : Ans(d)

Sol: The National Income committee was constituted by the Government of India in 1949. The committee was headed by P.C. Maharanobis and included D.R. Gadgil and V.K.N.V. Rao. Assisting the NIC was the National Income Unit (NIU), directed to prepare estimates of national income every year.

S141 : Ans(a)

Sol: The national income in india is calculated mainly through Income method and Output method.

S142 : Ans(b)

Sol: The share of secondary sector in the GDP during the period 1999-2000 to 2013-2014 has shown Marginal increase.

S143 : Ans(c)

Sol:

S144 : Ans(c)

Sol: National income represents the total amount of money that factors of production earn during the course of a year. This mainly includes payments of wages, rents, profits, and interest to workers and owners of capital and property.

S145 : Ans(a)

Sol: According to Ragnar Nurkse, most of the underdeveloped countries have been caught in the Vicious circle of poverty. Nurkse interpreted the term "vicious circle of poverty" as "circular constellation of forces tending to act and react upon one another in such a way as to keep a poor country in a state of poverty".

S146 : Ans(a)

Sol: The highest annual average growth rate of per capita income at 1999-2000 prices was achieved during the Eleventh five year plan.

S147 : Ans(d)

Sol: Central Statistical Organization During the post-independence period, the estimate of national income was primarily conducted by the National Income Committee.

S148 : Ans()

Sol:

S149 : Ans(a)

Sol: By deducting growth rate of population from growth rate of national income, we derive Growth rate of per capita income.

S150 : Ans(a)

Sol: It is also known as disposable personal income or net pay. The disposable income of a household includes earnings plus unemployment benefits and capital income. Disposable income is one of the main parameters in determining consumer spending.