

# MCQ

## 1. With which disparity of income and its distribution are associated?

- (a) Absolute Poverty
- (b) Relative Poverty
- (c) Chronic Poverty
- (d) All of the above

## 2. Relative Poverty is prevalent in

- (a) Capitalist Countries
- (b) Socialist Countries
- (c) Communist Countries
- (d) Developed Countries

## 3. Absolute Poverty is prevalent in

- (a) Communist Countries
- (b) Developing Economies
- (c) Socialist Economies
- (d) Developed Countries

**4. Estimation of poverty in rural economies is at per day consumption of calories**

- (a) Less than 2,200
- (b) Less than 2,100
- (c) Less than 2,400
- (d) Less than 2,000

**5. Estimation of poverty in urban areas is at the consumption of per day calories of**

- (a) Less than
- (b) Less than 2,100
- (c) Less than 2,400
- (d) Less than 2,200

**6. What is the main reason of poverty in India in urban areas?**

- (a) Lack of professional education
- (b) Unequal distribution of income
- (c) Lack of family planning of income facilities
- (d) Money inflation

**7. Match the following and find the correct pair.**

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
----------	----------

(i) Green Revolution	(A) 1962
(ii) PMJAY	(B) 2012
(iii) NI-MC	(C) 1960
(iv) MGNREGA	(D) 2006

- (a) (i)-(A)
- (b) (ii)-(B)
- (c) (iii)-(C)
- (d) (iv)-(D)

**8. Match the following and find the correct pair.**

Column A	Column B
1. Study Group	a. 1961
2. Task Force on Projections of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand	b. 1979

3. Expert Group	c. 1982
4. Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana	d. 1989

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

**9. Match the following and find the correct pair.**

Column A	Column B
1. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	a. Nutritional Programme
2. National Rural Livelihood Mission	b. Social Assistance Programme
3. Sampoorna Grameen Rozgaar Yojna	c. Wage Employment
4. Mid-day Meal Scheme	d. Infrastructure Development Programme

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

**10. In which category, the loan taken for buying agriculture equipment is generally put**

- (a) Short-Term Loan
- (b) Medium-Term Loan
- (c) Long-Term Loan
- (d) All of the above

**11. Match the following and find the correct pair.**

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
(1) Reserve Bank	(a) 1969
(2) Regional Rural Bank	(b) 1975
(3) NABARD	(c) 1971

(4) Development Bank

(d) 1980

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

**12. When was NABARD constituted?**

- (a) July, 1982
- (b) June, 1982
- (c) July, 1980
- (d) July, 1984

**13. Which institute does not provide direct loan to farmers?**

- (a) NABARD
- (b) Commercial Bank
- (c) Regional Rural Bank
- (d) Primary Agriculture Credit Society

**14. Match the following and find the correct pair.**

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
(1) NABARD	(a) Apex institute of rural credit
(2) RBI	(b) Established in 1975
(3) AXIS Bank	(c) Established in July 1982
(4) IDBI	(d) Not an institution for credit

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

**15. Farmer is forced to sale his products at low price because of:**

- (a) Ignorance about market information
- (b) Financial problems
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

**16. AGMARK is related with:**

- (a) Agricultural production in government farms
- (b) Standard quality of agricultural produce
- (c) Heavy machinery
- (d) None of the above

**17. Which of the following is not an institutional credit agency?**

- (a) Co-operative Societies
- (b) Commercial and Regional Rural Bank
- (c) NABARD
- (d) Desi Banker

**18. Credit that farmers need for consumption such as on birth and death, etc. is called:**

- (a) Productive credit
- (b) Unproductive credit
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

**19. 'TRYSEM' a programme made for the:**

- (a) Employment to retired government employees
- (b) Employment to rural youths
- (c) Employment to urban youths
- (d) Credit to rural people



**20. The Union Government announced the KUSUM scheme for promoting solar farming. In the term KUSUM, the letter 'S' stands for:**

- (a) Solar
- (b) Suraksha
- (c) Samvidhaan
- (d) Sarvopari

**21. Which of the following statements is true?**

- (a) The need of agriculture credit which is required for the completion of agriculture works is known as agriculture productivity.
- (b) Short-term credit is required for a period of 9 to 15 months for buying seeds, tools, manure, fertilizers, etc.
- (c) Medium term credit is required for about 1 to 5 years of digging wells, buying machinery etc.
- (d) Rural development is the process of given employment to the low income group people living in rural areas and making this development efforts permanent

**22. Active factor in production is:**

- (a) Physical Capital
- (b) Human Capital
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

**23. Human Development is:**

- (a) An end
- (b) A means
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

**24. Match the following and find correct pair.**

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
1. AICTE	a. All India Council of Technological Education
2. UGC	b. Universal Grant College
3. NCERT	c. National Council of Education Research and Technology
4. ICMR	d. Indian Council For Medical Research

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

**25. Human Capital Formation includes**

- (a) Expenditure on education
- (b) Expenditure on health
- (c) Expenditure on training
- (d) All of the above

**26. A man remains absent from work due to illness. It will affect**

- (a) Safety of work
- (b) Salary/Income
- (c) Productivity
- (d) All of the above

**27. Education increases peoples:**

- (a) Productivity
- (b) Skill
- (c) Income
- (d) All of the above

**28. Human Capital includes**

- (a) Health
- (b) Education
- (c) Professional Skill
- (d) All of the above

**29. Match the following and find the correct pair.**

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
1. Sarva Siksha Abhiyan	a. Rural Education
2. National Council of Educational Research and Training	b. Adult Education
3. Indira Gandhi National Open University	c. Higher Education
4. Kendriya Vidhyalaya	d. Elementary Education

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

**30. Which of the following statements is not true with respect to the problems in Human Development in India?**

- (a) Problem of estimation of total stock of human capital.
- (b) Problem of estimation of growth rate of human capital formation.
- (c) Problem of migration from one place to another.
- (d) Neglect of on-the-job training programme.

**31. Which of the following statements is true with respect to education in India?**

- (a) An essential element of human resource development.
- (b) All the Indians are highly educated.
- (c) There is no problem with drop-outs from school.
- (d) The examination system is the best in the world.

**32. The difference between labour force and work force is:**

- (a) Total employed labour
- (b) Disguised unemployed labour
- (c) Unemployed labour
- (d) Seasonal unemployed labour

**33. In an economy, labour force and work force are equal in a situation when the**

- (a) Population at slower rate
- (b) No growth in population
- (c) No unemployment
- (d) Growth rate of population is greater than the growth rate of employment

**34. A kind of unemployment in which workers to be working but its contribution to production is negligible called**

- (a) Seasonal Unemployment
- (b) Disguised Unemployment
- (c) Industrial Unemployment
- (d) Educated Unemployment

**35. Disguised unemployment is a characteristic of**

- (a) Industry
- (b) Trade
- (c) Agriculture
- (d) Transport

**36. Workers who own and operate an enterprise to earn their livelihood are called**

- (a) Ministers
- (b) Public servant
- (c) Self employed
- (d) Government doctor

**37. Urban people are mainly engaged in the**

- (a) Primary sector
- (b) Service sector
- (c) Training
- (d) Agriculture

**38. India is an**

- (a) Industrial country
- (b) Scientifically developed country
- (c) Agrarian nation
- (d) Service developed country

**39. Those who are working in the formal sector enjoy**

- (a) Economic benefits
- (b) Social security benefits
- (c) Education advantages
- (d) Cultural benefits

**40. Owing to the efforts of the following organisation, Indian government initiated modernisation and also provision of social security measures to informal sector workers:**

- (a) GNP
- (b) NSSO
- (c) ILO
- (d) LPG

**41. Match the following and answer accordingly.**

Column A	Column B
1. Beginning of Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna (SJGSY)	a. 2006
2. Beginning of Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana	b. 2001
3. Beginning of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	c. 1997
4. Beginning of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)	d. 1999

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

**42. Unemployment which is caused by the introduction of new machinery, improvement of production techniques, labour saving devices, etc. is called:**

- (a) frictional unemployment
- (b) casual unemployment



- (c) structural unemployment
- (d) technological unemployment

**43. Which type of unemployment is more in India?**

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

**44. Find the odd one out:**

- (a) Owner of a salon
- (b) A cobbler
- (c) A cashier in Mother Dairy
- (d) A tuition master

**45. Find odd one out:**

- (a) Rickshaw puller who works under a rickshaw owner
- (b) Mason
- (c) Mechanic shop worker
- (d) Shoe shine boy

**46. Which of the following statements is true?**

- (a) Employment means a situation in which a person willing to work and able to work does not get employment at the prevailing wage rate.
- (b) Employment is an indicator of that situation in which a worker is engaged in some productive activity for earning his living.
- (c) Labour supply refers to the amount of labour that are unwilling to offer services corresponding to a particular wage rate.
- (d) An arrangement in which a worker uses his own resources to make a living is known as casual workers.

**47. Which of the following is true the of unemployment in India?**

- (a) Rapid increase in population
- (b) High rate of economic development
- (c) Inadequate economic planning
- (d) The nature of agricultural is Seasonal

**48. Match the following and find the correct pair.**

Column A	Column B
1. Structural unemployment	a. Arises due to change in demand pattern and supply structure
2. Disguised Unemployment	b. Not working by choice

3. Seasonal Unemployment	c. Invisible in nature
4. Casual unemployment	d. Arises due to movement of labour

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

•

**49. Match the following and find the following pair.**

Column A	Column B
1. Self-Employed Labour	a. Works in his own company
2. Hired Worker	b. Works using his own resources
3. Casual Worker	c. Works whenever they want

4. Regular Worker

d. Works all the time

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

**50. To which type of infrastructure, transport is related**

- (a) Economic
- (b) Social
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

**51. Social infrastructure helps in production and distribution**

- (a) In direct form
- (b) In indirect form
- (c) In no way
- (d) In both (a) and (b)

**52. Agriculture waste is the source of energy:**

- (a) Commercial
- (b) Non-Commercial

- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

**53. Match the following and find the correct pair.**

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
1. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana	a. May 2016
2. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana	b. May 2015
3. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana	c. Aug. 2014
4. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	d. Feb. 2006

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

**54. Which of the following statements is not true regarding infrastructure in India?**

- (a) Infrastructure increases the productivity of productive resources.
- (b) Infrastructure raises the standard of living and economic development of the country.
- (c) All those factors like-energy, transport, communication, schools, colleges and hospitals do not form part of infrastructure.
- (d) Infrastructure refers to the basic supporting structure which is built to provide different kinds of services in an economy.

**55. Which of the following statements is not true about the power sector in India?**

- (a) Government needs to invest on the infrastructure to meet growing demand for electricity, India's commercial energy supply needs to grow at about 7%.
- (b) There has been an increase in profits of State Electricity Boards.
- (c) Private sector power generators are yet to play their role in a major way.
- (d) There is general public unrest due to high power tariffs and prolonged power cuts in different parts of the country.

**56. Match the following and find the following pair.**

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
1. Ayushman Bharat	(a) Sep 2018
2. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan	(b) Oct 2018

3. Make in India	(c) Oct 2015
4. Digital India	(d) May 2014

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

**57. Match the following and find the correct pair.**

Column A	Column B
1. National Health Protection Scheme	a. 2005-2018
2. National Rural Health Mission	b. 2005-2012
3. National Health Insurance Scheme	c. 2015-2017
4. Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	d. 2012-2018

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

**58. Which of the following is not used as a strategy for Sustainable Development?**

- (a) Use of bio-gas
- (b) Use of solar power
- (c) Use of thermal power
- (d) Use of hydel power

**Ans. (A)**

**Explanation:** Burning oil, liquid natural gas (LNG), coal, and other substances are used to create thermal power, and these substances are non-renewable resources. Thus, thermal power is not a strategy of sustainable development.

**59. The essential condition for sustainable growth is:**

- (a) Protection of natural resources
- (b) Pollution free growth
- (c) Quality of life
- (d) All of the above

**60. Physical environment includes:**



- (a) Land
- (b) Water
- (c) Air
- (d) All the above

**61. To check water pollution following method can be adopted**

- (a) Commerce
- (b) Better engine for cars
- (c) Re-use of industrial waste
- (d) Use of non-polluting sources for energy.

**62. Out of following one is non-renewable source:**

- (a) Forest
- (b) Water
- (c) Sun rays
- (d) Coal

**63. Following are included in strategies for sustained development:**

- (a) Wind Energy
- (b) Solar Energy
- (c) Bio-compost
- (d) All of the above

**64. Match the following and find the correct pair.**

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
1. Environment Degradation	(a) Soil erosion
2. Land Pollution	(b) Future Use
3. Sustainable Development	(c) Leads to poverty
4. Air pollution	(d) Greenhouse gases

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

## **(b) Case-Study Based MCQ**

**1. Read the following following passage and answer accordingly.**

**Since ages, farmers in India have taken recourse to debt. In the earlier times the same was from informal sources. Since independence with the efforts of the government, the formal sector has actively come into picture.**

**Farmers borrow not only to meet their investment needs but also to satisfy their personal needs. Uncertainty of income caused by factors like crop failure caused by irregular rainfall, reduction in Bound water table, locust/other pest attack, etc.**

**These reasons push them into the clutches of the private money lenders, who charge exorbitant rates of interest which add to their miseries.**

**Various governments in India, at different times for different reasons, introduced debt relief/waiver schemes. These schemes are used by governments as a quick means to extricate farmers from their indebtedness, helping to restore their capacity to invest and produce, in short to lessen the miseries of the farmers across India. The costs and benefits of such debt relief schemes are, however, a widely debated topic among economists.**

**Some economists argue that such schemes are extremely beneficial to the poor and marginalised farmers while others argue that these schemes add to the fiscal burden of the government, others believe that these schemes may develop the expectation of repeated bailouts among farmers which may spoil the credit culture among farmers.**

(i) Uncertainty of income for farmers in India is majorly caused by

- (a) Irregular rainfall
- (b) Unavailability of loans
- (c) Locust/other pest attack
- (d) All of the above

(ii) Some economists argue that debt waiver are extremely beneficial to the poor and marginalised farmers, as these schemes reduce the burden of

- (a) Indebtedness
- (b) Personal Expenditure
- (c) Crop failure
- (d) None of the above

(iii) The rural banking structure in India consists of a set of multi-agency institutions that are expected to dispense credit at cheaper rates for agricultural purposes to farmers.

- (a) Regional Rural Banks
- (b) Small Industries Development Bank of India
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

(iv) \_\_\_\_\_ is the most prominent body responsible for providing loans for long term land development.

- (a) Regional Rural Banks
- (b) Land Development Banks
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

**2. Read the following passage and answer accordingly.**

**New Delhi: Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Saturday launched the Ayushman Bharat Scheme via video-conferencing to extend health insurance coverage to all residents of Jammu and Kashmir. The Prime Minister's Office said the scheme will ensure universal health coverage, and focus on providing financial risk protection and ensuring quality and affordable essential health services to all individuals and communities.**

**Union Home Minister Amit Shah and the Union Territory's Lieutenant Governor, Manoj Sinha, also spoke on the occasion.**

**The scheme will provide free-of-cost insurance cover to all residents of the UT of Jammu and Kashmir, the PMO said, adding that it will extend financial cover of upto 5 lakhs per family on a floater basis to all residents of the UT.**

**There is provision for operational extension of the 'Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana' (PM-JAY) to approximately 15 lakh additional families, the PMO statement said, adding that the scheme will operate on insurance mode in convergence with PM-JAY**

**The benefits of the scheme will be portable across the counfry. The hospitals empanelled under the PM-JAY scheme shall provide services under this scheme as well, the PMO said.**

(i) What does the Ayushman Bharat Scheme provide?

- (a) Better health care facility
- (b) Cheaper health care facility
- (c) Health Insurance
- (d) All of the above

(ii) What is the main benefit of the scheme?

- (a) Bring a lot of people in the purview of health care
- (b) Make health care affordable for the rich in India
- (c) Alleviating poverty in India
- (d) Improving the education in India

(iii) The financial cover under the scheme is per family.

- (a) ₹ 5 Lakhs
- (b) ₹ 15 Lakhs
- (c) ₹ 10 Lakhs
- (d) ₹ 20 Lakhs

(iv) \_\_\_\_\_ is the other name of the scheme.

- (a) PM-JAY
- (b) PM-JAI
- (c) PM-AJAY
- (d) None of the above

## Case Study Based MCQ Answers

1. (i)(d) (ii)(a) (iii)(a) (iv)(b)

2. (i)(c) (ii)(a) (iii)(a) (iv)(a)