***S. S. College, Jehanabad Internal Examination*  
  
  
 Department: Economics Class: M.A(Sem-I)  
  
Paper: Issues in the Indian & Bihar Economy( Paper-IV)   
Session:- 2018-2020  
  
Full marks - 40  
  
Last date of assignment submission: 17.05.2020  
  
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*Instructions:-***

* **All questions are compulsory and carries equal marks**
* **Students must submit their name, class roll no, examination roll no, registration no & their respective mobile no during submission of the paper.**

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| **Name of the Student** |  |
| **Class Roll No** |  |
| **Exam Roll No** |  |
| **Registration No** |  |
| **Mobile No** |  |

 1. Which of the following is a method to measure relative poverty?  
  
a. Gini coefficient  
b. Lorenz curve  
c. Both a and b  
d. Poverty line  
  
2. **Who releases the Human Development Report?**

A. World bank

B. World economic forum

C. United Nations

D. UNCTAD

3. LPG stands for: (1)

1. Liberalisation, Production and Global Cooperation
2. License, Privatisation and Globalisation
3. Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation

License, Permit and Goods  
  
4.  Which of the following was included as part of the land reforms initiated in India?  
  
a. Abolition of intermediaries  
b. Tenancy reforms  
c. Reorganization of agriculture  
d. All the above  
  
5. Which of the following was a part of the green revolution strategy?  
  
a. High yielding variety seeds  
b. Chemical fertilizers and pesticides  
c. Irrigation  
d. All the above  
  
6. Consider the following statements and identify the right ones.  
  
i. Green revolution ensured that there was no regional disparity  
ii. There was increase in production of all the food grains and commercial crops.  
  
a. I only  
b. ii only  
c. both  
d. none  
  
7. **Green Revolution in India was introduced in 20th century during decade’s of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for adopting new agricultural strategy.**

A. 1960s

B. 1970s

C. 1950s

D. 1990s

8. **Who is the father of Green Revolution in the World?**

A. Norman Borlaug

B. M.S Swaminathan

C. Raj Krishna

D. R.K.V Rao

9. Under which plan did the Government introduce an agricultural strategy which gave rise to Green Revolution?

1. Third Five-Year Plan (FYP)
2. Fourth FYP
3. Fifth FYP
4. Second FYP

10. Kharif crops are harvested in -

1. June - July
2. October - November
3. May - June
4. March - April

11. The main objective of first five year plan was:  
a. industrial growth  
b. economic growth  
c. development of agriculture  
d. self reliance  
  
12. Rolling plan was designed for the period:  
a. 1978-89  
b. 1980-85  
c. 1985-90  
d. 1974-97

13.  In general, deficit financing can create inflation, but it can be checked if.

A) Government expenditure increases the aggregate supply in the aggregate demand ratio

B) All the investment is indicated as payment on national debt only

C) Only aggregate demand is increased

D) All of the above

14. **Where is the headquarter of the WTO?**

(a). New York

(b). Washington DC

(c). Geneva

(d). Austria  
  
15. **Which of the following is not the objective of the WTO?**

(a). To improve the standard of living of peoples of the member countries

(b). To enlarge production and trade of goods

(c). To protect environment

(d). To improve the Balance of Payment situation of the member countries  
  
16. Which of the following was not an objective of the 1956 industrial policy?  
  
a. Development of cooperative sector  
b. Expansion of public sector  
c. Develop heavy and machine making industries  
d. None of the above

17. Which of the following is not a Maha-Ratna industry?  
  
a. GAIL  
b. Coal India Limited  
c. SAIL  
d. Airports Authority of India  
  
18. **Which agency is responsible for procurement, distribution and storage of food grain production in India?**

A. Ministry of Agriculture

B. Food Corporation of India

C. NAFED

D. TRIFED

19. **Which of the following statement is not correct?**

A. India is the second largest producer of fruits in the world.

B. India is the biggest producer of vegetables in the world.

C. Production of fruits, vegetables and spices called horticulture.

D. Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of the wheat in India.

20. **Which of the following is the commercial crop in India?**

A. Mustard

B. tobacco

C. Jute

D. All of the above