

Railway Infrastructure and Bharatmala Project

1. The actual length of the scheme are
 1. Economic Corridors - 9,000 km
 2. Coastal and port connectivity roads - 5,000 km
 3. Expressways - 4,000 km
 4. Border & International connectivity roads - 2,000 km

Which of the above are is correct

- (a) Only 1 is correct
- (b) Only 2 is correct
- (c) Both 1 and 3 are correct
- (d) Both 1 and 4 are correct

2. How many districts will be connected with National Highways under this project?

- (a) 300 districts
- (b) 550 districts
- (c) 500 districts
- (d) 350 districts

3. When was the Bharatmala Pariyojana project launched?

- (a) October 25, 2017
- (b) October 20, 2018
- (c) October 20, 2017
- (d) October 25, 2018

4. At what time duration has the government decided to complete the phase- 1 of this project.

- (a) By December 2024
- (b) By December 2022
- (c) By December 2020
- (d) None of the above

5. When was Make in India programme launched?

- (a) September 25, 2014
- (b) October 2, 2015
- (c) October 11, 2016
- (d) July 15, 2015

6. Which of the following sector is not covered in the Make in India programme?

- (a) Automobiles
- (b) Biotechnology,
- (c) Media and entertainment
- (d) Education

7. Make in India programme was launched to improve thesector of the Indian economy.

- (a) Agriculture sector
- (b) Manufacturing sector

- (c) Service sector
- (d) None of the above

8. How many sectors are targeted in the Make in India programme?

- (a) 10
- (b) 15
- (c) 20
- (d) 25

9. Which of the following statement is/are correct about the Make in India programme?

- i. This is designed to facilitate investment, foster innovation, enhance skill development
 - ii. It also targets at improving India's rank on the Ease of Doing Business index
 - iii. Roads and highways, tourism, and hospitality and wellness are also under its targeted sectors.
- (a) only i, ii
 - (b) only ii,iii
 - (c) only i,iii
 - (d) All i,ii,iii

10. Which of the following is not the objective of the Make in India programme?

- (a) To increase the growth of manufacturing sector to 12-14% in order to increase the sector's share in the economy.
- (b) To create 100 million additional manufacturing jobs in the economy by 2022
- (c) To make India a corruption-free country
- (d) To increase the share of the manufacturing sector in the GDP of the country

11. "Zero Defect Zero Effect" slogan is related to which of the following scheme?

- (a) Digital India
- (b) Make in India
- (c) Startup India
- (d) Clean India mission

12. Which of the following programme is launched under the Make in India programme?

- i. The GPS-Aided Geo Augmented Navigation system (GAGAN)
 - ii. First semi-high speed train- Gatimaan Express
- (a) only i
 - (b) only ii
 - (c) Both i, ii
 - (d) Neither i, nor ii

13. What is the budget allocation for the Make in India in Union Budget 2020-21?

- (a) Rs 1,281 crore
- (b) Rs 11,290 crore
- (c) Rs 680 crore
- (d) Rs 25,890 crore

White Revolution and WTO

1. White Revolution was associated with

- A) Fish production
- B) Milk production
- C) Food grain production
- D) None of these

2. In which year, the Soil Health Card Scheme was originally launched by the Government of India ?

- A) 2006-07
- B) 2004-05
- C) 2007-08
- D) 2014-15

3. Agriculture sector directly employs one of the following percentages of labour force in India

- a) 30%
- b) 40%
- c) 20%
- d) 52%

4. Pink revolution is related to

- a) Oil seeds
- b) Milk
- c) Shrimp
- d) Wool

5. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- a) Social Security Measures – Bharat Nirman
- b) Rural Credit – NABARD
- c) Industrial Finance – SIDBI
- d) Rural Employment – SJSRY

Industrial Policy and Disinvestment

1. Kisan Credit Card scheme was introduced in

- a) 1991
- b) 1996
- c) 2000
- d) 1998

2. To make KCC a Smart Card cum Debit Card, Government of India had constituted a Working Group under the Chairmanship of

- a) C. Ranga Rajan
- b) Chanda Kocchar
- c) Arundhati Bhattacharya
- d) T.M. Bhasin

3. Socialism is opposed to

- a) Social security scheme
- b) Equal distribution of wealth
- c) Unrestricted competition
- d) Collective ownership and management

4. The concept of mixed economy relates to

- a) The coexistence of rural sector and urban sector
- b) The coexistence of public sector and private sector
- c) The coexistence of small-scale sector and large-scale sector
- d) The coexistence of service sector and manufacturing sector

5. An “open economy ” is an economy in which

- a) Foreign investment is allowed
- b) Foreigners can stay for an indefinite time period
- c) License is not required to start a business
- d) Exports as well as imports take place

6. Economic liberalization in India started with

- a) Substantial changes in industrial licensing policy
- b) The convertibility of Indian rupee
- c) Doing away with procedural formalities for foreign direct investment
- d) Significant reduction in tax rates

7. SAMPADA scheme is related to

- a) Empowering women through microfinance
- b) Agricultural credit to small farmers
- c) Agro-food processing industry
- d) Providing loans for development of textile industries

8. Regional disparity in per capita income in India has increased in the post-reform period due to many factors. Which among the following factors has not contributed to the growth in such disparity ?

- a) Decline in the share of public investment
- b) Change in policy regime regulating investment location
- c) Poor governance and poor infrastructure
- d) Allocation of funds by the central government

9. The notion that trade between nations can be profitable even if one of the two nations can produce both the commodities more efficiently than the other nation' is the gist of

- a) Absolute cost advantage theory
- b) Comparative cost advantage theory
- c) Opportunity cost theory
- d) Factor-endowment theory

10. Tourism industry in India is quite small compared to many other countries in terms of India's potential and size. Which one of the following statements is the most appropriate answer ?

- a) Distance in India are too far apart, and its luxury hotels are too expensive for western tourists.
- b) For most of the months, India is too hot for western tourists to feel comfortable.
- c) Most of the picturesque resorts in India such as in the North East and Kashmir are, for all practical purposes, out of bounds.
- d) In India, the infrastructure required for attracting tourists is inadequate.

ANSWERS

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1.(d)	2.(b)	3.(a)	4.(b)	5.(a)	6.(d)	7.(b)	8.(d)
9.(d)	10.(c)	11.(b)	12.(c)	13.(a)			

White Revolution and WTO

1.(b)	2.(a)	3.(d)	4.(c)	5.(a)
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Industrial Policy and Disinvestment

1.(d)	2.(d)	3.(c)	4.(b)	5.(d)	6.(a)
7.(c)	8.(d)	9.(b)	10.(d)		