

## CHAPTER 1

1. Who was the first administrator-statesman to attempt planning as a means for economic development?

- a) Sir CP Ramaswami Aiyar
- b) M Viswesvarayya
- c) VT Krishnamachari
- d) C Rajagopalachari

2. An economy is at the take off stage on its path to development when it

- a) becomes stagnant
- b) begins steady growth
- c) is liberalized
- d) gets maximum foreign aid

3. Which of the following is the basic characteristic of Oligopoly?

- a) a few sellers, one buyer
- b) a few sellers, many buyers
- c) a few sellers, a few buyers
- d) many sellers, a few buyers

4. The aim of which of the Five Year Plans was to correct the disequilibrium in the economy?

- a) First Five Year Plan
- b) Second Five Year Plan
- c) Third Five Year Plan
- d) Fourth Five Year Plan

5. Which of the following Five Year Plans recognized human development as the core of all developmental efforts?

- a) Eighth Five Year Plan
- b) Seventh Five Year Plan
- c) Fifth Five Year Plan
- d) Third Five Year Plan

6. Which of the following plans aimed at improving the standard of living?

- a) Third Plan
- b) Fourth Plan
- c) Fifth Plan
- d) Sixth Plan

7. At which of the following places was the mining of coal started in 1774?

- a) Chhindwara
- b) Dhanbad
- c) Ranchi
- d) Raniganj

8. In which of the following years were the coking coals and non-coking coal mines in India nationalized?

- a) 1971 and 1972 repetitively
- b) 1972 and 1973 respectively
- c) 1973 and 1974 respectively
- d) 1970 and 1972 respectively

9. Which Indian state has the largest number of cotton textile mills?

- a) Madhya Pradesh
- b) Maharashtra
- c) Gujarat
- d) West Bengal

10. Minor ports like Kakinada, Machilipatnam, Bheemunipatnam and Krishnapatnam are in which of the following states?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Karnataka

11. When, for the first time, did the Prime Minister of India announce the 20-

point Economic Programme?

- a) 1973
- b) 1974
- c) 1975
- d) 1976

12. Which of the following plans aimed at the removal of poverty and attainment of self-reliance?

- a) second plan
- b) third plan
- c) fourth plan
- d) fifth plan

13. Census in India is being held regularly after every

- a) 6 years
- b) 8 years
- c) 10 years
- d) 12 years

14. People belonging to what age group are eligible for training under TRYSEM scheme?

- a) 18-35
- b) 25-40
- c) 18-50
- d) 18-25

15. According to the census in 2001, which city in India has the largest population?

- a) Kolkatta
- b) Mumbai
- c) Delhi
- d) Chennai

## Answers

M Viswesvarayya

2. begins steady growth
3. a few sellers, many buyers
4. First Five Year Plan
5. Eighth Five Year Plan
6. Fourth Plan
7. Raniganj
8. 1972 and 1973 respectively
9. Maharashtra
10. Andhra Pradesh
11. 1975
12. fifth plan
13. 10 years
14. 18-35
15. Mumbai

**CHAPTER 21.** In terms of geographical area India occupies what position in the world?

- a) Five
- b) six
- c) seven
- d) three

2. India does not share its boundary with which of the following countries?

- a) China
- b) Taiwan
- c) Burma
- d) Bhutan

3. Agriculture employs almost what percent of the Indian population?

- a) 90
- b) 50

- c) 40
- d) 70

4. Which one of the following is a Kharif crop?

- a) bajra
- b) wheat
- c) mustard
- d) barley

5. Which one of the following is a rabi crop?

- a) rice
- b) jowar
- c) cotton
- d) peas

6. Who is known as the 'Father of White Revolution'?

- a) V Kurien
- b) MS Swaminathan
- c) JP Narayan
- d) Baba Amte

7. Who was the chief architect of Green Revolution that significantly improved the agricultural yield in the country?

- a) MS Swaminathan
- b) VR Krishna Aiyar
- c) V Kurien
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

8. The Chota Nagpur Plateau famous for its mineral deposits is in

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Jharkhand
- c) Madhya Pradesh
- d) Bihar

9. The Mumbai Stock Exchange was set up in

- a) 1875
- b) 1900
- c) 1922
- d) 1947

10. What does the term NSDL stands for?

- a) National Securities Development Limited
- b) National Securities Depository Limited
- c) National Safety Development Limited
- d) Natural Safety Deployment Limited

Answers

seven

2. Taiwan

3. 70

4. bajra

5. peas

6. V Kurien

7. MS Swaminathan

8. Jharkhand

9. 1875

10. National Securities Depository Limited

**CHAPTER 31.** Which one of the following was launched with the objective of helping the poor in rural areas to become self employed?

- a) DPAP
- b) IRDP
- c) TRYSEM
- d) DDP

2. In Indian economy, the principal means of transportation is

- a) airways

- b) railways
- c) waterways
- d) roadways

3. Which of the following organizations looks after the credit needs of agriculture and rural development in India?

- a) FCI
- b) IDBI
- c) NABARD
- d) ICAR

4. Which of the following estimates the National Income in India?

- a) Central Statistical Organization
- b) National Income Committee
- c) Planning commission
- d) Reserve Bank of India

5. In India which of the following taxes is levied by the state governments?

- a) Excise duty on liquor
- b) Capital gains tax
- c) Customs tax
- d) corporation tax

6. Which industry employs the largest number of women in India?

- a) tea
- b) textile
- c) jute
- d) coal

7. Which of the following is not a cash crop?

- a) Jute
- b) groundnut
- c) jowar

d) sugarcane

8. An economy is at the 'take off' stage on its path to development when it

- a) becomes stagnant
- b) begins steady growth
- c) is liberalized
- d) gets maximum foreign aid

9. Which among the following treaties provided for a common currency for the member countries of European Community?

- a) Brussels Treaty
- b) Geneva Convention
- c) Maastricht Treaty
- d) Treaty of Versailles

10. SEBI stands for

- a) Science and Engineering Board of India
- b) Securities and Exchange Board of India
- c) Social Equity Bureau of India
- d) Science and Educational Board of India

11. With which of the following lies the basic regulatory authority for mutual funds and stock markets?

- a) Reserve bank of India
- b) Government of India
- c) SEBI
- d) Stock Exchanges

12. With which aspect of commerce are 'Bulls and Bears' associated?

- a) Foreign Trade
- b) Stock Exchange market
- c) banking
- d) international finance



13. Which of the following is the basic characteristic of Oligopoly?

- a) a few sellers, one buyer
- b) a few sellers, many buyers
- c) a few sellers, a few buyers
- d) many sellers, few buyers

14. State Financial Corporations give assistance mainly to develop

- a) small and medium scale industries
- b) agricultural farms
- c) cotton industry
- d) large scale industries

15. In which of the following fields was the first co-operative movement in India initiated?

- a) agricultural credit
- b) farming activities
- c) consumer co-operation
- d) agricultural marketing

Answers

- 1. TRYSEM
- 2. railways
- 3. NABARD
- 4. Central Statistical Organization
- 5. Excise duty on liquor
- 6. tea
- 7. jowar
- 8. begins steady growth
- 9. Maastricht Treaty
- 10. Securities and Exchange Board of India
- 11. SEBI
- 12. Stock Exchange market
- 13. a few sellers, many buyers

14. small and medium scale industries

15. agricultural credit

#### **CHAPTER 4**

1. Which of the following taxes is a progressive tax?

a) income tax

b) custom tax

c) sales tax

d) excise duty

2. In which year was the policy of population planning adopted by the government of India?

a) 1947

b) 1956

c) 1952

d) 1962

3. Which of the following taxes is/are levied by the Union and collected and appropriated by the states?

a) stamp duties

b) passenger and good tax

c) estate duty

d) taxes on newspapers

4. The terms TRIPS and TRIMS are related to

a) NAFTA

b) SAPTA

c) EFTA

d) GATT

5. In which year was the new liberalized industrial policy announced in India?

a) 1989

b) 1990

- c) 1991
- d) 1992

6. During which Five Year Plan was the annual growth rate of National Income the lowest?

- a) second plan
- b) third plan
- c) fifth plan
- d) sixth plan

7. Chelliah Committee of 1992 deals with the overhauling of our

- a) public sector undertakings
- b) financial system
- c) tax system
- d) patents and copyrights

8. Economic planning is an essential feature of

- a) capitalist economy
- b) socialist economy
- c) mixed economy
- d) dual economy

9. Which among the following is an essential characteristic of mixed economy?

- a) co-existence of small scale and large scale industries
- b) co-existence of private and public sectors
- c) assigning equal importance to both agriculture and heavy industries
- d) co-existence of the rich and the poor

10. What is the value of goods and services produced in a country within a year called?

- a) National income at factor cost
- b) net national output
- c) net national product at market prices

d) gross national product at market prices

11. Which of the following deals with economic offences?

- a) MISA
- b) NSA
- c) TADA
- d) COFEPOSA

12. In India, inflation is measured by

- a) wholesale price index number
- b) consumer price index for urban non-manual workers
- c) consumer price index for agricultural workers
- d) national income deflation

13. Which of the following programs meets the credit needs of poor women?

- a) Mahila Samriddhi Yojna
- b) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh
- c) Indira Mahila Yojna
- d) Mahila Samakhya Programme

14. National income is the

- a) Net National Product at Market price
- b) Net National product at factor cost
- c) net domestic product at market price
- d) net domestic product at factor cost

15. Which of the following programs aims at the promotion of savings among rural women?

- b) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh
- c) Mahila Samriddhi Yojna
- d) Indira Mahila Yojna
- e) Javhar Rozgar Yojna

## Answers

1. income tax
2. 1952
3. stamp duties
4. GATT
5. 1991
6. Third Plan
7. tax system
8. socialist economy
9. co-existence of private and public sectors
10. gross national product at market prices
11. COFEPOSA
12. National Income deflation
13. Rashtriya Mahila Kosh
14. net domestic product at market price
15. Mahila Samriddhi Yojna

## **CHAPTER 5**

1. What happens to marginal cost when average cost increases
  - a) Marginal cost is below average cost
  - b) Marginal cost is above average cost
  - c) Marginal cost is equal to average variable cost
  - d) Marginal cost is equal to average cost
  
2. Development means economic growth with
  - a) price stability
  - b) social change
  - c) inflation
  - d) deflation
  
3. Which one of the following is more effective in controlling prices in the long run?
  - a) decrease in production

- b) increase in production
- c) decrease in the rate of interest
- d) increase in the rate of employment

4. Through open market operations, the RBI purchase and sell

- a) foreign exchange
- b) gold
- c) government securities
- d) all of these

5. A firm is said to be of optimum size when

- a) average total cost is at a minimum
- b) marginal cost is at a minimum
- c) marginal cost is equal to marginal revenue
- d) the firm is maximizing its profit

6. All revenues received, loans raised and money received in repayment of loans by the Union government go into

- a) Public account of India
- b) Contingency fund of India
- c) Consolidated fund of India
- d) None of the above

7. The law of demand states that

- a) demand increases with increase in income
- b) when income and prices rise, the demand also rises
- c) when price falls, demand increases
- d) when price increases, demand increases

8. The balance of payment comprises

- a) a current account of goods and services only
- b) a capital account of financial assets only
- c) official settlement accounts only

d) all of these

9. What is Net National Product?

- a) The money value of final goods and services produced annually in the economy
- b) The money value of annual service generation in the economy
- c) The money value of tangible goods produced annually in the economy
- d) The money value of tangible goods available in the economy

10. Other things being equal, what causes a decrease in demand?

- a) rise in the price of the substitute
- b) fall in the price of the commodity
- c) rise in the income of the consumer
- d) rise in the price of the commodity

11. Deflation is

- a) deficit budget
- b) reduction in taxation
- c) contraction in volume of money or credit that results in a decline of price level
- d) increase in public expenditure

12. Bank rate means

- a) interest rate charged by moneylenders
- b) interest rate charged by scheduled banks
- c) rate of profit of the banking institution
- d) the official rate of interest charged by the central bank of the country

13. Which agency estimates the national income of India?

- a) Reserve Bank of India
- b) Planning Commission
- c) Ministry of Finance
- d) Central Statistical Organization

14. What is Gross National Product?

- a) the total output of goods and services produced by the country's economy
- b) the total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of the country
- c) the sum of gross domestic product and investment
- d) national income minus national expenditure

15. The Government of India acquired the ownership and control of major banks in 1969 whose deposits were not less than

- a) Rs 40 crore
- b) Rs 50 crore
- c) Rs 60 crore
- d) Rs 80 crore

16. What are costs which vary with output called?

- a) overhead costs
- b) indirect costs
- c) prime costs
- d) all of the above

17. Which of the following is known as plastic money?

- a) bearer cheques
- b) credit cards
- c) demand drafts
- d) gift cheques

18. To get the Net National Product, we deduct what from the Gross National Product?

- a) direct taxes
- b) imports
- c) interim payments
- d) loss

19. What is the main purpose of currency?



- a) standard of postponed payments
- b) standard of money
- c) medium of exchange
- d) none of these

20. What does devaluation of a currency mean?

- a) decrease in the internal value of money
- b) decrease in the external value of money
- c) decrease both in the external and internal values of money
- d) none of these

21. Which of the following is not a direct tax?

- a) estate duty
- b) agricultural income tax
- c) state excise
- d) corporation tax

22. Which one of the following was set up during the Seventh Five Year Plan to help the low income groups?

- a) NABARD
- b) Regional rural bank
- c) National Housing Bank
- d) UTI Bank

23. The launching of five year plans in India saw the introduction of

- a) mixed economy
- b) socialist economy
- c) capitalist economy
- d) closed economy

24. Land development banks in India are owned by the

- a) RBI
- b) State governments

- c) Commercial banks
- d) Cooperative societies

25. Which of the following taxes is levied and collected by the union, but assigned to the states?

- a) sales tax
- b) octroi
- c) excise
- d) consignment tax

Answers

1. Marginal cost is above average cost
2. social change
3. increase in production
4. all of these
5. average total cost is at a minimum
6. Consolidated fund of India
7. when price falls, demand increases
8. all of these
9. The money value of final goods and services produced annually in the economy
10. rise in the price of the commodity
11. contraction in volume of money or credit that results in a decline of price level
12. the official rate of interest charged by the central bank of the country
13. Central Statistical Organization
14. the total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of the country
15. Rs 50 crore
16. overhead costs
17. credit cards
18. loss
19. medium of exchange
20. decrease in the external value of money
21. agricultural income tax
22. NABARD

- 23. mixed economy
- 24. Cooperative societies
- 25. consignment tax

## **CHAPTER 6**

1. Which is the largest commercial bank in India?
  - a) Reserve Bank of India
  - b) State Bank of India
  - c) ICICI Bank
  - d) Bank of India
  
2. Bank of Hindustan is the oldest bank in India. When did it start functioning?
  - a) 1990
  - b) 1770
  - c) 1885
  - d) 1892
  
3. The Bank of Calcutta, Bank of Bombay and Bank of Madras were merged in 1921 to form
  - a) Reserve Bank of India
  - b) Imperial Bank of India
  - c) Bank of India
  - d) Union Bank of India
  
4. When was the Reserve Bank of India established?
  - a) 1935
  - b) 1920
  - c) 1928
  - d) 1947
  
5. When was the Imperial Bank of India nationalized to form the State Bank of India?
  - a) 1947

- b) 1949
- c) 1951
- d) 1955

6. The Reserve Bank of India was nationalized in?

- a) 1947
- b) 1948
- c) 1950
- d) 1956

7. What is a Bank which has capital and reserves of over Rs. 5 lakhs called?

- a) National Bank
- b) Cooperative Bank
- c) Scheduled Bank
- d) Unscheduled Bank

8. The Export-Import (EXIM) Bank was set up in

- a) 1982
- b) 1983
- c) 1987
- d) 1985

9. Which of the following has the sole right of issuing paper notes in India?

- a) Union Government
- b) Reserve Bank of India
- c) Ministry of Finance
- d) Supreme Court

10. In India, coins and subsidiary coins are issued by

- a) Union Government
- b) Reserve Bank of India
- c) Ministry of Finance
- d) Supreme Court

11. Which of the following is entrusted with the task of receiving all money on behalf of the Government as also with the task of making payments on their behalf?

- a) State Bank of India
- b) Reserve Bank of India
- c) Ministry of Finance
- d) Union Parliament

12. When was the International Monetary Fund (IMF) established?

- a) 1944
- b) 1945
- c) 1948
- d) 1950

13). Decision taken at Bretton Woods Conference led to the formation of

- a) IDA
- b) IMF
- c) ADB
- d) IFC

14. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is better known as

- a) World Bank
- b) Asian Development Bank
- c) IMF
- d) It is known by its name

15. Which sister organization of the World Bank provides long term loans at zero interest to the poorest developing countries?

- a) Asian Development Bank
- b) IMF
- c) International Developmental Association
- d) International Finance Corporation

16. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) was established in?

- a) 1956
- b) 1972
- c) 1985
- d) 1960

17. Where is the headquarters of Asian Development Bank (ADB) situated?

- a) Manila
- b) Delhi
- c) Bangkok
- d) Hong Kong

18. Which sister organization of the World Bank helps private activity in developing countries by financing projects with long-term capital in the form of equity and loans?

- a) Asian Development Bank
- b) IMF
- c) International Developmental Association
- d) International Finance Corporation

19. Who is known as the 'Father of Economics'?

- a) Adam Smith
- b) Chanakya
- c) Machiavelli
- d) None of these

20. Which was the first Indian Bank to introduce credit card?

- a)
- d) ICICI

21. When did India become a member of the IMF?

- a) 1947

- b) 1956
- c) 1960
- d) 1951

22. Euro is the currency of European Union. When did it come into being?

- a) 1999
- b) 1995
- c) 2000
- d) 2001

23. When did the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) come into being?

- a) 1973
- b) 1975
- c) 1980
- d) 1981

24. When did Regional Rural Banks start functioning in India?

- a) 1975
- b) 1947
- c) 1956
- d) 1960

25. In India, income tax is levied by

- a) Union Government
- b) State Governments
- c) Ministry of Finance
- d) RBI

Answers

1. State Bank of India
2. 1770
3. Imperial Bank of India
4. 1935

5. 1955
6. 1948
7. Scheduled Bank
8. 1982
9. Reserve Bank of India
10. Ministry of Finance
11. Reserve Bank of India
12. 1944
13. IMF
14. World Bank
15. International Developmental Association
16. 1956
17. Manila
18. International Finance Corporation
19. Adam Smith
20. Central Bank of India
21. 1947
22. 1999
23. 1973
24. 1975
25. Union Government

## **CHAPTER 7**

1. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) was established in

- a) 1992
- b) 1947
- c) 1990
- d) 1976

2. Which Five-year Plan is being implemented at present?

- a) Eleventh
- b) Eighth
- c) Ninth
- d) Tenth



3. Which of the following is not a direct tax?

- a) Sales tax
- b) Income tax
- c) Wealth tax
- d) Estate duty

4. Who is the ex-officio chairman of Planning Commission?

- a) Prime Minister
- b) President
- c) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
- d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

5. The Indian economy is

- a) Capitalist
- b) Socialistic
- c) Mixed
- d) Federal

6. Which certification indicates a guarantee of quality for agricultural food products like ghee, honey, etc.?

- a) ISI
- b) Agmark
- c) BIS
- d) All of above

7. Who was the first chairman of the Planning Commission?

- a) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- d) Dr. M. Vishveshwaraya

8. Who is the Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission at present?

- a) Montek Singh Ahluwalia
- b) B Balakrishnan
- c) Manmohan Singh
- d) Anil Kakodkar

9. In India farm credit is regulated by

- a) SBI
- b) RBI
- c) NABARD
- d) Union Government

10. The term of the 11th Five Year Plan is

- a) 2007 - 2012
- b) 2005 - 2010
- c) 2008 - 2013
- d) 2006 - 2011

11. When was the Tata Iron & Steel Company set up at Jamshedpur?

- a) 1907
- b) 1911
- c) 1914
- d) 1921

12. In terms of size what position does the Indian economy occupy in the world?

- a) 10th
- b) 12th
- c) 7th
- d) 9th

13. When was the General Insurance Corporation of India formed?

- a) 1982
- b) 1972

- c) 1956
- d) 1935

14. Which Five-Year Plan had adopted 'Removal of Poverty' as its foremost objective?

- a) Second
- b) Third
- c) Fourth
- d) Sixth

15. During the financial year 2007- 08 India recorded a GDP growth of

- a) 8%
- b) 8.5%
- c) 9.1%
- d) 9.7%

16. The economic liberalization was introduced in

- a) 1991
- b) 1990
- c) 1985
- d) 1988

17. Which industry provides the largest employment in India?

- a) Chemicals
- b) Textiles
- c) Iron and steel
- d) Jute

18. The highest denomination banknote being in circulation in India is

- a) 500 rupee note
- b) 1000 rupee note
- c) 5000 rupee note
- d) 2000 rupee note

19. Which period did the First Five-year Plan cover?

- a) 1947-52
- b) 1951-56
- c) 1950-55
- d) 1952-57

20. Who finally approves the Five-Year Plan?

- a) The President
- b) The Prime Minister
- c) The National Development Council
- d) The Planning Commission

21. When was the Decimal currency system introduced in India?

- a) January 1955
- b) April 1955
- c) April 1951
- d) April 1957

22). The Indian rupee is a legal tender in two other countries. One is Nepal. The other is

- a) Pakistan
- b) Sri Lanka
- c) Bhutan
- d) Afghanistan

23. Kerala's shores are famous for the deposits of

- a) Copper
- b) Coal
- c) Thorium
- d) Iron ore

24. Which of the following taxes is the largest source of revenue for the Government of India?

- a) Excise
- b) Customs
- c) Income tax
- d) Corporation tax

25. The National Stock Exchange (NSE) is located at

- a) Mumbai
- b) New Delhi
- c) Madras
- d) Calcutta

#### Answers

1. 1992
2. Eleventh
3. Sales tax
4. Prime Minister
5. Mixed
6. Agmark
7. Jawaharlal Nehru
8. Montek Singh Ahluwalia
9. NABARD
10. 2007 - 2012
11. 1907
12. 12th
13. 1972
14. Sixth
15. 9.1%
16. 1991
17. Textiles
18. 1000 rupee note
19. 1951-56
20. The National Development Council
21. April 1957
22. Bhutan
23. Thorium

- 24. Excise
- 25. Mumbai

## **CHAPTER 8**

1. The aim of which Five Year Plan was to correct the disequilibrium in the economy?

- a) First Five year plan
- b) Second Five year plan
- c) Third Five year plan
- d) Fourth five year plan

2. Which of the following is the Central bank of India?

- a) State Bank of India
- b) Reserve bank of India
- c) Imperial Bank of India
- d) Punjab National bank

3. The Reserve Bank of India came into existence on

- a) April 1, 1936
- b) January 26, 1894
- c) August 15, 1947
- d) April 1, 1947

4. Which of the following was the first Indian bank?

- a) Bank of Baroda
- b) Bank of Hindustan
- c) Punjab National Bank
- d) State Bank of India

5. In which of the following years was power development initiated in India?

- a) 1900
- b) 1905
- c) 1911

d) 1915

6. How many banks were nationalized in 1969?

a) 10

b) 12

c) 13

d) 14

7. Who was the Prime Minister of India when nationalization of banks took place in 1969?

a) Indira Gandhi

b) Jawaharlal Nehru

c) Lal Bahadur Shastri

d) Morarji Desai

8. At which of the following places was the first hydroelectric power station commissioned?

a) Chambal

b) Damodar

c) Mandi

d) Shivasamudram

9. Garland canal project envisages the conservation of water resources in the country through the construction of

a) dams

b) canals

c) embankments

d) none of these

10. The largest percentage of bonded labour in India belongs to

a) scheduled castes

b) scheduled tribes

c) other backward classes

d) none of these

11. In which of the following year was the mining of coal started in India?

a) 1775

b) 1774

c) 1800

d) 1805

12. Which of the following is India's biggest dam?

a) Bhakra Nangal

b) Hirakud

c) Farakka

d) Pong Dam

13. On which river is the Pong Dam hydro electric power project built?

a) Ganga

b) Ravi

c) Beas

d) Hughly

14. In India which crop is sown on the largest area?

a) Jowar

b) wheat

c) tobacco

d) rice

15. Bakra Nangal is a joint project of Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan. On which river is this built?

a) Yamuna

b) Sindhu

c) Sutlej

d) Ravi



16. On which river is the Hirakud dam built?

- a) Godavari
- b) Kaveri
- c) Mahanadi
- d) Narmada

17. On which river is the Tehri dam built?

- a) Alakananda
- b) Bhagirathi
- c) Ganga
- d) Hooghly

18. Which Indian state leads in the production of rubber?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Kerala
- c) Karnataka
- d) Gujarat

19. Which Indian state tops in the production of gypsum?

- a) Gujarat
- b) Rajasthan
- c) Kerala
- d) Karnataka

20. Into how many PIN code zones is India divided?

- a) eight
- b) seven
- c) six
- d) nine

21. Which state has the highest percentage of people living below the poverty line?

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Orissa
- c) Bihar
- d) Madhya Pradesh

22. Which of the following is the most populous city in India?

- a) Mumbai
- b) Delhi
- c) Kolkatta
- d) Chennai

23. Which Indian state has the lowest percentage of people living below the poverty line?

- a) Punjab
- b) Gujarat
- c) Karnataka
- d) Maharashtra

24. Which Indian state has the highest per capita income?

- a) Haryana
- b) Punjab
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Karnataka

25. Which Indian state stands first in the production of coffee?

- a) Kerala
- b) Karnataka
- c) Assam
- d) Gujarat

Answers

1. First Five year plan
2. Reserve bank of India

3. April 1, 1936
4. Bank of Hindustan
5. 1900
6. 14
7. Indira Gandhi
8. Shivasamudram
9. canals
10. scheduled tribes
11. 1774
12. Bhakra Nangal
13. Beas
14. rice
15. Sutlej
16. Mahanadi
17. Bhagirathi
18. Kerala
19. Rajasthan
20. eight
21. Orissa
22. Mumbai
23. Punjab
24. Punjab
25. Karnataka