

Examrace

Competitive Exams: Economics MCQs (Practice_Test 121 of 122)

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1. The marketable surplus in Indian Agriculture refers to annual
 - a. agricultural production + stocks of agricultural commodities
 - b. Agricultural production-annual consumption of agricultural commodities within the agricultural sector.
 - c. consumption of agricultural commodities within the agricultural sector + stocks of agricultural commodities
 - d. agricultural production + annual consumption of agricultural commodities within the agricultural sector
2. The interlocking of market in India agriculture implies
 - a. the integration of the retail and whole sale markets of agricultural commodities.
 - b. the linking of regional rural markets
 - c. the operation of the same pair of persons in a number of markets
 - d. the union of sellers in different agricultural markets
3. Which among the following is NOT a cause of sickness of industrial units in India?
 - a. Obsolescent technology
 - b. Labour problems
 - c. Faulty location
 - d. Lack of capital account convertibility
4. In continuation of the programme of disinvestment of public sector enterprises, in the Union budget of 1998 – 99, disinvestment was announced for
 - a. MTNL
 - b. IOC
 - c. BHEL
 - d. NALCO

5. The majority of Central Governments enterprises belong to the
 - a. public corporations
 - b. public limited companies
 - c. private limited companies
 - d. departmental organizations
6. Which one of the following correctly reflects the policy adopted by the British administration in India up to 1900?
 - a. Irrigation development was encouraged more than railways development
 - b. Railway development was encouraged more than irrigation development
 - c. Both railways and irrigation development were ignored.
 - d. Development of irrigation and railway was equally encouraged
7. A ready measure of the extent of globalization of the goods market of India is provided by
 - a. the share of imports in over-all output
 - b. the share of exports in over-all output
 - c. the share of imports and exports in over-all output
 - d. total exports
8. which one of the following items of imports entailed the largest expenditure of foreign exchange in India in 1997 – 98
 - a. Non-electrical machinery
 - b. Fertilisers
 - c. Petroleum and lubricants
 - d. Edible oils
9. Consider the following:
 - a. Sale of Resurgent India Bond
 - b. GATT Agreement under the Uruguay round
 - c. Introduction of OGL system
 - d. establishment of State Trading corporation.

The correct chronological sequence of these is

- a. 1, 2, 3, 4

b. 4, 3, 2, 1

c. 4, 3, 1, 2

d. 2, 1, 3, 4

10. Consider the following exports of India:

a. Leather and manufactures

b. Readymade garments

c. Gems and Jewellery

d. Cotton yarns, fabric, made ups, etc

The correct sequence of these in decreasing order of value in the year 1997 – 98 was

a. 1, 2, 3, 4

b. 2, 3, 4, 1

c. 2, 1, 3, 4

d. 3, 2, 4, 1

11. Consider the following countries:

a. UK

b. USA

c. Russia

d. Germany

The correct sequence of the major Indian exports to these countries in decreasing order of value in the year 1997 – 98 is

a. 2, 1, 3, 4

b. 2, 1, 4, 3

c. 1, 2, 3, 4

d. 1, 2, 4, 3

12. Which one of the following is the main cause of the downward pressure on the exchange rate of the Indian Rupees since late August, 1999?

a. East Asian financial crisis

b. Uncertainties in domestic economic policy

c. Uncertainties of coalition governments at the centre

- d. Widening deficit in the current account of the balance of payments
13. An instrument of qualitative credit control in India is India is
- a. open market operation
 - b. credit rationing
 - c. change in reserve ratio
 - d. bank rate policy
14. Which one of the following represents priority sector lending by commercial banks in India?
- a. Lending to heavy industries
 - b. Lending to agriculture, small-scale industries and weaker sections of the population
 - c. Lending to foreign companies
 - d. Lending to state governments in emergency situations like floods and droughts
15. If the Reserve Bank of India sells securities in the market will result in
- a. an immediate change in the bank rate
 - b. a fall in the market rate of interest
 - c. an increase in loans to banks customers
 - d. a reduction in bank deposit

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