

T J Education Society's
 SHETH NKTT COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND SHETH JTT COLLEGE OF ARTS, THANE
Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)
FOR
SYBA/ECONOMICS-VI [Development Issues of Maharashtra's Economy] (SEM-IV)
(old syllabus)

[Pl. Note: Answers are based on the Report of the High-level Committee on Balanced Regional Development Issues in Maharashtra by Government of Maharashtra (Planning department), 2013.]

Module-I Introduction to Maharashtra's Economy

1. has been one of the major industrialized and progressive states.
 - a. Gujrat
 - b. Maharashtra
 - c. Orissa
 - d. West Bengal

2. Average rate of growth of Maharashtra's economy has been consistently the national average rate of growth
 - a. Higher than
 - b. Steady
 - c. Lower than
 - d. Equal to

3. Share of service sector in Maharashtra GSDP has been growing even the share of service sector at the national level.
 - a. Slower than
 - b. faster than
 - c. same as
 - d. equal to

4. productivity is low in Aurangabad and Amravati divisions where contribution to GSDP isthe share in population
 - a. same as
 - b. higher than
 - c. lower than
 - d. more than

5. In Marathwada andwe find that their share in population exceeds than their contribution to GSDP
 - a. Vidarbha
 - b. Rest of Maharashtra
 - c. Pune
 - d. Nashik

6. Average the rate of growth of population in Vidarbha is significantlythat of other regions and Maharashtra

- a. above
 - b. same
 - c. large
 - d. below
7. Three major districts of RoM namely Satara, Sangli and Kolhapur have registered CAGR ofone per cent per annum
- a.
 - b. equal to
 - c. less than
 - d. more than
8. the pace of urbanization isin Rest of Maharashtra and slowest in Marathwada.
- a. less
 - b. same as
 - c. highest
 - d. lowest
9. There is a verypart of urban agglomerations around the bulging towns of Raigad, Thane, Nasik and Pune districts
- a. small
 - b. minor
 - c. negligible
 - d. large
10. Tribal population is recognized to be the most deprived andsection of the population
- a. satisfied
 - b. disadvantaged
 - c. advantaged
 - d. happy
11. Thepopulation are undisputedly disadvantaged
- a. metro
 - b. urban
 - c. tribal
 - d. rural
12. It may be observed that the development gap is generallyfor Marathwada and Vidarbha
- a. same as
 - b. relatively small
 - c. relatively large
 - d. equal

13. Poor access and non-availability of credit in agriculture is known to be one major cause of the perpetualin agriculture
- unemployment
 - underdevelopment
 - inequality
 - growth
14. In Marathwada and Vidarbha we find that their share in population exceeds than their contribution to GSDP by almost
- 10 percentage points
 - 20 percentage points
 - 5 percentage points
 - 15 percentage points
15. The prospects of natural impulses of modernized economy werein both Marathwada and Vidarbha
- relatively weak
 - relatively strong
 - same as
 - satisfactory
16. Konkan division alone is seen to contribute aboutof the state's GSDP
- 50%
 - 45%
 - 60%
 - 40%
17. The lowest contribution to GSDP comes fromdivision
- Nashik
 - Pune
 - Amravati
 - Mumbai
18. Public goods equalization and improvements in connectivity infrastructure will create significant
- problems
 - externalities
 - growth
 - employment
19. The estimates of Gini coefficient reveal that inequality has slightlyacross all the regions
- reduced

- b. increased
 - c. been same
 - d. decreased
20. The contribution of Konkan to primary sector GSDP is theamong the divisions in the first sub-period
- a. highest
 - b. lowest
 - c. good
 - d. satisfactory
21. Region wise we see thathas the highest per cent of gross irrigated area to gross sown area and Vidarbha the lowest at 12.8%.
- a. Nashik
 - b. Pune
 - c. Amravati
 - d. RoM
22. A District-wise agriculture development index has been computed by.....
- a. RBI
 - b. IDBI
 - c. NABARD
 - d. SIDBI
23. The contribution to secondary sector, we see that the three divisions of Konkan, Pune and Nashik continue to be
- a. at the bottom
 - b. at the top
 - c. falling
 - d. constant
24. The lagging divisions of Aurangabad, Amravati and Nagpur seem to be performing relativelyin the second sub-period.
- a. more poor
 - b. more even
 - c. better
 - d. good
25. In Marathwada and Vidarbha regionaccounts for approximately 18 and 15 per cent respectively
- a. primary sector

- b. secondary sector
 - c. tertiary sector
 - d. none of the above
26. The growth of primary sector inis as low as 0.39 per cent compared to 6.38 per cent in Marathwada and 4.73 per cent in RoM
- a. Pune
 - b. Nashik
 - c. Amravati
 - d. Vidarbha
27. The growth of primary sector in Vidarbha is as low as 0.39 per cent compared to 6.38 per cent inand 4.73 per cent in RoM
- a. Ratnagiri
 - b. Nashik
 - c. Marathwada
 - d. Mumbai
28. The growth ofin Vidarbha is as low as 0.39 per cent compared to 6.38 per cent in Marathwada and 4.73 per cent in RoM
- a. primary sector
 - b. secondary
 - c. tertiary
 - d. none of the above
29. It is well known thataccounts for the largest share within primary sector.
- a. industrial
 - b. health
 - c. agriculture
 - d. services
30. It is indicated that performance of agriculture in Vidarbha is when compared to other regions
- a. remarkably lower
 - b. remarkably higher
 - c. same
 - d. satisfactory

Module-II Importance of Tribal Areas

1. In Maharashtra,communities have been denoted as STs
 - a. 60
 - b. 45
 - c. 30
 - d. 10
2. In male literacy Scheduled Tribes lag the general population by almost

- a. 5%
 - b. 10%
 - c. 20%
 - d. 40%
3. Inliteracy the Scheduled Tribes lag behind the general population by about 41%.
- a. female
 - b. male
 - c. urban
 - d. rural
4. The status ofcommunities is lower than the general population on every indicator relating to health, education, infrastructure, civic amenities and utilization of government services.
- a. tribal
 - b. modern
 - c. urban
 - d. rural
5. The status of tribal communities isthe general population on every indicator relating to health, education, infrastructure, civic amenities and utilization of government services.
- a. higher than
 - b. lower than
 - c. equal to
 - d. same as
6. It is found that the talukas of Thane, Kalyan, Vasai, Ulhasnagar and Ambernath belong to thewhereas the adjoining five tribal talukas of Mokhada, Vikramgad, Talasari, Jawhar and Dahanu belong to the bottom 15.
- a. top 15
 - b. bottom 15
 - c. top 50
 - d. bottom 50
7. in 1996-97 identified 91.1 per cent tribal householdsthe poverty line in the sub-plan areas
- a. below
 - b. above
 - c. same as
 - d. none of the above

8. The proportion of families with tap water supply in the house in the tribal Gadchiroli district wasper cent
- 30
 - 19.5
 - 45.5
 - 60
9. The level of literacy and school enrollment haveamong the tribal children.
- increased
 - decreased
 - remained same
 - satisfactory
10. Which among the following is not the causes of deprivation to tribal population in Maharashtra?
- Rights over Natural Resources
 - Forest Rights
 - Education rights
 - None of the above
11. The Government of Maharashtra issued a special resolution onfor development of tourist resorts/holiday homes/township in hill station type areas
- November 26, 1996
 - December 14, 1994
 - October 23, 1990
 - June 20, 1993
12. Much of the misery and deprivation (including bondage and indebtedness) is caused because ofround the year
- lack of adequate and remunerative employment
 - lack of finance and capital
 - lack of skilled labour
 - none of the above
13. The present health care system is not designed to suit the specific social and geographic context and the needs ofpeople
- tribal
 - urban
 - modern
 - rural

14. Following the Excise policy, 1977, sale of liquor wasin Scheduled tribal Areas.
- prohibited
 - allowed
 - provided
 - boosted
15. Which of the following is not among the reforms undertaken by the government for the development of tribal areas?
- The Additional Tribal Commissioners (ATCs)
 - The price index
 - The Tribal Research and Training Institute
 - Tribal Development Index
16. The basic objective behind the initiation ofwas to elevate the living standard of the tribal people and bridge the developmental gap between them and rest of the society.
- Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)
 - Multinational corporation
 - Integrated Rural Development Program
 - National Rural Employment Program
17. The Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) was started in Maharashtra in.....
- 1990-91
 - 1985-86
 - 1975-76
 - 1960-61
18. In several financial years eitherof the State budget was allocated or a part of that got lapsed as 'unspent'
- less than 9%
 - more than 10%
 - more than 20%
 - equal to 30%
19. The TSP budget is often used asand not as additionality to the general budget.
- additional
 - complimentary
 - substitution
 - none of the above
20. The Tribal Development Department (TDD) allocates the resources should also have systems to monitor the progress and assess the impact.
- True
 - False
 - Can't say
 - Either (a) or (b)

21. In the absence of monitoring process, to ensure the accountability, it was found that out of the 24 Integrated Tribal Development Projects, 11 are considered
- sensitive
 - insensitive
 - secure
 - developed
22. 'To Create Tribal Majority Districts and Talukas' is a reform for the development of tribe.
- True
 - False
 - Can't say
 - Either (a) or (b)
23. In the tribal majority Nandurbar district, nearlyliters of liquor was officially sold in 2010-11
- 40 lakh
 - 50 lakh
 - 60 lakh
 - 80 lakh
24. migration is emerging as a major cause of educational deprivation.
- Parental
 - Pre- natal
 - Rural
 - Urban
25.in rural areas is also luring and forcing tribal children to become unskilled child-laborers
- Raw material shortage
 - Capital shortage
 - Labor shortage
 - Scarcity of resources
26.or vacancy of posts, lack of skilled health personnel, poor motivation and administration compounded by the traditional belief systems among the tribal people result in very low health care utilization
- Absenteeism
 - Employment
 - Unemployment
 - Underemployment
27. Textbooks are not prepared in majorlanguages.
- Indian
 - tribal
 - foreign
 - urban

28. The State organizes folk-dance competitions and artifact exhibitions
- True
 - False
 - Can't say
 - Either (a) or (b)
29. The percentage of Children immunized in tribal areas of Maharashtra was In 2005
- 30
 - 39
 - 45
 - 60
30. The percentage difference in Per capita income of tribal areas and overall Maharashtra was in 2005
- 40
 - 45
 - 49
 - 55

Module-III Water Resources

- Average rainfall of the Maharashtra state is.....
 - 1000 mm
 - 1660 mm
 - 300 mm
 - 800 mm
- receives the average rainfall of 2000 to 3500 mm.
 - Amaravati
 - Vidarbha
 - Pune
 - Konkan
- Except the Konkan and Nagpur division, the natural availability of water in Maharashtra is.....
 - not very good
 - satisfactory
 - excellent
 - very good
- Theregions should have an appropriate remunerative crop-pattern duly supported by relevant incentives and provision of agriculture extension services.
 - High rainfall
 - Moderate rainfall
 - low rainfall
 - mega rainfall
- Aurangabad and Amravati divisions have irrigation water availability cubic meters per hectare.
 - less than 3000
 - more than 3000
 - equal to 3000
 - none of the above

6. Government of Maharashtra declared 'Water Policy of the State' in.....
 - a. June 1978
 - b. July 2003
 - c. March 2010
 - d. April 2015
7. Water Policy of Maharashtra is recognized to be one of the water policies.
 - a. Regressive
 - b. Stagnated
 - c. Static
 - d. progressive
8. Which of the following is not among the important provisions of the water policy, 2003
 - a. Mandatory public participation in planning, construction and management of water use.
 - b. Supply of water to the users on gross volumetric basis
 - c. Supply of goods and services
 - d. Development and dissemination of new technology for improving productivity
9. On 17th October 1980 a High-Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B.G. Khataal was appointed to enquire into geographical and climatic characteristics, rainfall, cultivable land etc.
 - a. Shri. S D. Shanbaug
 - b. Shri. A.O. Shroff
 - c. Smt. D.P. Gogte
 - d. Shri. C. V. Tiwari
10. The High-level committee for water resources submitted its report in
 - a. June 1955
 - b. April 1980
 - c. January 1981
 - d. March 1981
11. The High-level committee for water resources recommended separate Development authority for planning and command area development in region.
 - a. Konkan
 - b. Vidarbha
 - c. Amaravati
 - d. aurangabad
12. Natural availability of water in Konkan region is significantly.....
 - a. Low and scarce
 - b. high and abundant
 - c. moderate
 - d. declining
13. Which among the following is not the difficulty in irrigation development in Konkan division of Maharashtra?
 - a. Hilly region with high slopes and reliefs and most of cultivable area is in narrow strips
 - b. Small water pond like storages and micro irrigation
 - c. Storage of water in laterite rocks
 - d. None of the above

Module-IV health and Connectivity

1. The Kelkar committee selectedkey outcome indicators and assessed the health status in districts of Maharashtra
 - a. Three
 - b. Four
 - c. Five
 - d. Six
2. Four key outcome indicators of health status are.....
 - a. Saving, investment, income and employment
 - b. Tastes, preferences, likes and dislikes
 - c. Demographic situation, Mortality, Morbidity and Fertility.
 - d. None of the above
3. The urbanization is strongly associated withhealth outcomes
 - a. Better
 - b. Poor
 - c. Depressing
 - d. average
4. The high rate of crude death rate in Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri can be explained by high population of population
 - a. Young
 - b. Working
 - c. Child
 - d. elderly
5.mortality rate has been estimated for Chandrapur, Gadchiroli and Nandurbar districts
 - a. High infant
 - b. Low infant
 - c. High adult
 - d. Low female
6. The Maternal Mortality Ratio for the year 2011-12 in Maharashtra State was per lakh live births.
 - a. 10
 - b. 90
 - c. 1000
 - d. 2000
7. Significantly thelife expectancy at birth was observed in Nandurbar district
 - a. Lowest
 - b. Highest
 - c. Moderate
 - d. better

8. The lowest five districts with diarrhea as morbidity are from.....
 - a. Rest of Maharashtra
 - b. Vidarbha
 - c. Amaravati
 - d. aurangabad
9. Gadchiroli, Amravati, Chandrapur, Beeds Buldhana and Washim districts show levels of T.B.
 - a. Low
 - b. High
 - c. Moderate
 - d. stable
10. Nandurbar district is having very percentage of severely malnourished children.
 - a. Low
 - b. Moderate
 - c. High
 - d. Stable
11. Extremely high prevalence of partial was observed in Wardha district from Vidarbha region
 - a. Awareness
 - b. Audibility
 - c. Humidity
 - d. blindness
12. The prevalence of complete blindness was very high in three districts viz.
 - a. Gadchiroli, Ahmednagar, and Parbhani.
 - b. Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg and Raigad
 - c. Pune, Nashik and Jalgaon
 - d. None of the above
13. Mumbai has number of accidents
 - a. Highest
 - b. Lowest
 - c. Meagre
 - d. declining
14. Marathwada region recorded the number of accidents
 - a. Highest
 - b. Least
 - c. Moderate
 - d. Very high
15. The crude birth rate for the State has been substantially to 16.6 per thousand.
 - a. Increased

- b. Ahead
 - c. Promoted
 - d. Reduced
16. The total fertility rate was reported from Buldhana district from Vidarbha.
- a. Lowest
 - b. Moderate
 - c. Smallest
 - d. Highest
17. Nagpur and Pune district are having outlier high number of doctors.
- a. Low
 - b. High
 - c. Declining
 - d. Moderate
18. is having the highest number of hospital beds per lakh population.
- a. Amaravati
 - b. Ratnagiri
 - c. Dhule
 - d. Mumbai
19. The health status of rural population is worse than that of urban population.
- a. Better
 - b. Satisfactory
 - c. Worse
 - d. growing
20. The deficit in public health infrastructure is in RoM but the health status there is better.
- a. More
 - b. Less
 - c. Moderate
 - d. falling
21. The share of public health care in India, over the past 20 years, has shrunk.
- a.** Shrunk
 - b.** Improved
 - c.** Been stable
 - d.** Been moderate
22. People in India are largely dependent on the health care purchased from the private sector
- a. Public
 - b. Private
 - c. Cooperative
 - d. Foreign

23. results in lower efficiency, lower productivity, high transaction cost and insufficient access to the major markets
- Inadequate infrastructure
 - Improved infrastructure
 - Medical facilities
 - Entertainment
24. is responsible for the development of infrastructure of roads such as Major State Highways, State Highways and Major District Roads
- Public Distribution System
 - Public Works Department
 - Public-Private Management
 - Private sector
25. New Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur and Aurangabad will be developed aswith obvious connectivity
- Production management
 - Consumption goods
 - Educational facilities
 - international airports
26. Government of India has taken up broadband connectivity program in away.
- Casual
 - Small
 - Temporary
 - large