MCQ BOOKLET

Arunachal Pradesh Economy

APPSC State GK practice · 250 questions with answer key

PSCNotes · pscnotes.com
For personal study. Confirm current facts from official sources.

Questions

1. Strengthening public financial management systems can enhance:

- **A.** Budgeting
- **B.** Accounting
- **C.** Procurement
- **D.** All of the above

2. The government of Arunachal Pradesh is taking steps to improve the ease of doing business by:

- **A.** Simplifying regulatory processes
- **B.** Creating single-window clearance systems
- **C.** Developing online portals
- **D.** All of the above

3. Arunachal Pradesh's focus on sustainable industries aligns with its:

- **A.** Natural resource potential
- **B.** Rich biodiversity
- **C.** Commitment to green growth
- **D.** All of the above

4. Limestone deposits in Arunachal Pradesh are important for which industry?

- **A.** Cement production
- **B.** Iron and steel
- **C.** Construction
- **D.** All of the above

5. The Arunachal Pradesh Industrial & Investment Corporation Ltd. (APIICL) plays a role in:

- **A.** Promoting industrial growth
- **B.** Providing financial support
- **C.** Developing industrial estates
- **D.** All of the above

6. Limited tourism infrastructure in some parts of Arunachal Pradesh can be a challenge for:

- **A.** Accommodating large numbers of tourists
- **B.** Providing quality services
- **C.** Sustainable tourism development
- **D.** All of the above

7. Primary products exported from Arunachal Pradesh include:

- **A.** Agricultural and horticultural produce
- **B.** Timber and forest products
- **C.** Handicrafts and textiles
- **D.** All of the above

8. A challenge faced by industrial development in Arunachal Pradesh is:

- **A.** Lack of infrastructure
- **B.** Limited connectivity
- **C.** Skilled labor shortage
- **D.** All of the above

9. Improvement in logistics and supply chain management is essential for promoting:

- **A.** Efficient movement of goods
- **B.** Timely delivery of products
- **C.** Reduced transportation costs
- **D.** All of the above

10. The government promotes rooftop solar installations in Arunachal Pradesh to:

- **A.** Reduce dependence on the grid
- **B.** Supplement existing power supply
- **C.** Promote clean energy
- **D.** All of the above

11. A central government scheme promoting sustainable agriculture in Arunachal Pradesh is the:

- **A.** Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana
- **B.** Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
- **C.** Kisan Credit Card
- **D.** Rythu Bandhu

12. Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are important for Arunachal Pradesh's economy as they contribute to:

- **A.** Job creation
- **B.** Income generation
- **C.** Rural development
- **D.** All of the above

13. To improve connectivity and support industrial growth, there is a focus on:

- **A.** Road and rail infrastructure
- **B.** Inland waterways development
- **C.** Upgrading airports
- **D.** All of the above

14. The Chief Minister's Arogya Arunachal Yojana aims to:

- **A.** Expand health insurance coverage
- **B.** Provide cashless treatment for serious illnesses
- **C.** Strengthen primary healthcare
- **D.** All of the above

15. The government's focus on improving the transport network aims to:

A. Boost tourism
B. Promote trade and commerce
C. Facilitate essential services delivery
D. All of the above

16. The Arunachal Pradesh Agricultural Marketing Board (APAMB) plays a role in:

A. Regulating agricultural markets
B. plays a role in: a) Regulating agricultural markets b) Providing price support
C. Facilitating market linkages
D. All of the above

17. Arunachal Pradesh aims to become a preferred investment destination by:

A. Creating a conducive business environment
B. Ease of doing business reforms
C. Investor facilitation
D. All of the above

18. The primary institution responsible for economic planning in India is the:

A. Finance Ministry
B. Reserve Bank of India
C. NITI Aayog
D. State Planning Boards

19. A scheme for providing basic amenities like electricity, water, and sanitation to rural households in Arunachal Pradesh is:

A. Saubhagya Scheme
B. Jal Jeevan Mission
C. Swatch Bharat Mission
D. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Gramin

20. Challenges to agricultural productivity in Arunachal Pradesh include:

A. Limited arable land
B. Traditional farming practices
C. Lack of market access
D. All of the above

21. The tourism sector in Arunachal Pradesh is known for its:

A. Natural beauty and cultural heritage
B. Adventure tourism opportunities
C. Spiritual and religious sites
D. All of the above

22. The government of Arunachal Pradesh aims to harness its hydropower potential in a:

A. Environmentally sustainable manner
B. Centralized way with large dams
C. Rapid manner without considering impacts
D. Completely decentralized manner

23. Balancing development aspirations with environmental conservation is crucial in Arunachal Pradesh due to its:

A. Fragile ecosystem
B. Rich biodiversity
C. Dependence on natural resources
D. All of the above

24. The majority of Arunachal Pradesh's trade is conducted with:

A. Neighboring countries like China and Bhutan
B. Other states within India
C. European nations
D. Southeast Asian countries

25. The quality of coal found in Arunachal Pradesh is generally:

A. High-grade
B. Medium-grade
C. Low-grade
D. Extremely poor quality

26. The budget undergoes scrutiny and debate by:

A. Elected representatives in the Legislative Assembly
B. Government officials
C. Economists and experts
D. All of the above

27. The primary sector of Arunachal Pradesh's economy is dominated by:

A. Heavy industries
B. Financial services
C. Agriculture and allied activities
D. Technology and innovation

28. The cultural importance of livestock like mithun highlights the need for livestock development policies that are:

A. Sensitive to traditional practices
B. Community-driven
C. Focused on sustainable use
D. All of the above

29. The "One District, One Product" (ODOP) scheme in Arunachal Pradesh promotes specialization in:

- **A.** Specific horticultural crops
- **B.** Handicrafts
- **C.** Tourism
- **D.** All of the above

30. Circular migration, where people move temporarily for work, is common in:

- **A.** Border areas
- **B.** Construction sites
- **C.** Plantation areas
- **D.** All of the above

31. Challenges faced by the livestock sector in Arunachal Pradesh include:

- **A.** Limited availability of fodder
- **B.** Disease outbreaks
- **C.** Lack of market access
- **D.** All of the above

32. Which of these locations is a potential industrial hub in Arunachal Pradesh?

- **A.** Itanagar-Naharlagun
- **B.** Pasighat
- **C.** Namsai
- **D.** All of the above

33. The Department of Agriculture in Arunachal Pradesh promotes sustainable farming practices to:

- **A.** Maintain soil health
- **B.** Boost crop yields
- **C.** Protect the environment
- **D.** All of the above

34. Budget provisions for climate change adaptation and mitigation reflect Arunachal Pradesh's concerns about:

- **A.** Environmental sustainability
- **B.** Protecting vulnerable communities
- **C.** Promoting green growth
- **D.** All of the above

35. The "Make in Arunachal" initiative aims to:

- **A.** Boost local manufacturing
- **B.** Attract foreign investment
- **C.** Promote entrepreneurship
- **D.** All of the above

36. The Arunachal Pradesh government's scheme focusing on horticulture development is called:

- **A.** AtmaNirbhar Krishi Yojna
- **B.** Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
- **C.** Integrated Scheme for Development of Sericulture Industry
- **D.** Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

37. Spices cultivated in Arunachal Pradesh include:

- **A.** Ginger, turmeric, chili
- **B.** Cardamom, black pepper, cinnamon
- **C.** Clove, nutmeg, vanilla
- **D.** All of the above

38. The government supports skill development programs to address:

- **A.** Shortage of skilled labor
- **B.** Enhance employability
- **C.** Promote self-employment
- **D.** All of the above

39. Public participation in the budget process in Arunachal Pradesh is facilitated through:

- **A.** Online consultations
- **B.** Pre-budget meetings with stakeholders
- **C.** Feedback mechanisms
- **D.** All of the above

40. Government initiatives to improve agricultural productivity focus on:

- **A.** Introducing high-yielding varieties
- **B.** Promoting mechanization
- **C.** Providing irrigation facilities
- **D.** All of the above

41. The state government is working towards a mineral policy that focuses on:

- **A.** Balanced development
- **B.** Environmental sustainability
- **C.** Community benefits
- **D.** All of the above

42. The state government promotes sustainable practices to:

- **A.** Mitigate climate change effects
- **B.** Conserve natural resources
- **C.** Adapt to changing weather patterns
- **D.** All of the above