D 144474 (Pages : 16) Name.....

Reg. No.....

CALICUT UNIVERSITY COMMON ENTRANCE TEST (CU-CET), APRIL 2026

INTEGRATED M.A. DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Time : Two Hours Maximum : 400 Marks

Each question carries 4 marks.

One mark will be deducted for each wrong answer.

1. ———— assumes that the benefits of economic growth will reach all sections of population.

   (A) Trickle up effect. (B) Trickledown effect.

   (C) Take-off effect. (D) Backlash effect.

2. In 1972, the initial phase of Employment Guarantee Scheme (later became as MGNREGS) was introduced in ———— state of India.

   (A) Gujarat (B) Madhya Pradesh

   (C) Maharashtra. (D) Tamil Nadu.

3. Article ———— of the Constitution of India provides for a Finance Commission.

   (A) Article 250. (B) Article 260.

   (C) Article 270. (D) Article 280.

4. The Union Budget is presented under Article ———— of the Constitution in India.

   (A) Article 110. (B) Article 111.

   (C) Article 112. (D) Article 122.

5. The first official census in India was conducted in the year ————.

   (A) 1891. (B) 1921.

   (C) 1781. (D) 1872.

6. WTO was established in _____.

(A) 1995.
(B) 1948.
(C) 1996.
(D) 1994.

7. With perfect income equality the Gini coefficient in a country would be _____.

(A) Infinity.
(B) 1.
(C) .5.
(D) 0.

8. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) indicates the number of children that die before the age of as a proportion of 100 live children born in that particular year.

(A) Four years.
(B) One year.
(C) Two years.
(D) Three years.

9. The second stage of the theory of demographic transition is characterized by _____.

(A) High birth-rate and high death rate
(B) High birth-rate and falling death-rate.
(C) Low birth-rate and low death-rate.
(D) Falling birth-rate and falling death-rate.

10. According to Census of India 2011. _____ has the lowest literacy rate.

(A) Bihar.
(B) Uttar Pradesh.
(C) Telangana.
(D) Goa.

11. NITI Aayog is currently headed by _____ as its Vice Chairperson.

(A) Ashok Kumar Lahiri.
(B) Rajiv Kumar.
(C) Urjit Patel.
(D) Y. V. Reddy.

12. _____ is the Chairman of 16th Finance Commission of India.

(A) N.K. Singh.
(B) Arvind Panagariya.
(C) Raghuram Rajan.
(D) Urjit Patel.

13. The term 'Immiserizing growth' was coined by ————

(A) Karl Marx. (B) Amartya Sen.

(C) Jagadish Bhagwati. (D) Albert Hirchman.

14. When price elasticity is zero, demand curve will be ————.

(A) Horizontal. (B) Vertical.

(C) Upward Sloping. (D) Downward Sloping.

15. Average variable cost means ————.

(A) Total variable cost /Quantity of output.

(B) Total fixed cost - average cost.

(C) Marginal cost + Total cost.

(D) Average cost / Quantity of output.

16. According to liquidity preference theory, people hold money for ———— motives.

(A) Transaction motive. (B) Speculative motive.

(C) Both (A) and (B). (D) None of the above.

17. Reserve Bank of India borrows money from commercial banks at ————.

(A) Bank Rate. (B) Repo Rate.

(C) Reverse Repo Rate. (D) Statutory Liquidity Rate.

18. ———— is an example of complementary goods.

(A) Tea and Coffee. (B) Coke and Pepsi.

(C) Rice and Wheat. (D) None of these.

19. The law of diminishing returns refers to an eventual fall in ————.

(A) Productivity of factors of production.

(B) Total earnings of the firm.

(C) Marginal product of the variable factor.

(D) None of these.

20. Marginal cost refers to addition to the total cost when one more unit of output is ————.

(A) Wasted. (B) Produced.

(C) Employed. (D) Sold.

21. ———— is not a measure of poverty.

(A) Head Count Ratio. (B) Sen Index.

(C) Poverty Gap Index. (D) Lorenz Curve.

22. Morbidity indicates ————.

(A) Proneness to fall ill. (B) High infant mortality rate.

(C) High maternal mortality rate. (D) Low life expectancy.

23. Budget deficit means ————.

(A) Total Expenditure - Total Receipt.

(B) Capital Expenditure - Capital Receipt.

(C) Total Expenditure - Total Receipt (excluding borrowings).

(D) Total Expenditure - Revenue Receipt.

24. World Intellectual Property Organization is one of the specialized agencies of the UN looking into issues related to ————.

(A) Global warming. (B) Cross border conflicts.

(C) Universal peace. (D) Intellectual property rights.

25. ———— is not a measure of central tendency ?

(A) Arithmetic mean. (B) Mode.

(C) Median. (D) Kurtosis.

26. ———— was a major reason for stagnation in agriculture sector during British rule.

(A) Land settlement system. (B) De-industrialisation.

(C) Lack of technology. (D) Low demand.

27. Land ceiling refers to ————.

(A) Fix rural landholdings at the existing level.

(B) Fix land area for irrigation purposes.

(C) Fix urban landholdings at the existing level.

(D) Fix maximum size of land holdings that an individual/family can own.

28. A person currently reported as unemployed means she or he is ————.

(A) Not willing to work.

(B) Willing but does not get work.

(C) Leave their jobs in search of better ones.

(D) Dismissed because of incorrect practices.

29. ———— refers to that percentage of total deposits of a commercial bank, which has to be kept with RBI in the form of cash reserves.

(A) Cash Reserve Ratio. (B) Statutory Liquidity Ratio.

(C) Bank Rate. (D) Repo Rate.

30. ———— is responsible for computing National Income Statistics in India.

(A) Planning Commission. (B) NITI Ayog.

(C) Central Statistical Office. (D) RBI.

31. The demand is ———— for those goods which have no substitutes.

(A) Highly elastic. (B) Unitary elastic.

(C) Inelastic. (D) Perfectly elastic.

32. One of the following features does not meet the concept of vicious circle of poverty as explained by Ragnar Narkse.

(A) Low income. (B) Low savings and investment.

(C) Low productivity and output. (D) Low population growth.

33. Labor Force Participation Rate (LFP) is the ————.

(A) Ratio of work-seekers to total population.

(B) Ratio of total labour force to total working-age population.

(C) Share of population above 15 years.

(D) Share of population wo is willing to work.

34. Under ———— income tax structure, people with higher incomes pay a higher percentage income in taxes.

(A) Progressive.

(B) Regressive.

(C) Proportional.

(D) Excise taxes.

35. The 'big-push' strategy of development is associated with ————.

(A) Paul N-Rosenstein-Rodan.

(B) Simon Kuznets.

(C) W.A. Lewis.

(D) A.O. Hirshman.

36. According to the Marxist analysis, one of the following features is not associated with the capitalist crises.

(A) Overproduction/Underconsumption.

(B) Falling rate of profit.

(C) Capital accumulation.

(D) High foreign debt.

37. Demographic dividend implies that ————.

(A) Its high population in the age group below 15 years.

(B) Its high population in the age group of 15-64 years.

(C) Its high population in the age group above 65 years.

(D) Its high total population.

38. ———— was responsible for introducing the individual-based raiyatwari system in the Madras Presidency.

(A) Sir Thomas Munro. (B) Lord Elphinstone.

(C) Holt Mackenzie. (D) Lord Mountbatten.

39. Per capita income rises when ————.

(A) GNP and population increase at same rate.

(B) Population grows faster than GNP.

(C) GNP grows faster than population.

(D) GNP and population decrease.

40. ———— is the headquarters Asian Development Bank.

(A) Washingtone DC, USA. (B) New York, USA.

(C) Mandaluyong, Philippines. (D) Katmantu, Nepal.

41. In the classical linear regression model, Xi and Ui are assumed to be ————.

(A) Highly correlated. (B) Negatively correlated.

(C) Not correlated. (D) Positively correlated.

42. ———— is an economic phenomenon where GDP increases, but the employment rate does not rise correspondingly.

(A) Low work participation. (B) Brain drains.

(C) Low human capital formation. (D) Jobless growth.

43. One of the following feature sis not associated with indifference curve.

(A) Downward sloping (negative slope) from left to right.

(B) Convex to the origin.

(C) Never intersect another indifference curve.

(D) Rectangular.

44. Product per unit of labour employed is termed as _____.

(A) Average product.
(B) Marginal product.
(C) Total product.
(D) None of these.

45. The Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) combines the following three indicators.

(A) Infant mortality, life expectancy and adult literacy rate.
(B) Crime rate, clean environment and quality of housing.
(C) Air pollution rate, water pollution rate and sanitation.
(D) Health, education and environment.

46. "Construction of a school building" is a _____.

(A) Capital Receipt.
(B) Revenue Expenditure.
(C) Capital Expenditure.
(D) Revenue Receipt.

47. The arithmetic mean of the passengers on a metro car is 60. If the number of passengers on a ca has a normal distribution with a standard deviation of 20 approximately what percent of metr cars carry more than 80 passengers ?

(A) 16 %.
(B) 48 %.
(C) 68 %.
(D) 88 %.

48. Depreciation of the domestic currency may lead to _____.

(A) Rise in Exports.
(B) Rise in Import Prices.
(C) Rise in Inflation.
(D) All three.

49. In a free market _____.

(A) Governments intervene.
(B) Governments plan production.
(C) Governments interfere.
(D) Prices adjust to reconcile scarcity and desires.

50. When the equilibrium price clears the market ?

(A) Everything is sold.

(B) Buyers spend all their money.

(C) Quantity demanded equals quantity supplied.

(D) No one want to buy anymore.

51. If any increase in the price of good A results in decrease in the quantity demanded of good B, then good B is a ————.

(A) Substitute good. (B) Complementary good.

(C) Bargain. (D) Inferior good.

52. Inferior goods have ———— and luxury goods have ————

(A) Negative income elasticities, income elasticities greater than 1.

(B) Income elasticities greater than 1, negative income elasticities.

(C) Positive income elasticities, negative income elasticities.

(D) None of the above.

53. The increase in total cost when one more unit is produced is known as :

(A) Marginal cost. (B) Opportunity cost.

(C) Limited cost. (D) Average cost.

54. The Prisoners Dilemma Game demonstrates that :

(A) Players are better off to act independently.

(B) Monopoly is better than competition.

(C) People will always cheat.

(D) Players are better off if they co-operate.

55. By restricting labour supply a trade union can ———— and ————.

(A) Increase the wage, increase employment.

(B) Maintain the wage, increase employment.

(C) Increase the wage, lower employment.

(D) Maintain the wage, lower employment.

56. Short-run equilibrium output means that aggregate demand ———— actual output.

(A) Is less than.
(B) Equals.
(C) Is greater than.
(D) Fluctuates around.

57. The business cycle describes fluctuations in output around the ————.

(A) Trend path of output.
(B) Boom.
(C) Recession.
(D) Short-run fluctuations in output.

58. Which of the following is not included in the calculation of national income ?

(A) Value of annual goods production.
(B) Value of annual services.
(C) Value of old goods sold.
(D) Value of new technology.

59. Correlation is a statistical tool for ———— and expressing it in a brief formula.

(A) Discovering and measuring the relationship.
(B) Measuring dispersion.
(C) Calculation of variation.
(D) Locating the point around which variables cluster.

60. Which of the following Article deals with Budget in the Constitution of India ?

(A) 110.
(B) 111.
(C) 112.
(D) 114.

61. Who among the following was the Viceroy of India when the Revolt of 1857 occurred ?

(A) Lord Dalhousie.
(B) Lord Canning.
(C) Major William Taylor.
(D) Gen. Hugh Rose.

62. Multidimensional Poverty Index covers ———— indicators covering health, education and standard of living.

(A) 17. (B) 10.

(C) 3. (D) 4.

63. GINI co-efficient measure ————.

(A) Poverty. (B) Unemployment.

(C) Inequality. (D) National income.

64. India introduced Goods and Service Tax from ————.

(A) 1st July, 2017. (B) 1st March 2015.

(C) 1st January 2016. (D) 15th August 2017.

65. ———— is the rate at which the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) lends money to commercial banks or financial institutions in India.

(A) Interest rate. (B) Repo rate.

(C) Bank rate. (D) Reverse repo rate.

66. National Food Security Act of India was implemented in ————.

(A) 2001. (B) 2013.

(C) 2014. (D) 1991.

67. The elections to panchayats and municipalities in the states are conducted by ————.

(A) Election Commission of India. (B) State Election Commission.

(C) District Election Commission. (D) None of the above.

68. In India, ———— publishes the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

(A) Reserve Bank of India. (B) Central Statistical Organisation.

(C) Ministry of finance. (D) Food corporation of India.

69. Keynes rebelled against the neoclassical assumption. What does that mean ?

(A) Prices are not flexible.

(B) Inflation must be ignored in the short run.

(C) Prices are fully flexible.

(D) None of the above.

70. A given amount of goods is distributed in the most efficient way if ————.

(A) The company has no stock.

(B) There are no more gains from trade.

(C) Received highest margin.

(D) There is no competitor.

71. If gains from trade are based solely on comparative advantage, and if all countries have the same opportunity costs of production, then ————.

(A) There are no gains from trade.

(B) The import will be greater than export.

(C) The export will be greater than import.

(D) Trade deficit.

72. According to Census of India 2011, ———— has the highest literacy rate in India.

(A) Kerala. (B) Tamil Nadu.

(C) Gujarat. (D) Maharashtra.

73. The right to information act was passed in ————.

(A) 2005. (B) 2014.

(C) 1991. (D) 2021.

74. ———— is the rate at which the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) borrows money from commercial banks.

(A) Interest rate. (B) Repo rate.

(C) Bank rate. (D) Reverse repo rate.

75. Marginal revenue is equal to the change in total revenue, when output is ————.

(A) Never increased. (B) Increased by one unit.

(C) Decreased by one unit. (D) Zero.

76. The substitution effect of a price change refers to the change in demand resulting from a change in its price relative to ————, while holding real income (utility) constant.

(A) Substitute goods. (B) Complementary goods.

(C) Change in income. (D) Change in taste.

77. If both marginal cost and marginal revenue increase, a firm ————.

(A) Should increase output.

(B) Should reduce output.

(C) Will require further information on how to respond.

(D) Should not change output.

78. The short run marginal cost curve cuts the short run total cost curve and short run average variable cost curve ————.

(A) At their lowest points.

(B) When they are declining.

(C) When they are increasing.

(D) When marginal revenue is zero.

79. In Nash equilibrium, each player chooses the best strategy ————.

(A) Assuming other players move first.

(B) Dominated by the other players.

(C) Given the strategies of other players.

(D) That is a credible threat.

80. The difference between gross investment and net investment is _____.

(A) Depreciation of the existing capital stock.

(B) Productive investment.

(C) Dwellings.

(D) Inventories.

81. _____ is an effective way to avoid the risks resulting from moral hazard.

(A) Technological progress.

(B) Insurance.

(C) Tarif.

(D) Tax.

82. Market failure may arise because of _____.

(A) Imperfect competition.

(B) Information failure.

(C) Externalities.

(D) Any of the above.

83. An increase in real wage will encourage _____.

(A) Unemployment.

(B) Migration.

(C) Increased labour supply.

(D) Political unrest.

84. The multiplier tells us how much output changes after a shift in _____.

(A) Consumption.

(B) Investment.

(C) Savings.

(D) Aggregate demand.

85. The abolition of income tax would probably increase the number of workers in empl and _____ the equilibrium rate of unemployment.

(A) Reduce.

(B) Increase.

(C) No change in.

(D) None of the above.

86. Decreasing returns to scale means that long run average cost rises, as _____.

(A) Demand for labour rises.

(B) Demand for inputs rises.

(C) Price rise.

(D) Output rises.

87. ———— of Constitution of India focuses on protection from social injustice and all forms of exploitation and promotion of weaker sections of the people ?

(A) Article 44. (B) Article 45.

(C) Article 46. (D) Article 47.

88. ———— is not considered while measuring the human development index.

(A) Literacy rate. (B) Per capita income.

(C) Life expectancy. (D) Social status of the people.

89. The Auditor General of India (CAG) in India is appointed by ————.

(A) President. (B) Vice-President.

(C) Prime Minister. (D) Speaker.

90. The first signs of unrest during the mutiny of 1857 appeared in ———— provinces of India.

(A) Madras. (B) Bombay.

(C) Punjab. (D) Bengal, Bihar and Odisha.

91. Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, and Rajguru were hanged on 23 March, 1931 as sentence under ?

(A) Delhi Conspiracy Case. (B) Meerut Conspiracy Case.

(C) First Lahore Conspiracy Case. (D) Second Lahore Conspiracy Case.

92. An inferior good is one for which an increase in income causes ————.

(A) Decrease in supply. (B) Increase in demand.

(C) Increase in supply. (D) Decrease in demand.

93. The market supply curve is the ———— of the individual supply curves.

(A) Equilibrium point.

(B) Horizontal summation.

(C) Difference between what is supplied and demanded.

(D) None of the above.

94. Consumer surplus is a good measure of ———— if buyers are rational

(A) Sellers' benefits. (B) Buyers' benefits.

(C) Both. (D) Neither.

95. ———— is not associated with 'deadweight loss' i.e. the loss of economic efficiency and total surplus that occurs when the free-market equilibrium is not achieved.

(A) Taxes. (B) Subsidies.

(C) Price Controls. (D) Inflation.

96. If a firm continues to employ more workers within the same size factory, it will eventually experience ————.

(A) No labour will be available. (B) Higher profit.

(C) Decrease in cost. (D) Diminishing marginal product.

97. When marginal costs are below average total costs, average total costs must be ————.

(A) Remain constant. (B) Increase.

(C) Zero. (D) Falling.

98. Introduction of high-yielding varieties of wheat and rice was part of ————.

(A) Family planning. (B) White revolution.

(C) Green revolution. (D) Blue revolution.

99. ———— prepared the first Food Statistics of India in 1944 as the Director of Statistics, Govt, of India (1944-45).

(A) KN Raj. (B) VM Dandekar.

(C) MS Swaminathan. (D) VKRV Rao.

100. ————introduced "Garibi Hatao," (Remove Poverty) slogan during the 1971 general elections.

(A) Indira Gandhi. (B) Rajiv Gandhi.

(C) Pandit Nehru. (D) Manmohan Singh.

D 123860 (Pages : 18) Name.....

Reg. No.....

CALICUT UNIVERSITY CENTRALIZED ENTRANCE TEST (CU-CET)
APRIL 2025

INTEGRATED M.A DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Time : Two Hours Maximum : 400 Marks

Each question carries 4 mark.

1 mark will be deducted for each wrong answer.

1. The opportunity cost of a good is :

   (A) The time lost in finding it

   (B) The quantity of other goods sacrificed to get another unit of that good

   (C) The expenditure on the good

   (D) The loss of interest in using savings

2. In a free market ————.

   (A) Governments intervene.

   (B) Governments plan production.

   (C) Governments interfere.

   (D) Prices adjust to reconcile scarcity and desires.

3. Macroeconomics is the study of ————.

   (A) Individual building blocks in the economy.

   (B) The relationship between different sectors of the economy.

   (C) Household purchase decisions.

   (D) The economy as a whole.

4. If your income during one year is £10,000 and the following year it is £12,000, then it has grown by :

   (A) 20 %. (B) 2 %.

   (C) 12 %. (D) 16 %.

5. If the diagram of a line shows that lower values on the vertical scale are associated with higher values on the horizontal scale, this is an example of ————.

(A) A non-linear relationship.
(B) A positive linear relationship.
(C) A scatter diagram.
(D) A negative linear relationship.

6. The equilibrium price clears the market; it is the price at which ————.

(A) Everything is sold.
(B) Buyers spend all their money.
(C) Quantity demanded equals quantity supplied.
(D) Excess demand is zero.
(E) (C) and (D).

7. A demand curve can shift because of changing :

(A) Incomes.
(B) Prices of related goods.
(C) Tastes.
(D) All of the above.

8. If a price increase of good A increases the quantity demanded of good B, then good B is a ————.

(A) Substitute good.
(B) Complementary good.
(C) Bargain.
(D) Inferior good

9. The price elasticity of demand measures ————.

(A) The responsiveness of quantity demanded to a change in price.
(B) How far a demand curve shifts.
(C) A change in price.
(D) A change in quantity demanded.

10. Inferior goods have ———— and luxury goods have ————.

(A) Negative income elasticities, income elasticities greater than 1.

(B) Income elasticities greater than 1, negative income elasticities.

(C) Positive income elasticities, negative income elasticities.

(D) None of the above.

11. The extra utility from consuming one more unit of a good is called :

(A) Marginal utility. (B) Additional utility.

(C) Surplus utility. (D) Bonus utility.

12. The increase in total cost when one more unit is produced is known as :

(A) Marginal cost. (B) Opportunity cost.

(C) Limited cost. (D) Average cost.

13. A competitive firm produces a level of output at which ————.

(A) Price is greater than marginal cost.

(B) Price equals marginal cost.

(C) Price is less than marginal cost.

(D) None of the above.

14. A natural monopoly has a declining ———— over a large range of output.

(A) Long run marginal cost. (B) Short run marginal cost.

(C) Long run average cost. (D) Long run marginal cost.

15. The Prisoners' Dilemma Game demonstrates that :

(A) Players are better off to act independently.

(B) Monopoly is better than competition.

(C) People will always cheat.

(D) Players are better off if they co-operate.

16. An allocation is Pareto-efficient if no reallocation of resources would make some people ———— without making others ————.

(A) Worse off, worse off.
(B) Better off, better off.
(C) Better off, worse off.
(D) Equal, unequal.

17. A good example of a public good is ————.

(A) Public transport.
(B) The national health service.
(C) National defence.
(D) Rail transport.

18. Real GNP measures income ————.

(A) Including non-market activities.
(B) Adjusted for inflation.
(C) Including externalities.
(D) Including tax evasion.

19. By restricting labour supply a trade union can ———— and ————.

(A) Increase the wage, increase employment.
(B) Maintain the wage, increase employment.
(C) Increase the wage, lower employment.
(D) Maintain the wage, lower employment.

20. Involuntary unemployment exists if workers :

(A) Will not work at the offered wage.
(B) Would work at the going wage but can't find jobs.
(C) Will not work because the hours are anti-social.
(D) Are not prepared to move house to get the job.

21. In a macroeconomic model without foreign trade or a government, aggregate demand is the sum of :

(A) Personal saving and private investment.

(B) Personal saving and personal consumption.

(C) Personal consumption and private investment.

(D) None of the above.

22. Short-run equilibrium output means that aggregate demand ————actual output

(A) Is less than. (B) Equals.

(C) Is greater than. (D) Fluctuates around.

23. If the government increases spending and raises taxes by just enough to finance this increase it will ————.

(A) Leave output unchanged. (B) Increase output.

(C) Reduce output. (D) Increase the MPC.

24. Money has 3 main functions, they are, ————, ———— and ————.

(A) IOU, inflation hedge, store of value.

(B) Medium of exchange, inflation hedge, store of value.

(C) Medium of exchange, unit of account, IOU.

(D) Medium of exchange, unit of account, store of value.

25. Central banks prefer to fix the ———— and accept the resulting ————.

(A) Demand for money, interest rate.

(B) Interest rate, equilibrium money supply.

(C) Demand for money, equilibrium money supply.

(D) Interest rate, demand for money.

26. Governments may contribute to inflationary pressure on account of building up large _____.

(A) Numbers of employees.
(B) Welfare plans.
(C) Budget deficits.
(D) Expenditure.

27. Possible causes of involuntary unemployment are :

(A) Minimum wage agreements.
(B) Trade unions.
(C) Scale economies.
(D) Insider-outsider distinctions.
(E) Efficiency wages.
(F) All of the above.

28. A current account deficit means that a country may _____.

(A) Reduce its stock of foreign assets.
(B) Increase its stock of foreign assets.
(C) Increase its savings.
(D) Increase its foreign currency reserves.

29. The business cycle describes fluctuations in output around the _____.

(A) Trend path of output.
(B) Boom.
(C) Recession.
(D) Short-run fluctuations in output.

30. All of the following represent obstacles to LDC development except :

(A) Resource scarcity.
(B) Low levels of investment.
(C) Low population.
(D) Poor infrastructure.
(E) Poor human capital.

31. Import substitution is the replacement of ———— by domestic production under the protection of ————.

(A) Exports, subsidies.

(B) Exports, patents.

(C) Imports, high tariffs or import quotas.

(D) Imports, subsidies.

32. Which of the following is not included in the calculation of national income ?

(A) Value of annual goods production.

(B) Value of annual services.

(C) Value of old goods sold.

(D) Value of new technology.

33. Consider the following :

(i) Allotting of the shares of net proceeds of taxes.

(ii) Laying down principles governing grants in aid.

(iii) Looking into the financial relations between the central government and the state Governments.

The above-mentioned functions are carried out by which among the following ?

(A) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs.

(B) National Development Council.

(C) Finance Commission.

(D) NITI Aayog.

34. Which among the following committee suggested to establish "Insurance Regulatory Authority in India" ?

(A) Dandekar Committee.

(B) Malohtra Committee.

(C) Rangrajan Committee.

(D) Dutt committee.

35. Which of the following clearly define Stagflation ?

(A) Constant rate of inflation.

(B) Low inflation with high recession.

(C) High inflation with low recession.

(D) Stagnation and inflation.

36. Which International organization releases the Global Forest Assessment report ?

(A) UN-FAO.

(B) World economic forum.

(C) CITES.

(D) International Union of Forests research organization.

37. Who decides Bank rates in India ?

(A) Finance Minister of India. (B) President of India.

(C) Reserve Bank of India. (D) State Bank of India.

38. Who is the custodian of Contingency Fund of India ?

(A) The Prime minister. (B) Judge of Supreme Court.

(C) The finance minister. (D) The President.

39. FEMA Stands for :

(A) Foreign exchange Merging Act.

(B) Foreign exchange Managed Act.

(C) Foreign Exchange Management Act.

(D) None of these.

40. Human capital can be described as :

(A) The tools used by workers to enhance productivity.

(B) A person's inherited abilities.

(C) Education.

(D) The stock of expertise accumulated by a worker.

41. Who is the father of Green Revolution in India ?

(A) Norman E Barlaug. (B) MS Swaminathan.

(C) Garry Backer. (D) Dr. P. M. Jha.

42. Article 41 of Indian Constitution states :

(A) Free compulsory education for all children up to 14 years of age.

(B) Right to Education and work.

(C) Educational and cultural relations with foreign countries.

(D) Educational grants for the benefit of Anglo-Indian communities.

43. Correlation is a statistical tool for :

(A) Discovering and measuring the relationship and expressing it in a brief formula.

(B) Measuring dispersion.

(C) Calculation of variation.

(D) Locating the point around which variables cluster.

44. Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on :

(A) Health status.

(B) Per capita income.

(C) Educational levels of the people.

(D) All of the above.

45. What is meant by sustainable development ?

(A) Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

(B) Development that focuses only on economic growth.

(C) Development that prioritizes the interests of the elite.

(D) None of the above.

46. Which of the following is the reason for the decline in the child sex ratio in India ?

(A) Low fertility rate.

(B) Female foeticide.

(C) Incentives for a boy child from the government.

(D) None of the above.

47. ———— is responsible for National Income Statistics in India.

(A) Reserve Bank of India. (B) Central Statistical Office.

(C) NITI Ayogrepo. (D) Planning Commission.

48. Which of the following article prohibits the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs ?

(A) Article 43 B. (B) Article 46.

(C) Article 47. (D) Article 48.

49. Which of the following Article deals with Budget in the Constitution of India ?

(A) 110. (B) 111.

(C) 112. (D) 114.

50. Who has the power to make laws with respect to residuary subjects ?

(A) The President. (B) The Parliament.

(C) The Prime Minister. (D) The Vice President.

51. Morbidity indicates ————.

(A) Proneness to fall ill.

(B) High infant mortality rate.

(C) High maternal mortality rate.

(D) Low life expectancy.

52. Index number measures the changes in variables or variables over time.

(A) True.

(B) False.

53. The wholesale price index number indicates the change in the ————.

(A) Labour market.

(B) General price level.

(C) Consumer markets.

(D) Stock market.

54. Sensex is the short form of Bombay Stock Exchange Sensitive Index with 1978 – 79 as base :

(A) True.

(B) False.

55. ———— is the most well-known indicator of inflation.

(A) Consumer Price Index (CPI).

(B) Sensex.

(C) NSE.

(D) None of the above.

56. Who proposed the Preamble before the drafting committee of the Constitution ?

(A) Jawaharlal Nehru.

(B) B. R. Ambedkar.

(C) B. N. Rao.

(D) Mahatma Gandhi.

57. Who was the first Indian to get elected in House of commons ?

(A) Bhikaji Kama.

(B) JRD Tata.

(C) Dadabhai Naoroji.

(D) Dinshaw Edulji Wacha.

58. The Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were established as the outcome of which among the following ?

(A) Hunter Commission Report.

(B) Sir Charleswood's dispatch.

(C) Indian Universities Act.

(D) Hartog Committee.

59. Who among the following was the Viceroy of India when the Revolt of 1857 occurred ?

(A) Lord Dalhousie. (B) Lord Canning.

(C) Major William Taylor. (D) Gen. Hugh Rose.

60. Who wrote the song 'Sare Jahan Se Accha Hindoostan Hamara' ?

(A) Ramprasad Bismil. (B) Mohammad Iqbal.

(C) Ashafaqullah Khan. (D) Sahir Ludhianvi.

61. According to HDR 2023, India's HDI value for 2022 is ————.

(A) 0.644. (B) 0.733.

(C) 0.544. (D) 0.6.75.

62. Between 1990 and 2022, India's HDI value changed from 0.434 to ————.

(A) 0.712. (B) 0.534.

(C) 0.257. (D) 0.644.

63. Between 1990 and 2022, India's expected years of schooling changed by :

(A) 3.1 years. (B) 4.6 years.

(C) 5.5 years. (D) 7.9 years.

64. India's Gender Development Index (GDI) value in 2022 is ————.

(A) 0.744. (B) 0.6633.

(C) 0.544. (D) 0.852.

65. Gender Social Norms Index (GSNI) assesses the impact of social beliefs on gender equality.

(A) Political position. (B) Educational status.

(C) Social beliefs. (D) Family status.

66. Multidimensional Poverty Index covers ———— indicators covering health, education and standard of living.

(A) 17. (B) 10.

(C) 3. (D) 4.

67. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) cover ———— indicators.

(A) 4. (B) 10.

(C) 15. (D) 17.

68. ———— is the CEO of NITI Ayog India.

(A) V. M. Rao. (B) Prime minister.

(C) Urjit R. Patel. (D) Sh. BVR Subrahmanyam.

69. Reserve Bank of India was established in ————.

(A) 1935. (B) 1951.

(C) 1947. (D) 1857.

70. Rational people act only when the marginal benefit of the action exceeds the marginal cost :

(A) True.

(B) False.

71. If an economy were experiencing substantial unemployment, the economy is producing inside the production possibilities frontier.

(A) True.

(B) False.

72. An advance in production technology would cause the production possibilities curve to shift outward :

(A) False.

(B) True.

73. Most economists believe that tariffs and import quotas usually reduce general economic welfare :

(A) True.

(B) False.

74. Economic growth is depicted by :

(A) A shift in the production possibilities frontier outward.

(B) A movement from inside the curve toward the curve.

(C) A shift in the production possibilities frontier inward.

(D) A movement along a production possibilities frontier toward capital goods.

75. Comparative advantage, not absolute advantage, determines the decision to specialize in production :

(A) False.

(B) True.

76. In the Keynesian view, the price level is (A) ————. In the neoclassical view, the price level is (B) ———— :

(A) (A) endogenous, (B) exogenous.

(B) (A) exogenous, (B) endogenous.

(C) (A) relevant, (B) irrelevant.

(D) (A) irrelevant, (B) relevant.

77. Dividing nominal wages (W) by labour productivity (Y/L) yields :

(A) Real unit labour costs.

(B) Nominal unit labour costs.

(C) Total factor productivity.

(D) Labour share of total income.

78. What is a problem the Central Bank has to face when setting interest rates ?

(A) Setting interest rates is unproblematic.

(B) It has to fix the exchange rate, too.

(C) It must withdraw former loans.

(D) It must supply all demanded liquidity.

79. In a perfectly competitive market each seller has a negligible impact on the market price :

(A) True.

(B) False.

80. The law of supply states that an increase in the price of a good increases the quantity supplied of that good along its supply curve.

(A) True.

(B) False.

81. GINI co-efficient measure _____.

(A) Poverty.

(B) Unemployment.

(C) Inequality.

(D) National income.

82. First Indian governor of RBI _____.

(A) YV Reddy.

(B) C D Deshmukh.

(C) Dr. John Matthai.

(D) BN Adarkar.

83. _____ is not an example of central bank.

(A) Reserve bank of India.

(B) Federal reserve.

(C) The Banque de France.

(D) The bank of India.

84. Immiserizing growth is a theoretical situation first proposed by _____ in 1958.

(A) Amartya Sen.

(B) Karl Marx.

(C) Jagdish Bhagwati.

(D) MK Gandhi.

85. India dissolved Planning Commission in _____.

(A) 2000.

(B) 1991.

(C) 2014.

(D) 2021.

86. General Agreement on Trade in Services is related to _____.

(A) WTO. (B) UNESCO.

(C) WHO. (D) WIPO.

87. India introduced GST in _____.

(A) 1st July, 2017. (B) 1st March 2015.

(C) 1st January 2016. (D) 15th August 2017.

88. Grameen Bank is a microfinance specialized community development bank founded in Bangladesh by _____.

(A) Sheyk Haseena. (B) Muhammad Yunus.

(C) Ibrahim Yunus. (D) None of the above.

89. India introduced Kissan Credit Card System in _____.

(A) 1978. (B) 1998.

(C) 1988. (D) 2008.

90. _____ is also known as the father of Indian Statistics.

(A) PC Mahalanobis. (B) VKRV Rao.

(C) VM Dandekar. (D) AM Kusru.

91. The Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) is part of _____.

(A) WTO. (B) UNESCO.

(C) World intellectual forum. (D) International court.

92. The first official census was conducted in the year _____.

(A) 1891. (B) 1921.

(C) 1781. (D) 1881.

93. The first edition of SDG India Index was launched in _____ NITI Ayog.

(A) January 1, 2014.
(B) August 15, 2021.
(C) March 31 2017.
(D) December 2018.

94. Governors of states in India are appointed by _____.

(A) The president.
(B) Chief minister.
(C) Chief justice.
(D) Prime minister.

95. According to Census of India 2011, _____ mark the highest sex-ratio rate in India.

(A) Tamil Nadu.
(B) Punjab.
(C) Kerala.
(D) Karnataka.

96. The non-co-operation movement was launched on August 1,1920, by _____.

(A) Subash Chandra Bose.
(B) Mahatma Gandhi.
(C) Bhagat Singh.
(D) Sardar Patel.

97. The Mission of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is to _____.

(A) Empower girls in schools.
(B) Empower women through SHGs.
(C) enable higher educational institutions to work with the people of rural India.
(D) enables local government to negotiate with other governments.

98. The Indifference curve is convex to the origin :

(A) True.
(B) False.

99. The distribution of the burden of paying a tax is called ————.

(A) Sharing of tax burden.
(B) Shifting of the tax.
(C) Incidence of a tax.
(D) Tax capitalization.

100. ———— is the rate at which the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) lends money to commercial banks or financial institutions in India.

(A) Interest rate.
(B) Repo rate.
(C) Bank rate.
(D) Reverse repo rate.

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CALICUT UNIVERSITY CENTRALIZED ENTRANCE TEST (CU-CET)
APRIL 2025

M.A. DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Time : Two Hours Maximum : 400 Marks

Answer **all** *questions.*

Each correct answer shall carry 4 *marks and* 1 *mark shall be deducted for each wrong answer.*

1. How does the availability of close substitutes affect the price elasticity of demand ?
   (A) Goods with close substitutes tend to have more inelastic demand.
   (B) Goods with close substitutes tend to have more elastic demand.
   (C) It has no effect on the price elasticity of demand.
   (D) It makes the demand curve steeper.
2. What can affect whether a good is considered a necessity or a luxury ?
   (A) The intrinsic properties of the good.
   (B) The production cost of the good.
   (C) The preferences of the buyer.
   (D) The advertising of the good.
3. How does the definition of the market affect the price elasticity of demand ?
   (A) Broadly defined markets tend to have more elastic demand.
   (B) Narrowly defined markets tend to have more elastic demand.
   (C) Market definition does not affect price elasticity.
   (D) Both broadly and narrowly defined markets have the same elasticity.
4. What conclusion does welfare economics draw about the equilibrium of supply and demand in a market ?
   (A) It minimizes total benefits received by buyers and sellers.
   (B) It has no impact on the welfare of consumers and producers.
   (C) It maximizes the total benefits received by buyers and sellers.
   (D) It only benefits producers, not consumers.

5. What does consumer surplus measure ?

(A) The additional profit made by producers

(B) The total revenue generated in a market

(C) The additional benefit received by buyers beyond what they paid for a good.

(D) The total cost incurred by consumers in purchasing a good.

6. What is one of the factors that can make agreement among cartel members difficult ?

(A) Government subsidies for cartel operations.

(B) Legal restrictions on cartel formation.

(C) Excessive competition from outside firms.

(D) Lack of demand for the cartel's products.

7. What is the property referred to as "diminishing marginal product" ?

(A) The decline in total output as the number of workers increases.

(B) The increase in marginal product as the quantity of input increases.

(C) The property whereby the marginal product of an input declines as the quantity of the input increases.

(D) The constant marginal product of labor regardless of the quantity of labor employed.

8. Why does the labor supply curve slope upward ?

(A) Due to increasing labor costs.

(B) Because of the decreasing demand for labor.

(C) Because people respond to an increase in wage by working more hours and enjoying less leisure.

(D) Because firms reduce their demand for labor as wages increase.

9. How does a change in the supply of one factor affect the equilibrium earnings of all factors of production ?

(A) It has no effect on equilibrium earnings.

(B) It increases the earnings of all factors.

(C) It decreases the earnings of all factors.

(D) It alters the equilibrium earnings of all factors.

10. What is the main outcome of the tension between co-operation and self-interest among oligopolists ?

(A) Increased market competition.

(B) Higher levels of government regulation.

(C) A Nash equilibrium where each producer acts independently.

(D) Suboptimal market outcomes compared to monopoly.

11. Is macroeconomics primarily considered :

(A) A theoretical science.

(B) A policy science.

(C) Both a theoretical and policy science.

(D) Neither a theoretical nor a policy science.

12. What characterized the classical school of economic thought before the Keynesian Revolution ?

(A) A well-developed macroeconomic theory.

(B) Coherent macroeconomic models.

(C) Certain postulates regarding market forces and equilibrium.

(D) Detailed analysis of the Great Depression.

13. What is the main emphasis of Monetarism ?

(A) The role of fiscal policy in managing aggregate demand.

(B) The significance of aggregate supply in determining economic stability.

(C) The centrality of money supply in influencing national output and employment.

(D) The importance of rational expectations in shaping economic behavior.

14. Which of the following statements best describes the issue raised regarding macroeconomic aggregates ?

(A) Aggregates provide an accurate representation of economic reality.

(B) The individual components of aggregates are not reality, but an approximation.

(C) Aggregates are straightforward to estimate due to their homogeneity

(D) The aggregation of heterogeneous quantities is free from problems

15. What criticism does J.R. Hicks offer regarding macroeconomics ?

(A) It lacks intellectual appeal and practical utility.

(B) It focuses too much on practical applications rather than theoretical frameworks.

(C) The macroeconomic magnitudes discussed are free from errors and ambiguities.

(D) It provides accurate and precise representations of the economy.

16. What is one of the limited roles of the multiplier concept in the two-sector model ?

(A) Predicting changes in aggregate demand.

(B) Assessing the overall possible decrease in national income.

(C) Determining the investment requirement for planned economic growth.

(D) Estimating the impact of changes in government spending.

17. In the classical model, what determines the equilibrium level of employment and output ?

(A) Factors operating on the demand side of the market.

(B) Factors operating on the supply side of the market.

(C) Government intervention in the labor market.

(D) International trade dynamics.

18. Which measure of national income includes income earned by foreigners within the country but excludes income earned by residents abroad ?

(A) Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

(B) Gross National Product (GNP).

(C) Net National Product (NNP).

(D) Personal Incomes (PI).

19. What is the primary focus of the theory of liquidity preference ?

(A) Determining the equilibrium level of national income.

(B) Analyzing the impact of fiscal policy on interest rates.

(C) Explaining the relationship between money supply and inflation.

(D) Understanding the determination of the interest rate.

20. In the context of national income accounting, why is it necessary to distinguish between intermediate and final products ?

(A) To determine the total value of goods and services produced in the economy.

(B) To avoid underestimation of the national income.

(C) To identify the value of goods that are subject to taxation.

(D) To prevent double counting, which could lead to overestimation of the national income.

21. Which statement accurately describes the difference between economic statics and dynamics ?

(A) Economic statics analyzes real-world phenomena, while economic dynamics is an abstraction.

(B) Economic statics considers variables at different points in time, while economic dynamics considers variables at a single point in time.

(C) Economic statics incorporates time as a variable, while economic dynamics is a timeless analysis.

(D) Economic statics assumes constant economic conditions, while economic dynamics recognizes changing conditions over time.

22. Which ideology underlay the colonial rule that aimed to modernize colonies ?

(A) Enlightenment ideas of improvement.

(B) Capitalism.

(C) Socialism.

(D) Isolationism.

23. Which concept is exemplified by the emphasis on new technology and industrialisation in late colonial development projects ?

(A) Isolationism.

(B) High modernism.

(C) Postcolonialism.

(D) Environmental sustainability.

24. Which of the following countries were specifically mentioned as being examined in relation to the terms Third World, middle- and low-income countries, and rising powers ?

(A) Japan, South Korea, and Indonesia.

(B) Brazil, China, and India.

(C) Nigeria, South Africa, and Kenya.

(D) Russia, Mexico, and Turkey.

25. Which of the following organizations or terms was used to promote a more equitable form of global political economy according to the Brandt Commission ?

(A) Group of 77.

(B) New International Economic Order (NIEO).

(C) International Monetary Fund (IMF).

(D) World Trade Organization (WTO).

26. What academic approach dominated social sciences before the emergence of development studies ?

(A) Qualitative analysis.
(B) Logical positivism.
(C) Postmodernism.
(D) Constructivism.

27. What significant trend regarding development indicators was observed in developing countries during the 1980s ?

(A) Continued rapid improvement.
(B) Stabilization without significant change.
(C) Reversal in some development indicators.
(D) Universal achievement of development goals.

28. What does Primary Deficit represent ?

(A) Fiscal deficit plus interest payments.
(B) Fiscal deficit minus interest payments.
(C) Revenue deficit minus capital receipts.
(D) Revenue deficit plus grants-in-aid for creation of capital assets.

29. What major global phenomenon in the 1990s challenged traditional development studies ?

(A) Industrialization.
(B) Urbanization.
(C) Globalization.
(D) Digital revolution.

30. How is the standard of living commonly measured ?

(A) By the total amount of goods and services produced per head of the population.
(B) By the total population size.
(C) By the level of technological advancement.
(D) By the amount of natural resources.

31. What distinguishes economic growth from economic development ?

(A) Economic growth includes social and environmental factors.

(B) Economic development is solely about increasing per capita income.

(C) Economic growth refers to output increase, while economic development includes improvements in living standards and well-being.

(D) Economic development focuses only on technological advancements.

32. What does Amartya Sen mean by "entitlements" ?

(A) The level of government support provided to individuals.

(B) The set of alternative commodity bundles a person can command using their rights and opportunities

(C) The total income of a country's population.

(D) The amount of social services available to the poor.

33. What does the Human Poverty Index (HPI) include that the GDP per capita does not ?

(A) International trade balances.

(B) Indices of education, nutrition, child mortality, and access to safe water and sanitation.

(C) Levels of private investment.

(D) Technological development metrics.

34. According to Gunnar Myrdal, what was necessary for Asia to overcome poverty and corruption in the 1960s ?

(A) Isolation from Western influences.

(B) Adoption of Western modernization ideals and attitudes.

(C) Preservation of traditional cultural values.

(D) Increased military intervention.

35. How do modernization theorists view traditional cultural traits ?

(A) As a resource for development.

(B) As essential components of economic progress.

(C) As obstacles to be removed or replaced for development.

(D) As dynamic and constantly evolving.

36. How do constructivist approaches view the role of culture in development ?

(A) As a minor factor alongside other major factors like class and gender.

(B) As an active force that permeates all aspects of social life.

(C) As a static element that needs to be preserved.

(D) As irrelevant to the processes of development.

37. In the context of data collection, what is triangulation ?

(A) Using a single method for data accuracy.

(B) Combining multiple methods to cross-verify results.

(C) Relying on theoretical data only.

(D) Speculating based on preliminary data.

38. What is the primary characteristic of a cross-sectional study ?

(A) Longitudinal data collection.

(B) Data collected at a single point in time.

(C) Analysis over an extended period.

(D) Experimental manipulation of variables.

39. In qualitative research, what does the term "saturation" refer to ?

(A) Collecting data until no new information is obtained.

(B) Overloading participants with questions.

(C) Using excessive amounts of data for analysis.

(D) Stopping data collection at a predefined sample size.

40. What is the main goal of a literature review in research ?

(A) To identify gaps and inconsistencies in existing research.

(B) To create new primary data.

(C) To generate quantitative data for analysis.

(D) To develop new research hypotheses.

41. What is a common feature of experimental research ?

(A) Observing without influencing variables.

(B) Manipulating one or more independent variables.

(C) Relying solely on qualitative data.

(D) Using historical data for analysis.

42. What is the function of a control group in an experiment ?

(A) To provide a comparison to the experimental group.

(B) To manipulate the independent variable.

(C) To ensure bias in the study.

(D) To generate primary data.

43. What is an example of a nominal variable ?

(A) Age. (B) Height.

(C) Gender. (D) Weight.

44. Which type of validity refers to the extent to which a test measures what it claims to measure ?

(A) Internal validity. (B) External validity.

(C) Construct validity. (D) Content validity.

45. In hypothesis testing, what does the null hypothesis typically state ?

(A) There is no effect or no difference.

(B) There is a significant effect or difference.

(C) The study's results will be biased.

(D) The sample size is too small.

46. What is the purpose of using a control variable in research ?

(A) To manipulate the dependent variable.

(B) To minimize the effect of extraneous variables.

(C) To increase the complexity of the study.

(D) To focus on qualitative data only.

47. What is a characteristic of secondary data ?

(A) It is collected first-hand by the researcher.

(B) It includes raw, unprocessed data.

(C) It is data originally collected for another purpose but used in the current study.

(D) It always requires fieldwork for collection.

48. What is the primary goal of inferential statistics ?

(A) To describe data features.

(B) To make generalizations about a population based on a sample.

(C) To visualize data distributions.

(D) To collect raw data.

49. Which type of research design is used to investigate cause-and-effect relationships ?

(A) Descriptive research.

(B) Correlational research.

(C) Experimental research.

(D) Exploratory research.

50. What is the significance of the reliability of a measurement instrument ?

(A) It ensures the instrument measures what it is intended to measure.

(B) It guarantees consistent results across repeated administrations.

(C) It focuses on the scope of the instrument.

(D) It measures the variability of responses.

51. What is an example of a dependent variable in an experiment ?

(A) The variable that is manipulated by the researcher.

(B) The outcome or response that is measured.

(C) The variable that remains constant.

(D) The random variable introduced to create variability.

52. What does the term "external validity" refer to in research ?

(A) The extent to which the results of a study can be generalized to other settings.

(B) The accuracy of the measurements within the study.

(C) The consistency of the research findings.

(D) The logical structure of the research design.

53. What does the poverty line depend on ?

(A) Geographic location.

(B) Family size.

(C) Educational attainment.

(D) Employment status.

54. What distinguishes common resources from public goods ?

(A) Common resources are both excludable and rival in consumption.

(B) Common resources are neither excludable nor rival in consumption.

(C) Common resources are excludable but not rival in consumption.

(D) Common resources are rival in consumption but not excludable

55. What are endogenous variables in an economic model ?

(A) Variables that a model takes as given.

(B) Variables that serve as the model's input.

(C) Variables that a model tries to explain.

(D) Variables determined outside the model.

56. What contributes to frictional unemployment ?

(A) Wage rigidity.

(B) Technological advancements.

(C) Government regulations.

(D) Time needed for workers to search for suitable jobs.

57. Which year was the Multidimensional Poverty Index developed ?

(A) 2010. (B) 2012.

(C) 2015. (D) 2017.

58. Sustainable development aims to :

(A) Maximize short-term economic growth.

(B) Balance economic, social, and environmental needs.

(C) Increase political freedom.

(D) Enhance military power.

59. What does social dualism refer to in economic development ?

(A) The existence of both urban and rural areas.

(B) The coexistence of modern and traditional sectors within an economy.

(C) The presence of both rich and poor people.

(D) The division between public and private sectors.

60. The Fei-Ranis Model of economic development focuses on :

(A) The role of foreign aid in development.

(B) The transition from an agrarian to an industrial economy.

(C) The impact of technological change on growth.

(D) The importance of political stability for development.

61. What provisions must any law referred to in Article 2 or Article 3 contain ?

(A) Provisions for the amendment of the First and Second Schedules.

(B) Provisions for the amendment of the First and Fourth Schedules.

(C) Provisions for the amendment of the Third and Fourth Schedules.

(D) Provisions for the amendment of the Second and Third Schedules.

62. Under Article 7, what is the status of a person who migrated from India to Pakistan after March 1st, 1947 ?

(A) They automatically retain their Indian citizenship.

(B) They are not considered citizens of India.

(C) They are considered citizens of both India and Pakistan.

(D) Their citizenship status is determined by an international treaty.

63. What is the Keynesian cross model primarily concerned with ?

(A) Determining the equilibrium interest rate.

(B) Understanding the impact of fiscal policy on national income.

(C) Analyzing the relationship between money supply and inflation.

(D) Explaining the relationship between investment and savings.

64. What happens to laws in force in the territory of India that are inconsistent with the provisions of this Part of the Constitution ?

(A) They remain in effect.

(B) They are amended automatically.

(C) They are void to the extent of such inconsistency.

(D) They are reviewed by the Parliament.

65. Which grounds of discrimination are prohibited by the State against any citizen ?

(A) Religion, race, and wealth.

(B) Caste, sex, and political affiliation.

(C) Religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth, or any of them.

(D) Education level and profession.

66. Which of the following is a basic feature of neoliberalism ?

(A) Strong government intervention in the economy.

(B) Emphasis on free markets and deregulation.

(C) Protectionist trade policies.

(D) Nationalization of major industries.

67. The Harrod-Domar Growth Model primarily focuses on :

(A) The role of technological progress.

(B) The relationship between savings and investment.

(C) The impact of government policies on growth.

(D) The importance of human capital.

68. The Golden Rule of Accumulation suggests that :

(A) The economy should save as much as possible.

(B) The economy should invest in human capital.

(C) The savings rate should maximize consumption per capita in the long run.

(D) The savings rate should equal the depreciation rate.

69. Amartya Sen's Entitlements Approach primarily focuses on :

(A) Income distribution.

(B) Resources and capabilities.

(C) Political freedom.

(D) Environmental sustainability.

70. The Lorenz Curve is used to illustrate :

(A) Economic growth rates.

(B) Population growth.

(C) Income distribution.

(D) Levels of education.

71. Which document adopted at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 laid the foundation for a global partnership for sustainable development ?

(A) Agenda 21.

(B) Millennium Declaration.

(C) Paris Agreement.

(D) Johannesburg Declaration.

72. Joseph Schumpeter's theory of economic development emphasizes the role of :

(A) Government planning.

(B) Entrepreneurial innovation.

(C) Labor unions.

(D) Foreign trade.

73. When is a consumer said to be indifferent between two bundles ?

(A) When the bundles have the same total cost.

(B) When the consumer cannot afford either bundle.

(C) When the consumer's tastes are equally satisfied by both bundles.

(D) When the consumer has no preference for either bundle.

74. What does the production possibilities frontier graph depict ?

(A) The actual production levels of an economy.

(B) The potential combinations of output an economy can produce.

(C) The distribution of income and wealth in an economy.

(D) The relationship between imports and exports in an economy.

75. What characterizes a competitive market according to economists ?

(A) Limited competition among buyers and sellers.

(B) High prices set by dominant sellers in the market.

(C) Significant influence of individual buyers and sellers on market prices.

(D) Negligible impact of individual buyers and sellers on market prices.

76. Which of the following were considered the three great institutions of traditional Indian society according to early scholars ?

(A) Democracy, capitalism, and socialism.

(B) Caste, village, and family.

(C) Religion, education, and government.

(D) Agriculture, industry, and trade.

77. What was the basis for the practice of untouchability in Indian society ?

(A) Economic status.

(B) Education level.

(C) Caste and purity.

(D) Religious beliefs.

78. What is sanskritization according to M N Srinivas ?

(A) The process of adopting Western values and lifestyle.

(B) The movement towards adopting the customs of lower castes.

(C) A process where a low caste adopts customs of a higher caste.

(D) The practice of renouncing worldly possessions for spiritual enlightenment.

79. What was a common assumption about family structure in early literature on India ?

(A) All families were nuclear families.

(B) Joint Hindu families were predominant among all castes.

(C) Families followed traditional rituals without any changes.

(D) Families were primarily focused on individualism and equality.

80. What is the concept of Kanyadan ?

(A) The idea of women working outside the home.

(B) The practice of arranged marriages.

(C) Marriage as the gift of the virgin bride.

(D) Inheritance of property in the female line.

81. How were villages connected with the outside world ?

(A) Through exclusive reliance on local markets.

(B) Through the practice of endogamy within villages.

(C) Through connections with markets and towns.

(D) Through the seclusion of village folk from urban areas.

82. What aspect of early anthropological writing was revealed through serious fieldwork ?

(A) Patriarchal bias.

(B) Gender-neutral perspectives.

(C) Focus on urban areas.

(D) Lack of cultural diversity.

83. What is a significant reason for the increase in women's workforce participation in India ?

(A) Pressure from family members to work.

(B) Desire for independent careers.

(C) Lack of suitable grooms.

(D) Religious obligations.

84. r^2 refers to :

(A) Co-efficient of determination. (B) Co-efficient of correlation.

(C) Square of correlation co-efficient. (D) Both (A) and (C)

85. $\log (m. n) =$

(A) $\log m + \log n$. (B) $\log m - \log n$.

(C) $\log m / \log n$. (D) None of the above.

86. The slope of the graph of an increasing function is :

(A) Negative. (B) Positive.

(C) U shape. (D) Inverted U shape.

87. The maximum number of linearly independent rows and columns of a matrix refers to its :

(A) Order. (B) Rank.

(C) Dimension. (D) None.

88. The inverse of the inverse matrix gives the :

(A) Inverse. (B) Orthogonal.

(C) Trace. (D) Original.

89. Which term describes the self-reliant initiative launched by the Government of India to promote domestic manufacturing and reduce dependence on imports ?

(A) Make in India. (B) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

(C) Atmanirbhar Bharat. (D) Digital India.

90. What is considered a more sensible approach to measuring the size of government ?

(A) Counting the number of government employees.

(B) Measuring the volume of annual government expenditures.

(C) Assessing the number of government regulations.

(D) Evaluating the number of government departments.

91. What document itemizes federal government expenditures ?

(A) The Federal Budget Report.

(B) The Economic Report of the President.

(C) The Unified Budget.

(D) The Annual Regulatory Budget.

92. What does public finance, also known as public sector economics, focus on ?

(A) The creation of monetary policies.

(B) The allocation of resources in the private sector.

(C) [illegible] taxing and spending activities of government.

(D) The regulation of international trade.

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(C) The taxing and spending activities of government.

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93. Which traditional value is emphasized in the context of environmental protection in India ?

(A) Industrial growth.

(B) Technological innovation.

(C) Respect for nature and all living creatures.

(D) Urban development.

94. Which characteristic of good research implies that research deals with concrete data that provides a basis for external validity to research results ?

(A) Systematic.

(B) Logical.

(C) Empirical.

(D) Replicable.

95. What is an example of a price ceiling ?

(A) Rent control.
(B) Income tax.
(C) Sales tax.
(D) Minimum wage.

96. What year was the Paris Agreement adopted by the Conference of Parties ?

(A) 2010.
(B) 2013.
(C) 2015.
(D) 2017

97. Which districts in Kerala show an increasing trend in mean annual rainfall in 2023 ?

(A) Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, and Alappuzha.
(B) Idukki, Palakkad, Kozhikode, and Wayanad.
(C) Ernakulam, Thrissur, and Malappuram.
(D) Kannur, Kasaragod, and Pathanamthitta.

98. What has been the effect of adopting the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India ?

(A) Increased inflation rates.
(B) Enhanced economic efficiency and reduced logistics costs.
(C) Decreased foreign investment.
(D) Increased food prices.

99. What was the female labor force participation rate in 2022-23 ?

(A) 23.3 %.
(B) 37 %.
(C) 53 %.
(D) 78.6 %.

100. What was the projected GDP growth rate for India in FY24 ?

(A) 5.5 %.
(B) 6.5 %.
(C) 7.2 %.
(D) 8.0 %.

D 102492 (Pages : 20) Name.....

Reg. No.....

P.G. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2024

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Time : Two Hours Maximum : 400 Marks

Answer **all** *questions.*

Each correct answer shall carry 4 marks and 1 mark shall be deducted for each wrong answer.

1. Why do necessities tend to have inelastic demands ?

   (A) Because consumers can easily switch to other goods.

   (B) Because consumers will not dramatically reduce the quantity demanded even if the price rises.

   (C) Because they are broadly defined markets.

   (D) Because they are luxury items.

2. What is a price ceiling ?

   (A) A legal minimum on the price of a good or service.

   (B) A legal maximum on the price of a good or service.

   (C) A tax imposed by the government.

   (D) A subsidy given to producers.

3. What happens when a price floor is binding ?

   (A) Quantity supplied exceeds quantity demanded.

   (B) Quantity demanded exceeds quantity supplied.

   (C) There is a shortage in the market.

   (D) There is no effect on the market.

4. What is the focus of welfare Economics ?

   (A) How to maximize government revenue.

   (B) How the allocation of resources affects economic well-being.

   (C) How to regulate market prices.

   (D) How to minimize consumer surplus.

5. What is willingness to pay ?

(A) The maximum price a buyer is willing to pay for a good.

(B) The total expenditure made by a buyer in purchasing a good.

(C) The minimum price a seller is willing to accept for a good.

(D) The total cost incurred by a seller in producing a good.

6. Why do oligopolists often fail to reach the monopoly outcome despite it being beneficial ?

(A) Due to legal restrictions on their market behavior.

(B) Because they are unaware of the potential benefits of cooperation.

(C) As a result of pursuing their own self-interest, leading to increased production and lower prices.

(D) Because they lack the necessary resources for large-scale production.

7. What does the term "marginal value of the product" (VMPL) represent ?

(A) The total profit generated by the firm.

(B) The total revenue generated by each unit of labor.

(C) The total value of the output produced by the firm.

(D) The additional revenue generated by each additional unit of labor.

8. What does the term "derived demand" mean in the context of factors of production ?

(A) Demand that is derived from consumer preferences.

(B) Demand that arises from the interaction of supply and demand.

(C) Demand for factors of production that comes from firms using them to produce goods and services.

(D) Demand that is determined solely by government policies.

9. What determines the equilibrium earnings of factors of production ?

(A) Government regulations.

(B) Consumer preferences.

(C) The value of the marginal product of each factor.

(D) Global economic conditions.

10. What is a significant limitation of macroeconomics ?

(A) Ignoring structural changes in aggregate elements.

(B) Overemphasis on individual components.

(C) Excessive focus on marketable goods and services.

(D) Lack of consideration for price stability.

11. What is a major concern for both developed and underdeveloped countries post-World War II ?

(A) Military dominance. (B) Technological innovation.

(C) Economic growth. (D) Cultural preservation.

12. Which statement accurately describes the difference between economic statics and dynamics ?

(A) Economic statics analyzes real-world phenomena, while economic dynamics is an abstraction.

(B) Economic statics considers variables at different points in time, while economic dynamics considers variables at a single point in time.

(C) Economic statics incorporates time as a variable, while economic dynamics is a timeless analysis.

(D) Economic statics assumes constant economic conditions, while economic dynamics recognizes changing conditions over time.

13. One significant cultural impact of globalization is :

(A) Homogenization of cultural expressions and practices.

(B) Decrease in international communication.

(C) Increased isolation of societies.

(D) Decline in technological innovation.

14. What is the primary limitation of the multiplier concept in practical application ?

(A) It assumes perfect competition in all markets.

(B) It relies on accurate predictions of consumer behavior.

(C) It overlooks leakages from the income stream.

(D) It only applies to closed economies without international trade.

15. How is full employment of labor determined in the classical model ?

(A) By the intersection of labor demand and labor supply curves.

(B) By government policies promoting job creation.

(C) By fluctuations in international labor markets.

(D) By the level of capital investment in the economy.

16. What is the key difference between Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Product (GNP) ?

(A) GDP includes depreciation, while GNP does not.

(B) GDP accounts for illegal activities, while GNP does not.

(C) GDP includes income earned by residents abroad, while GNP does not.

(D) GDP excludes transfer payments, while GNP includes them.

17. What distinguishes intermediate products from final products in the process of production ?

(A) Intermediate products are sold to the ultimate consumers, while final products are sold to other firms for resale.

(B) Intermediate products undergo changes in form as they move through different stages of production, while final products are in their ultimate form for consumption or use.

(C) Intermediate products are typically perishable goods, while final products are durable goods.

(D) Intermediate products are manufactured goods, while final products are agricultural goods.

18. Which sectors are included in the two-sector model of the circular flow of income and expenditure ?

(A) Household sectors and business sectors.

(B) Business sectors only.

(C) Household and government sectors.

(D) Household and foreign sectors.

19. What principle suggests that each factor of production is compensated according to its marginal contribution to the production of goods and services ?

(A) Law of diminishing returns.
(B) Law of supply and demand.
(C) Principle of derived demand.
(D) Principle of factor pricing.

20. Joseph Schumpeter's theory of economic development emphasizes the role of :

(A) Government planning.
(B) Entrepreneurial innovation.
(C) Labor unions.
(D) Foreign trade.

21. What was one of the significant outcomes hoped for after the end of the Cold War ?

(A) The elimination of nuclear weapons.
(B) The increase in global trade agreements.
(C) Greater political profile for development, poverty reduction, and debt cancellation.
(D) The expansion of the Soviet Union's influence.

22. Which term best describes the nature of development studies ?

(A) Interdisciplinary.
(B) Multidisciplinary.
(C) Cross-disciplinary.
(D) Unidisciplinary.

23. What key event in 1989 symbolized the end of the Cold War and a divided Europe ?

(A) The collapse of the Soviet Union.
(B) The fall of the Berlin Wall.
(C) The signing of the Non-Aligned Movement charter.
(D) The establishment of the European Union.

24. Which concept replaced the focus on inequality under postmodernist pressures in development studies ?

(A) Global governance.
(B) Socioeconomic diversity.
(C) Technological advancement.
(D) Cultural homogenization.

25. In the context of globalization, what aspect of the (nation-)state is said to be declining or changing ?

(A) Its geographical boundaries.

(B) Its economic, political, and cultural importance.

(C) Its population size.

(D) Its natural resources.

26. What is described as a major positive challenge to development studies in the 1990s ?

(A) Increased funding for development projects.

(B) The discourse on globalization.

(C) Technological advancements in agriculture.

(D) Greater political stability in developing countries.

27. What has become a key concern for development both as outcomes and conditions for sustained progress ?

(A) Political stability.

(B) Human well-being, including civil and political liberties.

(C) Technological advancement.

(D) Military strength.

28. Which two organizations are mentioned as being involved in the discourse and practice of development ?

(A) World Trade Organization and International Monetary Fund.

(B) United Nations and World Bank.

(C) World Health Organization and Red Cross.

(D) NATO and Greenpeace.

29. Which rights did Western countries emphasize during the Cold War ?

(A) Economic, Social, and Cultural rights (ESC).

(B) Civil and Political rights (CP).

(C) Humanitarian rights.

(D) Technological rights.

30. What was a significant outcome of the 2000 Human Development Report ?

(A) Introduction of the Gender-related Development Index (GDI).

(B) Clarifying that poverty is a human rights concern.

(C) Emphasizing the importance of military strength.

(D) Establishing new free trade agreements.

31. Markets are primarily responsible for :

(A) Redistribution of wealth.

(B) Efficient allocation of resources.

(C) Regulation of monopolies.

(D) Ensuring social equity.

32. According to Amartya Sen, what is the primary goal of development ?

(A) Economic growth.

(B) Expansion of real freedoms that people may enjoy.

(C) Achievement of political stability.

(D) Reduction of income inequality.

33. How does an appreciation of the real exchange rate affect net exports ?

(A) It increases net exports.

(B) It has no effect on net exports.

(C) It decreases net exports.

(D) It leads to a trade surplus.

34. What is a key critique of development as a discourse in relation to colonialism ?

(A) It fosters economic independence for developing nations.

(B) It promotes a unidirectional ethical and political approach similar to colonialism.

(C) It completely eradicates the legacy of colonialism.

(D) It ignores technological advancements in developed countries.

35. The 'Millennium Development Goals' launched in 2000 were primarily focused on which overarching theme ?

(A) Military alliances.

(B) Technological innovation.

(C) Human rights and fundamental freedoms.

(D) Trade liberalization.

36. What type of research is often associated with ethnographic studies ?

(A) Quantitative research. (B) Experimental research.

(C) Qualitative research. (D) Longitudinal research.

37. Which of the following best defines a case study ?

(A) A study involving multiple participants from different backgrounds.

(B) An in-depth analysis of a single instance or event.

(C) A longitudinal analysis of large populations.

(D) A comparative study across different regions.

38. What is an essential characteristic of random sampling ?

(A) All members of the population have an equal chance of being selected.

(B) Participants are chosen based on the researcher's preference.

(C) The sample size is determined by convenience.

(D) Only specific subgroups of the population are included.

39. In statistical analysis, what does the p-value indicate ?

(A) The practical significance of results.

(B) The probability of obtaining results at least as extreme as the observed results, assuming the null hypothesis is true.

(C) The sample size required for the study.

(D) The correlation between variables.

40. What is the primary purpose of a double-blind study ?

(A) To ensure that neither the participants nor the researchers know who is receiving the treatment or control.

(B) To increase the number of participants in the study.

(C) To enhance the data collection process.

(D) To compare different methodologies.

41. What is the main advantage of using a mixed-methods research approach ?

(A) It focuses solely on quantitative data.

(B) It combines both qualitative and quantitative data to provide a comprehensive understanding.

(C) It limits the scope of the study to specific data types.

(D) It uses theoretical data exclusively.

42. In research ethics, what does informed consent entail ?

(A) Participants are fully aware of the study details and agree to participate voluntarily.

(B) Participants are forced to join the study.

(C) The research is conducted without any participant knowledge.

(D) Data is collected without participant interaction.

43. Which type of variable is manipulated by the researcher in an experiment ?

(A) Dependent variable. (B) Independent variable.

(C) Extraneous variable. (D) Confounding variable.

44. In survey research, what is the purpose of a Likert scale ?

(A) To measure nominal data.

(B) To assess attitudes and opinions on a multi-point scale.

(C) To categorize participants into distinct groups.

(D) To collect binary responses.

45. What is the main goal of descriptive research ?

(A) To explore cause-and-effect relationships.

(B) To describe characteristics of a population or phenomenon.

(C) To test hypotheses experimentally.

(D) To generate theoretical models.

46. In statistical terms, what does "standard deviation" measure ?

(A) The average value in a dataset.

(B) The range of data points.

(C) The degree of variation or dispersion from the mean.

(D) The correlation between two variables.

47. What is the role of a hypothesis in scientific research ?

(A) To provide a summary of findings.

(B) To offer a tentative explanation that can be tested through research.

(C) To collect data.

(D) To review literature.

48. Which method is most suitable for studying changes over time within a specific population ?

(A) Cross-sectional study. (B) Longitudinal study.

(C) Case study. (D) Ethnographic study.

49. In research, what is the main function of operational definitions ?

(A) To generalize findings to a larger population.

(B) To specify how variables are measured and defined.

(C) To interpret statistical results.

(D) To conduct literature reviews.

50. What is an example of qualitative data ?

(A) The height of participants.

(B) The number of hours studied.

(C) The types of hobbies enjoyed by participants.

(D) The age of participants.

51. In a research context, what does the term "population" refer to ?

(A) A small subset of individuals selected for a study.

(B) All individuals or items with the characteristics one wishes to study.

(C) Only the participants who respond to a survey.

(D) The geographical area covered by the study.

52. How does the redistribution of income from the rich to the poor affect efficiency ?

(A) It encourages harder work and greater productivity.

(B) It reduces the incentive for hard work and productivity.

(C) It has no impact on work incentives.

(D) It leads to an increase in unemployment.

53. Which of the following is the primary focus of the Lewis two-sector model ?

(A) Process of labor transfer.

(B) Growth of output in the modern sector.

(C) Growth of employment in the modern sector.

(D) All of the above.

54. Which of the following theories is a stage theory of development ?

(A) Stages of economic growth.

(B) Lewis's two sector model.

(C) Harris-Todaro model of migration.

(D) Todaro model.

55. Who among the following wrote 'Strategy of Economic Development' ?

(A) Ragnar Nurkse.
(B) Albert Hirschman.
(C) Gunnar Myrdal.
(D) Gunder Frank.

56. How is absolute advantage determined ?

(A) By comparing the output levels of the two products.
(B) By comparing the costs of inputs required for production.
(C) By assessing the time needed by each producer to produce a unit of goods.
(D) By calculating the market prices of the goods produced.

57. What does the term "marginal change" refer to in Economics ?

(A) A significant shift in behavior or decision-making.
(B) A small incremental adjustment to an existing plan of action.
(C) A radical transformation in economic policies.
(D) A sudden and unpredictable change in market conditions.

58. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) contributes to development by :

(A) Reducing domestic savings.
(B) Bringing capital, technology, and management expertise to host countries.
(C) Increasing trade barriers.
(D) Promoting local monopolies.

59. Gender responsive policies aim to :

(A) Maintain the status quo of gender inequalities.
(B) Address and reduce gender disparities in various sectors.
(C) Limit women's participation in the workforce.
(D) Ignore gender differences in policy-making.

60. David Ricardo's theory of comparative advantage explains :

(A) How countries can benefit from trade by specializing in the production of goods they produce most efficiently.

(B) The impact of technological change on economic growth.

(C) The role of government in economic development.

(D) The importance of capital accumulation for growth.

61. What additional provisions may laws under Article 2 *or* Article 3 include ?

(A) Provisions for the representation in the Judiciary.

(B) Provisions for the representation in the Executive.

(C) Provisions for the representation in Parliament and State Legislatures.

(D) Provisions for the representation in the Armed Forces.

62. Who is considered a citizen of India at the commencement of the Constitution under Article 5 ?

(A) Any person who has his domicile in the territory of India.

(B) A person whose grandparents were born outside India.

(C) Any person who has his domicile in the territory of India and was born outside India.

(D) Any person who has his domicile in the territory of India and has been ordinarily resident in India for three years.

63. What happens to laws in force in the territory of India that are inconsistent with the provisions of this Part of the Constitution ?

(A) They remain in effect.

(B) They are amended automatically.

(C) They are void to the extent of such inconsistency.

(D) They are reviewed by the Parliament.

64. Which grounds of discrimination are prohibited by the State against any citizen ?

(A) Religion, race, and wealth.

(B) Caste, sex, and political affiliation.

(C) Religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth, or any of them.

(D) Education level and profession.

65. Good governance is important for economic development because it

(A) Discourages foreign investment.

(B) Encourages corruption.

(C) Increases bureaucratic inefficiencies.

(D) Promotes transparency, accountability, and efficient resource allocation.

66. An effective measure to combat corruption is :

(A) Increasing the complexity of regulatory frameworks.

(B) Promoting transparency and accountability in government operations.

(C) Reducing public oversight of government activities.

(D) Limiting the independence of anti-corruption agencies.

67. According to Adam Smith, which of the following is a key driver of economic development ?

(A) Division of labor.

(B) Government intervention.

(C) Technological innovation.

(D) Foreign trade.

68. Given a total cost function $C = 5Q^2 + 20Q + 5$, at price = 30, marginal cost is :

(A) 30.

(B) 35.

(C) 37.

(D) 40.

69. Given the saving function, $S = -20 + 0.2Y$ and autonomous investment (I) = Rs. 100 million equilibrium level of consumption will be :

(A) 400.

(B) 500.

(C) 550.

(D) 600.

70. What is the term used to describe the self-reliant initiative launched by the Government of I to promote domestic manufacturing and reduce dependence on imports ?

(A) Make in India.

(B) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

(C) Atmanirbhar Bharat.

(D) Digital India.

71. What is a key feature of the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme introduced by the Government of India ?

(A) It provides direct cash subsidies to farmers.

(B) It aims to encourage investment in the agricultural sector.

(C) It offers incentives to manufacturers for enhancing production and competitiveness.

(D) It focuses on promoting exports of agricultural products.

72. Which policy initiative aims to promote manufacturing and enhance the competitiveness of Indian industries ?

(A) Make in India.

(B) Minimum Support Price Scheme.

(C) Agricultural insurance policy.

(D) Agrarian crisis resolution plan.

73. Who chaired the FRBM Review Committee in India ?

(A) Manmohan Singh.

(B) Raghuram Rajan.

(C) N. K. Singh.

(D) Arun Jaitley

74. Which of the following is NOT one of the three basic types of government expenditures ?

(A) Purchases of goods and services.

(B) Transfers of income to people, businesses, or other governments.

(C) Interest payments.

(D) Military personnel salaries.

75. What environmental issue is a direct result of industrial development and intensive agriculture ?

(A) Improved air quality.

(B) Environmental degradation.

(C) Increased biodiversity.

(D) Enhanced soil fertility.

76. Which characteristic of good research allows research results to be verified by replicating the study ?

(A) Systematic.

(B) Logical.

(C) Empirical.

(D) Replicable.

77. Which among the following institutions is vested with the responsibility of regulating the right of citizenship including its acquisition and termination ?

(A) The Supreme Court of India.

(B) The Election Commission of India.

(C) The Council of Ministers.

(D) The Parliament of India.

78. Which among the following Schedules in the Constitution of India contains the provision of the powers of Panchayats ?

(A) 8^{th} schedule. (B) 11^{th} schedule.

(C) 12^{th} schedule. (D) 10^{th} schedule.

79. The birth of the World Trade Organization emerged from which round ?

(A) Geneva. (B) Hong Kong.

(C) Uruguay. (D) Tokyo.

80. The Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojana (PM-JAY) is a scheme designed to :

(A) Achieve universal financial inclusion.

(B) Assist co-operatives to play an important role in the creation of healthcare infrastructure in the country.

(C) Achieve the vision of universal health coverage.

(D) Facilitate the clinical development, manufacturing and licensing of Indian vaccines to curb the spread of Covid-19.

81. Which of the following is not a component of the national Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) ?

(A) Standard of living. (B) Health.

(C) Representation in government. (D) Education.

82. Which of the following agencies publishes the World Happiness Index ?

(A) United Nations Development Programme.

(B) World Health Organization.

(C) Organization for Economic co-operation and Development.

(D) United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network.

83. According to anthropologists, what is the most typical household unit in India ?

(A) Large joint families with multiple generations living together.

(B) Nuclear families consisting of only parents and children.

(C) Small joint families with not more than two married couples.

(D) Families with no social ties or connections.

84. How did the life trajectories of women vary ?

(A) According to their age and marital status.

(B) According to their level of education.

(C) According to region, caste, and class.

(D) According to their relationship with their in-laws.

85. If A is a subset of B and B is a subset of A then A and B are said to be an example of :

(A) Disjoint set. (B) Equal set.

(C) Universal set. (D) None of these.

86. Which of the following is NOT an example of a function of Statistics ?

(A) Average. (B) Intelligence quotient

(C) Diagram. (D) F-test

87. What is one of the key challenges associated with India's middle-income status ?

(A) Rapid economic growth.

(B) Increased investment in infrastructure.

(C) Structural retrogression.

(D) Middle-income trap.

88. What role does agricultural insurance play in India's agricultural sector ?

(A) It provides subsidies to farmers for purchasing modern agricultural equipment.

(B) It protects farmers against losses due to natural disasters and market fluctuations.

(C) It regulates the prices of agricultural commodities in the market.

(D) It encourages farmers to switch to organic farming practices.

89. What is the significance of the 4th Industrial Revolution for Indian industry ?

(A) It emphasizes traditional manufacturing methods over technological advancements.

(B) It promotes sustainable agriculture practices in rural areas.

(C) It drives innovation and automation in manufacturing processes.

(D) It encourages reliance on manual labor instead of technological solutions.

90. Which Act laid the foundation for fiscal consolidation measures in India ?

(A) GST Act 2017.

(B) FRBM Act 2003.

(C) N. K. Singh Committee Act.

(D) Finance Commission Act.

91. What is the primary goal of inflation targeting in India's monetary policy ?

(A) To encourage higher inflation rates for economic growth.

(B) To stabilize exchange rates.

(C) To maintain price stability within a target range.

(D) To maximize government revenue from inflation.

92. The order of the equation $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + y = 0$ is :

(A) 1.

(B) 2.

(C) 3.

(D) 4.

93. According to the quantity theory of money, what determines the inflation rate ?

(A) Velocity of money.

(B) Real GDP.

(C) Quantity of money.

(D) Government revenue.

94. When is a consumer said to be indifferent between two bundles ?

(A) When the consumer has no preference for either bundle.

(B) When the consumer cannot afford either bundle.

(C) When the consumer's tastes are equally satisfied by both bundles.

(D) When the bundles have the same total cost.

95. Who authored the book. "Annihilation of Caste" ?

(A) A. R. Desai. (B) David Hardiman.

(C) B. R. Ambedkar. (D) N. K. Bose.

96. Which of the following is not related to racism ?

(A) Segregation. (B) Slavery.

(C) Imperialism. (D) Spatial exclusion

97. What was another avenue of social mobility during the colonial period ?

(A) Formation of joint families.

(B) Conversion to Jainism or Buddhism.

(C) Adoption of Western lifestyle and values.

(D) Establishment of democratic institutions.

98. What was a common practice among village-dwellers who migrated to the cities for employment ?

(A) They cut off all ties with their villages and families.

(B) They maintained contacts based on caste or kinship.

(C) They adopted a completely different lifestyle in the city.

(D) They avoided any association with middlemen or jobbers.

99. What has led to a greater appreciation of the diversity of Indian society in sociological studies ?

(A) The focus on Hinduism in early literature.

(B) The recognition of complex relations between religious and ethnic groups.

(C) The dominance of patriarchal biases in research.

(D) The exclusion of Muslim and Christian communities from studies.

100. What is a partial sum ?

(A) The sum of all terms in a finite sequence.

(B) The sum of the terms in an infinite series up to a specified term.

(C) The limit of a sequence.

(D) A function of a complex variable.

C 41703 (Pages : 16) Name.....

Reg. No.....

P.G./INTEGRATED P.G. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023

INTEGRATED M.A. DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Time : Two Hours Maximum : 400 Marks

Integrated M.A. *Development Studies Question Paper for Entrance Examination 2022*

Each question carries 4 *mark.*

1 *marks will be deducted for each wrong answer.*

1. The term 'Immiserizing growth' was coined by ————.

   (a) Karl Marx. (b) Amartya Sen.

   (c) Jagadish Bhagwati. (d) Albert Hirchman.

2. The British Crown started its direct rule in India from ————.

   (A) 1757. (B) 1877.

   (C) 1855. (D) 1858.

3. ———— was responsible for introducing the individual-based raiyatwari system in the Madras Presidency.

   (A) Sir. Thomas Munro. (B) Lord Elphinstone.

   (C) Holt Mackenzie. (D) Lord Mountbatten.

4. The term 'Hindu rate of growth' was coined by ————.

   (A) K. N. Raj. (B) Raj Krishna.

   (C) K. L. Krishna. (D) Arvind Subramanian

5. ———— is considered as 'Father of Economic Planning' of India.

   (A) P. C. Mahalanobis. (B) M. Vishweswaraiah

   (C) Jawaharlal Nehru. (D) M. K. Gandhi.

6. The last and largest GATT round (Uruguay Round- lasted from 1986 to 1994) led to the formation of _____ on 1st January, 1995.

(A) UNESCO.
(B) WTO.
(C) WHO.
(D) SETO.

7. When price elasticity is zero, demand curve will be_____.

(A) Horizontal.
(B) Vertical.
(C) Upward Sloping.
(D) Downward Sloping.

8. Average cost means _____.

(A) Cost of average units.
(B) Cost of the last unit.
(C) Cost per unit of production.
(D) None of the above

9. Market price and factor cost will be equal when there is _____.

(A) No direct tax.
(B) No indirect tax.
(C) No subsidy.
(D) No indirect tax and no subsidy.

10. Per capita income rises when _____.

(A) GNP and population increase at same rate.
(B) Population grows faster than GNP.
(C) GNP grows faster than population.
(D) GNP and population decrease.

11. According to liquidity preference theory, people hold money for _____ motives.

(A) Transaction motive.
(B) Speculative motive.
(C) Both (A) and (B).
(D) None of the above.

12. 'Monetarist economics' was led by ————.

(A) J. M. Keynes. (B) Milton Friedman.

(C) Adam Smith. (D) Karl Marx.

13. 'General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money' was written by ————.

(A) Alfred Marshall. (B) Amartya Sen.

(C) J. M. Keynes. (D) J. S. Mill.

14. National Income Accounting in India is currently carried by ————.

(A) Reserve Bank of India.

(B) National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).

(C) Niti Aayog.

(D) Central Statistical Organisation (CSO).

15. Which of the following is not an instrument of fiscal policy control ?

(A) Personal income tax.

(B) Transfer payments.

(C) Reserve repo rate.

(D) Corporate income tax.

16. NITI Aayog is currently headed by ———— as its Vice Chairperson.

(A) Arvind Subramanian.

(B) Rajiv Kumar.

(C) Urjit Patel.

(D) Y. V. Reddy.

17. ———— is the Chairman of 15th Finance Commission of India.

(A) N. K. Singh. (B) Y. V. Reddy.

(C) Raghuram Rajan. (D) Urjit Patel.

18. Sustainable Development Report 2021 places India on ——— position.

(A) 220th. (B) 120th.

(C) 110. (D) 117th.

19. According to Census of India 2011, ——— has the highest sex ratio.

(A) Haryana. (B) Gujarat.

(C) Maharashtra. (D) Kerala.

20 According to Census of India 2011, ——— has the lowest literacy rate.

(A) Bihar. (B) Uttar Pradesh.

(C) Telangana. (D) Goa.

21. Census was introduced in in India by ——— in 1872.

(A) M. K. Gandhi. (B) Jawaharlal Nehru.

(C) Lord Mayo. (D) None of the above.

22. ——— is the current governor for Reserve Bank of India :

(A) Shaktikanta Das. (B) Urjit Patel.

(C) Y. V. Reddy. (D) Raghuram Rajan.

23. After the Socialist Revolution in Russia, the USSR came in :

(A) 1915. (B) 1916.

(C) 1917. (D) 1918.

24. International Court of Justice has ——— judges.

(A) Fifteen judges. (B) Sixteen judges.

(C) Seventeen judges. (D) Eighteen judges.

25. ——— had emerged to fully integrate the formal credit system into the overall rural social and community development.

(A) Self-help Groups. (B) Regional Rural Banks.

(C) Commercial Banks. (D) Land Development Banks.

26. ———— is the headquarters Asian Development Bank.

(A) Washingtone DC, USA. (B) New York, USA.

(C) Mandaluyong, Philippines. (D) Katmantu, Nepal.

27. The United Nations was founded on ————.

(A) 24th October 1945. (B) 30th October 1945.

(C) 26th June 1945. (D) 26th January 1942.

28. The rivalry between USA and USSR during the post-second world war period is known as :

(A) Apartheid. (B) Cold War.

(C) Policy of Non-Alignment. (D) Hot war.

29. ———— was the first woman President of the U. N. General Assembly.

(A) Sarojini Naidu. (B) Aruna Asaf Ali.

(C) Vijay Lakshmi Pandit. (D) Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur.

30. ———— has been given the title "Indian Nepoleon" by VA Smith :

(A) Samudragupta.

(B) Kumaragupta.

(C) Chandragupta Vikramaditya.

(D) Skandagupta.

31. At the time of independence ———— was the president of Indian National Congress.

(A) J. B. Kripalani. (B) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

(C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad. (D) Jawahar Lal Nehru.

32. The Non-Cooperation Movement started in ————.

(A) 1870. (B) 1920.

(C) 1921. (D) 1942.

33. ——— was known as the 'Father of Indian Renaissance'.

(A) Bal GangadharTilak. (B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

(C) Surendranath Banerjee. (D) Swami Vivekananda.

34. Red Data Book is published by ———.

(A) United Nations Environment Programme.

(B) World Wildlife Fund.

(C) World Environment Facility.

(D) International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

35. ——— is the World's largest Wetland System ?

(A) Camargue (France). (B) Okavango (Botswana).

(C) Everglades (USA). (D) Pantanal (South America).

36. ——— has the largest share in the renewable energy basket of India at present.

(A) Wind Energy. (B) Solar Energy.

(C) Biomass. (D) Small Hydropower projects.

37. ——— is a biodegradable waste :

(A) Plastics. (B) Wool.

(C) Nylon. (D) Polythene bags.

38. ——— was the prime minister when the Mandal Commission was constituted

(A) Indira Gandhi. (B) Morarji Desai.

(C) Rajiv Gandhi. (D) V P Singh.

39. Which of the following is the ultimate defender/guarantor of Fundamental Rights in India ?

(A) Supreme Court. (B) Parliament.

(C) People of India. (D) President of India.

40. Right to property is include in part ——— of Indian Constitution

(A) Part III. (B) Part X.

(C) Part XII. (D) Part XIV.

41. ——— is empowered to declare National Emergency under Article 352.

(A) The Parliament. (B) The Prime Minister.

(C) The Council of Ministers. (D) The President.

42. National Commission for Women in India was established in :

(A) 1991. (B) 1992.

(C) 1993. (D) 1994.

43. Since 29th July 2016, WTO has ——— members.

(A) 164. (B) 146.

(C) 264. (D) 254.

44. ——— appoints the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG).

(A) President. (B) Vice-President.

(C) Prime Minister. (D) Speaker.

45. ——— has been held as a success story in the efficient implementation of milk cooperatives

(A) Punjab. (B) Uttar Pradesh.

(C) West Bengal. (D) Gujarat.

46. ——— appoints the state election commissioner.

(A) President. (B) Parliament.

(C) Governor. (D) State Legislature.

47. India's second five-year plan was led by _____.

(A) MK Gandhi.
(B) PC Mahalanobis.
(C) Manmohan Singh.
(D) Amartya Sen.

48. The first backward classes commission was appointed in _____.

(A) 1951.
(B) 1952.
(C) 1953.
(D) 1954.

49 The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act enacted in _____.

(A) 2015.
(B) 2016.
(C) 2017.
(D) 2018.

50. Reserve Bank of India borrows money from commercial banks at _____.

(A) Bank Rate.
(B) Repo Rate.
(C) Reverse Repo Rate.
(D) Statutory Liquidity Rate.

51. The concept of "money illusion" was first used by _____.

(A) Irving Fisher.
(B) J. M. Keynes.
(C) Milton Friedman.
(D) Robertson.

52. _____ is Not a Commercial Bank.

(A) Co-operative Bank.
(B) Private Sector Bank.
(C) Public Sector Bank.
(D) Regional Rural Bank.

53 In the classical linear regression model, Xi and Ui are assumed to be _____.

(A) Highly correlated.
(B) Negatively correlated.
(C) Not correlated.
(D) Positively correlated.

54. According to census 2011, _____ has the highest share of rural population.

(A) Bihar.
(B) Himachal Pradesh.
(C) Odisha.
(D) Utter Pradesh.

55. Assuming the probability of a male birth as 0.5, find the chances that a family of 3 children will have two boys and one girl :

(A) 1/8. (B) 2/8.

(C) 3/8. (D) 4/8.

56. The 15th Finance Commission (FC) has recommended that the States be given ——— % of the divisible tax pool of the Centre during the period 2021-2022 to 2025-26.

(A) 31. (B) 41.

(C) 51. (D) 61.

57. ——— will be the most appropriate to use if the date relates to rates, proportions and ratios ?

(A) Arithmetic Mean. (B) Geometric Mean.

(C) Harmonic Mean. (D) Median.

58. Zero Based Budgeting (ZBB) lays emphasis on ———.

(a) Allocation of resources based on cost-benefit terms

(b) Unlimited deficit financing

(c) Preparing a new budget right from the scratch

(d) Preparing the budget, neglecting the history of expenditure.

Choose the correct answer from the options given beiow :

(A) (a), (b), and (c) only. (B) (a), (b), and (d) only.

(C) (a), (c), and (d) only. (D) (b), (c), and (d) only.

59. The total population of city X in 2011 was 28 Lakhs and the total number of live birth was 50 thousand. Find out crude birth rate per 1000 population :

(A) 0.17857. (B) 1.7857.

(C) 17.857. (D) 178.57.

60. Which of the following statements are relevant for Gender Budgeting ?

(a) Preparing a separate budget for women.

(b) Gender budget is not practiced by the Government of India.

(c) Evaluating budgetary provisions with gender perspective.

(d) Gender budgeting is a tool for Gender Empowerment.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(A) (a) and (d) only (B) (a) only.

(C) (a), (b), (c) and (d). (D) (c) and (d) only.

61. Indifference curve are ———.

(A) Concave to the origin.

(B) Convex to the origin.

(C) Upward sloping straight line passing from the origin.

(D) None of these.

62. ——— is an example of complementary goods.

(A) Tea and Coffee. (B) Coke and Pepsi.

(C) Rice and Wheat. (D) None of these.

63. If there is no change in demand for commodity "X", even after rise in its price, then its demand is ———.

(A) Perfectly Elastic. (B) Perfectly Inelastic.

(C) Less Elastic. (D) Highly Elastic.

64. The law of diminishing returns refers to an eventual fall in ———.

(A) Productivity of factors of production.

(B) Total earnings of the firm.

(C) Marginal product of the variable factor.

(D) None of these.

65. Product per unit of labour employed is termed as ———.

(A) Average product. (B) Marginal product.

(C) Total product. (D) None of these.

66. Marginal cost refers to addition to the total cost when one more unit of output is ———.

(A) Wasted. (B) Produced.

(C) Employed. (D) Sold.

67. ——— is a characteristic feature of Monopoly.

(A) Single seller.

(B) Price-maker.

(C) Barriers on entry and exit of firms.

(D) All of these.

68 Corporate Tax is not a part of ———.

(A) Personal income. (B) National income.

(C) Domestic income. (D) Private income.

69. ——— is the net amount available to households for consumption and saving.

(A) National income. (B) Personal income.

(C) Personal disposable income. (D) Government income.

70. ——— regulates money supply in India.

(A) Government of India. (B) Reserve Bank of India.

(C) Commercial Banks. (D) Planning Commission.

71. Through ——— Central Bank involves buying and selling of government securities from or to the public and commercial banks.

(A) Selective Credit Controls. (B) Legal Reserve Requirements.

(C) Open Market Operations. (D) None of these.

72. ——— advocated the adoption of 'PURA' model to eradicate rural poverty.

(A) Abhijit Sen. (B) A. P. J. Abdul Kalam.

(C) Abdul Kalam Azad. (D) A. M. Patha

73. The Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) combines three indicators. They are ———.

(A) Infant mortality, life expectancy and adult literacy rate.

(B) Crime rate, clean environment and quality of housing.

(C) Air pollution rate, water pollution rate and sanitation.

(D) Health, education and environment.

74. Change in "Government Spending" is a part of ———.

(A) Monetary Policy. (B) Fiscal Policy.

C) Either (A) *or* (B). (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

75. "Construction of a school building" is a ———.

(A) Capital Receipt. (B) Revenue Expenditure.

(C) Capital Expenditure. (D) Revenue Receipt.

76. What was the percentage of the population below the poverty line in India in 2011-12 ?

(A) 26.1%. (B) 19.3 %.

(C) 22 %. (D) 32 %.

77. ——— is not a measure of poverty.

(A) Head Count Ratio. (B) Sen Index.

(C) Poverty Gap Index. (D) Lorenz Curve

78. ——— is an action adopted under the provision of minimum basic amenities to the people.

(A) Prime Minister's RozgarYojna.

(B) Swarna Jayanti Shahari RozgarYojna.

(C) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojna.

(D) National Rural Livelihood Mission.

79. The headquarters of WTO is located in ———.

(A) Kathmandu. (B) Geneva.

(C) New York. (D) Washington.

80. ——— is not an indicator of education level :

(A) Years of schooling. (B) BMI.

(C) Teacher-pupil ratio. (D) Enrollment rate.

81. The Right to Education Act was enacted in ———.

(A) 2008. (B) 2009.

(C) 2010. (D) 2012.

82. ——— is not an employment generation programme.

(A) Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP).

(B) Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY).

(C) National Food for Work Programme (NFWP).

(D) Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana.

83. Morbidity indicates ———.

(A) Proneness to fall ill. (B) High infant mortality rate.

(C) High maternal mortality rate. (D) Low life expectancy.

84. ——— is an 'informal route' of credit in financial sector.

(A) Credit cards.

(B) Loan against gold from financial institute.

(C) Debit cards.

(D) Money lender.

85. ——— was the chairman of 14th Finance Commission.

(A) C. Rangarajan. (B) N. K. Singh.

(C) Bimal Jalan. (D) Vijay Kelkar.

86 Random sampling implies that _____.

(A) The observations are selected purposively.

(B) The observations are selected in a systemic manner.

(C) The observations are selected in an adhoc manner.

(D) The observations are selected in clusters.

87. The 'Unorganized Workers Social Security Act' came in existence in_____

(A) 2001.

(B) 2005.

(C) 2008.

(D) 2012.

88. _____ helps in maintaining nutritional levels of poor people by proving food at lower cost.

(A) BMI body mass index.

(B) PDS public distribution system.

(C) GNI gross national income.

(D) HDI human development index.

89. Life insurance was nationalized in India in _____.

(A) 1947.

(B) 1950.

(C) 1956.

(D) 1973.

90. The arithmetic mean of the passengers on a metro car is 60. If the number of passengers on a car has a normal distribution with a standard deviation of 20 approximately what percent of metro cars carry more than 80 passengers ?

(A) 16 %.

(B) 48 %.

(C) 68 %.

(D) 88 %.

91. Liquidity preference indicates _____.

(A) About holding money relative to other assets.

(B) The difference between bond prices and interest rates.

(C) It affects the capacity to carry.

(D) Unrelated to any of the above.

92 Budget deficit means ————.

(A) Total Expenditure-Total Receipt.

(B) Capital Expenditure - Capital Receipt.

(C) Total Expenditure- Total Receipt (excluding borrowings).

(D) Total Expenditure- Revenue Receipt.

93. Depreciation of domestic currency leads to rise in ————.

(A) Exports. (B) Imports.

(C) Both (a) and (b). (D) Neither (a) or (b).

94. ———— took office as the seventh Director-General of the WTO on 1st March 2021 :

(A) Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus.

(B) Angela Paolini Ellard.

(C) Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala.

(D) Anàbel González.

95. As per Human Development Report 2019, India's HDI value is estimated as ————.

(A) 0.645. (B) 0.117.

(C) 0.064. (D) 0.546.

96. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) framework identifies ———— key goats for development.

(A) 13. (B) 17.

(C) 19. (D) 23.

97. ———— is known as the "Father of the White Revolution" in India.

(A) M. S. Swaminathan. (B) Verghese Kurien.

(C) Kurien Joseph. (D) Sardar Patel.

98. World Intellectual Property Organization is one of the specialized agencies of the UN looking into issues related to ————.

(A) Global warming.
(B) Cross border conflicts.
(C) Universal peace.
(D) Intellectual property rights.

99. Garibi Hatao Desh Bachao ("Remove poverty, rescue the country") was the theme and slogan used during the election campaign of ———— in 1971

(A) Indira Gandhi's.
(B) Rajiv Gandhi.
(C) V. P. Singh.
(D) Rahul Gandhi.

100. ———— is an institutional source of rural credit.

(A) A Moneylenders.
(B) Regional Rural Banks.
(C) Traders.
(D) Landlords.