

P.G. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022**INTEGRATED M.A. DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 400 Marks

*Each question carries 4 marks.
1 mark will be deducted for each wrong answer.*

1. 'Multi-dimensional Poverty Index" (MPI) is a new index to be included in _____.
 - (a) World Human Report.
 - (b) Human Development Report.
 - (c) World Development Report.
 - (d) India's Human Development Report.
2. Food grains in India are canalized by _____.
 - (a) ONGC.
 - (b) OIL.
 - (c) FCI.
 - (d) MMTC.
3. The International Court of Justice is also known as the _____.
 - (a) World Court.
 - (b) Supreme Court.
 - (c) Criminal Court.
 - (d) Subordinate Courts.
4. The cost incurred by the firm in hiring labour is called as _____.
 - (a) Explicit Cost.
 - (b) Implicit Cost.
 - (c) Marginal Cost.
 - (d) Total Cost.
5. The premise, that benefits of economic growth will reach all sections of population is called _____.
 - (a) Trickle up effect.
 - (b) Trickle down effect.
 - (c) Take-off effect.
 - (d) Backlash effect.

Turn over

6. 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.
7. The MRTP Act of 1969 has been _____.
- (a) Replaced by Competition Act 2002.
(b) Merged in Industrial Policy Act of 1978.
(c) Replaced by Trade Union (Amendment) Act 2001.
(d) Merged in Industrial Policy Act of 1991.
8. Kissan Credit Card System was introduced in _____.
- (a) 1978. (b) 1998.
(c) 1988. (d) 2008.
9. The Unorganised Workers Social Security Act came in existence in _____.
- (a) 2001. (b) 2005.
(c) 2008. (d) 2012.
10. The concept of vicious circle of poverty is associated with _____.
- (a) J. M. Keynes. (b) Ragner Nurkse.
(c) Karl Marx. (d) J. S. Mill.
11. Employment Guarantee Scheme was first introduced in _____.
- (a) Gujarat. (b) Madhya Pradesh.
(c) Maharashtra. (d) Tamil Nadu.
12. Article _____ of the Constitution of India provides for a Finance Commission.
- (a) Article 250. (b) Article 260.
(c) Article 270. (d) Article 280.
13. For an inferior good, income consumption curve and Engles curves are _____.
- (a) Positively sloped.
(b) Negatively sloped.
(c) Are the same.
(d) Income consumption curve positively sloped; Engles curve is negatively sloped.

14. Which of the following measures of the central tendency suits the data best if the objective is to assess the distribution of values ?
- (a) Arithmetic mean. (b) Mode.
(c) Median. (d) Kurtosis.
15. Global 2008 financial crisis was created by ———.
- (a) Nationalised Banks.
(b) Sub-prime Market lending.
(c) Bond Market.
(d) Interest rate mechanism.
16. The book "Development as Freedom" is written by ———.
- (a) Keynes. (b) Amartya Kumar Sen.
(c) Mrs. Joan Robinson. (d) Gunnar Myrdal.
17. Human Development Index was formulated by ———.
- (a) World Bank. (b) International Monetary Fund.
(c) UNTAD. (d) UNDP.
18. Main objective of public distribution system is ———.
- (a) Exports of food. (b) Import of food.
(c) Food security. (d) Quality of food.
19. The concept of sustainable development was first given by ———.
- (a) Brudtland. (b) Kindleberger.
(c) Raul Prebisch. (d) Keynes.
20. The role of the State under globalization is ———.
- (a) Zero. (b) Maximum.
(c) Minimum. (d) Neutral.
21. ——— is a member of the ASEAN Group.
- (a) China. (b) India.
(c) Sri Lanka. (d) Thailand.

22. The Union Budget is presented under Article _____ of the Constitution in India.
- (a) Article 110. (b) Article 111.
(c) Article 112. (d) Article 122.
23. Rolling Plan Concept was propounded by _____.
- (a) Gunnar Myrdal. (b) J. K. Galbraith.
(c) Paul A. Samuelson. (d) A. K. Sen.
24. The statistical technique used to determine the degree of relationship between two variables is called _____.
- (a) Dispersion. (b) Index Numbers.
(c) Association. (d) Correlation.
25. The term of 'Hindu rate of growth' was coined by _____.
- (a) Madhav Gadgil. (b) KL Krishna.
(c) Jagadish Bhagwati. (d) Raj Krishna.
26. The concept of Multiplier was introduced by _____.
- (a) R. F. Kahn. (b) J. M. Keynes.
(c) R. F. Harrod. (d) V. K. R. V. Rao.
27. _____ is not a development expenditure of the State.
- (a) Medical and Health. (b) Education.
(c) Debt Services. (d) Development of Agriculture.
28. A person who is no longer looking for a job is considered as :
- (a) Structurally unemployed. (b) Frictionally unemployed.
(c) Underemployed. (d) None of the above.
29. _____ is a model of grass root planning.
- (a) Panchayat Raj.
(b) Land Revenue System.
(c) Community Development Programme.
(d) Prominence to Sectoral Priorities.

30. The five year plans in India were finalised after the approval of _____.
- (a) The President and the Prime Minister.
 - (b) The Rajya Sabha.
 - (c) National Development Council.
 - (d) The Lok Sabha.
31. The main reason for stagnation in agriculture sector during British rule was _____.
- (a) Land settlement system.
 - (b) De-industrialisation.
 - (c) Lack of technology.
 - (d) Commercialization of Agriculture.
32. The first official census was conducted in the year _____.
- (a) 1891.
 - (b) 1921.
 - (c) 1781.
 - (d) 1881.
33. The foundation of British Empire in India was laid by Battle of Plassey fought in :
- (a) 1757.
 - (b) 1857.
 - (c) 1763.
 - (d) 1747.
34. After partition, India's jute industry suffered heavily due to _____.
- (a) Lack of raw material.
 - (b) Famines.
 - (c) Earthquakes.
 - (d) None of these.
35. British rule introduced railways in India in _____.
- (a) 1849.
 - (b) 1850.
 - (c) 1851.
 - (d) 1852
36. The opening of Suez Canal served as a direct route for ships operating between :
- (a) India and America.
 - (b) India and Sri Lanka.
 - (c) India and Pakistan.
 - (d) India and Britain.

37. Occupational structure refers to ———.
- (a) Distribution of working force among the different occupations.
 - (b) Nature of different occupations.
 - (c) Size of working force in a country.
 - (d) Number of people living in a country.
38. The Planning Commission of India was set up in ———.
- (a) 1949.
 - (b) 1950.
 - (c) 1956.
 - (d) 1850.
39. ——— comprise of industries which would be exclusively owned by the state.
- (a) Schedule A.
 - (b) Schedule B.
 - (c) Schedule C.
 - (d) None of these.
40. 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 quantum of land held by an individual.
41. WTO was established in ———.
- (a) 1995.
 - (b) 1948.
 - (c) 1996.
 - (d) 1994.
42. ——— means integrating the domestic economy with the world economy.
- (a) Globalisation.
 - (b) Privatisation.
 - (c) Liberalisation.
 - (d) Disinvestment.
43. Trade between two countries is known as ———.
- (a) Bilateral trade.
 - (b) Multi-lateral trade.
 - (c) Both (a) and (b).
 - (d) Neither (a) nor (b).

44. ——— refers to disposal of equity of public sector in the market.
- (a) Globalisation. (b) Privatisation.
(c) Disinvestment. (d) Liberalisation.
45. ——— introduced the concept of 'Jail cost of Living'.
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi. (b) Dodabhai Naroji.
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru. (d) None of these.
46. ——— refers to poverty of people, in comparison to other people, regions, or nations.
- (a) Absolute Poverty. (b) Relative Poverty.
(c) Both (a) and (b). (d) Neither (a) nor (b).
47. ——— collects data on consumption poverty in India.
- (a) NSSO. (b) SJSRY.
(c) MGNREGA. (d) None of these.
48. Indian government made free and compulsory education for age group of 6-14 years in ———.
- (a) 2001. (b) 2002.
(c) 2003. (d) 2007.
49. ——— is the reason for poor human capital formation in India.
- (a) Brain drain. (b) Insufficient resources.
(c) High growth of population. (d) All of these.
50. ——— is the apex body which co-ordinates the functioning of different financial institutions, working for expansion of rural credit.
- (a) NABARB. (b) Self-Help Groups.
(c) Regional Rural Banks. (d) Commercial Banks.
51. The scheme of 'Micro Finance' is extended through ———.
- (a) Self-Help Groups. (b) Land Development Banks.
(c) NABARD. (d) Regional Rural Banks.

52. Unemployment refers to people _____.
- (a) Who are not willing to work.
 - (b) Who are willing but do not get work.
 - (c) Who leave their jobs in search of better ones.
 - (d) Who have been dismissed because of incorrect practices.
53. An arrangement in which a worker uses his own resources to make a living is known as :
- (a) Wage-employment.
 - (b) Regular-employment.
 - (c) Casual-employment.
 - (d) Self-employment.
54. The central bank uses _____ to control money supply and credit creation in the economy.
- (a) Monetary Policy.
 - (b) Fiscal Policy.
 - (c) Income Policy.
 - (d) None of these.
55. _____ refers to that portion 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
56. Electricity generated from radioactive elements is called _____.
- (a) Thermal Power.
 - (b) Hydro-electric Power.
 - (c) Atomic Power.
 - (d) Tidal Power.
57. _____ has the largest share in total consumption of commercial energy.
- (a) Agricultural sector.
 - (b) Transport sector.
 - (c) Industrial sector.
 - (d) Household.
58. _____ is the observed and projected increase in the average temperature of earth's atmosphere and oceans.
- (a) Global Warming.
 - (b) Biodiversity Loss.
 - (c) Ozone Depletion.
 - (d) Deforestation.

59. The infant mortality rate during the British period was estimated as ———.
- (a) 2000 per thousand. (b) 218 per thousand.
(c) 110 per thousand. (d) 1110 per thousand.
60. ——— is known for his contribution towards estimating India's per capita income.
- (a) V. K. R. V. Rao. (b) AK Sen.
(c) MS Srinivas. (d) MK Gandhi.
61. With perfect income equality the Gini co-efficient in a country would be ———.
- (a) Infinity. (b) 1.
(c) .5. (d) 0.
62. ——— is responsible for bringing out the report on national and per capital income in India
- (a) Ministry of Planning.
(b) Ministry of Human Resource Development.
(c) Ministry of Home Affairs.
(d) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
63. In India, National Income Statistics are computed by ———.
- (a) Planning Commission. (b) Ministry of Finance.
(c) Central Statistical Office. (d) RBI.
64. When large number of workers loses employment due to automaton of industrial processes, it is called ———.
- (a) Seasonal unemployment. (b) Structural unemployment.
(c) Disguised unemployment. (d) Cyclical unemployment.
65. If a commodity has more number of substitutes, the demand for this commodity will be :
- (a) More elastic. (b) Less elastic.
(c) Inelastic. (d) Perfectly elastic.
66. The concept of vicious circle of poverty is associated with :
- (a) Kindleberger. (b) Schumpeter.
(c) Ragnar Frish. (d) Gunnar Myrdal.

67. During the planning period, highest growth rate was achieved during _____.
- (a) Eighth plan.
 - (b) Tenth plan.
 - (c) Ninth plan.
 - (d) Seventh plan.
68. Pink Revolution' indicates _____.
- (a) Revolution in the technologies used in the poultry and meat processing sector.
 - (b) Revolution made through social media campaign.
 - (c) Introduction of ITC applications.
 - (d) None of the above.
69. Global Human Development Report 2019 published by the UNDP ranked India on position :
- (a) 125.
 - (b) 113.
 - (c) 131.
 - (d) 231.
70. Infant mortality' indicates _____
- (a) Annual number of deaths of infant under 1-year-old per 1,000 live births.
 - (b) Availability of primary education, the rights of employment and social security.
 - (c) Life expectancy up to age 3.
 - (d) Availability of hospitals and childcare facilities, and the parents' wealth.
71. ASEAN refers to the _____.
- (a) Association of South East Agro Nations.
 - (b) Association of South East Asian Nations.
 - (c) Alliance of South East Asian Neighbors.
 - (d) Alliance of South Eastern African Nations
72. Sen's welfare theory relies on _____.
- (a) Individuals' accomplishments.
 - (b) Individuals' capabilities.
 - (c) Individuals' wealth.
 - (d) Individuals' education.

73. _____ is the ratio of the non-working population (under 15 years old and over 64 years old) to the working-age population.
- (a) Labor force participation rate.
 - (b) Per capita population ratio.
 - (c) Population transition.
 - (d) Dependency ratio.
74. As per Malthus's theory of population growth, _____.
- (a) Population increased proportionally to economic growth.
 - (b) Population increased geometrically, outstripping food supply, which grew arithmetically
 - (c) Population increased stagnantly with food supply and economic development.
 - (d) Population increased disproportionately, surpassing agricultural production.
75. The development of high-yielding varieties (HYVs) of wheat and rice was promoted through _____.
- (a) The agribusiness revolution.
 - (b) Farming system theory.
 - (c) The Green Revolution.
 - (d) Agri-R and D.
76. _____ conducts elections to panchayats and municipalities in the states.
- (a) Election Commission of India.
 - (b) State Election Commission.
 - (c) District Election Commission.
 - (d) None of the above.
77. The _____ appoints the chairperson and members of National Human Rights Commission.
- (a) President.
 - (b) Prime Minister.
 - (c) Supreme Court.
 - (d) Parliament.
78. If people with higher incomes pay a higher percentage of income in taxes, the income tax structure is _____.
- (a) Progressive.
 - (b) Regressive.
 - (c) Value-added taxes (VAT).
 - (d) Excise taxes.

79. The 'big-push' strategy of development was first advocated by _____.
- (a) Paul N-Rosenstein-Rodan. (b) Simon Kuznets.
(c) W. A. Lewis. (d) A. O. Hirshman.
80. 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.
81. India's First Five Year Plan was based on _____.
- (a) Mahalanobis model. (b) Feldman model.
(c) Harrod-Domar model. (d) Leontief model.
82. Marx attributed the capitalist crisis to _____.
- (a) High rate of wages. (b) Falling rate of profit.
(c) Inflationary pressures. (d) Exploitation of labour.
83. The People's Campaign for Decentralized Planning was launched in 1996 in the Indian state of _____.
- (a) Tamil Nadu. (b) Bihar.
(c) Karnataka. (d) Kerala.
84. The concept of HDI was popularized by _____.
- (a) Morris D Morris. (b) Adam Smith.
(c) Keynes. (d) Mahbub Ul Haq.
85. In order to reduce credit in the country, RBI may _____.
- (a) Buy securities in the open market.
(b) Sell securities in the open market.
(c) Reduce cash reserve ratio.
(d) Reduce repo rate.

86. Mixed economy means an economy where there is ———.
- (a) Existence of capitalism.
 - (b) Privatization, liberalization and globalization.
 - (c) Existence of both public and private sectors.
 - (d) Growing crops along with rearing animals.
87. The financial year in India is ———.
- (a) April 1st to March 31st.
 - (b) January 1st to December 31st.
 - (c) March 1st to April 30th.
 - (d) March 16th to March 15th.
88. Sen define poverty as ———.
- (a) The lack of material well-being.
 - (b) The deprivation of basic capabilities for an individual.
 - (c) The lack of supportive social institutions to ensure one's basic livelihood.
 - (d) The lack of a cultural or religious identity.
89. The concept of Five Year Plans in India was introduced by ———.
- (a) Lord Mountbatten.
 - (b) Jawaharlal Nehru.
 - (c) Indira Gandhi.
 - (d) Lai Bahadur Shastri.
90. India is expected to gain from its "Demographic Dividend". This 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.

91. 'NITI in the NITI Aayog stands for ———.
- (a) National Insurance for Transferring India.
 - (b) National Institution for Transforming India.
 - (c) National Income for Transferring India.
 - (d) National Institution for Travelling India.
92. India's first bank was started in ———.
- (a) 1777.
 - (b) 1770.
 - (c) 1776.
 - (d) 1774.
93. India's railway budget got merged with the general budget from :
- (a) 2019.
 - (b) 2018.
 - (c) 2020.
 - (d) 2017.
94. The Indian National Congress passed Quit India Resolution at ———.
- (a) Wardha Session 1942.
 - (b) Bombay Session 1934.
 - (c) Tripuri Session 1939.
 - (d) Ramgarh Session 1940.
95. ——— was started by Mahatma Gandhi on March 12, 1930.
- (a) Khilafat movement.
 - (b) Non-co-operation Co-operation.
 - (c) Civil Disobedience Movement.
 - (d) Quit India Movement.
96. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar organized a Bhishkrit Hitkari Sabha, (The Depressed Classes Institute) in ———.
- (a) 1924.
 - (b) 1920.
 - (c) 1916.
 - (d) 1911.
97. According to the SDG India Index 2018 released by NITI Aayog, ——— is placed in the top rank
- (a) Tamil Nadu.
 - (b) Uttar Pradesh.
 - (c) Gujarat.
 - (d) Kerala.

