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(Pages : 20)

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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.

Turn over

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, the 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 India 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) 8th schedule.
 - (B) 11th schedule.
 - (C) 12th schedule.
 - (D) 10th 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.