

D 123823

(Pages : 20)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**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.

Turn over

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) The taxing and spending activities of government.
 - (D) The regulation of international trade.
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 %.