

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

VI SEMESTER

B.A ECONOMICS

CORE COURSE

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

QUESTION BANK

1. According to Prof. Dennis Goulets the three core values of development are;
 - a) Life sustenance, self esteem and freedom
 - b) Life sustenance, self esteem and rise in material well being.
 - c) Expansion in per capita output, life sustenance and equality.
 - d) None of these

2. Human development index is based on;
 - a) Life expectancy, infant mortality and literacy
 - b) Life expectancy, infant mortality and social enrollment ratio
 - c) Longevity, knowledge and income
 - d) None of these

3. Economic development , as a concept is more relevant for;
 - a) Developed countries
 - b) Under developed countries
 - c) Asian countries
 - d) Developing countries.

4. Life substance according to Goulet means;
- a) Ability to meet basic needs
 - b) To be a person
 - c) To be able to choose
 - d) All the above
5. Non – income based index is /are
- a) HDI
 - b) PQLI
 - c) GNP
 - d) Both a and b
6. The major factor of economic growth are;
- a) Capital accumulation
 - b) Population
 - c) Technical progress
 - d) All the above
7. PQLI was contributed by;
- a) Muhabul ul Huq
 - b) Morris D Morris
 - c) Meier G M
 - d) None of these
8. Which are the conventional method of development;
- a) National income
 - b) Per capita income
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of these
9. India's rank in HDI in 2013 is ;
- a) 136
 - b) 127
 - c) 119
 - d) 132
10. Sen explain the concept of development in terms of expansion of :
- a) Entitlement and capabilities
 - b) Freedom
 - c) Both
 - d) None of these

11. Modern economic growth is has been analyses by:
- a) Maurice Alias
 - b) Leontief
 - c) Stone
 - d) Simon Kuznets
12. All under developed countries are:
- a) Not developing at all
 - b) Developing but slowly
 - c) Developing at different rates
 - d)Receding backward
13. “Under developed countries are slums of the world economy” is a statement given by:
- a) David Ricardo
 - b) G Myrdal
 - c) Cairncross
 - d)Arthur Lewis
14. With economic growth there is:
- a) a shift away from agriculture
 - b) a shift away from manufacturing
 - c) a shift in favor of agriculture
 - d)a shift away from services
15. Growth in developed countries is now mostly the result of:
- a) Rising labour productivity
 - b) Rising investment
 - c) Rising capital – output ratio
 - d) Rising Level of Living
16. Which among the following is not a basis of HDI:
- a) Life expectancy
 - b) Women's literacy.
 - c) Combined enrollment ratio.
 - d) Real GDP per capita.
17. Economic development means:
- a) Growth.
 - b) Development.
 - C) Growth plus change.
 - d) None of these.

18. According to Simon Kuznets, the relationship between GNP per capita and inequality in the distribution of income can be expressed as :

- a) a strictly decreasing relationship
- b) a strictly increasing relationship
- c) no relationship
- d) first increasing and then decreasing

19. Nurkse talks about the:

- a) Relative poverty.
- b) Vicious circle of poverty.
- c) Lack of capital formation.
- d) None of these.

20. Directly productive activity includes;

- a) Plants, machinery, equipments, factories.
- b) Goods.
- c) Services
- d) Public goods

21. According to Nurkse, under development is due to;

- a) Lack of saving
- b) Government policy.
- c) Lack of investment.
- d) Size of market.

22. The hypothesis 'Vicious circle of poverty' points to inter relation between:

- a) Productivity and income
- b) Income and population
- c) Inflation and high consumption
- d) Labour and disguised employment

23. The inverted U hypothesis of development is put forward by

- a) Simon Kuznets
- b) Solow
- c) Meade
- d) A C Pigou

24. The concept of sustainable development was first given by;
- a) Brundtland
 - b) Kindleberger
 - c) Raul Peribisch
 - d) Keynes
25. The unbalanced growth is propounded by;
- a) Ragner Nurkse
 - b) H Leibenstein
 - c) A O Hirschman
 - d) R Roden
26. Critical minimum efforts thesis treats population as a factor that is;
- a) Income- generating
 - b) Income – depressing
 - c) Investment –inducing
 - d) Market – expanding
27. Critical minimum efforts thesis is given by;
- a) Ragner Nurkse
 - b) H Leibenstein
 - c) A O Hirschman
 - d) R Roden
28. A number of indivisibilities hinder the process of economic growth in the initial stages. This view was enunciated by
- a) R Nurkse
 - b) H W Singer
 - c) P N Rosenstein Rodan
 - d) W W Rostow
29. Which of the following characteristics are most likely found in developing countries?
- a) High population growth rates.
 - b) Large number of people living in poverty.
 - c) Very traditional methods of agricultural production.
 - d) all of the above

30. Which of the following country is not a high-income country
- a) Canada.
 - b) United States.
 - c) Mexico.
 - d) Australia.
31. All of the following are low-income countries except
- a) United Arab Emirates.
 - b) Armenia.
 - c) Sudan.
 - d) Bangladesh.
32. What is gross domestic product (GDP)?
- a) Income earned through foreign exchange.
 - b) The number of dollars earned in industry.
 - c) Income earned within a country's boundaries.
 - d) Goods received from the nation's local residents.
33. Which of the following is not a requirement for economic development?
- a) A temperate climate.
 - b) Natural resources.
 - c) An adequate capital base.
 - d) Technological advance.
34. A supply side vicious circle of poverty suggests that poor nations remain poor because
- a) Saving remains low
 - b) Investment remains low
 - c) There is a lack of effective government
 - d) All of the above

Answer :Module I

1. a , 2. c, 3. d, 4. a, 5. b , 6. d , 7. b, 8. c, 9. a, 10. a, 11. d, 12. c, 13. c ,
14. a. 15. d

16. b 17. C, 18. , d,

6. National Development Council was set up in [d]

- (a) 1948 (b) 1950 (c) 1951 (d) **1952**

7. The first attempt to initiate economic planning in India was made by [c]

- (a) Balwantraoi Mehta (b) Vallabhbhai Patel
(c) **M. Visvesvaraya** (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

8. The period of the First Five Year plan was from [b]

- (a) 1950-51 to 1954-55 (b) **1951-52 to 1955-56**
(c) 1952-53 to 1956-57 (d) None of these

9. The main objective of First Five Year Plan was [c]

- (a) Industrial growth (b) Economic growth
(c) **Development of agriculture including irrigation and power projects**
(d) Self reliance

10. Which one of the following is the task of the Planning Commission [a]

- (a) **Preparation of the plan** (b) Implementation of the plan
(c) Financing of the plan (d) Both (a) & (b)

11. Which of the following Five Year Plans was terminated one year before its completion? [d]

- (a) Second (b) Third (c) Fourth (d) **Fifth**

12. Economic Planning is a subject [a]

- (a) **In the Union List** (b) In the State List
(c) In the Concurrent List (d) Unspecified in any special list

13. Which of the following are not members of the National Development Council? [b]

- (a) The Prime Minister (b) **the President**
(c) Chief Ministers of states (d) Members of the Planning Commission

14. The Second Five Year Plan laid more stress upon [b]

- (a) Agriculture (b) **Industrialization**
(c) Removing poverty (d) Self reliance

15. Attainment of economic self reliance and removal of poverty were the main objectives of [c]

- (a) First Five Year Plan (b) Fourth Five Year Plan
(c) **Fifth Five Year Plan** (d) Sixth Five Year Plan

16. For internal financing of Five Year Plans, the government depends on: [d]

- (a) Taxation only (b) Taxation and public borrowing
(c) Public borrowing and deficit financing
(d) **Taxation, public borrowing & deficit financing**

17. The Eighth Five Year Plan gave priority to:[d]

- (a) Industrial growth (b) Promotion of exports
(c) Increasing agricultural productivity **(d) Employment generation**

18. The Planning Commission is: [c]

- (a) A Ministry (b) A Government department
(c) An Advisory body (d) An Autonomous Corporation

19. The strategy of rolling plan was adopted during the Prime Ministership of [c]

- (a) Lal Bahadur Shastri (b) Indira Gandhi
(c) Morarji Desai (d) Rajiv Gandhi

20. Who among the following authored the book 'Planned Economy for India' in 1934? [c]

- (a) D.R. Gadgil (b) M.N. Roy
(c) M. Viswesvaraya (d) V.K.R.V Roy

21. The Planning Commission implemented three Annual Plans instead of Five Year Plans between. [a]

- (a) The Third and Fourth Plan** (b) The Fifth and Sixth Plan
(c) The Sixth and Seventh plan (d) The Seventh and Eighth Plan

22. What is the correct sequence of the following strategies used for Five Year Plans in India? [c]

1. Balanced growth
2. Rehabilitation of the economy
3. Industrial development
(a) 1,3,2 (b) 2,1,3 **(c) 2,3,1** (d) 3,2,1

23. The steel plants at Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela were established during the period of: [b]

- (a) First Five Year Plan **(b) Second Five Year Plan**
(c) Third Five Year Plan (d) Fourth Five Year Plan

24. Eighth Five Year Plan covered the period: [d]

- (a) 1990-95 (b) 1989-94
(c) 1991-96 **(d) 1992-97**

25. The term 'Hindu rate of growth' refers to the 3.70% per annum growth rate achieved by the Indian economy over the first six Five Year Plans'. The term was coined by: [c]

- (a) J.N. Bhagwati (b) K.N. Raj
(c) Raj Krishna (d) Sukhamoy Chakravarty

26. Which of the following statements is correct? [b]

- (a) Planning Commission is a constitutional body
- (b) The Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Planning Commission.**
- (c) The Minister of Planning is always necessarily the Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission
- (d) The draft plan is prepared by the National Development Council

27. Economic planning is an essential feature of:[d]

- a) Dual economy
- (b) Mixed economy
- (c) Capitalist economy
- (d) Socialist economy**

28. The main model that formed the basis of the strategy of the Second Five Year Plan was formulated by [b]

- (a) V.K. R.V. Rao
- (b) PC. Mahalonobis**
- (c) Dr.Gadgil
- (d) P.R.Brahamandas

29. A major shift in the Eighth Five Year Plan from it preceding ones was:[b]

- (a) The concentration of investment in infrastructural sector
- (b) Major investment in agriculture with a view to promoting exports**
- (c) Major investment in sectors where industrial sickness has been a chronic problem
- (d) The significant reduction in public sector outlays

30. The objective of 'inclusive growth' was first used in which of the following plans?[d]

- a) First
- b) Eighth
- c) Tenth
- d) Eleventh**

Module V

1. Basically absolute poverty is related with;

- (a) Developing nations
- (b) Developed nations
- (c) Both
- (d) None

2. Which is not an index of poverty measure?

- (a) Head-Count Method
- (b) Foster Greer-Thornbeck Measure
- (c) Theil-index
- (d) Poverty Line

3. Inequality looks into;

- (a) Poverty
- (b) Different levels of access
- (c) Both
- (d) None

4. The Gini -coefficient varies between;
(a) 0 to 1 (b) 1 to 100
(c) +1 to -1 (d) None
5. The Gini- coefficient is used to measure;
(a) Poverty (b) Income
(c) Inequality (d) Wealth
6. Which is not an index of inequality?
(a) Theil-index (b) Decile dispersion ratio
(c) Head-Count Ratio (d) Share of income
7. Gender is determined by;
(a) Socially (b) Biologically
(c) Either (a) or (b) (d) Sex
8. The concept of missing women was introduced by;
(a) Robinson (b) Das Gupta
(c) Emily Oster (d) Amartya Sen
9. Hepatitis B Hypothesis related with missing women was introduced by;
(a) Amartya Sen (b) Emily Oster
(c) Das Gupta (d) Ming-Jen Lin
10. The Club of Rome took place in;
(a) 1970 (b) 1972
(c) 1968 (d) 1992
11. The Limits to Growth was published in;
(a) 1992 (b) 1968
(c) 1972 (d) 1970
12. Who headed the Limits to Growth report?
(a) Donald Meadows (b) Randers
(c) Beherns (d) None
13. The Club of Rome is a;
(a) Governmental agency (b) Non Governmental Agency
(c) Both (d) None
14. The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment took place in the year;
(a) 1992 (b) 1968
(c) 1972 (d) 1970
15. Who was Brundtland?
(a) Prime Minister of Norway (b) President of UK
(c) President of USA (d) None
16. Brundtland Report was known as;
(a) Club of Rome (b) Limits to growth
(c) Our Common Future, (d) None

17. World Commission on Environment and Development was took place on;
(a)1992 (b)1968
(c)1984 (d)1970
18. Brundtland Report was published in;
(a)1992 (b)1968
(c)1987 (d)1970
19. The first Earth Summit was held at:
(a) UK (b) Geneva
(c) Rio de Janeiro (d) USA
- 20 World Summit on Sustainable Development held in;
(a) UK (b) Geneva
(c) Rio de Janeiro (d) Johannesburg
21. Global warming will increase;
(a) Temperature of the earth (b) Disease
(c) Melting glaciers (d) All
22. Major greenhouse gases are;
(a) Methane, (b) Nitrous Oxide
(c) Hydro Fluoro Carbons (d) All
23. Which is good to reduce global warming?
(a) Plant a tree (b) Change a Light Bulb
(c) Adopt Reduce, Reuse, Recycle policy (d) All
24. The largest (manmade) contributor to the greenhouse effect is;
(a) Carbon Dioxide Gas emissions (b) Deforestation
(c) Methane (d) None
25. The ability of gasses in the atmosphere to absorb heat from the earth's surface is known as;
(a) Global warming (b) Green house effect
(c) Both (d) None

Answers: Module V

- 1) (a)Developing nations
- 2) (c) Theil-index
- 3) (b) Different levels of access
- 4) (a)0 to 1
- 5) (c)Inequality
- 6) (c) Head-Count Ratio
- 7) (a)Socially
- 8) (d) Amartya Sen
- 9) (b) Emily Oster

- 10) (c)1968
- 11) (c)1972
- 12) (a)Donald Meadows
- 13) (b) Non Governmental Agency
- 14) (c)1972
- 15) (a)Prime Minister of Norway
- 16) (c) Our Common Future,
- 17) (c)1984
- 18) (c)1987
- 19) (c)Rio de Janeiro
- 20) (d) Johannesburg
- 21) (d) All
- 22) (d) All
- 23) (d) All
- 24) (a)Carbon Dioxide Gas Emissions
- 25) (b)Green house effect