 **ST.JOSEPH’S UNIVERSITY, BENGALURU -27**

Registration Number:

Date & session:21-12-2022 (1PM)

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**OPEN ELECTIVE (ECONOMICS) – I SEMESTER**

**SEMESTER EXAMINATION: OCTOBER 2022**

**(Examination conducted in December 2022)**

**ECSOE1 – DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**Time: 1.5 Hours Max Marks: 50**

**This paper contains \_\_7\_\_\_\_ printed pages and \_\_\_1\_\_ part**

**PART A**

**I. Answer all of the following (1x50=50marks)**

1. Economic inequality is concerned with disparities in \_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Income
3. Wealth
4. opportunities
5. all of the above
6. Which is a measure of income inequality?
7. GNP
8. Gini coefficient
9. Gems coefficient
10. GDP
11. The dualistic economy comprises of
    1. a one-person economy
    2. a modern sector and a traditional sector
    3. only a modern sector
    4. only a traditional sector
12. The Gini coefficient is calculated based on areas of the \_\_\_\_
13. Lorenz Curve
14. Production Possibility Curve
15. Phillips curve
16. Total cost curve
17. Brain drain refers to skilled people moving from
18. From developed to developing nations
19. From developing nations to developed nations
20. From developed to developing nations
21. From developing to developing nations
22. The PQLI combines three indicators. They are
23. infant mortality, life expectancy and adult literacy rate.
24. crime rate, clean environment and quality of housing.
25. air pollution rate, water pollution rate and sanitation.
26. health, education and environment
27. Compared to the developed countries, the LDCs have
    * + 1. higher birth rates and higher death rates
        2. lower birth rates and lower death rates
        3. lower birth rates and higher death rate
        4. higher birth rates and lower fertility rates
28. An example of a push factor in migration is
    * 1. Good health care
      2. employment
      3. political instability
      4. a good standard of living
29. If a country experiences a rapid increase in per-capita income it is experiencing:
30. growth but not necessarily development.
31. development but not growth.
32. both growth and development.
33. neither growth nor development.
34. Which is a pull factor of migration?
35. Poverty
36. Pressure of Population
37. Employment
38. Disease
39. The greenhouse effect is the phenomenon in which
40. biological diversity is dominant in agricultural production.
41. the globe’s water pollution affects plankton.
42. the earth's atmosphere traps infrared radiation.
43. There will be noise pollution
44. Economic growth can be measured by:
45. AR
46. MC
47. GDP
48. MPC
49. The concept of economic growth is:

a. Identical to the concept of economic development

b. Narrower than the concept of economic development

c. Wider than the concept of economic development

d. Unrelated to the concept of economic development

1. The stationary state as envisaged by Adam Smith, is marked by:
   1. Low rate of profit
   2. Subsistence level wages
   3. Low capital formation
2. All of the these
3. Currently,thought on Poverty take into account
4. Income
5. Wealth
6. GDP
7. other dimensions of human well being
8. Marx attributed the source of surplus value to:
   1. Land
   2. Environment
   3. Labour
   4. Government
9. Which of the following is **NOT** a part of the Human Development Index?
10. Infant mortality
11. life expectancy
12. Years of schooling
13. GDP per capita

1. According to the modernization theory
2. Each country follows its own path of development
3. There are similar stages of development that each country goes through
4. All countries are equally developed
5. All countries are not developed
6. Dependency theory is an approach to understand
7. Development of cities
8. Underdevelopment of countries
9. Climate change
10. Industrial development
11. Why are forests important for mitigating climate change?
12. Forests serve as a sink in the carbon cycle
13. Trees provide building materials
14. Trees are an important food source
15. Trees can be cut down
16. **Reduction of Future climate change consequences is known as**
17. Mitigation
18. Geo- engineering
19. Adaptation
20. None of these
21. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an example of global commons**
22. A Private house
23. The ocean
24. A private car
25. A privately owned laptop
26. Which one of the following countries is NOT a developed economy?

a. Germany

b. The United Kingdom

c. Canada

d. Malawi

1. GNP per capita is defined as
2. GNP/time
3. GNP/ total Population
4. GNP/ Year
5. GNP/ GDP
6. Sen's welfare theory relies on an\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. individuals' accomplishments.
8. individuals' capabilities.
9. individuals' wealth.
10. individuals' education.
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_does not secure the bare essentials of food, clothing, and shelter.
12. Income inequality.
13. Absolute poverty.
14. Sen’s poverty index.
15. Purchasing-power poverty.
16. IMF stands for
17. International Monetary Fund.
18. Indian Monetary Fund.
19. Indian Monetary Federation.
20. International Model Federation.
21. Movement of people within a country is called
22. Internal migration
23. Externalities
24. Exploitation
25. Exports
26. SDG stands for
27. Sustainable development goals
28. Sacred Development goals
29. Surplus development goals
30. Social Development goals
31. The Human Development Index ranges between
    1. 0 to 1
    2. 1 to 10
    3. 2 to 20
    4. 1 to 100
32. The capability approach was introduced by
    1. Arthur Lewis
    2. World Bank
    3. Amartya Sen
    4. Ragner Nurske

1. The book an “Inquiry into nature and cause of wealth of nations “was written by
   1. Adam Smith
   2. Thomas Robert Malthus
   3. Joseph Schumpeter
   4. Abraham Lincoln

1. What according to Amartya Sen is Poverty?
   1. Lack of income
   2. Lack of Job
   3. Deprivation of basic capabilities
   4. Lack of Shelter

1. ILO stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Indian Liberal Organisation
   2. International Labour Organisation
   3. International Lateral Organisation
   4. Indian Lateral Organisation
2. Which of the following is NOT true for Human Development Index?
   1. HDI varies between countries
   2. HDI varies for groups within a country
   3. HDI measures technology adoption
   4. HDI is a composite index

1. What are the components of HDI?
   1. Life expectancy, GNI per capita, education index
   2. GDP per capita, Infant Mortality Rate, Life expectancy
   3. GNI at factor cost, Infant Mortality Rate, Life expectancy
   4. GDP per capita, Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality rate
2. PCI stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Per Capita Income
   2. Per Capita Interest
   3. Partial Compensatory Income
   4. Percentage of Collective Income
3. SDG’s were put forth by the
   1. USA
   2. UK
   3. UN
   4. Union Territories
4. Economic growth measures
5. Growth in literacy rates
6. Decrease in MMR
7. Decrease in IMR
8. Increase in national income
9. Per capita Income in developing nations is usually
10. High
11. Low
12. Zero
13. Infinite
14. The Agricultural sector in developing nations is generally
15. a substance sector
16. well developed
17. has excellent infrastructure
18. well developed supply chain
19. Among different developing nations there exists\_\_\_\_\_
20. Differences
21. Commonalities
22. Both commonalities and differences
23. None of these
24. The term HDI stands for
25. Human development index
26. Human department index
27. Human deficient index
28. Heat deficient index
29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to imbalances in development among regions
30. Regional disparity
31. Regional integration
32. Regional cooperation
33. None of the options
34. Migration can be explained by the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ framework
35. Push push
36. Push Pull
37. Pull
38. Push
39. The industrial revolution occurred first in
40. Great Britain
41. Australia
42. New Zealand
43. Iceland
44. Which of the following is a goal of economic development?
45. Economic growth
46. Reducing poverty
47. Human development
48. All of the above
49. Water pollution refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_
50. Decreasing the oxygen level of water
51. Increasing the temperature of water
52. Changing the chemical composition of water
53. All of the above
54. \_\_\_\_\_ is rules of conduct with respect to the rightness and wrongness of certain actions
55. Ethics
56. Value judgement
57. Productivity
58. Utility
59. Schumpeter’s theory of development emphasise on importance of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
60. Transport sector
61. Entrepreneurs
62. Migration
63. Bakers