

Date:18/03/2022

Registration number:

ST. JOSEPH’S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), BENGALURU-27

B.Scs. ECONOMICS- I SEMESTER

SEMESTER EXAMINATION: OCTOBER 2021

(Examination conducted in January-March 2022)

**ECS OE1: Development Studies**

Time- 2 hrs Max Marks-60

This question paper contains 4 printed pages and 2 parts

**Part A**

**Answer all 30 questions (1marksx30=30)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an example of a developing nation
	1. USA
	2. UK
	3. India
	4. Germany
2. Ethical considerations needed in development research include \_\_\_\_\_
	1. Confidentiality
	2. Informed consent
	3. Anonymity
	4. All of these
3. Development = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ + Change
	1. Freedom
	2. Growth
	3. Standard of Living
	4. Innovation
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used to measure economic growth
	1. PQLI
	2. HDI
	3. Per Capita Income
	4. Happiness Index
5. Co-existence of traditional and modern sectors is called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Subsistence Economy
	2. Dualistic Economy
	3. Mixed Economy
	4. Green Economy
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_means the disproportionate performanceof inter or intra geographic regions in different development indicators.
	1. Regional disparity
	2. Regional cooperation
	3. Sustainable development
	4. Green GDP
7. Human Development Index ranges between
	1. 1 to 100
	2. 0 to 1
	3. 1 to 10
	4. Greater than 1
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a human condition characterised by chronic deprivation of basic necessities of life
	1. migration
	2. Illiteracy
	3. poverty
	4. Ill Health
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is rules of conduct with respect to the rightness and wrongness of certain actions
	1. Ethics
	2. Value judgement
	3. Utility
	4. Productivity
10. PQLI stands for \_\_\_
	1. Person’s Quality of Life Index
	2. Physical Quality of Life Index
	3. Paerson’s Quality of Life Index
	4. None of these
11. PQLI combines three indicators. They are\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. infant mortality, life expectancy and adult literacy rate.
	2. crime rate, clean environment and quality of housing.
	3. air pollution rate, water pollution rate and sanitation.
	4. health, education and environment.
12. Longevity is a proxy for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Human Development Index
	1. living standard
	2. infant mortality
	3. health and nutrition
	4. Purchasing Power Parity
13. Schumpeter’s theory of development emphasise on importance of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Transport sector
	2. Entrepreneurs
	3. Migration
	4. Bakers
14. Income inequalities are shown on a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. production possibility curve
	2. marginal inequality curve
	3. Indifference curve
	4. Lorenz curve
15. The capability approach was introduced by
	1. Arthur Lewis
	2. World Bank
	3. Amartya Sen
	4. Ragner Nurske
16. 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
17. What according to Amartya Sen is Poverty?
	1. Lack of income
	2. Lack of Job
	3. Deprivation of basic capabilities
	4. Lack of Shelter
18. ILO stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Indian Liberal Organisation
	2. International Labour Organisation
	3. International Lateral Organisation
	4. Indian Lateral Organisation
19. 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
20. 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
21. According to Amartya Sen, focus of development should be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Freebies given to the poor
	2. Balanced regional development
	3. Control of diseases
	4. Enhancing capability
22. Economic development, as a concept is more relevant for\_\_\_\_
	1. Developed countries
	2. Developing countries
	3. Scandinavian countries
	4. G7 countries
23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the mean number of years that a newly born child is expected to survive
	1. Living standard
	2. Life expectancy
	3. Death rate
	4. Birth rate

1. Select a benefit of urbanisation
	1. Increased informalisation
	2. Economies of agglomeration
	3. Rising urban congestion
	4. Ever rising urban rent
2. IMF stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. International Monetary Fund
	2. Indian Money Fund
	3. Indian Monetary Fund
	4. International Money Formation.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a description and explanation of the processes of transformation from traditional or underdeveloped societies to modern societies
	1. Classical theory
	2. Modernisation theory
	3. Dependency theory
	4. Keynesian theory
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an example of global commons
	1. Atmosphere
	2. Movie theatre
	3. Street light
	4. City Library
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is essential for mitigation of Climate change
	1. Reduced emission of Green house gas
	2. Promotion of green infrastructure
	3. Afforestation
	4. All of these
6. SDG stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Sustainable Development Goals
	2. Social Development Goals
	3. Systematic Development Goals
	4. Secular Development Goals
7. SDG Number 1, aims to eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere by \_\_\_
	1. 2020
	2. 2030
	3. 2040
	4. 2050

**Part B**

**Answer any 10 questions (3marksx10 =30)**

1. Distinguish between economic growth and economic development.
2. List any three characteristics of developing nations.
3. Write a brief note on economic inequality.
4. What are the 3 core values of development according prof. Goulet.
5. What is HDI?
6. List any three ideas of Adam Smith in the context of development.
7. Write a brief note on capabilities approach.
8. Briefly discuss dependency theory.
9. Write a note on ILO and its activities.
10. List any three causes of water pollution.
11. State any three consequences of climate change.
12. What is sustainable development?