CUET PG 2025 Development and Labour Studies Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed : 1 Hour 30 Mins	Maximum Marks : 300	Total Questions : 75

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. The examination duration is 90 minutes. Manage your time effectively to attempt all questions within this period.
2. The total marks for this examination are 300. Aim to maximize your score by strategically answering each question.
3. There are 75 mandatory questions to be attempted in the Atmospheric Science paper. Ensure that all questions are answered.
4. Questions may appear in a shuffled order. Do not assume a fixed sequence and focus on each question as you proceed.
5. The marking of answers will be displayed as you answer. Use this feature to monitor your performance and adjust your strategy as needed.
6. You may mark questions for review and edit your answers later. Make sure to allocate time for reviewing marked questions before final submission.
7. Be aware of the detailed section and sub-section guidelines provided in the exam. Understanding these will aid in effectively navigating the exam.

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1. An organization of workers formed for the purpose of addressing its members' interests in respect of wages, benefits and working conditions is known as:

(A) Employee Welfare Trust
(B) Workplace Intervention Programmes
(C) Social Security Association
(D) Trade Union

Correct Answer: (D) Trade Union

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks for the specific term used to describe an organization formed by workers to collectively address their employment-related interests.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Let's analyze the options:
(A) **Employee Welfare Trust:** This is a fund or trust set up by an employer to provide welfare benefits to employees, but it is not an organization of workers themselves.
(B) **Workplace Intervention Programmes:** These are programs initiated by management or HR to address specific issues like stress, conflict, or productivity. They are not worker-led organizations.
(C) **Social Security Association:** This is a very broad term, often referring to government bodies that administer social security benefits like pensions or unemployment insurance.
(D) **Trade Union:** This is the correct term. A trade union, also known as a labor union, is an organization of workers who have come together to achieve common goals such as protecting the integrity of their trade, improving safety standards, and attaining better wages, benefits (like vacation, health care, and retirement), and working conditions through collective bargaining with employers.

Step 3: Final Answer:
Based on the definition, an organization of workers formed to address issues of wages, benefits, and working conditions is called a **Trade Union**.

> Quick Tip
>
> In questions related to labor and industry, focus on the core purpose mentioned. The key phrases here are "organization of workers" and "addressing members' interests," which are the defining characteristics of a trade union.

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2. Who is the author of a critically acclaimed work titled as " Everybody loves a Good Drought"

(A) P. Sainath
(B) V.M. Daudekar
(C) Dadabhai Naoroji
(D) Amartya Sen

Correct Answer: (A) P. Sainath

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks to identify the author of the book "Everybody Loves a Good Drought". This is a question of general knowledge, specifically related to prominent Indian authors and their works.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
(A) **P. Sainath (Palagummi Sainath):** He is a renowned Indian journalist and author who focuses on social problems, rural affairs, and poverty. "Everybody Loves a Good Drought,"

published in 1996, is his most famous work, which is a collection of his reports on the poorest districts of India. The book highlights the stark realities of rural life and governmental neglect.
(B) **V.M. Dandekar:** He was a notable Indian agricultural economist known for his work on poverty and famine.
(C) **Dadabhai Naoroji:** He was a prominent nationalist leader and an early Indian political and social leader. He is famous for his "Drain of Wealth" theory, detailed in his book "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India."
(D) **Amartya Sen:** He is a Nobel laureate economist and philosopher known for his work on welfare economics, social choice theory, and the "Capability Approach." His famous works include "Development as Freedom" and "The Idea of Justice."

Step 3: Final Answer:
The author of "Everybody Loves a Good Drought" is the journalist **P. Sainath**.

> Quick Tip
>
> For "Books and Authors" questions, it's helpful to associate authors with their primary field of work. P. Sainath is synonymous with rural journalism and poverty reporting, which aligns perfectly with the book's title.

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3. Which of the following Acts is framed to prevent monopolistic practices and regulate the conduct or business practices of firms that are not in public interest:

(A) Multilateral Trade Agreement Act
(B) Monopolies Restructive Trade Practices Act
(C) Monopolies Reformative Trade Practices Act
(D) Monopoly Reconstructive Trading Practice Act

Correct Answer: (B) Monopolies Restructive Trade Practices Act

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks to identify the Indian legislation enacted to curb monopolies and regulate unfair business practices.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
The correct legislation is the **Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act, 1969**. The purpose of this act was to prevent the concentration of economic power in a few hands, control monopolies, and prohibit monopolistic, restrictive, and unfair trade practices.
Let's analyze the options:
- Options (A), (C), and (D) are either non-existent or incorrectly named acts.
- Option (B) "Monopolies Restructive Trade Practices Act" is the closest to the correct name, despite the likely typo of "Restructive" for "Restrictive". In the context of the given choices,

this is the intended answer.

It's important to note that the MRTP Act, 1969, has since been repealed and replaced by the **Competition Act, 2002**. The Competition Act takes a more modern approach to promoting competition and preventing activities that have an appreciable adverse effect on competition in India.

Step 3: Final Answer:
Given the options, the **Monopolies Restructive (Restrictive) Trade Practices Act** is the correct answer.

> Quick Tip
>
> Economic legislation is a key topic. Remember the evolution of laws. The MRTP Act (1969) was the precursor to the modern Competition Act (2002). Knowing both the old and new laws is beneficial.

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4. Advocate- General for states is appointed by

(A) Chief Justice of India
(B) Chief Justice of High Court
(C) Governor of the State
(D) President of India

Correct Answer: (C) Governor of the State

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question is about the appointing authority for the constitutional post of the Advocate-General for a state in India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
The provisions regarding the Advocate-General for the States are mentioned in **Article 165** of the Constitution of India.
- **Article 165(1)** states: "The Governor of each State shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed a Judge of a High Court to be Advocate-General for the State."
- The Advocate-General is the highest law officer in the state and advises the state government on legal matters.
- The remuneration of the Advocate-General is determined by the Governor, and they hold office during the pleasure of the Governor.

Let's look at why the other options are incorrect:
(A) The Chief Justice of India is the head of the Indian judiciary.

(B) The Chief Justice of the High Court is the head of the judiciary in a state.
(D) The President of India appoints the **Attorney-General for India** (under Article 76), who is the highest law officer for the Union government, not the Advocate-General for a state.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The Advocate-General for a state is appointed by the **Governor of the State**.

Quick Tip

To avoid confusion, remember the parallel structure:

- **Union Level:** Attorney-General is appointed by the President.
- **State Level:** Advocate-General is appointed by the Governor.

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5. The ________ Commission established by the United Nations Organization in 1986 studied world's environmental problems and propounded the notion of 'sustainable development':

(A) Copanhegan
(B) Brunoltland
(C) Onio
(D) Kyoto

Correct Answer: (B) Brunoltland

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks to identify the UN commission that popularized the concept of "sustainable development".

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
The correct name of the commission is the **Brundtland Commission**, formally known as the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED). Option (B) "Brunoltland" is a misspelling of Brundtland.
- The Brundtland Commission was established by the United Nations in 1983 (not 1986, though its main report was published later).
- It was chaired by Gro Harlem Brundtland, the former Prime Minister of Norway.
- In 1987, the commission published its landmark report, **"Our Common Future"**.
- This report gave the most widely recognized definition of sustainable development: "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

The other options refer to cities associated with environmental agreements (Copenhagen, Kyoto) or are irrelevant (Onio).

Step 3: Final Answer:
The commission that propounded the notion of 'sustainable development' was the **Brundtland Commission**. The closest option is (B).

> Quick Tip
>
> Remember the key link: **Brundtland Commission → "Our Common Future" report (1987) → Definition of Sustainable Development**. This connection is frequently tested.

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6. In which city the headquarter of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority located?

(A) Pune
(B) Hyderabad
(C) Delhi
(D) Mumbai

Correct Answer: (B) Hyderabad

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks for the location of the headquarters of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
The **Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI)** is an autonomous, statutory body tasked with regulating and promoting the insurance and re-insurance industries in India.
- It was constituted by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999.
- The agency's headquarters were initially in Delhi.
- In **2001**, the headquarters were moved from Delhi to **Hyderabad, Telangana**.

Mumbai is the headquarters for other major financial regulators like the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), which can be a point of confusion.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The headquarters of IRDAI is located in **Hyderabad**.

Quick Tip

Make a list of major Indian regulatory bodies and their headquarters. While many are in Mumbai (the financial capital) or Delhi (the national capital), some, like IRDAI in Hyderabad, are exceptions that are frequently asked in exams.

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7. Which of the following is a form of direct tax?

(A) Income tax
(B) Excise Duty
(C) Sales Tax
(D) Custom Duty

Correct Answer: (A) Income tax

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks to identify a direct tax from the given options. It is important to understand the difference between direct and indirect taxes.
- **Direct Tax:** A tax whose liability and incidence fall on the same person. The taxpayer pays it directly to the government, and the burden cannot be shifted to someone else. Examples include Income Tax and Corporate Tax.
- **Indirect Tax:** A tax whose liability and incidence can fall on different persons. It is levied on goods and services, and the producer or service provider can shift the burden to the final consumer. Examples include Goods and Services Tax (GST), Customs Duty, and Excise Duty.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Let's analyze the options based on these definitions:
(A) **Income tax:** This is levied directly on the income of an individual or entity. The person earning the income pays the tax. Thus, it is a direct tax.
(B) **Excise Duty:** This is a tax on the manufacture of goods within the country. The manufacturer pays it but includes it in the price, shifting the burden to the buyer. It is an indirect tax. (Note: Most excise duties are now subsumed under GST).
(C) **Sales Tax:** This was a tax on the sale of goods. The seller collected it from the buyer and paid it to the government. It was an indirect tax. (Note: Sales Tax is also largely subsumed under GST).
(D) **Custom Duty:** This is a tax on goods imported into or exported from the country. The importer/exporter pays it but recovers the cost from the final consumer. It is an indirect tax.

Step 3: Final Answer:
Among the given options, **Income tax** is the only form of direct tax.

Quick Tip

A simple way to remember the difference: If you can shift the burden of the tax to another person (usually the customer), it's an indirect tax. If you have to pay it yourself from your own income or wealth, it's a direct tax.

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8. _______________ of the Indian Constitution begins by saying that there shall be a parliament for the union.

(A) Article 79
(B) Article 19A
(C) Article 356
(D) Article 135 (d)

Correct Answer: (A) Article 79

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks to identify the specific article of the Indian Constitution that provides for the constitution of the Parliament of India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Let's examine the relevant articles:
(A) **Article 79:** This article is titled "Constitution of Parliament". It explicitly states, "There shall be a Parliament for the Union which shall consist of the President and two Houses to be known respectively as the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and the House of the People (Lok Sabha)." This directly matches the question's description.
(B) **Article 19:** This article deals with the 'Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, etc.' (Fundamental Rights). There is no specific "Article 19A".
(C) **Article 356:** This article contains provisions in case of failure of constitutional machinery in States, commonly known as "President's Rule".
(D) **Article 135:** This article deals with the jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court under pre-existing law.

Step 3: Final Answer:
Article 79 of the Indian Constitution establishes the Parliament for the Union.

Quick Tip

It is highly recommended to memorize the first 100 articles of the Indian Constitution, as well as other important articles related to the Judiciary, Emergency Provisions, and Amendments. Part V (The Union), which starts from Article 52, is particularly important.

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9. The power of court to punish for contempt (contempt of court) is enacted under

(A) Contempt of Court Act, 1971
(B) Contempt of Court Act, 1950
(C) Right to Justice Act, 1952
(D) Right to Life and Liberty Act 1972

Correct Answer: (A) Contempt of Court Act, 1971

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks for the specific legislation that governs the power of courts to punish for contempt of court in India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
The power of the courts to punish for contempt is rooted in the Constitution of India and defined by a specific Act of Parliament.
- **Constitutional Basis: Article 129** gives the Supreme Court the power to punish for its contempt, and **Article 215** gives the High Courts the power to punish for their contempt. These articles establish them as 'courts of record'.
- **Statutory Law:** While the Constitution provides the power, the **Contempt of Courts Act, 1971** defines and lays down the procedure for contempt proceedings. It categorizes contempt into two types:
1. **Civil Contempt:** Wilful disobedience to any judgment, decree, direction, order, writ, or other process of a court.
2. **Criminal Contempt:** The publication of any matter or the doing of any other act which scandalizes or lowers the authority of a court, prejudices any judicial proceeding, or interferes with the administration of justice.

The other options are either incorrect versions of the act or irrelevant. The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, is the primary legislation that codifies this power.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The power of the court to punish for contempt is enacted under the **Contempt of Court Act, 1971**.

💡 Quick Tip

For legal questions, distinguish between the source of power (often the Constitution) and the law that defines and regulates that power (an Act of Parliament). Here, Articles 129/215 provide the power, and the 1971 Act provides the details.

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10. Which theoretical assertions propound that countries grow fast and living standards rise when resources shift into industrial activities because manufacturing industry experiences considerable static and dynamic returns to scale:

(A) Kuzuets Curve theory.
(B) Rostow's stage theory
(C) Kaldor's growth laws
(D) Amartya Sen's Capability Approach

Correct Answer: (C) Kaldor's growth laws

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks to identify the economic theory that links rapid economic growth to the shift of resources towards the manufacturing sector, based on the principle of increasing returns to scale.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Let's analyze the economic theories:
(A) **Kuznets Curve theory:** This theory suggests a relationship between economic development and income inequality. It posits that as a country develops, inequality first increases and then decreases, forming an inverted 'U' shape. It doesn't focus on manufacturing's role in growth.
(B) **Rostow's stages theory:** This theory outlines five linear stages of economic growth: traditional society, preconditions for take-off, take-off, drive to maturity, and age of high mass consumption. While it acknowledges industrialization in the 'take-off' stage, it doesn't specifically focus on returns to scale as the primary driver.
(C) **Kaldor's growth laws:** These are a set of three empirical laws proposed by economist Nicholas Kaldor. **Kaldor's first law** states that there is a strong positive correlation between the growth of the manufacturing sector and the growth of the overall GDP. This is attributed to the existence of significant **static and dynamic returns to scale** in manufacturing, which is the core idea mentioned in the question.
(D) **Amartya Sen's Capability Approach:** This is a theory of human well-being and development that focuses on human capabilities (what people are able to do and be) rather than purely economic metrics like GDP. It's a theory of development, not just growth.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The theory that explicitly links fast growth to the manufacturing sector due to returns to scale

is **Kaldor's growth laws**.

Quick Tip

For economics theory questions, create a mind map or a table comparing different theories based on their core ideas, proponents, and key terms (e.g., Kaldor $\rightarrow$ Manufacturing Returns to Scale; Kuznets $\rightarrow$ Inequality Income; Rostow $\rightarrow$ Stages of Growth).

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11. A deliberate sale of a part of the capital stock of a company to raise resources and change the equity and/or management structure of a company is known as:

(A) Export Promotion
(B) Devaluation
(C) Disinvestment
(D) Dereservation

Correct Answer: (C) Disinvestment

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks for the economic term that describes the sale of a part of a company's equity (capital stock) to raise funds and alter its ownership structure.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Let's define the given terms:
(A) **Export Promotion:** This refers to government policies and strategies aimed at encouraging companies to export their goods and services.
(B) **Devaluation:** This is the deliberate downward adjustment of a country's currency value relative to another currency or standard.
(C) **Disinvestment:** This is the correct term. It refers to the action of an organization or government selling or liquidating an asset or subsidiary. In the context of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in India, it means the government selling its stake (equity) to the private sector or the public. The primary goals are to raise resources for the government, improve efficiency through private management, and bring about changes in the management structure.
(D) **Dereservation:** This refers to the policy of opening up industries that were previously reserved exclusively for the public sector to private sector participation.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The process described in the question is known as **Disinvestment**.

> 💡 Quick Tip
>
> Disinvestment and Privatization are related but distinct terms. Disinvestment means selling a minority stake, while Privatization typically involves selling a majority stake, leading to a transfer of management control.

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12. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	**List-II**
Initiative	**Explanation**
(A) Kudumbashree	(I) Member of Parliament identifies and develops a village from his/her constituency
(B) Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana	(II) Women oriented community based poverty reduction program in Kerala
(C) Appiko	(III) A people's movement to protect forests in Karnataka.
(D) TANWA	(IV) A project to train women in latest agricultural techniques.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
(B) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
(C) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
(D) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

Correct Answer: (C) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question requires matching various Indian initiatives (government schemes and social movements) with their correct descriptions.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Let's match each initiative in List-I with its description in List-II.
- **(A) Kudumbashree:** This is a highly successful poverty eradication and women empowerment program implemented by the State Poverty Eradication Mission (SPEM) of the Government of Kerala. It is a community-based program for women. This matches with **(II)**.
- **(B) Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY):** This is a rural development programme launched in 2014 under which each Member of Parliament (MP) takes the responsibility of developing the physical and institutional infrastructure in three villages by 2019. This matches with **(I)**.
- **(C) Appiko:** This was a grassroots environmental movement in Karnataka to protect the forests of the Western Ghats. It was inspired by the Chipko movement of Uttarakhand. This

matches with **(III)**.
- **(D) TANWA (Tamil Nadu Women in Agriculture):** This was a project launched in Tamil Nadu to train women in modern agricultural techniques to promote their active involvement in farming and raise their income. This matches with **(IV)**.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The correct matching is:

- (A) → (II)
- (B) → (I)
- (C) → (III)
- (D) → (IV)

This combination corresponds to option **(C)**.

Quick Tip

For 'Match the Following' questions, start by matching the pairs you are most confident about. This can help you eliminate incorrect options quickly and find the correct answer even if you are unsure about one or two pairs.

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13. Supreme Court of India came into being on

(A) 26 January 1950
(B) 28 January 1950
(C) 27 November 1950
(D) 26 November 1949

Correct Answer: (B) 28 January 1950

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks for the specific date on which the Supreme Court of India was established or inaugurated.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
It's important to distinguish between key dates in India's constitutional history:
- **26 November 1949:** The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly. This day is now celebrated as Constitution Day.
- **26 January 1950:** The Constitution of India came into full force, and India became a sovereign republic. This is celebrated as Republic Day. On this day, the Supreme Court of

India was technically established, replacing the Federal Court of India and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.
- **28 January 1950:** The Supreme Court of India was formally **inaugurated** and held its first sitting. This is the date considered for when it "came into being" in an operational sense.

The question "came into being" refers to its formal inauguration and commencement of functions.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on **28 January 1950**.

Quick Tip

Pay close attention to specific dates related to the Indian Constitution and its institutions. Remember the sequence: Constitution adopted (Nov 26, 1949) $\rightarrow$ Constitution enforced (Jan 26, 1950) $\rightarrow$ Supreme Court inaugurated (Jan 28, 1950).

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14. Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Term)	**List-II (Definition)**
(A) Oligopoly	(I) For every level of output, it shows the minimum cost for the firm.
(B) Marginal Cost	(II) A Market with just two firms
(C) Duopoly	(III) Change in total cost per unit of change in output
(D) Cost function	(IV) A Market consisting of more than one (but few) sellers.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
(B) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
(C) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)
(D) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: (B) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
This question tests the knowledge of basic definitions of terms used in microeconomics, particularly related to market structures and cost theory.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Let's match each term in List-I with its correct definition in List-II.
- **(A) Oligopoly:** This is a market structure characterized by a small number of large sellers or producers. The phrase "more than one (but few) sellers" accurately describes it. This matches

with **(IV)**.
- **(B) Marginal Cost (MC):** This is the change in the total cost that arises when the quantity produced is incremented by one unit. The definition "Change in total cost per unit of change in output" ($\Delta TC/\Delta Q$) is the definition of marginal cost. This matches with **(III)**.
- **(C) Duopoly:** This is a specific type of oligopoly where the market is dominated by only two firms. This directly matches with **(II)**.
- **(D) Cost function:** In economics, a cost function is a mathematical relationship that expresses the minimum cost of producing a certain level of output, given the prices of inputs. This matches with **(I)**.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The correct matching is:

- (A) → (IV)
- (B) → (III)
- (C) → (II)
- (D) → (I)

This combination corresponds to option **(B)**.

Quick Tip

Remember the prefixes for market structures: 'Mono-' means one (Monopoly), 'Duo-' means two (Duopoly), and 'Oligo-' means few (Oligopoly). This can help you quickly match terms related to the number of firms in a market.

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15. Poverty has been defined on the basis of recommended nutritional requirements of ________ calories per person per day for rural areas and ________ calories per person per day in urban areas.

(A) 2,100; 2,400
(B) 2,400; 2,100
(C) 2,700; 2,400
(D) 2,500; 2,300

Correct Answer: (B) 2,400; 2,100

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks for the calorie-based norms used for defining the poverty line in India for rural and urban areas, respectively.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
The concept of defining poverty in terms of a minimum calorie intake was a significant methodology used in India for several decades.
- This approach was first introduced by a task force headed by **Dr. Y. K. Alagh** in 1979.
- The task force recommended different calorie consumption norms for rural and urban areas based on the differing lifestyles and physical activity levels.
- It was determined that people in rural areas perform more physical labor compared to those in urban areas. Therefore, they require a higher calorie intake.
- The accepted norms were: - **Rural Areas:** 2,400 calories per person per day. - **Urban Areas:** 2,100 calories per person per day.

The question asks for the values for rural and urban areas in that specific order.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The recommended nutritional requirements are **2,400** calories for rural areas and **2,100** calories for urban areas. This corresponds to option (B).

Quick Tip
A common mistake is to reverse the numbers. Remember that rural areas require MORE calories due to higher levels of physical activity. So, the larger number (2,400) is always associated with rural areas.

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16. 'Operation Flood' was initiated from which of the following states:

(A) Punjab
(B) Gujarat
(C) Bihar
(D) Uttarakhand

Correct Answer: (B) Gujarat

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks about the state where 'Operation Flood', also known as the White Revolution, was launched. This was a pivotal program for India's dairy sector.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
'Operation Flood' was the world's largest dairy development program, launched on 13 January 1970. It was a project of the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), which was founded in 1965.
- The program was masterminded by Dr. Verghese Kurien, the chairman of NDDB.

- The foundation of Operation Flood was the cooperative model established in Anand, **Gujarat**, which was famously known as the Amul (Anand Milk Union Limited) model.
- The success of this cooperative in linking milk producers directly to consumers and ensuring fair prices was replicated across the country under Operation Flood. Hence, its conceptual and practical initiation is rooted in Gujarat.

Step 3: Final Answer:
'Operation Flood' was initiated from the state of **Gujarat**.

> Quick Tip
>
> Associate 'Operation Flood' or the 'White Revolution' with three key terms: Dr. Verghese Kurien, Amul, and Anand (Gujarat). This trio is frequently asked in various competitive exams.

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17. The change in the optimum quantity of a good when its price changes and the consumer's income is adjusted so that she/he can just buy the bundle that she/he was buying before the price change is called_____________.

(A) The substantive effect
(B) The shut-down point
(C) The supernormal profit
(D) The substitutive effect

Correct Answer: (D) The substitutive effect

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
This question describes the decomposition of the price effect into two components as per consumer theory in microeconomics. When the price of a good changes, the total change in quantity demanded is known as the Price Effect.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
The Price Effect can be broken down into:
1. **Substitution Effect:** This measures the change in quantity demanded when the relative price of a good changes, keeping the consumer's real income or utility level constant. The consumer substitutes the relatively cheaper good for the more expensive one. The description in the question, where income is adjusted to make the original bundle affordable, is a specific definition known as the Slutsky Substitution Effect.
2. **Income Effect:** This measures the change in quantity demanded resulting from the change in the consumer's purchasing power (real income) after the price change.

The other options are unrelated concepts:
- (B) The shut-down point is a production theory concept for firms.
- (C) Supernormal profit is profit earned by a firm in excess of the minimum required to keep it in business.
- (A) "Substantive effect" is not a standard term in this context. "Substitutive effect" is used here for the "Substitution effect".

Step 3: Final Answer:
The phenomenon described is the **substitution effect** (phrased as "substitutive effect").

Quick Tip

Remember the fundamental equation of price change: Price Effect = Substitution Effect + Income Effect. The substitution effect is always about the change in relative prices, holding purchasing power or utility constant.

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18. ______________ is generally caused by a sudden crisis as loss and often includes temporary disasters, divorce or severe health problems.

(A) Situational poverty
(B) Generational poverty
(C) Relative poverty
(D) Absolute poverty

Correct Answer: (A) Situational poverty

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks to identify the type of poverty that arises from a specific, often short-term, adverse event.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Let's define the different types of poverty:
- **(A) Situational poverty:** This is a temporary form of poverty caused by a specific adverse event or a sudden crisis, such as a job loss, a natural disaster, a severe illness, or a divorce. Individuals or families in situational poverty often have resources (like education and social networks) that can help them recover once the crisis is over. This matches the question's description perfectly.
- **(B) Generational poverty:** This refers to poverty that persists in a family for at least two generations. It is a long-term condition characterized by a lack of resources and is much harder to overcome.
- **(C) Relative poverty:** This is defined in relation to the economic status of other members of the society. People are considered poor if they fall below a certain proportion of the median

income in their country.
- **(D) Absolute poverty:** This is a condition where individuals lack the minimum resources necessary for basic survival, such as food, water, shelter, and healthcare. It is measured against a fixed standard of living (the poverty line).

Step 3: Final Answer:
Poverty caused by a sudden crisis and which is often temporary is known as **Situational poverty**.

Quick Tip

To differentiate between poverty types, focus on the cause and duration. **Situational** = sudden, often temporary event. **Generational** = long-term, family-based. **Absolute** = lack of basic needs. **Relative** = poor in comparison to others in society.

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19. Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Book/Work)	**List-II (Author(s))**
(A) India's Economic Crisis: The Way Ahead	(I) Bimal Jalan
(B) India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity	(II) Jean Dreze and Amartya Sen
(C) India Divided	(III) Jagdish Bhagwati
(D) India in Transition: Freeing the Economy	(IV) Rajendra Prasad

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
(B) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
(C) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
(D) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Correct Answer: (B) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
This question requires matching important books related to Indian history and economy with their authors.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Let's perform the matching:
- **(A) India's Economic Crisis: The Way Ahead** is authored by **(I) Bimal Jalan**, an eminent economist and former Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.
- **(B) India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity** is a well-known work by **(II) Jean Dreze and Amartya Sen**, who have collaborated on several influential books on

the Indian economy and development.
- **(C) India Divided** is a historical work on the partition of India, written by **(IV) Dr. Rajendra Prasad**, the first President of India.
- **(D) India in Transition: Freeing the Economy** is written by **(III) Jagdish Bhagwati**, a prominent Indian-American economist known for his advocacy of free trade and economic reforms.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The correct matching sequence is: A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III. This corresponds to option **(B)**.

Quick Tip

For "Books and Authors" questions, create flashcards or a list associating prominent figures (like former Presidents, RBI Governors, and Nobel laureates) with their major literary works. This is a high-yield area for general knowledge questions.

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20. What is a Cardinal Utility Analysis.

(A) Level of utility empressed in numbers.
(B) Level of utility empressed in score and terms
(C) Level of utility empressed in terms and condition
(D) Level of utility empressed in satisfaction and fit.

Correct Answer: (A) Level of utility empressed in numbers.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks for the definition of Cardinal Utility Analysis, which is one of the two main approaches to studying consumer utility in economics.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Economists have used two main theories to explain utility:
- **Cardinal Utility Analysis:** This theory, pioneered by neoclassical economists like Alfred Marshall, assumes that the satisfaction (utility) a consumer derives from a good is measurable and can be expressed in quantitative, numerical units called 'utils'. For instance, a consumer might get 10 utils from an apple and 20 utils from a banana, implying the banana provides twice the satisfaction. It allows for quantitative comparisons of utility. Option (A) correctly captures this idea.
- **Ordinal Utility Analysis:** This modern approach, developed by economists like J.R. Hicks, argues that utility is not quantitatively measurable but can be ranked in order of preference. A consumer can state that they prefer bananas to apples, but not by how much. This theory uses tools like indifference curves.

The other options use non-standard and vague language.

Step 3: Final Answer:
Cardinal Utility Analysis is an approach where the level of utility is expressed in **numbers**.

> Quick Tip
>
> Remember the difference: **Cardinal** is like **Cardinal numbers** (1, 2, 3), meaning utility is countable and measurable. **Ordinal** is like **Ordinal numbers** (1st, 2nd, 3rd), meaning utility can only be ranked or ordered.

---

21. Who among the following has played a crucial role in formulation of initial Five Year Plans and is also known as the Architect of Indian Planning.

(A) B N Kothari
(B) Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis
(C) Sukhamoy Chakravarty
(D) Ramavat Solanki

Correct Answer: (B) Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question seeks to identify the key figure credited as the "Architect of Indian Planning," primarily for his contributions to the early Five-Year Plans.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
- **Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis (P.C. Mahalanobis)** was a highly influential Indian statistician and a member of the Planning Commission of India.
- He is renowned for the **Mahalanobis model**, an economic development model that he formulated and which was implemented in the **Second Five-Year Plan (1956–61)**.
- This model advocated for rapid industrialization with a focus on building a strong heavy industries sector, which Mahalanobis believed was essential for long-term economic growth and self-reliance.
- Due to his foundational role in shaping India's planning strategy, he is widely revered as the "Architect of Indian Planning". He was also the founder of the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI).

Step 3: Final Answer:
Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis is known as the Architect of Indian Planning.

Quick Tip

Associate P.C. Mahalanobis with three key elements: the Second Five-Year Plan, the focus on heavy industries, and the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI). This forms a strong knowledge cluster for exams.

---

22. Price Ceiling refers to-

(A) The upper limit on the price of a good or service imposed by the government
(B) The price of the sequence fit length of ceiling in a building.
(C) The price fixed by a government on oil and agricultural produce
(D) Price limit by Industry

Correct Answer: (A) The upper limit on the price of a good or service imposed by the government

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks for the economic definition of a "Price Ceiling". Price ceilings are a form of government intervention in the market.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
- A **Price Ceiling** is a legally established **maximum price** that sellers can charge for a good or service. It is an "upper limit" set by the government.
- The primary purpose of a price ceiling is to make essential goods and services more affordable for consumers, especially during times of crisis or for low-income households. Examples include rent controls or caps on the prices of essential medicines.
- For a price ceiling to be effective (or binding), it must be set **below** the natural market equilibrium price. An effective price ceiling typically leads to a shortage of the good, where quantity demanded exceeds quantity supplied.

Analyzing the options:
- (A) This is the correct and precise definition.
- (B) This is a literal, non-economic interpretation.
- (C) This provides examples where price ceilings might be used, but it's not the definition itself.
- (D) A price limit set by an industry (e.g., a cartel) is a form of collusion, not a government-mandated price ceiling.

Step 3: Final Answer:
A price ceiling refers to **the upper limit on the price of a good or service imposed by the government**.

Quick Tip

Remember the opposite concept as well: a **Price Floor** is the minimum legal price (e.g., minimum wage). A helpful mnemonic: the **Ceiling** is above your head (an upper limit), and the **Floor** is below your feet (a lower limit).

---

23. When tax imposition leads to a disproportionate rise in prices that is, by an extent more than the rise in the tax, it is known as:

(A) Cascading effect
(B) Critical divide
(C) Consummation point
(D) Economic saturation

Correct Answer: (A) Cascading effect

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question describes a flaw in some tax systems where the final price paid by the consumer increases by more than the tax revenue collected by the government. This is due to tax being levied on a value that already includes a previous tax.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
- The **Cascading effect** of tax, or "tax on tax," occurs in a multi-stage production process where tax is levied at each stage on the total value of the good, which includes taxes paid at earlier stages.
- For example, a manufacturer pays excise duty. A wholesaler buys the good at a price including this duty and then pays VAT/sales tax on the entire amount. A retailer then does the same. At each step, a new tax is calculated on top of an old tax, causing the tax burden to compound and the final price to inflate disproportionately.
- This was a significant issue with India's indirect tax structure before the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST). GST was designed to eliminate this problem through the mechanism of input tax credit, where producers can claim a credit for the taxes they paid on their inputs.
- The other terms are not relevant to this tax phenomenon.

Step 3: Final Answer:
This disproportionate price rise due to tax-on-tax is known as the **Cascading effect**.

💡 Quick Tip

The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a landmark reform in India. A key objective of GST was to remove the cascading effect of taxes by allowing businesses to claim credit for the taxes paid on inputs (Input Tax Credit).

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24. Which of the following UN conference on climate change held in 1997, resulted in an international agreement to fight global warming which called for reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases by industrialized nations-

(A) Kyoto, Japan
(B) Montreal, Canada
(C) Doha, Qatar
(D) Paris, France.

Correct Answer: (A) Kyoto, Japan

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks to identify the specific UN conference from 1997 that produced a major international treaty compelling industrialized nations to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Let's analyze the given locations and their associated environmental treaties:
- **(A) Kyoto, Japan (1997):** This is the correct answer. The third Conference of the Parties (COP3) to the UNFCCC was held in Kyoto in 1997. It resulted in the adoption of the **Kyoto Protocol**. This protocol operationalized the UNFCCC by committing industrialized countries and economies in transition to limit and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. It was based on the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities," placing the obligation to reduce current emissions on developed countries.
- **(B) Montreal, Canada (1987):** This is associated with the **Montreal Protocol**, an agreement to protect the ozone layer by phasing out ozone-depleting substances. It is not primarily focused on greenhouse gases.
- **(C) Doha, Qatar (2012):** This conference resulted in the Doha Amendment, which extended the Kyoto Protocol to a second commitment period (2013-2020).
- **(D) Paris, France (2015):** This conference led to the **Paris Agreement**, the successor to the Kyoto Protocol. It differs significantly as it requires all signatory nations (both developed and developing) to set their own emission reduction pledges (NDCs).

Step 3: Final Answer:
The 1997 conference in **Kyoto, Japan** resulted in the Kyoto Protocol.

Quick Tip

Create a timeline of major environmental protocols: Montreal (1987) for Ozone Layer, Kyoto (1997) for GHG emissions from developed countries, and Paris (2015) for GHG emissions from all countries.

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25. According to ______________, if other things being equal, there is a negative relation between demand for a commodity and its price; when price of the commodity increases, its demand falls.

(A) the demand and supply rule
(B) the law of creating demand
(C) the law of demand
(D) the principle of social marketing

Correct Answer: (C) the law of demand

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question provides the definition of a core principle in microeconomics that describes the relationship between the price of a good and the quantity consumers are willing to buy.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
- The statement "if other things being equal (ceteris paribus), there is a negative relation between demand for a commodity and its price" is the formal definition of the **Law of Demand**.
- It states that as the price of a good or service increases, the quantity demanded by consumers decreases, and conversely, as the price decreases, the quantity demanded increases. This inverse relationship is fundamental to understanding market behavior.
- The "ceteris paribus" clause is essential, as it isolates the effect of price by assuming all other factors influencing demand (like income, tastes, price of related goods) are held constant.

The other options are incorrect:
- (A) "the demand and supply rule" is too general; the laws of demand and supply are distinct principles.
- (B) and (D) are not standard terms for this economic principle.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The principle described is the **law of demand**.

Quick Tip

Remember the two fundamental laws of the market:

- **Law of Demand:** Price ↑, Quantity Demanded ↓ (Inverse relationship). The demand curve slopes downwards.
- **Law of Supply:** Price ↑, Quantity Supplied ↑ (Direct relationship). The supply curve slopes upwards.

---

26. In which of the following schemes, launched in the year 2000, indigent senior citizens are provided with free of cost food grains as a measure of food security:

(A) Integrated Older Persons Scheme
(B) Antyodaya Anna Yojana
(C) Annaposhan Vridha Yojana
(D) Annapurna Scheme

Correct Answer: (D) Annapurna Scheme

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks to identify a specific Government of India scheme started in 2000 to provide food security to destitute senior citizens by giving them free food grains.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Let's analyze the given schemes:
- **(A) Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP):** This scheme provides financial assistance to organizations for maintaining old age homes, day care centers, etc. It provides holistic support, not just free food grains directly.
- **(B) Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY):** Launched in December 2000, this scheme targets the "poorest of the poor" households and provides them with highly subsidized (not free) food grains (e.g., wheat at Rs. 2/kg and rice at Rs. 3/kg).
- **(C) Annaposhan Vridha Yojana:** This is not the name of a recognized central government scheme.
- **(D) Annapurna Scheme:** This scheme was launched on 1st April 2000. It specifically targets **senior citizens of 65 years of age or above who are indigent** and are not receiving a pension under the National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS). The scheme provides 10 kg of food grains per person per month completely **free of cost**. This precisely matches all the details in the question.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The correct scheme is the **Annapurna Scheme**.

Quick Tip

When dealing with government schemes, pay close attention to the target beneficiary group and the benefits provided. Annapurna is for senior citizens not getting a pension (free food), while Antyodaya is for the poorest of the poor households (highly subsidized food).

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27. The book "The Principles of Political Economy and Taxation" is written by-

(A) David Ricardo
(B) Malthus A
(C) Marshall D
(D) Adam Smith

Correct Answer: (A) David Ricardo

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks for the author of the seminal work of classical economics, "The Principles of Political Economy and Taxation".

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Let's identify the major works of the economists listed:
- **(A) David Ricardo:** A British political economist, he is one of the most influential figures of the classical school. His major work, published in 1817, is **"On the Principles of Political Economy and Taxation"**. This book introduced theories that are cornerstones of economics, such as comparative advantage, the labor theory of value, and the theory of economic rent.
- **(B) Thomas Malthus:** Famous for his work "An Essay on the Principle of Population" (1798).
- **(C) Alfred Marshall:** A key figure in neoclassical economics, his influential textbook was "Principles of Economics" (1890).
- **(D) Adam Smith:** Known as the "Father of Economics," his magnum opus is "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations" (1776).

Step 3: Final Answer:
The book "The Principles of Political Economy and Taxation" was written by **David Ricardo**.

Quick Tip

For classical economists, remember their "one big idea" and their main book:

- **Adam Smith:** "Wealth of Nations" & Invisible Hand.
- **David Ricardo:** "Principles of Political Economy and Taxation" & Comparative Advantage.
- **Thomas Malthus:** "Essay on the Principle of Population" & Population Theory.

---

28. Which of the following statements are true with regard to Adam Smith
(A) He is known as founding father of Modern Economics
(B) He authored the Book," Principles of Macro Economics".
(C) "An Enquiry into the Nature and cause of the Wealth of Nations" is his celebrated work
(D) Adam Smith gave the noted concept of 'Positivism
(E) He was a professor at the University of Glasgow.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) (A), (B) and (C) only
(B) (A), (C) and (E) only
(C) (B), (C) and (D) only
(D) (A), (B) and (D) only

Correct Answer: (B) (A), (C) and (E) only

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question requires identifying the factually correct statements about the life and work of Adam Smith.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Let's evaluate each statement:
- **(A) He is known as founding father of Modern Economics: True**. His work, particularly "The Wealth of Nations," laid the intellectual framework for capitalism and classical free-market economics.
- **(B) He authored the Book, "Principles of Macro Economics": False**. Macroeconomics as a separate branch of economics was largely developed by John Maynard Keynes in the 20th century. Adam Smith's work predates this distinction. The title is also fictitious.
- **(C) "An Enquiry into the Nature and cause of the Wealth of Nations" is his celebrated work: True**. This, often shortened to "The Wealth of Nations" (1776), is his most famous and influential work.
- **(D) Adam Smith gave the noted concept of 'Positivism': False**. Positivism is a philosophical school of thought primarily associated with Auguste Comte. Adam Smith was a moral philosopher, but not the founder of positivism.

- **(E) He was a professor at the University of Glasgow: True**. He was a student there and later held the Chair of Logic and the Chair of Moral Philosophy at the University of Glasgow.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The correct statements are (A), (C), and (E). This combination is given in option **(B)**.

Quick Tip

When asked about historical figures, be wary of anachronisms. Attributing modern concepts like "Macro Economics" to a classical economist like Adam Smith is a common type of incorrect option in exams.

---

29. Which of the following is not a correct statement about Government of the Union.

(A) Twelve Members are nominated by the President of India in Council of State
(B) Four Anglo-Indian members are nominated by the President of India in House of People
(C) House of People can have a maximum of 20 members representative from union territories.
(D) Council of State can have a maximum of 250 members.

Correct Answer: (B) Four Anglo-Indian members are nominated by the President of India in House of People

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks to identify an incorrect statement about the composition of the two houses of the Indian Parliament: the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and the House of People (Lok Sabha).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Let's review each statement according to the Constitution of India:
- **(A) Twelve Members are nominated by the President of India in Council of State:** This is **Correct**. Under Article 80, the President nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha for their contributions to art, literature, science, and social service.
- **(B) Four Anglo-Indian members are nominated by the President of India in House of People:** This is **Incorrect**. Article 331 provided for the nomination of a maximum of **two**, not four, members from the Anglo-Indian community to the Lok Sabha. Moreover, this provision for nomination was abolished by the **104th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019**, which came into effect in January 2020. So, the statement is factually wrong on the number and is now obsolete.
- **(C) House of People can have a maximum of 20 members representative from union territories:** This is **Correct**. As per Article 81, the Lok Sabha can have a maximum of 530 members from the states and 20 members from the Union Territories.

- **(D) Council of State can have a maximum of 250 members:** This is **Correct**. As per Article 80, the maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is 250, comprising 238 elected members and 12 nominated members.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The statement that is not correct is **(B)**.

> Quick Tip
>
> Stay updated on recent Constitutional Amendments. The abolition of the reserved seats for the Anglo-Indian community in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies by the 104th Amendment is a frequent topic in recent exams.

---

30. Which of the following is not correct about Dr. Manmohan Singh, former PM of India
(A) He served as the Governor of Reserve Bank of India.
(B) He served as the Chairman of University Grant Commission.
(C) He was first elected to Rajya Sabha in 1987.
(D) He was the author of Book "Accidental Prime Minister"
(E) He served as Finance Minister during P.V. Narshimha led Government.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) (B), (C) and (D) are not true
(B) (A), (B) and (C) are not true
(C) (C) only is not true
(D) (C) and (D) are not true

Correct Answer: (D) (C) and (D) are not true

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks to identify the incorrect statements about the career and life of Dr. Manmohan Singh, a former Prime Minister of India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Let's verify each statement:
- **(A) He served as the Governor of Reserve Bank of India: True**. He was the 15th Governor of the RBI from 1982 to 1985.
- **(B) He served as the Chairman of University Grant Commission: True**. He served as the Chairman of the UGC from 1991.
- **(C) He was first elected to Rajya Sabha in 1987: False**. He was first elected to the Rajya Sabha from Assam in **1991** after becoming the Finance Minister.
- **(D) He was the author of Book "Accidental Prime Minister": False**. The book "The Accidental Prime Minister: The Making and Unmaking of Manmohan Singh" was written by

Sanjaya Baru, who was Dr. Singh's media advisor. It is a book about him, not by him.
- **(E) He served as Finance Minister during P.V. Narshimha led Government: True**. He was the Finance Minister from 1991 to 1996 in the P.V. Narasimha Rao government and is credited with ushering in the era of economic liberalization in India.

Step 3: Final Answer:
Statements (C) and (D) are incorrect. Therefore, the correct option is **(D)**.

> Quick Tip
>
> When answering questions about public figures, be careful to distinguish between works written by them and works written about them. This is a common trick used in questions related to books and authors. Also, verify key dates and first appointments carefully.

---

31. Phillips curve highlights the relationship between_________

(A) Public income and tax rate
(B) Employment and inflation
(C) Tax revenue and tax rate
(D) Wage rate and unemployment

Correct Answer: (B) Employment and inflation

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The Phillips curve is a famous macroeconomic model that illustrates a historical relationship between unemployment and inflation. It suggests a trade-off between these two key economic indicators.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
The concept evolved in two main stages:
1. **Original Phillips Curve (1958):** The British economist A.W. Phillips first studied the relationship between the **unemployment rate** and the rate of change of money **wages** in the United Kingdom. He found a stable inverse relationship: when unemployment was low, wage growth was high, and when unemployment was high, wage growth was low. This is the relationship described in option (D). The logic is that in a tight labor market (low unemployment), workers have more bargaining power and can demand higher wages.

2. **Modern Phillips Curve:** Later, economists like Paul Samuelson and Robert Solow extended this idea to the relationship between unemployment and price inflation. They reasoned that rising wages are a significant cost for businesses, which are then passed on to consumers in the form of higher prices. This led to the modern interpretation of the Phillips curve, which

shows an inverse relationship between the **unemployment rate** and the **inflation rate**.

Now, let's analyze the options in light of this understanding:
- Options (A) and (C) describe the Laffer Curve, which shows the relationship between tax rates and tax revenue. They are incorrect.
- Option (D) describes the original formulation of the Phillips curve.
- Option (B) describes the relationship between **employment** and **inflation**. Employment is the inverse of unemployment (i.e., high employment means low unemployment). Therefore, if there is an inverse relationship between unemployment and inflation, there must be a **direct (positive) relationship** between employment and inflation. When employment is high, the economy is operating near full capacity, leading to upward pressure on prices (inflation). This is the most common way the trade-off is discussed in macroeconomic policy circles.

Given the options, "Employment and inflation" captures the essence of the macroeconomic trade-off that the Phillips curve is famous for.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The Phillips curve highlights the trade-off relationship, which can be expressed as a positive correlation between **Employment and inflation**.

> Quick Tip
>
> Remember the core trade-off: to reduce unemployment, a country might have to accept higher inflation, and to curb inflation, it might have to tolerate higher unemployment. This is the central policy implication of the short-run Phillips curve.

---

32. The Big Push theory was formulated in 1943 by-

(A) Paul N. Rosenstein Rodow
(B) Harvey Leibenstein
(C) R. R. Nelson
(D) J.H. Boeke

Correct Answer: (A) Paul N. Rosenstein Rodow

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The "Big Push theory" is a concept in development economics that advocates for a specific strategy to help underdeveloped economies break out of poverty. The question asks to identify the theory's originator.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
- The Big Push model was first proposed by **Paul N. Rosenstein-Rodan** in his 1943 paper.

The name in the option (Rodow) is a common misspelling.
- **Core Idea:** The theory argues that a piecemeal or small-scale investment approach is insufficient for an underdeveloped economy to achieve sustained growth. This is because market failures and coordination problems create a "vicious circle of poverty". Instead, a "big push" — a large, coordinated, and simultaneous investment in a wide range of industries and infrastructure — is required.
- **Logic:** If a single factory is set up, it may fail because there isn't enough demand for its product. However, if a large number of industries (e.g., consumer goods, capital goods, infrastructure) are developed at the same time, the workers employed in these new industries will earn wages and create a market for each other's products. This simultaneous investment generates "pecuniary external economies," making all investments collectively profitable where they would have been individually unprofitable.
- The other economists listed are associated with different theories: Harvey Leibenstein with the "critical minimum effort thesis," R. R. Nelson with the "low-level equilibrium trap," and J.H. Boeke with "social dualism."

Step 3: Final Answer:
The Big Push theory was formulated by **Paul N. Rosenstein-Rodan**.

Quick Tip

For development economics theories, associate the theorist with the core idea: Rosenstein-Rodan → Big Push, Leibenstein → Critical Minimum Effort, Nelson → Low-Level Equilibrium Trap, Nurkse → Vicious Circle of Poverty.

---

33. Which of the following is not a Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-

(A) End poverty in all its forms.
(B) Ensure healthy lives and well-being
(C) Reduce inequality within and among countries.
(D) Make cities and human settlements exclusive and resilient for development.

Correct Answer: (D) Make cities and human settlements exclusive and resilient for development.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 interlinked global goals designed to be a "blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all". The question requires identifying a statement that does not align with any of these goals.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Let's carefully examine each option and compare it with the official list of SDGs:

- **(A) End poverty in all its forms.** This is a direct match with the title of **SDG 1: No Poverty**. This statement is a correct SDG.
- **(B) Ensure healthy lives and well-being.** This is the core principle of **SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being**, which aims to "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages." This statement represents a correct SDG.
- **(C) Reduce inequality within and among countries.** This is the exact title of **SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities**. This statement is a correct SDG.
- **(D) Make cities and human settlements exclusive and resilient for development.** This statement is **incorrect**. The actual goal, **SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities**, is to "Make cities and human settlements **inclusive**, safe, resilient and sustainable." The word **"exclusive"** means to shut out or not include certain groups, which is the complete opposite of the goal's intention. The SDGs are fundamentally based on the principle of inclusion, ensuring that development benefits everyone.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The statement that is not a Sustainable Development Goal is (D), as it incorrectly uses the word "exclusive" instead of the correct term "inclusive".

Quick Tip

When answering questions about SDGs, pay close attention to the specific wording. Often, incorrect options will change a single key adjective, like "inclusive" to "exclusive," to test your precise knowledge of the goals.

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34. Lakshadweep is located in ______________?

(A) Pacific Ocean
(B) Indian Ocean
(C) Arbian Sea
(D) Atlantic Ocean

Correct Answer: (C) Arbian Sea

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks for the specific geographical location of the Lakshadweep islands, which form a Union Territory of India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
- Lakshadweep is an archipelago, which is a chain or group of islands. It consists of 36 islands and is India's smallest Union Territory.
- Geographically, it is located off the southwestern coast of India, specifically off the Malabar Coast of Kerala.

- The body of water in which these islands are situated is the **Arabian Sea**. (Note: The option has a minor typo, "Arbian" instead of "Arabian").
- While it is true that the Arabian Sea is a part of the larger Indian Ocean (Option B), "Arabian Sea" is the more precise and specific geographical answer. In geography-based questions, the most specific correct answer is usually preferred.
- For contrast, India's other major island group, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, is located in the Bay of Bengal, which is on the eastern side of the Indian peninsula.
- The Pacific and Atlantic Oceans are located far away from the Indian subcontinent and are incorrect.

Step 3: Final Answer:
Lakshadweep is located in the **Arabian Sea**.

> Quick Tip
>
> Remember India's two main island groups and their locations: Lakshadweep is in the Arabian Sea (West), and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands are in the Bay of Bengal (East).

---

35. In which year the first Five Year Plan was introduced.

(A) 1951
(B) 1947
(C) 1948
(D) 1952

Correct Answer: (A) 1951

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks for the launch year of India's first Five-Year Plan, a cornerstone of its early economic policy after independence.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
- After gaining independence in 1947, India's leadership, under Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, decided to adopt a model of planned economic development.
- To facilitate this, the Planning Commission of India was established in March 1950.
- The first Five-Year Plan was drafted and subsequently launched, covering the period from April 1, **1951**, to March 31, 1956.
- This plan was based on the Harrod-Domar model and its main focus was on the development of the primary sector, particularly agriculture, to address the immediate challenges of food security and inflation. It included significant investments in irrigation projects like the Bhakra

Dam and Hirakud Dam.
- The plan was a success, with the economy growing at a rate higher than the target.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The first Five-Year Plan was introduced in **1951**.

> Quick Tip
>
> Remember the key dates in sequence: Independence (1947) → Constitution comes into force (1950) → Planning Commission established (March 1950) → First Five-Year Plan launched (April 1951).

---

36. India share its borders with which of the following countries.
(A). Sri Lanka
(B). Bhutan
(C). Afghanistan
(D). China
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) (A), (B), (D) Only
(B) (B), (C) and (D) only
(C) (A), (B) and (C) only
(D) (A), (B), (C) and (D)

Correct Answer: (B) (B), (C) and (D) only

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks to identify which of the listed countries share a land border with India. It's crucial to distinguish between land borders and maritime borders.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Let's analyze India's border with each country:
- **(A) Sri Lanka:** India does **not** share a land border with Sri Lanka. It is an island nation separated from the Indian mainland by a narrow body of water, the Palk Strait. They share a maritime border.
- **(B) Bhutan:** India shares a 699 km long land border with the landlocked kingdom of Bhutan. The Indian states of Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam, and Arunachal Pradesh border Bhutan.
- **(C) Afghanistan:** According to the official position of the Government of India, India shares a 106 km land border with Afghanistan. This border is located in the northernmost region of Jammu and Kashmir, which is currently part of Pakistan-Occupied Kashmir (PoK). This border segment is known as the Wakhan Corridor.

- **(D) China:** India shares a long and disputed land border of approximately 3,488 km with China, commonly referred to as the Line of Actual Control (LAC).

Based on this analysis, India shares land borders with Bhutan, Afghanistan, and China, but not with Sri Lanka.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The correct combination of countries sharing a land border with India is (B), (C), and (D).

> Quick Tip
>
> India shares land borders with seven countries: Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, and Myanmar. It shares maritime borders with Sri Lanka, Maldives, and Indonesia. Remember to distinguish between land and maritime borders.

---

37. Tick the correct sequence of declarations mentioned in the Preamble to Constitution of India.
(A). Sovereign
(B). Secular
(C). Republic
(D). Democratic
(E). Socialist
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) (A), (B), (E), (C), (D).
(B) (A), (E), (B), (D), (C).
(C) (B), (A), (C), (E), (D).
(D) (E), (A), (B), (D), (C).

Correct Answer: (B) (A), (E), (B), (D), (C).

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question requires arranging the defining characteristics of the Indian state in the exact order they appear in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
The Preamble to the Constitution of India explicitly states the nature of the Indian state in its opening lines. The relevant phrase is:
"...to constitute India into a **SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**..."
This establishes a precise and non-negotiable sequence. Let's map the given words to this sequence:

1. **Sovereign** corresponds to (A).
2. **Socialist** corresponds to (E).
3. **Secular** corresponds to (B).
4. **Democratic** corresponds to (D).
5. **Republic** corresponds to (C).

Therefore, the correct order is A, E, B, D, C. It is worth noting that the words 'Socialist' and 'Secular' were not in the original preamble but were added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment in 1976. However, their position in the sequence is fixed.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The correct sequence is Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic, which corresponds to the option (A), (E), (B), (D), (C).

> Quick Tip
>
> Use a mnemonic to remember the sequence: "Triple S DR" (Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic). This is a very frequently asked question in polity.

---

38. BETI Bachao BETI Padhao (BBBP) was launched by Prime Minister on 22nd January 2015 at

(A) Hydrabad, Telangana
(B) Surat, Gujarat
(C) Varanasi, Utter Pradesh
(D) Panipat, Haryana

Correct Answer: (D) Panipat, Haryana

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks for the specific location from which the Government of India's flagship scheme, 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' (BBBP), was launched.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
- The Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao scheme was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on January 22, 2015.
- The launch event took place in **Panipat, Haryana**.
- The choice of Haryana for the launch was highly symbolic and strategic. At the time of the launch, Haryana had the lowest Child Sex Ratio (CSR) in the country, as per the 2011 Census data. The CSR in Haryana was 834 girls for every 1000 boys in the 0-6 age group.
- By launching the scheme from the state with the most severe problem, the government aimed

to highlight the urgency and importance of the issue. The scheme is a joint initiative of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, and the Ministry of Education. Its objectives are to prevent sex-selective elimination, ensure the survival and protection of the girl child, and ensure her education and participation.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The BBBP scheme was launched at **Panipat, Haryana**.

> Quick Tip
>
> For government scheme questions, remember the launch date, launch location (which often has a symbolic reason), the concerned ministry, and the primary objective of the scheme.

---

39. International Labour Day celebrated on 1st May is associated with which of the following

(A) Birth of Karl Marx
(B) French Revolution, France
(C) Haymarket Affair, Chicago
(D) Enactment of Labour Law, London

Correct Answer: (C) Haymarket Affair, Chicago

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question seeks the historical event that led to the establishment of May 1st as International Labour Day (or May Day).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
- The origins of International Labour Day trace back to the struggle for workers' rights in the late 19th century, particularly the campaign for an eight-hour workday in the United States.
- The pivotal event was the **Haymarket Affair** (or Haymarket Riot) in **Chicago**. In early May 1886, a nationwide strike for the eight-hour day was organized. On May 4, a rally was held in Haymarket Square to protest police brutality against striking workers. During this peaceful rally, an unidentified person threw a dynamite bomb at the police as they advanced to disperse the crowd. The police responded with gunfire.
- The bombing and subsequent gunfire resulted in the deaths of several police officers and civilians. The event led to the arrest and controversial trial of eight anarchist labor leaders, four of whom were executed. These individuals came to be known as the "Haymarket Martyrs."
- In 1889, the Second International, an organization of socialist and labour parties, declared May 1st as International Workers' Day to commemorate the Haymarket affair and to promote the struggle for the eight-hour day.

Step 3: Final Answer:
International Labour Day is associated with the **Haymarket Affair, Chicago**.

> Quick Tip
>
> Associate May Day (May 1st) with the struggle for the eight-hour workday and the Haymarket Affair of 1886 in Chicago.

---

40. Who is the author of both "Beyond Freedom and Dignity" Published in 1971

(A) B.F Skinnes
(B) Georg F.W. Hegel
(C) J.Krishnamurti
(D) Amartya Sen

Correct Answer: (A) B.F Skinnes

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks for the author of the influential and controversial 1971 book, "Beyond Freedom and Dignity".

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
- The author of "Beyond Freedom and Dignity" is **B.F. Skinner** (Burrhus Frederic Skinner). The name in the option has a typo ("Skinnes").
- B.F. Skinner was a leading American psychologist and a proponent of the school of thought known as **behaviorism**. Behaviorism focuses on observable behaviors rather than internal states like thoughts or feelings.
- In "Beyond Freedom and Dignity," Skinner makes a challenging argument. He contends that the concepts of "freedom" (free will) and "dignity" (giving individuals credit for their actions) are outdated and unscientific illusions. He argues that these concepts prevent humanity from using scientific principles of behavior modification (a "technology of behavior") to design a better, more peaceful, and more efficient society. He suggests that human behavior is determined by genetics and environment, and by understanding and manipulating these factors, we can solve social problems.
- The other individuals listed are from different fields: Hegel was a German idealist philosopher, Krishnamurti was an Indian philosopher and spiritual speaker, and Amartya Sen is a Nobel laureate economist and philosopher.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The author of "Beyond Freedom and Dignity" is **B.F. Skinner**.

Quick Tip

B.F. Skinner is a central figure in the school of thought known as behaviorism. Remembering his association with this field can help you link him to works that discuss behavior, conditioning, and the scientific analysis of human action.

---

41. CSR as an extention activity of an institution stands for

(A) Corporate Social Responsibility
(B) Collective Social Responsibility
(C) Corporate Society Relationship
(D) Collective Society Relationship

Correct Answer: (A) Corporate Social Responsibility

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks for the full form of the acronym CSR in the context of an institution's extension activities. CSR is a widely used term in business and management.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
CSR stands for **Corporate Social Responsibility**. It is a business model or a form of corporate self-regulation integrated into a company's operations. The core idea of CSR is that a company has a responsibility to act ethically and contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of its workforce, their families, the local community, and society at large.
CSR activities can include:
- Philanthropic activities, such as donating to charities.
- Environmental conservation efforts.
- Ethical labor practices.
- Volunteering in the community.
The other options are incorrect interpretations. "Collective" suggests a group effort but lacks the specific "Corporate" context. "Society Relationship" is a vague term and not the standard expansion of the acronym.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The acronym CSR stands for **Corporate Social Responsibility**.

Quick Tip

CSR is a key concept in business ethics. Remember that the 'C' stands for 'Corporate', linking the responsibility directly to business entities, distinguishing it from general social responsibility.

---

42. Which of the following comes under the Ministry of Defence
(A). Indian Army
(B). Indian Navy
(C). Indian Airforce
(D). CRPF (Central Reserval Police Force)
(E). Border Security Force (BSF)
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) (A), (B), (C) and (E) only.
(B) (A), (B) and (C) only.
(C) (A), (C) and (E) only.
(D) (D) and (E) only.

Correct Answer: (B) (A), (B) and (C) only.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question requires differentiating between the Indian Armed Forces, which are under the Ministry of Defence, and the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), which are under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Let's analyze each force and its controlling ministry:
- **(A) Indian Army, (B) Indian Navy, and (C) Indian Airforce:** These three are the primary branches of the **Indian Armed Forces**. Their sole responsibility is to defend the nation from external threats. They are under the direct command and administration of the **Ministry of Defence**.
- **(D) CRPF (Central Reserve Police Force):** The CRPF is the largest of the Central Armed Police Forces. Its primary role is to assist state/union territory police in maintaining law and order and containing insurgency. It is administered by the **Ministry of Home Affairs**. (Note: The OCR has a typo "Reserval" for "Reserve").
- **(E) BSF (Border Security Force):** The BSF is India's primary border guarding organization on its land border with Pakistan and Bangladesh. It is one of the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and comes under the administrative control of the **Ministry of Home Affairs**.

Therefore, only the Indian Army, Indian Navy, and Indian Airforce come under the Ministry of Defence.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The correct combination is (A), (B), and (C) only.

> Quick Tip
>
> A key distinction to remember: the Armed Forces (Army, Navy, Air Force) are under the Ministry of Defence and handle external security. Central Armed Police Forces (like CRPF, BSF, CISF, ITBP, SSB) are under the Ministry of Home Affairs and primarily handle internal security and border guarding.

---

43. MDG (Millennium Development Goals) were proposed for the period of

(A) 2000-2015
(B) 2010-2025
(C) 2015-2025
(D) 2000-2010

Correct Answer: (A) 2000-2015

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks for the time frame of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), a major global development initiative by the United Nations.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
- The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were a set of eight international development goals that were established following the Millennium Summit of the United Nations in 2000.
- All 189 United Nations member states at the time and at least 22 international organizations committed to helping achieve these goals by the target year.
- The designated period for achieving these goals was from **2000 to 2015**.
- The eight goals included eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality, reducing child mortality, and combating major diseases.
- After the MDG period concluded in 2015, they were succeeded by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are set for the period 2015-2030.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The MDGs were proposed for the period of **2000-2015**.

> Quick Tip
>
> Remember the timeline of major UN development goals: MDGs were from 2000 to 2015. They were succeeded by the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals), which run from 2015 to 2030.

---

44. With reference to Mental Health, DSM stands for

(A) Diagnosis of Symptoms of Mind
(B) Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of mental disorders
(C) Disorders of State in Mind
(D) Design and Statistical Manual of mental disorders

Correct Answer: (B) Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of mental disorders

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks for the full form of the acronym DSM, which is a standard reference in the field of mental health.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
- DSM stands for the **Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders**.
- It is a publication by the American Psychiatric Association (APA) and is the standard classification of mental disorders used by mental health professionals in the United States and, to a large extent, around the world.
- The manual provides a common language and standard criteria for the classification of mental disorders. It is used by clinicians, researchers, psychiatric drug regulation agencies, health insurance companies, pharmaceutical companies, the legal system, and policymakers.
- The manual has been revised several times, with the latest edition being the DSM-5-TR (Text Revision).
- The other options are incorrect expansions of the acronym. Option (D) is close but uses "Design" instead of the correct word "Diagnostic".

Step 3: Final Answer:
DSM stands for **Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of mental disorders**.

> Quick Tip
>
> Remember that the DSM is a "Manual" that provides "Diagnostic" criteria based on "Statistical" research for mental disorders. This can help you recall the full form correctly.

---

45. A state of equilibrium indicates

(A) No supply against demand
(B) No demand against supply
(C) Both demand and supply stand independent
(D) Supply equals the demand

Correct Answer: (D) Supply equals the demand

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks for the definition of "equilibrium" in an economic context. Market equilibrium is a fundamental concept in microeconomics.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
- In economics, equilibrium is a state where economic forces such as supply and demand are balanced. In the absence of external influences, the values of economic variables will not change.
- Market equilibrium is the point at which the quantity of a good that buyers are willing and able to buy is exactly equal to the quantity that sellers are willing and able to sell.
- Therefore, the condition for equilibrium is that the quantity demanded equals the quantity supplied. Graphically, this occurs at the intersection of the demand curve and the supply curve.
- Let's look at the other options: - (A) No supply against demand implies a shortage (demand ¿ supply). - (B) No demand against supply implies a surplus (supply ¿ demand). - (C) Demand and supply are interdependent, not independent; they interact to determine price and quantity.

Step 3: Final Answer:
A state of equilibrium indicates that **Supply equals the demand**.

Quick Tip

Visualize a graph with a downward-sloping demand curve and an upward-sloping supply curve. The point where they cross is the equilibrium, where quantity demanded = quantity supplied. Any point not on this intersection represents disequilibrium (either a shortage or a surplus).

---

46. Which of the following statements is true about the employee and employer relationship
(A). Lay-off is temporary
(B). Retrenchment is temporary
(C). Lay-off is permanent
(D). Retrenchment is permanent
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) (A) and (B) only
(B) (C) and (D) only
(C) (B) and (C) only
(D) (A) and (D) only

Correct Answer: (D) (A) and (D) only

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks to differentiate between two labour law terms: "Lay-off" and "Retrenchment", specifically concerning whether they are temporary or permanent actions. These terms are defined under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
- **Lay-off:** As defined in Section 2(kkk) of the Industrial Disputes Act, a lay-off is the failure, refusal, or inability of an employer to give employment to a workman whose name is on the muster rolls. This can happen for reasons like a shortage of coal, power, or raw materials, accumulation of stocks, or breakdown of machinery. A lay-off is a **temporary** measure. The employer-employee relationship does not cease; it is merely suspended. Hence, statement **(A) is true** and statement (C) is false.
- **Retrenchment:** As defined in Section 2(oo) of the Industrial Disputes Act, retrenchment means the termination by the employer of the service of a workman for any reason whatsoever, otherwise than as a punishment inflicted by way of disciplinary action. It does not include voluntary retirement, retirement on reaching the age of superannuation, or termination on grounds of continued ill-health. Retrenchment is a **permanent** termination of the employment contract, usually due to surplus labour or economic reasons. Hence, statement **(D) is true** and statement (B) is false.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The true statements are that Lay-off is temporary (A) and Retrenchment is permanent (D). Therefore, the correct option is (A) and (D) only.

Quick Tip

A simple way to remember: **Lay-off** is like being told "don't come to work for a while, we'll call you back" (Temporary). **Retrenchment** is like being told "your services are no longer required" (Permanent).

---

47. ASSOCHAM that provide advisory service on labour matter stand for

(A) The Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry in India
(B) The Associated Chamber of Management in India

(C) The Association of Commerce and Industry in India
(D) The Association of Industry Chamber in India

Correct Answer: (A) The Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry in India

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks for the full form of the acronym ASSOCHAM, which is a major apex business organization in India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
- ASSOCHAM stands for **The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India**.
- It is one of the leading trade associations in India, established in 1920.
- The organization represents the interests of trade and commerce in India and acts as an interface between industry, government, and other relevant stakeholders.
- It provides a wide range of services to its members, including advisory services on various matters like labour laws, taxation, and economic policies.
- Option (A) is the correct expansion. The other options incorrectly use "Chamber of Management" or "Association" instead of "Associated Chambers".

Step 3: Final Answer:
ASSOCHAM stands for **The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India**.

Quick Tip

Remember the key apex industry bodies in India and their full forms: FICCI (Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce Industry), CII (Confederation of Indian Industry), and ASSOCHAM (Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India).

---

48. First National Commission on Labour was appointed in

(A) 1972
(B) 1966
(C) 1970
(D) 1948

Correct Answer: (B) 1966

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks for the year of appointment of the First National Commission on Labour (NCL) in India. This was a significant event in the history of Indian labour policy.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
- The Government of India has constituted two National Commissions on Labour so far to review the labour laws and working conditions in the country.
- The **First National Commission on Labour** was appointed on December 24, **1966**.
- It was chaired by Justice P.B. Gajendragadkar.
- The commission submitted its report in August 1969, making wide-ranging recommendations on various aspects of labour, including wages, social security, industrial relations, and working conditions.
- The Second National Commission on Labour was appointed in 1999 and submitted its report in 2002.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The First National Commission on Labour was appointed in **1966**.

> Quick Tip
>
> Remember the years for both Labour Commissions: First NCL was in the 60s (1966), and the Second NCL was much later, around the turn of the millennium (appointed 1999, reported 2002).

---

49. Which is/are a machinery for settlement of Industrial disputes under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947?
(A). Labour court
(B). Collective Bargaining
(C). Conciliation officer
(D). Board of Conciliation
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) (A), (B), (C),
(B) (B), (C), (D).
(C) (A), (C), (D).
(D) (A), (B), (D)

Correct Answer: (C) (A), (C), (D).

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks to identify the formal dispute settlement 'machinery' established by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. This requires distinguishing between statutory bodies and general

processes.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, provides for a three-tier system of dispute resolution machinery. Let's analyze the given options:
- **(A) Labour Court:** This is a statutory body established under Section 7 of the Act. It is an adjudicatory body for disputes relating to matters specified in the Second Schedule of the Act. So, it is a part of the machinery.
- **(B) Collective Bargaining:** This is a **process** or **method** of negotiation between employers and a group of employees aimed at reaching agreements to regulate working conditions. While it is the most important method for preventing disputes, it is not a statutory 'machinery' established by the Act itself. The Act provides machinery for when this process fails.
- **(C) Conciliation Officer:** This is a statutory authority appointed under Section 4 of the Act. Their role is to mediate in and promote the settlement of industrial disputes. So, this is a part of the machinery.
- **(D) Board of Conciliation:** This is a statutory body constituted under Section 5 of the Act to promote the settlement of a dispute. It consists of a chairman and two or four other members. So, it is a part of the machinery.

Therefore, the Labour Court, Conciliation Officer, and Board of Conciliation are all part of the formal machinery under the Act, while Collective Bargaining is a process that the Act encourages but does not constitute as a machinery.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The correct combination of dispute settlement machinery under the Act is (A), (C), and (D).

Quick Tip

When studying the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, create a flowchart of the dispute resolution process: Conciliation (Officer/Board) $\rightarrow$ Adjudication (Labour Court/Industrial Tribunal/National Tribunal). Note that Collective Bargaining is a process that happens before, or in parallel to, the use of this formal machinery.

---

50. Which of the following is not a correct statement

(A) Minimum Wage Act 1972
(B) Equal Remuneration Act 1976
(C) Inter-State Migrant Workman Act 1979
(D) Contract Labour Act 1970

Correct Answer: (A) Minimum Wage Act 1972

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks to identify the incorrect statement, which means we need to find the labour law that is not matched with its correct year of enactment.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Let's check the enactment year for each Act:
- **(A) Minimum Wage Act 1972:** This is **incorrect**. The Minimum Wages Act was one of the earliest pieces of labour legislation in independent India, and it was enacted in **1948**.
- **(B) Equal Remuneration Act 1976:** This is **correct**. This Act provides for the payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of a similar nature.
- **(C) Inter-State Migrant Workman Act 1979:** This is **correct**. The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act was enacted in 1979.
- **(D) Contract Labour Act 1970:** This is **correct**. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act was enacted in 1970.

Since the question asks for the statement that is not correct, the answer is the one with the wrong year.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The incorrect statement is "Minimum Wage Act 1972," as the Act was passed in 1948.

> Quick Tip
>
> Memorizing the years of major labour legislations is crucial for exams. Create a timeline or flashcards for important acts like the Factories Act (1948), Minimum Wages Act (1948), Trade Unions Act (1926), and Industrial Disputes Act (1947).

---

51. Which one of the following is an incorrect match?

(A) Maternity benefit Act-1961
(B) Trade Union Act-1926
(C) Minimum wages Act-1948
(D) Payment of Bonus Act- 1971

Correct Answer: (D) Payment of Bonus Act- 1971

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
Similar to the previous question, this one asks to identify the incorrectly matched pair of a labour law and its year of enactment.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Let's verify each pair:

- **(A) Maternity benefit Act-1961:** This is a **correct** match.
- **(B) Trade Union Act-1926:** This is a **correct** match. This is a pre-independence legislation.
- **(C) Minimum wages Act-1948:** This is a **correct** match.
- **(D) Payment of Bonus Act- 1971:** This is an **incorrect** match. The Payment of Bonus Act was enacted in **1965**.

The question asks for the incorrect match.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The incorrect match is "Payment of Bonus Act- 1971".

> Quick Tip
>
> When two questions in the same paper test similar knowledge (like years of acts), it reinforces the importance of that topic. Pay special attention to such repeated themes during your preparation.

---

52. Rostow's stages of Economic growth are:

(A) The learning curve, the age of high mass consumption, post-take off, the drive to maturity, least consumption
(B) The pre conditions for consumption, the replication, the drive to maturity, and the age of high mass consumption
(C) Traditional society, preconditions for take off, Take off, Drive to maturity and high mass consumption
(D) The pre condition for take off, the take off, the drive to maturity, and age of creative destruction.

Correct Answer: (C) Traditional society, preconditions for take off, Take off, Drive to maturity and high mass consumption

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks to identify the correct sequence of the five stages of economic growth as proposed by American economist Walt Whitman Rostow in his influential work, "The Stages of Economic Growth: A Non-Communist Manifesto" (1960).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Rostow's model outlines a linear path of development that all societies are presumed to follow. The five stages, in their correct order, are:
1. **Traditional Society:** Characterized by a subsistence, agricultural-based economy with

intensive labor and low levels of trading.
2. **Preconditions for Take-off:** A period of transition where society begins to develop manufacturing and a more national/international, as opposed to regional, outlook.
3. **Take-off:** A short period of intensive growth, in which industrialization begins to occur, and workers and institutions become concentrated around a new industry.
4. **Drive to Maturity:** This stage takes place over a long period, as standards of living rise, the use of technology increases, and the national economy grows and diversifies.
5. **Age of High Mass Consumption:** The final stage, where the economy shifts from production of heavy industry to consumer goods, and a majority of the society has a high level of disposable income.

Let's check the options:
- (A) and (B) include incorrect terms like "learning curve," "least consumption," and "replication."
- (D) includes "age of creative destruction," which is a concept associated with Joseph Schumpeter, not Rostow.
- (C) correctly lists all five stages in the proper sequence.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The correct sequence of Rostow's stages of economic growth is **Traditional society, preconditions for take off, Take off, Drive to maturity and high mass consumption**.

> Quick Tip
>
> Remember the five stages of Rostow's model with a simple progression: Start (Traditional) → Get Ready (Preconditions) → Launch (Take-off) → Grow Up (Drive to Maturity) → Enjoy (High Mass Consumption).

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53. As a member of International organisation of Employees SCOPE stand for

(A) Standing Conference of Public Enterprises
(B) Standing Committee of Public Employees
(C) Standing Conference of Public Employee
(D) Standing Committee of Public Employer

Correct Answer: (A) Standing Conference of Public Enterprises

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks for the full form of the acronym SCOPE, which represents an apex body for public sector organizations in India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
- SCOPE stands for **Standing Conference of Public Enterprises**.
- It is an apex professional organization representing the Central Government Public Enterprises in India.
- It was established in 1973 as an autonomous body to promote excellence in the functioning of Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) and to serve as a forum for them to interact with the government and other stakeholders.
- The question's reference to the "International organisation of Employees" might be slightly confusing, but SCOPE is indeed the representative organization for public sector employers (enterprises) in India, which in turn engages with international bodies.
- The key terms are "Standing Conference" and "Public Enterprises." The other options incorrectly use "Committee," "Employee," or "Employer."

Step 3: Final Answer:
SCOPE stands for **Standing Conference of Public Enterprises**.

Quick Tip

For acronyms of organizations, focus on the exact wording. Here, 'Conference' is different from 'Committee', and 'Enterprises' (the organizations) is different from 'Employees' (the individuals working there).

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54. Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Statement)	**List-II (Article)**
(A) Equal pay for equal work for man and woman	(I) Article 43
(B) Just and human condition for work and maternity relief	(II) Article 47
(C) Living wage and decent standard of life of labour	(III) Article 39(d)
(D) High level of nutrition and standard of living and improving public health	(IV) Article 42

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
(B) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
(C) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
(D) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: (C) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question requires matching key principles from the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) in the Indian Constitution with their corresponding Article numbers.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Let's match each statement in List-I with the correct Article from List-II:
- **(A) Equal pay for equal work for man and woman:** This principle is enshrined in **Article 39(d)** of the Constitution. So, (A) matches with (III).
- **(B) Just and human condition for work and maternity relief:** The state is directed to make provisions for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief under **Article 42**. So, (B) matches with (IV).
- **(C) Living wage and decent standard of life of labour:** The state shall endeavor to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organization or in any other way, to all workers, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life under **Article 43**. So, (C) matches with (I).
- **(D) High level of nutrition and standard of living and improving public health:** The duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health is specified in **Article 47**. So, (D) matches with (II).

Step 3: Final Answer:
The correct matching is:

- (A) $\rightarrow$ (III)
- (B) $\rightarrow$ (IV)
- (C) $\rightarrow$ (I)
- (D) $\rightarrow$ (II)

This sequence corresponds to option **(C)**.

Quick Tip

The Directive Principles of State Policy (Articles 36-51) are a very important topic. It's highly beneficial to memorize the key DPSPs and their corresponding article numbers, especially those related to socialistic and Gandhian principles.

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55. Under Labour Law NCLP stands for
(A). National Child Labour Policy
(B). National Child Labour Project
(C). National Child Labour Prevention
(D). National Child Labour Protection
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) (A) and (C) only.
(B) (B) and (D) only.
(C) (A) and (B) only.
(D) (C) and (D) only.

Correct Answer: (B) National Child Labour Project

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks for the full form of the acronym NCLP in the context of Indian labour law concerning child labour. The options provided suggest multiple related terms.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
- The Government of India formulated the **National Child Labour Policy** in 1987 to tackle the problem of child labour. This policy (Option A) provides the broad framework.
- To implement this policy, the **National Child Labour Project (NCLP)** Scheme was started in 1988. This is the main, central sector scheme for the rehabilitation of child labour. The acronym NCLP specifically refers to this **Project**.

- The NCLP scheme focuses on withdrawing children from hazardous occupations and processes and mainstreaming them into the formal education system.

- While the NCLP is a project under the broader National Child Labour Policy, the acronym NCLP itself stands for National Child Labour Project. The options (C) and (D) are incorrect expansions.

- The question's format, which allows for multiple correct answers via the final set of options (1, 2, 3, 4), is unusual given that only one acronym is asked. However, if we must choose the primary meaning, NCLP is the Project. If the question implies that both the Policy and Project are key components, option (C) "(A) and (B) only" might seem plausible. But the direct expansion of the acronym NCLP is "National Child Labour Project."

Let's re-examine the single-choice options as if they were presented directly. In that context, (B) is the most accurate answer. Given the final options, there seems to be a mistake in the question's structure as an acronym usually has only one correct expansion. Assuming the question asks for the direct expansion, (B) is correct. If the question asks for related official terms, both A and B are relevant. Let's assume the most direct interpretation.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The acronym NCLP stands for **National Child Labour Project**. Option (B) is the correct expansion. Since the final options are combinations, and there is no option for "(B) only," there is likely an error in the question paper itself. However, based on the most direct interpretation, the answer is the term for which the acronym stands.

Let's assume the intended answer is based on choosing the correct statements from A, B, C, D. Statement B is the correct expansion. There is no option that says "(B) only". Option (3) includes both the Policy and the Project, which are the two main official terms. This could be the intended answer acknowledging both are central to the child labour law framework.

However, the most accurate answer to "NCLP stands for" is "National Child Labour Project". Let's provide the most direct answer. (Self-correction: The provided solution is a single choice.

This implies that the format A, B, C, D, followed by options 1, 2, 3, 4, is flawed. I must choose the single best answer from the initial list.) The direct and most accurate expansion of the acronym NCLP is National Child Labour Project.

> Quick Tip
>
> When dealing with government initiatives, distinguish between the overarching 'Policy' and the specific 'Project' or 'Scheme' designed to implement it. NCLP is the Project that operationalizes the National Child Labour Policy.

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56. Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Act)	**List-II (Year)**
(A) Minimum Wage Act	(I) 1972
(B) Payment of Gratuity Act	(II) 1948
(C) Industrial Dispute Act	(III) 1936
(D) Payment of Wage Act	(IV) 1947

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
(B) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
(C) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
(D) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)

Correct Answer: (B) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question requires matching major Indian labour legislations with their respective years of enactment. This is a factual question testing knowledge of Indian legal history.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Let's match each Act from List-I with its correct enactment year from List-II.
- **(A) Minimum Wage Act:** This Act was passed to provide for fixing minimum rates of wages in certain employments. It was enacted in the year **1948**. So, (A) matches with (II).
- **(B) Payment of Gratuity Act:** This Act provides for a scheme for the payment of gratuity to employees engaged in factories, mines, oilfields, plantations, ports, railway companies, shops or other establishments. It was enacted in **1972**. So, (B) matches with (I).
- **(C) Industrial Dispute Act:** This is a key piece of legislation for the investigation and settlement of industrial disputes. It was enacted in **1947**. So, (C) matches with (IV).
- **(D) Payment of Wage Act:** This Act regulates the payment of wages to certain classes of employed persons. It is a pre-independence legislation enacted in **1936**. So, (D) matches with

(III).

Step 3: Final Answer:
The correct matching is:

- (A) $\rightarrow$ (II)
- (B) $\rightarrow$ (I)
- (C) $\rightarrow$ (IV)
- (D) $\rightarrow$ (III)

This combination corresponds to option **(B)**.

Quick Tip

Creating a timeline of important labour laws is an effective study technique. Grouping them into pre-independence (e.g., Payment of Wages Act, 1936) and post-independence (e.g., Minimum Wages Act, 1948) categories can aid memorization.

---

57. According to August Comte, Society passes through three stages. Tick the correct order of stages-
(A). Positive
(B). Theological
(C). Industrial
(D). Primitive
(E). Metaphysical
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) (D), (C), (E) only.
(B) (D), (E), (A) only.
(C) (A), (B), (E) only.
(D) (B), (E), (C) only.

Correct Answer: (C) (A), (B), (E) only.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question refers to the "Law of Three Stages," a central theory proposed by Auguste Comte, the founder of sociology. This law describes the stages of intellectual development of humanity. The question asks to identify these stages from the given list.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Auguste Comte's Law of Three Stages posits that society as a whole, and each particular science, develops through three mentally conceived stages. The correct order is:

1. **Theological Stage:** In this stage, humans explain natural phenomena and the social world as the result of supernatural or divine powers. This corresponds to **(B)**.
2. **Metaphysical Stage:** This is a transitional stage where explanations are based on abstract, impersonal forces or principles (like 'nature') rather than personal deities. This corresponds to **(E)**.
3. **Positive (or Scientific) Stage:** In the final stage, humans abandon the search for ultimate causes and instead rely on scientific observation, experimentation, and logical proof to understand the world. This corresponds to **(A)**.

The terms 'Industrial' (C) and 'Primitive' (D) are used to describe types of societies but are not part of Comte's three stages of intellectual development. The question asks to identify the correct stages. The three stages are Theological (B), Metaphysical (E), and Positive (A). The option that contains only these three is (C). Although the question asks for the "correct order," the options are combinations, indicating that the primary task is to identify the correct set of stages.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The three stages proposed by Auguste Comte are Positive, Theological, and Metaphysical. The option containing these three is **(C)**. The correct order is Theological → Metaphysical → Positive.

Quick Tip

Remember Comte's three stages as a progression from superstition to science: from explaining things with **Gods** (Theological), to **Ideas** (Metaphysical), to **Facts** (Positive/Scientific).

---

58. From the point of Economic Development, which of the following statements is true
(A). Labour is a commodity
(B). Freedom of expression is essential to sustained progress
(C). Poverty anywhere constitutes danger of poverty everywhere
(D). India is a founder member of ILO
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) (A), (B) and (C) only.
(B) (B), (C) and (D) only.
(C) (A), (B) and (D) only.
(D) (B) and (D) only.

Correct Answer: (B) (B), (C) and (D) only.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks to identify the true statements related to economic development, with a specific focus on the principles of the International Labour Organization (ILO). Statements (A), (B), and (C) are direct references to the ILO's Declaration of Philadelphia (1944).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Let's evaluate each statement:
- **(A) Labour is a commodity:** This is **False**. One of the most famous and fundamental principles of the ILO, stated in the Declaration of Philadelphia, is that "**labour is not a commodity**." This principle affirms the dignity of the worker and means that labour should not be treated as a mere article of commerce.
- **(B) Freedom of expression is essential to sustained progress:** This is **True**. The Declaration of Philadelphia affirms that "freedom of expression and of association are essential to sustained progress."
- **(C) Poverty anywhere constitutes danger of poverty everywhere:** This is **True**. This is another cornerstone principle from the Declaration of Philadelphia, highlighting the interconnectedness of global prosperity and social justice.
- **(D) India is a founder member of ILO:** This is **True**. The ILO was founded in 1919 as part of the Treaty of Versailles that ended World War I. India was one of the founding members.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The true statements are (B), (C), and (D). Therefore, the correct option is (B).

Quick Tip

The three core principles from the ILO's Declaration of Philadelphia (1944) are frequently asked: (1) Labour is not a commodity, (2) Freedom of expression and association are essential, and (3) Poverty anywhere is a danger to prosperity everywhere.

---

59. IT Act came into existance in the year

(A) 2000
(B) 1997
(C) 2004
(D) 2005

Correct Answer: (A) 2000

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks for the year of enactment of India's Information Technology Act, the primary law dealing with cybercrime and electronic commerce in the country.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
- The Information Technology Act, commonly known as the IT Act, was passed by the Indian Parliament in the year 2000.
- It was officially notified on October 17, **2000**.
- The Act was based on the Model Law on Electronic Commerce adopted by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) in 1996.
- The primary objectives of the Act are to provide legal recognition for transactions carried out by means of electronic data interchange and other means of electronic communication, commonly referred to as "electronic commerce." It also aims to facilitate the electronic filing of documents with Government agencies. The Act has been amended since, notably by the IT (Amendment) Act of 2008.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The IT Act came into existence in the year **2000**.

> Quick Tip
>
> Remember key legislative years. The year 2000 was significant for IT legislation in India. The IT Act has been crucial for the growth of e-commerce, online banking, and the digital economy in the country.

---

60. Which are among the following concepts is associated with Keynesian economics?

(A) Laissez-Faire
(B) Invisible hand
(C) Aggregate demand management
(D) Comparative advantage

Correct Answer: (C) Aggregate demand management

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks to identify the concept that is central to the school of Keynesian economics, founded by John Maynard Keynes.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Let's analyze the concepts:
- **(A) Laissez-Faire** and **(B) Invisible hand:** These are core concepts of **Classical economics**, particularly associated with Adam Smith. They advocate for minimal government intervention in the economy, believing that free markets will self-regulate through the "invisible hand." Keynesian economics was a direct challenge to this idea.
- **(D) Comparative advantage:** This is a core concept of **Classical international trade theory**, developed by David Ricardo. It explains why countries benefit from trading with each

other, even if one is more productive in everything.
- **(C) Aggregate demand management:** This is the cornerstone of **Keynesian economics**. John Maynard Keynes, in his 1936 book "The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money," argued that economic downturns and high unemployment are caused by insufficient aggregate demand (total spending in the economy). He proposed that during a recession, the government should actively intervene using fiscal policy (increasing government spending or cutting taxes) to manage and boost aggregate demand, thereby restoring economic growth and employment.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The concept associated with Keynesian economics is **Aggregate demand management**.

Quick Tip

Associate economists with their schools of thought and key ideas:

- **Adam Smith (Classical):** Laissez-faire, Invisible Hand.
- **David Ricardo (Classical):** Comparative Advantage.
- **J.M. Keynes (Keynesian):** Aggregate Demand, Government Intervention, Fiscal Policy.

---

61. Which of the following are the key elements of the modern approaches to development administration derived from the works of Reger, Korten, Klaus, etal:
(A). Self reliance and independence
(B). Focus on secrecy and non-involvement of the State
(C). People's participation and empowerment efforts of individuals, groups and communities
(D). Capitalization and foreign dependence
(E). Emphasizes the local resource mobilization and use
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) (A), (B) and (C) only.
(B) (B), (C) and (D) only.
(C) (A), (C) and (E) only.
(D) (A), (D) and (E) only.

Correct Answer: (C) (A), (C) and (E) only.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks to identify the core principles of modern, people-centered approaches to development administration, contrasting them with older, top-down models.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Modern approaches to development administration, influenced by thinkers like David Korten, emphasize a shift away from centralized, bureaucratic models towards more participatory and sustainable strategies. Let's analyze the given elements:
- **(A) Self reliance and independence: True**. Modern approaches advocate for endogenous development, where communities build on their own strengths and reduce dependency on external aid.
- **(B) Focus on secrecy and non-involvement of the State: False**. This is the opposite of modern principles. Modern development administration stresses transparency, accountability, and appropriate state involvement as a facilitator, not secrecy or non-involvement.
- **(C) People's participation and empowerment efforts of individuals, groups and communities: True**. This is a central tenet. Development is seen as a process driven by people themselves (bottom-up), not something done to them (top-down).
- **(D) Capitalization and foreign dependence: False**. These are features of older development models that modern approaches criticize for often creating dependency and inequality.
- **(E) Emphasizes the local resource mobilization and use: True**. This is directly linked to self-reliance and people's participation. It focuses on using local knowledge, skills, and resources as the primary engine for development.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The key elements of modern development administration are (A) Self reliance, (C) People's participation, and (E) Local resource mobilization. The correct option is (C).

Quick Tip

Think of the shift in development theory: from 'top-down' (government-led, foreign aid dependent) to 'bottom-up' (community-led, participatory, self-reliant, sustainable). This helps in identifying the characteristics of modern approaches.

---

62. NITI Ayog came into functioning as a substitute of

(A) Planning Commission
(B) Finance Commission
(C) Commerce and Industry Commission
(D) Labour Commission

Correct Answer: (A) Planning Commission

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks to identify the institution that was replaced by the NITI Aayog in India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
- The **Planning Commission** was an institution in the Government of India, established in March 1950. Its primary function was to formulate India's Five-Year Plans, which were the cornerstone of the country's economic policy for over six decades.
- On January 1, 2015, the Government of India replaced the Planning Commission with a new institution called **NITI Aayog** (National Institution for Transforming India).
- This change marked a significant shift in governance. While the Planning Commission had the power to allocate funds to states and followed a centralized, top-down approach, NITI Aayog is primarily an advisory body or a "think tank" for the government, designed to foster "cooperative federalism."
- The Finance Commission is a constitutional body (under Article 280) and continues to function. The other commissions listed are not the predecessors of NITI Aayog.

Step 3: Final Answer:
NITI Aayog came into functioning as a substitute for the **Planning Commission**.

Quick Tip

Remember the key difference: Planning Commission was an era of 'planning' and fund allocation (top-down). NITI Aayog is an era of 'policy think tank' and cooperative federalism (collaborative).

---

63. Human Development Report is published by

(A) UNDP
(B) World Bank
(C) IMF
(D) WHO

Correct Answer: (A) UNDP

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks to identify the international organization responsible for publishing the annual Human Development Report (HDR).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
- The Human Development Report is an annual flagship publication of the Human Development Report Office of the **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**.
- The first HDR was launched in 1990 by the Pakistani economist Mahbub ul Haq. The report was groundbreaking because it argued that development should be measured not just by economic growth (like GDP), but also by human well-being.

- The report is famous for introducing and annually publishing the Human Development Index (HDI), which ranks countries based on a composite measure of health (life expectancy), education (years of schooling), and standard of living (Gross National Income per capita).
- While the World Bank, IMF, and WHO publish many important reports, the Human Development Report is the signature publication of the UNDP.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The Human Development Report is published by the **UNDP**.

Quick Tip

Associate major international reports with their publishing organizations:

- Human Development Report → UNDP
- World Development Report / Ease of Doing Business Report → World Bank
- World Economic Outlook → IMF
- World Health Statistics → WHO

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64. The ______________ mandates banning the use of CFC compounds and other ozone depleting chemicals, which is considered a crucial step towards environment and sustainable development:

(A) Montreal Protocol
(B) Geneva Rules
(C) Toronto Convention Protocol
(D) New Delhi Convention Rules

Correct Answer: (A) Montreal Protocol

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks to identify the international agreement responsible for phasing out ozone-depleting substances like chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
- The **Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer** is the correct answer. It is a landmark international environmental treaty that was designed to protect the Earth's ozone layer.
- It was agreed upon on 16 September 1987 and entered into force on 1 January 1989.
- The protocol mandates the gradual phasing out of the production and consumption of a list of chemicals known to be responsible for ozone depletion. These include chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), halons, and carbon tetrachloride.

- The Montreal Protocol is often cited as the most successful international environmental agreement in history because it has led to the near-complete phase-out of these harmful chemicals, and the ozone layer is showing clear signs of healing.
- The other options are either incorrect or non-existent treaties in this context.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The **Montreal Protocol** mandates the banning of CFCs and other ozone-depleting chemicals.

> Quick Tip
>
> Remember the key distinction between major climate treaties:
>
> - **Montreal Protocol (1987):** Focuses on the **Ozone Layer** (phasing out CFCs).
> - **Kyoto Protocol (1997):** Focuses on **Greenhouse Gas Emissions** (binding targets for developed countries).
> - **Paris Agreement (2015):** Focuses on **Greenhouse Gas Emissions** (voluntary targets for all countries).

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65. Who has authored the book "the General Theory of Employment, Interest and money"

(A) John Maynard Keynes
(B) Manmohan Singh
(C) Adam Smith
(D) Amaritya Sen

Correct Answer: (A) John Maynard Keynes

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks to identify the author of one of the most influential economics books ever written, which laid the foundation for a new school of thought.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
- The book, **"The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money,"** was written by the British economist **John Maynard Keynes**.
- It was published in 1936 and is widely considered his magnum opus.
- The book was a radical departure from classical economic thought. It challenged the classical view that free markets would automatically provide full employment.
- Keynes argued that aggregate demand (total spending in the economy) was often insufficient to maintain full employment and that governments should use fiscal and monetary policies to manage demand and combat economic downturns. This book effectively created the field of macroeconomics and is the foundational text of Keynesian economics.

- Adam Smith is the father of classical economics ("The Wealth of Nations"). Manmohan Singh and Amartya Sen are renowned modern economists, but they did not author this book.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The author of "The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money" is **John Maynard Keynes**.

> Quick Tip
>
> Associate "The General Theory" (1936) with J.M. Keynes and the Great Depression. The book was his response to the massive unemployment of the 1930s, for which classical economics had no solution.

---

66. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(A). Make in India	(I). 1991
(B). New Economic Policy	(II). 1948
(C). General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT)	(III). 2015
(D). NITI Ayog	(IV). 2014

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)
(B) (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)
(C) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
(D) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)

Correct Answer: (A) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
This question requires matching significant economic initiatives, policies, and organizations with their year of launch or establishment. The OCR had a typo for GATT, which should be 'Tariffs' not 'Traffic'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Let's match each item in List-I with its correct year in List-II.
- **(A) Make in India:** This is a major national initiative of the Government of India designed to facilitate investment, foster innovation, and build best-in-class manufacturing infrastructure. It was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in September **2014**. So, (A) matches with (IV).
- **(B) New Economic Policy:** This refers to the series of economic liberalization reforms

introduced in India to open up the economy. These reforms were initiated in **1991** by Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh under Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao. So, (B) matches with (I).
- **(C) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT):** This was a multilateral legal agreement to promote international trade by reducing or eliminating trade barriers such as tariffs. It was signed in 1947 and came into effect in **1948**. So, (C) matches with (II).
- **(D) NITI Ayog:** The National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog) was established by the Government of India to replace the Planning Commission. It came into being on January 1, **2015**. So, (D) matches with (III).

Step 3: Final Answer:
The correct matching is:

- (A) $\rightarrow$ (IV)
- (B) $\rightarrow$ (I)
- (C) $\rightarrow$ (II)
- (D) $\rightarrow$ (III)

This sequence corresponds to option **(A)**.

Quick Tip

For questions involving years and events, creating a mental timeline of modern Indian economic history is very helpful: GATT (1948) $\rightarrow$ New Economic Policy (1991) $\rightarrow$ Make in India (2014) $\rightarrow$ NITI Aayog (2015).

---

67. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	**List-II**
(A). The Optimistic Theory of Economic Growth	(I). J.S. Mill
(B). The Pessimistic Theory of Economic Growth	(II). Adam Smith
(C). The Moderate Theory of Economic Growth	(III). A Gunder Frank
(D). The Dependency Theory	(IV). Ricardo, Malthus

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)
(B) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)
(C) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
(D) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

Correct Answer: (B) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question requires matching various theories of economic growth and development with their key proponents. This covers both classical and modern development economics. The OCR has typos for 'Pessimistic' and 'Theory'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Let's match each theory with its associated economist(s):
- **(A) The Optimistic Theory of Economic Growth:** This label is most fitting for **Adam Smith**. He believed that the division of labor, free markets (the "invisible hand"), and capital accumulation would lead to continuous economic progress and prosperity. So, (A) matches with (II).
- **(B) The Pessimistic Theory of Economic Growth:** This describes the views of **David Ricardo and Thomas Malthus**. Malthus feared that population growth would outstrip food supply, leading to subsistence-level wages. Ricardo predicted that diminishing returns in agriculture would eventually lead to a "stationary state" with zero growth. So, (B) matches with (IV).
- **(C) The Moderate Theory of Economic Growth:** This term aptly describes **J.S. Mill**. While he accepted the classical idea of an eventual stationary state, he viewed it more favorably than Ricardo, believing it could lead to a more equitable distribution of wealth and greater focus on human and social improvement rather than just material accumulation. So, (C) matches with (I).
- **(D) The Dependency Theory:** This is a modern theory explaining global inequality. A key figure in this school is **Andre Gunder Frank**, who argued that underdeveloped countries are not just at an earlier stage of development but are actively kept in a state of underdevelopment by their economic integration with developed nations. So, (D) matches with (III).

Step 3: Final Answer:
The correct matching is:

- (A) $\rightarrow$ (II)
- (B) $\rightarrow$ (IV)
- (C) $\rightarrow$ (I)
- (D) $\rightarrow$ (III)

This sequence corresponds to option **(B)**.

Quick Tip

Group classical economists by their outlook: Smith (Optimist), Ricardo/Malthus (Pessimists), and Mill (Moderate/Reformer). This helps differentiate their contributions to growth theory.

68. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	**List-II**
(A). Political Economy of growth	(I). Adam Smith
(B). The Wealth of Nations	(II). W. Arthur Lewis
(C). The Theory of Economic growth	(III). Amartya Sen
(D). Resources, Values and Development	(IV). Paul Baran

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
(B) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)
(C) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)
(D) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Correct Answer: (B) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks to match influential books and works in economics and development studies with their correct authors.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Let's perform the matching:
- **(A) Political Economy of Growth:** This is a seminal work in Marxist development theory, published in 1957 by **Paul A. Baran**. So, (A) matches with (IV).
- **(B) The Wealth of Nations:** The full title is "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations," published in 1776. It is the magnum opus of **Adam Smith**, the father of modern economics. So, (B) matches with (I).
- **(C) The Theory of Economic Growth:** This is a foundational text in development economics, published in 1955 by Nobel laureate **W. Arthur Lewis**. So, (C) matches with (II).
- **(D) Resources, Values and Development:** This is a collection of essays on development economics by Nobel laureate **Amartya Sen**, published in 1984. So, (D) matches with (III).

Step 3: Final Answer:
The correct matching is:

- (A) $\rightarrow$ (IV)
- (B) $\rightarrow$ (I)
- (C) $\rightarrow$ (II)
- (D) $\rightarrow$ (III)

This sequence corresponds to option **(B)**.

Quick Tip

Creating flashcards for major economic books and their authors is a highly effective way to prepare for such questions. Pay special attention to Nobel Prize winners like Lewis and Sen and their key contributions.

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69. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(A). United Nations Security Council	(I). Geneva
(B). International Court of Justice	(II). New York
(C). International Labour Organisation	(III). Hague
(D). United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation	(IV). Paris

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
(B) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
(C) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)
(D) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Correct Answer: (A) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question requires matching major United Nations bodies and specialized agencies with the location of their headquarters.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Let's match each organization with its headquarters city:
- **(A) United Nations Security Council:** This is one of the six principal organs of the UN. Its headquarters, along with the General Assembly and the Secretariat, is in **New York**, USA. So, (A) matches with (II).
- **(B) International Court of Justice (ICJ):** Also known as the World Court, it is the principal judicial organ of the UN. Its seat is at the Peace Palace in **The Hague**, Netherlands. So, (B) matches with (III).
- **(C) International Labour Organisation (ILO):** This is a UN specialized agency dealing with labour issues, particularly international labour standards and social protection. Its headquarters is in **Geneva**, Switzerland. So, (C) matches with (I).
- **(D) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO):** This is a specialized agency of the UN aimed at promoting world peace and security through international cooperation in education, arts, sciences, and culture. Its headquarters is in **Paris**, France. So, (D) matches with (IV).

Step 3: Final Answer:
The correct matching is:

- (A) $\rightarrow$ (II)
- (B) $\rightarrow$ (III)
- (C) $\rightarrow$ (I)
- (D) $\rightarrow$ (IV)

This sequence corresponds to option **(A)**.

> Quick Tip
>
> Remember the key UN cities: New York (Political HQ: UNGA, UNSC), Geneva (Humanitarian/Labour HQ: WHO, ILO, UNHCR), The Hague (Legal HQ: ICJ, ICC), and Paris (Cultural HQ: UNESCO).

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70. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	**List-II**
(A). Residual welfare model	(I). Progressive taxation
(B). Institutional welfare model	(II). Welfare services
(C). Achievement performance model	(III). Optimal use of resources
(D). Sustainable development model	(IV). Incentives and reward

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)
(B) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
(C) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)
(D) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)

Correct Answer: (B) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question requires matching different models of social policy and development with their key characteristics or mechanisms. The first three models are from Richard Titmuss's influential typology of welfare states.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Let's match each model with its most appropriate description:
- **(A) Residual welfare model:** This model assumes that an individual's needs should be met through the private market and the family. State intervention is a last resort, providing a

'safety net' of basic, often means-tested, **welfare services**. So, (A) matches with (II).
- **(B) Institutional welfare model:** This model sees welfare as a normal and necessary function of a modern industrial society. It provides universal services as a right of citizenship (e.g., healthcare, education). Such a system is typically funded through mechanisms like **progressive taxation**, where higher earners contribute a larger percentage of their income. So, (B) matches with (I).
- **(C) Achievement performance model:** Also known as the industrial achievement-performance model, this system links welfare provision to merit, work performance, and productivity. Social benefits are often tied to employment status and contributions, acting as a supplement to the market. This aligns well with a system based on **incentives and reward**. So, (C) matches with (IV).
- **(D) Sustainable development model:** This model aims to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. A core principle of sustainability is the efficient and responsible management of natural, economic, and social capital, which is best described as the **optimal use of resources**. So, (D) matches with (III).

Step 3: Final Answer:
The correct matching is:

- (A) $\rightarrow$ (II)
- (B) $\rightarrow$ (I)
- (C) $\rightarrow$ (IV)
- (D) $\rightarrow$ (III)

This sequence corresponds to option **(B)**.

Quick Tip

Remember Titmuss's three models: Residual (safety net for the poor), Institutional (universal rights for all citizens), and Achievement-Performance (rewards for workers). This helps in quickly identifying their core characteristics.

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71. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	**List-II**
(A). Traditional Economic System	(I). Dual Economy
(B). Command Economic System	(II). Ancient type of economy
(C). Market Economic System	(III). Large part of the economic system is controlled by centralized
(D). Mixed Economic System	(IV). Similar to a free market

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
(B) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
(C) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
(D) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: (B) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question requires matching different types of economic systems with their defining characteristics. Economic systems are the means by which countries and governments distribute resources and trade goods and services.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Let's analyze and match each economic system:
- **(A) Traditional Economic System:** This is the oldest type of economic system, often found in rural, farm-based, or tribal communities. Economic decisions are based on customs, traditions, and beliefs passed down through generations. The description "Ancient type of economy" is a fitting match. So, (A) matches with (II).
- **(B) Command Economic System:** In this system, a central authority, typically the government, makes all major economic decisions. The government controls the means of production and determines what goods to produce, how to produce them, and their prices. The description "Large part of the economic system is controlled by centralized" authority is the definition of a command economy. So, (B) matches with (III).
- **(C) Market Economic System:** Also known as capitalism or a free market economy, this system is driven by the decisions of individual consumers and producers. There is minimal government intervention. The description "Similar to a free market" is a direct match. So, (C) matches with (IV).
- **(D) Mixed Economic System:** This system combines elements of both market and command economies. It features a market-based economy with a degree of government intervention and public ownership. A key feature of many developing mixed economies is the existence of both a modern, market-oriented sector and a traditional, subsistence sector, which is known as a "**Dual Economy**." So, (D) matches with (I).

Step 3: Final Answer:
The correct matching is:

- (A) $\rightarrow$ (II)
- (B) $\rightarrow$ (III)
- (C) $\rightarrow$ (IV)
- (D) $\rightarrow$ (I)

This sequence corresponds to option **(B)**.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember the spectrum of economic systems: Command (total government control) $\leftrightarrow$ Mixed (government and private sector) $\leftrightarrow$ Market (minimal government control). The Traditional system is the historical baseline.

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72. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	**List-II**
(A). Green power and Bio-fuels	(I). Generated by coal and oil
(B). Hydro-electric power	(II). Recent origin and its supply accounts for less that 3% of the total installed capacity of electricity
(C). Thermal Power	(III). Renewable natural resources
(D). Nuclear Power	(IV). Vehicle will run on ethanol made from sugar cane and jatropa seeds

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
(B) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
(C) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
(D) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: (D) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question requires matching different sources of energy with their correct descriptions, covering both conventional and non-conventional sources.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Let's match each energy source with its description:
- **(A) Green power and Bio-fuels:** Bio-fuels are fuels derived from biomass. A key application mentioned in public policy is the use of ethanol (made from sugarcane, jatropha, etc.) to run vehicles. This is a form of green power. So, (A) matches with (IV).
- **(B) Hydro-electric power:** This is power generated from the force of moving water. Water is a **renewable natural resource**. So, (B) matches with (III).
- **(C) Thermal Power:** This is the dominant source of electricity in many countries, including India. It is generated by burning fossil fuels like **coal and oil** to heat water and produce steam that drives turbines. So, (C) matches with (I).
- **(D) Nuclear Power:** This uses nuclear fission to generate heat. In the context of India's total electricity generation, nuclear power is of relatively **recent origin** compared to hydro and

thermal power, and its share in the total installed capacity is relatively small (around 2-3%). So, (D) matches with (II).

Step 3: Final Answer:
The correct matching is:

- (A) $\rightarrow$ (IV)
- (B) $\rightarrow$ (III)
- (C) $\rightarrow$ (I)
- (D) $\rightarrow$ (II)

This sequence corresponds to option **(D)**.

> Quick Tip
>
> Categorize energy sources: Renewable (Hydro, Solar, Wind, Bio-fuel) vs. Non-Renewable (Thermal - Coal/Oil/Gas, Nuclear). This initial classification helps in quickly eliminating incorrect matches.

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73. Inserted by 86th amendment of the Indian Constitution to the Fundamental Duties, it talks about

(A) Respecting the privacy in public spaces
(B) Responsibility of social media usage
(C) Responsibility of parents/guardians to provide opportunities of education to child (between the age 6-14)
(D) Respecting the State symbols & monuments

Correct Answer: (C) Responsibility of parents/guardians to provide opportunities of education to child (between the age 6-14)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question asks to identify the specific Fundamental Duty that was added to the Indian Constitution through the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
- The Fundamental Duties were originally added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976, which inserted Part IV-A containing Article 51A. Initially, there were ten Fundamental Duties.
- The **86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002**, made three significant changes related to education:

1. It inserted **Article 21A**, making the Right to Education a Fundamental Right for children between 6 and 14 years.
2. It modified the Directive Principle in Article 45.
3. It added an eleventh Fundamental Duty under **Article 51A(k)**.
- This new duty, Article 51A(k), states that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India "who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years."
- This directly corresponds to option (C). The other options are not listed as Fundamental Duties.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The 86th Amendment added the Fundamental Duty concerning the **Responsibility of parents/guardians to provide opportunities of education to child (between the age 6-14)**.

Quick Tip

Remember the 86th Amendment (2002) as the "Education Amendment." It created a triangle of provisions: a Fundamental Right for the child (Art 21A), a Directive Principle for the State (Art 45), and a Fundamental Duty for the parent/guardian (Art 51A(k)).

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74. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	**List-II**
Initiative	**Explanation**
(A). National Rural Employment Programme	(I). Provide open irrigation well, for small and marginal farmers
(B). Million wells scheme	(II). Aim to create community assets for strengthing source infrastructure.
(C). Indira Awas Yojana	(III). Aimed at providing housing for the poor.
(D). Rural Landless Employment Guarantee programme	(IV). Generate gainful employment and productive assets in rural areas

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
(B) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
(C) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
(D) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: (C) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question requires matching various rural development and employment schemes from India's past with their primary objectives. These were precursors to later integrated schemes like MGNREGA.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Let's match each scheme with its correct objective:
- **(A) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP):** Launched in 1980, the NREP's primary goal was to generate additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed in rural areas. A key component was the creation of durable **community assets** to strengthen rural infrastructure. This closely matches (II), although (IV) is also similar. The key differentiator is NREP's focus on community assets.
- **(B) Million Wells Scheme (MWS):** Launched in 1988 as a sub-scheme of NREP/JRY, its specific objective was to provide open **irrigation wells**, free of cost, to poor, **small, and marginal farmers** belonging to SC/STs and freed bonded labourers. So, (B) matches with (I).
- **(C) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY):** Launched in 1985, this was the flagship rural **housing** scheme of the Government of India, aimed at providing financial assistance to the rural poor for constructing their own houses. So, (C) matches with (III).
- **(D) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP):** Launched in 1983, this programme's objective was to improve and expand employment opportunities for the rural landless with a view to providing guarantee of employment to at least one member of every rural landless household up to 100 days in a year, while simultaneously creating **durable assets** for strengthening the rural infrastructure. This matches (IV).

Let's refine the match for (A) and (D). Both NREP and RLEGP aimed to generate employment and create assets. However, NREP's focus was broader, while RLEGP was specifically for the "landless" and had a "guarantee" element. The descriptions are very similar. Let's revisit the options. Let's assume (A) NREP -¿ (II) Create community assets and (D) RLEGP -¿ (IV) Generate gainful employment and productive assets. This seems consistent. Let's reconfirm the proposed answer: A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV. This combination logically aligns the specific purpose of each scheme.

Step 3: Final Answer:
The correct matching is:

- (A) National Rural Employment Programme → (II) Aim to create community assets for strengthening source infrastructure.
- (B) Million wells scheme → (I) Provide open irrigation well, for small and marginal farmers.
- (C) Indira Awas Yojana → (III) Aimed at providing housing for the poor.
- (D) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee programme → (IV) Generate gainful employment and productive assets in rural areas.

This sequence corresponds to option **(C)**.

💡 Quick Tip

When matching government schemes, look for keywords. "Awas" means house/dwelling, directly linking it to housing. "Wells" in the Million Wells Scheme links it directly to irrigation wells. This can help you anchor your answer and deduce the rest.

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75. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(A). Theory of Big Push	(I). Adam Smith
(B). Theory of unbalanced growth	(II). Albert Hirschman
(C). Division of Labour	(III). Rosenstein Rodan
(D). Reserve Army of Labour	(IV). Karl Marx

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
(B) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
(C) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
(D) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: (A) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:
The question requires matching key economic theories and concepts with the economists who are most famously associated with them. This spans classical, Marxist, and development economics.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:
Let's match each theory/concept from List-I with its proponent from List-II.
- **(A) Theory of Big Push:** As discussed in a previous question, this theory of development economics, which advocates for a large-scale, coordinated investment program, was proposed by Paul **Rosenstein-Rodan**. So, (A) matches with (III).
- **(B) Theory of unbalanced growth:** This is a development strategy that argues for concentrating investment in a few strategic sectors rather than across all sectors simultaneously, which was advocated by Ragnar Nurkse (balanced growth). The proponent of unbalanced growth is **Albert Hirschman**. So, (B) matches with (II).
- **(C) Division of Labour:** This is one of the most fundamental concepts in classical economics, famously described in the first chapter of "The Wealth of Nations" using the example of a pin factory. Its author is **Adam Smith**. So, (C) matches with (I).
- **(D) Reserve Army of Labour:** This is a central concept in **Karl Marx's** critique of capitalism. It refers to the structural unemployment within a capitalist economy, which he argued is necessary for the system to function as it keeps wages low and workers compliant. So, (D)

matches with (IV).

Step 3: Final Answer:
The correct matching is:

- (A) $\rightarrow$ (III)
- (B) $\rightarrow$ (II)
- (C) $\rightarrow$ (I)
- (D) $\rightarrow$ (IV)

This sequence corresponds to option **(A)**.

Quick Tip

For development economics, remember the central debate: Balanced Growth (Nurkse) vs. Unbalanced Growth (Hirschman). The Big Push (Rosenstein-Rodan) is a form of balanced growth strategy.
