61. Match the following development economists (List-I) with their contributions (List-II):  
List–I — List–II  
a. Esther Duflo — 1. Randomized Controlled Trials in Development  
b. Angus Deaton — 2. The Great Escape  
c. Michael Kremer — 3. The Age of Sustainable Development  
d. Jeffrey Sachs — 4. Poor Economics  
Select the correct answer:  
(A) 1423  
(B) 3214  
(C) 1342  
(D) 4132

Answer 61. (A) 1423

Explanation:

 Esther Duflo pioneered the use of Randomized Controlled Trials to evaluate development interventions.

 Angus Deaton authored “The Great Escape” discussing economic growth and health improvements.

 Michael Kremer wrote “Poor Economics” focusing on poverty alleviation strategies.

 Jeffrey Sachs is known for “The Age of Sustainable Development.”

62. Which of the following indices is NOT published by the International Labour Organization (ILO)?  
(A) Global Wage Report  
(B) World Employment and Social Outlook  
(C) Human Capital Index  
(D) Global Employment Trends

Answer 62. (C) Human Capital Index

Explanation:

 The Human Capital Index is published by the World Bank.

 The other reports, including the Global Wage Report and Employment Trends, are ILO publications.

63. Match these Assam initiatives with their objectives:  
List I — List II  
a. Atal Amrit Abhiyan — 1. Health assurance scheme for six critical diseases; free treatment up to ₹2 lakhs per year per family member  
b. Abhinandan Education Loan Subsidy Scheme — 2. One-time subsidy of Rs. 50,000 for education loan repayment  
c. Punya Tirtha Yojana — 3. State-sponsored pilgrimage tours for senior citizens  
d. Bal Seccha Abhiyan — 4. Vaccination & health mission against Japanese Encephalitis and polio  
Select the correct answer:  
(A) abcd → 1 2 3 4  
(B) abcd → 2 1 4 3  
(C) abcd → 1 4 2 3  
(D) abcd → 3 2 1 4

Answer 63. (A) abcd → 1 2 3 4

Explanation:

 Atal Amrit Abhiyan offers health assurance for critical diseases.

 Abhinandan scheme provides education loan subsidy.

 Punya Tirtha enables pilgrimage travel for seniors.

 Bal Seccha Abhiyan focuses on vaccination drives.

64. Which of the following scholars are associated with critiques of development and proponents of alternative approaches?  
(i) Arturo Escobar  
(ii) Wolfgang Sachs  
(iii) Amartya Sen  
(iv) Vandana Shiva  
Select the correct answer:  
(A) (i), (ii), and (iv) only  
(B) (ii) and (iii) only  
(C) (i), (ii), and (iii) only  
(D) All of the above

Answer 64. (A) (i), (ii), and (iv) only

Explanation:

 Escobar, Sachs, and Shiva critique mainstream development and advocate alternative approaches.

 Amartya Sen is noted for development economics but does not critique development as fundamentally as the others.

65. Which of the following schemes specifically target the socio-economic development of tribal women in India?  
(A) Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana  
(B) Scheduled Tribes Component Tribal Sub-Plan  
(C) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA)  
(D) National Rural Livelihood Mission

Answer 65. (C) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA)

Explanation:

 SABLA targets adolescent girls with health, nutrition, and empowerment interventions.

 Other schemes target broader tribal development or rural livelihoods but not specifically tribal women.

66. The Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) includes the following dimensions:  
(i) Education  
(ii) Living standards  
(iii) Health  
(iv) Political participation  
Select the correct answer using the codes given below.  
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only  
(B) (ii) and (iv) only  
(C) (i) and (iv) only  
(D) All of the above

Answer 66. (A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only

Explanation:

 MPI measures poverty based on education, living standards, and health, not political participation.

67. The Gini coefficient is derived from which graphical analysis?  
(A) Pareto chart  
(B) Lorenz curve  
(C) Income-consumption curve  
(D) Laffer curve

Answer 67. (B) Lorenz curve

Explanation:

 The Gini coefficient quantifies inequality based on the Lorenz curve, which represents income or wealth distribution.

68. Which of the following is NOT considered a direct fiscal subsidy?  
(A) Fertilizer subsidy  
(B) Income support to farmers  
(C) Reduction in interest rates by the central bank  
(D) Food subsidy under Public Distribution System (PDS)

Answer 68. (C) Reduction in interest rates by the central bank

Explanation:

 Reduction in interest rates is part of monetary policy, not a direct fiscal subsidy.

 Fertilizer, income, and food subsidies are fiscal measures involving government budget outlays.

69. Who conducts the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) in India?  
(A) Ministry of Labour and Employment  
(B) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation  
(C) National Sample Survey Office  
(D) Reserve Bank of India

Answer 69. (B) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Explanation:

 PLFS is conducted by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, responsible for labor data and statistics.

70. An increase in the savings rate of a country relative to its GDP typically signifies:  
(i) Higher capital formation  
(ii) Reduced consumption expenditure  
Select the correct answer using the codes given below.  
(A) (i) only  
(B) (ii) only  
(C) Both (i) and (ii)  
(D) Neither (i) nor (ii)

Answer 70. (C) Both (i) and (ii)

Explanation:

 Higher savings facilitate increased investment and capital formation.

 It usually accompanies reduced consumption since more income is saved rather than spent.