1. Match the following economists (List-I) with their notable publications (List-II):  
   List–I — List-II  
   a. Daron Acemoglu — 1. Why Nations Fail  
   b. James Heckman — 2. The Economics of Human Potential  
   c. Esther Duflo — 3. Repurposing Poverty  
   d. Mariana Mazzucato — 4. The Entrepreneurial State  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) 1234  
   (B) 1342  
   (C) 2413  
   (D) 4321

Answer 61. (B) 1342

Explanation:

* Daron Acemoglu co-authored Why Nations Fail with James A. Robinson, examining institutions and development.
* James Heckman is famed for work on human capital and early childhood; The Economics of Human Potential reflects that focus.
* Esther Duflo’s work spans experimental development economics; Repurposing Poverty aligns with her policy-oriented contributions.
* Mariana Mazzucato authored The Entrepreneurial State, arguing for an active role of the state in innovation.

1. The World Happiness Report is published by which organization?  
   (A) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
   (B) Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)  
   (C) World Bank  
   (D) International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Answer 62. (B) Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)

Explanation:

* The World Happiness Report is produced in partnership led by the SDSN alongside the Wellbeing Research Centre at Oxford and Gallup.
* It is not a World Bank or IMF publication, and while linked to the UN system through SDSN, it is not directly issued by UNDP.
* The report aggregates Gallup World Poll data to rank countries by subjective wellbeing.

1. Match the following flagship schemes of Assam Government:  
   List I — List II  
   a. Swahid Dayal Das Panika Swaniyojan Scheme — 1. Benefitting families of tea garden workers with self-employment aid  
   b. Jal Jeevan Mission (Assam Implementation) — 2. Household tap connections in villages  
   c. Deen Dayal Grameen Kaushal Yojana (State Implementation) — 3. Skills training for rural youth with placement  
   d. Bodo Peace Accord Package Schemes — 4. Livelihood, road, education, cultural institutions in BTR after 2020 Accord  
   (A) abcd → 1 2 3 4  
   (B) abcd → 2 1 4 3  
   (C) abcd → 3 4 2 1  
   (D) abcd → 4 3 2 1

Answer 63. (A) abcd → 1 2 3 4

Explanation:

* Swahid Dayal Das Panika Swaniyojan provides self-employment assistance to Tea Tribes/Adivasi beneficiaries’ families.
* Jal Jeevan Mission targets functional household tap connections and potable water in rural habitations.
* DDU-GKY delivers skilling with placement support for rural youth through state-implemented projects.
* Bodo Accord-linked packages fund livelihood, roads, education, cultural and institutional strengthening across the BTR post-2020.

1. The post-development paradigm emerged largely as a critique of which of the following?  
   (A) Dependency Theory  
   (B) Modernization and Neoliberal Development Models  
   (C) Human Development Approach  
   (D) Environmental Sustainability Movements

Answer 64. (B) Modernization and Neoliberal Development Models

Explanation:

* Post-development critiques the mainstream modernization narrative and neoliberal policy packages for being top-down, Western-centric, and technocratic.
* It advocates locally grounded alternatives and plural knowledge systems rather than universal templates.
* It is distinct from earlier dependency theory and from human development’s capability focus.

1. Identify the correct statement(s) regarding the Scheduled Areas in India:  
   (i) They are notified under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution.  
   (ii) Scheduled Areas are mainly found in central and eastern India.  
   (iii) Scheduled Areas have special provisions for self-governance by tribal communities.  
   (iv) Scheduled Areas are the same as union territories.  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only  
   (B) (ii) and (iv) only  
   (C) (i) and (iv) only  
   (D) All of the above

Answer 65. (A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only

Explanation:

* Fifth Schedule covers administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in several states.
* These areas cluster largely in central-eastern belts like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, and parts of AP, MP, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, and Gujarat.
* Special provisions include Tribes Advisory Councils and powers for tailored governance; they are not union territories.

1. Which indices focus on assessing social deprivation?  
   (i) Social Deprivation Index  
   (ii) Human Poverty Index  
   (iii) Gini Coefficient  
   (iv) Consumer Price Index  
   Select the correct answer using the codes given below.  
   (A) (i) and (ii) only  
   (B) (ii) and (iii) only  
   (C) (i), (ii), and (iii) only  
   (D) All of the above

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

Explanation:

* Social Deprivation Index and the (now historical) UNDP Human Poverty Index aim to measure deprivations beyond income.
* Gini Coefficient measures inequality, not deprivation per se, and CPI tracks price inflation, not deprivation.
* Hence only (i) and (ii) are deprivation-focused.

1. The Lorenz curve deviates farther from the line of equality when:  
   (A) Income distribution is more equal  
   (B) Income distribution is more unequal  
   (C) Population size increases  
   (D) Economic growth rises

Answer 67. (B) Income distribution is more unequal

Explanation:

* Greater bowing of the Lorenz curve away from the 45-degree line signifies higher inequality.
* The curve’s shape reflects distribution, not the size of population or growth rate directly.
* Perfect equality would place the curve on the 45-degree line.

1. Which of the following is not a primary source of revenue for the government?  
   (A) Tax revenue  
   (B) Non-tax revenue  
   (C) Borrowings  
   (D) Profits from Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)

Answer 68. (C) Borrowings

Explanation:

* Primary (own) revenues comprise tax and non-tax items including dividends/profits from PSUs and fees.
* Borrowings are financing items used to bridge fiscal gaps; they are not revenue receipts.
* Hence borrowings are excluded from primary revenue sources.

1. The Monthly Integration of Industrial Production (IIP) data is released by:  
   (A) Ministry of Commerce and Industry  
   (B) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation  
   (C) Reserve Bank of India  
   (D) Ministry of Labour and Employment

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

Explanation:

* MOSPI publishes the IIP each month as a short-term indicator of industrial activity.
* RBI and Commerce track and analyze industry but do not release the IIP.
* Labour and Employment compiles labour market and wage-related statistics.

1. An increase in the Corporate Tax to GDP ratio can indicate:  
   (i) Stronger performance of the corporate sector  
   (ii) Increase in indirect taxation  
   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. (A) (i) only

Explanation:

* A higher corporate tax-to-GDP ratio generally reflects higher corporate profits, better compliance, or improved administration, signaling sectoral strength.
* It does not, by itself, indicate an increase in indirect taxation, which is a separate category (e.g., GST, excise), so (ii) does not follow from the corporate tax ratio.