1. Match the following authors (List-I) with their influential books (List-II):  
   List–I — List–II  
   a. Amartya Sen — 1. An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations  
   b. Adam Smith — 2. The Idea of Justice  
   c. Amartya Sen — 3. Development as Freedom  
   d. Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum — 4. Creating Capabilities  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) 1342  
   (B) 4312  
   (C) 3214  
   (D) 2143

Answer 61. (C) 3214

Explanation:

* Amartya Sen authored The Idea of Justice, a major work in normative economics and philosophy.
* Adam Smith wrote The Wealth of Nations, foundational to classical economics.
* Amartya Sen authored Development as Freedom, introducing the capabilities approach to development.
* Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum advanced the capabilities framework; Nussbaum’s Creating Capabilities is central to this approach.

1. Which of the following is NOT an index published by the World Health Organization (WHO)?  
   (A) Global Health Observatory Data  
   (B) World Health Statistics  
   (C) Global Hunger Index  
   (D) Global Tuberculosis Report

Answer 62. (C) Global Hunger Index

Explanation:

* The Global Hunger Index is published by Concern Worldwide and Welthungerhilfe, not by WHO.
* WHO produces the Global Health Observatory datasets, World Health Statistics, and disease-specific reports including the Global Tuberculosis Report.

1. Match the schemes:  
   List I — List II  
   a. Mukhya Mantri Krishi Sa-Sajuli Yojana — 1. Financial assistance for implements to increase farm mechanization  
   b. Mukhya Mantri Samagra Gramya Unnayan Yojana (CMSGUY) — 2. 5-year mega mission to double farmers’ income by investment in rural economy  
   c. Mukhya Mantri Swanirbhar Assam Abhiyan — 3. Ensure livelihood & employment through SHGs and cooperative societies  
   d. Fishery Mission 2020 — 4. Aim to make Assam self-sufficient in fish production  
   (A) abcd → 1 2 3 4  
   (B) abcd → 2 1 4 3  
   (C) abcd → 1 3 2 4  
   (D) abcd → 4 3 2 1

Answer 63. (A) abcd → 1 2 3 4

Explanation:

* Krishi Sa-Sajuli provides grants for farm tools to promote mechanization.
* CMSGUY is a five-year mega mission to raise rural incomes through comprehensive investments.
* Swanirbhar Assam Abhiyan supports livelihoods and employment via SHGs and cooperatives.
* Fishery Mission 2020 targets self-sufficiency in fish production through capacity and infrastructure.

1. Post-development theory primarily challenges:  
   (A) Economic growth as the sole measure of progress  
   (B) Political democracy as an essential component of development  
   (C) Technological advancement for development  
   (D) Environmental concerns in development policy

Answer 64. (A) Economic growth as the sole measure of progress

Explanation:

* Post-development critiques equate “development-as-growth” with western-centric metrics, urging plural, local, and ecological well-being measures.
* It does not reject democracy or technology per se but questions growth-centric, one-size-fits-all models.

1. Consider the following constitutional safeguards for Scheduled Tribes:  
   (i) Reservation in educational institutions  
   (ii) Reservation in Panchayati Raj Institutions in Tribal Areas  
   (iii) Separate High Courts for tribal areas  
   (iv) Prohibition of transfer of tribal land to non-tribals without government approval  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) (i), (ii), and (iv) only  
   (B) (ii) and (iii) only  
   (C) (i) and (iii) only  
   (D) All of the above

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

Explanation:

* STs have reservations in education and local bodies in specified areas (Fifth/Sixth Schedule and PESA provisions).
* Many states restrict transfer of tribal land to non-tribals without authority approval to prevent alienation.
* There is no constitutional provision for separate High Courts exclusively for tribal areas.

1. Consider the following about the Gender Development Index (GDI):  
   (i) It compares female and male Human Development Index (HDI) values.  
   (ii) It highlights disparities in income, education, and health between genders.  
   (iii) It takes into account women’s political participation exclusively.  
   (iv) It is a standalone index measuring women’s empowerment only.  
   Select the correct answer using the codes given below.  
   (A) (i) and (ii) only  
   (B) (ii) and (iii) only  
   (C) (i), (ii), and (iv) only  
   (D) All of the above

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

Explanation:

* GDI is the ratio of female to male HDI, comparing health, education, and income outcomes across genders.
* It does not exclusively track political participation nor is it solely a women’s empowerment index; that role aligns more with the GII and other measures.

1. Which curve represents the relationship between income and the proportion of expenditure spent on a good?  
   (A) Engel curve  
   (B) Lorenz curve  
   (C) Pareto curve  
   (D) Production possibility curve

Answer 67. (A) Engel curve

Explanation:

* Engel curves show how expenditure on a good changes with income, often used to derive budget shares and Engel’s law patterns.
* Lorenz depicts income distribution, Pareto concerns wealth/income tails, and PPF shows production trade-offs.

1. Which of the following is an example of an indirect tax?  
   (A) Income Tax  
   (B) Corporate Tax  
   (C) Wealth Tax  
   (D) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Answer 68. (D) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Explanation:

* GST is levied on supply of goods and services and is borne by consumers, collected by intermediaries, making it an indirect tax.
* Income tax, corporate tax, and wealth tax are direct taxes levied on income or wealth of entities.

1. The Economic Survey of India is prepared by:  
   (A) Ministry of Finance  
   (B) Reserve Bank of India  
   (C) NITI Aayog  
   (D) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Answer 69. (A) Ministry of Finance

Explanation:

* The Economic Survey is prepared by the Economic Division of the Department of Economic Affairs under the Ministry of Finance, led by the Chief Economic Adviser.
* It is tabled in Parliament before the Union Budget each year.

1. A decrease in the inflation rate measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) usually indicates:  
   (i) Reduced price levels of goods and services  
   (ii) Improved purchasing power of consumers  
   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. (B) (ii) only

Explanation:

* A lower inflation rate means prices are rising more slowly, not necessarily that the absolute price level has fallen; disinflation differs from deflation.
* Slower price increases tend to support purchasing power relative to a higher inflation scenario, all else equal.