1. Match the following authors (List-I) with their book on economic policy (List-II):  
   List–I — List-II  
   a. Milton Friedman — 1. Capitalism and Freedom  
   b. Friedrich Hayek — 2. The Road to Serfdom  
   c. John Maynard Keynes — 3. The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money  
   d. Karl Marx — 4. Das Kapital  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) 1234  
   (B) 4321  
   (C) 3412  
   (D) 2143

Answer 61. (A) 1234

Explanation:

* Milton Friedman authored Capitalism and Freedom, advocating free markets and limited government as foundations for political and economic liberty.
* Friedrich Hayek wrote The Road to Serfdom, warning against central planning and its risks to individual freedom.
* John Maynard Keynes’s The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money established the macroeconomic framework for demand management.
* Karl Marx’s Das Kapital analyzed capitalism’s dynamics, surplus value, and class relations.

1. Which of the following reports is NOT published by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)?  
   (A) Global Environment Outlook  
   (B) Emissions Gap Report  
   (C) Global Environmental Performance Index  
   (D) World Risk Report

Answer 62. (C) Global Environmental Performance Index

Explanation:

* The Global Environment Outlook and the Emissions Gap Report are flagship UNEP assessments on environmental trends and climate ambition gaps.
* The Environmental Performance Index is produced by academic partners and is not a UNEP publication.
* The World Risk Report is issued by other international partners focusing on disaster risk, not by UNEP.

1. Match the following:  
   List I List II  
   a. Mukhya Mantri Atmanirbhar Asom Abhiyan 1. Household-level small entrepreneurship, focus on unemployed youth  
   b. Assam Mala Project 2. Infrastructure scheme for modern roads and highways in Assam  
   c. Sishu Seva Achoni 3. Government aid to orphans of COVID-19 victims  
   d. Gramin Transport Yojana 4. Subsidy for rural youth to purchase commercial vehicles  
   (A) abcd → 1 2 3 4  
   (B) abcd → 2 1 3 4  
   (C) abcd → 1 3 4 2  
   (D) abcd → 4 3 2 1

Answer 63. (A) abcd → 1 2 3 4

Explanation:

* The Atmanirbhar Asom Abhiyan provides seed capital and support for small enterprises led by unemployed youth at the household level.
* Assam Mala targets upgradation and expansion of state road infrastructure and highways connectivity.
* Sishu Seva Achoni extends direct assistance to children orphaned during COVID-19.
* Gramin Transport Yojana gives subsidies to rural youth to procure commercial vehicles to improve last-mile mobility and livelihoods.

1. Consider the following critiques made by post-development theory:  
   (i) Development discourse perpetuates inequality and dependence.  
   (ii) Development projects always empower local communities.  
   (iii) Western development models may erase indigenous knowledge.  
   (iv) Environmental degradation is often a consequence of development interventions.  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) (i), (iii), and (iv) only  
   (B) (ii) and (iv) only  
   (C) (i) and (ii) only  
   (D) All of the above

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

Explanation:

* Post-development critiques argue that mainstream development can entrench inequalities and dependencies, particularly through top-down agendas.
* They emphasize how Western models can marginalize or overwrite indigenous epistemologies and lifeworlds.
* They highlight environmental harms—deforestation, displacement, pollution—often accompanying large interventions.
* The claim that projects always empower communities is rejected; empowerment depends on context, process, and power relations.

1. Which of the following Acts regulate administration and governance in the tribal areas covered under the Sixth Schedule?  
   (A) Autonomous District Councils Act  
   (B) Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996  
   (C) Forest Rights Act, 2006  
   (D) Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955

Answer 65. (B) Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996

Explanation:

* While Sixth Schedule areas are governed directly by constitutional provisions creating Autonomous District and Regional Councils, PESA provides a self-governance framework for Scheduled Areas, complementing local autonomy and customary institutions.
* Forest Rights Act recognizes forest-dweller rights but does not itself govern Sixth Schedule administrative structures.
* There is no standalone “Autonomous District Councils Act” governing all Sixth Schedule regions; their powers flow from the Constitution’s Sixth Schedule.

1. Which of the following are included in the calculation of the Child Development Index (CDI)?  
   (i) Child mortality rate  
   (ii) Immunization coverage  
   (iii) Maternal literacy  
   (iv) School enrollment rate  
   Select the correct answer using the codes given below.  
   (A) (i), (ii), and (iv) only  
   (B) (ii) and (iii) only  
   (C) (i), (iii), and (iv) only  
   (D) All of the above

Answer 66. (C) (i), (iii), and (iv) only

Explanation:

* The CDI typically captures outcomes across health, education, and standard of living for children, with child mortality and school enrollment as core indicators.
* Maternal literacy is often used as a proxy influencing child development through educational attainment and health-seeking behavior.
* Immunization coverage, while critical operationally, is not universally embedded as a core CDI pillar in standard formulations compared to mortality and enrollment.

1. Which of the following illustrates the trade-off between two goods that an economy can produce given resources?  
   (A) Production Possibility Curve  
   (B) Lorenz curve  
   (C) Kuznets curve  
   (D) Engel curve

Answer 67. (A) Production Possibility Curve

Explanation:

* The PPC (or PPF) represents the maximum attainable combinations of two goods given technology and resources, highlighting opportunity costs.
* The Lorenz curve depicts income or wealth distribution; the Kuznets curve relates inequality to development; the Engel curve links income to consumption patterns.
* Thus, only the PPC directly illustrates production trade-offs.

1. Which instrument is NOT used by the Reserve Bank of India to control liquidity?  
   (A) Open market operations  
   (B) Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)  
   (C) Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)  
   (D) Corporate Tax Rates

Answer 68. (D) Corporate Tax Rates

Explanation:

* Liquidity is modulated by the RBI using OMOs, CRR, SLR, repo/reverse repo, and standing facilities.
* Corporate tax rates are fiscal instruments determined by the Union government, not a monetary policy tool of the RBI.
* Hence, corporate taxes are not used by RBI for liquidity control.

1. Which body releases the Consumer Price Index (CPI) data in India?  
   (A) Ministry of Commerce  
   (B) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation  
   (C) Reserve Bank of India  
   (D) Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

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

Explanation:

* The National Statistical Office under MoSPI compiles and releases CPI for various population groups and all-India indices monthly.
* The RBI uses CPI for policy but does not publish the official CPI series; the other ministries do not release CPI.
* Hence, MoSPI is the issuing authority.

1. A higher Capital Expenditure (Capex) to GDP ratio indicates:  
   (i) Increased public investment in assets like infrastructure  
   (ii) Reduction in revenue 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. (A) (i) only

Explanation:

* A higher Capex-to-GDP ratio signifies greater investment in long-lived assets such as roads, railways, power, and social infrastructure.
* It does not automatically imply that revenue expenditure has reduced; both capex and revenue outlays can rise or fall independently based on budget priorities.
* Therefore, only statement (i) follows from the ratio’s increase.