

## SO6CRT13 Sociology of Development

1. What is meant by *Mix Economy*?

- A: co-existence of public sector along with private sector
- B: Equal promotion of agriculture and industry.
- C: It is controlled only by heavy industry
- D: It is controlled by military as well as civilian

2. The economy planning of India cannot be said to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A: Imperative
- B: Limited
- C: Restricted
- D: emblematic

3. The task of *Planning Commission of India* is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A: Backing up the plan
- B: Preparation of the plan
- C: monetisation the plan
- D: None of the above

4. The book '*Planned Economy for India*' was written by which of the following author?

- A: Dr. Amartya Sen
- B: Jawaharlal Nehru
- C: M Visvesvaraya
- D: Indira Gandhi

5. How agriculture contributing to the India economy?

- A: It helps Increasing
- B: It helps decreasing
- C: It has no contribution
- D: None of the above

6. In which year *National Development Council* was set up?

- A: 1949
- B: 1955
- C: 1951
- D: 1952

7. Which of the following option regarding Indian economy is correct?

- A: It is a subject in the Union List.
- B: It is a subject in the Concurrent List.
- C: It is a subject in the State List.
- D: It is not specified in any special list.

8. What is the factor that government depends on for financing the *Five Year Plan*?

- A: Only taxation
- B: Public borrowing
- C: deficit financing
- D: both public borrowing and deficit

9. From which of the following commission The *National Development Commission* get its administrative support?

- A: Census Commission
- B: Planning Commission
- C: Competition Commission of India
- D: Finance Commission

10. How the *Five Year Plan* of India intend to develop the country's industrially?

- A: Through the public sector
- B: Through the private sector
- C: through the collaboration with Non-resident Indian.
- D: Through public, private, joint and Cooperative sectors

11. What is meant by '*Take off stage*' in an economy?

- A: It means steady growth begins.

B: it means economy is stagnant

C: It means all controls are removed.

D: It means economy is about to collapse.

12. Who publishes the *Economy Survey* of India?

A: Minister of Finance.

B: Minister of External Affairs

C: Minister of Home Affairs

D: Minister Of Commerce and Industry

13. What percentage of population of India are engaged in primary sector?

A: 50%

B: 60%

C: 70%

D: 65%

14. What is the definition of sex ratio?

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 live births of children

(b) Number of women per 1000 men

(c) Number of women per 100000 men

(d) Number of men per 1000 women

15. Which age group is included to calculate Child Sex Ratio?

(a) 1-6 years

(b) 0-5 years

(c) 0-6 years

(d) 0- 6 months

16. According to the latest data released by the NITI Aayog in 2016; What is the Infant Mortality Rate in India in 2016?

(a) 42 per 1000 live births

(b) 34 per 1000 live births

(c) 29 per 1000 live births

(d) 54 per 1000 live births

17. Which of the following characteristics are most likely found in developing countries?

- a. high population growth rates.
- b. large number of people living in poverty.
- c. very traditional methods of agricultural production.
- d. all of the above

18. Which of the following could not be considered a major economic system?

- a. capitalism.
- b. communism.
- c. socialism.
- d. physical quality of life index.

19. Which of the following did Mahatma Gandhi, non-violent politician and leader of India's nationalist movement, *not* advocate?

- a. village economic development.
- b. handicraft production and labor-intensive technology.
- c. centralized decision making.
- d. reduction of material wants.

20. Which of the following statement is not true about LDCs?

- a. Most LDCs have less than 1/10 the per capita GNP of the U.S.
- b. A greater share of GNP would have to be devoted to education to attain the same primary enrollment rates as in the U.S.
- c. Setting up western labor standard and minimum wages in labor-abundant LDCs is sensible.
- d. Most LDCs have a greater shortage of qualified teachers than the U.S. does.

21. Which of the following is *not* one of the Newly Industrialized Countries (NICs)?

- a. Japan
- b. South Korea

c. Taiwan

d. Singapore

22. Longevity is a proxy for \_\_\_\_\_ in the Human Development Index

a. health and nutrition.

b. living standard

c. infant mortality

d. Purchasing Power Parity

23. The Human Development Index (HDI) summarizes a great deal of social performance in a single composite index, combining

a. disparity reduction rate, human resource development rate and the composite index.

b. longevity, education and living standard.

c. minimum schooling, adult literacy and tertiary educational attainment.

d. human resource training, development and R&D.

24. Infant mortality

a. is defined as the annual number of deaths of infant under 1 year old per 1,000 live births.

b. reflects the availability of primary education, the rights of employment and social security.

c. is life expectancy up to age 3.

d. reflects the availability of hospitals and childcare facilities, and the parents' wealth.

25. Which of the following is *not* a problem in comparing developed and developing countries' GNP?

a. GNP is understated for developed countries, since a number of items included in their national incomes are intermediate goods

b. The economic contribution of a housewife in a peasant family may not be measured in GNP in poor country.

c. GNP is understated for developing countries since many of their labor-intensive goods have no impact on exchange rate since they are not traded.

d. GNP is overstated for countries where the price of foreign exchange is less than market

clearing price.

26. The bourgeoisie refers to

- a. the monarchy.
- b. the central planners of the Soviet Union.
- c. the capitalist and middle class.
- d. the aristocrats of wealthy nations.

27. ASEAN refers to the

- a. Association of South East Agro Nations.
- b. Association of South East Asian Nations.
- c. Alliance of South East Asian Neighbors.
- d. Alliance of South Eastern African Nations.

28. A dual economy is distinguished from other economies by having

- a. an industrial sector and a manufacturing sector.
- b. a traditional agricultural sector and a modern industrial sector.
- c. state ownership of the means of production.
- d. an industrial sector that concentrates on manufacturing and construction.

29. Increases in real GNP per capita occur when

- a. government programs direct resources away from investment goods to consumer goods.
- b. tariffs and quotas prevent countries from trading and thus prevent dollars from leaving the country.
- c. the rate of growth of real GNP is greater than the rate of growth of population.

d. the level of consumption expenditures rises relative to the level of saving.

30. What is gross domestic product (GDP)?

- a. income earned through foreign exchange.
- b. the number of dollars earned in industry.
- c. income earned within a country's boundaries.
- d. goods received from the nation's local residents.

31. Increases in real GNP per capita occur when

- a. government programs direct resources away from investment goods to consumer goods.
- b. tariffs and quotas prevent countries from trading and thus prevent dollars from leaving each country.
- c. the rate of growth in real GNP is greater than the rate of growth in the population.
- d. the level of consumption expenditures rises relative to the level of saving.

32. Which of the following is not a requirement for economic development?

- a. a temperate climate.
- b. natural resources.
- c. an adequate capital base.
- d. technological advance.

33. The informal sector includes

- I artisans, cottage industrialists, petty traders, tea shop proprietors.
  - II garbage pickers, jitneys, unauthorized taxis, repair persons.
  - III the self-employed.
  - IV activities with little capital, skill, and entry barriers.
- a. I and II only

- b. III and IV only
- c. IV only
- d. I, II, III and IV

34. One criticism of Rostow's theory of economic growth is that

- a. much available data contradicts his thesis about the takeoff stage.
- b. there is no explanation of why growth occurs after takeoff.
- c. his hypothesis of the stages of growth is difficult to test empirically.
- d. all of the above are correct.

35. Criticisms of Rostow's stages of development include

- a. the difficulty of testing the stages scientifically.
- b. conditions for takeoff are contradicted by historical evidence.
- c. characteristics of one stage are not unique to that stage.
- d. all of the above are correct.

36. Rostow's economic stages are

- a. the preconditions for takeoff, the takeoff, the drive to maturity, and the age of creative destruction.
- b. the traditional society, the preconditions for takeoff, the takeoff, the drive to maturity, and the age of high mass consumption.
- c. the preconditions for consumption, the replication, the drive to maturity, and the age of high mass consumption.
- d. the learning curve, the age of high mass consumption, post-takeoff, and the drive to maturity.

37. For Rosenstein-Rodan a major indivisibility is in

- a. supply.
- b. infrastructure.
- c. agriculture.
- d. services.

38. A major dependency theorist, Andre Gunder Frank suggests that the following economic activities have contributed to underdevelopment:

- I Workers migrating from villages to foreign-dominated urban complexes.
- II Forming an unskilled labor force to work in factories and mines and on plantations.
- III Replacing indigenous enterprises with technologically more advanced, global, subsidiary companies.
- IV Closing the economy to trade with, and investment from, developed countries.

- a. I and II only.
- b. II and III only.
- c. I, II and III only.
- d. I, II, III and IV.

39. Industrialization

- a. causes development.
- b. is positively related to development.
- c. is inversely related to development.
- d. inhibits development.

40. Frank (1967) made the claim that 'underdeveloped' societies were:

- a) insufficiently involved in the international capitalist economy
- b) reluctant to surrender their traditional ways of life
- c) economically dependent on the wealthy countries that exploited them
- d) the 'metropolises' to which 'satellite' countries were attached

41. Which of the following is *not* a feature of globalization?

- a) An increasing awareness of the world as a whole
- b) the extended power of nation states
- c) the destruction of distance through communications technologies

- d) the stretching of social relations beyond national boundaries

42. The capitalist world economy is what Wallerstein (1974) would call a 'world system'. This term refers to:

- a) a means of transporting money between different areas of a country
- b) an empire with a bureaucratic administration but no political centre
- c) an awareness of risks and dangers that affect the environment as a whole
- d) a unit with a division of labour that extends across ethnic and cultural groups

43. The use of 'indentured labour' in the nineteenth century involved:

- a) people being transported to the British colonies and forced to work for one employer under poor conditions
- b) the sale of African people through the slave trade in the 'Atlantic triangle'
- c) selecting the most skilled workers in factories to promote their employer's company overseas
- d) extracting the teeth of the laziest workers to stop them from talking

44. War became possible between nation states in the nineteenth century because:

- a) the world was divided into several rival overseas empires
- b) industrialization provided better transport, technology and administration
- c) there was intense economic, political and military competition
- d) all of the above

45. Economic aid has largely failed to promote modernization in the developing countries because:

- a) there are no clearly defined projects into which the money can be directed
- b) the United Nations has refused to call on rich countries to provide it
- c) debt repayments with interest can be greater than the amount of money received
- d) debt repayments with interest can be greater than the amount of money received

46. The term 'over-urbanization' means that:

- a) life in modern Western cities is so far removed from that of the Third World that we find it difficult to understand these societies
- b) in poorer countries, the rapidly developing cities drain resources from the rural areas
- c) the extent to which urbanization affects development has been exaggerated
- d) governments are so preoccupied with urbanization in the West that they forget to attend to problems in the Third World

47. Which of the following is *not* a consequence of global tourism?

- a) decreased rates of prostitution and sex tourism
- b) developing countries can depend on it as a crucial source of income
- c) the exploitation of cheap, unregulated labour in poor countries
- d) we have become more aware of 'other' societies and ways of living

48. Environmentalist social movements are global in the sense that:

- a) they increase our awareness of risks that affect the whole planet
- b) they appeal to universal values and human rights
- c) they use global media to generate publicity
- d) all of the above

49. Which of the following is an example of development in a country?

- A an increase in population
- B an increase in agricultural production
- C the expansion of an existing industry
- D the extension of the electricity grid into previously unconnected rural areas

50. The Gross Domestic Product is:

- A the total value of industrial production in a country in a year
- B the total value of goods and services produced by a country in a year
- C the value of agricultural production in a country in a year
- D the combined value of imports and exports for a country

51. The country with the highest GNI (PPP) per capita in 2006–07 was:

- A Luxembourg
- B Singapore
- C Switzerland
- D Norway

52. Which of the following is not part of the Human Development Index?

- A infant mortality
- B life expectancy
- C educational attainment
- D GDP per capita

53 According to the Human Development Report 2009, the country with the highest human development (in 2007) was:

- A Canada
- B Norway
- C Japan
- D Australia

54. Which world region has the lowest levels of human development?

- A Asia
- B Africa
- C South and Central America
- D Europe

55. The concept of least developed countries was first identified by the United Nations in:

- A 1958
- B 1968
- C 1978
- D 1988

56 How many countries were identified as LDCs by *The Least Developed Countries Report 2009*?

- A 19
- B 29
- C 39
- D 49

57. Most of the world's LDCs are located in:

- A Sub-Saharan Africa
- B Asia
- C South America

- D Europe
58. One of the first countries to be classed as a newly industrialised country was:
- A India
  - B China
  - C South Korea
  - D the Philippines
59. An economy that grows very rapidly is often referred to as a:
- A lion economy
  - B cheetah economy
  - C puma economy
  - D tiger economy
60. The number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1000 live births is the:
- A child mortality rate
  - B infant mortality rate
  - C toddler mortality rate
  - D neo-natal mortality rate
61. The highest average rate of infant mortality is in:
- A South America
  - B Central America
  - C Asia
  - D Africa
62. The Gini coefficient is a technique frequently used to show:
- A variations in life expectancy
  - B income inequality

- C differences in infant mortality
  - D the education gap
63. A graphical technique that can be used to show the degree of inequality that exists between two variables is the:
- A Lorenz curve
  - B median-line bar graph
  - C Kuznets curve
  - D semantic differential profile
64. The theory of cumulative causation is credited to:
- A Dicken
  - B Waters
  - C Harvey
  - D Myrdal
65. The most highly populated region in Brazil is the:
- A South
  - B South-east
  - C North-east
  - D North
66. The city with the highest population in Brazil is:
- A Rio de Janeiro
  - B Brasilia
  - C São Paulo
  - D Belo Horizonte
67. Which theory was popularised by Immanuel Wallerstein?
- A modernisation theory
  - B world system theory

- C dependency theory
- D globalisation theory

68. How many Millennium Development Goals have been set to be achieved by 2015?

- A 4
- B 8
- C 12
- D 16

69. Approximately how many people died of malaria worldwide in 2006?

- A 250 000
- B 500 000
- C 750 000
- D 1 000 000

70. The number of people newly infected with HIV peaked in:

- A 1990
- B 1996
- C 2000
- D 2006

71. In 2005 the difference in the maternal mortality rate between the developed and developing regions of the world was:

- A 9 : 150
- B 9 : 250
- C 9 : 350
- D 9 : 450

72. Oxfam is an example of:

- A an NGO

- B a TNC
- C a trade bloc
- D a UN agency

73. Aid supplied by a donor country whereby the level of technology is properly suited to the conditions in the receiving country is known as:

- A low technology
- B suitable technology
- C appropriate technology
- D sustainable technology

74. Foreign aid that has to be spent in the country providing the aid is called:

- A strings aid
- B ropes aid
- C commented aid
- D tied aid

75. Creating a World without Poverty was written by:

- A Muhammad Yunus
- B Shiva Naipaul
- C Vladimir Nabokov
- D Isaac Asimov

76. The capital of Mauritania is:

- A Tichet
- B Nouakchott
- C Atar
- D Nouadhibou

77 Mauritania has a population of approximately:

- A 2.4 million
- B 10.4 million
- C 20.4 million
- D 30.4 million

78. Mauritania's main export is:

- A zinc
- B iron ore
- C copper
- D bauxite

79. Which three indicators are used in the Human Development Index (HDI)?

I. Standard of living

II. Education

III. Life expectancy

IV. Condition of environment

A. Only I, II & IV

B. Only I, II, & III

C. Only I & II

D. All of the above

80. Who releases the Human Development Report?

A. World bank

B. World economic forum

C. United Nations

D. UNCTAD

81. Who secured the top rank in The Human Development Report 2018?

A. Sweden

B. Norway

C. Switzerland

D. Austria

82. Who secured the lowest rank in The Human Development Report 2018?

A. Afghanistan

B. Congo

C. Niger

D. Kenya

83. What is the rank of India in the Human Development Index 2018?

A. 142nd

B. 136th

C. 140th

D. 130th

84. When was the Gender Inequality Index (GII) introduced?

A. 2010

B. 2011

C. 1999

D. 2005

85. Who invented the Human development Index?

A. Paul krugman

B. Mahbub –ulHaq

C. Jean dreze

D. Alfred marshal

86. Who releases the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)?

A. World Bank

- B. World Economic Forum
- C. UNDP
- D. Asian Development Bank

87. Which of the following index is not released by the UNDP?

- A. Human Development Index
- B. Multidimensional Poverty Index
- C. Gender Inequality Index
- D. Environmental Quality Index

88. Which statement depicts the best definition of sustainable development?

- A. It means optimal utilization of natural resources.
- B. Sustainable use of natural resources without considering the need of the future generation.
- C. Present generation fulfills its needs while considers the needs of the future generation as well.
- D. None of these

89. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) went into effect?

- (a) 1945
- (b) 1948
- (c) 1946
- (d) 1947

90. GATT was originally signed by how many countries including the USA?

- (a) 22
- (b) 20
- (c) 23
- (d) 25

91. Name the agreement which was signed by the United States, Canada and Mexico towards removing trade barriers?

- (a) SEATO
- (b) CENTO
- (c) NAFTA
- (d) None of them

92. When was GATT replaced with WTO?

- (a) 1994
- (b) 1992
- (c) 1995
- (d) 1993

93. When did World Trade Organisation come into effect?

- (a) February 5, 1994
- (b) January 1, 1995
- (c) March 6, 1996
- (d) April 8, 1994

94. By the backing of how many founder members was WTO established?

- (a) 80
- (b) 82
- (c) 85
- (d) 84

95. WTO comes as the third economic pillar of world-wide dimensions along with the World Bank and \_\_\_\_\_?

- (a) International Monetary Funds (IMF)
- (b) international Economic Association (IEA)
- (c) International Funding Organisation (IFO)
- (d) International Development Bank (IDB)

96. Which of the following is the main objective behind the establishment of WTO?

- (a) To settle disputes between nations
- (b) To widen the principle of free trade to sectors such as services and agriculture
- (c) To cover more areas than GATT
- (d) All of them

97. Which of the following is the headquarters of World Trade Organisation (WTO)?

- (a) Paris
- (b) New York
- (c) Geneva
- (d) Madrid

98. China became a member of world trade Organization in\_\_\_\_\_?

- (a) 1945
- (b) 1960
- (c) 1990
- (d) 2001

99. How many countries are the current members of WTO?

- (a) 181
- (b) 191
- (c) 161
- (d) 123

100. When did Pakistan join the WTO?

- (a) January 1, 1995
- (b) February 1, 1995
- (c) January 1, 2001
- (d) Pakistan is not a member

101. Who is the current Director-General of WTO?

- (a) Chedli Klibi
- (b) Mahmoud Riad
- (c) Pascal Lamy
- (d) Michael Johnson

102. Which country becomes the 161st member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) on 26th April 2015?

- (a) Seychelles
- (b) Vanuatu

- (c) Yemen
- (d) Samoa

103. Any adulterated elements leak into the ground, filtration, and are carried into groundwater reservoir is known as

- A) Land Contamination
- B) Noise Pollution
- C) Water Pollution
- D) Air pollution

104. South Africa is leading exporter of which mineral?

- A) Copper
- B) Diamond
- C) Silver
- D) Gold

105. Which option is correct, when we only accomplish two out of three pillars of Sustainable Development?

- A) Economic + Environmental Sustainability = Viable
- B) Social + Environmental Sustainability = Bearable
- C) Social + Economic Sustainability = Equitable
- D) None of the above

106. The word 'Sustainable Development' came into existence in the year?

- A) 1992
- B) 1978
- C) 1980
- D) 1987

107. The United Nation's Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) was started by the UN General Assembly in the year.

- A) 1995
- B) 1994
- C) 1993

D) 1992

108. After mining the huge holes left behind is used for

- A) Wastewater storage
- B) Waste and water storage
- C) Waste Disposal
- D) Waste Storage

109. Mercury and lead are toxic elements, which causes

- A) Noise Pollution
- B) Air Pollution
- C) Water Pollution
- D) Land contamination

110. The other word of Landscaping is

- A) Reduction
- B) Restoration
- C) Removing topsoil
- D) Restore

111. Whenever the price of the mineral remains high, the firm seeks for

- A) New countries
- B) Remains the same
- C) New miners
- D) New deposits

112. Which of the option is not incorporated as sustainable development parameters?

- A) Gender disparity and diversity
- B) Inter and Intra-generation equity
- C) Carrying capacity
- D) None of the above

113. Which is the first state in India to make roof top rain water harvesting compulsory to all the houses?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Kerala
- c) Assam
- d) Goa

114.. The name given to the diversion channels of the western Himalayas is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Phalodi
- b) Johads
- c) Guls or Kuls
- d) Khadins

115.The name given to the diversion channels of the western Himalayas is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Phalodi
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- c) Guls or Kuls
- d) Khadins

116.Which of the following is the major source of fresh water which is available in India?

- a) Ocean water
- b) River water
- c) Pond water
- d) Ground water

117. Narmada Bachao Andolan is related to \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Tehri
- b) Bhakra Nangal
- c) Sardar Sarovar
- d) Rihand

118. The total surface of water in the earth surface is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 65%
- b) 69%
- c) 71%
- d) 75%

119. The rank of India in terms of water availability per person p.a in the world is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 130th
- b) 131st
- c) 132nd
- d) 133rd

120. Which of the following is/are not an objective (s) of sustainable development?

- A. Continue to implement the family planning program
- B. Maintain a dynamic balance of arable land (not less than 123 million hectares) and implement an agricultural development strategy

- C .Maintain a dynamic balance of water resources by reducing water consumption for every unit of gross development product growth and agricultural value added
- D. To bring about a gradual and sometime catastrophic transformation of environment

121. What does mean “Agenda 21”?

- A. It’s an agreement between 20 developing countries of the world on climate change
- B. It’s a free trade agreement between 7 developed countries of the world
- C. Agenda 21 is a non-binding, voluntarily implemented action plan of the United Nations with regard to sustainable development
- D. None of the above

122.Social, economical and ecological equity is the necessary condition for achieving

- A. Social development
- B .Economical development
- C .Sustainable development
- D .Ecological development

123.Supporting capacity and assimilative capacity are the components of

- A. Carrying capacity
- B. Holding capacity
- C. Containing capacity
- D. Capturing capacity

124.The idea of sustainable development was conceived in early:

- A 1950
- B 1960

C 1970

D 1980

125. The following cause alkalinity in natural water.

A. Potassium carbonate

B. Potassium bicarbonates

C. sodium carbonate

D. All of the above

126. Ground water is accessed by \_\_\_\_\_

a) Drilling wells

b) Drip irrigation

c) Check bunds

d) Constructing canals

127. Which of the following is a disadvantage of renewable energy?

a) High pollution

b) Available only in few places

c) High running cost

d) Unreliable supply

128. A Solar cell is an electrical device that converts the energy of light directly into electricity by the \_\_\_\_\_

a) Photovoltaic effect

b) Chemical effect

c) Atmospheric effect

d) Physical effect

129. In hydroelectric power, what is necessary for the production of power throughout the year?

- a) Dams filled with water
- b) High amount of air
- c) High intense sunlight
- d) Nuclear power

130. The main composition of biogas is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Methane
- b) Carbon dioxide
- c) Nitrogen
- d) Hydrogen

131. Which Ministry is mainly responsible for research and development in renewable energy sources such as wind power, small hydro, biogas and solar power?

- a) Human Resource Development
- b) Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
- c) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
- d) Health and Family Welfare

132. Which among the following have a large amount of installed grid interactive renewable power capacity in India?

- a) Wind power
- b) Solar power
- c) Biomass power
- d) Small Hydro power

133. The world's first 100% solar powered airport located at \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Cochin, Kerala

- b) Bengaluru, Karnataka
- c) Chennai, Tamil Nadu
- d) Mumbai, Maharashtra

134. Which of the following is not under the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy?

- a) Wind energy
- b) Solar energy
- c) Tidal energy
- d) Large hydro

135. Where is the largest Wind Farm located in India?

- a) Jaisalmer Wind Park, Rajasthan
- b) Muppandal Wind Farm, Tamil Nadu
- c) Vaspeta Wind Farm, Maharashtra
- d) Chakala Wind Farm, Maharashtra

136. An indicator for assessing economic development:

- a) GDP b) GNP c) Per capita income d) All the above

137.. Bread Labour is a concept developed by:

- a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Jawaharlal Nehru c) S. C. Bose d) Vallabhai Patel

138. New Economic Policy (NEP) was introduced in India in the year:

- a) 1996 b) 1991 c) 1981 d) 1969

139. Development Decades were observed by:

- a) WTO b) World Bank c) UN d) IMF

140. Sustainable development aims at the protection of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Human being b) Society c) Environment d) All the above

141. Life expectancy is an indicator of \_\_\_\_\_development

- a) Social b) Economic c) Sustainable d) Human

142. An invention can bring \_\_\_\_\_ in society

- a) Social change b) development c) Money d) None of these

143. Social change which is favourably regarded is known as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Change b) Invention c) Progress d) development

144. The Human Development Report is published by \_\_\_\_\_

- a) World Bank b) WTO c) GATT d) IMF

145. \_\_\_\_\_ the Chairman of the Planning Commission of India

- a) President b) Governor c) Prime minister d) None of these
146. Changes that take place in human interaction and interrelations:  
a) Social progress b) Social development c) Social change d) Social processors
147. The National Health Policy was endorsed by the Parliament in India in the year \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 1980 b) 1981 c) 1982 d) 1983
148. The \_\_\_\_\_ percentage of Indians lives below the country's national poverty line:  
a) 37.2 b) 39.8 c) 42.0 d) 46.0
149. \_\_\_\_\_ health depends on sufficient amounts of good health of food, safe drinking.  
water and adequate shelter  
a) Society b) Human c) Public d) Overall
150. Pick from the following the push factor of migration.  
a) Poverty b) Attractive salary c) Good working condition d) None of these
151. \_\_\_\_\_ is caused by the uncontrolled growth and spread of abnormal cells.  
a) Malaria b) T B c) Dengu d) Cancer
152. \_\_\_\_\_ is a process which leads to a better quality of life while reducing the impact on the environment  
a) Economic development b) Sustainable development c) Social development d) Human development
153. India formed its first 'National Population Policy' in April \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 1999 b) 2000 c) 2001 d) 2003
154. Cultural changes can be called as \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Social development b) Equality c) Social change d) Economic change
155. Progress is defined in terms of \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Change b) Value c) Migration d) Role
156. Poverty is a \_\_\_\_\_ concept  
a) Relative b) Similar c) Different d) All the above
157. Unemployment is an \_\_\_\_\_ problem in India  
a) Individual b) Social c) Both a & b d) None of these
158. Example of an unplanned social change  
a) Changes in economy b) Changes in education  
c) Changes due to natural calamities d) Changes in industrial growth
159. Five year planning started in India in the year  
a) 1950 b) 1951 c) 1953 d) 1954
160. Progress is a movement towards an objective thought desirable by the general group for the visible future defined by  
a) Mac Iver b) Ogburn c) Kingsly Davis d) Ginsberg
161. A desirable social change is known as  
a) Progress b) Evolution c) Transformation d) Revolution
162. \_\_\_\_\_ implies an overall positive change in the physical quality of life  
a) Progress b) Change c) Invention d) Development

163. Use of solar power is promoted by the proponents of \_\_\_\_\_ development  
a) Economic b) Human c) Social d) Sustainable
164. Expand UNDP  
a) United Nations Development Programme b) United Nation's Development Principle  
c) United National Developmental Programme d) United National Development Project
165. Environmental protection principle based on \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 2Rs principle b) 3Rs principle c) 4Rs principle d) 1Rs principle

## **Answer Key**

1. Ans A
2. Ans A
3. Ans B
4. Ans C
5. Ans A

6. Ans D
7. Ans A
8. Ans A
9. Ans B
10. Ans D
11. Ans A
12. Ans A
13. Ans C
14. Ans B
15. Ans C
16. Ans B
17. Ans D
18. Ans D
19. Ans C
20. Ans C
21. Ans A
22. Ans A
23. Ans A
24. Ans A
25. Ans A
26. Ans C
27. Ans B
28. Ans B
29. Ans C
30. Ans C
31. Ans c
32. Ans A
33. Ans D
34. Ans D
35. Ans D
36. Ans B
37. Ans B
38. Ans C
39. Ans B
40. Ans C
41. Ans B
42. Ans D

43. Ans A  
44. Ans D  
45. Ans C  
46. Ans B  
47. Ans A  
48. Ans D  
49. Ans D  
50. Ans B  
51. Ans A  
52. Ans A  
53. Ans B  
54. Ans B  
55. Ans B  
56. Ans D  
57. Ans A  
58. Ans C  
59. Ans D  
60. Ans B  
61. Ans D  
62. Ans B  
63. Ans A  
64. Ans D  
65. Ans B  
66. Ans C  
67. Ans B  
68. Ans B  
69. Ans D  
70. Ans B  
71. Ans D  
72. Ans A  
73. Ans C  
74. Ans D  
75. Ans A  
76. Ans B  
77. Ans A  
78. Ans B  
79. Ans B

- 80. Ans C
- 81. Ans B
- 82. Ans C
- 83. Ans D
- 84. Ans A
- 85. Ans B
- 86. Ans C
- 87. Ans D
- 88. Ans C
- 89. Ans B
- 90. Ans C
- 91. Ans C
- 92. Ans C
- 93. Ans B
- 94. Ans C
- 95. Ans A
- 96. Ans D
- 97. Ans C
- 98. Ans D
- 99. Ans C
- 100. Ans A
- 101. Ans C
- 102. Ans A
- 103. Ans C
- 104. Ans D
- 105. Ans D
- 106. Ans C
- 107. Ans D
- 108. Ans C
- 109. Ans D
- 110. Ans B
- 111. Ans D
- 112. Ans D
- 113. Ans: A
- 114. Ans: C
- 115. Ans: C
- 116. Ans: D

- 117. Ans: C
- 118. Ans: C
- 119. Ans: D
- 120. Ans D
- 121. Ans C
- 122. Ans C
- 123. Ans A
- 124. Ans D
- 125. Ans D
- 126. Ans A
- 127. Ans D
- 128. Ans A
- 129. Ans A
- 130. Ans A
- 131. Ans C
- 132. Ans A
- 133. Ans A
- 134. Ans D
- 135. Ans B
- 136. Ans. c
- 137. Ans. a
- 138. Ans. b
- 139. Ans. a
- 140. Ans. c
- 141. Ans. d
- 142. Ans. a
- 143. Ans. c
- 144. Ans. b
- 145. Ans. c
- 146. Ans. c
- 147. Ans. d
- 148. Ans. c
- 149. Ans. c
- 150. Ans. a
- 151. Ans. d
- 152. Ans. b
- 153. Ans. b
- 154. Ans. c
- 155. Ans. b
- 156. Ans. a

- 157.     **Ans. c**
- 158.     **Ans. c**
- 159.     **Ans. b**
- 160.     **Ans. b**
- 161.     **Ans. a**
- 162.     **Ans. d**
- 163.     **Ans. d**
- 164.     **Ans. a**
- 165.     **Ans. b**

