

## PPSC Economics Topic 8 Development Economics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	R.M. Solow in his model assumes that the prices and wages are.	<p>A. Flexible          B. Non flexible          C. Rigid          D. None of these</p>
2	The conjecture that inequality first increases with development then decreases with further development has been	<p>A. Strongly supported by most studies          B. Supported mainly by cross section not time series studies.          C. Supported mainly by time series not cross section studies          D. Generally repudiated by empirical studies.</p>
3	The theory of Ruler -urban migraines presented by.	<p>A. W.W. Roslow          B. M.P.Todaro          C. Simon Kuznets          D. Nukse</p>
4	The Schumpeterian growth model is based upon	<p>A. Investors          B. Capital formation          C. entrepreneurs          D. all of these</p>
5	According to M.P Todaro model of ruler -urban migration the migration is assumed to be a.	<p>A. Social phenomenon          B. Cultural phenomenon          C. Uneconomic phenomenon          D. Economic phenomenon</p>
6	According to Keynes the exogenous factors like technology increase in population and discovery of new markets are the reasons of.	<p>A. Underemployment          B. Structural dualism          C. Low capital formation          D. Secular stagnation</p>
7	Role of innovation in economic growth is very important according to.	<p>A. Adam Smith          B. Ricardo          C. Schumpeter          D. Rostow</p>
8	According to the balanced growth theory	<p>A. UDCs can be developed by foreign aid          B. UDCs can be developed by national saving          C. UDCs have to start from beginning          D. DCS are responsible for the development of UDCs</p>
9	If for the output of worth 1 million the stock of capital worth 4 million is required this will be.	<p>A. Capital profit ratio          B. Output profit ratio          C. Capital output ratio          D. Capital input ratio</p>
10	Economic development can be achieved through stages, is the theory of.	<p>A. Rosenstein Rodan          B. Leibenstein          C. W.W. Rostow          D. M.P. Todaro</p>
11	A circular constellation of forces tending to act and react upon each other in such a way to keep a poor country in a state of poverty is termed as.	<p>A. Vicious circle of poverty          B. Low capital formation          C. Low development          D. Disguised unemployment</p>
12	The natural rate of unemployment is generally thought of as the	<p>A. Ratio of the frictional unemployment rate to the cyclical unemployment rate.          B. Sum of frictional unemployment and cyclical unemployment.          C. Sum of frictional unemployment and structural unemployment.          D. sum of structural unemployment and cyclical unemployment.</p>
13	Which of the following is not an element of the redistribution with growth policy approach.	<p>A. Minimum wage legislation          B. Land reform          C. Progressive taxation</p>

14	According to the A.H Hasen the capitalistic economy is basically characterized with	A. Instability B. Stability C. Inefficiency D. Efficiency
15	Due to indivisibilities in demand and infrastructure economic development can be achieved.	A. Balance growth according to its advocates B. Unbalanced growth according to its advocates C. Big plus D. None of these
16	The main assumption of Kaldor model is that the economy operates at the level of .	A. Full employment B. Above than full employment C. Less than full employment D. None of above
17	More trade and more and is the demand made by the	A. Developing countries B. Developed countries C. More developed countries D. Non developing countries
18	Economic growth rate of a country is determined by the	A. Capital formation rate B. Employment rate C. Saving rate D. Investment rate
19	The hidden momentum of population growth is caused by	A. the demographic transition B. Population age structure C. the opportunity cost of woman's time D. Children contribution to income
20	The Human Development index is based on.	A. Income per capita human capita economic vulnerability B. Income per capita, life expectancy education C. Income per capita child mortality rates education. D. Income per capita life expectancy economic vulnerability