

PPSC Economics Full Book MCQ Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Following is the major source for a country to meet the deficiency of capital	A. Domestic saving B. Foreign aid C. Domestic barrowing D. All of these
2	Hirschman along with other ebonists consider that for economic development.	A. Balance growth is necessary B. Unbalance growth is necessary C. Big push in investment is necessary D. Industrial development is necessary
3	According to Nurkse a balance growth a necessary to.	A. Develop resources B. Develop capital C. Break vicious circle of poverty D. Develop infrastructure.
4	A circular constellation of force tending to act and react upon each other in such away to keep a poor country in a state of poverty is termed as.	A. Vicious circle of poverty B. Low capital formation C. Low development D. disguised unemployment
5	One of the following is not a necessary characteristics of UDCs	A. Low saving ratio B. Low capital formation C. Disguised unemployment D. Insufficient human resources.
6	All the UDCs of the world are homogeneous in broad sense and.	A. Heterogeneous in narrow sense B. Homogenous in narrow sense also C. Homogenous in human resources D. Homogenous in natural resources
7	Rule of innovation in economic growth is very important according to.	A. Adam smith B. Richardo C. Schumpeter D. Rostow
8	Small size of market is the primary cause of under development according to.	A. Balance growth theory B. Unbalance growth theory. C. Big push theory D. Dualistic theories
9	According to Keynes the exogenous factors like technology increase in population and discovery of new markets are the reasons. of.	A. Underemployment B. Structural dualism C. Low capital formation D. Secular stagnation
10	The fall in the birth ratio will affect the process of economic growth according to	A. Schumpeter B. A.H.Nansen C. Karl Marx D. M.P. Todaro
11	According to the .A.H Hasen the capitalistic economy is basically characterized with	A. Instability B. Stability C. Inefficiency D. Efficiency
12	The Schumpeterian growth model is based upon	A. Investors B. Capital formation C. entrepreneurs D. all of these
13	the relation of productivity and income is discussed by Nurkse in.	A. Vicious circle of poverty B. balance growth theory C. Unbalance growth theory D. Big push theory
14	Economic development in UDCs is not possible without.	A. Foreign aid B. Capital formation C. Natural resources D. Domestic saving
15		A. In UDCs unemployment rate is high B. The margin productivity labor is

15	Theories of surplus labor describe that	near to zero C. Overpopulation is much more in UDCs D. DCs have less unemployment
16	The economic growth model of Ricardo based on.	A. Capital formation B. Diminishing return C. Capital output ratio D. None of these
17	Division of labor is made according to the size of market is the view of	A. M.P.Todaro B. Leibstein C. Rostow D. Adam Smith
18	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 push D. None of these
19	Adam Smith includes in the model of economic growth following factors of production.	A. Labor only B. Capital only C. Labor and capital D. Labor capital and land
20	The concept of unbalanced growth and balance growth are.	A. Unlimited value B. Single value C. Limited value D. Short value
21	According to M.P Todaro model of rural-urban migration the migration is assumed to be a.	A. Social phenomenon B. Cultural phenomenon C. Uneconomic phenomenon D. Economic phenomenon
22	According to the balanced growth theory	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
23	For the economic growth of country following is required.	A. Capital formation B. Human resources C. Natural resources D. All of these
24	The theory of Rural-urban migration presented by.	A. W.W. Rostow B. M.P.Todaro C. Simon Kuznets D. Nurkse
25	In developing countries the co-existence of modern and traditional method of production in urban and rural sector is called.	A. Dualism B. Under employment C. Under estimation of resources D. None of these
26	Unlimited supply of labor means in developing countries that part of man power which even if is withdrawn from the process of production there will be no fallen output is the theory of.	A. Fei Ran B. M.P.P. Todaro C. Lewis D. Leibstein
27	If for the output of worth 1 million the stock of capital worth 4 million is required this will be.	A. capital profit ratio B. Output profit ratio C. Capital output ratio D. Capital input ratio
28	W.W. Rostow considered that the economic development period consist of.	A. Two stages B. Three stages C. Four stages D. Five stages
29	Economic development can be achieved through stages, is the theory of.	A. Rosenstein Rodan B. Leibstein C. W.W. Rostow D. M.P. Todaro
30	The developing countries need to have a big push or big comprehensive package for economic development is the view of.	A. Nurkse B. M.P Todaro C. Rosenstein Rodan D. Leibenstein