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(November)

ECONOMICS

(Major)

Course : 501

**(Development Economics with Indian
Perspective—I)**

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Choose the correct answer from the following : 1×8=8

(a) Which of the following is not a component of PQLI?

- (i) Life expectancy
- (ii) Per capita income
- (iii) Infant mortality
- (iv) Literacy

- (b) In India, the highest contribution to national income comes from
- (i) primary sector
 - (ii) secondary sector
 - (iii) foreign sector
 - (iv) tertiary sector
- (c) The population growth rate of India in 2001-11 decade was
- (i) 21.5%
 - (ii) 24.7%
 - (iii) 17.6%
 - (iv) 23.8%
- (d) According to Harrod-Domar growth model, an increase in growth rates depends on
- (i) increase in capital-output ratio
 - (ii) decrease in capital-output ratio
 - (iii) increase in marginal propensity to consume
 - (iv) None of the above

(e) Balanced growth theory of Ragnar Nurkse advocates

(i) a steady growth of GNP

(ii) parity between capital stock and labour

(iii) simultaneous development of all the sectors of economy

(iv) All of the above

(f) Disguised unemployment in the agricultural sector of India exists due to

(i) dependence on monsoons

(ii) heavy pressure of population on land

(iii) absence of trade unions in the agricultural sector

(iv) None of the above

(g) Accumulation of capital involves

(i) increase in real savings

(ii) mobilization of savings

(iii) investment of savings

(iv) All of the above

(h) Who among the following has suggested that economic development of the developing countries can be accelerated by weakening the 'back-wash effect' and strengthening the 'spread effect'?

- (i) A. K. Sen
- (ii) G. Myrdal
- (iii) W. W. Rostow
- (iv) A. Lewis

2. Write short notes on any *four* of the following : 4×4=16

- (a) A. K. Sen's poverty index
- (b) Poverty line and poverty gap
- (c) Capital-output ratio
- (d) Population growth and development
- (e) Vicious circle of poverty
- (f) Occupational distribution in India

Answer the following (within 500 words each) :

3. (a) What is meant by 'human development index'? What are its basic components? Discuss human development index as an indicator of economic development.

2+3+7=12

Or

- (b) Describe different criteria for measurement of economic development. Which method is more suitable for a country like India? Give justifications.

8+4=12

4. (a) Explain the main features of a developing nation with special reference to India. How are the developed and less-developed nations classified? 9+2=11

Or

- (b) What is tertiary sector? What are the reasons of growing importance of tertiary sector? Do you notice any change in the composition within the tertiary sector?

2+5+4=11

5. (a) Discuss some salient features of unemployment problem of India. Write a note on the policies undertaken by the government to tackle the problem of unemployment in India. 6+5=11

Or

- (b) What are meant by 'absolute poverty' and 'relative poverty'? Describe any three measures undertaken by the government to tackle the problem of rural poverty in India.

2+9=11

6. (a) Critically examine the classical approach to economic growth. 11

Or

- (b) Explain critically Solow's growth model.

7. (a) Distinguish between balanced and unbalanced growth strategies. Which strategy is more suitable for an underdeveloped economy? Give justifications. 5+6=11

Or

- (b) Describe Lewis' theory of development with unlimited supply of labour. 11
