5 SEM TDC ECO M 1

2 0 1 6

(November)

ECONOMICS

(Major)

Course : 501

(Development Economics with Indian Perspective—I)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32 (Backlog)/24 (2014 onwards)

Time : 3 hours

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

1. Choose the correct option/Answer the
   following :   1×8=8

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

       (i) disparity reduction rate, human
           development rate and composite
           index

       (ii) longevity, educational attainment
            and living standard

       (iii) minimum schooling, adult literacy
            and tertiary educational attainment

       (iv) human resource training develop-
            ment and R & D

(*Turn Over*)

(b) The percentage share of which of the following is lowest towards national income of India?

   (i) Agricultural sector

   (ii) Industrial sector

   (iii) Services sector

   (iv) Private sector

(c) Mention one factor which influences capital-output ratio.

(d) "A circular constellation of forces tending to act and react upon one another in such a way as to keep a poor country in a state of poverty" is a description of

   (i) underdevelopment

   (ii) deep-rooted poverty

   (iii) stagnation

   (iv) vicious circle of poverty

(e) The doctrine of unbalanced growth was propounded by

   (i) Hirschman and Robert Solow

   (ii) Robert Solow and Singer

   (iii) Singer and Ragnar Nurkse

   (iv) Hirschman and Singer

(f) Rostow defined the stage 'when a society has effectively applied the range of modern technology to the bulk of its resources' as

    (i) the drive to maturity

    (ii) the preconditions for take-off

    (iii) the take-off

    (iv) None of the above

(g) Structural changes imply the transition from a traditional agricultural society to a modern industrial economy involving a radical transformation of

    (i) existing institution

    (ii) social attitudes

    (iii) motivation

    (iv) All of the above

(h) Name one wage-employment programme currently in operation in India.

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

(a) GDP as an indicator of development

(b) Structural changes in development process

            (Turn Over)

(c) Different types of unemployment in India

(d) Rostow's stages of growth

(e) Sources of economic growth

(f) Difference between absolute and relative poverty

Answer the following (**within 500 words** each) :

3. (a) Who introduced the PQLI (Physical Quality Life Index) as a measure of economic growth? Explain the advantages and limitations of PQLI as a measure of economic development.

1+10=11

Or

(b) Discuss the structural changes in the development process as explained by Simon Kuznets.

11

4. (a) Write the meaning of tertiary sector. Explain critically the growing importance of tertiary sector in India. 12

(*Continued*)

Or

(b) Mention a few economic and non-economic obstacles to India's economic development. Explain the basic features of Indian economy as a developing country. 4+4+4=12

5. (a) Write the meaning of poverty line and poverty gap. Explain the magnitude of rural and urban poverty in India. 4+7=11

Or

(b) Explain the relationship between inequality and poverty. What are the government measures to tackle inequality and poverty? 5+6=11

6. (a) Explain Adam Smith's theory of economic growth. What are its limitations? 7+4=11

Or

(b) Discuss Harrod-Domar model of economic growth. How far is this model applicable in developing countries like India? 8+3=11

7. *(a)* Explain critically the Lewis' theory of development with unlimited supply of labour.   11

Or

(b) Write the meaning of under-development. Explain Myrdal's theory of cumulative causation   4+7=11

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