

**5 SEM TDC ECO M 1**

**2 0 1 7**

( November )

**ECONOMICS**

( Major )

Course : 501

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

*Full Marks : 80*

*Pass Marks : 32/24*

*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) Which of the following is a component of PQLI?

(i) Life expectancy at age one

(ii) Infant mortality rate

(iii) Adult literacy rate

(iv) All of the above

- (b) An underdeveloped country possesses
- (i) vast capital
  - (ii) unutilized natural and human resources
  - (iii) unutilized technical know-how
  - (iv) thin population
- (c) What is poverty line?
- (d) Harrod-Domar model assumes that there are
- (i) changes in interest rate
  - (ii) no changes in interest rate
  - (iii) small fluctuations in interest rate
  - (iv) None of the above
- (e) Regional inequalities rise due to
- (i) strong backward effects
  - (ii) weak spread effects
  - (iii) both strong backward effects and weak spread effects
  - (iv) None of the above
- (f) Disguised unemployment in the agricultural sector of India exists due to
- (i) heavy pressure of population on land
  - (ii) dependence on monsoons
  - (iii) small size of land holdings
  - (iv) absence of trade unions in agricultural sector

(g) What is the basic difference between absolute and relative poverty?

(h) "A country is poor because it is poor."  
This was stated by

(i) Rostow

(ii) W. A. Lewis

(iii) R. Nurkse

(iv) Hirschman

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

(a) Sen's poverty index

(b) Occupational distribution in India

(c) Vicious circle of poverty

(d) Domar model of economic growth

(e) Centre-periphery model

3. (a) Describe the criteria for the measurement of economic development. Which method is the most suitable for a developing economy like India? 7+4=11

Or

(b) What is 'human development'? Critically discuss Human Development Index as a measure of overall economic development. 4+7=11

4. (a) Discuss briefly the causes and features of underdevelopment. 12

Or

(b) Explain the trend and composition of national income and per-capita income in India.  $6+6=12$

5. (a) Briefly discuss the magnitude of rural and urban poverty in India. Also discuss about the strategies adopted by the Government of India in recent years to tackle the problem of absolute poverty.

$6+5=11$

Or

(b) What is current daily status of unemployment? Discuss briefly the nature and magnitude of rural unemployment in India.  $2+5+4=11$

6. (a) Discuss the following as the sources of economic growth :  $3+4+4=11$

(i) Population growth

(ii) Capital accumulation

(iii) Technological progress

Or

(b) Explain Solow's model of neo-classical growth. What is Solow residual?  $8+3=11$

7. (a) Critically discuss Myrdal's theory of cumulative causation. 11

Or

(b) State and explain the Rostow's stages of economic growth model. Is it applicable in India?  $9+2=11$

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