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5 SEM TDC ECO M 1

2015

(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 option/Answer the following : 1×8=8

(a) According to UNDP Report on HDI 2014,
India's rank is

(i) 145

(ii) 146

(iii) 136

(iv) 135

- (b) In endogenous growth model, more emphasis is given on
- (i) externalities
 - (ii) human capital
 - (iii) increasing returns to scale
 - (iv) All of the above
- (c) As per 2011 Census, the number of female in India per 1000 male is
- (i) 939
 - (ii) 940
 - (iii) 941
 - (iv) 942
- (d) 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

(e) Mention one method of measuring relative poverty.

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

(i) R. Nurkse

(ii) W. A. Lewis

(iii) Rostow

(iv) None of them

(g) Indian State having the lowest infant mortality rate is

(i) Assam

(ii) Gujarat

(iii) Kerala

(iv) Mizoram

(h) Point out one limitation of balanced growth.

2. Write short notes on any four of the following :

4×4=16

(a) A. K. Sen's poverty index

(b) Measures to tackle unemployment problem in India

(4)

- (c) Capital-output ratio
- (d) Occupational distribution in India
- (e) Theory of cumulative causation
- (f) Poverty line and poverty gap

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

3. (a) Distinguish between economic development and economic growth. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of GDP as an indicator of economic development. 4+7=11

Or

- (b) Explain different criteria for measurement of economic development. Which method is more suitable for a country like India? Justify your answer. 7+4=11

4. (a) Discuss four main features of a developing country with special reference to India. What are the causes for such underdevelopment? 8+4=12

(5)

Or

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

5. (a) Write the meaning of 'absolute poverty' and 'relative poverty'. Prepare a note on the magnitude of rural and urban poverty in India. 3+4+4=11

Or

(b) (i) Discuss some salient features of unemployment problem in India. 6

(ii) Discuss the causes of income inequality in India. 5

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

(i) Population growth

(ii) Capital accumulation

(iii) Technical progress

Or

(b) Critically examine Solow's theory of steady-state growth. 11

7. (a) Point out the similarities and dissimilarities between balanced and unbalanced growth strategies. Examine the applicability of unbalanced growth strategy in the context of developing economies. 3+4+4=11

Or

- (b) Explain Rostow's stages of economic growth. 11
