5 SEM TDC ECO M 1

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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 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 the
   composite index

(ii) longevity, education and living standard

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

(iv) human resource training, development and R & D

(b) In India, the major share of national income is derived from

(i) agriculture

(ii) industry

(iii) services

(iv) None of the above

(c) The sex ratio of India as per Census 2011 was

(i) 940

(ii) 933

(iii) 954

(iv) 939

(d) In the Harrod-Domar model, it is assumed that the elasticity of substitution between capital and labour is

(i) infinite

(ii) zero

(iii) between zero and one

(iv) one

(e) Mention one measure of absolute poverty.

(f) The doctrine of unbalanced growth was propounded by

    (i) Hirschman and Robert Solow

    (ii) Robert Solow and Singer

    (iii) Singer and Ranger Nurkse

    (iv) Hirschman and Singer

(g) According to W. W. Rostow, which of the following does not belong to the 'precondition for take off'?

    (i) Increased agricultural productivity

    (ii) Political stability

    (iii) Growth of durable consumer goods industry

    (iv) Development of social overhead capital

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

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

   (a) GDP as indicator of development

   (b) Trend of per capita income in India

   (c) Solow's model

   (d) Population growth and development

   (e) Rostow's stages of growth

   (f) Government measures to tackle poverty in India

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

3. *(a)* Who did introduce 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.

$1 + 11 = 12$

Or

   (b) Discuss the structural changes in the development process explained by Simon Kuznets.   12

4. *(a)* Explain the basic features of Indian economy as a developing economy.   11

Or

   (b) Enumerate the causes of increasing importance of the tertiary sector in India.

5. *(a)* What are poverty line and poverty gap? Discuss different methods of measuring relative poverty. 3+8=11

Or

(b) What do you mean by usual status of unemployment? Enumerate the causes of unemployment in India. 2+9=11

6. *(a)* Explain Adam Smith's theory of economic growth and examine the relevance in developing economy. 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)* What is vicious cycle of poverty? Explain it after Kuznets as the chief cause of poverty in developing countries. 4+7=11

Or

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

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