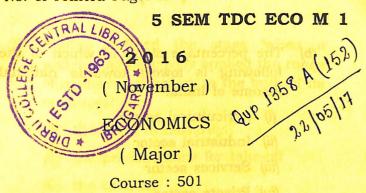
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Course: 501

## ( 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  $1 \times 8 = 8$ following:
  - The Human Development Index (HDI) (a) summarizes a great deal of social performance in a single composite index combining
    - 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 development and R & D

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- 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
- Mention one factor which influences capital-output ratio.
- "A circular constellation (d) 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
- 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
- Structural changes imply the transition (g) 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
- 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
  - Structural changes in development (b) process

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( 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):

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.
- 4. (a) Write the meaning of tertiary sector.

  Explain critically the growing importance of tertiary sector in India.

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(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
- (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

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(Turn Over)

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

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(b) Write the meaning of underdevelopment. Explain Myrdal's theory of cumulative causation 4+7=

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