

(4)

3. Answer any six of the following questions :

5×6=30

- (a) What are the indicators of economic development? Explain.
- (b) Distinguish between balanced and unbalanced growth processes.
- (c) Explain the role of capital formation in economic development.
- (d) Elucidate the various sources of human capital formation in relation to economic development.
- (e) Explain the impact of population growth in economic development.
- (f) Distinguish between economic growth and economic development.
- (g) Explain in brief the major indicators of economic development.
- (h) "Labour intensive technique of production is appropriate for the development of underdeveloped economy." Do you think so? Justify your answer.
- (i) Define the concept of balanced growth theory by Ragnar Nurkse.

(5)

4. Answer any two of the following questions :

10×2=20

- (a) Critically discuss the Lewis theory of unlimited supply of labour.
- (b) What are the causes of poverty? Explain what types of Scheme of the Government of India has taken to eradicate poverty in India. 5+5=10
- (c) Discuss in brief the Big Push theory of economic development by Rosenstein-Rodan. State the defects of the theory. 6+4=10

5. Answer any one of the following questions : 14

- (a) Distinguish between labour intensive and capital intensive productions. What are the advantages and disadvantages of labour and capital intensive methods of production? 4+10=14
- (b) State the concept of vicious circle of poverty theory. What are the causes of vicious circle of poverty? Establish the relationship between poverty and economic development. 2+6+6=14

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(Held in 2023)

ECONOMICS

Paper : ECOHC5126

(Development Economics—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 answer : 1×6=6

(a) Which of the following has a greater prevalence of absolute poverty?

(i) Developed countries

(ii) Underdeveloped countries

(iii) Developing countries

(iv) Capitalist countries

(b) Human capital formation is an important tool for bringing _____ in the society.

- (i) economic change
- (ii) social degeneration
- (iii) wealth
- (iv) physical capital

(c) Which of the following determinants of growth is a non-economic factor?

- (i) Capital
- (ii) Natural resources
- (iii) Favourable legislation
- (iv) None of the above

(d) According to Lewis's model, the dual economy grows only when

- (i) the modern sector increases its output share to the traditional sector
- (ii) agricultural sector uses modern equipment
- (iii) agricultural sector hires labour economically
- (iv) modern manufacturing sector is labour intensive

(e) Which one of the following figures represents the working age group of the population?

- (i) 15 to 65 years
- (ii) 15 to 66 years
- (iii) 15 to 64 years
- (iv) 15 to 59 years

(f) Which of the following is a component of HDI?

- (i) Life expectancy index
- (ii) Infant mortality rate
- (iii) Population growth rate
- (iv) All of the above

2. Answer the following questions : 2×5=10

- (a) What do you mean by demographic dividend?
- (b) Differentiate between absolute and relative poverties.
- (c) Mention any two problems of human capital formation in India.
- (d) Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?
- (e) Point out any two disadvantages of unbalanced growth.