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63/1 (SEM-5) CC12/ECOHC5126

2023

ECONOMICS

Paper : ECOHC5126

(Development Economics-I)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Choose the correct answer : **(any six)**
1×6=6

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

(i) Ideal legislative structure

(ii) Collection of natural resources

(iii) Growth of overall population in course of time

(iv) Capital accumulation

Contd.

- (b) What is the underlying concept of economic development ?
- (i) It is just another synonymous term with economic growth
 - (ii) It is obtained by tracking modifications in output allocation and financial structure
 - (iii) Economic development is sustainable improvement in GNP
 - (iv) Improving the livelihood of urban people
- (c) Which of the following statements is true about human capital ?
- (i) Human resource and human capital are related to each other
 - (ii) Human development and human capital are related to each other
 - (iii) Both (i) and (ii) are correct
 - (iv) Both (i) and (ii) are incorrect
- (d) Which of the following is a major source of human capital formation in India ?
- (i) Expenditure on on-the-job training
 - (ii) Expenditure on education
 - (iii) Both (i) and (ii) are correct
 - (iv) Both (i) and (ii) are incorrect

- (e) Which of the following about strategy of imbalance growth is right ?
- (i) Deliberate imbalance in favour of some sectors
 - (ii) Simultaneous investment in all sectors
 - (iii) Deliberate balance in favour of some sectors
 - (iv) simultaneous development in all sectors
- (f) The theory of big push is based on which of the following ideas ?
- (i) Internal economies of scale
 - (ii) Small amount of investment
 - (iii) External economies of scale
 - (iv) Unbalanced growth
- (g) To boost economic growth, the government is most likely to—
- (i) increase the rate of interest
 - (ii) increase the rate of taxation
 - (iii) provide incentives to investment
 - (iv) provide incentives to save

(h) Which 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

(i) The vicious circle theory states that—

(i) growing government assistance create addiction to welfare programmes

(ii) low income levels create pressure for money creation

(iii) low income levels create pressure for cheap imports

(iv) low per capita income creates low savings that keep incomes low

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

(i) The modern sector increases its output share relative to the traditional sector

(ii) Agricultural sector uses modern equipment

(iii) Agricultural sector hires labour economically

(iv) Modern manufacturing sector is labour-intensive

2. Answer the following questions : **(any five)**

2×5=10

(a) Define economic development.

(b) What do you mean by relative poverty ?

(c) What is meant by human capital ?

(d) What is balanced growth ?

(e) Point out *any two* disadvantages of unbalanced growth.

(f) Give *two* key roles of technology in economic development.

(g) Mention *any two* measures to eradicate poverty.

3. Answer the following questions : **(any six)**

5×6=30

(a) Differentiate between absolute and relative poverty.

(b) Discuss the concept of balanced growth theory of Ragnar Nurkse.

- (c) Explain the main causes of poverty in India.
- (d) Discuss briefly the big push theory of economic development by Rosenstien-Rodan.
- (e) Discuss briefly the population composition.
- (f) What are the advantages and disadvantages of labour intensive techniques of production ?
- (g) Capital occupies an important role in economic development of a nation. Discuss.
- (h) Explain briefly the importance of human capital formation in economic development.
- (i) Establish the relationship between poverty and economic development.
- (j) Differentiate between capital and labour intensive techniques of production for economic development.

4. Answer the following questions : **(any two)**
10×2=20

- (a) Explain elaborately the impact of population growth in economic development.

- (b) Critically examine the Lewis model of unlimited supply of labour.
- (c) Explain the concept of vicious circle of poverty form demand and supply side.
- (d) Discuss the role of labour capital and technology in economic development.

5. Answer the following questions : **(any one)**
14×1=14

- (a) Explain clearly the differences between economic development and economic growth. Also discuss the main indicators of economic development.
8+6=14
- (b) Compare and contrast between the theory of balanced and unbalanced growth.
7+7=14
- (c) Define Population. How are population and economic development related? Mention some of the problems of over-population in an economy.
2+5+7=14