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63/1 (SEM-5) CC12/ECOH5126

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.**

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