3. Examine

2. Distinguish betwee 200 mic growth and

113611

( FYUGP )

(6th Semester)

ECONOMICS

(MINOR)

h's theory of

Paper: EC6.M6

( Development Economics—I )

Full Marks: 75 Pass Marks: 40%

Time: 3 hours

( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )

Discuss the Harrod-Domar model

Syspecial distriction (Marks: 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer five questions, taking one from each Unit

7. Discuss the diffelertinuages of economic

growth as described by Rostow.

1. What is economic development? Discuss the various indicators of economic development.

4+6=10

L25/513a

(Turn Over)

Ba/EC6.M6

2. Distinguish between economic growth and economic development. Explain the role of infrastructure in economic development.

5+5=10

## E UNIT-II

(6th Semester)

- 3. Examine the Adam Smith's theory of economic development. 10
- 4. Critically explain the Malthusian theory of economic development. 10

## UNIT—III

Pass Marks: 40%

- 5. Discuss the Harrod-Domar model of economic growth. SEG .. ITAG ! 10
- 6. What do you mean by new growth theory? Explain Romer's model of endogenous growth. for the questions

## Answer five question or taking one from each Unit

- 7. Discuss the different stages of economic growth as described by Rostow. 10
- 8. Critically examine the theory of balanced OI growth. 10

What is economic development? Discuss the

## UNIT-V

- 9. What is meant by economic planning? Explain the various types of planning. 3+7=10
- 10. What is cost-benefit analysis? Mention the general steps in conducting cost-benefit analysis. 4+6=10

2025
the process of (FYUGP) Streemgoleveb old
(6th Semester)
Tol Creative ECONOMICS of (d)
(b) Capital form (MINOR) (sointsubni
Paper: EC6.M6
( Development Economics—I )
( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )
( Marks: 25 )
The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions
A. Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×15=15
1. Which of the following is a key indicator of economic growth?
(a) Increase in GDP (b)

(b) Increase in life expectancy ( )

(d) Improvement in education (

(c) Decrease in income inequality ()

A. ]

2. How does agriculture contribute to economic development?
development?
(a) By providing food ()
(b) By providing raw materials for
industries (MM)
(c) By increasing employment opportunities
( )
(d) All of the above ( )
3. Economic development and 11. c
3. Economic development primarily focuses on
(a) improving agricultural sector only ( )
(b) improving the overall quality of life and
standard of living ( )
(c) improving education sector only ( )
(d) improving health sector only
1. Which of the following is a key indicator of
4. An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the
Wealth of Nations is a well-known book of
(a) Keynes ( )
(b) Adam Smith
(c) Robert Malthus (a)
(d) Ricardo noita (ube ) ni tremovernemi (b)

/813/

Ba/EC6.M6

5.	Which term in Schumpeter's theory describes
	the process of new innovations replacing old methods?
	(a) Creative destruction ( )
	(b) Capital formation (1912) 2007 (1912)
	(c) Market equilibrium ( )
	(d) Technological advancement ( )
	(d) Ricardo (
6.	Schumpeter assigns the role of the innovator to the
wth	(a) capitalist (10) Imag of gmb1000A .9
the	(b) entrepreneur ( ) wond wroads
	(c) landlord ( )
	(d) None of the above ( )
7.	The Warranted growth rate in the Harrod-Domar model is given by
	(a) $G_n$ (b)
	(c) Through knowledge spillovers to (d) firms (d)
	(c) Gwenstein (d) By reducing competition amo
	(d) G <sub>t</sub> dor ( ( ) ) ( ) semiles

Ba/EC6.M6/S13

8.	The	term 'Golden age of full employment		
blo	equilibrium' was introduced by			
		By providing food bool gribing by		
	(a)	Joan Robinson ( )		
		Rosenstein-Rodan ( )		
	(c)	J. S. Mill ( ) [IiM .8 . J. C. Drochad advancement (d) Technological advancement (d)		
anto	(d)	Ricardo ( )		
100		6. Schumpeter assigns the role of the in		
9.	Acco theo entir	ording to Paul Romer's endogenous growth bry, how does new technology benefit the re economy?		
	(a)	By reducing the need for human capitals ( )		
		Through diminishing returns to capital ( )		
	(c)	Through knowledge spillovers to other firms ( )		
	(d)	By reducing competition among firms ( )		
C6.M	16/51	BAFEE Meysia		

10. How many stages are there in Rostow's model of
economic growth?
(a) more labour and less capital
(a) 3 ( )
(b) equal amounts of capital and labour ( )
(b) 4 ( )
(c) more capital and less labour ()
(d) only natural resources (a)
(d) 6 ( )
(a) 0
14. In cost-benefit analysis, the future values of cost
11. Which economist is primarily associated with the
concept of circular causation?
(a) future values ( )
(a) Adam Smith ( )
(b) Gunnar Myrdal ( )
(a) Dames Nambra
(c) Ragnar Nurkse (b)
(d) Keynes ( )
15. What is the main objective of economic planning?
12. Who developed the Big Push Theory?
- (a) To maximize private profits ( )
(a) Paul Rosenstein-Rodan ( )
(b) To reduce government intervention ( )
(b) Rostow ( )
(c) To achieve balanced economic growth
(c) Leibenstein ( )
(d) Kaldor ( )
(d) To reduce pover(y)

Ba/EC6.M6/513

13. A capital-intensive technique mainly involves
(a) more labour and less capital ( )
(b) equal amounts of capital and labour ( )
(c) more capital and less labour ( )
(d) only natural resources ( )
14. In cost-benefit analysis, the future values of cost
and benefits are discounted to their landwill
(a) future values ( )
(b) present values ( )
(c) past values ( )
(d) future and present values ( )
(d) Keynes ( () ) slatiques
15. What is the main objective of economic planning?
(a) To maximize private profits ( )
(b) To reduce government intervention ( )
(c) To achieve balanced economic growth  ( )
(d) To reduce poverty ( )

Ba/ECE.M6/513

**B.** Write short notes on any five of the following:  $2 \times 5 = 10$ 

1. Economic growth

- 2. Creative destruction
  - Economic growth and lear though arom (a)
  - (b) equal amounts of capital and labour
  - (c) more capital and less to be or
  - (d) only natural ensource
  - 14. In cost-benefit and the second se
    - - (a) luture value
      - (b) present values
    - (c) pant volume
    - (d) future and musent values
  - 15. What is the crain objective of acommic
    - (a) To maximum .
    - 10 maximust private profits
    - (b) To reduce government intervention
    - (c) To achieve bulanced economic growth
    - (d) To reduce poverty

Ba/EC6.M6/513

Ba/EC6.M6/513

3. Underdevelopment mundilings san risblot

Ba/EC6.M6/513

4. Golden age equilibrium

5. Take-off stage

Ba/EC6.M6/513

C6.M6/513

Balece Welsta

4. Golden age equilibrium

5. Take-off stage

Ba/EC6.M6/513

613\aM.a C6.M6/513

Backe welst

6. Planning could be murdely and a stage of the stage of

7. Labour-intensive technique

\*\*\*

ara\aM.0 C6.M6/513