SIXTH SEMESTER B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH/APRIL 2018

(CUCBCSS—UG)

Economics

ECO 6B 14—DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

Time : Three Hours   Maximum : 80 Marks

Answers may be written **either** *in English* **or** *in Malayalam*

Part A

Answer **all** *questions.*
Each question carries ½ mark.

1. Economic development includes :

    (a) Structural changes.   (b) Economic growth.

    (c) Institutional changes.   (d) All of the above.

2. The inverted U hypothesis of development was put forward by :

    (a) Simon Kuznets.   (b) Marshal.

    (c) Nurkse.   (d) Rostow.

3. India's rank in HDI in 2015 :

    (a) 130.   (b) 131.

    (c) 135.   (d) 129.

4. PQLI was developed by :

    (a) Amartya Sen.   (b) Marshal.

    (c) Mahboob Ul Haq.   (d) Morris D Morris.

5. Economic growth measures the :

    (a) Growth of productivity.   (b) Increase in nominal income.

    (c) Increase in output.   (d) None of the above.

6. The Gini co-efficient lies between :

    (a) 0 and 1.   (b) – 1 and 1.

    (c) 0.5 and 1.   (d) – 1 and 0.

Turn over

7. Which of the following is not an obstacle to economic development ?

   (a) Low rate of capital formation.   (b) Socio cultural barriers.

   (c) High rate of capital formation.   (d) Vicious circles of poverty.

8. In Rostow's theory, take off is preceded by :

   (a) Take-off.   (b) Self sustaining growth.

   (c) Age of high mass consumption.   (d) Traditional society.

9. Balanced growth strategy was propounded by :

   (a) Marx.   (b) Nurkse.

   (c) Hirschman.   (d) Lewis.

10. Which of the following has the maximum forward linkage ?

   (a) Machinery.   (b) Food grains.

   (c) Iron and steel.   (d) Guns.

11. India had a plan holiday during :

   (a) 1955 -1957.   (b) 1965-1967.

   (c) 1966-1969.   (d) 1970-1974.

12. Growth which provides equal opportunities for all economic participants during economic growth with benefits incurred by every section of society is :

   (a) Exclusive growth.   (b) Inclusive growth.

   (c) Social growth.   (d) Economic growth.

                                               (12 × ½ = 6 marks)

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

Answer any **ten** *questions.*
Each question carries 2 marks.

13. Kuznets ratio.

14. Missing women.

15. Mixed economy.

16. Dualistic economy.

17. Trickle down strategy.

18. Acid Rain.

19. Low level equilibrium trap.

20. Balanced growth.

21. Decentralized planning.

22. ICOR.

23. Hindu rate of growth.

24. Bio diversity.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any **six** *question.*
Each question carries 5 marks.

25. Explain the vicious circle of poverty.

26. Write a note on HDI.

27. Explain the concept of sustainable development.

28. Discuss the big push theory.

29. Examine how Lorenz curve can be used to measure income inequality.

30. Explain the Bombay Plan.

31. Critically examine the use of national income as an index of development.

32. Explain the three core values of development.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Part D (Essay Questions)

Answer any **two** *questions.*
Each question carries 12 marks.

33. Critically evaluate the performance of India's five year plans.

34. Explain the critical minimum effort theory of development.

35. Discuss how sustainable development strategy can provide solutions to the main environmental problems faced by the global community.

36. Explain the theory of unbalanced growth.

(2 × 12 = 24 marks)

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ECO 6B 14—DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes	Total No. of Questions : 20	Maximum : 20 Marks

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.

2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.

3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.

4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

ECO 6B 14—DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The first attempt to initiate economic planning in India was made by :

   (A) Balwantrai Mehta

   (B) Vallabhbhai Patel.

   (C) M. Visvesvaraya.

   (D) Jawaharlal Nehru.

2. The main objective of First Five Year Plan was :

   (A) Industrial growth.

   (B) Economic growth.

   (C) Development of agriculture including irrigation and power projects.

   (D) Self reliance.

3. Which of the following Five Year Plans was terminated one year before its completion ?

   (A) Second.

   (B) Third.

   (C) Fourth.

   (D) Fifth.

4. Which of the following are not members of the National Development Council ?

   (A) The Prime Minister.

   (B) The President.

   (C) Chief Ministers of states.

   (D) Members of the Planning Commission.

5. Attainment of economic self reliance and removal of poverty were the main objectives of :

   (A) First Five Year Plan.

   (B) Fourth Five Year Plan.

   (C) Fifth Five Year Plan.

   (D) Sixth Five Year Plan.

6. For internal financing of Five Year Plans, the government depends on :

   (A) Taxation only.

   (B) Taxation and public borrowing.

   (C) Public borrowing and deficit financing.

   (D) Taxation, public borrowing and deficit financing.

7. Which of the following country is not a high-income country ?

   (A) Canada.

   (B) United States.

   (C) Mexico.

   (D) Australia.

8. All of the following are low-income countries except :

   (A)   United Arab Emirates.   (B)   Armenia.

   (C)   Sudan.   (D)   Bangladesh.

9. Which of the following is not a requirement for economic development ?

   (A)   A temperate climate.   (B)   Natural resources.

   (C)   An adequate capital base.   (D)   Technological advance.

10. A supply side vicious circle of poverty suggests that poor nations remain poor because

    (A)   Saving remains low.

    (B)   Investment remains low.

    (C)   There is a lack of effective government.

    (D)   All of the above.

11. According to Simon Kuznets, the relationship between GNP per capita and inequality in the distribution of income can be expressed as :

    (A)   A strictly decreasing relationship. (B)   A strictly increasing relationship.

    (C)   No relationship.   (D)   First increasing and then decreasing.

12. Nurkse talks about the :

    (A)   Relative poverty.   (B)   Vicious circle of poverty.

    (C)   Lack of capital formation.   (D)   None of these.

13. According to Nurkse, under development is due to :

    (A)   Lack of saving.   (B)   Government policy.

    (C)   Lack of investment.   (D)   Size of market.

14. The hypothesis 'Vicious circle of poverty' points to inter relation between :

    (A)   Productivity and income.   (B)   Income and population

    (C)   Inflation and high consumption. (D)   Labour and disguised employment.

15. The inverted U hypothesis of development is put forward by :

    (A)   Simon Kuznets.   (B)   Solow.

    (C)   Meade.   (D)   A C Pigou.

Turn over

16. Life substance according to Goulet means :

    (A) Ability to meet basic needs.   (B) To be a person.

    (C) To be able to choose.   (D) All the above.

17. Non - income based index is /are :

    (A) HDI.   (B) PQLI.

    (C) GNP.   (D) Both (A) and (B).

18. PQLI was contributed by :

    (A) Muhabul ul Huq.   (B) Morris D Morris.

    (C) Meier G. M.   (D) None of these.

19. Which are the conventional method of development :

    (A) National income.   (B) Per capita income.

    (C) Both (A) and (B).   (D) None of these.

20. Sen explain the concept of development in terms of expansion of :

    (A) Entitlement and capabilities.   (B) Freedom.

    (C) Both.   (D) None of these.