

Time: 3 Hours

Marks: 100

- N.B:** 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3) Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.

Q.1. Attempt ANY TWO of the following questions.

(20)

- (A) Write distinction between Economic Growth and Development.
(B) Explain the concept of Gender Development Index.
(C) Discuss the Sen's Capability Approach.

Q.2 Attempt ANY TWO of the following questions

(20)

- (A) Describe in detail the three indivisibilities of Big Push Theory.
(B) Write in detail Harrod's model of economic growth.
(C) Examine Lewis model of Unlimited Supply of Labour.

Q.3. Attempt ANY TWO of the following questions.

(20)

- (A) Elaborate the role of Health in Human Capital.
(B) What is poverty? Explain the Headcount Index and Poverty Gap index as measurement of poverty.
(C) What is Migration? Discuss the effects of Migration.

Q. 4. Attempt ANY TWO of the following questions.

(20)

- A) Explain the role of Infrastructure in Economic Development.
B) Describe the Role of Technology in Economic Development.
C) Discuss the arguments for and against the planning

Q.5. Write explanatory notes on:

(20)

- a) Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
b) Schumpeter's theory of economic development
c) Features Inclusive Growth.
d) Green Technology.

Or

Q.5. Multiple choice question, Select an appropriate option

(20)

1. Economic development brings _____ changes in the economy.
a) Quantitative and qualitative
b) Only Quantitative
c) Only Qualitative
d) Neither quantitative nor qualitativ
2. According to Amartya Sen, _____ refers to what people actually do and are, they are achievements of people.
a) Capabilities
b) Entitlements
c) Functioning
d) Freedom

3. _____ formula is used to calculate Green GDP.
 - a) GDP+Net factor income from abroad
 - b) GDP+C+I+G
 - c) GDP- Depreciation
 - d) GDP-Net natural capital consumption
4. The pillars of sustainability are ____
 - a) Economic
 - b) Social
 - c) Environmental
 - d) All of these
5. _____ provides an insight into gender disparities in achievements in basic capabilities – health, education and command over economic resources.
 - a) Gender related development index
 - b) Gross national product
 - c) Per Capita Income
 - d) Poverty index
6. According to Lewis, _____ sector is that part of economy which uses reproducible capital.
 - a) Subsistence sector
 - b) Capitalist sector
 - c) Foreign sector
 - d) Agriculture sector
7. _____ requires simultaneous setting up of a large number of industries.
 - a) Indivisibility in the production function
 - b) Indivisibility of demand
 - c) Indivisibility in the supply of savings
 - d) Indivisibility of Government function
8. According to Schumpeter, once innovation becomes successful and profitable, others follow the field _____.
 - a) Individually
 - b) In a swarm- like clusters
 - c) No one follows
 - d) None of these
9. According to Harrod Model, Natural rate of growth _____.
 - a) Sets upper limit to the actual growth rate
 - b) Is the actual growth rate
 - c) Decided by natural factors
 - d) Is decided by foreign investment
10. The theory of Stages of Economic Growth is given by _____.
 - a) Rostow
 - b) Rodan
 - c) Nelson
 - d) Leibenstein

11. Gini coefficients are aggregate inequality measures and can vary anywhere between ____ .
- 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
 - 0 and 1
 - 0 and infinity
12. The average poverty gap is defined as ____ .
- H/N
 - TPG/N
 - TPG/H
 - None of these
13. Microfinance has emerged as a growing industry to provide financial services to ____ .
- Very poor people
 - Rich people
 - Very rich people
 - All of the above
14. ____ growth is a concept that advances equitable opportunities for economic participants during economic growth with benefits incurred by every section of society.
- Inclusive
 - Sustainable
 - Economic
 - Income
15. ____ on education includes money spent by public authorities in providing education and opportunity cost involved in its expenditure.
- Private cost
 - Public cost
 - Social cost
 - Social benefit
16. Technical progress is ____ if with a given input of the labour and capital, the innovation raises the marginal productivity of labour relative to the marginal productivity of capital.
- Capital saving
 - Labour saving
 - Neutral
 - None of these
17. ____ Infrastructure includes services such as health and education.
- Economic
 - Social
 - Physical
 - None of these
18. ____ is an ideological movement that involves small scale, labour intensive, energy efficient, locally controlled projects .
- Appropriate technology
 - Capital saving
 - Labour saving
 - Neutral

19. _____ planning is a type of planning that involves the participation of local communities in the economic decision making process.

- a) Indicative
- b) Decentralised
- c) Structural
- d) Perspective

20. Planning by command, totalitarian planning, imperative planning and planning by coercion are alternative names for _____.

- a) Planning by inducement
- b) Planning by direction
- c) Democratic Planning
- d) Perspective Planning
