

**2023**

**Time - 3 hours**

**Full Marks - 80**

*Answer all groups as per instructions.  
Figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.*

**GROUP - A**

1. Answer all questions by choosing the correct option from the given alternatives. [1 × 12]
- (a) Economic development deals with the problems of –
- (i) Developed countries
  - (ii) Rich countries
  - (iii) Underdeveloped countries
  - (iv) Advanced countries
- (b) Who developed the concept of cumulative causation ?
- (i) Nurkse
  - (ii) Maddison
  - (iii) Hicks
  - (iv) Myrdal
- (c) Which of the following index is the ratio of female HDI to male HDI ?

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- (i) MPI                      (ii) HPI  
(iii) GDI                     (iv) GEM
- (d) Who developed the capabilities approach on the basis of freedom of choice and entitlements ?
- (i) Paul Streeten              (ii) Hicks  
(iii) Norman                  (iv) Amartya Sen
- (e) How many stages are there in the Rostovian theory of economic growth ?
- (i) three                      (ii) four  
(iii) five                      (iv) six
- (f) Who developed the Inverted U hypothesis of distribution of income ?
- (i) Gini                        (ii) Lorenz  
(iii) Kuznet                  (iv) Morris
- (g) The ratio of number of persons below the poverty line to the total population is called –
- (i) Head-count ratio  
(ii) Poverty gap ratio  
(iii) Squared poverty gap ratio  
(iv) Land-man ratio

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- (h) Transparency is an indicator of good –
- (i) surrounding  
(ii) governance  
(iii) System  
(iv) Society
- (i) Agricultural sector provides the surplus labour to –
- (i) Service sector              (ii) Industry sector  
(iii) Core sector                (iv) Tiny Sector
- (j) The price ratio of agricultural goods and industrial goods is called –
- (i) Gains from trade          (ii) Terms of trade  
(iii) International trade      (iv) Trade Creation
- (k) The Marxian theory of surplus value is based on :
- (i) Adam Smith's theory of development  
(ii) Malthus's theory of population  
(iii) Labour theory of value  
(iv) Ricardian theory of rent
- (l) Which of the following types of markets protect the farmers from exploitation of the intermediaries ?

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- (i) Local markets      (ii) Secondary markets  
(iii) Regulated markets      (iv) Terminal markets

**GROUP – B**

2. Write notes on any eight of the following within two to three sentences each. [2 × 8]

- (a) PQLI  
(b) Capital Formation  
(c) National income  
(d) Innovation  
(e) Industrial Reserve Army  
(f) Take-off  
(g) Convergence  
(h) Inequality  
(i) Interlinked agrarian markets  
(j) Quality institutions

**GROUP – C**

3. Answer any eight of the following questions within 75 words each. [3 × 8]

- (a) Make a distinction between Economic growth and Economic development.

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- (b) How is stationary state reached in the classical theory of development ?  
(c) Write down the barriers to agricultural development.  
(d) What are the pre-requisites of a sound institutional structure ?  
(e) State the basic needs approach to economic development.  
(f) What are the main assumptions of Solow's model of growth ?  
(g) How is Aggregate Governance Index constructed ?  
(h) Write down the relationship between democracy and economic development.  
(i) What are the three core values of development ?  
(j) State the conditions for facilitating the market.

**GROUP – D**

*Answer all questions within 500 words each.*

4. Discuss the reasons for low capital formation in underdeveloped countries. [7]

OR

Analyse the operation of the vicious circle of poverty in underdeveloped countries.

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5. Explain the Marxian theory of economic development. [7]

OR

Make a critical appraisal of classical theory of development.

6. Assess the role of industrialisation in the economic development of a country. [7]

OR

Elucidate the process and techniques of transforming traditional agriculture.

7. How does corruption affect economic development ? Explain. [7]

OR

Evaluate the role of institutions in economic development.