

M A DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2014 -15
SEMESTER - 1: ECONOMICS
COURSE: P1ECOT04 - ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT AND
GROWTH-1

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

Section A

Answer any **eight** of the following

1. Explain the concept of optimum population.
2. What is Trickle Down Theory?
3. What do you mean by gender equity?
4. What is Sen's concept of entitlement?
5. What is dualism?
6. What is economic growth rate?
7. List out any four socio-economic indicators indirectly influencing the value of Human Development Index (HDI).
8. Explain G. Myrdal's concept of circular and cumulative causation.
9. Distinguish between growth and structural change.
10. What is False-Paradigm model?
11. Explain the role of entrepreneur according to Schumpeter.
12. State the limitations of per capita income as a development index.

(8 x 2 =16)

Section B

Answer any **seven** of the following.

13. Distinguish between 'Backwash Effect' and 'Spread Effect'.
14. Explain the concept 'deficit' of women and 'missing women'. State estimation and views of Jean Dreze and Amartya Sen in the social issue mentioned above.
15. Explain the method of measuring economic inequality.
16. Can growth be inclusive?
17. Distinguish the concept of 'centre' and 'periphery' in development economics.
18. Explain the interlink between health, education and labor production.
19. Is globalization a global phenomenon in terms of FDI flow? Explain with facts?

20. Explain the Marxian perception on capital.
21. Explain the measures to make growth more inclusive?
22. What is the argument of Simon Kuznets for rising inequality in the distribution of income in the early stages of economic growth?

(7 x 5 = 35)

Section C

Answer any **two** questions each carries 12 marks.

23. How should we address market failures for a better operation of market economy and capitalism?
24. Explain Rostow's stages of development.
25. How should we act to take advantages of demographic dividend? Explain it from the development experiences of leading developed countries.
26. Explain the classical theory of growth.

(2 x 12 = 24)