

Reg. No

Name

M. A. DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - MARCH 2020**SEMESTER 2 : ECONOMICS****COURSE : 16P2ECOT09 : ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH- II***(For Regular - 2019 Admission & Supplementary 2018/2017/2016 Admissions)*

Time : Three Hours

Max. Marks: 75

Section A**Answer any 8 (2 marks each)**

1. What is the 'average agricultural surplus' in Fei-Ranis model?
2. What is meant by development via shortage of SOC?
3. Technical progress in Solow Model
4. Define exogenous growth
5. Name any four typical incentives for exporters.
6. How does Verdoorn law apply in output growth and export growth?
7. Comment on income elasticity of demand for primary commodities
8. How does the price of primary commodities move in relation to manufactured goods according to Prebisch?
9. Comment on export earnings of primary commodities
10. Optimum solution in linear programming.
11. Explain Economic appraisal
12. Primal & dual problem in linear programming

(2 x 8 = 16)

Section B**Answer any 7 (5 marks each)**

13. Critically examine the Nurksian development strategy
14. Discuss the effects of technical progress on economic development.
15. Explain how Fei – Ranis model is an improvement over Lewis model.
16. Critically examine the model of surplus labour as advocated by Lewis.
17. Discuss the different cases that show a positive effect of liberalisation on export performance.
18. Main constraint to growth in a liberalised economy is its balance-of-payments. Discuss.
19. Elucidate the process of trade liberalisation and conditions under which trade liberalisation is successful.
20. What is the role of monetary policies in economic development?
21. Explain briefly the project evaluation
22. Distinguish between open and closed input-output models

(5 x 7 = 35)

Section C**Answer any 2 (12 marks each)**

23. Explain Harris-Todaro model of migration and unemployment
24. Critically evaluate the Harrod Domar Model
25. Examine Prebisch-Singer hypothesis of unequal distribution of gains.
26. Explain the drawbacks of linear programming technique as a model for planning in the developing countries.

(12 x 2 = 24)