

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Analyse the measurement of economic development.
Or
(b) Describe the factors affecting economic development and economic growth.
17. (a) Explain the classification of Rostow's stages of economic growth.
Or
(b) State and explain Big Push Theory.
18. (a) Critically examine Harrod-Domar models of economic growth.
Or
(b) Give the assumptions of Harrod first model of economic growth.
19. (a) Examine the role of agriculture in the economic development.
Or
(b) Give the arguments for and against capital-intensive techniques.
20. (a) Describe the progress of planning in India from first five year plan to ninth five year plan.
Or
(b) Define planning. Discuss the various arguments for and against economic planning.

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B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2019.

Sixth Semester

Economics — Main

ECONOMICS OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

(For those who joined in July 2016 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer.

1. "Underdeveloped countries are the slums of the World Economy". This statement is of:
(a) Ragnar Nurkse (b) Singer
(c) Simon Kuznet (d) Cairncross
2. "A country is poor because it is poor". This statement is of:
(a) Ragnar Nurkse (b) Colin Clark
(c) Hicks (d) Myrdal
3. India is in :
(a) Traditional stage
(b) Take-off
(c) Drive to maturity stage
(d) High mass consumption stage



4. Critical Minimum Theory is meant for
 - (a) Increasing per capita income
 - (b) Increasing capital
 - (c) Breaking the vicious circle of poverty
 - (d) None of these.
5. Harrod-Domar Models assume that there are
 - (a) Changes in interest rates
 - (b) No changes in interest rates
 - (c) Small fluctuations in interest rates
 - (d) none of these.
6. Harrod-Domar Models are not applicable in
 - (a) America (b) Germany
 - (c) India (d) England.
7. The share of agriculture in Indian economy is
 - (a) increasing (b) falling
 - (c) stationary (d) none of these.
8. Labour-intensive techniques are most useful in country like
 - (a) Japan (b) India
 - (c) U.S.A (d) U.K.
9. Planning Commission in India was appointed in:
 - (a) 1947 (b) 1948
 - (c) 1949 (d) 1950.
10. Tenth plan has given top priority to:
 - (a) Poverty eradication
 - (b) Unemployment
 - (c) Population control
 - (d) Literacy progress.

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PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Distinguish between economic growth and economic development.
Or
(b) Give a brief note on vicious circle of poverty.
12. (a) Give the main criticisms of critical minimum effort theory.
Or
(b) State the advantages of balanced growth theory.
13. (a) State in brief the assumptions of Domar's model of economic growth.
Or
(b) Compare Harrod-Domar models of economic growth.
14. (a) Give your arguments against industrial development.
Or
(b) Explain choice of techniques.
15. (a) Explain in briefly the main features of planning in India.
Or
(b) Briefly explain any five types of planning.

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