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| **AZƏRBAYCAN DÖVLƏT İQTİSAD UNİVERSİTETİ** |
| **BEYNƏLXALQ İQTİSADİYYAT MƏKTƏBİ** |
| **BEYNƏLXALQ İQTİSADİYYAT (İNGİLİS DİLLİ) KAFEDRASI**  Fənn: Dünya ölkələrinin iqtisadi inkişaf modelləri  Müəllim: Sənnur Əliyev  Qrup: 1003,1004  **İMTAHAN SUALLARI** |

1. How does an increase in the saving rate affect economic growth? (discussed at the class)
2. Calculate approximatly annual growth rate of GDP per capita in the long term. Explain your findings.(I will explain, chapter 1)
3. Calculate the growth rate of income per capita within 5 years. Explain your findings. (I will explain, chapter 1)
4. What will GDP per capita in the year 2015? Explain your findings. (I will explain, chapter 1)
5. What is more important: income inequality between countries or within countries? (I will explain, chapter 1)
6. Give the formula "rule of 72" and explain for what we are using it? (I will explain, chapter 1)
7. Derive the formula of GDP growth rate in the term of (t+4) year. (I will explain, chapter 1)
8. Suppose that X and Y are developing countries. If the population of X is two times bigger than Y, how their GDP and GDP per capita will differenciate? (I will explain, chapter 1)
9. Explain which of them is more accurate measure GDP or GDP per capita? (discussed at the class)
10. What are the factors of production and how they are changing in the short term? (discussed at the class)
11. Why some countries are rich and some are poor. Explain your answers by brining at least 3 reasons. (discussed at the class, Chapter 2)
12. Use a production function to analyze capital's role in the economic growth. (discussed at the class)
13. Explain the difference between economic growth and economic development. Explain in detail and give an example. (discussed at the class)
14. What is constant return to scale? Explain your answer by using production function. Solve the problem (discussed at the class)
15. What is decreasing return to scale. Explain your answer by using production function. Solve the problem (discussed at the class)
16. What is increasing return to scale. Explain your answer by using production function. Solve the problem (discussed at the class)
17. Draw the graph of a production with diminishing marginal product of capital (discussed at the class)
18. Derive the Cobb-Douglas production function in per-worker term. (I will explain, chapter 3)
19. Derive the formula of capital per worker in the Solow model. (discussed at the class)
20. Explain the Solow model approach "role of capital per worker" on the graph. (I will explain, chapter 3)
21. Explain what happens in the Solow model if the actual position of capital per worker level of a country starts on the left of the kss ? Draw the graph and explain in detail. (I will explain, chapter 3)
22. Solve the problem:

Plug the given numbers into the equation and find the quantity of capital per worker in 2006. (I will explain, chapter 3)

1. How fast would a country have to be growing in order to double its output in nine years? (I will explain, chapter 1)
2. What is meant by sustainable growth? (discussed at the class)
3. Explain what happens in the Solow model if the actual position of capital per worker level of a country starts on the right of the kss ? Draw the graph and explain in detail. (I will explain, chapter 3)
4. "If the two countries have the same rate of investment but the different levels of income, the country with lower income will have higher growth" Explain this concept and give examples.
5. "If the two countries have the same level of income but different rates of investment, then the country with a higher rate of investment will have higher growth". Explain this concept and give examples.
6. How countries can shift their steady state level of capital to the right and increase their output per worker? Draw the graph and explain in detail.
7. Using the Cobb-Douglas production function explain the role the "fraction of output invested" (gamma) over the output per worker.
8. Using the Cobb-Douglas production function explain the role the "depreciation rate" (gamma) over the output per worker.
9. Explain the theory of Malthusian model.
10. Discuss the breakdown of the Malthusian model.
11. Draw a graph and explain the relationship between income per capita with population size and population growth.
12. What is capital dilution? Explain in detail.
13. Using the formula explain how the population growth affects capital accumulation.
14. Draw the graph that incorporates with population growth.
15. What do you understand by saying "human capital earns return"?
16. Draw a graph and explain the impact of health on the level of income per capita.
17. Draw a graph and explain the impact of income per capita on health.
18. Draw a graph and explain health multiplier effect.
19. In what ways is human capital similar to physical capital? In what ways are they different?
20. Why health is considered an element of human capital? How does human capital in the form of health differ from human capital in the form of education?
21. What does it mean to say that health and income are simultaneously determined?
22. Why is measuring productivity more difficult than measuring output, physical capital, labor, and human capital?
23. What is development accounting?
24. What is growing accounting?
25. How important are factor accumulation and productivity in explainin difference in the level of income among countries?
26. How important are factor accumulation and productivity in explainin difference in income growth among countries?
27. Draw the graph and explain possible sources of differences in output per worker.
28. If income increases how does it affect health? Draw the graph and explain in detail.
29. Explain how are efficiency, technology, and productivity related?
30. Discuss technological factor as an accelerator of economic growth and efficiency in a country
31. Compare the efficiency of the two different economic systems: central planned system in USSR and market economy of US
32. Analytically discuss the productivity of different industries in the case of developed and developing countries
33. Briefly discuss five main types of inefficiency. Which of the five types of inefficiency do you think is most economically significant?
34. What is the role of physical and human resources in the development of production of nations? Discuss!
35. Analytically discuss the effects of Globalization on Open Economies.
36. Analytically discuss the effects of Globalization on Global Trade.
37. Explain the possible results of trade restrictions to domestic production of economy. Why do countries sometimes use trade restriction policies?
38. How does domestic production change when a country becomes open to international trade?
39. Compare Economic Growth under open and closed economies. Take examples.
40. Comment on the role of modern technology in the openness of economies.
41. What is a conflict trap and why is it relevant for economic development?
42. Compare the role of government and its institutions in the economic development of South and North Korea.
43. Discuss the reasons why governments do things that are bad for economic growth?
44. How do the governments regulate the economy in the case of negative and positive externalities
45. Discuss the relationship between democracy and economic growth in developing countries
46. What are some explanations for the positive correlation between GDP per capita and the quality of government?
47. Analytically discuss Income Inequality problem as a part of the modern economic system
48. Comment on the relationship income inequality and poverty in developing countries
49. Explain the construction of the Gini coefficient. What values of the Gini coefficient correspond to perfect equality and perfect inequality?
50. Comment on possible impact of Economic Mobility on the Income Inequality
51. Explain how does the Tax System affects Income Inequality.
52. Discuss the interaction between inequalities in income and Economic Growth in developed countries
53. How does income inequality affect the accumulation of physical and human capital?