

**MA RURAL DEVELOPMENT
SECOND SEMESTER
ECONOMIC POLICIES & PLANNING/PROGRAMMES IN INDIA
MRD-205**

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time : 20 min.

[PART-A: Objective]

Marks : 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1X20=20

- Nehru's Economic reform was introduced in the during the plan
 - First five-year plan
 - Second five year plan
 - Third five year plan
 - Fourth five year plan
- Nehru's Economic policy have considered to be
 - Capitalistic Economy
 - Socialistic Economy
 - Mixed Economy
 - Federal Economy
- Mixed Economy based on
 - Private Sector
 - Public Sector
 - Co-existence of Private & Public sector
 - Capitalist Sector
- Economic planning is in
 - Union list
 - State list
 - Concurrent list
 - Not any specified list
- The main goal of Economic Planning is
 - Economic Development
 - Increase Employment
 - Economic stability
 - Inclusive of all
- Gandhian model of Development emphasis on
 - Mixed strategy
 - Concentration of power
 - Decentralized of functions
 - None of them
- Gandhi emphasised self reliance at the
 - Grass root level
 - Middle level
 - Upper level only
 - All of above
- Advantage of mixed economy is
 - Promoted quick economic development
 - Creates balance of economic development
 - Employment opportunities
 - All of above
- LPG stands for
 - Liberalisation, Prioritisation and Globalisation
 - liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation
 - Localization, Privatisation and Globalisation
 - liberalisation, Privatisation and Governization

10. Co-operative movement can change
 - a. Capitalistic Economy
 - b. Federal economy
 - c. Mixed Economy
 - d. Rural economy
11. In which five year plan India opted for mixed economy
 - a. First five year plan
 - b. Second five year plan
 - c. Third five year plan
 - d. Fourth five year plan
12. Prof Mahalanobis advocate capital-goods industries with forward-backward linked in
 - a. First five year plan
 - b. Second five year plan
 - c. Third five year plan
 - d. Third five year plan
13. First five year plan stressed in the development of
 - a. Agriculture & allied sector
 - b. Industrial sector
 - c. Energy Sector
 - d. Rural Development Sector
14. The very first five year plan of India was based on the model of
 - a. Mahalanobis model
 - b. Nehru Model
 - c. Harrod Domar Model
 - d. None of the above
15. Households for qualifying as a beneficiary under the BPL list has been pegged at
 - a. Rs 27,000.00 per annum
 - b. Rs 26,000.00 per annum
 - c. Rs 28,000.00 per annum
 - d. Rs 30,000.00 per annum
16. The National Sample Survey Organisation is under the Ministry of
 - a. Agriculture & Co-operatopn
 - b. Commerce
 - c. Statistics & Programme Implementation
 - d. Finance
17. Which of the following is associated with poverty estimation?
 - a. Tendulakar Committee
 - b. Lakdawala Committee
 - c. Saxena Committee
 - d. All of above
18. The percentage of population below poverty line in rural area is estimated as under
 - a. 25.7
 - b. 27.0
 - c. 26.7
 - d. 30.0
19. Poverty line estimation in India is based on
 - a. Consumption expenditure
 - b. Income level
 - c. Standard of living
 - d. All of above
20. The difference in regional disparity is widening year after year among the states due to difference in
 - a. Per capita income
 - b. Per capita consumption
 - c. Poor cropping intensity
 - d. Poor irrigation facility

(PART-B : Descriptive)

Time: 2 HRS 40 MINS

Marks: 50

[Answer question no.(1) & any four (4) from the rest]

1. a) Define Economic Planning. 2+4+4=10
b) What are the objectives of Economic Planning?
c) What are the salient points to be considered in the Economic planning process?
2. a) What is Mixed Economy? 2+4+4=10
b) What are the characteristics of Mixed Economy?
c) What are the advantages and disadvantages of Mixed Economy
3. a) Explain the Gandhi Model of Economic Development 2+3+5=10
b) Give a comparison of Nehru and Gandhi model of Economic Development
c) Give a short note in the LPG model of Economic Development.
4. What are the different strategies adopted in each five year plans up to 12th Five year plan including Annual plans. 10
5. a. What is poverty? Describe different types of poverty. 2+4+4=10
b. What are the main causes of rural and urban poverty?
c. What are the government initiative for eradication of poverty in India?
6. Write in brief how Economic reforms help in reduction of poverty in India? 2+4+4=10
7. a. What do you understand by Food Security? 2+2+4+4=10
b. Why Food Security is needed?
c. Who are the Food insecured groups?
d. How we can feed world of nine billion people by 2050?
8. a. What do you mean by Balanced Regional Development? 2+8=10
b. What are the Economic and Non-Economic factors for regional imbalance between various regions or states of the country?

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