# MA RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECOND SEMESTER

#### ECONOMIC POLICIES & PLANNING IN INDIA MRD - 205

Duration: 3 hrs. Full Marks: 70

(PART-A: Objective)

Time : 20 min. Marks : 20

#### Choose the correct answer from the following:

 $1 \times 20 = 20$ 

- "Formulation of objectives to be achieved within definite time frame" is an implication of
  - a. Planningb. Programmec. Projectd. None of these
- 2. NDC stands for
  - a. National Development Centre
     b. National Development Corporation
     d. National Development Council
- 3. Who was the first chairperson of Planning Commission?
  a. Lal Bahadur Shastri
  b. J L Nahru
  c. Mahatma Gandhi
  d. M S Ahluwalia
- 4. Who was the architect of Second Five Year Plan?
  - a. P C Mahalanobis
    c. M N Ray
    b. C P Mahalanobis
    d. None of them
- 5. "Heavy Industry Strategy" was highlighted during
  - a. First Five Year Planb. Second Five Year Pland. Fourth Five Year Plan
- 6. PURA was an idea developed by
  - a. APJ Abdul Kalamb. Amartya Senc. Md Yunusd. None of them
- 7. Which year Ninth Five Year Plan was introduced?
  - **a.** 1995 **b.** 1996 **c.** 1997 **d.** 1999
- 8. Which plan focused on "Towards faster and More Inclusive Growth"?
  - a. Eighth Five Year Plan
    b. Ninth Five Year Plan
    c. Tenth Five Year Plan
    d. Eleventh Five Year Plan
- 9. Which of the following sector received the highest grant during Twelfth Five Year Plan?
  - a. Social Serviceb. Energyc. Transportd. Communications

[1] P.T.O.

0.	NSSO stands for  a. National Sample Survey Organisation c. National Social Survey Organisation	<ul><li>b. National Survey Study Organisation</li><li>d. Non of these</li></ul>
1.	Rolling Plan year a. 1978-80 c. 1963-65	b. 1980-82 d. None of these
2.	In which year Indian Planning Commission v a. 1952 c. 1951	was set up? b. 1950 d. 1953
3.	Which year was considered as Plan Holiday? a. 1951-53 c. 1966-69	<b>b.</b> 1969-71 <b>d.</b> None of these
4.	What is/are the main economic reform(s)?  a. Liberalisation  c. Globalisation	b. Privatisation d. All of these
15.	The Planning Commission of India is  a. A constitutional body  c. A statutory body	<ul><li>b. An independent and autonomous body</li><li>d. A non-statutory body</li></ul>
16.	The concept of Economic planning in India is a. USA c. Russia	b. UK d. Australia
17.	Mixed Economy is the outcome of the compromis <ul><li>a. Capitalist &amp; Socialist</li><li>c. Marxist &amp; Socialist</li></ul>	b. Idealist & Liberalist d. None of these
18.	Under whose prime-ministership 19 banks w a. J L Nehru c. Manmohan Singh	rere nationalised b. Rajiv Gandhi d. Indira Gandhi
19.	Who among the following holds the port foli a. Smriti Irani c. Prakash Javedkar	o of Cabinet Minister of HRD b. Sushma Swaraj d. Arun Jaitley
20.	Who is the ex-officio Chairperson of Planning a. Prime Minister of India c. Minister of Defence	g Commission?  b. Minister of Finance  d. Minister of Planning

## (PART-B: Descriptive)

Time: 2 hrs. 40 min. Marks: 50

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

1.	Exp	ain the characteristics of planning or a planned economy.	10
2.	a.	Define Economic Planning.	5+5=10
	b.	Why do we need regional development?	
3.	a.	Define Food Security.	4+6=10
	b.	Analyse the concept of food self-sufficiency and food security in Indian context.	
4.	a. b.	Give a brief concept of Mahalanobis Strategy. Critically explain the reason of its failure.	6+4=10
5.	a. b.	Define poverty? What are the different types of poverty? Write an account on the studies of poverty in India.	5+5=10
6.	a. b.	What is Balanced Regional Development? Write the causes responsible for regional imbalance in India.	6+4=10
7.	a. b.	What is Public Distribution System? Critically analyse the Public Distribution System in India.	5+5=10
8.	a. b.	Analyse the various indicators of regional imbalances in India.  Explain the concept of regional inequalities as per the Myrdal thesis.	6+4=10

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