

MA/M.Sc. GEOGRAPHY
FOURTH SEMESTER
REGIONAL PLANNING: RURAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN INDIA
MGE-403A

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

(PART-A: Objective)

Time : 20 min.

Marks : 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1X20=20

1. The blue revolution in India is related with
 - a. Fish production
 - b. Milk production
 - c. Oil seed production
 - d. None Of The Above
2. In India the first Cooperative Credit Societies Act was enacted in-----.
 - a. 1947
 - b. 1904
 - c. 1950
 - d. 1951
3. Planning was considered a prerequisite,
 1. For balanced socio-economic development.
 2. For extending the benefit of development in an even manner.
 3. For focusing on removal of region disparity.
 4. For maximizing the utilization of available resources.

Codes:

 - a. 1 and 2
 - b. 1, 2 and 3
 - c. 2, 3 and 4
 - d. All of these
4. The breaking point is measured from the
 - a. Big town to small town
 - b. Small town to big town
 - c. Small town to village
 - d. Big town to any district
5. The economy that grows rapidly within a short span of time is called
 - a. Economic Periphery
 - b. Tiger economy
 - c. Economic Core
 - d. Economic Semi-periphery
6. National Rural Health Mission has been launched in the country in
 - a. 2003
 - b. 2005
 - c. 2007
 - d. None Of The Above
7. Which of the following two programmes are merged with MGNREGA?
 1. SGRY & NFFWP
 2. SGRY & SJSY
 3. NFFWP & JRY
 4. None of these

Codes:

 - a. . 1 only
 - b. 1,2&4
 - c. 3 only
 - d. 2&4

8. An economy is at the 'take off' stage on its path to development when it-
- becomes stagnant
 - begins steady growth
 - is liberalized
 - gets maximum foreign aid
9. Which of the following statement is NOT correct about Pradhan Mantra Kaushal Vikas.Yojna?
- It was launched in March 2015.
 - It will be implemented by the ministry of skill development and entrepreneurship.
 - It will provide training to 300 mn youths.
 - It will focus on the class X and class XII students.
- 1 only
 - 1,2&4
 - 3 only
 - 2&4
10. Eliminating government set restrictions or barriers is called:
- Free trade
 - Favourable trade
 - Investment
 - Liberalisation
11. _____ refers the refurbishing or replacement of old buildings & new use of previously developed land in urban areas.
- urban planning
 - Urban recycling
 - urbanism
 - None of these
12. Which among the following is not a cause of growth of cities -
- Trade & commerce
 - Industrialism
 - Development of transport
 - Hygienic outlook of people
13. Which one of the following is the objective of the Twelfth five year plan of India?
- Faster and inclusive growth
 - Faster, quick and reliable inclusive growth
 - Faster, reliable and more inclusive growth
 - Faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth
14. The father of Indian planning is
- Jawahar lal Nehru
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - B.R. Ambedkar
 - M. Vishveshshwariah
15. An urban settlement that has incorporated into an independent self-governing unit is a
- Metropolitan area.
 - micropolitan statistical area.
 - city.
 - metropolitan statistical area
16. Gross national product can be defined as
- Total value of goods and services produced in the country.
 - Total value of all transaction in the country.
 - Depreciation in the total value of goods and services produced in the country.
 - Total value of goods and services produced in the country and net factor income from abroad.

17. The process of settlement formation, expansion, and change is called
- Suburbanization.
 - Urbanization
 - Postmodern expansion
 - City growth.
18. What factor is responsible for explosive urban growth in the developing periphery?
- Rapid population growth
 - Lack of opportunity in rural areas
 - Difficulty of providing for one's family
 - All of the above
19. Mark out the incorrect statement. In ancient period cities were
- Industrial centres
 - Commercial centres
 - Religious centres
 - Political centres
20. Consider the following statements
- As the economy develops the share of territory sector in the GDP decrease
 - National income represents Gross National Product at market price minus depreciations and indirect tax plus subsidies
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - 1 and 2
 - None of these

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(PART-B : Descriptive)

Time: 2 HRS 40 MINS

Marks : 50

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

1. What is the need of rural development in developing countries?
Explain different approaches of rural development in India. 4+6=10

2. **Write short notes on:** 5+5=10
 - a. Micro-finance in rural India
 - b. Role of Cooperative sector in rural economy

3. Write about the cooperative movement in India? Also explain the role of SHG's in rural development? 5+5=10

4. **Write answers for the following:** 5+5=10
 - a. Look East Policy in relation to NE India
 - b. Concept of Economic Liberalisation in India

5. What do you mean by understanding of different types of urban infrastructures in planning with the layout of service lines and interface? 5+5=10

6. **Write short notes** 5+5=10
 1. Basic services to the urban poor
 2. Community planning approach

7. What are the new town approach in North East India? Discuss about the small and medium town development of NE India. 5+5=10

8. Discuss about the Urban growth and management in North East India. 10

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