

**MA RURAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**First Semester**  
**ASPECTS OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**(MRD – 103)**

**Duration: 3Hrs.**

**Full Marks: 70**

Part-A (Objective) =20  
Part-B (Descriptive) =50

**(PART-B: Descriptive)**

**Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.**

**Marks: 50**

**Answer any *five* of the following questions:**

1. "Agriculture development is central to economic development of the country".  
In this backdrop explain the importance of agriculture in economic development. (10)
2. "Indian Agriculture is still largely remains backward." In this backdrop, discuss the reason for the backwardness of Indian agriculture. Suggest remedial measures to raise the productivity. (5+5=10)
3. Explain the impact of new agricultural strategy in the Indian economy. Analyse the achievements and weakness of this strategy. (5+5=10)
4. What do you know about cooperative farming in India? Explain its advantages. Make a critical explanation of cooperative farming in India. (3+3+4=10)
5. What are rural cooperative credit societies and marketing societies? Analyse the role of cooperative societies in agricultural development. (2+2+6=10)
6. Describe the present scenario of agricultural marketing system in India and its defect. Discuss the measures adopted by the Government to improve the agricultural marketing system. (5+5=10)

7. Write a note on the types of agricultural credit. Analyse the sources of credit for the agricultural farmers. (4+6=10)

8. What are the factors responsible for the poor conditions of farm workers? Discuss the measures adopted by the Government to improve the conditions of farm workers. (5+5=10)

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**Duration: 20 minutes**

**Marks – 20**

**(PART A - Objective Type)**

**I. Choose the correct answer:**

**1×20=20**

1. The share of agriculture in the net domestic product is now-
  - a. 16.16%
  - b. 18.5%
  - c. 12.14%
  - d. None of these
2. Who is known as the father of Green Revolution in India?
  - a. Norman Borlaug
  - b. M.S.Swaminathan
  - c. Both a and b
  - d. None of these
3. What is the total area under all crops in India at present?
  - a. 108.2 million hectares
  - b. 170.4 million hectares
  - c. 173.2 million hectares
  - d. None of these
4. The Index number approach to study agricultural productivity is known as-
  - a. Total Factor Productivity
  - b. Total Farm Productivity
  - c. Both a and b
  - d. None of these
5. The New Agricultural Strategy was adopted in India during-
  - a. The third plan
  - b. The fifth plan
  - c. The tenth plan
  - d. None of these
6. The origin of cooperative credit system is considered to have its roots in-
  - a. Germany
  - b. France
  - c. Britain
  - d. None of these
7. In India the cooperative movement began with enactment of-
  - a. Cooperative Society Act, 1904
  - b. Cooperation Act, 1912
  - c. Both a and b
  - d. None of these
8. The technological factors responsible for low productivity in India is-
  - a. Application of traditional methods of production.
  - b. Lack of high yielding seeds.
  - c. Both a and b.
  - d. None of these.
9. The average size of agricultural holdings in India is less than-
  - a. 2 hectares
  - b. 6 hectares
  - c. 8 hectares
  - d. None of these

10. Green Revolution was introduced initially in –  
 a. 7 states  
 b. All the states  
 c. 7 states and 7 districts  
 d. None of these
11. In which year High Yielding Variety Programme was introduced in India?  
 a. In Kharif season, 1966  
 b. In Rabi season, 1977  
 c. In Kharif season, 1988  
 d. None of these
12. Which state got the maximum benefits from New Agricultural Strategy?  
 a. Punjab  
 b. Haryana  
 c. Western Uttar Pradesh  
 d. All the above
13. In India .....are the foundations of cooperative credit movement.  
 a. Co-operative Central Banks  
 b. Primary Agricultural credit Society  
 c. State Cooperative Banks  
 d. None of these
14. In 2005-06, the number of marginal holdings increased to.....  
 a. 83 million  
 b. 83.5 million  
 c. 83.7 million  
 d. 83.8 million
15. Economic holding, according to .....is “ a holding which allows a man a chance of producing sufficient to support himself and his family in reasonable comfort after paying his necessary expenses.”  
 a. Dr. Mann  
 b. Keatinge  
 c. The Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee  
 d. M.S Swaminathan
16. NABARD was set up by the Act of Parliament in.....  
 a. July 1972  
 b. July 1982  
 c. June 1972  
 d. June 1982
17. What is the full form of RRBs?  
 a. Rural Regional Banks  
 b. Regional Rural Banks  
 c. Reserve Rural Banks  
 d. Regional Reserve Banks
18. The State Bank of India was set up in.....  
 a. 1952  
 b. 1955  
 c. 1956  
 d. 1957
19. The average size of semi-medium holdings are in the range of.....  
 a. 1 to 2 hectares  
 b. 2 to 4 hectares  
 c. 4 to 8 hectares  
 d. 8 to 12 hectares
20. Selling off a produce after the genuine requirement of the family consumption, payment of wages, etc., is known as.....  
 a. Market Surplus  
 b. Marketing Surplus  
 c. Marketable Surplus  
 d. None of the above

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