



8. Co-operatives were introduced to India in .... when the Indian Co-operative Societies Act was promulgated.
  - a. 1904
  - b. 1947
  - c. 1935
  - d. 1951
9. Role of Cooperatives in Rural Development-
  - a. Economic Empowerment
  - b. Poverty Alleviation
  - c. Community Development
  - d. All of them
10. After Independence, cooperative was made into a state subject and the Govt. Of Assam passed the Assam Co-operative Societies Act.....
  - a. 1949
  - b. 1947
  - c. 1951
  - d. 1950
11. Who is the chairman of the planning commission in India?
  - a. President
  - b. Vice president
  - c. Prime Minister
  - d. Finance Minister
12. Which of the following will not come under the proposed GST in India?
  - a. Agricultural products
  - b. Handicrafts
  - c. Gems and Jewelleries
  - d. Petroleum products
13. The second five-year plan laid more stress on
  - a. Industrialization
  - b. Removing poverty
  - c. Self-reliance
  - d. Agriculture
14. Planning in India derives its objectives from
  - a. Fundamental rights
  - b. Fundamental duties
  - c. Preamble
  - d. Directive principles of state policy.
15. Globalization of Indian Economy means
  - a. Increasing External borrowing
  - b. Larger FDI
  - c. Import Substitution
  - d. Minimum possible restrictions on economic relation with other countries.
16. Which of the statement is correct about Indian planning commission?
  - a. Member - do not require any minimum education.
  - b. It is not defined in Indian Constitution.
  - c. Do not have fixed working duration
  - d. All the above
17. "GRAND INNOVATION CHALLENGE" was launched by
  - a. NITI Aayog
  - b. Planning Commission
  - c. National Planning Committee
  - d. Finance Commission
18. Which of the following system is established on the basis of direct elections?
  - a. Gram Panchayat
  - b. Panchayat Samiti
  - c. ZillaParisad
  - d. None of these

19. The best indicator of economic development of any country is
- a. Agriculture
  - b. Transport
  - c. Gross Production
  - d. Per Capita Income
20. Planning in India was -----in nature, as it did not carry the burden of compulsion in socialist economies, nor did it give complete freedom as in capitalist economies.
- a. Directive
  - b. Indicative
  - c. Instructional
  - d. None

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( Descriptive )

Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

Marks : 50

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

1. What do you understand by Rural development in India? Discuss about the importance of rural development and its focus areas in India? 4+6=10
2. Describe the administrative planning for rural development under the Government of India. 10
3. Write short notes on: 5+5=10
  - a. Integrated rural development in India.
  - b. Government initiatives for Rural industrialization in India.
4. Write the historical background of SHG's in India? Write about its Functions and Significance? 4+3+3=10
5. Explain Economic Liberalization and Regional Disparities in the context of India. 5+5=10
6. Discuss India's Economy- Pre and Post-Economic Liberalization Period. 5+5=10
7. Briefly discuss the Look East policy and its impact on rural development in NE India. 5+5=10
8. Discuss the Levels of Development in the NE India-Industrial sector and marketing 10

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