(7 pages) **Reg. No. :** ....

Code No. : 7474 **Sub. Code : HESM 33**

M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
NOVEMBER 2013.

Third Semester

Economics

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(For those who joined in July 2012 onwards)

Time : Three hours Maximum : 75 marks

SECTION A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. The main objective of the rural development programme is

   (a) To raise economic condition rural people

   (b) To raise social condition of rural people

   (c) To raise political power of rural people

   (d) Both (a) and (b)

2. The major problems of rural transport is

   (a) fuel (b) lack of proper road

   (c) violence (d) communal problem

3. The aim of encouraging the non-farm sector in the rural Indian economy is

   (a) increase earnings from secondary non-farm occupations

   (b) urbanisation

   (c) reduce excess agricultural occupation

   (d) export

4. KVIC refers to

   (a) Khadi & Village Investment Commission

   (b) Khadi & Village Industries Commission

   (c) Khadi & Village Industries Committee

   (d) Khadi & Village Investment Committee

5. Which one of these is not a cause of poverty in India?

   (a) Low level of economic development

   (b) Migration of people from rural to urban India

   (c) Income inequalities

   (d) Unequal distribution of land

6. Micro finance is a general term to describe

   (a) financial services to low-income banks

   (b) financial services to low-income individuals

   (c) financial services to low-income industries

   (d) financial services to rural infrastructure sector

7. The main aim of Tribal Development Programme is

   (a) Provide drinking water to tribal

   (b) Provide overall socio-economic development and education to tribal

   (c) Provide money to tribal

   (d) Provide government job to tribal

8. NREGP is

   (a) National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme

   (b) National Renovation Evaluation Project

   (c) Nutritional Research and Education Guarantee Project

   (d) National Research Employment Guarantee Programme

9. The rural markets are providing substantial market share to consumer goods firms due to

   (a) Increasing rural products

   (b) Increasing prices of rural products

   (c) Increase in purchasing power of rural population

   (d) Increasing wages

10. ———— is wholesale market where buying and selling is regulated and controlled by the government through the market committee

   (a) Public Distribution System shops

   (b) Cooperative market

   (c) Government procurement centre

   (d) Regulated market

SECTION B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Explain the scope and importance of rural development.

Or

   (b) Give a brief account of rural electrification in India.

12. (a) What are the needs of rural industries in India?

Or

(b) Suggest some measures to improve the rural industries.

13. (a) What are nature and causes of rural unemployment in India?

Or

(b) Distinguish between micro finance and micro credit.

14. (a) What do you know about Small Farmers Development Agency? Explain its features.

Or

(b) Write a note on TRYSEM.

15. (a) What do you mean by scientific marketing system? Explain its features.

Or

(b) State the features of regulated market.

SECTION C — ($5 \times 8 = 40$ marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Discuss the various stages and main trends of agricultural growth in post Independent India.

Or

(b) Evaluate the development of irrigation projects in India.

17. (a) Explain how rural industries were used as a tool to eradicate poverty in India.

Or

(b) Discuss the effects of liberalization on rural industrial sector.

18. (a) Analyse the nature and causes of rural poverty in India.

Or

(b) Describe the role played by SHGs in rural development.

19. (a) Analyse the main objectives and selection-process of beneficiaries under Rural Employment Generation Programme.

Or

(b) Evaluate the functioning of special component plan for SCs in India.

20. (a) Examine the characteristics of a good system of rural marketing.

Or

(b) Analyse the working of regulated markets in India.
