

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 four from Question no. 2 to 8
Question no. 1 is compulsory.

1. "Agriculture is our wisest pursuit, because it will in the end contribute most to real wealth, good, morals and happiness". In this backdrop, critically explain the importance of agriculture in Indian Economy. (10)
2. Explain the impact of new agricultural strategy in the Indian economy. Analyse the achievements and weakness of this strategy. (5+5=10)
3. Define Agricultural Marketing. Critically explain the present status of agricultural marketing in India. (2+8=10)
4. What is co-operative farming? Explain its advantages. Make a critical explanation of co-operative farming in India. (2+3+5=10)
5. Explain the size of agricultural holding in India. Analyse the causes and problems of sub-division and fragmentation of holdings. (5+5=10)
6. Elucidate the various steps taken by the Government for the improvement of agricultural marketing in India. (10)
7. What do you mean by agricultural credit? Illustrate the sources and disbursement of the agricultural credit in India. (2+8=10)
8. What is marketable surplus? Illustrate the relationship between marketable and marketed surplus. (2+8=10)

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Duration: 20 minutes

Marks – 20

(PART A - Objective Type)

I. Choose the correct answer:

1×20=20

1. Which of the following organizations looks after the credit needs of agriculture and rural development in India?
a) FCI b) IDBI c) NABARD d) ICAR
2. What is the total area under all crops in India at present?
a) 173.2 million tonnes b) 252.23 million tonnes
c) 343.4 million tonnes d) 454.3 million tonnes
3. The economy of India is the _____ largest economy in the world measured by nominal GDP.
a) First b) Third c) Seventh d) Fourth
4. GDP growth of India in the year 2015-16 is estimated at-
a) 7.89 % b) 7.56 % c) 15.6% d) None of these
5. Where was the scheme Green Revolution began first?
a) Middle East b) Mexico
c) India d) All of these
6. Agriculture is the primary source of livelihood for about _____ of India's population.
a) 70% b) 58% c) 78% d) 67%
7. Farmers who are having holding size less than 1 hectare are known as-
a) Marginal holdings b) Semi- marginal holdings
c) Small holdings d) None of these
8. Which of the credit societies deal with the grassroot level?
a) State Cooperative bank
b) District Cooperative bank
c) Primary Agricultural Credit Society
d) Rural Cooperative Credit Institutions
9. When was NABARD set up?
a) July, 1987 b) June, 1982
c) July, 1982 d) August, 1987

10. The adoption of High Yielding Variety Programme in Indian agriculture started in-
- a) 1966
 - b) 1965
 - c) 1968
 - d) 1967
11. Crop rotation helps to-
- a) lessen use of pesticides
 - b) yield more crops
 - c) produce a greater choice of plant products
 - d) eliminate parasites which have selective hosts
12. Marketable surplus includes-
- a) Retention
 - b) Gross production
 - c) Purchase
 - d) All of these
13. In India more than 50% of the agricultural surplus is sold out in-
- a) Mandis
 - b) Village markets
 - c) District markets
 - d) None of these
14. Who is the present chairman of NABARD?
- a) Bhanwala Kumar
 - b) Dr. Harsh Kumar Bhanwala
 - c) Dr. Shrivastava
 - d) None of these
15. Total Factor Productivity (TFP) is also termed as-
- a) Agricultural production
 - b) Agricultural productivity
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of these
16. What is the percentage of total holdings in India?
- a) 76.4%
 - b) 56%
 - c) 67%
 - d) None of these
17. The Origin Of Cooperative Credit system is considered to have its roots in-
- a) Germany
 - b) France
 - c) Britain
 - d) None of these
18. A cooperative farming society based on communal basis is known as-
- a) Kibbutz
 - b) Kittabs
 - c) Kibbeh
 - d) None of these
19. When was the State agricultural Marketing Board set up?
- a) 1983
 - b) 1980
 - c) 1978
 - d) 1987
20. The Commission of Agricultural Costs and Prices fixes the-
- a) Support price
 - b) Wholesale price
 - c) Retail price
 - d) None of these
