



MIMP QUESTION AND ANSWERS

SUBJECT: GANDHIAN ECONOMICS AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

UNIT 1:

Q.1 Concept of Self-Reliance and Key Aspects of Self- Reliance in Economics

Q.2 Challenges / Issues faced by India to make Self-Reliance economy

Q.3 Concept of Swadeshi and Various Dimension of Swadeshi

UNIT: 2

Q.4 Meaning of Decentralization and advantages of Decentralization:

Q.5 Employment: Meaning and Components

Unit:3

Q.6 What do you mean rural economy, explain characteristics of rural economics.

Q.7 Importance of Dairy Farming

UNIT:4

Q.8 Rural Social Infrastructure: Meaning and Role

Q.9 Health Infrastructure: Meaning and Components



UNIT 1:

Q.1 Concept of Self-Reliance and Key Aspects of Self- Reliance in Economics

ANSWER:

Definitions of Self Reliance:

Joseph Stiglitz: "Self-reliance is the capacity of individuals and communities generate and sustain their own economic activities, without being excessively dependent on external factors or resources."

Concept of Self- Reliance:

Self-reliance, or "Swavlamban" in Hindi, was an essential aspect of Gandhian economics. Gandhi emphasized the importance of individuals taking responsibility for their own economic well-being.

Key Aspects of Self- Reliance in economics:

1. Production and Innovation:
2. Diversification
3. Financial Independence
4. Resource Management
5. Social and Human Development
6. Reducing External Dependence
7. Protectionism and Import Substitution:
8. National Security and Stability
9. Promotion of Domestic Industries:
10. Sustainability:

Q.2 Challenges / Issues faced by India to make Self-Reliance economy

Answer:

1. Limited Resources and Capacity
2. Dependency on Imports
3. Technological Gap:



4. Competition and Global Integration
5. Quality and Efficiency Concerns
6. Sustainable Development
7. Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)
8. Global Value Chains
9. Infrastructure and Technology:
10. Agricultural Sector
11. Manufacturing Competitiveness
12. Trade Balance:
13. Energy Security:
14. Access to Capital
15. Quality and Standards
16. Innovation and Research:

Q.3 Concept of Swadeshi and Various Dimension of Swadeshi

Definitions of Swadeshi:

M.K. Gandhi: Swadeshi is that spirit in us which restricts us to the use and service of our immediate surroundings to the exclusion of the more remote.

Concept of Swadeshi:

Swadeshi, meaning "of one's own country" in Hindi, advocated the use and promotion of locally produced goods and services. Gandhi believed that by supporting local industries and businesses, a nation could achieve economic self-sufficiency and preserve its cultural identity.

Dimension of Swadeshi: Here are some aspects of Swadeshi:

1. Economic Dimension
2. Cultural Dimension
3. Environmental Dimension
4. Social Dimension



5. Political Dimension
6. Technological Dimension
7. Educational Dimension
8. Health and Well-being Dimension:
9. Rural Development Dimension
10. Global Cooperation Dimension:

UNIT: 2

Q.4 Meaning of Decentralization and advantages of Decentralization:

Decentralization is a system in which the basic activities are carried out at various levels giving adequate scope for all the partners to participate in these activities. Decentralization involves a systematic distribution of powers and functions across different political and economic agents in a society.

Advantages of Decentralization

1. Decentralization promotes development of small industries using local raw materials and utilizes simple tools and implements.
2. The widespread ownership of means of production endures equitable distribution of wealth
3. Cottage industries generate employment in congenial occupations in the natural setting of the worker's own place of habitation which has many secondary and tertiary moral benefits.
4. Cottage industries have many other benefits. They preserve the purity and compactness of domestic life, the artistry skill and creative talent of the people and their sense of freedom, ownership and dignity.
5. The decentralized small and cottage industries use labour-intensive technologies that create demand for local labour.
6. Democracy and decentralization of political power is meaningless without



decentralization of economic power.

- 7. Production in decentralized set-up reduces costs through reduction or elimination of costs.**
- 8. Decentralization reduces the risks due to strikes and lock-outs; production is maintained**
- 9. Decentralization has significant impact on poverty reduction through a strong trickle down process.**
- 10. Decentralization of production would lead to decentralization of economic as well as political power.**

Q.5 Employment: Meaning and Components

Gandhian Thoughts on Employment:

Gandhi believed that the primary goal of the economy should be to provide meaningful employment opportunities to all individuals, ensuring their self-respect and dignity.

Components of Gandhian Economic Thought on Employment:

Following are some key components of Gandhian economic

- 1. Decentralization and village Industries:**
- 2. Swadeshi and Self-Sufficiency**
- 3. Cottage Industries and Handicrafts**
- 4. Dignity of Labor:**
- 5. Voluntary Simplicity:**
- 6. Agriculture and Rural Development:**
- 7. Education and Skill Development:**
- 8. Human-Centered development**
- 9. Cooperative Movement:**
- 10. Labor Intensive Techniques:**



Unit: 3

Q.6 what do you mean rural economy, explain characteristics of rural economics

Definition of Rural Economics: Rural economics refers to the study of economic activities, structures, and systems in rural areas. It focuses on understanding the economic behavior, development, and challenges specific to rural regions.

1. Village is an Institution
2. Dependence on Agriculture:
3. Natural Resource-Based Economy
4. Seasonal Employment:
5. Poverty:
6. Indebtedness
7. Seasonal Nature of Economic Activities
8. Limited Infrastructure:
9. Challenges in Market Access
10. Environmental Considerations:
11. Lower Population Density

Q.7 Importance of Dairy Farming

1. Nutritional Value:
2. Food Security
3. Livelihoods and Rural Development:
4. Economic Impact
5. Environmental Sustainability:
6. Land and resource utilization:
7. Contribution to the food supply chain
8. Cultural Significance
9. Research and Innovation



UNIT: 4

Q.8 Rural Social Infrastructure: Meaning and Role

ANSWER:

Rural social infrastructure denotes to the development and provision of essential facilities and services in rural areas to enhance the quality of life, promote economic development, and improve social well-being.

Role of Rural Social Infrastructure for Rural Development of India:

1. Education
2. Healthcare
3. Water and Sanitation
4. Agriculture and Rural Industries
5. Connectivity and Communication
6. Rural Electrification
7. Social Welfare and Community Development
8. Governance and Administrative Services:

Q.9 Health Infrastructure: Meaning and Components

Introduction:

Health infrastructure plays a crucial role in the overall well-being and development of the country. It encompasses a wide range of physical and organizational structures that are essential for the provision of healthcare services.

Meaning of Health Infrastructure:

Health infrastructure refers to the physical and organizational structures, facilities, and systems that support the delivery of healthcare services and



promote the overall health and well-being of a population

Following are the main components

- 1. Healthcare Facilities**
- 2. Medical Equipment and Technology**
- 3. Healthcare Workforce**
- 4. Health Information System:**
- 5. Pharmaceutical Services:**
- 6. Health Financing Mechanisms**
- 7. Public Health Programmes and Services**
- 8. Emergency Medical Services**
- 9. Health Governance and Policy**
- 10. Health Regulations and Quality Assurance**



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