



Name:

Enrolment No:

UPES

End Semester Examination, May 2023

Course: RURAL FINANCE

Program: MBA(FIN)

Course Code: FINC7031

Semester: II

Time : 03 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS. GOOD LUCK!!

SECTION A  
10Qx2M=20Marks

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>Which of the following is the most common source of rural finance in India?<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>Commercial Banks</li><li>Co-operative Banks</li><li>Microfinance Institutions</li><li>Regional Rural Banks</li></ol></li><li>What is the main objective of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)?<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>To provide long-term credit for agriculture and rural development</li><li>To provide short-term credit for agriculture and rural development</li><li>To provide subsidies for agriculture and rural development</li><li>To provide technical assistance for agriculture and rural development</li></ol></li><li>Which of the following is not a type of credit offered by microfinance institutions in rural India?<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>Group loans</li><li>Individual loans</li><li>Crop loans</li><li>Livestock loans</li></ol></li><li>Which of the following schemes was launched by the Government of India to provide affordable credit to small and marginal farmers?<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>Kisan Credit Card Scheme</li><li>Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana</li><li>National Rural Livelihood Mission</li><li>Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana</li></ol></li><li>Which of the following is the primary objective of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)?<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>To provide employment opportunities to rural youth</li><li>To provide pension benefits to elderly citizens in rural areas</li></ol></li></ol>	10Qx2M=20	CO1

	<p>c) To provide financial assistance for rural development projects</p> <p>d) To provide guaranteed wage employment to every rural household</p> <p>6. Which of the following institutions was established to cater to the credit needs of the weaker sections of society in rural India?</p> <p>a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)</p> <p>b) Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)</p> <p>c) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)</p> <p>d) National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSCFDC)</p> <p>7. Which of the following is the main source of income for most rural households in India?</p> <p>a) Agriculture</p> <p>b) Manufacturing</p> <p>c) Service sector</p> <p>d) Mining</p> <p>8. Which of the following schemes was launched to provide insurance cover and financial assistance to farmers in the event of crop failure?</p> <p>a) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana</p> <p>b) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana</p> <p>c) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana</p> <p>d) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana</p> <p>9. Which of the following is not a feature of the Kisan Credit Card Scheme?</p> <p>a) Interest rate waiver</p> <p>b) Flexible repayment terms</p> <p>c) Insurance cover for crops and livestock</p> <p>d) Cash withdrawal facility</p> <p>10. Which of the following institutions was established to provide credit and other financial services to women in rural India?</p> <p>a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)</p> <p>b) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)</p> <p>c) Bharatiya Mahila Bank (BMB)</p> <p>d) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)</p>		
--	---	--	--

**SECTION B**

**4Qx5M= 20 Marks**

Q 2	In your opinion, what are some of the key challenges faced by rural communities in accessing finance in India?	5	CO2
Q 3	Do you believe that the Indian government's efforts to promote financial inclusion in rural areas have been successful? Why or why not?	5	CO2
Q 4	What is your opinion on the role of microfinance institutions in providing financial services to rural households in India?	5	CO3

Q 5	Do you think that the increasing use of digital payment systems in rural India will have a positive or negative impact on the availability and accessibility of financial services for rural communities?	5	CO2
<b>SECTION-C</b> <b>3Qx10M=30 Marks</b>			
Q 6	How effective is microfinance as a tool for poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas, and what are the key success factors for microfinance institutions (MFIs) in achieving this goal?	10	CO3
Q 7	Do you believe that the government should prioritize increasing credit availability or providing subsidies to promote rural entrepreneurship and income generation? Why or why not?	10	CO3
Q 8	To what extent has the COVID-19 pandemic affected the access and availability of microfinance services to SHGs, JLGs, and other rural communities in India, and what are the implications for their financial resilience and recovery?	10	CO3
<b>SECTION-D</b> <b>30 Marks</b>			
Q 9	<p>Rural finance institutions, including banks, microfinance institutions, and self-help groups, play a critical role in providing financial services to rural households and small businesses in India. However, they face a number of challenges that limit their effectiveness and reach, including inadequate infrastructure, low financial literacy, and high transaction costs. In addition, the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), which is responsible for promoting rural development through financial inclusion, faces its own set of hurdles in achieving its objectives.</p> <p>Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What are the main obstacles that rural financial institutions face in providing financial services to underserved rural populations in India, and how do they affect their outreach and impact?</li> <li>2. What are the key strategies that rural financial institutions can adopt to overcome these hurdles, and what are the trade-offs involved in their implementation?</li> <li>3. What role does NABARD play in promoting rural development and financial inclusion in India, and what are its key initiatives and programs in this regard?</li> <li>4. What are the main challenges that NABARD faces in achieving its objectives, and how can it address them to enhance its effectiveness and impact?</li> <li>5. What are the potential risks and trade-offs involved in scaling up rural finance initiatives, such as the SHG and JLG models, and what factors should be taken into consideration in their expansion?</li> </ol>	6Qx5M=30	CO4

	<p>6. To what extent do the hurdles faced by rural financial institutions and NABARD reflect broader systemic issues in the Indian financial sector, and what policy changes and reforms are needed to address them and promote financial inclusion and rural development?</p>		
--	--	--	--