Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below.  

1) Peasants are those who ______.
   a) Cultivate commercial crops  b) Cultivate crops for consumption
   c) Large land owners  d) Farmers having canal irrigation

2) The land acquisition act _____ is the primary legislation in India.
   a) 1850  b) 1867  c) 1880  d) 1894

3) Social stratification based on income is called as ______.
   a) Caste system  b) Class system
   c) Group system  d) Classless society

4) Ashok Mehta committee recommended for the establishment of ______.
   a) Nagar Panchayat  b) Mandal Panchayat
   c) Panchayat Samiti  d) Gram Panchayat

5) _____ main source of India’s National income.
   a) Industry  b) Agriculture
   c) Forestry  d) None of the above

6) _____ is one of feature of rural family in India.
   a) Ritual related lifestyle  b) Monogamy
   c) Clan domination  d) All of the above

7) _____ is tied to the land in feudal mode of production.
   a) King  b) Landlord
   c) Peasant  d) None of these

8) _____ is a document, which represents the commitment of the organization towards its citizens.
   a) Official Charter  b) Citizen’s Charter
   c) Community Charter  d) National Charter

9) _____ father of ‘Local Self-government’ in India.
   a) Mahatma Gandhi  b) Lord Canning
   c) Lord Ripon  d) Lord Wellesley

10) _____ is associated 73rd amendment.
    a) Zilla Parishad  b) Nagar Palika
    c) Gram Sabha  d) None of these

11) The main source of power in Rural India comes from ______.
    a) Caste  b) Land ownership
    c) Both A and B  d) None of these
12) The term mode of production derived from the work of ______.
   a) Karl Marx  
   b) Lord Canning 
   c) A. R. Desai  
   d) None of the these

13) ______ is the Dominant social group in Maharashtra.
   a) Mahar  
   b) Maratha 
   c) Dhangar  
   d) Brahmin

14) Rural Stratification takes place because of ______.
   a) Prestige  
   b) Power 
   c) Wealth  
   d) All of the above

Q.2 Write short answers. (Any Four)
1) What is the social structure of agrarian society?
2) What is the meaning of rural transformation?
3) What is the significance of social audit?
4) What is the nature of Indian rural society?
5) What is the meaning of Peasant?
6) Define the social audit.

Q.3 Answer any two of the following questions.
1) Explain the functions of Gram Panchayat in local area.
2) What are the characteristics of the Capitalistic mode of Production?
3) What are the uses of Right to Information Act?
4) Explain the 74th Panchayat Raj act.

Q.4 Answer any one of the following questions.
Elaborate the caste, class and power relations in rural setting.
   OR
Discuss the formulation and significance of the citizen charter.

Q.5 Explain the facts of Rural Transformation in detail.
Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below.  

1) Which of the following describe the middle past?
   a) Measure of variability  
   b) Measure of central tendency  
   c) Measure of Association  
   d) Measure of Shape

2) Most frequently occurring value is called _____.
   a) Mean  
   b) Median  
   c) Mode  
   d) None of these

3) Sum of value of given observation is divided by their total number of observation is called as _____.
   a) Arithmetic mean  
   b) Mode  
   c) Median  
   d) None of these

4) Cumulative frequency is _____.
   a) Running total of frequency  
   b) Running total of individual items  
   c) Running total of individual items plus frequency  
   d) None of these

5) Individual series of data means _____.
   a) Items come individually  
   b) Items come with their corresponding frequency  
   c) All the class intervals along with their corresponding  
   d) None of these

6) Standard deviation is denoted by _____.
   a) Small (s)  
   b) Capital (S)  
   c) Σ  
   d) None of these

7) Range is difference between _____.
   a) Maximum value - minimum value  
   b) Minimum value - maximum value  
   c) Minimum value - middle value  
   d) None of these

8) A coefficient of correlation is computed to be -0.90 means that _____.
   a) The relationship between two variable is weak.  
   b) The relationship between two variable is strong and positive  
   c) The relationship between two variable is strong, but negative.  
   d) None of these

9) The sum of the deviation about the mean is always _____.
   a) Range  
   b) Zero  
   c) Total standard deviation  
   d) None of these
10) The middle value of an ordered array of numbers is the ________.
   a) Mode b) Mean
c) Median d) Mid-point

11) Dispersion is measures of ________.
   a) Variation b) Average value
c) Occurs most frequently d) None of these

12) The range of correlation co-efficient is?
   a) -1 to 0 b) 0 to 1
c) -1 to 1 d) None of these

13) Regression analysis ________.
   a) Establish a relationship between two variable
   b) Establishes cause of effect
c) Measure the growth
d) Measure the demand for a good

14) If the two series move in opposite direction, it is called ________.
   a) Negative correlation b) Positive correlation
c) Perfect positive correlation d) None of these

Q.2 Write Short Notes. (Any Four)
   a) Quantitative techniques
   b) Individual series
c) Arithmetic mean
d) Explain the cumulative frequency with suitable example.
e) Range
f) Negative correlation

Q.3 Short answer types questions. (Any Two)
   a) Calculate the Arithmetic Mean from given a following data.
      \[ X \quad 2 \quad 4 \quad 6 \quad 8 \quad 10 \]
      \[ f \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 6 \quad 7 \]

   b) Calculate the Range of sale of the company from the following data.
      | Month       | January | February | March | April | May | June |
      | Sale Price (₹) In Per Unit | 100    | 120      | 128   | 122   | 118 | 120  |

   c) Calculate the Standard Deviation from following given data.
      | X (salary) | 3500  | 4000  | 4500  | 5000  |
      | f (frequency) | 5     | 8     | 5     | 2     |

   d) What is Regression? Explain the importance of regression.

Q.4 Descriptive types questions. (Any One)
   a) Calculate the Median from following given a data.
      \[ X \quad 0-10 \quad 10-20 \quad 20-30 \quad 30-40 \quad 40-50 \quad 50-60 \quad 60-70 \]
      \[ f \quad 5 \quad 10 \quad 15 \quad 20 \quad 25 \quad 30 \quad 40 \]

   OR

   b) Calculate the Karl Pearson co-efficient of correlation from following given a data.
      \[ X \quad 10 \quad 20 \quad 30 \quad 40 \quad 50 \quad 60 \]
      \[ Y \quad 30 \quad 40 \quad 50 \quad 60 \quad 70 \quad 80 \]

Q.5 From following data, obtain the regression equation.
   \[ X \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 6 \]
   \[ Y \quad 10 \quad 20 \quad 30 \quad 40 \quad 50 \quad 60 \]
Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below.  

1) IRDP is _______.  
   a) Integrated Rural Development Program  
   b) Indian Rural Division Program  
   c) Industrial Rural Development Program  
   d) Inclusive Rural Development Program  

2) _______ leads to decreasing rural unemployment.  
   a) Money  
   b) Population  
   c) Special Employment Programs  
   d) Health  

3) Foreign Trade is defined as exchange of goods and services takes place between two _______.  
   a) Peoples  
   b) State  
   c) Cities  
   d) Countries  

4) The substance of underdevelopment lies in the_____ of resource.  
   a) Developed  
   b) developing  
   c) non-development  
   d) non-sector  

5) Rural development is important in sharing _____ in Indian economy.  
   a) Personal Income  
   b) Gross Income  
   c) Net Income  
   d) National Income  

6) Who is willing and able to work in prevailing wage rate, but did not getting job is called as _______.  
   a) Poverty  
   b) Inequality  
   c) Stagnation  
   d) Unemployment  

7) Indian agriculture is _____ business.  
   a) Certain  
   b) Uncertain  
   c) Usually  
   d) Annual  

8) Rural non-farm sector arises in _____ sector.  
   a) Primary  
   b) Small scale  
   c) Agro-based  
   d) Trading  

9) The first stage of demographic transition is ____.  
   a) low birth-rate and low death rate  
   b) low birth rate and high death rate  
   c) high birth rate and high death rate  
   d) None of the above
10) NABARD means _____.
   a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
   b) National Board of Regional Development
   c) National Board for Agriculture and Rural Development
   d) None of above

11) The rate of interest is ____ in money lending.
   a) High          b) Less
   c) Medium        d) Very low

12) Self-employment is example of ____ sector.
    a) Farm           Service
    c) Non-farm       None of these

13) _____ leads to high birth rate.
    a) Illiteracy      b) Knowledge
    c) Income          d) Education

14) One important characteristic of most under-developed economies is ____.
    a) Low income      b) High income
    c) Per capita income d) Average income

Q.2 Answer the following questions. (Any Four)  
 a) What is the composition of rural economy?
 b) What are the causes of rural poverty?
 c) What is the meaning and importance of SHGs?
 d) Which activities are under the non-farm sector?
 e) What are the reasons of rural peoples are migrate to urban area?
 f) What are the present realities of rural area?

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two)  
 a) Explain the objectives of NABARD.
 b) What are the measures for decreasing rural poverty?
 c) Explain the role agro based industries.
 d) Explain the benefits of rural industrialization.

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One)  
 a) What are the causes of instability in agriculture?
 b) Explain agricultural pricing policy.

Q.5 Explain Cotton Industries role in Indian Rural Economy.
Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct alternatives given below. 14

1) _____ stands first in the sugar consumption.
   a) China  b) United States  c) India  d) None of the above

2) MSP means _____.

3) _____ is the father of Green Revolution.
   a) Dr. swaminathan  b) Norman Borlaug  c) Dr. Varghese Kurien  d) None of the above

4) Terms of Trade = _____
   a) PX/PM\times100  b) PM/PX\times1000  c) PY/PX\times100  d) MP/PX\times100

5) GATT means _____.
   a) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade  b) General Agency of Trade and Transport  c) General Agreement of Trade and transaction  d) None of the above

6) IADP means______.
   a) Intensive Agriculture Development Program  b) Intensive Agriculture District Program  c) International Agriculture Development program  d) None of the above

7) WTO established in _____.
   a) 2 Jan 1950.  b) 1 Jan 1995  c) 1960  d) 1975

8) _____ control on the Public Distribution System.
   a) Food Corporation of India  b) Buffer Stock  c) Minimum Support Price  d) None of these

9) NAFED is _____ level co-operative marketing federation.
   a) District  b) Town  c) National  d) All of these

10) ICDP started in _____.
    a) 1970-70  b) 1980-81  c) 1965-67  d) 1964-65
11) CACP stands _____.
   a) Company for Agreement Cost and Prices
   b) Commission for Agricultural Cost and Prices
   c) Commission for Agreement Consumer and Price
   d) Commission for Agricultural Cost and Payment

12) _____ state has the largest number of cotton textile mills in India.
   a) Maharashtra        b) Madhya Pradesh
   c) Gujarat            d) West Bengal

13) Agro based industries depend upon _____.
   a) Small sector       b) Manufacture sector
   c) Agriculture sector d) Export sector

14) _____ is one of the instruments of Agricultural Price Policy
   a) Import             b) Export
   c) Buffer stock       d) None of the above

Q.2 Write short answers. (Any Four) 16
   a) What is the structure of Cooperative Marketing?
   b) What are the functions of Regulated Market?
   c) What is the formula of Minimum Support Price?
   d) What is the significance of Agricultural Price Policy?
   e) What are the demerits of Green Revolution?
   f) What are the objectives of White Revolution?

Q.3 Attempt any two of the following questions. 12
   a) Explain the objectives of World Trade Organization.
   b) Elaborate benefits of Regulated market.
   c) Discuss the Problems of Cotton Industry.
   d) Discuss the problems of Sugar Industry.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following questions. 14
   Explain the objective and vision of Blue Revolution.
   OR
   Explain the sources and progress of Irrigation in India.

Q.5 Explain the Instruments of Agricultural Price Policy in detail. 14
Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below.  

1) Development and Underdevelopment are __________.
   a) Opposite terms b) Interdependent terms  
   c) Both a and b d) Neither a nor b  

2) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes formed in ______.
   a) 2000 b) 2001  
   c) 2003 d) 2004  

3) UNDP means ______.  
   a) United Nation Department Policy  
   b) United Nation Development Programs  
   c) United Nation Development Policy  
   d) United Nation Development Practices  

4) Political economy investigates the general ______ and perspectives of development.
   a) Law b) Structure  
   c) Concept d) None of these  

5) According to Ghosh liberalization means ______ government regulation of economic activity.
   a) Increasing b) Decreasing  
   c) Maintaining d) None of these  

6) World conference on human rights was held in the year ______.
   a) 1990 b) 1991  
   c) 1992 d) 1993  

7) Karl Marx was a ______ philosopher.
   a) American b) German  
   c) Indian d) None of these  

8) Competition is feature of ______.
   a) Socialism b) Capitalism  
   c) Feudalism d) None of these  

9) The constitution of India provides ______ kinds of fundamental rights.
   a) Five b) Six  
   c) Seven d) Eleven  

10) Capitalism is known as ______.
    a) Investment in industry  
    b) Use of modern machinery in the production process  
    c) Private ownership of means of production  
    d) None of the above
11) TRIPS means_____.
   a) Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights
   b) Trade Related Interest Property Rights
   c) Trade Rules Intellectual Property Rights
   d) None of these

12) National Commission for women formed in______.
   a) 1990           b) 1991
   c) 1992           d) 1993

13) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) is a______.
   a) Local body      b) State body
   c) statutory body  d) None of these

14) WTO means______.
   a) World Trade Organization   b) World Trade Office
   c) Work and Trade Organization d) None of these

Q.2 Attempt any four of the following questions.
   16
   a) Right to Food
   b) Liberalization
   c) Capitalists society
   d) Development society
   e) United Nations
   f) Meaning of socialism

Q.3 Attempt any two of the following questions.
   12
   a) What is significance of the study of Political economy?
   b) What are the impacts of globalization on developing countries?
   c) What is the Entitlement Approach to poverty?
   d) Discuss under-development and its causes with reference to India.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following questions.
   14
   a) Discuss the structural adjustment policy initiated by government of India.
   b) Explain the features of development with the structural approach and surplus extraction approach.

Q.5 Explain the meaning, features, merits and demerits of Capitalist economy.  

14
M.A. (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019
RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PRACTICES

Day & Date: Wednesday, 06-11-2019
Time: 11:30 AM To 02:00 PM
Max. Marks: 70

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
   2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

1) Drought Prone Area Program launched in ______.
   a) 1963  b) 1973  c) 1983  d) 1993

2) ______ is program in Madhya Pradesh.
   a) Employment of Rural women
   b) Tejaswini Rural Empowerment Program
   c) Rural Innovation Program
   d) All of these

3) NREGS objective is ______.
   a) Rural development  b) Land settlement
   c) Generating employment  d) None of these

4) Community Development Program started in ______.
   a) 1952  b) 1962  c) 1972  d) 1982

5) NABARD is establish in ______.
   a) 1972  b) 1982  c) 1992  d) 2000

6) ______ is important of function of Ministry of Rural Development.
   a) Empowerment of Gramasabha  b) Agricultural development
   c) Farmers development  d) None of these

7) SIDA means ______.
   a) Small Industrial Development Association
   b) Swedish International Development Agency
   c) South Indian Development Association
   d) None of these

8) CAPART means ______.
   a) Capture Art Technology
   b) Capital Adequacy Ratio Technique
   c) Council for Advancement of People Action and Rural Technology
   d) None of these

9) Hill Area Development Program launched in ______.
   a) 4th plan  b) 5th plan  c) 6th plan  d) 7th plan
10) _____ is current chairperson of the NABARD.
   a) Arundhati Bhattacharya  b) Anup Kumar
   c) Harsh Kumar Bhanwala  d) Shri J. K. Mohapatra

11) DPAP covers _____.
   a) Promotion for farmers
   b) Promotion of productive dry land agriculture
   c) Promotion of SSI
   d) Promotion for cultivated land

12) SHGs focus on _____.
   a) Lower income group  b) Upper income group
   c) Rich class  d) None of these

13) DFID means ______.
   a) Department for Identification
   b) Department for Industrial Development
   c) Department of International Development
   d) None of these

14) _____ is function of CAPART.
   a) Capture technology  b) Public cooperation
   c) People action  d) Provide basic needs.

Q.2 Write short answers. (Any Four) 16
   a) Meaning of Empowerment
   b) Objectives of DFID
   c) Evolution of Rural Development Programs
   d) NREGS
   e) Landless labor
   f) Human Right

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two) 12
   a) What is the significance of Rural Artisans?
   b) What is the role of SHGs in rural area?
   c) What are the objectives of NREGS scheme?
   d) What are the programs of SIDA?

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One) 14
   Explain the goals of CDP and Sectoral Development program in detail.
   OR
   Explain activities or program of CAPART in detail.

Q.5 Explain the Constitutional obligations of Human rights related to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. 14
Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below.  

1) _____ is brain of the computer.
   a) CPU   b) CU   c) ALU   d) RAM

2) What is the intersection of a column and a row on a worksheet called as _____?
   a) Column   b) Raw   c) Value   d) Cell

3) Which function in excel tells how many numeric entries are there?
   a) NUM   b) SUM   c) COUNT   d) CHKNUM

4) What types of the chart is useful for comparing values over categories?
   a) Pie chart   b) Column chart   c) Line chart   d) Dot chart

5) Statistical calculation and presentation of tables and graphs can be done using _____.
   a) Adobe Photoshop   b) Excel   c) Notepad   d) PowerPoint

6) Spreadsheet contains?
   a) Column   b) Rows   c) Both column and raw   d) None of these

7) The printed copy from printer is called as _____.
   a) Input   b) Output   c) Input and output   d) None of these

8) Input device consists of _____.
   a) Mouse   b) Digital pen   c) Keypad   d) All of the above

9) Smartphone screen is _____.
   a) Only input   b) Only output   c) Both input and output   d) None of these

10) Function in MS excel must begin with
    a) +   b) –   c) =   d) :

11) Save the file _____.
    a) Ctrl + S   b) Ctrl + C   c) Ctrl + V   d) Ctrl + X
12) Correlation calculated in excel
   a) =CORE(CELL ID) ENTER  
   b) =COR(CELLID) ENTER
   c) =COREE(CELL ID) ENTER  
   d) =CORREL(CELL ID) ENTER

13) Standard deviation is calculated in MS excel ______.
   a) ==STDEV(CELL ID) ENTER
   b) =STEV(CELL ID) ENTER
   c) =STANDARD DEV(CELL ID) ENTER
   d) None of these

14) Programmers who write system software is called as ______.
   a) System software  
   b) Analysis software
   c) Train programmer  
   d) Design programmer

Q.2 Short Notes. (Any Four)
1) Importance of MS-Excel tabulation
2) Internet
3) ROW
4) ALU
5) Hardware
6) Importance of graphically presentation of data

Q.3 Attempt any two of the following questions.
1) What are the basic components of the computer?
2) What is the secondary?
3) What is primary memory? Give the example of primary memory.
4) Write the note on computer language and its classification.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following questions.
What is input and output device? Gives the example of input and output device. OR
Describe the types of the computer.

Q.5 What is software? Explain the types of software.
M.A. (Semester - III) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019
Rural Development
QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS

Day & Date: Monday, 18-11-2019
Max. Marks: 70
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

1) Anthropology is the scientific discipline that focuses on ______.
   a) Human species           b) Evolution
   c) both a and b             d) None of the above

2) ______ is one of the secondary sources of data collection.
   a) Survey method            b) Observation
   c) Case study               d) Historical document

3) ______ refers to the study of social phenomena.
   a) Case study               b) Hypothesis
   c) Objective                d) All of these

4) ______ is not research design.
   a) Exploratory              b) Sample
   c) Descriptive              d) Experimental

5) ______ is the technique of PRA methods.
   a) Venn diagram             b) Findings
   c) Conclusion               d) None of these

6) Social Science Research deals with ______ phenomena.
   a) Economic                 b) Political
   c) Social                   d) None of these

7) ______ is not one of the major parts to the research report.
   a) Results                  b) Abstract
   c) Method                   d) Documentary

8) A tentative relationship between variables is called as ______.
   a) Fact                      b) Theory
   c) Hypothesis                d) Axiom

9) ______ deal with real fact.
   a) Abstract                  b) Concept
   c) Method                    d) None of these

10) ______ is the quality of good researcher.
    a) Patience                  b) Property
    c) Political status          d) Social status

11) ______ society is a forth-coming stage in development of societies.
    a) Pre-modern                b) Knowledge
    c) Post-modern               d) Modern
12) ______ is the purpose of doing research.
   a) To identify problem                b) To find the solution
   c) Both a and b                      d) None of these

13) The word ethnography is derived from ______ word ethos.
   a) America                            b) Greek
   c) Latin                              d) Rome

14) Hypothesis reflects in ______.
   a) Dependent variable                 b) Observation
   c) Objective                          d) None of these

Q.2 Answer the following questions. (Any Four)
1) What is mean by research design?
2) What are the qualities of good researcher?
3) What are the characteristics of ethnographic research?
4) What is the meaning of monograph?
5) What are the aspects of anthropology in social science?
6) What is the importance of the research topic?

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two)
1) Explain the hazards in conducting the fieldwork.
2) Explain the sources of data collection for qualitative research.
3) Discuss the nature and characteristics of Social Science Research.
4) What are the features of rapid appraisal techniques?

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following questions.
Discuss the exploratory and experimental research design.
   OR
   Explain the importance of social science research for policy.

Q.5 Elaborate the structure of Report Writing.
M.A. (Semester - III) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019
Rural Development
SUSTAINABLE RURAL LIVELIHOOD

Day & Date: Tuesday, 05-11-2019
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 70

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
               2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below.

1) NDDB is located in _____ of Gujarat state.
   a) Nalgonda   b) Anand   c) Mehebubnagar   d) Prakasam

2) Livelihood diversification as a _____ of rural households.
   a) Agriculture  b) Environment  c) Gender  d) Survival strategy

3) Government of India was established KVIC in _____.
   a) 1975  b) 1956  c) 1980  d) 2001

4) _____ is development corporation.
   a) ITDC  b) MIDC  c) NSDC  d) All of these

5) A livelihood is _____ when people recover from shocks and crisis.
   a) Positive  b) Negative  c) Sustainable  d) None of the above

6) NRDC means _____.
   a) National Research Development Corporations
   b) National Resource Development Corporations
   c) National Rural Development Corporations
   d) None of the above

7) _____ is agriculture oriented program.
   a) Housing  b) Sanitary facilities  c) Minor irrigation  d) None of the above

8) _____ is positive effect of Rural Diversification.
   a) Minimum farm output  b) Unequal income distribution  c) Risk reduction  d) All of the above

9) _____ is the current chairman of NDDB.
   a) Shri Nanda Kumar  b) Amrita Patel  c) Dilip Rath  d) Ravi Sharma

10) Community is _____ Capital.
    a) Economic  b) Social  c) Political  d) None of the above

11) KVIC is a _____ of India.
    a) State body  b) Central body  c) Local body  d) Statutory body
12) Trysem refers _______.
   a) Training For Youth Skill Employment  
   b) Trust For Youth Scheme Employment  
   c) Training For Youth Scheme Enrollment 
   d) Training For Youth Employment

13) _______ is main function of the NABARD.
   a) Production  
   b) Marketing  
   c) Refinance  
   d) Interest rate

14) NGO means _______.
   a) National Government Organization  
   b) Non Government Organization  
   c) Non Government Office  
   d) None of the above

Q.2 Attempt any four of the following questions.  
   a) What is the meaning of the Sustainable Livelihood?  
   b) Which are the Natural Resources?  
   c) Which methods are useful for the livelihood assessment in rural India?  
   d) What is the meaning of Rural Livelihood Diversification?  
   e) What is the structure of NABARD?  
   f) What are the outcomes of the sustainable livelihood?

Q.3 Attempt any two of the following questions.  
   a) What are the objectives of the KVIC?  
   b) What are the linkages between Policy and Livelihood?  
   c) What are the positive effects of rural diversification?  
   d) What are the objective and functions of the National Skill Development Corporation?

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following questions.  
   Explain the role of government for promoting sustainable rural livelihood.  
   OR  
   Discuss Reinventing Rural Policies: A new thinking.

Q.5 Explain the issues of case studies in Madhya Pradesh.
M.A. (Semester - III) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019
Rural Development
RESEARCH METHODS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

Day & Date: Thursday, 07-11-2019
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 70

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

1) Which of the following is the first step of research process?
   a) Searching sources of information to locate problem
   b) Surveys of related literature
   c) Identification of problem
   d) Searching for solutions to the problem

2) The main purpose of research in education is to _____.
   a) Help in the personal growth of an individual
   b) Help the candidate to become an eminent educationist
   c) Increase job prospect of an individual
   d) Increases social status of an individual

3) Random sampling is helpful as it is _____.
   a) An economical method of data collection
   b) Free from personal biases
   c) Reasonably accurate
   d) All the above

4) Social sciences research is _____ problem.
   a) Explain
   b) Diagnoses
   c) Recommend
   d) Formulate

5) Fundamental research is called as _____.
   a) Action research
   b) Pure research
   c) Survey
   d) Pilot study

6) _____ helps in social planning.
   a) Social science research
   b) Experience
   c) Problem formulation
   d) Diagnostic study

7) _____ is the first step of research process.
   a) Selection of research problem
   b) Collection of data
   c) Editing and coding
   d) None of these

8) Aim of social science research is _____.
   a) Welfare
   b) Democratic
   c) Integration
   d) None of these

9) Hypothesis must be _____.
   a) Broad
   b) Specific
   c) Speedily
   d) None of these

10) Survey is a _____ study.
    a) Descriptive
    b) Fact finding
    c) Analytical
    d) None of these
11) Final stage in the research process is _______.
   a) Problem formulation  b) Data collection
c) Data analysis  d) Report writing

12) Questionnaire is filled by _______.
   a) Respondent  b) Everybody
c) Surveyors  d) None of these

13) Schedule is used as a _______.
   a) Tool of data collection  b) Techniques of data collection
c) Method of data collection  d) None of these

14) The aggregate of all the unit to a study is called as _______.
   a) Population  b) Unit
c) Sample  d) Frame

Q.2 Short Notes. (Any Four) 16
   a) Objectives of research
   b) Social research
   c) Hypothesis
   d) Random sampling
   e) Secondary data
   f) Survey method

Q.3 Attempt any two of the following question. 12
   a) What are the motives of research?
   b) Explain the importance of research?
c) What is knowledge economy?
d) What is stratified sampling? Give the suitable example.

Q.4 Attempt any one of the following questions. 14
   What is observation method? Explain the different types of observation method. OR
   What is research design? Explain the different types of research design.

Q.5 What is primary data? Explain the different sources of primary data. 14
Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below.  

1) Innovation theory is namely ______.
   a) A. H. Cole  
   b) Schumpeter  
   c) M. Gandhi  
   d) None of these

2) ______ is one of the economic factor.
   a) Marginality  
   b) Security  
   c) Raw material  
   d) Mobility

3) Silk material is useful for ______.
   a) Rural artisans  
   b) Handicrafts industry  
   c) Handloom industry  
   d) All of these

4) K.V.I.C is a ______.
   a) Local body  
   b) State body  
   c) Statutory body  
   d) Central body

5) SIDBI is established in ______.
   a) 1981  
   b) 1991  
   c) 2001  
   d) 2011

6) Regional Rural Banks started in ______.
   a) 1965  
   b) 1970  
   c) 1971  
   d) 1975

7) ______ is a largest cottage industry in the state.
   a) Handicrafts  
   b) Handloom  
   c) SSI  
   d) None of these

8) NISIET is located in ______.
   a) Mumbai  
   b) Pune  
   c) Hyderabad  
   d) Calcutta

9) ______ is important activities of small industries service institution.
   a) Consultancy to prospective entrepreneurs  
   b) Preparation of state industrial profiles  
   c) Motivational campaigns  
   d) All of these

10) ______ is one of the non-economic factors.
    a) Capital  
    b) Labor  
    c) Market  
    d) Legitimacy

11) ______ is depend upon agriculture.
    a) Small scale industry  
    b) Cottage industry  
    c) Handicrafts industry  
    d) Agro based industry
12) _____ is a importance of rural industrialization.
   a) Large employment  b) Absorbing surplus labor
   c) Use of domestic resources  d) All of these

13) Marine resource processing industry is _____.
   a) Agriculture oriented industry  b) Agro based industry
   c) Handloom industry  d) None of these

14) Gandhi is force for _____.
   a) Agriculture development  b) Rural industrialization
   c) Service sector  d) All of these

Q.2 Write short answers. (Any Four)  16
   a) Appropriate technology for rural industries.
   b) Non-farm sector.
   c) Handicrafts industry.
   d) Meaning of entrepreneurship.
   e) Small scale industry.
   f) Innovation.

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two)  12
   a) What are the important schemes of handloom industry?
   b) What are the schemes of KVIC?
   c) What are the problems of agro industries?
   d) What is the difference between farm and non-farm sector?

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One)  14
   Explain the problems of marketing.
   OR
   Explain the policies for the development of Rural Industries.

Q.5 Explain progress and functions of Regional Rural Banks.  14
M.A. (Semester - IV) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019
Rural Development
RESEARCH WRITING SKILLS

Day & Date: Wednesday, 06-11-2019
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 70

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
              2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below.  

   1) The main purpose of research writing is ______.
      a) To exhibit intelligence  b) To catch attention
      c) To get Promotion    d) Sharing knowledge

   2) Title of a research paper should be ______.
      a) As short as possible
      b) Encourage the reader to read
      c) Concise and reflect main findings
      d) All the above

   3) The skill of proof reading is ______.
      a) Science and technology
      b) Art and science
      c) An art and Craft
      d) All of them

   4) While writing report sample questionnaires are to be attached in ______ section.
      a) Abstract
      b) Summary
      c) Annexure
      d) Methodology

   5) ______ section offers your interpretations.
      a) Results
      b) Discussion
      c) Abstract
      d) Methods

   6) ______ is the following is the first step in starting the research process.
      a) Searching sources of information
      b) Survey of related literature
      c) Identification of problem
      d) Searching for solutions to the problem

   7) A research paper is a brief report of research work based on ______.
      a) Primary Data only
      b) Secondary Data only
      c) Both Primary and Secondary Data
      d) None of these

   8) The essential qualities of a researcher are.
      a) Spirit of free enquiry
      b) Reliance on observation and evidence
      c) Systematization or theorizing of knowledge
      d) All the above

   9) Abstract of a research paper comprises of ______.
      a) Summary findings
      b) Contribution, approach, results
      c) Methodology
      d) All the above
10) Questionnaire is a ______.
   a) Research method   b) Measurement technique
   c) Tool for data collection   d) Data analysis

11) Which of the following steps are helping you avoid accidental plagiarism?
   a) Cut and paste accurately from published works
   b) Make superficial changes to the words used in published papers
   c) Make short notes in your own words
   d) None of the above

12) While choosing a researchable topic _____ of the following is essential.
   a) Discovering   b) Narrowing
   c) Focusing   d) All of the above

13) Specifically includes deleting every Unnecessary word and convert passive into active voice it means ______.
   a) Editing   b) Reviewing
   c) Writing   d) All the above

14) When you write an abstract.
   a) You are aware of the results
   b) After the main body of the report has been drafted
   c) Before the introduction and after the title
   d) After the introduction and method sections are completed

Q.2 Answer the following question.(any four) 16
   a) Objective
   b) Research topic
   c) Bibliography
   d) Copy editing
   e) Significance of abstract
   f) Research journal

Q.3 Answer the following question.(any two) 12
   a) What are the types of research documents?
   b) What is the role of Introduction in research paper?
   c) What are the steps needed for preparing effective PPTs?
   d) What are the qualities of an attractive research title?

Q.4 Answer the following questions.(any one) 14
   a) What is the meaning and functions of citations and referencing?
   b) Why research acquiring greater importance in higher education?

Q.5 Elaborate the structure of report writing in detail. 14
Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

1) Poultry industries creates _____.
   a) Employment       b) Environmental problems
   c) Energy conservation d) All of these

2) Graphite is a _____.
   a) Mineral       b) Metallic mineral
   c) Non-metallic mineral d) All of these

3) _____ is a effect of Resource Degradation.
   a) Productivity decreased
   b) Adverse effects on cropping pattern
   c) Dangerous of Human Health
   d) All of these

4) Recycle means _____.
   a) Use of domestic resources b) Reuse a natural resources
   c) Use more chemical d) All of these

5) _____ is a method of resource valuation.
   a) Contingent valuation method b) Direct interview
   c) Telephone survey method d) None of these

6) _____ is a none-traditional power resource.
   a) Solar energy b) Tidal energy
   c) Wind energy d) All of these

7) Advantage of wind energy is _____.
   a) Reformation of wind b) For irrigation purpose
   c) It’s economical d) All of these

8) _____ is important benefit from forests.
   a) Ecological improvements b) Agriculture development
   c) Soil conservation d) None of these

9) There is a positive impact of bovine economy on _____.
   a) Agriculture development b) Industrial development
   c) Milk & Milk products d) Environment

10) Copper is a _____.
    a) Oil b) Metallic Mineral
    c) Non metallic d) All of these

11) _____ is important Human resources.
    a) Forest b) Wind
    c) Education d) Solar
12) _____ objective of the Livestock Census.
   a) Livestock diseases prevention & control
   b) Use renewable resources
   c) Use non-renewable resource
   d) None of these

13) _____ is related to designing of samples.
   a) Random samples
   b) Designing of experiment
   c) Green accounting
   d) None of these

14) _____ is a step of environment impact assessment.
   a) Monitoring and Auditing
   b) Planned activity
   c) Green Accounting
   d) None of these

Q.2 Write short answers. (Any Four)
   a) Living resources
   b) Causes of unutilized irrigation capacity
   c) Farm sector
   d) Renewable energy source
   e) Post survey method
   f) Monitoring and Auditing

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two)
   a) What are the objectives of livestock census?
   b) What are the uses of wind energy?
   c) What is the Government policy on water resources and sources of irrigation in India?
   d) What are the causes of land degradation in India?

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One)
   Explain the advantages & scope for Poultry farming.
   OR
   Explain the steps of Green Accounting in detail.

Q.5 Explain the meaning, difference and significance of Bovine and Ovine economy in India.
M.A. (Semester - IV) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019
Rural Development
HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT

Day & Date: Monday, 11-11-2019
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 70

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

1) Rights and Duties are _____.
   a) Opposite     b) Correlative
   c) Both a and b d) None of these

2) The concept of Human Rights officially took birth in the year _____.
   a) 1948     b) 1943
   c) 1950     d) 1964

3) There are _____ articles in the UDHR.
   a) 25     b) 30
   c) 35     d) 40

4) _____ was prominent western philosopher.
   a) Thomas Jefferson b) Samuel Adams
   c) Thomas Pain      d) John Locke

5) _____ is known as world’s first charter of Human Rights.
   a) US Constitution b) US Bill of Rights
   c) Cyrus Cylinder d) None of these

6) ICESCR means ________.
   a) International Covenant on Economic Science and Cultural Rights
   b) International Conference on Economic Society and Cultural Rights
   c) International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights
   d) International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Reforms

7) When is International Human Rights Day?
   a) 8 March     b) 3 September
   c) 10 December d) 2 January

8) _____ should protects the rights of the individuals.
   a) State     b) Society
   c) State and Society d) Individual themselves

9) Directive Principles of state policy laid down certain obligations to _____.
   a) State     b) Society
   c) Political Parties d) None of these

10) ICCPR ratified in ________.
    a) 1965     b) 1967
    c) 1976     d) 1980

11) The Hindu Marriage Act implemented in _____.
    a) 1951     b) 1953
    c) 1954     d) 1955
12) There are now _____ fundamental duties of the citizen of India.
   a) 9  b) 10  c) 11  d) 18

13) UNESCO means ______.
   a) United Nations Educational Organization
   b) United National Employment Organization
   c) United National Election Organization
   d) None of the above

14) The concept of Directive Principles of State Policy was borrowed from the ______ Constitution.
   a) America  b) France  c) Irish  d) None of these

Q.2 Answer the following questions. (Any Four)  
   a) Fundamental Rights.
   b) United Nation Organization.
   c) History of UDHR.
   d) Fundamental duty.
   e) Objectives of UNESCO.
   f) Human Rights.

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two)  
   a) What is Natural Right Theory?
   b) What is the significance of Human Right debate on Rural Development?
   c) What are the features of the NHRC?
   d) Why Right to Development is a Human Rights?

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One)  
   a) Explain the UNESCO Declaration on the responsibilities of the present generation towards future generation.
   b) Explain the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 in detail.

Q.5 Critically examine Right based Rural Development Programms implemented by the Government of India.