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- 11) Organic farming needed because it _____.
a) Maintains and enhances ecological balance
b) Is free from chemical based fertilizer
c) Both (a) and (b)
d) Neither (a) nor (b)
- 12) NABARD is _____ source of rural credit.
a) Institutional
b) Non-institutional
c) Cooperative Society
d) Regional
- 13) Traditional sources of rural credit in India are _____.
a) Moneylender
b) Relative and friends
c) Traders
d) All the above
- 14) Which is related to microfinance?
a) Self Help Group
b) NABARD
c) Both (a) and (b)
d) None of these
- 15) Non-farm areas of employment _____.
a) Animal Husbandry
b) Fisheries
c) Horticulture
d) All of these
- 16) Absence of minimum income to get the minimum needs of life is concerned with which of the following type of poverty _____.
a) Absolute poverty
b) Relative Poverty
c) Both the above
d) None of the above

Q.2 Write Short Answers. (Any Four)**16**

- 1) What are the causes of income inequality?
- 2) What are the threats in rural economy?
- 3) What is the meaning of urban migration?
- 4) What is the meaning of Farm Sector?
- 5) What is the significance of rural economy?
- 6) What are the problems of rural unemployment?

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two)**16**

- 1) What are the causes of rural poverty?
- 2) Explain the significance of cotton textiles in rural development.
- 3) What is the meaning and importance of agro based Industries?
- 4) Discuss the importance of Sugar industries in Indian Economy.

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One)**16**

- 1) What are the benefits from Small Scale Industries to rural economy?
- 2) Which causes are responsible for the instability in Indian agriculture?

Q.5 Discuss the role and importance of agriculture in economic development.**16**

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**M.A. (Rural Development) (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
Oct/Nov -2022**

Quantitative Techniques

Day & Date: Tuesday, 14-02-2023

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

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

Q.1 Multiple Choice questions:

16

- 1) _____ Statistical method comes under the central tendency.
 - a) Arithmetic mean
 - b) Regression method
 - c) Standard deviation
 - d) Range method
- 2) Individual series of data is _____.
 - a) Every Items comes individually
 - b) Every Items comes with their corresponding frequency
 - c) Frequencies are given along with the value of variable in form of class interval
 - d) None of these
- 3) Sum of value of observation is divided by their total number of observation, it is called as _____.
 - a) Arithmetic mean
 - b) Medium
 - c) Mode
 - d) Harmonic mean
- 4) Most frequently occurring value in the series of data is called as _____.
 - a) Arithmetic mean
 - b) Dispersion
 - c) Mode
 - d) Harmonic mean
- 5) _____ statistical method based on all of the observations.
 - a) Arithmetic mean
 - b) Median
 - c) Mode
 - d) None of these
- 6) Medium divides given a data into _____.
 - a) Two part
 - b) Two equal part
 - c) Three part
 - d) Three equal part
- 7) The sum of the deviation about the mean is always _____.
 - a) Zero
 - b) one
 - c) Maximum
 - d) None of these
- 8) Variance is measured in _____.
 - a) Correlation analysis
 - b) Central tendency
 - c) Dispersion
 - d) Regression analysis
- 9) Quantitative techniques help to _____.
 - a) Provides tools for scientific research
 - b) Selects an appropriate strategy
 - c) To helps in decision making
 - d) All the above

- 10) Standard deviation is listed under the _____.
 a) Central tendency analysis b) Correlation analysis
 c) Regression analysis d) Dispersion analysis
- 11) Standard Deviation is denoted by _____.
 a) Z b) N
 c) σ d) r
- 12) Symbol (r) represents _____.
 a) Correlation analysis b) Regression analysis
 c) Standard deviation d) Mode value
- 13) Capital (N) represents _____.
 a) Number of observation b) Sum of frequency
 c) Cumulative frequency d) None of these
- 14) The value of co-efficient of correlation varies between _____.
 a) 0 to 1 b) 0 to -1
 c) -1 to 1 d) -1 to 10
- 15) Rank based coefficient of correlation is introduced by _____.
 a) Karl Pearson b) Francis Galton
 c) John Pearson d) Spearman
- 16) Formula of simple growth rate is _____.
 a) $= (\text{Present Value} - \text{Past Value}) / (\text{Past Value}) * 100$
 b) $= (\text{Past Value} - \text{Present value}) / (\text{Present Value}) * 100$
 c) $= (\text{Past Value} - \text{Present Value}) / (\text{Past Value}) * 100$
 d) None of these

Q.2 Write short answers (any 4 out of 6)

16

- a) Quantitative techniques
- b) Discrete series of data
- c) Positive correlation
- d) Importance of growth rate analysis
- e) What is time series data?
- f) Importance of index number

Q.3 Answer the following questions (any 2 out of 4)

16

- a) Calculate the arithmetic mean of marks scored by students in 7 subjects given below: 61,68,69,63,70,60,78.
- b) Calculate the median value of following given data.

Week	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th
Temperature	35	38	40	39	35	36	37

- c) Calculate the Simple growth rate of following given data.

Years	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Sales of TV Units "000"	250	300	350	400	450

- d) What are the characteristics of index number?

Q.4 Answer the following question (any 1 out of 2)**16****a)** Determine the range and co-efficient of range for the following given data.

Electricity Consumption Per Month	50-100	100-150	150-200	200-250
No of Family	28	56	43	23

b) Calculate the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of following given data.

Years	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Production of Rice(MT)	95	105	106	105	104	109	112	116	118

Q.5 Answer the following question in details**16**

Calculate the Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation of following data on value of import of raw material and export of finished products.

Export Finished Products	10	11	14	14	20	22	16	12	15	13
Import Of raw material	12	14	15	16	21	26	21	15	16	14

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**M.A. (Rural Development) (Semester - I) (CBCS) Examination:
Oct/Nov-2022
Rural Society in India**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 15-02-2023
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives from the options. 16

- 1) _____ is feature of Primitive Communism mode of production.
 - a) Advanced technology
 - b) Private property
 - c) Small population
 - d) None of these
- 2) Profit motive is the feature of _____ mode of production.
 - a) Primitive communism
 - b) Feudal
 - c) Capitalist
 - d) All of the above
- 3) _____ is associated 73rd amendment.
 - a) Ziila Parishad
 - b) Nagar Palika
 - c) Gram Sabha
 - d) None of these
- 4) Ashok Mehta committee recommended for the establishment of _____.
 - a) Nagar Panchayat
 - b) Mandal Panchayat
 - c) Panchayat Samiti
 - d) Gram Panchayat
- 5) _____ becomes first state in India implemented social audit law.
 - a) Maharashtra
 - b) Meghalaya
 - c) Bihar
 - d) Gujrat
- 6) _____ is tied to the land in feudal mode of production.
 - a) King
 - b) Landlord
 - c) Peasant
 - d) None of these
- 7) In rural area _____ is an institution.
 - a) Gram Panchayat
 - b) Municipality
 - c) Ziila Parishad
 - d) None of these
- 8) Capitalism means _____ market.
 - a) Mixed
 - b) Share
 - c) Free
 - d) none of these
- 9) Agrarian society is _____.
 - a) Heterogeneous
 - b) Homogeneous
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of these
- 10) The concept of rural transformation is _____.
 - a) Traditional
 - b) Modern
 - c) Multidimensional
 - d) None of these
- 11) _____ is the feature of peasant.
 - a) Isolated from mainstream
 - b) Profit motive
 - c) Freedom of enterprise
 - d) All of these
- 12) Social audit refers _____ mandate process.
 - a) Private
 - b) Public
 - c) Cooperative
 - d) Legally

- 13) _____ is the Primary Source of Wealth of Agrarian Society.
a) Cultivating Land b) Livestock
c) Both a and b d) None of these
- 14) The concept of dominant _____ coined by M.N. Shrinivas.
a) Class b) Caste
c) Religion d) None of these
- 15) CSR meaning _____.
a) Co-operate Social Responsibility b) Corporate Social Risk
c) Corporate Social Responsibility d) Co-operative Society Register
- 16) Lord Ripon is known as the father of _____ Governance in India.
a) Local self b) State
c) Central d) None of these

Q.2 Write Short Answers (Any Four)**16**

- 1) What is the nature of Indian rural society?
- 2) Meaning of Democratic Accountability.
- 3) Define the Capitalism.
- 4) Meaning of peasant society.
- 5) Define the Monogamy.
- 6) What is the importance of social audit?

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Two)**16**

- 1) Discuss the 74th Panchayat Raj Act in detail.
- 2) What are the functions of Gram Panchayat in local area?
- 3) What is the meaning and characteristics of the Primitive Communism mode of Production?
- 4) Explain the objective and Process of the social audit

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One)**16**

- 1) What is the structure and features of agrarian society?
- 2) What is the meaning and features of Right to Information act?

Q.5 Elaborate the meaning and facets of rural transformation.**16**

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**M.A. (Rural Development) (Semester - I) (CBCS) Examination:
Oct/Nov-2022
Agri. Business**

Day & Date: Thursday, 16-02-2023
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives from the options.

16

- 1) WTO means _____.
 a) World Transport Organization b) World Trade Organization
 c) World Tourism Organization d) None of the above
- 2) Dr. Swaminathan is the father of _____.
 a) White Revolution b) Green Revolution
 c) Blue Revolution d) None of these
- 3) ICDP started in _____.
 a) 1970-70 b) 1980-81
 c) 1965-67 d) 1964-65
- 4) IADP means _____.
 a) Intensive Agriculture Development Programme
 b) Intensive Agriculture District Programme
 c) International Agriculture Development Programme
 d) None of the above
- 5) Agro based industries depend upon _____.
 a) Small sector b) Manufacture sector
 c) Agri sector d) Export sector
- 6) _____ is the problem of Small Scale Industry.
 a) Low technical Skill
 b) Competition of large scale Industry
 c) Availability of Infrastructure
 d) Both A and B
- 7) NFDB means _____.
 a) National Fisheries Development Board
 b) National Financial Development Board
 c) National Federation Board
 d) None of the above
- 8) _____ is the non institutional financial source.
 a) Commercial Bank b) Moneylender
 c) Cooperatives d) Regional Rural Banks
- 9) NABARD came into existence on July _____.
 a) July 12 1981 b) July 12 1982
 c) August 14 1982 d) July 14 1982
- 10) _____ state has the largest number of cotton textile mills in India.
 a) Madhya Pradesh b) Maharashtra
 c) Gujarat d) Tamil Nadu

- 11) _____ Founder of AMUL.
a) H.M. Dalaya
b) Verghese Kurien
c) R. K. Saxena
d) None of these
- 12) MSP means _____.
a) Minimum Support Price
b) Maximum Support Price
c) Marginal Support Price
d) None of the above
- 13) _____ is nonfarm activity.
a) Growing crops
b) raising livestock
c) Small scale manufacturing
d) None of the above
- 14) _____ is the apex bank for agriculture credit in India.
a) RBI
b) NABARD
c) SINDBI
d) ICICI
- 15) 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
- 16) Blue Revolution was launched during _____ Five-Year Plan.
a) 2nd
b) 7th
c) 5th
d) None of these

Q.2 Write Short Notes (Any Four)

16

- 1) Meaning of agri business
- 2) Blue Revolution
- 3) Significance of Biotechnology
- 4) Farm Sector
- 5) Nature of Agriculture
- 6) White Revolution

Q.3 Write Short Answers (Any Two)

16

- 1) What are the merits of Green Revolution?
- 2) What are activities of Non farm sector?
- 3) What are the structure of cooperatives marketing?
- 4) What are the objectives of NABARD?

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One)

16

- 1) Explain the problems of Sugar Factory.
- 2) Explain functions of CACP in detail.

Q.5 Explain problems and measures for Agro- Industries in India.

16

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**M.A. (Rural Development) (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination
Oct/Nov-2022**

Political Economy of Development

Day & Date: Monday, 20-02-2023

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

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

Q.1 Multiple Choice questions:

16

- 1) Political Economy deals with _____.
a) Politics and economics
b) Development
c) Science of understanding society
d) All the above
- 2) _____ is the feature of the underdeveloped country.
a) Low level of Unemployment
b) High quality of Life
c) Agricultural backwardness
d) Narrow income inequality
- 3) _____ value and its distribution as the reason of underdevelopment.
a) Same
b) Minimum
c) Surplus
d) None of these
- 4) _____ economy both public and private institutions exercise economic control.
a) Capitalist
b) Mixed
c) Socialist
d) None of these
- 5) The basis of the trade between DC' and LDC's is always
a) Equal
b) Unequal
c) Neutral
d) Positive
- 6) Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by _____ General Assembly in 1948.
a) United Kingdom
b) United States
c) United Nations
d) None of these
- 7) Entitlement approach to understand poverty is given by _____.
a) Amartya Sen
b) Bowbrick
c) Nolan
d) None of these
- 8) _____ is demerit of the Capitalist Economy.
a) Unbalanced growth
b) Labour Exploitation
c) Monopoly
d) All of these
- 9) The public sector is under the control and direction of the _____.
a) Public
b) Society
c) State
d) Labour

- 10) According to Karl Marx _____ are the main agents of the social change.
 - a) Social classes
 - b) Political classes
 - c) Economic classes
 - d) Both a and c
- 11) Paul Alexander Baran was an _____ Marxist economist
 - a) Indian
 - b) Russian
 - c) African
 - d) American
- 12) The less developed countries are _____ in the international market.
 - a) Price takers
 - b) Price makers
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of these
- 13) According to Wallerstein the world economies are divided into _____ layers.
 - a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) Four
 - d) Five
- 14) Dependency theory was developed in the context of _____ of Latin American countries.
 - a) Richness
 - b) Backwardness
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of these
- 15) Development and Underdevelopment are _____.
 - a) Opposite terms
 - b) Interdependent terms
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) Neither a nor b
- 16) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes formed in _____.
 - a) 2000
 - b) 2001
 - c) 2003
 - d) 2004

Q.2 Write short answers (Any Four)

16

- a) Marxian political economy
- b) Rural Society
- c) Consequences of Poverty
- d) Modernization
- e) Capitalism
- f) Liberalization

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two)

16

- What are the features of Mixed Economy?
- What are the demerits of Socialism?
- Explain the Universal objectives of development in detail
- Explain the socialist approach to development

Q.4 Answer the following question. (Any One)

16

- Elaborate the modernization approach to development
- Explain the characteristics of development countries

Q.5 Answer the following question

16

Explain the theory of Economic Development: Paul Baran

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**M.A. (Rural Development) (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination:
Oct/Nov-2022**

Rural Development Programmes and Practices

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-02-2023

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions

16

- 1) NREGS objective is _____.
 - a) Rural development
 - b) Land settlement
 - c) Generating employment
 - d) None of these
- 2) Community Development means _____.
 - a) Integrated Tribal Development Programme
 - b) Integrated Travel Development Programme
 - c) Integrated Target Development Programme
 - d) None of these
- 3) _____ is important program of Ford Foundation.
 - a) Education
 - b) Creativity
 - c) Democracy
 - d) All of these
- 4) Gramshreemela is organize by _____.
 - a) DFID
 - b) CAPART
 - c) Ford Foundation
 - d) None of these
- 5) Desert Development Program is launched in _____.
 - a) 1977-78
 - b) 1987-88
 - c) 1997-98
 - d) 2007-08
- 6) _____ is apex of In Co-operation sector.
 - a) RBI
 - b) NABARD
 - c) RRBs
 - d) SCBs
- 7) _____ is important programme for women empowerment.
 - a) International Training Programme
 - b) Skill Training Programme
 - c) Rural Technology Programme
 - d) None of these
- 8) Hill Area Development Programme is launched in _____.
 - a) 4th plan
 - b) 5th plan
 - c) 6th plan
 - d) 7th plan
- 9) Drought Prone Area Programme launched in _____.
 - a) 1963
 - b) 1973
 - c) 1983
 - d) 1993
- 10) Small Farmers Development Agencies focus on _____.
 - a) Latest technology
 - b) Agriculture labor
 - c) Small village
 - d) Farmers condition

- 11) _____ is important of function of Ministry of Rural Development.
a) Empowerment of Gramasabha b) Agricultural development
c) Farmers development d) None of these
- 12) PACS means _____.
a) Primary Agriculture Coaching School
b) Primary Agriculture Cooperative Society
c) Primary Agriculture Credit Society
d) None of these
- 13) CIDA is established in _____.
a) 1978 b) 1968
c) 1958 d) 1948
- 14) DPAP covers _____.
a) Promotion for farmers
b) Promotion of productive dry land agriculture
c) Promotion of SSI
d) Promotion for cultivated land
- 15) CDP is for _____.
a) Rural Development b) Better standard of living
c) Integrated approach d) All of these
- 16) Amhara Rural Development program is launched by _____.
a) CAPART b) CIDA
c) SIDA d) DFID

Q.2 Write short answers (Any Four)**16**

- a) Abolition of Intermediaries
- b) SIDA
- c) Category of Rural Artisans.
- d) Structure of NABARD
- e) Objective of the NREGS
- f) Need of rural Artisans

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two)**16**

- a) Explain the area development program.
- b) Explain the goals of CDP
- c) Explain the Land Reforms in detail.
- d) Explain the policies towards the empowerment of rural women.

Q.4 Answer the following question (Any One)**16**

- a) Explain the Development of Scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes and their importance in detail.
- b) Structure and Function of ministry of Rural Development and PanchyatRaj.

Q.5 Answer the following question**16**

Explain activities or Programs of CAPART in details

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**M.A. (Rural Development) (Semester - II) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
Oct/Nov-2022**

Computers Applications in Social Sciences

Day & Date: Wednesday, 22-02-2023
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives from the options.

16

- 1) WWW stands _____.
 - a) World Whole Web
 - b) Wide World Web
 - c) Web Wide World
 - d) World Wide Web
- 2) All the formulas begin with _____.
 - a) =
 - b) +
 - c) -
 - d) *
- 3) Which of the following thing is associated with excel?
 - a) Graphic program
 - b) Spreadsheet
 - c) Micro office
 - d) Words
- 4) The major function of the ALU is to _____.
 - a) Perform arithmetic and logical unit
 - b) Control compute activities
 - c) Store the data and information for future use
 - d) None of these
- 5) Operation of inserting and taking data out of program is called as _____.
 - a) Input operation
 - b) Output operation
 - c) Input and output operation
 - d) None of these
- 6) _____ is brain of the computer.
 - a) CUP
 - b) ALU
 - c) CPU
 - d) RAM
- 7) Keyboard consists of _____.
 - a) Only special keys
 - b) Only alpha keys
 - c) Only punctuation keys
 - d) All the above
- 8) Computer consists of _____.
 - a) Only hardware device
 - b) Only software device
 - c) Only control processing unit
 - d) Both hardware and software
- 9) Full form of CPU _____.
 - a) Central Product Unit
 - b) Central Productivity Unit
 - c) Central Processing Unit
 - d) None of these

- 10) The most common use keyboard has at least ____ keys.
a) 104 b) 100
c) 90 d) 80
- 11) _____ control and coordinates computer components.
a) Control unit b) Arithmetic logical unit
c) Hardware device d) Software device
- 12) Touch screen of Mobile is _____ device.
a) Input b) Output
c) Input and Output d) None of these
- 13) CD _____
a) Compact Disk b) Complete Disk
c) Comprehensive Disk d) Computer device
- 14) RAM is memory which stores the data _____.
a) permanently
b) temporary
c) two day
d) as long as computer life
- 15) Edit active cell _____.
a) F1 b) F2
c) F3 d) F4
- 16) _____ is the signal received by the system?
a) Input b) Output
c) Input and output d) None of these

Q.2 Write short answers. (Any Four)

16

- 1) Importance of MS excel
- 2) Meaning of computer?
- 3) Random access memory
- 4) CPU
- 5) Spreadsheet
- 6) Line graph

Q.3 Answer the following Questions. (Any Two)

16

- 1) What is basic components of computer?
- 2) Importance of graphical visualization of data in the presentation.
- 3) What is secondary memory? Give the example of secondary memory.
- 4) Role of operating system in computer.

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One)

16

- 1) What is computer? Explain the various types of computers.
- OR**
- 2) What is input-output devices of computer? Gives the examples of input and output devices.

Q.5 Answer the following questions.

16

What is the software? Explain the system and application software.

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Research Methods (Qualitative)

Max. Marks: 80

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

16

- 1) A tentative relationship between variables is called as _____.
a) Fact b) Theory
c) Hypothesis d) Axiom
- 2) Exploratory Research is also known as _____.
a) Descriptive Research b) Diagnostic Research
c) Formulative Research d) None of the above
- 3) PRA means _____.
a) Public Relations Authority b) Participatory Rural Appraisal
c) Primary Research Authority d) All the above
- 4) Research questions are oriented to _____.
a) Provide framework b) Provide focus
c) Avoid diversion d) All of these
- 5) _____ is not research design.
a) Exploratory b) Sample
c) Descriptive d) Experimental
- 6) _____ is the purpose of doing research.
a) To identify problem b) To find the solution
c) Both a and b d) None of these
- 7) _____ is one of the secondary sources of data collection.
a) Survey method b) Observation
c) Case study d) Historical document
- 8) _____ is typically understood as policy research.
a) Applied research b) Pure research
c) Action research d) Qualitative research
- 9) _____ deal with real fact.
a) Abstract b) Concept
c) Method d) None of the above
- 10) Social Science Research deals with _____ phenomena.
a) Economic b) Political
c) Social d) None of these
- 11) _____ is the study of human past and present.
a) Anthropology b) Biology
c) Psychology d) None of these

- 12) The word ethnography is derived from _____ word ethos.
 - a) America
 - b) Greek
 - c) Latin
 - d) Rome
- 13) _____ is ethical dimension of conducting fieldwork.
 - a) Leading question
 - b) Establishing rapport
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above
- 14) Which of the following affect quality of researcher?
 - a) Physical injury
 - b) Mental stress
 - c) Anxiety
 - d) All of the above
- 15) Data collection guided by _____.
 - a) Title of the topic
 - b) Objective of the study
 - c) Research budget
 - d) Convenience of the researcher
- 16) The process of assigning numbers to responses known as _____.
 - a) Concurring
 - b) Coding
 - c) Coloring
 - d) Segmenting

Q.2 Write short answers. (Any Four)

16

- a) Hypothesis
- b) Meaning of research design
- c) Meaning of variable
- d) research topic
- e) Case study
- f) Concept

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two)

16

- What are the characteristics of rapid appraisal techniques?
- What is the role and features of Hypothesis in research?
- What are the ethical dimensions of conducting fieldwork?
- Scientific research methods are essential. Why?

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One)

16

- Discuss the meaning and characteristics of Social Science Research.
- Which are the Tools and techniques using in qualitative research?

Q.5 Answer the following question

16

Explain Exploratory and Experimental research design.

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**M.A. (Rural Development) (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
Oct/Nov-2022
Sustainable Rural Livelihood**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 14-02-2023
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

16

- 1) 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
- 2) _____ is main function of the NABARD.

a) Production	b) Marketing
c) Refinance	d) Interest rate
- 3) NGO means _____.
 - a) National Government Organization
 - b) Non Government Organization
 - c) Non Government Office
 - d) None of the above
- 4) NSDC stand for _____.
 - a) National Rural Development Corporation
 - b) National Skill Development Corporation
 - c) National Rural Development Council
 - d) All of these
- 5) NABARD established on _____.

a) 12 July 1982	b) 13 Jun 1928
c) 1918	d) 18 July 1990
- 6) _____ reinforced by political inequality.

a) Constitution	b) Society
c) Economic inequality	d) None of these
- 7) NDDB was established on _____.

a) 1960	b) 1915
c) 1975	d) 1965
- 8) _____ is important criteria for supporting diversification.

a) Remoteness	b) Poverty
c) Research activities	d) None of these
- 9) Knowledge is a _____.

a) Human capital	b) Social capital
c) Economic capital	d) Financial capital

- 10) KVIC means _____.
 - a) Khadi Village Innovation Commission
 - b) Khadi Village Industry Commission
 - c) Khadi Village Industry Committee
 - d) None of the above
- 11) _____ is current chairperson of the KVIC.
 - a) Shri D.K.Saxena
 - b) Shri. N.C. Borkataky
 - c) Shri Ashok Bhagat
 - d) None of the above
- 12) _____ includes in environmental sanitation.
 - a) Clear and safe water supply
 - b) Protection of food
 - c) Adequate housing
 - d) All of these
- 13) _____ positive effect of rural diversification.
 - a) Income inequality
 - b) Adverse gender effect
 - c) Higher income
 - d) None of these
- 14) PMEGP means _____.
 - a) Prime Ministers Employment Generation Program
 - b) Prime Ministers Energy Growth Program
 - c) Pradhan Mantri Environment Generation Policy
 - d) None of the above
- 15) _____ is a community development program.
 - a) Printing press
 - b) Common well
 - c) Khadi
 - d) Beedi rolling
- 16) _____ is a natural resource.
 - a) Education
 - b) Training
 - c) Labor
 - d) Land

Q.2 Write Short Answers (Any Four)**16**

- 1) What are the sources of Human Capital?
- 2) What are the objectives of NABARD?
- 3) What are the sources of Rural Livelihood?
- 4) What is the meaning of the Sustainable Livelihood?
- 5) Which are the Natural Resources?
- 6) Which methods are useful for the livelihood assessment in rural India?

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two)**16**

- 1) What are the objective and functions of the National Research Development Corporation?
- 2) What are the indicators of Sustainable Rural Livelihood?
- 3) What are the objectives of the KVIC?
- 4) What are the linkages between Policy and Livelihood?

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One)**16**

- 1) Discuss Reinventing Rural Policies: A new thinking.
- 2) Explain the role of NGOs for promoting Sustainable Rural Livelihood.

Q.5 Explain the issues of case studies in Madhya Pradesh.**16**

Seat No.	
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Set

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**M.A. (Rural Development) (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
Oct/Nov-2022**

Research Methods in Social Sciences

Day & Date: Wednesday, 15-02-2023

Max. Marks: 80

Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives from the options.**16**

- 1) _____ Research is used to describe characteristics of phenomenon being studied.
 - a) Analytical
 - b) Fundamental
 - c) Empirical
 - d) Descriptive
- 2) _____ helps in quick assessment of the situation.
 - a) Sampling
 - b) Data Analysis
 - c) Review of literature
 - d) None of these
- 3) _____ may be defined as careful, detailed study into a specific problem or issue using the scientific method.
 - a) Research
 - b) Economics
 - c) Geography
 - d) None of these
- 4) _____ sampling is an example of Non-Probability sampling.
 - a) Stratified Random
 - b) Simple Random
 - c) Qouta
 - d) Systematic Random
- 5) _____ is a characteristic of a good research topic.
 - a) Data unavailability
 - b) Inadequate
 - c) Significant
 - d) Unethical
- 6) _____ is a representative part of the population.
 - a) Sample
 - b) Research design
 - c) Hypothesis
 - d) None of these
- 7) _____ is the first step of research process.
 - a) Review of literature
 - b) Formulation of research problem
 - c) Analysis of data
 - d) Report writing
- 8) In _____ research design the phenomenon is studied at more than one time.
 - a) Longitudinal
 - b) Cross-sectional
 - c) Single point
 - d) None of these
- 9) The aggregate of all the units pertaining to study is called a _____.
 - a) Sample
 - b) Sampling
 - c) Population
 - d) None of these
- 10) _____ sampling is based on assumption.
 - a) Purposive
 - b) Quota
 - c) Snowball
 - d) None of these

- 11) _____ is the final stage of research.
a) Problem formulation b) Sampling
c) Report writing d) Analysis of data
- 12) _____ is collection of factual information.
a) Data b) Analysis
c) Research Design d) None of these
- 13) Objectives of a research should be _____.
a) Realistic b) Unrealistic
c) Unethical d) None of these
- 14) Secondary data resources include _____.
a) Diaries b) Public records
c) Unpublished biographies d) All of these
- 15) Research should follow _____ consideration.
a) Ethical b) Unethical
c) Dishonest d) None of these
- 16) _____ research design establishes a link between knowledge and social action.
a) Evaluatory b) Action
c) Descriptive d) Explanatory

Q.2 Write Short Answers (Any Four)**16**

- 1) Explain Chapterization in report writing.
- 2) Characteristics of good research design.
- 3) Differentiate between Primary and Secondary data.
- 4) Explain Knowledge Economy.
- 5) Importance of Social Science Research.
- 6) Give characteristics of good researcher.

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two)**16**

- 1) Explain the Observation method of primary data collection with its types.
- 2) Give difference between Research Methods and Methodology.
- 3) Explain Sampling and Probability Sampling in detail.
- 4) Explain Review of Literature in detail.

Q.4 Answer the following question in detail. (Any One)**16**

- 1) Explain in detail Research as an Empowering Profession.
- 2) Explain Experimental Research and elaborate its principles in detail.

Q.5 Answer the following questions in detail.**16**

Explain the steps of research process in detail.

Seat No.	
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Rural Non-Farm Sector and Entrepreneurship

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions

16

- 1) Silk material is useful for _____.
a) Rural artisans
b) Handicrafts industry
c) Handloom industry
d) All of these
- 2) Pradhanmantri employment guarantee programme is implemented by _____.
a) Central government
b) State government
c) K.V.I.C.
d) None of these
- 3) NISIT is located in _____.
a) Mumbai
b) Pune
c) Hyderabad
d) Calcutta
- 4) Rural Entrepreneurship means _____.
a) Risk bearer
b) Good person
c) Labor
d) None of these
- 5) _____ is a importance of rural industrialization.
a) Large employment
b) Absorbing surplus labor
c) Use of domestic resources
d) All of these
- 6) DIC means _____.
a) District industry Commission
b) District Industry Centre
c) District Industry Corporation
d) None of these
- 7) Small Industry Development organization is established in _____.
a) 1973
b) 1983
c) 1993
d) 2003
- 8) _____ is a largest cottage industry in the state.
a) Handicrafts
b) Handloom
c) SSI
d) None of these
- 9) Innovation means _____.
a) Hard work
b) Adopt new technology
c) Optimization
d) All of these
- 10) Marine resource processing industry is _____.
a) Agriculture oriented industry
b) Agro based industry
c) Handloom industry
d) None of these
- 11) Rural development also help _____.
a) Protect and promote the art and connectivity
b) Agriculture sector
c) Industrial sector
d) Service sector

- 12) _____ is depend upon agriculture.
 a) Small scale industry b) Cottage industry
 c) Handicrafts industry d) Agro based industry
- 13) _____ is a items of sericulture.
 a) Sarees b) Bags & Purses
 c) Metal d) Raw silk
- 14) _____ of the following shows the process of creating something new
 a) Business model b) Modeling
 c) Creative flexibility d) Innovation
- 15) Which is a physical quality of an Entrepreneur?
 a) Good health b) Agreeable looking
 c) Effective personalities d) All of the above
- 16) Innovative, Imitative, Fabien and Drone entrepreneur all these are _____
 a) Characteristics of Entrepreneur b) Types of Entrepreneurship
 c) Features of Entrepreneur d) None of the above

Q.2 Write short answers (any 4 out of 6) 16

- a) Rural Industrialization
- b) Meaning of Entrepreneurship
- c) Non farm sector
- d) Globalization
- e) Rural artisan
- f) Sericulture

Q.3 Answer the following questions (any 2 out of 4) 16

- a) What are the features of Entrepreneurship?
- b) Which are the advantages of the growth centers?
- c) What is the significance of the agro industries?
- d) What are the objectives of KVIC?

Q.4 Answer the following question (any 1 out of 2) 16

- a) Explain the category & needs of Rural Artisans.
- b) What are the effects of globalization on the rural industries?

Q.5 Answer the following question. 16

Elaborate introduction, objective, type and scenario of Agro-based industries.

Seat No.	
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- 11) What is IMRAD?
 - a) Introduction, Methods, Report and Discussion
 - b) Introduction, Methods, Result and Discussion
 - c) Introduction, Materials, Research and Discussion
 - d) Introduction, Methods, Research and Discussion
- 12) Research is _____.
 - a) Searching again and again
 - b) Finding solution to any problem
 - c) Working in a scientific spirit
 - d) All of the above
- 13) What is the question answered in the Introductory part of research writing?
 - a) Why
 - b) What
 - c) How
 - d) Where
- 14) 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 of the above
- 15) 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 of the above
- 16) While choosing a researchable topic which of the following is essential?
 - a) Discovering
 - b) Narrowing
 - c) Focusing
 - d) All of the above

Q.2 Write short answers (any 4 out of 6)

16

- a) Editing text
- b) Designing research report
- c) Parts of research paper
- d) Objective
- e) Research topic
- f) Bibliography

Q.3 Answer the following questions (any 2 out of 4)

16

- What is the content of Statement of the Problem?
- What is the significance of the objective in research paper?
- What are the types of research documents?
- What is the role of Introduction in research paper?

Q.4 Answer the following question (any 1 out of 2)

16

- What is the meaning and functions of citations and referencing?
- Discuss the steps involved in writing body of the report.

Q.5 Answer the following question

16

What are the foundations of good research writing?

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

**M.A. (Rural Development) (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
Oct/Nov-2022
Resource Economics**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 22-02-2023
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Choose correct alternative.**16**

- 1) In which of the following region winds are stronger and constant.
 - a) Deserts
 - b) Sea sites
 - c) Low Altitudes Sites
 - d) All of the above
- 2) Which of the following is a nonrenewable energy resource?
 - a) Hydroelectric
 - b) methane
 - c) Solar
 - d) coal
- 3) Which Ministry is mainly responsible for refining, distribution, import, export of petroleum products and natural gas in India?
 - a) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
 - b) Ministry of Fossil Fuel
 - c) Ministry of Non-Renewable Energy
 - d) Ministry of Oil
- 4) The most abundantly available fossil fuel in India is _____.
 - a) Coal
 - b) Natural Gas
 - c) Petroleum
 - d) Oil
- 5) The major non-renewable energy usage in India is _____.
 - a) Coal
 - b) Petroleum and other liquids
 - c) Natural gas
 - d) Nuclear
- 6) Natural gas is a _____ energy.
 - a) non-renewable
 - b) renewable
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) none of these
- 7) 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' was to
 - a) Clean Narmada
 - b) Expand Narmada
 - c) Save Narmada
 - d) None of above
- 8) Which of the following is best method from environment point of view?
 - a) Reduce
 - b) Recycle
 - c) Reuse
 - d) All of above
- 9) Why should we conserve forest and wild life?
 - a) To protect biodiversity
 - b) To maintain ecosystem
 - c) To maintain balance
 - d) All of these
- 10) Designing market administration is associated with _____.
 - a) Post survey
 - b) Telephone survey
 - c) Personal survey
 - d) All of these

- 11) Bauxite is a _____.
a) Mineral
b) Metallic Mineral
c) Non-metallic Mineral
d) None of these
- 12) _____ is important power resources.
a) Railway engine
b) Fuel
c) Oil
d) None of these
- 13) Wood is _____ resource.
a) Renewable
b) Non-renewable
c) Both a and b
d) None of these
- 14) IREDA means _____.
a) Indian Renewable Energy Demanding Agency
b) Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency
c) Indian Renewable Energy Designing Association
d) None of the above
- 15) _____ is a non-renewable resource.
a) Water
b) Air
c) Copper
d) None of these
- 16) _____ is an important reason of Resource Degradation
a) Resource auditing
b) Excess irrigation
c) Optimum use of chemicals
d) None of these

Q.2 Write short answers (any 4 out of 6) 16

- 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 question (any 2 out of 4) 16

- 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 question. (any 1 out of 2) 16

- a) Explain the advantages & scope for Poultry farming.
- b) Explain the steps of Green Accounting in detail.

Q.5 Answer the following question 16

Explain the meaning, difference and significance of Bovine and Ovine economy in India.

Seat No.	
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Set P

**M.A. (Rural Development) (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination:
Oct/Nov-2022**

Rural Project Management

Day & Date: Thursday, 23-02-2023
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Max. Marks: 80

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

16

- 1) The process each manager follows during the life of a project is known as
 - a) Project Management
 - b) Project Management Life Cycle
 - c) Manager life cycle
 - d) All of the mention
- 2) A _____ is a set of activities which are networked in an order and aimed towards achieving the goals of a project.
 - a) Project
 - b) Process
 - c) Project Management
 - d) Project Cycle
- 3) Resources refers to _____
 - a) Manpower
 - b) Machinery
 - c) Materials
 - d) All of the above
- 4) The project life cycle consists of _____.
 - a) Understanding the scope of the project
 - b) Objectives of the project
 - c) Formulation and planning various activity
 - d) All of the above
- 5) Project performance consists of _____.
 - a) Time
 - b) Cost
 - c) Scope
 - d) All of the above
- 6) Controlling the changes in the project may affect
 - a) The progress of the project
 - b) Stage cost
 - c) Project scope
 - d) All of the above
- 7) Which from the following represents the correct project cycle?
 - a) Planning→ Conceptualisation →Executing→ Termination
 - b) Planning→Executing→ Conceptualisation → Termination
 - c) Conceptualisation →Planning→Executing→ Termination
 - d) Conceptualisation →Executing→Planning→ Termination
- 8) The statistical tool that depicts a project's tasks and the relationships between those tasks is known as
 - a) milestone
 - b) goal
 - c) Gantt chart
 - d) PERT chart
- 9) Which of the following is NOT a part of project management?
 - a) initiating
 - b) monitoring
 - c) closing
 - d) All above

- 10) _____ is a group creativity technique designed to generate a large number of ideas for the solution of a problem.
- a) Brainstorming
 - b) Delphi
 - c) Root-Cause Analysis
 - d) Non of the above
- 11) The review of the successes and the mistakes is normally held during _____ phase.
- a) initiation
 - b) planning
 - c) execution
 - d) Termination
- 12) The business case and the justification for the project is determined during the _____ phase.
- a) Conceptualisation
 - b) Planning
 - c) Execution
 - d) Termination
- 13) a commercial project is identified through _____.
- a) Market Intelligence
 - b) Knowledge gap analysis
 - c) Stakeholders' consultation
 - d) National / Sectoral plan
- 14) Cultural implications of the project are examined by _____.
- a) economic feasibility
 - b) cultural feasibility
 - c) technical feasibility
 - d) marketing feasibility
- 15) Capacity planning help to _____.
- a) save time
 - b) increase cost
 - c) increases waste
 - d) increase production
- 16) Projected Cash flow is mentioned in which part of the Project Report?
- a) Summary
 - b) Financial Analysis
 - c) Production Process
 - d) Technical Arrangements

Q.2 Write short answers (any 4 out of 6) 16

- a) What are the major tasks in project planning phase?
- b) What are the major performance dimensions of a project?
- c) Explain the concept of pre-feasibility Studies.
- d) What is a float?
- e) Decentralised Planning
- f) Delphi technique

Q.3 Answer the following questions (any 2 out of 4) 16

- a) What are the phases of a project?
- b) Explain STEEP factors in detail.
- c) Explain Integrated area planning for special rural development Programmes and Integrated rural development approach.
- d) Explain the concept of Network Planning and its fundamental.

Q.4 Answer the following question (any 1 out of 2) 16

- a) What are the approaches for project identification?
- b) Explain in detail Activity-wise Time Estimation with example.

Q.5 Answer the following question 16

To introduce project and project management concept and explain the characteristics of project.