

Seat No.	
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Set	P
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एम.ए. (Rural Development.) (सत्र – I) (नवीन) (NEP CBCS) परीक्षा:
ऑक्टोबर/नोव्हेंबर – २०२५
Rural Economy of India (230113101)

वार, दिनांक : बुधवार, २९-१०-२०२५
वेळ: दुपारी ०३:०० ते ०५:३०

कमाल गुण: ६०

सूचना : १) सर्व प्रश्न अनिवार्य आहेत.
२) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

प्र.१ खालील दिलेले योग्य पर्याय निवडून गाळलेल्या जागा भरा.

१२

१) अन्न प्रक्रिया उद्योगाद्वारे प्रक्रियेत आणल्या जाणाऱ्या पिकांचे प्रमाण किती आहे?

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| अ) ५% | ब) २% |
| क) ८% | ड) १०% |

२) भारतामध्ये प्रक्रियेत आणल्या जाणाऱ्या दुधाचे प्रमाण किती आहे?

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| अ) १०% | ब) १५% |
| क) २५% | ड) ३५% |

३) भारत सरकारतर्फे किमान आधारभूत किंमत (Minimum Support Price) कोण निश्चित करते?

- अ) कृषी मंत्रालय
ब) अर्थविषयक विषयांवरील मंत्रीमंडळ समिती
क) कृषी खर्च व किंमत आयोग (Agriculture Cost and Price Commission)
ड) वरीलपैकी कोणतेही नाही

४) IRDP म्हणजे ----.

- अ) एकात्मिक ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम (Integrated Rural Development Programme)
ब) भारतीय ग्रामीण विभाग कार्यक्रम (Indian Rural Division Programme)
क) औद्योगिक ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम (Industrial Rural Development Programme)
ड) सर्वसमावेशक ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम (Inclusive Rural Development Programme)

- प्र.२ लघुत्तरी उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही चार) १२
- १) कृषी आधारित उद्योगांचा अर्थ स्पष्ट करा.
 - २) ग्रामीण भागातील कर्जसुविधा कोणत्या आहेत ते लिहा.
 - ३) ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेचा स्वभाव कसा आहे ते स्पष्ट करा.
 - ४) स्वयं सहाय्यता गटांचे (SHG) महत्त्व स्पष्ट करा.
 - ५) मानवी संसाधन विकासाचे महत्त्व स्पष्ट करा.
 - ६) बिगर-कृषी क्षेत्रातील प्रमुख क्रिया कोणत्या आहेत ते लिहा.
- प्र.३ खालील प्रश्नाचे सविस्तर उत्तर लिहा. (कोणतेही दोन) १२
- १) ग्रामीण औद्योगिकीकरणाचा अर्थ आणि महत्त्व स्पष्ट करा.
 - २) ग्रामीण विकासाचे निर्देशक (Indicators) कोणते आहेत ते समजावून सांगा.
 - ३) भारतातील कृषी वृद्धी आणि उत्पादकतेतील प्रवृत्ती स्पष्ट करा.
 - ४) कृषी क्षेत्रातील नाबार्ड (NABARD) ची भूमिका स्पष्ट करा.
- प्र.४ खालील प्रश्नाचे सविस्तर उत्तर लिहा. (कोणताही एक) १२
- १) ग्रामीण विकासासाठी नाबार्डचे योगदान महत्वाचे आहे-चर्चा करा.
 - २) भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेमध्ये कापूस उद्योगाचे स्थान आणि भूमिका स्पष्ट करा.
- प्र.५ खालील प्रश्नाचे सविस्तर उत्तर लिहा. १२
- कृषी क्षेत्राच्या आर्थिक विकासातील भूमिका आणि महत्त्व स्पष्ट करा.

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

M.A. (Rural Development) (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: October/November - 2025
Rural Economy of India (230113101)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 29-10-2025
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the options.**12**

- 1) _____ is the percentage of crops processed by the food processing industry.

a) 5%	b) 2%
c) 8%	d) 10%

- 2) _____ is the percentage of milk processed in India.

a) 10%	b) 15%
c) 25%	d) 35%

- 3) _____ decides the Minimum Support Prices on behalf of the Government of India.
 - a) Ministry of Agriculture
 - b) Cabinet Committee on economic affairs
 - c) Agriculture Cost & Price Commission
 - d) None of them

- 4) IRDP is _____.
 - a) Integrated Rural Development Program
 - b) Indian Rural Division Program
 - c) Industrial Rural Development Program
 - d) Inclusive Rural Development Program

- 5) _____ leads to decreasing rural unemployment.
 - a) Money
 - b) Population
 - c) Special Employment Programs
 - d) Health

- 6) Foreign Trade is defined as exchange of goods and services takes place between two _____.

a) People	b) State
c) Cities	d) Countries

- 8) Paasche's price index number uses weight as _____.
 a) Base year quantity
 b) Current year quantity
 c) Geometric mean of base year quantity
 d) Arithmetic mean of current year quantity
- 9) Index number is called as _____.
 a) Economic thermometer b) Economic barometer
 c) Social barometer d) Economic accelerator
- 10) Weight used in index numbers based on average price relative are _____.
 a) Price weight b) Quantity weight
 c) Value weight d) None of these
- 11) In time series, seasonal variation can occur within a period of _____.
 a) Four years b) Three years
 c) Two years d) One year
- 12) In moving average method, we cannot find the trend value of some _____.
 a) Middle periods b) End periods
 c) Starting periods d) Between extreme periods

Q.2 Write Short Notes. (Any Four)

12

- a) Importance Quantitative Techniques in Rural Development Analysis
- b) Laspeyre's Index Numbers
- c) Merits of Median
- d) Importance of Time Series Analysis in Rural development
- e) Simple Line Diagram
- f) Importance of Simple Growth Rate in Rural development Analysis

Q.3 Write short answers. (Any Two)

12

- a) Calculate the median value from following given a data.

Marks	1 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 25	25 - 30	30 - 35
No. of Students	8	10	15	14	12	18	20

- b) What is meant by Quantitative Techniques? Explain the nature and scope of Quantitative Techniques in economics.
- c) What is meant by standard deviation? Explain the merits and demerits of rang.
- d) Explain the application of quantitative techniques for Rural Development analysis.

Q.4 Write The Detail Answer. (Any One)

12

- a) Fit the trend value for the following data using the method of semi – average.

Year	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Sales (In Rs.)	20	24	22	30	28	30

- b) Calculate the Sample Growth Rate (SGR) from following given a data.

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Production in (MT)	25	30	32	40	45

Q.5 Answer the following questions.

12

From following given a data compute.

A) laspeyre's index number

B) Paasche's index number

Commodity	Base Year		Current Year	
	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity
A	10	12	25	12
B	15	18	30	15
C	22	22	38	18
D	18	14	42	26

- क) नागरिक सनद (Citizen Charter) चे महत्त्व आणि आवश्यकता स्पष्ट करा.
ड) स्थानिक क्षेत्रातील ग्रामपंचायतीची कार्ये स्पष्ट करा.

- प्र.४ खालील प्रश्नाचे उत्तर लिहा. (कोणताही एक) १२
अ) माहितीचा अधिकार अधिनियमाचा अर्थ आणि वैशिष्ट्ये स्पष्ट करा.
किंवा
ब) ग्रामीण परिस्थितीतील जात, वर्ग आणि सत्तासंबंध स्पष्ट करा.
- प्र.५ खालील प्रश्नाचे उत्तर लिहा. १२
ग्रामीण परिवर्तनाचा अर्थ आणि विविध पैलू स्पष्ट करा.

- 9) CSR meaning _____.
 a) Co-operate Social Responsibility
 b) Corporate Social Risk
 c) Corporate Social Responsibility
 d) Co-operative Society Register
- 10) Lord Ripon is known as the father of _____ Governance in India.
 a) Local self
 b) State
 c) Central
 d) None of these
- 11) _____ main source of India's National income.
 a) Industry
 b) Agriculture
 c) Forestry
 d) None of the above
- 12) Rural Stratification takes place because of _____.
 a) Prestige
 b) Power
 c) Wealth
 d) All of the above

Q.2 Write Short Answers. (Any Four) 12

- a) Meaning of peasant society.
 b) What is the importance of social audit?
 c) Meaning of Democratic Accountability.
 d) Define the 'Verna' system.
 e) What is the nature of Indian rural society?
 f) Define the Capitalism.

Q.3 Answer the following question. (Any Two) 12

- a) What is the meaning and characteristics of the Primitive Communism mode of Production?
 b) Which are the features of Capitalistic mode of Production?
 c) Explain the need and importance of citizen charter?
 d) What are the functions of Gram Panchayat in local area?

Q.4 Answer the following question. (Any One) 12

- a) What is the meaning and features of Right to Information act?
 b) Explain the Caste, Class and Power relations in rural setting?

Q.5 Answer the following question. 12

Elaborate the meaning and facets of rural transformation.

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एम.ए (Rural Development) (सत्र - I) (नवीन) (NEP CBCS) परीक्षा:
ऑक्टोबर / नोव्हेंबर - २०२५
RM in Rural Development (230113105)

वार, दिनांक: गुरुवार, ०६-११-२०२५
वेळ: दुपारी ०३:०० ते ०५:३०

कमाल गुण: ६०

सूचना : १) सर्व प्रश्न अनिवार्य आहेत.
२) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

प्र.१ खालील दिलेले योग्य पर्याय निवडून गाळलेल्या जागा भरा.

१२

- १) आधुनिक समाजशास्त्र आणि सामाजिक संशोधनाचे जनक कोणाला मानले जाते?
 - अ) कार्ल मार्क्स
 - ब) मार्क्स वेबर
 - क) ऑगस्ट कॉम्ट
 - ड) एमिल दुर्कहाइम
- २) ज्ञान अर्थव्यवस्था या संकल्पनेत कोणत्या घटकावर भर दिला जातो?
 - अ) शारीरिक श्रमावर
 - ब) नैसर्गिक साधनांवर
 - क) ज्ञान आणि नवोपक्रमावर
 - ड) कृषी उत्पादनावर
- ३) संशोधन प्रक्रियेतील पहिला टप्पा कोणता आहे?
 - अ) माहिती संकलन
 - ब) संशोधन विषय निवड
 - क) साहित्यासमीक्षा
 - ड) गृहीतक चाचणी
- ४) संशोधनावर परिणाम होऊ नये म्हणून स्थिर ठेवलेला घटक कोणता?
 - अ) स्वतंत्र चल
 - ब) नियंत्रण चल
 - क) अवलंबी चल
 - ड) बाह्य चल
- ५) साहित्यसमीक्षेचा प्रमुख उद्देश काय आहे?
 - अ) गृहीतक मांडणे
 - ब) पूर्वीचे संशोधन पुनरावृत्त करणे
 - क) संशोधनातील पोकळी ओळखणे
 - ड) माहिती गोळा करणे
- ६) वर्णनात्मक संशोधन रचना (Descriptive Design) याचा प्रमुख उद्देश काय आहे?
 - अ) नवीन सिद्धांत मांडणे
 - ब) विद्यमान परिस्थितीचे वर्णन करणे
 - क) चलांमध्ये हस्तक्षेप करणे
 - ड) भविष्यातील अंदाज बांधणे

- ७) लोकसंख्येतील प्रत्येक घटकाला समान संधी मिळणारी नमुना निवड पद्धत कोणती?
 अ) स्तरित नमुना
 ब) साधा यादृच्छिक नमुना
 क) हेतुपुरस्सर नमुना
 ड) क्लस्टर नमुना
- ८) स्तरित नमुना निवड (Stratified Sampling) करताना लोकसंख्या कशात विभागली जाते?
 अ) यादृच्छिक गटात
 ब) समान भागात
 क) उपगट किंवा स्तरात
 ड) क्लस्टरमध्ये
- ९) ज्या निरीक्षणात सहभागी व्यक्तींना निरीक्षणाची जाणीव असते त्याला काय म्हणतात?
 अ) गुप्त निरीक्षण
 ब) स्पष्ट निरीक्षण
 क) सहभागी निरीक्षण
 ड) नियंत्रित निरीक्षण
- १०) लोकसंख्येची सांख्यिक माहिती देणारा दुययम डेटा कोणता?
 अ) प्रकरण अभ्यास
 ब) सर्वेक्षण अहवाल
 क) जनगणना डेटा
 ड) मुलाखत अनुसूची
- ११) संशोधन प्रस्तावातील अभ्यासाच्या मर्यादा दाखवणारा विभाग कोणता?
 अ) कार्यपद्धती
 ब) संशोधनाचे महत्व
 क) कार्यक्षेत्र आणि मर्यादा
 ड) संदर्भ
- १२) संपूर्ण संशोधनाचा संक्षिप्त आढावा कोणत्या भागात दिला जातो?
 अ) सारांश
 ब) प्रस्तावना
 क) साहित्यासमीक्षा
 ड) निष्कर्ष

प्र.२ लघुउत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही चार)

१२

- अ) संशोधनाची व्याख्या आणि अर्थ स्पष्ट करा.
 ब) सामाजिक संशोधनाची संकल्पना आणि महत्व स्पष्ट करा.
 क) ज्ञान समाजाची (Knowledge Society) संकल्पना स्पष्ट करा.
 ड) संशोधन हे सबलीकरणाचे साधन कसे आहे?
 इ) वर्णनात्मक आणि विश्लेषणात्मक संशोधन रचना स्पष्ट करा.
 ई) सामाजिक धोरणनिर्मितीत संशोधनाचे योगदान स्पष्ट करा.

प्र.३ थोडक्यात उत्तरे द्या. (कोणतेही दोन)

१२

- अ) स्वतंत्र व अवलंबी चलांचे संबंध उदाहरणासहित स्पष्ट करा.
 ब) साहित्यासमीक्षेची पायरी स्पष्ट करा.
 क) उत्तम संशोधन विषयाची वैशिष्ट्ये कोणती?
 ड) गृहीतक म्हणजे काय? उदाहरणासहित स्पष्ट करा.

- प्र.४ दीर्घ उत्तर द्या. (कोणताही एक) १२
अ) संशोधन विषय निवडण्याची प्रक्रिया व त्याचे महत्व स्पष्ट करा.
ब) विविध संशोधन रचना आणि त्यांच्या घटकांचे स्पष्टीकरण द्या.
- प्र.५ सविस्तर उत्तर लिहा. १२
सामाजिक संशोधनाची संकल्पना, विकास आणि ग्रामीण विकासातील महत्व स्पष्ट करा.

Seat No.	
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M.A. (Rural Development) (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: October/November - 2025
RM in Rural Development (230113105)

Day & Date: Thursday, 06-11-2025
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives from the options. 12

- 1) Who is known as the father of modern sociology and social research?
 - a) Karl Marx
 - b) Max Weber
 - c) Auguste Comte
 - d) Emile Durkheim
- 2) The term Knowledge Economy emphasizes the role of _____.
 - a) Physical labor
 - b) Natural resources
 - c) Knowledge and innovation
 - d) Agriculture
- 3) The first step in the research process is _____.
 - a) Data collection
 - b) Formulating a research topic
 - c) Literature review
 - d) Hypothesis testing
- 4) A variable that is kept constant to avoid influencing the result is called _____.
 - a) Independent variable
 - b) Control variable
 - c) Dependent variable
 - d) Extraneous variable
- 5) The main purpose of literature review is to _____.
 - a) Formulate hypothesis
 - b) Repeat earlier studies
 - c) Identify research gaps
 - d) Collect data
- 6) Descriptive research design primarily aims to _____.
 - a) Develop new theories
 - b) Describe existing conditions
 - c) Manipulate variables
 - d) Predict outcomes
- 7) The sampling technique in which each element has an equal chance of selection is _____.
 - a) Stratified sampling
 - b) Simple random sampling
 - c) Purposive sampling
 - d) Cluster sampling
- 8) Stratified sampling involves dividing the population into _____.
 - a) Random groups
 - b) Equal halves
 - c) Subgroups or strata
 - d) Clusters

- 9) Observation where subjects are aware they are being observed is called _____.
 a) Covert observation b) Overt observation
 c) Participant observation d) Controlled observation
- 10) Secondary data that provides demographic information about population is _____.
 a) Case study b) Survey report
 c) Census data d) Interview schedule
- 11) The section in a research proposal that defines study boundaries is called _____.
 a) Methodology b) Significance
 c) Scope and delimitation d) References
- 12) A concise summary of the entire research report is called _____.
 a) Abstract b) Introduction
 c) Literature review d) Conclusion

Q.2 Write short answers. (Any Four) 12

- a) Define research and explain its meaning.
- b) Explain the concept and importance of social research.
- c) What is the significance of knowledge society?
- d) Explain research as an empowering profession.
- e) Describe the main features of descriptive and analytical research design.
- f) Discuss the importance of policy formulation in social research

Q.3 Write short Answers. (Any Two) 12

- a) Discuss the relationship between independent and dependent variables with examples.
- b) Explain the steps in reviewing literature.
- c) What are the essential features of a good research topic?
- d) Explain the concept of hypothesis with example

Q.4 Write Long Answer. (Any One) 12

- a) Explain in detail the meaning, importance, and process of formulating a research topic.
- b) Discuss the key components and types of research design with suitable examples.

Q.5 Write a Detailed Answer. 12

Explain the concept, development, and importance of social research in rural development.

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एम.ए. (Rural Development) (सत्र - I) (नवीन) (NEP CBCS) परीक्षा:
ऑक्टोबर / नोव्हेंबर - २०२५
Agri. Business (230113106)

वार, दिनांक: शनिवार, ०८-११-२०२५
वेळ: दुपारी ०३:०० ते ०५:३०

कमाल गुण: ६०

सूचना : १) सर्व प्रश्न अनिवार्य आहेत.
२) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

प्र.१ खालील दिलेले योग्य पर्याय निवडून गाळलेल्या जागा भरा.

१२

- १) कृषीव्यवसाय म्हणजे ----.
अ) केवळ शेतीची कामे
ब) इनपुटपासून उत्पादन, प्रक्रिया व विपणनपर्यंत सर्व प्रक्रिया
क) बिगरशेती सेवा
ड) वरीलपैकी काहीही नाही
- २) कोणता क्षेत्र ग्रामीण उत्पादन व प्रक्रिया उद्योगांचा समावेश करतो?
अ) शेती क्षेत्र
ब) बिगरशेती क्षेत्र
क) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र
ड) औद्योगिक क्षेत्र
- ३) हरित क्रांती मुख्यतः कोणत्या पिकांवर केंद्रित होती?
अ) ऊस व कापूस
ब) गहू व तांदूळ
क) डाळी व तेलबिया
ड) चहा व कॉफी
- ४) डॉ. वर्गीस कुरियन यांना कोणत्या क्रांतीचे जनक म्हटले जाते?
अ) हरित
ब) श्वेत
क) निळी
ड) पिवळी
- ५) बी. टी. कापूस हे कोणत्या तंत्रज्ञानाचे उदाहरण आहे?
अ) टिश्यू कल्चर
ब) यांत्रिक तंत्रज्ञान
क) जनुकीय परिवर्तन
ड) सेंद्रिय शेती
- ६) गोबर-धन योजना कोणत्या गोष्टीचे धनात रूपांतर करते?
अ) कचरा
ब) पाणी
क) जमीन
ड) पिके

- ७) जल जीवन मिशनचा उद्देश ——— आहे.
 अ) सिंचन वाढवणे ब) सुरक्षित पिण्याचे पाणी पुरवणे
 क) पीक विमा ड) बायोगॅस उत्पादन
- ८) एपीएमसी बाजारपेठा या ——— बाजारांचे उदाहरण आहेत.
 अ) नियमन केलेले ब) सहकारी
 क) मुक्त ड) थेट
- ९) अमूल मॉडेल हे ——— विपणनाचे उदाहरण आहे?
 अ) करार ब) सहकारी
 क) कॉर्पोरेट ड) सरकारी
- १०) किमान आधारभूत किंमत (MSP) कोण सुचवते?
 अ) नाबार्ड ब) FCI
 क) CACP ड) नीति आयोग
- ११) नाबार्डची स्थापना कोणत्या वर्षी झाली?
 अ) १९६९ ब) १९७५
 क) १९८२ ड) १९९१
- १२) राज्यातील सर्वोच्च सहकारी बँक म्हणजे ———.
 अ) पीएसीएस ब) DCCB
 क) SCB ड) RRB

प्र.२ लघुउत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही चार)

१२

- अ) शेतीची व्याख्या करा व तिचे स्वरूप स्पष्ट करा.
 ब) शेती क्षेत्र व बिगरशेती क्षेत्र यात फरक सांगा.
 क) हरित क्रांतीची प्रमुख वैशिष्ट्ये स्पष्ट करा.
 ड) जैवखत म्हणजे काय? उदाहरणांसह स्पष्ट करा.
 इ) गोबर-धन योजनेचे उद्दिष्टे सांगा.
 ई) जल जीवन मिशनविषयी थोडक्यात माहिती द्या.

प्र.३ थोडक्यात उत्तरे द्या. (कोणतेही दोन)

१२

- अ) भारतातील सिंचनाचे महत्त्व स्पष्ट करा.
 ब) जैवतंत्रज्ञानाचा कृषी उत्पादनावर काय परिणाम झाला ते स्पष्ट करा.
 क) ग्रामीण विकासात सहकारी विपणनाची भूमिका स्पष्ट करा.
 ड) नियमन बाजाराच्या अडचणी कोणत्या आहेत?

प्र.४ दीर्घ उत्तर द्या. (कोणताही एक)

१२

- अ) भारतातील कृषीव्यवसायाचे स्वरूप, व्याप्ती व महत्त्व स्पष्ट करा.
 ब) भारतातील श्वेत क्रांतीची वैशिष्ट्ये व परिणाम स्पष्ट करा.

प्र.५ सविस्तर उत्तर लिहा.

१२

कृषी वित्ताचे विविध स्रोत स्पष्ट करा व नाबार्डची भूमिका स्पष्ट करा.

Seat No.	
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Set	P
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M.A. (Rural Development) (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: October/November - 2025
Agri. Business (230113106)

Day & Date: Saturday, 08-11-2025
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives from the options.

12

- 1) Agribusiness refers to _____.
 a) Only farm activities
 b) Input, production, processing to marketing
 c) non-farm services
 d) None
- 2) Which sector includes agro-processing and rural manufacturing?
 a) Farm
 b) non-farm
 c) Public
 d) Industrial
- 3) The Green Revolution mainly focused on _____.
 a) Cotton and sugarcane
 b) Wheat and rice
 c) Pulses and oilseeds
 d) Tea and coffee
- 4) Dr. Verghese Kurien is known as the father of the _____.
 Revolution.
 a) Green
 b) White
 c) Blue
 d) Yellow
- 5) Bt Cotton is an example of _____.
 a) Tissue culture
 b) Mechanical technology
 c) Genetic modification
 d) Organic fanning
- 6) The Gobar-Dhan scheme aims at converting _____ into wealth.
 a) Waste
 b) Water
 c) Land
 d) Crops
- 7) The Jal Jeevan Mission focuses on _____.
 a) Irrigation
 b) Safe drinking water
 c) Crop insurance
 d) Biogas production
- 8) APMC markets are examples of _____ marketing.
 a) Regulated
 b) Cooperative
 c) Free
 d) Direct

Seat No.	
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Set	P
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**M.A. (Rural Development) (Semester - II) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: October/November - 2025
Stakeholders of Rural Development (230113201)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 28-10-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives from the options. 12

- 1) _____ of the following is a secondary stakeholder in rural development.

a) Farmer	b) NGO
c) Village Panchayat	d) Cooperative Society

- 2) The Right to Information (RTI) Act applies to _____.

a) Private organizations	b) Government institutions
c) International NGOs	d) Multinational companies

- 3) One of the salient features of the RTI Act is _____.

a) Limited to financial audits	b) Right to seek information from public authorities
c) Confidentiality of information	d) Only accessible by government officials

- 4) A Farmer Cooperative primarily aims to _____.

a) Conduct industrial research	b) Provide collective procurement of inputs
c) Build rural roads	d) Train public officials

- 5) Microcredit is designed to help _____.

a) Large corporations	b) Low-income individuals
c) Wealthy landowners	d) Foreign investors

- 6) Self-help groups (SHGs) are usually formed to _____.

a) Promote political agendas	b) Access microfinance services
c) Conduct legal reforms	d) Provide free education

- 7) The Right to Information Act was enacted in India in _____.

a) 2001	b) 2005
c) 2008	d) 2012

- 8) Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) are mainly focused on _____.
a) Developing new technology
b) Collective marketing of farm produce
c) Building rural infrastructure
d) Urban development
- 9) Which of the following is an example of self-employment?
a) Government job
b) Teaching in a school
c) Operating a small business
d) Working in a factory
- 10) Microfinance institutions typically provide _____.
a) Large-scale loans
b) Small loans without collateral
c) Free legal advice
d) Scholarships
- 11) Which of the following is a feature of self-employment?
a) Fixed working hours
b) Independence in decision-making
c) Guaranteed income
d) Limited growth potential
- 12) One major challenge in rural self-employment is _____.
a) Lack of basic infrastructure b) Abundant job opportunities
c) Low loan interest rates d) High demand for products

Q.2 Write short answers. (Any Four)**12**

- a) Define microcredit and its significance.
b) What are the main features of farmer-producer organizations?
c) Explain the significance of the RTI Act.
d) What are the challenges in implementing self-employment in rural areas?
e) Define primary and secondary stakeholders.
f) What is the importance of community-based microfinance?

Q.3 Write Short Answers. (Any Two)**12**

- a) Discuss the benefits of Self-Help Groups (SHGs).
b) Explain the limitations of farmer organizations.
c) How does microfinance support rural development?
d) Discuss the difference between stakeholders and beneficiaries.

Q.4 Write Long Answers. (Any One) 12

a) Explain the steps and challenges in establishing a farmer organization.

OR

b) Discuss the role and impact of the RTI Act on rural governance.

Q.5 Answer the following question in detail. 12

Write a detailed essay on the importance of microfinance in promoting self-employment in rural areas.

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

M.A. (Rural Development) (Semester - II) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: October/November - 2025
Rural Development Program and Practices (230113202)

Day & Date: Thursday, 30-10-2025
 Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 Multiple-choice questions.**12**

- 1) _____ is one of the land Reform.
 - a) Social justice
 - b) Development of public land
 - c) Ceiling on land holdings
 - d) All of these
- 2) DPAP covers _____.
 - a) Promotion for farmers
 - b) Promotion of productive dry land agriculture
 - c) Promotion of SSI
 - d) Promotion for cultivated land
- 3) Desert Development Program is launched in _____.
 - a) 1977-78
 - b) 1987-88
 - c) 1997-98
 - d) 2007-08
- 4) CDP means _____.
 - a) Community Division Program
 - b) Community Development Program
 - c) Connectivity Development Program
 - d) None of these
- 5) Hill Area Development Programme is launched in _____.
 - a) 4th plan
 - b) 5th plan
 - c) 6th plan
 - d) 7th plan
- 6) HADP aims are _____.
 - a) Development of Sheep
 - b) Development of cattle
 - c) Development of poultry
 - d) All of these
- 7) CIDA is established in _____.
 - a) 1978
 - b) 1968
 - c) 1958
 - d) 1948
- 8) _____ is function of CAPART.
 - a) Capture technology
 - b) People action
 - c) Public cooperation
 - d) Provide basic needs

- 9) Productivity is depending upon _____.
a) Technology factor b) Institutional factor
c) Both factor a and b d) moneylender
- 10) Gramshreemela is organized by _____.
a) DFID b) CAPART
c) Ford Foundation d) CIDA
- 11) _____ is apex bank in co-operation sector.
a) RBI b) NABARD
c) CBIs d) SCBs
- 12) RRBs means _____.
a) Regional Rural Bank b) Regional Rural Board
c) Rural Regional Bank d) Regional Reward Bank

Q.2 Write short answers. (Any Four) 12

- a) Abolition of Intermediaries
- b) Types of Artisans
- c) RURBAN
- d) Community Development Program
- e) Co-operative Society
- f) Rural Innovation Program.

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two) 12

- a) What is role of NABARD in Rural Development?
- b) What are the goals of CDP?
- c) Explain the policies towards the empowerment of rural women.
- d) What is the connection between SHGs and Rural Development?

Q.4 Answer the following question. (Any One) 12

- a) Explain the Land Reforms in detail.

OR

- b) What are objectives and functions of National Institute of Rural Development?

Q.5 Answer the following question. 12

Explain National Rural Livelihood Mission working for Rural Development.

Seat No.	
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Set	P
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M.A. (Rural Development) (Semester - II) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: October/November - 2025
Computer Application in Rural Development (230113203)

Day & Date: Saturday, 01-11-2025
 Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 Select the correct alternative.

12

- 1) What types of chart well you use to show sale performance of two company in the year of 2019?

a) Column chart	b) Line chart
c) Pie chart	d) Dot chat
- 2) CD _____.

a) Compact Disk	b) Complete Disk
c) Comprehensive Disk	d) Computer device
- 3) Function of MS-excel is begin with _____.

a) +	b) -
c) =	d) Tab
- 4) Create table _____.

a) Ctrl + T	b) Ctrl + N
c) Ctrl + C	d) Ctrl + F
- 5) In excel, function is using for computing mean value in the series.

a) =Average (Cell ID) Enter	b) = Min(Cell ID) Enter
c) = Median (Cell ID) Enter	d) Average (Cell ID) Enter
- 6) LAN is an abbreviation of _____.

a) Local Area Network	b) Large Area Network
c) Large Access Network	d) Local Access Network
- 7) Arrange the ascending order the units of memory TB, KB, GB, MB.

a) TB>GB>MB>KB	b) TB>MB>GB>KB
c) GB>MB>KB>TB	d) KB>TB>GB>MB
- 8) _____ is also called as Monitor.

a) VCD	b) DVD
c) DVU	d) VDU
- 9) Intersection of column and a raw on a worksheet is called as _____.

a) Column	b) Raw
c) Value	d) Cell

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

M.A. (Rural Development) (Semester - II) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: October/November - 2025
Social Marketing (230113206)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 04-11-2025
 Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.**12**

- 1) BAIF, Pune is a _____.
 - a) State
 - b) Corporate agencies
 - c) International agencies
 - d) NGO's
- 2) _____ use to assess your organization's current position before you decide on any new strategy.
 - a) SWOT Analysis
 - b) 4 Ps
 - c) 4 C^s
 - d) None of these
- 3) _____ is the disadvantage of Social media.
 - a) Lack of emotional connection
 - b) Enhance network
 - c) Multiple flows of information
 - d) None of these
- 4) _____ is the including strength of social marketing.
 - a) Fear of public speaking
 - b) Lack of experience
 - c) Leadership
 - d) None of these
- 5) _____ is the important element of social marketing.
 - a) Competition
 - b) Behaviour
 - c) Long term planning
 - d) All of these
- 6) Social Marketing as a discipline born in the _____.
 - a) 1970
 - b) 1980
 - c) 1990
 - d) 1997
- 7) Maintaining people's behaviour for the benefit of individual and _____ means social marketing.
 - a) Village
 - b) City
 - c) Country
 - d) Society

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

**M.A. (Rural Development) (Semester - III) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: October/November - 2025
Research Methods (Qualitative) (230113301)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 29-10-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the options.**12**

- 1) Inductive research is called _____ building.
 - a) Title
 - b) Theory
 - c) Conclusion
 - d) None of these
- 2) _____ refers to the study of social phenomena.
 - a) Case study
 - b) Hypothesis
 - c) Objective
 - d) All of these
- 3) PRA means _____.
 - a) Public Relations Authority
 - b) Primary Research Authority
 - c) Participatory Rural Appraisal
 - d) All the above
- 4) Social Science Research deals with _____ phenomena.
 - a) Social
 - b) Economic
 - c) Political
 - d) None of these
- 5) Descriptive study is a _____ investigation with adequate interpretation.
 - a) causes
 - b) effects
 - c) fact-finding
 - d) variable
- 6) _____ is quality of good researcher.
 - a) Scientific temper
 - b) Age
 - c) Money
 - d) Time
- 7) One of the methods of logical reasoning process is called _____.
 - a) Induction
 - b) Deduction
 - c) Simple research
 - d) Experiment
- 8) A statement whose validity is tested based on a sample is called _____.
 - a) Null Hypothesis
 - b) Statistical Hypothesis
 - c) Simple Hypothesis
 - d) Composite Hypothesis

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

M.A. (Rural Development) (Semester - III) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: October/November - 2025
Sustainable Rural Livelihood (230113302)

Day & Date: Friday, 31-10-2025
 Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternative from the options.**12**

- 1) NABARD established on _____.
 - a) 06 July 1918
 - b) 10 July 1928
 - c) 12 July 1982
 - d) 18 July 1990

- 2) _____ is the false regarding NABARD.
 - a) It helps farmers directly
 - b) It perform all the functions of RBI with regards to agriculture credit
 - c) It helps the flow of credit through co-operative banks, RRB's etc.
 - d) Maintain a research and development fund to promote research in agriculture

- 3) Non-institutional sources of agricultural credit is _____.
 - a) Traders
 - b) Regional banks
 - c) Commercial banks
 - d) NABARD

- 4) _____ is an environmental service.
 - a) Capital
 - b) Cash
 - c) Hydrological cycles
 - d) All of these

- 5) N.D.D.B. Involved in _____.
 - a) Planning
 - b) Implementation
 - c) Financing
 - d) All of these

- 6) KVIC headquarters located in _____.
 - a) Delhi
 - b) Mumbai
 - c) Hyderabad
 - d) Ahmedabad

- 7) National Dairy Development Board was established on _____.
 - a) 1960
 - b) 1915
 - c) 1975
 - d) 1965

- 8) To ensure sustainable production in the future we need to promote _____.
 - a) Modern farming
 - b) Seasonal farming
 - c) Organic farming
 - d) Crop farming

Seat No.	
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Set	P
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M.A. (Rural Development) (Semester - III) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: October/November - 2025
Rural Marketing & Finance (230113303)

Day & Date: Monday, 03-11-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

12

- 1) Rural marketing refers to _____.
 - a) Selling rural products in urban areas
 - b) Marketing in rural areas to fulfil rural needs
 - c) Urban marketing techniques applied to rural areas
 - d) None of the above

- 2) Which of these is a marketing function?
 - a) Grading
 - b) Warehousing
 - c) Packaging
 - d) All of the above

- 3) The National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) is related to _____.
 - a) Subsidies for farmers
 - b) Creating a unified market for agricultural products
 - c) Loan provisions for rural industries
 - d) None of the above

- 4) What is the role of the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI)?
 - a) Price regulation only
 - b) Grading and standardization
 - c) Building warehouses only
 - d) Subsidy distribution

- 5) Co-operative marketing helps farmers by _____.
 - a) Eliminating middlemen
 - b) Enhancing bargaining power
 - c) Providing storage facilities
 - d) All of the above

- 6) Grading of products is done to _____.
 - a) Reduce costs
 - b) Ensure quality and marketability
 - c) Improve transportation efficiency
 - d) None of the above

- 7) Which of these is a characteristic of the traditional rural marketing system?
- a) Organized supply chains
 - b) High dependence on middlemen
 - c) Effective market infrastructure
 - d) None of the above
- 8) What is the objective of market research in rural areas?
- a) Understanding rural needs and demands
 - b) Promoting urban goods only
 - c) Supporting middlemen in rural areas
 - d) None of the above
- 9) APMC stands for _____.
- a) Agricultural Product Marketing Committee
 - b) Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee
 - c) Agricultural Processing Management Committee
 - d) Agricultural Produce and Marketing Cooperative
- 10) Packaging in rural marketing is important because _____.
- a) It attracts consumers
 - b) It protects the product during transport
 - c) It maintains product quality
 - d) All of the above
- 11) What is the main aim of marketing extension?
- a) To educate farmers about new markets and techniques
 - b) To promote urban-centric marketing
 - c) To eliminate rural products
 - d) None of the above
- 12) Which organization supports cooperative marketing in India?
- a) NAFED
 - b) NABARD
 - c) FCI
 - d) All of the above

Q.2 Write Short Answers. (Any Four)**12**

- a) Define rural marketing and explain its objectives.
- b) What is the importance of transport in rural marketing?
- c) List and explain any two challenges faced by co-operative societies.
- d) Explain the concept of minimum support price (MSP).
- e) What is the importance of dissemination of market statistics?

Q.3 Write Short Answer. (Any Two)**12**

- a) Describe the classification of rural markets.
- b) Discuss the characteristics of rural industrial goods marketing.
- c) Explain the steps involved in rural marketing research.
- d) Write a short note on the role of middlemen in rural marketing.

Q.4 Write Long Answer. (Any One) **12**

- a) Discuss the role of government interventions in rural marketing.
- b) Write a detailed note on the structure and benefits of cooperative marketing societies.

Q.5 Write Detailed Answer. **12**

Discuss the emerging challenges in agricultural marketing and propose solutions to address them.

Seat No.	
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Set	P
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**M.A. (Rural Development) (Semester - III) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: October/November - 2025
Human Development (230113306)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 06-11-2025
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

12

- 1) What does the term Human Capital primarily refer to?
 - a) Physical Assets
 - b) Economic Policies
 - c) Skills and Knowledge of Individuals
 - d) Natural Resources

- 2) _____ is the key focus of the Human Development Index (HDI).
 - a) Political Participation
 - b) Health, Education, and Income
 - c) Technological Advancement
 - d) Infrastructure Development

- 3) Which economist introduced the Capability Approach?

a) Adam Smith	b) Amartya Sen
c) John Maynard Keynes	d) Karl Marx

- 4) _____ is meant by Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs).
 - a) Total lifespan of individuals
 - b) Quality of life during old age
 - c) Years lost due to poor health or disability
 - d) The average lifespan of disabled individuals

- 5) _____ is the role of the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)
 - a) Measuring overall economic growth
 - b) Assessing gender equality in political and economic participation
 - c) Monitoring access to healthcare
 - d) Calculating literacy rates

- 6) Which of the following is a social determinant of Human Capital Formation?

a) Literacy	b) Political Policies
c) Infrastructure	d) Technological Advancements

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

M.A. (Rural Development) (Semester - III) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: October/November - 2025
Social Dimension of Marginalized Community (230113307)

Day & Date: Thursday, 06-11-2025
 Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.**12**

- 1) _____ means not enough access money and resources.
 - a) Survival
 - b) Communities
 - c) Poverty
 - d) None of these
- 2) Excluded from mainstream it means _____.
 - a) Marginalised
 - b) Rich Businessman
 - c) Women Empowerment
 - d) Male Empowerment
- 3) _____ is not part of the Social Structure.
 - a) Social Problem
 - b) Social norms
 - c) Social institution
 - d) Social groups
- 4) _____ indicator is related to Social.
 - a) Caste
 - b) Class
 - c) Religion
 - d) All of these
- 5) Acting like injustice is another meaning _____.
 - a) Equality
 - b) Charity
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) Exploitation
- 6) _____ is an example of Social Institution.
 - a) Bank
 - b) Family
 - c) Market
 - d) Industry
- 7) _____ is a major issue related to the health of tribal population.
 - a) High Life Expectancy
 - b) Modern Living
 - c) Economic Security
 - d) Malnutrition
- 8) Discrimination based on _____ factor.
 - a) Caste
 - b) Population
 - c) Education
 - d) None of these

- 9) _____ Social factor can hinder social mobility.
- Access to higher education
 - Supportive family structure
 - Economic inequality and discrimination
 - Availability job
- 10) _____ refer to Economic structure.
- Job
 - Income
 - Saving
 - All of these
- 11) Relative Isolation concept related to _____.
- Society and Economical disconnect
 - Social Interaction
 - Natural resources
 - Political Party
- 12) _____ is articles of the Indian Constitution provides for the Protection of Scheduled Castes.
- Article 14
 - Article 15
 - Article 17
 - Article 48

Q.2 Write Short Answers. (Any Four) 12

- Social Justice.
- Cultural Diversity.
- Minority Groups.
- Ethnic Identity.
- Define Poverty.
- Exploitation.

Q.3 Answer the following question. (Any Two) 12

- What are the Socio-Economic indices?
- What are the causes of Educational Backwardness?
- What is the Social structure of Marginalised Community?
- What is the importance of Social Movement?

Q.4 Answer the following question. (Any One) 12

- What are the challenges facing the Notified tribes in society?
- Explain the critical views on the Discrimination concept.

Q.5 Answer the following question. 12

Discuss the Constitutional Provisions for Marginalised Communities.

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

M.A. (Rural Development) (Semester - IV) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: October/November – 2025
Rural Non-Farm Sector and Entrepreneurship (230113401)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 28-10-2025
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 Choose the correct alternatives from the options. 12

- 1) Which of the following is not a rural non-farm activity?
 - a) Tailoring
 - b) Dairy farming
 - c) Pottery
 - d) Teaching in rural schools

- 2) The Start-up India programme aims to _____.
 - a) Increase government jobs
 - b) Encourage urban migration
 - c) Promote entrepreneurship and innovation
 - d) Eliminate small businesses

- 3) Which institution provides training and consultancy to MSMEs?
 - a) KVIC
 - b) SIDBI
 - c) ni-msme
 - d) NABARD

- 4) Which Five-Year Plan focused on self-employment and rural industry development?
 - a) Second Plan
 - b) Sixth Plan
 - c) Tenth Plan
 - d) First Plan

- 5) Industrial estates in rural areas are established to _____.
 - a) Promote tourism
 - b) Reduce farm production
 - c) Facilitate small-scale industry growth
 - d) Convert agricultural land

- 6) One of the objectives of the Growth Centre Strategy is _____.
 - a) Develop mega cities
 - b) Overburden metros
 - c) Ensure regional balance in development
 - d) Focus only on exports

- 7) Rural artisans contribute to the economy through _____.
 - a) Stock market trading
 - b) Essential goods and crafts
 - c) Real estate
 - d) E-commerce logistics

- 8) A key function of District Industries Centres (DICs) is _____.
a) Collect taxes
b) Provide legal aid
c) Project guidance and financial support
d) Conduct census
- 9) Which of the following is a challenge for rural entrepreneurs?
a) Access to mobile apps b) Lack of market and finance
c) Overemphasis on exports d) Low taxes
- 10) Globalization offers rural industries _____.
a) Higher duties
b) Withdrawal of support
c) Access to international markets
d) Increased taxes
- 11) Which of these is a feature of sericulture?
a) Capital intensive
b) Long gestation period
c) Labour-intensive with quick returns
d) Urban-centric
- 12) Information systems in rural industries help in _____.
a) Recruiting foreign staff
b) Political campaigning
c) Demand forecasting and market access
d) Urban transportation

Q.2 Write Short Answers. (Any Four)**12**

- a) What are the functions of District Industries Centres (DICs)?
b) Define Growth Centre Strategy.
c) State the significance of the Start-up India initiative for rural youth.
d) What are the challenges faced by rural entrepreneurs?
e) Write a short note on industrial estates.
f) Explain the importance of information systems in rural entrepreneurship.

Q.3 Write Short Answers. (Any Two)**12**

- a) Describe the role of ni-msme in rural industrial promotion.
b) Explain the contribution of rural artisans to the rural economy.
c) Write a note on the globalization of rural products.
d) What are the functions of financial institutions like NABARD for rural entrepreneurship?

Q.4 Long Answers. (Any One) **12**

a) Examine the policy framework and institutional mechanisms supporting rural industrial development.

OR

b) Discuss the contribution of the non-farm sector to rural employment and income generation.

Q.5 Detailed Answer. **12**

Evaluate the impact of globalization and Growth Centre Strategy on rural entrepreneurship in India.

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

M.A. (Rural Development) (Semester - IV) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: October/November - 2025
Research Writing Skill (230113402)

Day & Date: Thursday, 30-10-2025
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions.**12**

- 1) Which of the following best defines a research report?
 - a) A creative novel
 - b) A narrative without evidence
 - c) A structured document based on data and analysis
 - d) A political commentary

- 2) What is the ideal length of an abstract?

a) 500-800 words	b) 10-20 words
c) 150-250 words	d) 1000 words

- 3) A good research title should be _____.
 - a) Vague and catchy
 - b) Descriptive, concise, and keyword-rich
 - c) Long and poetic
 - d) Difficult to understand

- 4) Executive summaries are usually found in _____.

a) Research reports	b) Newspaper articles
c) Social media posts	d) Email messages

- 5) Which of these tools is used to create references?

a) Excel	b) SPSS
c) Zotero	d) Canva

- 6) In academic writing, objectivity means _____.
 - a) Adding personal feelings
 - b) Using biased arguments
 - c) Presenting neutral and evidence-based views
 - d) Copying other texts

- 7) The term “annexure” in a research report refers to _____.

a) Introduction	b) Summary
c) Supplementary documents	d) Literature review

- 9) _____ Method is useful for face-to-face enquiry purpose.
a) Telephone survey method b) Post survey method
c) Choosing elicitation method d) None of these
- 10) 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
- 11) Narmada Bachao Andolan was to _____.
a) Save Narmada b) Expand Narmada
c) Clean Narmada d) None of above
- 12) We conserving forest and wild life _____.
a) To protect biodiversity b) To maintain ecosystem
c) To maintain balance d) All of these

Q.2 Write short answers. (Any Four)**12**

- a) Natural resources.
- b) Monitoring and Auditing.
- c) Non-renewable resources.
- d) Farm Sector.
- e) Living resources.
- f) Tidal Energy.

Q.3 Write short answers. (Any Two)**12**

- a) What are the causes of land degradation in India?
- b) Explain the Classification of minerals resources.
- c) What are the objectives of livestock census?
- d) Explain the Government policies on water resource management in India.

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One)**12**

- a) Explain the steps of Green Accounting in detail.

OR

- b) Explain the Advantages & scope for Pig farming.

Q.5 Answer the following question.**12**

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) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: October/November - 2025
Rural Project Management (230113405)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 04-11-2025
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

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

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.**12**

- 1) The business case and the justification for the project are determined during the _____ phase.
 - a) Conceptualization
 - b) Presentation
 - c) Evaluation
 - d) Screening
- 2) The review of the success and the mistakes is normally held during _____ phase.
 - a) Execution
 - b) Termination
 - c) Initiation
 - d) Planning
- 3) Resources refers to _____.
 - a) Manpower
 - b) Machinery
 - c) Materials
 - d) All of these
- 4) The project life cycle corresponding to _____.
 - a) Understanding the scope of the project
 - b) Objectives of the project
 - c) Formulation and planning various activity
 - d) All of these
- 5) Project performance focused on _____.
 - a) Time
 - b) Cost
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of these
- 6) Controlling the changes in the project may affect _____.
 - a) The progress of the project
 - b) Stage cost
 - c) Project scope
 - d) All of these
- 7) _____ 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

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

M.A. (Rural Development) (Semester - IV) (New/Old) (CBCS)
Examination: October/November - 2025
Rural Non-Farm Sector and Entrepreneurship (MA04401)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 28-10-2025
 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) _____ items can be the best gift for occasions.
 - a) Handloom
 - b) Handicrafts
 - c) Small Scale Industries
 - d) None of the above
- 2) NISIET established in _____.
 - a) 1960
 - b) 1970
 - c) 1980
 - d) 1990
- 3) _____ is important activities of Small Industries Services Institutions.
 - a) Consultancy to prospective entrepreneurs
 - b) Preparation of State Industrial Profile
 - c) Motivational campaigns
 - d) All of these
- 4) Entrepreneur means one who is _____.
 - a) Risk bearer
 - b) Organizer
 - c) Innovator
 - d) All of these
- 5) _____ is one of the Non-economic factors.
 - a) Capital
 - b) Labour
 - c) Market
 - d) Legitimacy
- 6) _____ is one of the important schemes of Handloom industry.
 - a) Special Component plan
 - b) Employment Guarantee Scheme
 - c) Project package scheme
 - d) None of these
- 7) Full form of KVIC _____.
 - a) Khadi and Village Industries Commission
 - b) Khadi and Vidya Institution Council
 - c) Khadi and Village India Council
 - d) None of these

- 8) Full form of SHG _____.
 a) Sale Help Group b) Self Help Group
 c) Self Home Group d) None of these
- 9) _____ is an important characteristic of entrepreneurship.
 a) Hard work b) Foresight
 c) Good organizer d) All of these
- 10) _____ is one of the important economic factors.
 a) Marginality b) Security
 c) Raw material d) None of these
- 11) Regional Rural Banks started in _____.
 a) 1965 b) 1970
 c) 1971 d) 1975
- 12) Silk material is useful for _____.
 a) Rural artisans b) Handicrafts industry
 c) Handloom industry d) All of these
- 13) Pradhan Mantri Employment Guarantee Programme is implemented by _____.
 a) Central government b) State government
 c) K.V.I.C d) None of these
- 14) NISIEET is located in _____.
 a) Mumbai b) Pune
 c) Hyderabad d) Calcutta
- 15) Objectives of KVIC scheme are _____.
 a) To provide employment
 b) To promote Khadi in rural areas
 c) To build up a strong rural community
 d) All of these
- 16) Dhoti is a _____ product.
 a) Handicraft b) Handloom
 c) SSI d) All of these

Q.2 Write short answers. (Any Four)

16

- a) Meaning of Rural Industrialization.
- b) What is SIDBI?
- c) Concept of Rural non-farm sector.
- d) Advantages of Carbon credit.
- e) Evolution concept of Entrepreneurship.
- f) Types of Artisans Units.

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

- a) Explain Marketing and Problems of Marketing.
- b) Explain the importance of Rural Entrepreneurship.
- c) Explain the importance of SIDO.
- d) Explain the Advantages of Growth Centres.

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

- a) Explain the measures of rural industrial sectors.

OR

- b) What are the policy and programs for the development of Rural Industries?

Q.5 Answer the following question in detail. 16

Elaborate your positive & negative opinion about the Globalization and Rural Industrial Promotion.

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

**M.A. (Rural Development) (Semester - IV) (New/Old) (CBCS)
Examination: October/November - 2025
Research Writing Skill (MA04402)**

Day & Date: Thursday, 30-10-2025
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) What is IMRAD?
 - a) Introduction, Methods, Report and Discussion
 - b) Introduction, Methods, Result and Discussion
 - c) Introduction, Materials, Research and Discussion
 - d) None of these

- 2) Presenting the words, ideas or opinions of someone else as one's own is _____.
 - a) Plagiarism
 - b) Translation
 - c) Duplication
 - d) None of these

- 3) Sample Questionnaires are attached to _____.
 - a) Methodology
 - b) Appendices
 - c) Summary
 - d) None of these

- 4) _____ provides a very brief overview of the report in a condensed form.
 - a) Findings
 - b) Results
 - c) Abstract
 - d) None of these

- 5) The central objective of title is to _____.
 - a) Describe the methodology
 - b) Motivate reader to read the paper
 - c) Offer money
 - d) None of these

- 6) _____ usually follows a funnel style, starting broadly then narrowing.
 - a) Methodology
 - b) Abstract
 - c) Introduction
 - d) None of these

- 7) Research is _____.
 - a) Searching again and again
 - b) Finding solution to any problem
 - c) Working in a scientific spirit
 - d) All of these

- 8) When reading a journal article, you should do what?
 a) Copy it
 b) Approach it with a questioning style
 c) Stop reading
 d) None of these
- 9) Introductory part of research writing should answer _____ of research.
 a) Why
 b) What
 c) How
 d) None of these
- 10) Abstract of a research paper comprises of _____.
 a) Summary findings
 b) Approach
 c) Methodology
 d) All of these
- 11) Conclusion is _____.
 a) Methodology
 b) Review of Literature
 c) What you conceptualize
 d) None of these
- 12) Prediction of the eventual outcomes of the study is _____.
 a) Scope
 b) Variables
 c) Hypothesis
 d) None of these
- 13) The major difference between a research journal and a dissertation is the _____.
 a) Length
 b) Time
 c) Knowledge
 d) None of these
- 14) Design of the study includes _____.
 a) Methods
 b) Methodology
 c) Both (a) and (b)
 d) Nor (a) or (b)
- 15) _____ are provided to aid the reader in locating the original source of information.
 a) Introduction
 b) References
 c) Acknowledgement
 d) None of these
- 16) _____ provides a combination of research findings.
 a) Title of research
 b) List of tables
 c) Review of literature
 d) None of these

Q.2 Write short answers. (Any Four)

- a) Body of Research Report
 b) Reviewing literature
 c) Importance of appendices
 d) Meaning of Abstract
 e) Introduction
 f) Bibliography

- Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two) 16**
- a) What are the steps needed for preparing effective PPTs?
 - b) What is the significance of objectives?
 - c) What are the functions of an Abstract? Explain in detail.
 - d) Explain Plagiarism in detail.
- Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One) 16**
- a) Explain in detail citations and references.
- OR**
- b) Explain in detail about results and discussion in a research paper.
- Q.5 Answer the following question. 16**
- What are the steps followed while preparing draft for research journal?

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

**M.A. (Rural Development) (Semester - IV) (New/Old) (CBCS)
Examination: October/November – 2025
Resource Economics (MA04403)**

Day & Date: Saturday, 01-11-2025
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 Select the correct alternative.**16**

- 1) _____ is related to designing of samples.
 - a) Designing of experiment
 - b) Green accounting
 - c) Random samples
 - d) None of these
- 2) _____ is a none-traditional power resource.
 - a) Solar energy
 - b) Tidal energy
 - c) Wind energy
 - d) All of these
- 3) _____ is important benefit from forests.
 - a) Ecological improvements
 - b) Agriculture improvements
 - c) Soil conservation
 - d) None of these
- 4) Bovine economy is helpful for _____.
 - a) Agriculture cultivation
 - b) Traditional occupation
 - c) Non-farm sector
 - d) All of these
- 5) _____ is important resource for economic development.
 - a) Agriculture
 - b) Per capital income
 - c) National income
 - d) All of these
- 6) Cattles are in _____.
 - a) Agriculture economy
 - b) Ovine economy
 - c) Industrial economy
 - d) Bovine economy
- 7) Pig farming will provide _____.
 - a) Building and equipments
 - b) Employment opportunities
 - c) Both of these
 - d) None of these
- 8) First livestock census was published in the year _____.
 - a) 1919-1920
 - b) 1929-1930
 - c) 1939-1940
 - d) 1949-1950
- 9) Graphite is a _____.
 - a) Mineral
 - b) Metallic mineral
 - c) Non-metallic mineral
 - d) All of these

- 10)** Advantage of wind energy is _____.
 a) Reformation of wind b) For irrigation purpose
 c) Its economical d) All of these
- 11)** Copper is a _____.
 a) Oil b) Metallic Mineral
 c) Non metallic d) All of these
- 12)** Education is _____ resources.
 a) Human Resources b) Oil Resources
 c) Power Resources d) None of these
- 13)** _____ objective of the Livestock Census.
 a) Livestock diseases prevention & control
 b) Use renewable resources
 c) Use non-renewable resource
 d) None of these
- 14)** Which of the following is (are) renewable resource(s)
 a) Wind b) tides
 c) Geothermal heat d) all of the above
- 15)** Renewable energy often displaces conventional fuel in which of the following area
 a) Space heating b) transportation
 c) Electricity generation d) all of the above
- 16)** Which of the following is used as fuel for transportation
 a) Ethanol b) Aldehyde
 c) Ketone d) All of the Above

Q.2 Write short answers. (Any Four)

16

- a) Non-renewable resources.
- b) Natural resources.
- c) Reasons of resource of degradation.
- d) Use of wind energy.
- e) Ovine economy.
- f) Concept of welfare maximization.

Q.3 Answer the following questions (Any Two)

16

- a) What are the significances of livestock census?
- b) Explain Classification of minerals resources
- c) What is the importance of natural resources in economic development?
- d) What are the measures on resource degradation?

Q.4 Answer the following questions (Any One)

16

- a) Explain the types of land & land use pattern in India.

OR

b) Explain the Status, Problem, Benefits of forest resources?

Q.5 Answer the following questions

16

Discuss the definition and various steps of Environmental Impact Assessment.

Seat No.	
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Set **P**

**M.A. (Rural Development) (Semester - IV) (New/Old) (CBCS)
Examination: October/November - 2025
Rural Project Management (MA04406)**

Day & Date: Tuesday, 04-11-2025
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) A Research project is identified through _____.
 - a) Market Intelligence
 - b) Knowledge gap analysis
 - c) Stakeholders' consultation
 - d) National / Sectoral plan
- 2) A public sector project from the priorities defined in _____.
 - a) Market Intelligence
 - b) Knowledge gap analysis
 - c) Stakeholders' consultation
 - d) National / Sectoral plan
- 3) SWOT analysis means _____.
 - a) Special Weapons for Operations Timeliness
 - b) Services, Worldwide Optimization and Transport
 - c) Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats
 - d) None of the above
- 4) Which of the following is not a benefit of planning?
 - a) Planning reduces overlapping and wasteful activities.
 - b) Planning is a mental exercise.
 - c) Planning provides directions.
 - d) Planning reduces the risks of uncertainty
- 5) The guiding principles in brainstorming are _____.
 - a) quantity
 - b) suspended judgment
 - c) free-wheeling
 - d) All of these
- 6) RCA means _____.
 - a) Root-Cause Analysis
 - b) Right coronary artery
 - c) Reflective Cause Analysis
 - d) None of these
- 7) Long form of STEEP _____.
 - a) Screening To Enhance Equitable Placement
 - b) Solutions To Economic and Environmental Problems
 - c) Social, Technological, Ecological, Economic, and Political
 - d) None of the above

- 8) SMART Means_____.
- a) Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Time bound
 - b) Self-Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Technology
 - c) Smaller Modules Are Readily Transportable
 - d) None of the above
- 9) _____ is the major performance dimensions of a project.
- a) Scope
 - b) time
 - c) Resource
 - d) All of these
- 10) The scope of the work is defined in which phase of the project management?
- a) Initiating
 - b) Planning
 - c) Executing
 - d) Termination
- 11) An _____ activity that indicates precedence relationship and requires neither time nor resource.
- a) Dummy activity
 - b) Burst event
 - c) Event
 - d) None of the above
- 12) PERT full form _____.
- a) Programme Evaluation and Review Technique
 - b) Pancreatic Enzyme Replacement Therapy
 - c) Programme Examine and Review Theory
 - d) None of the above
- 13) A Development project is identified through _____.
- a) Market Intelligence
 - b) Knowledge gap analysis
 - c) Stakeholders' consultation
 - d) National / Sectoral plan
- 14) _____ describes one of the concepts, that is crucial for the smooth running of an organization.
- a) Planning
 - b) Management
 - c) Coordination
 - d) None of these
- 15) Planning is the _____.
- a) Primary/ First function of the manager
 - b) The last function of the manager
 - c) Both a) and d)
 - d) None of the above
- 16) In SWOT analysis _____ planning method is used.
- a) Strategic
 - b) Micro
 - c) Macro
 - d) None of the above

- Q.2 Write Short Answers. (Any Four) 16**
- 1) District planning and Rural Growth centers.
 - 2) What are the major tasks in project planning phase?
 - 3) Define the project characteristics.
 - 4) Expand acronym SMART.
 - 5) Multilevel Planning.
 - 6) Explain the concept of pre-feasibility Studies.
- Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Two) 16**
- 1) What are the phases of a project?
 - 2) Explain STEEP factors in detail.
 - 3) Explain the concept of project management in detail.
 - 4) Explain Project Performance Dimensions in detail.
- Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any One) 16**
- 1) What are the approaches for project identification?
 - 2) What time estimate is used in PERT to compute expected time of an activity?
- Q.5 Answer the following question. 16**
- What are various levels of planning? What is the relationship between micro level planning and decentralized development?