



SLR-Y – 1

Seat No.	
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M.A. – I (Semester – I) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2016
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Paper – HCT 1.1 : Rural Society in India

Time : 2½ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Multiple choice questions :

(7×2=14)

- 1) Equal distribution of means of production is seen in
 - a) Feudal
 - b) Socialist
 - c) Primitive communal
 - d) None of these
- 2) Rural stratification takes place because of
 - a) Prestige
 - b) Power
 - c) Wealth
 - d) All of the above
- 3) _____ is the main source of India's national income.
 - a) Forestry
 - b) Industry
 - c) Agriculture
 - d) None of these
- 4) Political reservation provides _____ to lower caste people.
 - a) Prestige and Power
 - b) Administrative Patronages
 - c) Economic benefit
 - d) All of the above
- 5) The concept of mode of production was coined by
 - a) Karl Marx
 - b) M. N. Shrinivas
 - c) Max Weber
 - d) None of the above
- 6) _____ does not consist of organized closed groups defined by law or religion.
 - a) Class
 - b) Caste
 - c) Religion
 - d) All of them
- 7) _____ is one of the important characteristic of rural family in India.
 - a) Ritual related life-style
 - b) Monogamy
 - c) Clan domination
 - d) All of the above

P.T.O.



2. Short notes (**any four** out of five). **14**
- a) Mode of production.
 - b) Who is peasant ?
 - c) Structure and function of Panchayat Raj.
 - d) Rural social stratification.
 - e) Caste and class.
3. Short answer type questions (**any two** out of three) : **14**
- a) What is Agrarian Social Structure ?
 - b) 73rd Panchayat Act.
 - c) What are the demerits of capitalist mode of production ?
4. **Descriptive type questions with internal choice.** **14**
- a) Explain the features of changing India rural society.
 - b) Right to Information Act : Meaning and features.
5. Descriptive type question : **14**
- What is the meaning and features of Right to Information Act ?
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SLR-Y – 2

Seat No.	
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M.A. (Part – I) (Semester – I) (New – CBCS) Examination, 2016
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Quantitative Techniques
(Paper No. HCT 1.2)

Time : 2½ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

Instructions : i) **All questions are compulsory.**
ii) **Calculator is permitted.**

1. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives. **14**
- 1) Coefficient of Correlation between price and supply is
 - a) Zero
 - b) One
 - c) Negative
 - d) Positive
 - 2) The value of the coefficient of variation is determined by _____ item.
 - a) Single
 - b) Few
 - c) Every
 - d) Both b) and c)
 - 3) Dispersion means
 - a) Variations
 - b) Fluctuations
 - c) Scatteredness
 - d) All the above
 - 4) _____ is useful for open end classes.
 - a) Mode
 - b) Mean
 - c) Median
 - d) a) and c)

P.T.O.



- 5) Regression line of X (Price) on Y (Supply), it means that
- Price is dependent
 - Supply is dependent
 - Both are independent
 - Both are dependent
- 6) If, Intercept = 10 and Slope = 5.5 in case of regression line of Y on X; find value of Y, when X = 2
- 57
 - 17
 - 25.5
 - 21
- 7) If, mean value is 1000 and standard deviation is 100 than coefficient of variation is
- 0
 - 10
 - 100
 - 1000

2. Solve problem (any 4 out of 5) :

14

Problem 1 : Calculate Arithmetic Mean for the following data.

Investment (Rs.)	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60
No. of Companies	20	30	50	30	20

Problem 2 : Calculate Median for the following data :

Marks	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60
No. of Students	20	30	100	30	20

Problem 3 : Calculate Mode for the following continuous frequency distribution :

Saving (Rs. 00)	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60	60 – 70
No. of Families	2	3	10	3	2



Problem 4 : Calculate Range, Relative Range and Standard Deviation for following data :

Income (Rs. 00)	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60
No. of Families	2	8	10	8	2

Problem 5 : Calculate Range, Relative Range and Standard Deviation for following data :

Investment (Rs. 00)	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60	60 – 70
No. of Banks	20	30	50	30	20

3. Solve problem (any 2 out of 3) :

14

Problem 1: Calculate Mean, Mode and Median and Coefficient of Variation from given data :

Wages (Rs. 00)	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60	60 – 70	70 – 80
No. of Workers	10	20	40	20	10

Problem 2 : Calculate Karl Pearson’s Coefficient of Correlation for the following data :

X	50	60	70	80	90
Y	20	30	40	50	60

Problem 3 : Calculate Spearman’s Rank Coefficient of Correlation for the following data :

X	50	58	42	60	20	25	65	69	67	90
Y	25	18	45	20	30	50	34	40	40	15

4. Solve problem (any 1 out of 2) :

14

Problem 1: Calculate Karl Pearson’s Coefficient of Correlation for the following data :

Income (Rs) X	50	60	70	80	90	10	20	30
Consumption (Rs.) Y	20	30	40	50	70	10	10	20



Problem 2 : Calculate Spearman's Rank Coefficient of Correlation for the following data :

X	500	585	425	600	200	250	600	699	605	900
Y	251	186	425	250	350	250	300	400	450	145

5. Solve problem :

14

Problem : Find two line of regression equation and estimate the following value :

X	20	30	40	50	50
Y	10	11	12	13	14

- i) Estimate Y variable value, when X is 60 in Regression line of Y on X.
 - ii) Estimate X variable value, when Y is 15 in Regression line of X on Y.
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**M.A. – I (Semester – I) Examination, 2016
(CBCS) (New)
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Paper – HCT 1.3 : Rural Economy of India**

Time : 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Max. Marks : 70

Instructions : i) **All questions are compulsory.**
ii) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**

1. Choose the correct alternative : **14**
- 1) The population which is unable to satisfy his basic necessity of life i.e. food, cloth, shelter is called as
 - a) Unemployment
 - b) Poverty
 - c) Inequality
 - d) Richer
 - 2) Foreign Trade is defined as exchange of goods and services takes place between two
 - a) Peoples
 - b) State
 - c) Cities
 - d) Countries
 - 3) Rural non-farm sector arises in _____ sector.
 - a) Primary
 - b) Small scale
 - c) Agro-based
 - d) Trading
 - 4) One important characteristic of most under-developed economies is
 - a) Low income
 - b) High income
 - c) Per Capita Income
 - d) Average Income
 - 5) _____ leads to decreasing rural unemployment.
 - a) Money
 - b) Population
 - c) Special Employment Programs
 - d) Health
 - 6) The industries generate employment opportunities at
 - a) Normal
 - b) Accelerated Rate
 - c) Proper Rate
 - d) Less Rate



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

2. Short notes (**any four** out of five) : **14**
- 1) Urban Migration
 - 2) Rural Poverty
 - 3) Indian Agriculture Economy
 - 4) Write note on SHGs
 - 5) Rural Demography.
3. Short answer type questions (**any two** out of three) : **14**
- 1) Measures on Rural Poverty
 - 2) Food Processing Industries
 - 3) Importance of Small Scale Industries.
4. Descriptive type questions with internal choice. **14**
- a) Explain Cotton Industries role in Indian Economy.
- OR
- b) Explain role of NABARD in agriculture sector and SHGs.
5. Descriptive type question : **14**
- 1) Explain linkages between farm and non-farm sector in detail.
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M.A. – I (Semester – I) (New-CBCS) Examination, 2016
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Paper No. : SCT 1.1 : Agri-Business

Time : 2½ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

Instructions : i) **All questions are compulsory.**
ii) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**

1. Choose the correct alternative :

14

- 1) NAFED is _____ level federation in co-operative marketing.
 - a) District
 - b) State
 - c) National
 - d) International
- 2) White Revolution is related to _____ production.
 - a) Rice
 - b) Wheat
 - c) Milk
 - d) None of these
- 3) If the number of middleman are unlimited in the marketing than it is _____ to consumers and _____ to farmers.
 - a) Loss, Benefit
 - b) Benefit, Loss
 - c) Loss, Loss
 - d) Benefit, Benefit
- 4) The nature of agricultural supply is _____.
 - a) Constant
 - b) Changing
 - c) Seasonal
 - d) None of them
- 5) NABARD was set up in _____.
 - a) 11th July 1965
 - b) 12th July 1982
 - c) 11th July 1981
 - d) 12th July 1965
- 6) _____ loans are provided for a period of 15 months to 5 years.
 - a) Very short-term
 - b) Short-term
 - c) Medium-term
 - d) Long-term
- 7) The factor is more dominant in agricultural supply _____.
 - a) Labour
 - b) Land
 - c) Farmer
 - d) Nature



2. Short notes (**any four** out of five) : **14**
- 1) White Revolution
 - 2) Sugar industry
 - 3) Nature of agriculture
 - 4) Textile industry
 - 5) Regulated markets.
3. Short answer type questions (**any 2** out of 3) : **14**
- 1) Write a note on agricultural price policy.
 - 2) Write a note on NABARD.
 - 3) Explain the Green Revolution.
4. Descriptive type questions with internal choice. **14**
- A) Explain the sources of agriculture finance.
- OR
- B) What is meant by Agro-industries ? Discuss the role of agro-industries in rural area.
5. What are the problems of rural industry ? And what are measures for development of rural industry. **14**
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M.A. (Part – I) (Semester – I) Examination, 2016
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Quantitative Techniques
(Paper – III) (Old CBCS)

Time : 2¹/₂ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

Instructions : i) **All questions are compulsory.**
ii) **Calculator is permitted.**

1. Choose the correct answer from the given alternative. **14**
- 1) _____ is affected by extreme values.
a) Mode and Range b) Range
c) Mode d) Mean
 - 2) Correlation coefficient between Interest Rate and Amount of Deposits is
a) Zero b) One c) Negative d) Positive
 - 3) Minimum value of correlation is
a) 0 b) 1 c) – 1 d) None of these
 - 4) The value of the coefficient of variation is determined by _____ item.
a) single b) some c) every d) both b) and c)
 - 5) Dispersion means
a) Variations b) Fluctuations
c) Scatteredness d) All the above
 - 6) _____ is not affected by extreme values.
a) Mode b) Range c) Median d) a) and c)
 - 7) Regression line of (Price) X on (Demand) Y than regression equation is
a) $X = a' + b'Y$ b) $X = a' + b'$
c) $X = a'Y + b'$ d) $Y = a + bX$



8) _____ is useful for Open end classes.

- a) Mode b) Mean c) Median d) a) and c)

9) Simple Correlation studies

- a) One variable b) Two variables
c) Three variables d) More than three

10) Regression line of (Price) X on (Supply) Y, it means that

- a) Price is dependent b) Supply is dependent
c) Both are independent d) Both are dependent

11) Coefficient of correlation between Price and Supply is

- a) Zero b) One c) Negative d) Positive

12) Anti-logarithms is used to measure

- a) Harmonic mean b) Geometric mean
c) Arithmetic mean d) Standard deviation

13) Income and consumption is

- a) Negatively correlated b) Positively correlated
c) Zero correlated d) None of the above

14) Regression line of (Income) Y on (consumption) X than regression equation is

- a) $X = a' + b'Y$ b) $X = a' + b'$
c) $X = a'Y + b'$ d) None of the above

2. Write short notes (**any 4** out of 5) :

12

- 1) Types of Correlation Techniques
- 2) Merits of Mean, Mode and Median
- 3) Demerits of Mean, Mode and Median
- 4) Measures of Central Tendency
- 5) Scatter Diagram.



3. Solve problem (any 4 out of 5) :

16

Problem : 1 : Calculate Arithmetic Mean for the following data :

Investment (Rs. '000')	10 - 20	20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60
No. of Companies	2	3	5	3	2

Problem : 2 : Calculate Median for the following data :

Marks	10 - 20	20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60
No. of Students	2	3	5	3	2

Problem : 3 : Calculate Mode for the following continuous frequency distribution :

Saving (Rs.)	20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 70
No. of Families	2	3	20	3	2

Problem : 4 : Calculate Harmonic Mean for the following data :

Income (Rs. Cr.)	10 - 20	20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60
No. of Families	2	3	5	3	2

Problem : 5 : Calculate Standard Deviation from data :

Investment (Rs.)	200	300	400	500	600
Company	2	3	4	3	3

4. Solve problem (any 2 out of 3) :

14

Problem : 1 : Calculate Standard Deviation for the following distribution :

Saving (Rs.)	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 70	70 - 80	80 - 90
No. of Students	2	3	5	3	2

Problem : 2 : Calculate Mean, Mode and Median for the following frequency distribution :

Wages (Rs.)	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 70	70 - 80
No. of Workers	1	2	14	2	1



Problem : 3 : Calculate Coefficient of Variation for the following frequency distribution :

Investment (Rs.)	20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 70
No. of Banks	20	30	50	30	20

5. Solve problem (**any 1** out of 2) :

14

Problem : 1 : Calculate Karl Pearson's Coefficient of Correlation for the following data :

Income (Rs.)	500	600	600	700	800
Consumption (Rs.)	200	300	400	500	600

Problem : 2 : Find out Regression line of Y on X and X on Y for the following data :

X	10	11	12	13	14
Y	5	6	7	8	10



SLR-Y – 10

Seat No.	
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**M.A. (Rural Development) (Semester – I) Examination, 2016
Paper – V : WRITING AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS AND
CURRENT AFFAIRS (Old CBCS)**

लेखन आणि संवाद कौशल्य आणि चालू घडामोडी

Time : 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Total Marks : 70

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

1. Choose correct alternatives :

14

योग्य पर्यायाची निवड करा :

i) 'Dandia' is a popular dance of

दांडिया है _____ मधील प्रसिद्ध नृत्य आहे.

- a) Punjab b) Gujarat c) Maharashtra d) None of these
पंजाब गुजरात महाराष्ट्र यापैकी नाही

ii) The ratio of width of our National flag to its length is

आपल्या राष्ट्रध्वजाची रूंदी व लांबी यांचे प्रमाण _____ आहे.

- a) 3 : 5 b) 2 : 3 c) 3 : 4 d) None of these
३ : ५ २ : ३ ३ : ४ यापैकी नाही

iii) The National Song of India was composed by

भारताचे राष्ट्रगीत _____ यांनी रचले आहे.

- a) Bankim Chandra Chatterji b) Rabindranath Tagore
बंकिम चंद्र चटर्जी रवींद्रनाथ टागोर
c) Iqbal d) None of these
इकबाल यापैकी नाही

iv) The 'Dronacharya Award' is given to

द्रोणाचार्य पुरस्कार _____ यांना देण्यात येतो.

- a) Sportsman b) Coach c) Editors d) None of these
खेळाडू प्रशिक्षक संपादक यापैकी नाही

P.T.O.



v) The leading state in producing paper is

कागदाचे सर्वात जास्त उत्पादन करणारे राज्य _____ हे आहे.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) Bihar
बिहार | b) West Bengal
पश्चिम बंगाल | c) Kerala
केरळ | d) None of these
यापैकी नाही |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|

vi) _____ is not a kharif crop.

_____ हे खरीप पिक नाही.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) Rice
तांदूळ | b) Jute
ज्यूट | c) Mustard
मोहरी | d) None of these
यापैकी नाही |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|

vii) _____ is known as Iron man of India.

_____ यांना भारताचा लोहपुरुष म्हणतात.

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) Jawaharlal Nehru
जवाहरलाल नेहरू | b) Subhash Chandra Bose
सुभाष चंद्र बोस |
| c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल | d) None of these
यापैकी नाही |

viii) Pandit Jasraj is related from _____ field.

पंडित जसराज हे _____ क्षेत्राशी संबंधित आहेत.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) Music
संगीत | b) Dance
नृत्य | c) Painting
चित्रकला | d) None of these
यापैकी नाही |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|

ix) 'CD' means

सी. डी. म्हणजे

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) Copy Data
कॉपी डाटा | b) Change Data
चेंज डाटा | c) Compact Disk
कॉम्पॅक्ट डिस्क | d) None of these
यापैकी नाही |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|

x) HDI means

HDI म्हणजे _____ होय.

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) Human Development Index
ह्युमन डेव्हलपमेंट इंडेक्स | b) Human Decision Index
ह्युमन डिसिजन इंडेक्स |
| c) Human Difference Index
ह्युमन डीफ्रन्स इंडेक्स | d) None of these
यापैकी नाही |

xi) _____ is a Gramdaiwat of Solapur district.

_____ हे सोलापूर चे ग्रामदैवत आहे.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) Sidhleshwar
सिद्धेश्वर | b) Basweshwar
बसवेश्वर | c) Mallikarjun
मल्लिकार्जुन | d) None of these
यापैकी नाही |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|



xii) _____ became the first black President of South Africa.

दक्षिण आफ्रिकेचे _____ हे पहिले कृष्णवर्णीय राष्ट्रपती होते.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| a) George Washington
जॉर्ज वॉशिंग्टन | b) Nelson Mandela
नेल्सन मंडेला |
| c) Thomas Roosevelt
थोमस रूझवेल्ट | d) None of these
यापैकी नाही |

xiii) Medha Patkar is associated with the project

मेधा पाटकर ह्या _____ प्रकल्पाशी संबंधित आहेत.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) Enron
एनरॉन | b) Sardar Sarovar
सरदार सरोवर |
| c) Dabhol
दाभोळ | d) None of these
यापैकी नाही |

xiv) IRCTC is a system of

IRCTC हि व्यवस्था _____ शी संबंधित आहे.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Railway Reservation
रेल्वे आरक्षण | b) Hospital Facility
वैद्यकीय सुविधा |
| c) Voters Registration
मतदार नोंदणी | d) None of these
यापैकी नाही |

2. Write short notes (**any four**) :

12

संक्षिप्त टीपा लिहा (कोणत्याही चार)

- a) Gramsabha
ग्रामसभा
- b) Public speaking skill
भाषण कौशल्य
- c) Article
लेख
- d) Naxalism
नक्षलवाद
- e) Over confidence
अति आत्मविश्वास



3. Write the answers in **150 words (any four)** :

16

दीडशे शब्दात उत्तरे लिहा (कोणतेही चार)

- Explain the importance of Communication skills.
संवाद कौशल्याचे महत्व स्पष्ट करा.
- Write a note on 'Use of References'.
'संदर्भाचा वापर' या विषयावरती टीप लिहा.
- What is PTI ?
पी. टी. आय. म्हणजे काय ?
- Discuss the types of Witting.
लेखनाच्या प्रकारांची चर्चा करा.
- Write on a topic 'Types of Communication'.
'संवादाचे प्रकार' या विषयावरती टीप लिहा.

4. Write answer in **250 words (any two)** :

14

अडीचशे शब्दात उत्तरे लिहा (कोणत्याही दोन)

- Explain the term 'Listening Ability'.
श्रवण क्षमता हि संकल्पना स्पष्ट करा.
- Define communication and discuss the communication process.
संवादाची व्याख्या करा आणि संवाद प्रक्रियेवर चर्चा करा.
- Write on a topic 'Local Current Affairs'.
'स्थानिक चालू घडामोडी' या विषयावरती लिहा.

5. Write answer in **500 words (any one)** :

14

पाचशे शब्दात उत्तरे लिहा (कोणतेही एक)

- Write the structure and functions of Zhilha Parishad.
जिल्हा परिषदेची रचना व कार्ये लिहा.
- Write an essay on the topic 'Smart City Solapur'.
'स्मार्ट सिटी सोलापूर' या विषयावर निबंध लिहा.



Seat No.	
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M.A. – I (Semester – II) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2016
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(Paper – I) : Social Marketing

Time : 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Max. Marks : 70

- Instructions :** 1) **All questions are compulsory.**
2) **All questions carry equal marks.**

1. Multiple choice questions.

14

- 1) What is the long form of STP ?
 - a) Segmentation, Target audience, Positioning
 - b) Segmentation, Target audience, Processing
 - c) Segmentation, Tentative audience, Positioning
 - d) Sequence, Target audience, Positioning
- 2) Providing Pulse Polio Immunization (PPI) facility at railway and bus stations is a part of
 - a) Cost
 - b) Communication
 - c) Convenience
 - d) All the above
- 3) Which of the following is one of the key outcomes of social marketing ?
 - a) Profit
 - b) Economic change
 - c) Behavior change
 - d) All the above
- 4) In social marketing _____ is considered as a long-term strategy.
 - a) Participative action
 - b) Education
 - c) SWOT analysis
 - d) Training
- 5) Social Marketing refers to
 - a) Social banking
 - b) Marketing by the entire society
 - c) Internet marketing
 - d) Marketing for a social cause



- 6) _____ allows social marketers to study the behavior of each segment.
a) SWOT b) Convenience c) Segmentation d) Cost
- 7) The first step of marketing research process is
a) Report writing b) Data collection
c) Make the decision d) Define the problem
- 8) Providing small gifts to the beneficiaries during immunization campaigns in villages is a part of
a) Publicity b) Promotion c) Marketing d) All the above
- 9) The information collected through observation method is a part of _____ data.
a) Secondary b) Quantitative c) Market d) Primary
- 10) _____ is most useful tool to analyze the overall performance of any product or campaign.
a) Segmentation b) Target audience c) SWOT d) Audit
- 11) _____ is not an element of 4 C's of social marketing.
a) Cause b) Cost c) Convenience d) Competition
- 12) Providing education for social change is a _____ strategy.
a) Broad term b) Short term c) Long term d) Marketing
- 13) SWOT is more useful for
a) Data collection
b) Analysis of sales person's performances
c) Analysis of capital markets
d) Overall situation analysis
- 14) Social marketing is mainly concerned with
a) Changing social status b) Profit
c) Influencing behavior d) All the above



2. Short notes (write 4 out of 5) 12
- 1) Importance of packaging in social marketing.
 - 2) Marketing social policies.
 - 3) Characteristics of social marketing.
 - 4) Explain how Social science is useful in Social Marketing.
 - 5) What is meant by social stratification ?
3. Write short answers (Write 4 out of 5). 16
- 1) What is problem identification (explain with examples) ?
 - 2) Explain the steps involved in SWOT analysis.
 - 3) Role of NGOs ?
 - 4) What are the social policies of marketing ?
 - 5) What is branding ?
4. Answer **any 2** out of 3. 14
- 1) Elucidate the processes of social marketing defining three components of (STP).
 - 2) Discuss process of social marketing research.
 - 3) How education plays an important role in social marketing ? Explain.
5. How NGOs can play key role in social marketing ? 14

OR

Carry out a sample SWOT analysis for a sanitation program in a village.



Seat No.	
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**M.A. (Part – I) (Semester – II) Examination, 2016
(CBCS) (New)
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Paper No. – 5 : Computer Applications in Social Sciences**

Time : 2½ Hours

Total Marks : 70

Instructions: 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
2) *Calculator is permitted.*

1. Choose the correct alternatives.

14

- 1) Correlation analysis deals with
 - a) Simple correlation
 - b) Independent variable
 - c) Association between the variables
 - d) Dependent variable
- 2) Least Square Method is used in
 - a) Averages
 - b) Dispersion
 - c) Correlation
 - d) Time Series
- 3) In Excel, function used for computing Maximum value in the series
 - a) = MAXIMA (CELL ID) ENTER
 - b) = MIN (CELL ID) ENTER
 - c) = MAX (CELL ID) ENTER
 - d) = HIGHEST (CELL ID) ENTER
- 4) In Excel, function used for computing Standard Deviation
 - a) = STANDARD (CELL ID) ENTER
 - b) = DEVIATION (CELL ID) ENTER
 - c) = STDEVP (CELL ID) ENTER
 - d) = STADEV (CELL ID) ENTER
- 5) In Excel, function used for computing Correlation
 - a) = CORRELATION (CELL ID) ENTER
 - b) = CORRELAT (CELL ID) ENTER
 - c) = CORREL (CELL ID) ENTER
 - d) = COEFFICIENT (CELL ID) ENTER



- 6) In Excel, function used for computing Constant value in Regression
- a) = CONSTANT (CELL ID) ENTER
 - b) = SLOPE (CELL ID) ENTER
 - c) = INTERCEPT (CELL ID) ENTER
 - d) = REGRESSION (CELL ID) ENTER
- 7) In Excel, function used for computing Total Value of the series
- a) = TOT (CELL ID) ENTER
 - b) = MIN (CELL ID) ENTER
 - c) = MAX (CELL ID) ENTER
 - d) = SUM (CELL ID) ENTER
- 8) In Excel, function used for computing Minimum value in the series
- a) = MINIMA (CELL ID) ENTER
 - b) = MIN (CELL ID) ENTER
 - c) = LOW (CELL ID) ENTER
 - d) = LOWER (CELL ID) ENTER
- 9) In Excel, function used for computing Beta (Regression Coefficient) value
- a) = BETA (CELL ID) ENTER
 - b) = SLOPE (CELL SLOPE) ENTER
 - c) = COEFFICIENT (CELL ID) SLOPE
 - d) = SLOPE(CELL ID) ENTER
- 10) Formula of Compound Growth Rate when we have many observations.
- a) = $((YT/YO)/YO)/(100/T)$
 - b) = $ANTILOG (B - 1) * 100$
 - c) = $ANTILOG (B - 1)$
 - d) = $CGR (ANTILOG) - 1 * 100$
- 11) In Excel, function used for computing Arithmetic Mean
- a) = MEAN (CELL ID) ENTER
 - b) = SUM (CELL ID) ENTER
 - c) = AVERAGE (CELL ID) ENTER
 - d) None of them
- 12) Relationship between dependent and independent variable studied in
- a) Time series
 - b) Regression
 - c) Index Numbers
 - d) None of them
- 13) Standard Deviation method used in
- a) Dispersion
 - b) Averages
 - c) Correlation
 - d) None of them
- 14) Modulation and demodulation are the process of
- a) Connection device
 - b) Modem
 - c) Modulator
 - d) OSI



2. Write short notes (4 out of 5) : 12
- 1) Protocols
 - 2) Mouse
 - 3) Keyboard
 - 4) Excel Main Menu
 - 5) Basic components of computer.
3. Write short answer (**any 4** out of 5) : 16
- 1) Discuss the hardware.
 - 2) What are types of computer ?
 - 3) Discuss the System and Application Software.
 - 4) Explain the Excel Worksheet Structure.
 - 5) Explain the history and development of Internet.
4. Write long answer (**any 2** out of 3) : 14
- 1) Explain the Central Processing Unit.
 - 2) Explain the secondary storage devices.
 - 3) Explain merit and demerit of mean, mode, median and range.
5. a) Elaborate the various types of output devices. 14
- OR
- b) What is an Operating System ? Discuss. 14
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Seat No.	
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M.A. – II (Semester – III) (New CBCS) Examination, 2016
RURAL DEVELOPMENT (Paper – I)
Research Methods (Qualitative)

Time : 2½ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

Instructions: 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
2) *Right side digit indicates marks.*

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) PRA refers to
 - a) Public Relation Authority
 - b) Participatory Rural Appraisal
 - c) Primary Research Authority
 - d) All of these
- 2) _____ study depends on experiential understanding of society.
 - a) Case study
 - b) Empirical study
 - c) a) and b)
 - d) None of these
- 3) _____ is the purpose of doing research.
 - a) To identify problem
 - b) To find the solution
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None of these
- 4) _____ is not one of the major parts of the research report.
 - a) Results
 - b) Abstract
 - c) Method
 - d) Footnotes
- 5) _____ is one of the most important methods of qualitative data collection.
 - a) Data
 - b) Observation
 - c) Analysis
 - d) None of these
- 6) Research questions are oriented to
 - a) Provide framework
 - b) Provide focus
 - c) Avoid diversion
 - d) All of these



3. Write short answers (**any 4**) : **16**
- 1) How to identify a research topic of issue ?
 - 2) What is the basis to decide a research area ?
 - 3) Why data is important in research ?
 - 4) What is evaluation research ?
 - 5) What are the qualities of a good researcher ?
4. Answer **any two** of the following question (Broad) : **14**
- 1) Explain the steps of research process.
 - 2) Explain the sources of data in qualitative research.
 - 3) What are the steps of data analysis ?
5. a) What is exploratory research ? Discuss. **14**
- OR
- b) Importance of research in the era knowledge society.
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Seat No.	
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M.A. – II (Semester – III) (New-CBCS) Examination, 2016
RURAL DEVELOPMENT (Paper – II)
Sustainable Rural Livelihood

Time : 2 ½ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

Instructions : i) **All questions are compulsory.**
ii) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) _____ is a social capital.
a) Network b) Soil
c) Pollution d) Environmental
- 2) _____ is main function of the NABARD.
a) Production b) Marketing
c) Refinance d) Interest rate
- 3) NDDDB was established on _____
a) 1960 b) 1915 c) 1975 d) 1965
- 4) _____ is important criteria for supporting diversification.
a) Remoteness b) Poverty
c) Research activities d) None of these
- 5) NSDC stands for
a) National Rural Development Corporation
b) National Skill Development Corporation
c) National Rural Development Council
d) All of these
- 6) Knowledge is a _____
a) Human capital b) Social capital
c) Economic capital d) Financial capital



- 7) _____ includes in environmental sanitation.
a) Clear and safe water supply b) Protection of food
c) Adequate housing d) All of these
- 8) KVIC is a _____ of India.
a) State body b) Central body
c) Local body d) Statutory body
- 9) _____ positive effect of rural diversification.
a) Higher income b) Adverse gender effect
c) Income inequality d) None of these
- 10) _____ is scheme for Khadi Artisans.
a) Irrigation b) Trysem
c) Workshed d) None of these
- 11) NABARD established on _____
a) 12 July 1982 b) 13 Jun. 1928
c) 1918 d) 18 July 1990
- 12) _____ is a community development program.
a) Printing press b) Common well
c) Khadi d) Beedi rolling
- 13) _____ is one of the most important evidence of diversification.
a) RBI b) Agriculture
c) NABARD d) None of these
- 14) _____ reinforced by political inequality.
a) Constitution b) Society
c) Economic inequality d) None of these

2. Write short notes (**any 4**) :

12

- 1) Social capital
- 2) Structure of NABARD
- 3) Types of livelihood resources
- 4) Natural resources
- 5) Biological Environmental Development.



3. Write short answers (**any 4**) : **16**
- 1) Objectives of KVIC
 - 2) Positive effect of rural diversification
 - 3) Functions of NABARD
 - 4) What is meant by environmental sanitation ?
 - 5) Explain the NDDB.
4. Answer **any two** of the following (Broad question) : **14**
- 1) Negative effect of rural diversification.
 - 2) Role of Govt. promoting sustainable rural livelihood.
 - 3) Linkages between policy and livelihood.
5. a) Indicators of sustainable rural livelihood. **14**
- OR
- b) Explain the issues of case studies in Madhya Pradesh.
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Seat No.	
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M.A. – II (Semester – III) (New CBCS) Examination, 2016
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Paper – III : Rural Development Agencies and Administration

Time : 2¹/₂ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

Instructions : 1) **All questions are compulsory.**
2) **All questions carry equal marks.**

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) The Responsibility of public relation committee is _____
 - a) Recruitment
 - b) Fund raising
 - c) Publicity to the work
 - d) Legal matter of the agency
- 2) The registration of an organization is essential because _____
 - a) Community will deal with all the board members
 - b) Community will deal with all the departments
 - c) Community will deal with entire organization
 - d) Community will deal with one legal person
- 3) _____ is done to measure the success of the program.
 - a) Monitoring
 - b) Evaluation
 - c) Planning
 - d) Publicity
- 4) The major objects of a charitable trust are _____
 - a) Trusts for the relief of poverty
 - b) Trust for the advancement of education
 - c) Trust for the advancement of religion
 - d) All of the above
- 5) Authority should be equal to _____
 - a) Salary
 - b) Position
 - c) Responsibility
 - d) Status
- 6) Which of the following prevents duplication and overlapping of work in agency ?
 - a) Planning
 - b) Co-ordination
 - c) Directing
 - d) None of the above



- 7) Under _____ Act the word 'Limited' or 'Private Limited' is used.
- a) Society Registration
 - b) Companies Registration
 - c) Trust Registration
 - d) None of the above
- 8) In order to democratize the work of an agency, it is necessary to have _____
- a) Committees and Sub-committees
 - b) Board Members
 - c) General Manager
 - d) None of the above
- 9) NGO stands for _____
- a) National Government Organization
 - b) Non-Governmental Organization
 - c) New-Governmental Organization
 - d) National Government Office
- 10) The ingredients of planning of an organization is _____
- a) Authority and Responsibility
 - b) Public relation and communication
 - c) Co-ordination
 - d) All of the above
- 11) To form a society under Society Registration Act 1860 at least _____ members are required.
- a) Three
 - b) Five
 - c) Seven
 - d) Nine
- 12) Budget is a system of _____
- a) Dealing with inputs and outputs
 - b) Managing the salaries of the staff
 - c) Purchasing equipments
 - d) None of the above
- 13) Situational analysis is a tool of _____
- a) Understanding village society
 - b) A stage in the project formulation
 - c) Preparing village level plans
 - d) All of the above
- 14) The Rural Development Workers do not work for the people, but _____
- a) They work for the organization
 - b) They work with the people
 - c) They work for the money
 - d) They work for the name



2. Write short notes (**any 4** out of 5) : **12**
- 1) Partnership and Collaboration.
 - 2) Organizational Budgeting.
 - 3) Co-ordination.
 - 4) Constitution and Bye-laws.
 - 5) Use of media for Public Relations.
3. Write short answers (**any 4** out of 5) : **16**
- 1) Give the importance of Vision and Planning in management process.
 - 2) What are the rules and procedure for an organization ?
 - 3) What are the different sources of finance ?
 - 4) What are the advantages of Registration ?
 - 5) What are committees and Sub-committees ? Explain.
4. Answer the following questions (**any 2** out of 3) : **14**
- 1) What are the needs and functions of program evaluation ?
 - 2) What are the principles and strategies of fund raising ?
 - 3) Explain the meaning and scope of development administration.
5. How do you understand the funding agencies before applying for fund ? **14**

OR

Formulate a project proposal on any problem of your own choice.



Seat No.	
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M.A. – II (Sem. – III) (New – CBCS) Examination, 2016
RURAL DEVELOPMENT (Paper – VI)
Human Development : Concepts and Measurement

Time : 2½ Hours

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Choose the correct alternative.

14

- 1) _____ is a Economic determinants of Human Capital.
a) Family b) Literacy c) Friends d) Assets
- 2) _____ is the farm of Development of Human Resources.
a) Education b) Health c) Housing d) All of these
- 3) _____ is a component of HRHM.
a) Janani Suraksha Yojana
b) Family Welfare Programme
c) Prevention Programme
d) None of these
- 4) _____ is a component of Political Security.
a) Freedom b) Religion c) Protection d) Diplomacy
- 5) Prof. Martha Nassbaum introduced _____ central capabilities.
a) 5 b) 10 c) 15 d) 20
- 6) Human Resource Development concept is first introduced by _____
a) M. M. Khan b) T. V. Rao
c) Leohard Nadler d) K. C. Gupta
- 7) $YLL + YLD =$ _____
a) PQLI b) DALY c) GEM d) GDI



- 8) Disability Adjusted Life Year developed by _____
a) Oxford University b) Harward University
c) Cambridge University d) None of these
- 9) _____ is the important capabilities.
a) Life b) Emotions
c) Practical reasons d) All of these
- 10) Human Development Reports published in _____
a) Govt. of India b) State Government
c) R.B.I. d) None of these
- 11) Acc. to David Clark _____ is a other attempts of capability approach.
a) Jobs b) Housing
c) Education d) All of these
- 12) PQLI to measure _____
a) Literacy rate b) Infant mortality rate
c) Life expectancy index d) All of these
- 13) _____ is about the stability of the social order.
a) Political Security b) Economic Security
c) Environment Security d) None of these
- 14) Disability Adjusted Life Year is developed in _____
a) 1970 b) 1980 c) 1990 d) 2009

2. Write notes (**any four**) :

12

- 1) Food Security.
- 2) Explain Human Poverty Index.
- 3) Importance of Indices.
- 4) Commodity based system.
- 5) Explain the factors of Quality of Life.



3. Write answers (**any four**) : **16**
- 1) Methods of Computing Index.
 - 2) Economic Security.
 - 3) Explain utility approach.
 - 4) Explain Amartya Sen's capability approach.
 - 5) Community Security.
4. Give answer in detail (**any two**) : **14**
- 1) Explain physical quality of life index.
 - 2) Social Capability index.
 - 3) Political Security.
5. a) Explain in detail about Gender Empowerment measure. **14**
- OR
- b) Introduction to other attempts of capability approach.
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Seat No.	
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M.A. (Part – II) (Semester – III) (New CBCS) Examination, 2016
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Paper – V : Research Methods (Quantitative)

Time : 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Max. Marks : 70

Instructions : i) **All questions are compulsory.**
ii) **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) _____ is the most vital element in preparing a questionnaire.
a) Information b) Objective c) Content d) All the above
- 2) Which of the following is not research design ?
a) Diagnostic b) Sample c) Descriptive d) Experimental
- 3) _____ is a systematic explanation for the observed facts and their inter-relations.
a) Variable b) Theory c) Fact d) Sample
- 4) A tentative relationship between variables is called as
a) Fact b) Theory c) Hypothesis d) Axiom
- 5) Which of the following method is primarily used for 'Census' ?
a) Experimental Method b) Micro Method
c) Survey Method d) None of the above
- 6) Which of the following is not a source for collection of Primary Data ?
a) Case Studies b) Observation Methods
c) Archival Material d) None of the above
- 7) _____ is a small representation of a population.
a) Research b) Fact c) Sample d) Method
- 8) Census is mainly conducted after every
a) Every Five Year b) Every Ten Year
c) Every Year d) None of the above
- 9) Case Study is a part of
a) Qualitative Research b) Quantitative Research
c) Survey Research d) All the above



- 10) The set of structured questions which are filled by the interviewer in a face to face situation is called as
- a) Questionnaire
 - b) Interview Schedule
 - c) Personal Questionnaire
 - d) Personal Schedule
- 11) Social Science research primarily deals with
- a) Economic behavior
 - b) Human behavior
 - c) Environment behavior
 - d) None of the above
- 12) Exploratory Research is also known as
- a) Descriptive Research
 - b) Diagnostic Research
 - c) Formulative Research
 - d) None of the above
- 13) The long form of NSS is
- a) National Service Scheme
 - b) National Social Service
 - c) National Sample Survey
 - d) None of the above
- 14) Simple Random Sample is a
- a) Probability Sample
 - b) Non-Probability Sample
 - c) Judgment Sample
 - d) None of the above
2. Write short notes (**any four** out of five) : **12**
- a) Observation method
 - b) Content Analysis
 - c) Hypothesis
 - d) Secondary Data
 - e) Judgment Sampling Procedure.
3. Write short answers for the following (**any four** out of five) : **16**
- a) What is Purposive Sampling method ?
 - b) What are dependent and independent variables ?
 - c) What are the merits of quantitative research ?
 - d) What is Case Study ?
 - e) What are the steps in report writing ?
4. Answer **any two** of the following questions : **14**
- a) Discuss step by step how to prepare household schedule.
 - b) Explain with example universe and sample frame.
 - c) How to you start analyses after data collection ?
5. Explain the meaning and classification of primary data. **14**

OR

Discuss the important steps in the process collecting data using key informants.
