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Seat No.	
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M.A. – I (Semester – I) (New CBCS) Examination, 2016
INDIAN ECONOMIC POLICY
Rural Development Paper – I

Day and Date : Tuesday, 5-4-2016

Max. Marks : 70

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

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

1. Multiple choice question :

14

- 1) _____ is the Chairman of Planning Commission of India.
 - a) Home Minister
 - b) Chief Minister
 - c) Defense Minister
 - d) Prime Minister
- 2) CACP established in
 - a) 1980
 - b) 1985
 - c) 1965
 - d) 1974
- 3) Small scale industries are those which have the investment limit up to
 - a) 1 crore
 - b) 2 crore
 - c) 15 crore
 - d) 3 crore
- 4) RRB is
 - a) Rural Regional Bank
 - b) Regional Rural Bank
 - c) Rehabilitation Rural Bank
 - d) None of the above
- 5) _____ is the socialist country.
 - a) America
 - b) Nepal
 - c) China
 - d) India
- 6) Open market operation related to
 - a) Fiscal policy
 - b) Monetary policy
 - c) Money market
 - d) Capital market
- 7) The NABARD was set up in
 - a) 1983
 - b) 1984
 - c) 1985
 - d) 1982

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- 8) MSP is
- a) Maximum Support Price
 - b) Minimum Support Price
 - c) Minimum Special Price
 - d) Maximum
- 9) _____ is important aspect of small scale industry.
- a) Infrastructure limitation
 - b) Export contribution
 - c) Problem of payment
 - d) Adverse effect of globalization
- 10) PACS is
- a) Primary Agriculture Co-operative Society
 - b) Prime Co-operative Agriculture Society
 - c) Preliminary Agriculture Co-operative Society
 - d) None of the above
- 11) _____ is objective of economic policy.
- a) Increase employment rate
 - b) Increase population rate
 - c) Social welfare
 - d) None of these
- 12) _____ was first five year plan period.
- a) 1951-1956
 - b) 1956-1960
 - c) 1960-1965
 - d) 1951-1958
- 13) Mahalwari system firstly introduced in
- a) Agra and Oudh
 - b) Agra
 - c) Oudh
 - d) None of these
- 14) SLR means
- a) Statutory Liquidity Ratio
 - b) Statistical Low of Ratio
 - c) Supportive Liquidity Ratio
 - d) None of these



2. Write short notes (**any 4** out of 5) : **12**
- 1) MSP
 - 2) SEBI
 - 3) MRTP Act
 - 4) Treasury bill market
 - 5) Certificate deposited market.
3. Write short answers (**any 4** out of 5) : **16**
- 1) Define the capital market.
 - 2) Explain the Tenancy reform.
 - 3) Define the PDS system.
 - 4) Types of Zamindari system.
 - 5) Meaning of fiscal policy.
4. Broad question (**any 2** out of 3) : **14**
- a) Explain the importance of small scale industry.
 - b) Explain problems of agriculture marketing in India.
 - c) Evaluate the PDS system in India.
5. a) Explain objectives of New Economic Policy. **14**
- OR
- b) Explain institutional finance sources for agriculture sector.
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**M.A. (Part – I) (Semester – I) Examination, 2016
(New-CBCS)
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Paper – III : Quantitative Techniques**

Day and Date : Saturday, 2-4-2016
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Total Marks : 70

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

1. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives : **14**
- 1) If, mean value is 100 and standard deviation is 5 than coefficient of variation is
a) 1 b) 5 c) 50 d) 500
 - 2) If, intercept = 50, Slope = 5 in case of regression line of Y on X; Find value of Y, When X = 10
a) 55 b) 260 c) 100 d) 65
 - 3) _____ is calculating the Open end classes.
a) Mode and Median b) Standard Deviation
c) Mean and Harmonic Mean d) All the above
 - 4) Simple Correlation studies _____
a) One Variable b) Two Variables
c) Three Variables d) More than two variables
 - 5) _____ is not affected by extreme values.
a) Mode b) Standard Deviation
c) Median d) a and c



- 6) Amount of Saving and Income of the Family is
a) Negatively correlated b) Positively correlated
c) Zero correlated d) None of the above
- 7) Partial Regression studies
a) One Variable b) Two Variables
c) Three Variables d) More than Two variables
- 8) Coefficient of Correlation between sale of woolen cloth and day temperature.
a) Zero b) One c) Negative d) Positive
- 9) Price and Demand is
a) Negatively correlated b) Positively correlated
c) Zero correlated d) None of the above
- 10) Range is
a) Positional average b) Use extreme value
c) Both a and b d) None of the above
- 11) Maximum value of $r =$
a) 0 b) 1 c) -1 d) None of them
- 12) Correlation coefficient lies between
a) 1 to 10 b) 1 to 1 c) 0 to 1 d) None of them
- 13) The value of the relative range is determined by _____ item in the series.
a) single b) some c) two d) both b and c
- 14) Median divides the distribution into _____ parts.
a) four b) three c) two d) many

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

12

- 1) Types of Quantitative Techniques.
- 2) Advantages of mean, mode and median.
- 3) Disadvantages of mean, mode, median and range.
- 4) Use and limitations of Quantitative Techniques.
- 5) Scatter Diagram.



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

16

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

Income (Rs. 'Lakh')	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60
No. of Company	20	30	100	30	20

Problem: 2: Calculate Median for the following data.

Saving (Rs. Lakh)	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60
No. of Persons	200	300	400	300	200

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

Apple Prod. (Qtl)	200 – 300	300 – 400	400 – 500	500 – 600	600 – 900
No. of Farmers	200	300	500	300	200

Problem: 4: Calculate Standard Deviation from following data.

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

Problem: 5: Calculate Range and Standard Deviation from following data.

Income (Rs. 'Cr.')	20	30	40	50	60
No. of Persons	2	3	15	3	2

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

14

Problem: 1: Calculate Coefficient of Variation for the following frequency distribution.

Wage Rate (Rs.)	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60	60 – 70	70 – 80
No. of Workers	200	300	1000	300	200



Problem: 2: Calculate Karl Pearson's Coefficient of Correlation.

Income (Rs. in Cr.)	100	150	200	200	350
Saving (Rs. in Cr.)	50	100	150	200	250

Problem: 3: Calculate Spearman's Rank Coefficient of Correlation.

X	2000	1000	5000	1800	3000	2000	1700	2500
Y	500	800	500	1000	600	200	500	700

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

14

Problem: 1: Find two line of regression equation and estimate the following value.

Price (Rs.) (X)	40	70	70	90	100
Demand (Units) (Y)	20	22	18	14	10

- i) Estimate Y variable value, when X is 50 in case of Regression line of Y on X.
- ii) Estimate X variable value, when Y is 30 in case of Regression line of X on Y.

Problem: 2: Find two line of regression equation and estimate the following value.

X	40	50	60	70	80	200
Y	25	20	22	22	40	100

- i) Estimate Y variable value, when X is 100 in case of Regression line of Y on X.
- ii) Estimate X variable value, when Y is 10 in case of Regression line of X on Y.



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M.A. – I (Semester – II) (New) (CBCS) Examination, 2016
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Social Marketing (Paper – I)

Day and Date : Wednesday, 30-3-2016

Max. Marks : 70

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

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

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) Social marketing is mainly concerned with
 - a) Changing social status
 - b) Profit
 - c) Influencing behavior
 - d) All the above
- 2) Dividing the target group as per the need is a part of
 - a) Field allocation
 - b) Segmentation
 - c) Positioning
 - d) Packaging
- 3) SWOT is more useful for
 - a) Data collection
 - b) Analysis of Sales person's performances
 - c) Analysis of capital markets
 - d) Planning
- 4) Accept a new behavior, Reject undesirable behavior and _____ a current behavior these are the vital features of behavior change.
 - a) Refuse
 - b) Modify
 - c) Continue
 - d) Abandon
- 5) Awareness on HIV-AIDS prevention through mobile is a part of
 - a) Cost
 - b) Research
 - c) Convenience
 - d) All the above



- 6) Robert F. Lauterborn has written a famous book entitled
 - a) Marketing for non-profit organization
 - b) Integrating Marketing Communication
 - c) Social Marketing
 - d) Marketing for Social Change
- 7) The information collected through observation method is a part of _____ data.
 - a) Secondary
 - b) Quantitative
 - c) Market
 - d) Primary
- 8) What is the second step of marketing research process ?
 - a) Develop research plan
 - b) Define the problem
 - c) Make the decision
 - d) Report writing
- 9) Which of the following is not an element of 4 C's of social marketing ?
 - a) Consumer
 - b) Cost
 - c) Convenience
 - d) Coordination
- 10) A DSA means
 - a) Detective Service Agency
 - b) Direct Selling Agent
 - c) Direct Supplying Agent
 - d) Distribution and Sales Agency
- 11) In social marketing cost involves
 - a) What marketer invests in the product
 - b) What customer sacrifices to purchase the product
 - c) What customer receives from the product
 - d) All the above
- 12) Advertising through television is a part of
 - a) One-way communication
 - b) Mass-media communication
 - c) Cable communication
 - d) Traditional communication
- 13) Providing social messages at specific time to the target audience is a part of
 - a) Segmentation
 - b) Positioning
 - c) Advertising
 - d) Marketing
- 14) What is the long form of HIV ?
 - a) Human Immunodeficiency Virus
 - b) Human Immunities Virus
 - c) Hyper Immunodeficiency Virus
 - d) Human Immunodeficiency Verities



2. Short notes (write 4 out of 5) : 12
- a) Marketing social policies.
 - b) Characteristics of social marketing.
 - c) Social stratification.
 - d) Types of communication.
 - e) Market : A social institution.
3. Write short answers (write 4 out of 5) : 16
- a) What are the social aspects of market ?
 - b) What are the three elements of social marketing ?
 - c) What is meant by strategy formation ?
 - d) What are the five elements of social marketing planning ?
 - e) What is the importance of packaging in social marketing ?
4. Answer **any 2** out of 3 : 14
- a) Discuss process of social marketing research.
 - b) Elucidate the processes of social marketing defining three components of STP.
 - c) Explain the principles of social marketing in detail.
5. Explain the SWOT analysis in detail with relevant examples. 14
- OR
- Explain 4P's of social marketing with practical examples.
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**M.A. (Part – I) (Semester – II) (New – CBCS) Examination, 2016
RURAL DEVELOPMENT (Paper – II)
Political Economy of Development**

Day and Date : Friday, 1-4-2016

Total Marks : 70

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

N.B. :i) All questions are compulsory.

ii) Figures to the right are marks.

1. Choose correct alternative :

14

- 1) In _____ economy, production and distribution take place through free market mechanism.
 - a) Mixed
 - b) Capitalist
 - c) Socialist
 - d) All of the above
- 2) The less developed countries are _____ in the international market.
 - a) Price makers
 - b) Price takers
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) Neither a) nor b)
- 3) The notion of Human Development essentially addresses the _____ in development.
 - a) Human
 - b) Income
 - c) Expenditure
 - d) None of the above
- 4) _____ means reducing government regulation of economic activity.
 - a) Modernization
 - b) Liberalization
 - c) Globalization
 - d) Privatization
- 5) MNC's or TNC's mainly belongs to _____.
 - a) Under developed countries
 - b) Developing countries
 - c) Developed countries
 - d) All of the above

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- 6) In the case of LDC's international trade _____
- a) Can be regarded as engine of Economic growth
 - b) Cannot be regarded as engine of Economic growth
 - c) Has no effect on economic growth
 - d) None of the above
- 7) The basis of the trade between DC's and LDC's is always _____
- a) Equal
 - b) Unequal
 - c) Neutral
 - d) Positive
- 8) According to Karl Marx _____ are the main agents of the social change.
- a) Social classes
 - b) Economic classes
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) Neither a) nor b)
- 9) Entitlement approach to understanding poverty is given by _____.
- a) Amartya Sen
 - b) Bowbrick
 - c) Nolan
 - d) None of the above
- 10) The transfer of technology and finance from DCs to LDCs will have _____ impact on LDCs.
- a) Positive
 - b) Negative
 - c) Neutral
 - d) All of the above
- 11) _____ is described as social change involving the Government policies.
- a) Nationalization
 - b) Liberalization
 - c) Globalization
 - d) Privatization
- 12) According to Paul Baran periphery means _____
- a) Supply of raw material
 - b) Supply of man power
 - c) Buyers of goods
 - d) All the above
- 13) In _____ governments role is only reduced; it does not disappear.
- a) Privatization
 - b) Globalization
 - c) Liberalization
 - d) All the above
- 14) Right to ownership of property is the main feature of _____
- a) socialism
 - b) capitalism
 - c) mixed economy
 - d) both b) and c)



2. Write short notes (**any four**) : 12
- 1) Under development.
 - 2) Meaning of Political Economy.
 - 3) Privatization.
 - 4) Consequences of poverty.
 - 5) Vicious Circle.
3. Write short answers (**any four**) : 16
- 1) Explain the impact of globalization on developing countries.
 - 2) Explain the various causes of poverty in India.
 - 3) Explain the universal objectives of development.
 - 4) Explain the socialist approach to development.
 - 5) Explain the impact of foreign trade on developing countries.
4. Give answer in detail (**any two**) : 14
- 1) Explain the characteristics of underdevelopment.
 - 2) Explain Entitlement Approach to poverty.
 - 3) Explain the Wallerstein's approach to development.
5. Explain the contribution of A.G. Frank. 14

OR

Explain the meaning, features, merits and demerits of capitalist economy.



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M.A. – I (Semester – II) (New – CBCS) Examination, 2016
RURAL DEVELOPMENT (Paper – III)
Rural Development Programmes and Practices

Day and Date : Monday, 4-4-2016
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

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) SDC means _____
 - a) State Development Corporation
 - b) Swiss Agency Development Corporation
 - c) Small Development Companies
 - d) None of these
- 2) _____ is important programme of SIDA.
 - a) Rural technology
 - b) International training programme
 - c) International development programme
 - d) Health awareness
- 3) CIDA is established in _____
 - a) 1978
 - b) 1968
 - c) 1958
 - d) 1948
- 4) _____ is important scheme of CAPART.
 - a) Refinance
 - b) Gramshreemela
 - c) Crop loan
 - d) None of these
- 5) _____ is one of the multilateral organisation.
 - a) RBI
 - b) NABARD
 - c) DFID
 - d) All of these



2. Write notes (**any four**) : **12**
- 1) Significance of scheduled tribes.
 - 2) Explain Gramshreemela Scheme.
 - 3) Explain community development programs.
 - 4) Importance of empowerment of rural women.
 - 5) Role of Panchayat Raj in rural development.
3. Write answers (**any four**) : **16**
- 1) Objectives of land reforms.
 - 2) CIDA and rural development.
 - 3) Importance of training for rural women.
 - 4) Explain beneficiary oriented programs.
 - 5) Explain the problems of rural artisans.
4. Give answer in detail (**any two**) : **14**
- 1) Explain constitutional obligations and human rights perspective for SCs/STs.
 - 2) Schemes of SIDA
 - 3) Problems of SCs/STs.
5. a) Explain functions of ministry of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj. **14**
- OR
- b) Explain evaluation and performance Assessment of Rural Development Programs.
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M.A. (Part – I) (Semester – II) Examination, 2016
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Paper No. – 4 : Agri-Business (New CBCS)

Day and Date : Wednesday, 6-4-2016

Max. Marks : 70

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

- Instructions :** 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*
3) *Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.*

1. Choose the correct alternative :

14

- 1) PACS may be started with _____ or more people normally belonging to a village.
a) 10000 b) 1000 c) 100 d) 10
- 2) NAFED is _____ level federation in co-operative marketing.
a) District b) State c) National d) International
- 3) Which sector got high rate of growth in its co-operative units ?
a) Sugar b) Cotton Textile c) Jute d) Oil seeds
- 4) Indian Green Revolution is the most successful in
a) Wheat and Potato b) Jowar and Oil Seeds
c) Wheat and Rice d) Tea and Coffee
- 5) 'White Revolution' is related to
a) Poultry b) Milk Production
c) Fisheries d) Drinking Water
- 6) Those with CCA more than between 2000 to 10000 hectares.
a) Minor Irrigation Schemes b) Major Irrigation Schemes
c) Medium Irrigation Schemes d) Minor and Medium Schemes
- 7) Crops are sown in the month of October and harvested in March/April every year.
a) Rabi b) Kharif c) Zaid d) All the above
- 8) NABARD was established in
a) 1951 b) 1985 c) 1982 d) 1975



- 9) _____ announces the support prices for major agricultural products.
 a) RBI b) APC c) CACP d) Government
- 10) APC was setup in
 a) 1965 b) 1985 c) 1982 d) 1995
- 11) The main security guard of International Trade is
 a) IMF b) IBRD c) WTO d) WHO
- 12) Blue revaluation is related to _____ production.
 a) Sugarcane b) Wheat c) Fish d) Milk
- 13) In India those farmers are called 'Marginal Farmers' who hold the land upto
 a) 1 hectare b) 2 hectare c) 3 hectare d) 4 hectare
- 14) Who is the originator of Green Revolution in India ?
 a) Norman Borlaug b) M.S. Swaminathan
 c) Garry Backer d) None of these
2. Write short notes (4 out of 5) : 12
 1) WTO
 2) Operation Flood
 3) Sugar Industry
 4) Bio-technology
 5) Mechanical Technology.
3. Write short answer (any 4 out of 5) : 16
 1) Discuss the role of NABARD in India.
 2) Explain the Free and Protected International Trade.
 3) Discuss the progress of textile industries in India.
 4) Explain difference between farm and non-farm sector.
 5) What are the main objectives of agricultural price policy ?
4. Write long answer (any 2 out of 3) : 14
 1) Discuss the problems and measure of agro-industries.
 2) Elaborate terms of trade between agriculture and non-agriculture sector.
 3) Explain the price and income stabilization measures in India.
5. a) Discuss the sources of irrigation. Explain the progress of irrigation in India. 14
 OR
 b) Discuss the various sources of agricultural credit. Explain the co-operative credit in India.
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M.A. (Part – I) (Semester – II) (New – CBCS) Examination, 2016

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Paper – V : Computer Application in Social Sciences

Day and Date : Saturday, 9-4-2016

Total. Marks : 70

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Instruction : All questions are compulsory.

1. Choose correct alternative :

14

1) In data base language each Column is called a _____

- a) Record b) Field c) Sheet d) Column

2) _____ is the most widely used operating system.

- a) Windows b) Unix c) Mac OS d) Linux

3) Modulation and demodulation are the process of

- a) Connection Device b) Modem
c) Modulator d) OSI

4) In Excel, function is use for computing Correlation.

- a) = CORRELATION (CELL ID) ENTER
b) = CORRELAT (CELL ID) ENTER
c) = CORREL (CELL ID) ENTER
d) = COEFFICIENT (CELL ID) ENTER

5) In Excel, function is use 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



- 6) In Excel, function is use 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
- 7) In Excel, function is use 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
- 8) In Excel, function is use 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
- 9) 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
- 10) In Excel, function is use 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
- 11) In Excel, function is use for computing Standard Deviation
- a) = STANDARD (CELL ID) ENTER
b) = DEVIATION (CELL ID) ENTER
c) = STDEVP (CELL ID) ENTER
d) = STADEV (CELL ID) ENTER
- 12) In Excel, function is use for computing Mean
- a) = MEAN (CELL ID) ENTER
b) = SUM (CELL ID) ENTER
c) = AVERAGE (CELL ID) ENTER
d) = TOTAL (CELL ID) ENTER



- 13) In Excel, function is use for computing natural logarithm value.
a) = NL (CELL ID) ENTER b) = LN (CELL ID) ENTER
c) = LOG (CELL ID) ENTER d) = EXP (CELL ID) ENTER
- 14) In Excel, function is use for computing anti-logarithm value
a) = NL (CELL ID) ENTER b) = LN (CELL ID) ENTER
c) = LOG (CELL ID) ENTER d) = EXP (CELL ID) ENTER

2. Write short notes (**any four**) : **12**

- 1) Excel Menu
- 2) Scanning devices
- 3) Internet
- 4) Plotters
- 5) Utility software.

3. Write short answers (**any four**) : **16**

- 1) Write note on CPU.
- 2) Explain the types of keyboard.
- 3) Describe the types of computer.
- 4) Explain the types of printers.
- 5) Explain the audio and video output devices.

4. Answer in detail (**any two**) : **14**

- 1) Discuss the System software.
- 2) Elaborate the different types of application software.
- 3) Write note on the different type of Monitors.

5. a) Discuss the various types of Hardware. **14**

OR

- b) Elaborate the Secondary storage devices.
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M.A. – II (Semester – III) (CGPA) Examination, 2016
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Research Methods (Qualitative) (Paper – I)

Day and Date : Tuesday, 29-3-2016

Max. Marks : 70

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

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

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) Descriptive study is a _____ investigation with adequate interpretation.
 - a) Causes
 - b) Effects
 - c) Fact-finding
 - d) Variable
- 2) The review of literature is _____ evaluation.
 - a) Sharp
 - b) Negative
 - c) Critical
 - d) Positive
- 3) _____ literally means “to write about a group of people”.
 - a) Anthropology
 - b) Ethnography
 - c) Hypothesis
 - d) Community perspective
- 4) PRA refers to
 - a) Public Relation Authority
 - b) Participatory Rural Appraisal
 - c) Primary Research Authority
 - d) All of above
- 5) _____ study depends on experiential understanding of rural reality.
 - a) Case study
 - b) Empirical study
 - c) a) and b)
 - d) None of these



- 6) _____ is not one of the major parts to the research report.
a) Results b) Abstract c) Method d) Footnotes
- 7) Data collection is guided by
a) Title of the topic
b) Objective of the study
c) Research budget
d) Convenience of the researcher
- 8) _____ is one of the secondary sources of data collection.
a) Survey method b) Observation
c) Case study d) Historical document
- 9) _____ is hall mark of rural development.
a) Interview schedule b) Research design
c) Field work d) None of these
- 10) _____ is more appropriate to the study of social phenomena.
a) Case study b) Hypothesis
c) Objective d) All of these
- 11) Exploratory research is also known as
a) Descriptive research b) Applied research
c) Historical research d) Formulative research
- 12) The process of assigning numbers to responses is known as
a) Concurring b) Coding
c) Coloring d) Segmenting
- 13) Research questions are oriented to
a) Provide framework b) Provide focus
c) Avoid diversion d) All of these
- 14) _____ is the purpose of doing research.
a) To identify problem b) To find the solution
c) Knowledge generation d) None of these



2. Write short notes (**any 4**) : **12**
- 1) Objectives of social science research.
 - 2) Layers of the social reality.
 - 3) Importance of research topic.
 - 4) Meaning of ethnography.
 - 5) Significance of hypothesis.
3. Write short answers (**any 4**) : **16**
- 1) What do you mean by anthropological research ?
 - 2) What is the essence of review of literature ?
 - 3) How to identify a research topic or issue ?
 - 4) Why data is important in the research ?
 - 5) What are the elements of research ?
4. Answer **any two** of the following (Broad question) : **14**
- 1) What are the characteristics of Rapid Rural Appraisals ?
 - 2) Explain the sources of data in qualitative research.
 - 3) What are the steps of data analysis ?
5. a) What is experimental research ? Discuss. **14**
- OR
- b) Importance of research in the knowledge economy.
-



3. Write answers (**any four**) : **16**
- a) Methods of Computing HDI.
 - b) Explain distinction between Human Resource Development and Human Development.
 - c) Economic security.
 - d) Explain Utility Approach.
 - e) Need for Human Development Indices.
4. Give answer in detail (**any two**) : **14**
- a) Social capability index
 - b) Gender related development index
 - c) Explain physical quality of Life Index.
5. **Any one** from the following question : **14**
- a) Introduction to other attempts of capability approach.
- OR
- b) Explain Amartya Sen's capability approach.
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Seat No.	
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M.A. (Semester – III) (CGPA) Examination, 2016
RURAL DEVELOPMENT (Paper – III)
Rural Development Agencies and Administration

Day and Date : Saturday, 2-4-2016

Max. Marks : 70

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

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

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) In order to democratise 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
- 2) Which of the following does not included in SWOT analysis ?
- a) Strength b) Weakness c) Options d) Threats
- 3) _____ is done to measure the success of the program.
- a) Monitoring b) Evaluation c) Planning d) Publicity
- 4) NGO stands for _____
- a) National Government Organisation
 - b) Non-Government Organisation
 - c) New Government Organisation
 - d) National Government Office



- 5) _____ prevents application and overlapping of work in agency.
- a) Planning
 - b) Co-ordination
 - c) Directing
 - d) None of the above
- 6) _____ are the ingredients of planning of organisation.
- a) Authority and responsibility
 - b) Public reaction and communication
 - c) Co-ordination
 - d) All the above
- 7) The main advantage of registration is _____
- a) Community will deal with all the board members
 - b) Community will deal with all organisations
 - c) Community will deal with one department
 - d) Community will deal with one legal party
- 8) The 73th Constitutional Amendment Act deals with _____
- a) To empower State Government
 - b) To empower Village Panchayat
 - c) To empower Central Government
 - d) None of the above
- 9) The Public Relation Committee is responsible for _____
- a) Recruitment
 - b) Fund-raising
 - c) Publicity to the work
 - d) Legal matter of the agency
- 10) To form a society Under Society Registration Act, 1860 at least _____ members are required.
- a) Three
 - b) Five
 - c) Seven
 - d) Nine



- 11) _____ are the objects of a Charitable Trust.
- a) Trusts for the relief of poverty
 - b) Trusts for the advancement of education
 - c) Trusts for the advancement of religion
 - d) All the above
- 12) Authority should be equal to _____
- a) Salary
 - b) Position
 - c) Responsibility
 - d) Status
- 13) The social worker do not work for the people but _____
- a) They work for the organisation
 - b) They work with the people
 - c) They work for the money
 - d) They work for the name
- 14) Under _____ Act the word “limited” or “private limited” is used.
- a) Society registration
 - b) Companies registration
 - c) Trust registration
 - d) None of the above

2. Write short notes (**any four** out of five) :

12

- a) Constitution and Byelaws.
- b) Vision and planning.
- c) Negotiation and Collaboration.
- d) Organisational budgeting.
- e) Committees and sub-committees.



3. Write short answers of the following (**any four** out of five) : **16**
- a) Explain the advantages of registration.
 - b) Explain the use of media for P.R.
 - c) Explain the different sources of finance.
 - d) Explain Public Trust Act.
 - e) What are the functions of executive board ?
4. Answer **any two** of the following questions : **14**
- a) What are the rules and procedure for registration as society ?
 - b) Explain the meaning and scope of development administration.
 - c) What are the duties of trustees ?
5. What are the principle and strategies of fund raising ? **14**

OR

How would you develop an appeals and projects for funding agencies ?



Seat No.	
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M.A. – II (Semester – III) (CGPA) Examination, 2016
RURAL DEVELOPMENT (Paper – IV)
Sustainable Rural Livelihoods

Day and Date : Thursday, 31-3-2016

Max. Marks : 70

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

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

1. Multiple choice questions : 14
- 1) _____ is one of the most important evidence of diversification.
a) RBI b) Agriculture
c) NABARD d) None of these
 - 2) Trysem refers
a) Training for youth skill employment
b) Trust for youth scheme employment
c) Training for youth scheme enrollment
d) Training for youth employment
 - 3) _____ is main function of the NABARD.
a) Production b) Marketing
c) Refinance d) Interest rate
 - 4) Government of India was established KVIC in
a) 1975 b) 1956 c) 1980 d) 2001
 - 5) _____ human capital resource.
a) Skill b) Water
c) Air d) Livelihood
 - 6) NDDDB was established on
a) 1960 b) 1915 c) 1975 d) 1965



- 7) _____ is positive effect of rural diversification.
a) Income distribution b) Farm output
c) Adverse effect d) All of these
- 8) _____ is development corporation.
a) ITDC b) MIDC c) NSDC d) All of these
- 9) Self-reliance is objective of
a) Community b) Workshed program
c) KVIC d) None of these
- 10) _____ includes in environmental sanitation.
a) Clear and safe water supply b) Protection of food
c) Adequate housing d) All of these
- 11) NDDB is _____ statutory body.
a) Institute b) Multi sectoral
c) Divisional d) Industrial
- 12) NABARD established on
a) 12 July 1982 b) 13 Jun. 1928
c) 18 July 1990 d) None of these
- 13) _____ is very responsible for development.
a) poverty b) literate
c) community co-operation d) all of these
- 14) _____ is one of the most important economic resources.
a) knowledge b) good health c) credit d) none of these

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

12

- 1) Meaning of sustainable rural livelihood.
- 2) Structure of NABARD.
- 3) Case study of Andhra Pradesh
- 4) Human capital resources
- 5) Biological environmental development.



3. Write short answers (**any 4**) : **16**
- 1) Which are the policy priorities in rural area ?
 - 2) Explain the application of sustainable rural livelihood approaches.
 - 3) What is meant by environmental sanitation ?
 - 4) Objectives of KVIC.
 - 5) Concept of livelihoods
4. Answer **any two** of the following (Broad question) : **14**
- 1) Role of Govt. promoting sustainable rural livelihood.
 - 2) Status of environmental sanitation in India.
 - 3) Explain the methods of livelihood analysis.
5. a) Analysis of the livelihood resources. **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) (CGPA) Examination, 2016
RURAL DEVELOPMENT (Paper – V)
Research Methods (Quantitative)

Day and Date : Thursday, 7-4-2016

Max. Marks : 70

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

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

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) August Comte is a pioneer of
 - a) Critical school
 - b) Interpretative tradition
 - c) Positivism
 - d) Anti-positivism
- 2) In social sciences “observation method” is largely used in
 - a) Applied economics
 - b) Sociology
 - c) Media research
 - d) Archeology
- 3) Meaning of hypothesis in research is
 - a) Tentative relationship between variables
 - b) Finite relationship between variables
 - c) Inverse relationship between variables
 - d) Correlation between variables
- 4) Karl Marx is known for _____ tradition in social sciences.
 - a) Positivism
 - b) Interpretative
 - c) Critical
 - d) All the above
- 5) Research design provides _____ of research.
 - a) Blue print
 - b) Carbon copy
 - c) Introduction
 - d) Conclusion
- 6) NSS as a source of data means
 - a) National Savings Scheme
 - b) National Social Service
 - c) National Sample Survey
 - d) National Social Science



- 7) A good review of literature requires
- a) English aptitude
 - b) Critical aptitude
 - c) Grammar aptitude
 - d) Translation aptitude
- 8) Building theory based on field data is referred to as _____ research.
- a) Deductive
 - b) Inductive
 - c) Basic
 - d) Applied
- 9) Evaluation study is a form of _____ research.
- a) Inductive
 - b) Deductive
 - c) Fundamental
 - d) Applied
- 10) Stratified sampling is a type of _____ sampling.
- a) Non-probability
 - b) Probability
 - c) Quasi-probability
 - d) All the above
- 11) Positivist traditions are widely used in
- a) History
 - b) Economics
 - c) Mass communication
 - d) Sociology
- 12) What is vital *Q* data analysis ?
- a) Choice of variables
 - b) Computer knowledge
 - c) Statistics
 - d) Language skill
- 13) Sampling refers to _____ of population.
- a) Characteristics
 - b) Size
 - c) Area
 - d) Region
- 14) While writing research report, all chapters should be seen as _____ units.
- a) Integrated
 - b) Dis-integrated
 - c) Independent
 - d) Mutually exclusive

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

12

- a) Knowledge production and social research.
- b) Research as an empowering profession.
- c) Use of variables.
- d) Explorative research design.
- e) Interview schedules.



3. Write short answers (**any four**) : **16**
- a) What are the characteristic features of critical tradition ?
 - b) What is hypothesis ? Illustrate.
 - c) What are the differences between basic and applied research designs ?
 - d) What are the tools of primary data collection ?
 - e) How internet sources are used in social research ?
4. Answer **any two** : **14**
- a) Critically differentiate “Positivism and Interpretive” traditions.
 - b) What are the steps in developing research design ? Illustrate.
 - c) What are different types of sampling ? Discuss any two.
5. What is visualization of a research topic ? How it helps in choice of tools and techniques ? **14**

OR

Describe various stages in research report writing.



- 6) The long form of MDG is
- A) Maharashtra Development Goals
 - B) Millennium Development Goals
 - C) Minimum Development Goals
 - D) Management Development Goals
- 7) John Locke contributed to the theory of
- A) Natural Rights
 - B) Liberal theory
 - C) Right to Freedom
 - D) Right against Exploitation
- 8) Who should protect the rights of the Individuals ?
- A) State
 - B) Society
 - C) State and Society
 - D) Individual themselves
- 9) The long form of NHRC is
- A) National Human Rights Commission
 - B) National Health Rights Commission
 - C) National High Commission for Rehabilitation of Children
 - D) None of the above
- 10) Fundamental duties refer to
- A) Respect Constitution
 - B) Political Parties
 - C) State
 - D) Society
- 11) The most important right in the human rights debate is
- A) Right to Self Determination
 - B) Right to Freedom of Expression
 - C) Right to Freedom from Exploitation
 - D) Right to Equality
- 12) There are _____ Article in the UDHR.
- A) 40
 - B) 35
 - C) 30
 - D) 25
- 13) Fundamental duties include
- A) Develop scientific temper
 - B) Safeguard Public Property
 - C) Respect Nation Anthem
 - D) All of above
- 14) The concept of Human Rights officially took birth in the year
- A) 1948
 - B) 1943
 - C) 1950
 - D) 1964



2. Write short notes (**any 4**) : **12**
- 1) Features of UDHR.
 - 2) What is the Positivist Theory ?
 - 3) Theory of Human Rights.
 - 4) Concept of Right and Duties.
 - 5) Inclusive Growth and Human Development.
3. Write short answers (**any 4**) : **16**
- 1) Why Rights to Development is Human Rights ?
 - 2) Fundamental Duties and Responsibilities.
 - 3) International Convent on Civil and Political Right 1966.
 - 4) Discuss the Human Development in the Context of Global Warming and Climate Change.
 - 5) Discuss the human Right and Fundamental Freedom 1999.
4. Answer **any 2** out of 3 : **14**
- 1) Significance of Human Rights and Rural Development.
 - 2) Fundamental Duties and their inter-relationship.
 - 3) Discuss the Natural Right theory, Sociological theory and Liberal theory.
5. What is the important of UN Charter for Human Rights ? **14**

OR

Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948.



Seat No.	
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M.A. – II (Semester – IV) (CGPA) Examination, 2016
RURAL DEVELOPMENT (Paper – II)
Rural Non-form Sector and Entrepreneurship

Day and Date : Friday, 1-4-2016

Max. Marks : 70

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

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

1. Choose the correct alternative :

14

- 1) Innovation means _____
 - a) Hardwork
 - b) Adopt new technology
 - c) Optimistic
 - d) All of these
- 2) _____ is a importance of Rural Industrialization.
 - a) Large employment
 - b) Absorbing surplus labour
 - c) Use of domestic resources
 - d) All of these
- 3) _____ is one of the economic factor.
 - a) Marginality
 - b) Security
 - c) Raw material
 - d) Mobility
- 4) _____ is depend upon agriculture.
 - a) Small scale industry
 - b) Cottage industry
 - c) Handicrafts industry
 - d) Agro-based industry
- 5) Marine-resource processing industry is _____
 - a) Agriculture oriented industry
 - b) Agro-based industry
 - c) Handloom industry
 - d) None of above
- 6) Bamboo works is type of _____
 - a) Artisans
 - b) Handicrafts
 - c) Handloom
 - d) All of these
- 7) _____ items can be the best gift for occasions.
 - a) Handloom
 - b) Handicrafts
 - c) Small scale industries
 - d) None of above
- 8) DIC means _____
 - a) District Industry Commission
 - b) District Industry Centre
 - c) District Industry Corporation
 - d) All of these



- 9) NISIET established in _____
a) 1960 b) 1970 c) 1980 d) 1990
- 10) _____ is a items of sericulture.
a) Mulbery plantation b) Home decor c) Shawls d) All of these
- 11) _____ is a largest cottage industry in the State.
a) Handicrafts b) Handloom c) SSI d) None of these
- 12) K.V.I.C. is established in _____
a) 1956 b) 1966 c) 1976 d) 1986
- 13) Silk material is useful for _____
a) Rural Artisans b) Handicrafts industry
c) Handloom industry d) All of these
- 14) SIDO established in _____
a) 1973 b) 1983 c) 1993 d) 2003

2. Write notes **(any four)** : **12**
- 1) Significance of Industrial Estates.
 - 2) Advantages of Handloom Industries.
 - 3) Concepts of Rural Industrialization.
 - 4) Functions of Regional Rural Banks.
 - 5) Objectives of K.V.I.C.
3. Write answers **(any four)** : **16**
- 1) Importance of Agro-based Industries.
 - 2) Explain Gandhiji's approach to Rural Industrialization.
 - 3) Problems of Rural Marketing.
 - 4) Types of Entrepreneurship.
 - 5) Functions of State Finance Corporations.
4. Give answer in detail **(any two)** : **14**
- 1) Functions of District Industry Centres.
 - 2) Problems of Small Scale Industries.
 - 3) Significance of SIDO.
5. a) Explain Policies and problems for development of Rural Industries. **14**
- OR
- b) Impact of Globalization on Rural Industrial Promotion.
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Seat No.	
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M.A. – II (Semester – IV) (CGPA) Examination, 2016
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Paper – 3 : Research Writing Skills

Day and Date : Monday, 4-4-2016

Max. Marks : 70

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

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

1. Multiple choice questions :

14

- 1) The central objective of title is to
 - a) Describe the methodology
 - b) Motivate reader to read the paper
 - c) Offer policy suggestions
 - d) Bring out the work in a reputed journal
- 2) _____ preferably explains why and what you researched.
 - a) Title of report
 - b) Introduction
 - c) References
 - d) Conclusion
- 3) _____ provides a very brief overview of the report in a condensed form.
 - a) Findings
 - b) Results
 - c) Abstract
 - d) Methodology
- 4) Abstract provides _____ of the report in a condensed form.
 - a) Policy suggestions
 - b) Results
 - c) Findings
 - d) A very brief overview
- 5) _____ specifically includes deleting every unnecessary word and convert passive into active voice.
 - a) Reviewing
 - b) Editing
 - c) Writing
 - d) All the above
- 6) _____ usually follow a *funnel* style, starting broadly then narrowing.
 - a) Methodology
 - b) Abstract
 - c) Introductions
 - d) Title



- 7) What is IMRAD ?
- a) Introduction, Methods, Report and Discussion
 - b) Introduction, Methods, Results and Discussion
 - c) Introduction, Materials, Research and Discussion
 - d) Introduction, Methods, Research and Discussion
- 8) _____ is a quick way for readers to understand your research project.
- a) Introduction
 - b) Abstract
 - c) Conclusion
 - d) Methodology
- 9) The researcher should generally prefer to
- a) Cite every argument with a published work
 - b) Excessive presentation of data/results without any discussion
 - c) Start the introduction with general background of the topic
 - d) Both b) and c)
- 10) _____ is a written discussion based on an analytical thesis supported by a collection of ideas and information.
- a) Introduction
 - b) Research paper
 - c) Research Journal Article
 - d) Both b) and c)
- 11) Presenting the words, ideas or opinions of someone else as one's own is
- a) Plagiarism
 - b) Translation
 - c) Duplicating
 - d) Paraphrasing
- 12) _____ helps the researcher while taking notes.
- a) Writing notes on index cards
 - b) Create a bibliography card
 - c) Keeping diary
 - d) All the above
- 13) _____ section offers your interpretations and conclusions.
- a) Results
 - b) Discussion
 - c) Abstract
 - d) Methods
- 14) People working in the researcher's same area may be considered as _____ for the paper.
- a) Experts in your area
 - b) Potential audience
 - c) Policy makers
 - d) All the above



2. Write short notes (**any 4**) : **12**
- a) Foundations of good writing.
 - b) Importance of abstract.
 - c) Writing reviews.
 - d) Critical appraisal.
 - e) Copy editing.
3. Write short answers (**any 4**) : **16**
- a) What is title ?
 - b) What is the body of research paper ?
 - c) What are objectives ?
 - d) What are the types of research documents ?
 - e) What are the prominent features of introduction ?
4. Answer **any 2** : **14**
- a) Elucidate the structure and parts of research paper and documents.
 - b) Explain the detailed process of writing research reports.
 - c) Explain the importance of acquiring greater research writing skills.
5. Explain the process involved in research writing lab. **14**

OR

Explain the detailed process of writing research papers for journals.



Seat No.	
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M.A. – II (Semester – IV) (CGPA) Examination, 2016
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Paper – IV : Resource Economics

Day and Date : Saturday, 9-4-2016
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

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

1. Choose the correct alternatives :

14

- 1) Bauxite is a _____
 - a) Mineral
 - b) Metallic Mineral
 - c) Non-metallic mineral
 - d) None of these
- 2) _____ is a method of resource valuation.
 - a) Contingent valuation method
 - b) Direct interview
 - c) Telephone survey method
 - d) None of these
- 3) _____ is related to designing of samples.
 - a) Random samples
 - b) Designing of experiment
 - c) Green Accounting
 - d) None of these
- 4) _____ is important human resources.
 - a) Oil
 - b) Gas
 - c) Health
 - d) None of these
- 5) Bovine economy is helpful for _____
 - a) Agriculture cultivation
 - b) Traditional occupation
 - c) Non-form sector
 - d) All of these
- 6) Poultry Industries creates _____
 - a) Employment
 - b) Environmental problems
 - c) Energy conservation
 - d) All of these



2. Write notes (**any four**) : **12**
- 1) Importance of poultry industry.
 - 2) Explain property rights and natural resources.
 - 3) Explain types of land use.
 - 4) Classification of mineral resources.
 - 5) Deforestation.
3. Write answers (**any four**) : **16**
- 1) Problems of water pollution
 - 2) Ovine economy
 - 3) Non-renewable resources
 - 4) Advantages of forest resource
 - 5) Importance of wind energy.
4. Give answer in detail (**any two**) : **14**
- 1) Importance of Environmental Impact Assessment.
 - 2) Advantages of Livestock Census in India.
 - 3) Explain natural resources.
5. a) Importance of resources in economic development. **14**
- OR
- b) Explain various methods of resource valuation.
-