REV-00 MRD/02/06

MA RURAL DEVELOPMENT First Semester RURAL DEVELOPMENT: CONCEPTS & THEORIES (MRD - 101)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Part-A (Objective) =20 Part-B (Descriptive) =50

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

Full Marks: 70

Answer any four from Question no. 2 to 8 Question no. 1 is compulsory.

1. Elucidate the occupational structure of Indian labour force with statistical data.

(10)

2. Define poverty line. Mention the causes of poverty in the rural community.

(3+7=10)

- State two features of rural economy. Show how the change in technology will change the output. (4+6=10)
- 4. What is trusteeship? Discuss Gandhiji's Sewagram Attempt. (2+8=10)
- Differentiate between unemployment and underemployment. Discuss the remedial measures of unemployment. (3+7=10)
- criefly discuss the rural development experience in Nepal. "Development of Rural Pakistan depends on the enhancement of literacy rate specially that of girls'. In this context state the problems of the community. (5+5=10)
- Define sustainable development. "Tagore and Rural Reconstruction-A Synergy and implications for Modern Professional Social Work Practice"-In this backdrop, discuss the experiments of Sriniketan. (3+7=10)

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Discuss the Human Capital Model of Development. How far it is significant in the development of rural communities? (7+3=10)

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Duration: 20 minutes

(PART A - Objective Type)

I. Choose the correct answer:

1.	Critical Minimum Thesis was the idea of-					
	a. W. Arthur Lewis	b. Gunnar Myrdal				
	c. Leibenstein	d. Theodore Schultz				

2. How many goals have been targeted by MDG?
a. 8
b. 5
c. 9
d. None of the above

3. "Rate of natural increase" is related to-

- a. Geographic measures b. Demographic measures
- c. Economic measures d. None of these

4. The comprehensive programme of Nepal was known as-

- a. Dehat Development b. Tribhuvan Village Development
- c. Nucleus Development d. None of these
- 5. Which model of development emphasizes the importance of human capital investment?
 - a. Big push b. Critical Minimum
 - c. Modernisation d. Human Capital Model
- 6. RED is associated with the rural administration of
 - a. Srilanka b. Pakistan
 - c. Malaysia d. Bhutan

7. Who was the proponent of Nai Taleem?

- a. Mahatma Gandhi b. J.S.Mill
- c. Gustav Ranis d. Raul Prebisch
- 8. "Change in the Natural Resources is denoted by–
 a. β
 b.
 c. R
 d. Σ
- 9. "Indivisibility of demand" is associated with–a. Big push Theoryc. Human capital Model of Development
- b. Critical Minimum Thesisd. Modernisation Theory

10.Nilokheri Experiment was initiated by– a. R.N Tagore b. F.I Brayne c. S.K. Dey d. Albert Mayer Marks – 20

 $1 \times 20 = 20$

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11. Which of the following a. PMRY b	g scheme provides . MDG	s housing facility to c. JRY	the rural ma d. IAY	sses?	
2.Marxist argued that Imperialism was an exploitative system of economic, social and political relations. True/False					
13.PMGSY provides road	connectivity in r	ural areas.		True/False	
14.Development is both a	True/False				
15.Etawah Project was ini	tiated in the year	1920.		True/False	
16.PQLI was developed bya. Rosensteinc. UNDP	y– b. Morris & d. Robert Cl	1			
17.Development in rural a a. Infrastructure & Tech c. Economy	•	ange in– b. Health & Educa d. All of these	tion		
 18. "Livestock" can be categorised as– a. Primary activities b. Tertiary activities c. Secondary activities d. Quarrential activities 					
19.NABARD was established on- a. May 20 1956 b. June 28 1976 c. October 12 1987 d. July 12 1982					
20. Which of the following is the basic characteristic of Oligopoly?					

20. Which of the following is the basic characteristic of Oligopoly? a. a few sellers, one buyer b. A few sellers, many buyers

c. a few sellers, a few buyers d. Many sellers, a few buyers
