

REV-01
MSP/20/25

2024/06

**M.SC. PHYSICS
FOURTH SEMESTER
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
MSP – 405 [CCEC]
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]**

**SET
A**

Duration: 1:30 hrs.

Full Marks: 35

Time: 15mins.

(Objective)

Marks: 10

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×10=10

1. What distinguishes a community from merely a group of people living in the same area?
 - a. Shared interests and value
 - b. Population density
 - c. Both
 - d. None
2. What is the defining characteristic of a community?
 - a. Economic status
 - b. Size of the population
 - c. Feeling of mutuality
 - d. Diversity of culture
3. Which of the following best describes the "community spirit"
 - a. A sense of competition among members
 - b. A feeling of unity and cooperation
 - c. A desire for isolation from outsiders
 - d. A focus on individualism over collective goals
4. What role does geographical territory play in defining a community?
 - a. It is the sole determinant of community identity
 - b. It contributes to a sense of belonging but is not sufficient on its own
 - c. It is irrelevant to the concept of community
 - d. It creates barriers to interaction within the community
5. According to the LTN Economic and Social Council Resolution (1929), what does participation entail?
 - a. Voluntary and democratic involvement of people in setting goals and planning
 - b. Mandatory participation in economic and social development programs
 - c. Limited involvement of individuals in decision-making processes
 - d. Passive engagement in government-led initiatives
6. From the Functionalist Perspective, how is participation viewed?
 - a. As active involvement in decision-making and benefit sharing
 - b. As passive participation in consultations and planning
 - c. As exclusive involvement of certain groups in development efforts
 - d. As the delegation of all decision-making authority to the government

7. What characterizes passive participation?
 - a. Active involvement in decision-making and planning
 - b. Being informed about decisions made without having a say
 - c. Providing information and material contributions
 - d. Forming groups to meet predetermined objectives
8. How does active participation differ from passive participation?
 - a. It involves being told what will happen
 - b. It includes decision-making, planning, and execution
 - c. It requires external mobilization and legislative support
 - d. It focuses on providing information and material contributions
9. What is an example of self-mobilized participation?
 - a. Consultations between agency staff and community members
 - b. Setting up of local bodies as recommended by constitutional amendments
 - c. Providing information for research purposes
 - d. Initiatives taken by people independently of external systems or change agents
10. How do people participate in providing information?
 - a. By forming groups to meet predetermined objectives
 - b. By taking initiatives independent of external systems
 - c. By actively influencing decision-making and planning
 - d. By contributing to research without having the opportunity to influence proceedings

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(Descriptive)

Time : 1 hr. 15min.

Marks : 25

[Answer question no.1 & any two (2) from the rest]

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| 1. Discuss briefly about the community engagement government initiatives relevant to education in India. | 5 |
| 2. Differentiate between active and passive participation with examples. | 10 |
| 3. Describe self-mobilized participation with proper examples. | 10 |
| 4. Explain how participation can also be done by providing information and contributing to research without influencing proceedings. | 10 |
| 5. How can physical sciences be explored in community development. | 10 |

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