

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK
THIRD SEMESTER [SPECIAL REPEAT]
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY
MOOCs
[USE OMR SHEET]

Duration: 1hr. 30 mins.

Full Marks: 35

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×35=35

1. How does the concept of "microcredit" relate to the activities of Self-Help Groups?
 - a. SHGs provide microcredit to government agencies
 - b. SHGs receive microcredit from international organizations
 - c. SHGs collectively save and lend money among themselves
 - d. SHGs are not involved in financial activities
2. Which of the following are institutional sources of rural credit?
 - a. Regional rural banks
 - b. Landlords
 - c. Traders
 - d. Moneylenders
3. During which stage of community development are action plans formulated, and resources are mobilized to address identified needs and goals?
 - a. Planning
 - b. Assessment
 - c. Implementation
 - d. Evaluation
4. Which of these programs were initiated by the Government of India for rural development?
 - a. National Rural Livelihood Mission
 - b. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act-MGNREGA
 - c. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna
 - d. All of the above
5. What ethical principle emphasizes the need to actively include and value all community members, particularly those historically marginalized or underrepresented?
 - a. Transparency
 - b. Inclusivity
 - c. Accountability
 - d. Autonomy
6. The problems faced by agricultural markets in rural areas are _____.
 - a. Malpractice in unregulated markets
 - b. Lack of storage facilities
 - c. Lack of adequate finance
 - d. All the above
7. Why is community engagement important in local administration?
 - a. It is a legal requirement enforced by national governments
 - b. To ensure a top-down decision-making process
 - c. It enhances transparency, accountability, and local participation
 - d. Community input is irrelevant in local governance

8. _____ is a financial intermediary committee in villages with 10-20 people.
 - a. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development-NABARD
 - b. Microcredit programme
 - c. Self-help group
 - d. None of the above
9. In addition to economic activities, what other aspect is often emphasized in Self-Help Groups to promote personal development and community well-being?
 - a. Sports and recreation
 - b. Health and wellness
 - c. Educational programs
 - d. Entertainment and leisure
10. Which of these schemes allows people from Below Poverty Line (BPL) to get essential goods at subsidised rates?
 - a. Public Distribution System
 - b. Buffer Stock
 - c. Minimum Support Price
 - d. None of the above
11. Which level of community engagement involves collaborative efforts where community members actively participate in the planning and decision-making process?
 - a. Involving
 - b. Informing
 - c. Consulting
 - d. Empowering
12. Community size, population density, Homogeneity, Social interaction, Agriculture as the main occupation, natural contact, social interaction, social stratification, and social mobility are markers of which type of demographic?
 - a. Urban population
 - b. Rural population
 - c. Semi-urban community
 - d. Semi-rural community
13. What is a common characteristic of social relationships in many rural cultures?
 - a. Individualism
 - b. Formality and hierarchy
 - c. Interconnectedness and mutual dependence
 - d. Rapid change and adaptability
14. Which of the following are important for the development of rural areas in India?
 - a. Social Infrastructure
 - b. Cottage Industries
 - c. Global Market
 - d. a & b
15. Which component of community development focuses on fostering positive relationships, trust, and collaboration among community members?
 - a. Social Capital
 - b. Human Capital
 - c. Economic Capital
 - d. Physical Capital
16. What is a key feature of the decision-making process in Self-Help Groups?
 - a. Centralized authority
 - b. Individual decision-making
 - c. Autocratic leadership
 - d. Collective decision-making
17. Which level of government in India has actively promoted and supported the formation and activities of Self-Help Groups?
 - a. Municipal
 - b. State
 - c. Federal
 - d. County

18. What aspect of local community life is emphasized by the concept of "place attachment"?
- Individual mobility
 - Emotional connection to the community's physical environment
 - Economic opportunities
 - Political activism
19. Initiatives for implementing rural development include_____.
- Improving public health
 - Setting up facilities for agricultural research
 - Infrastructure development in rural areas
 - All of the above
20. Which of these is (*not*) an objective of rural development?
- To improve wages for the urban population
 - To work on removing unemployment in rural areas
 - To enhance the living standards of rural people
 - To improve wages for the rural population
21. Rural development has three dimensions or aspects. These three dimensions are:
- Agricultural, animal husbandry, horticulture
 - Drainage, roads, and airways
 - Social, economic, and political
 - Housing, urban planning, economic
22. Rural Development in a country requires systematic planning and implementation of these policies. Certain activities are considered important markers for development in rural areas. Those activities are:
- A good water management system, transportation system, road constructions, education system
 - Holistic village development, rural development, poverty eradication
 - Electrification, water management system, poverty eradication
 - Corporate management
23. The full form of NIDA is:
- NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance.
 - National Institution of Development and Assistance
 - New Innovative Developmental Assistance
 - None of the above
24. Alternative marketing channels help farmers_____ their market and _____ their price risk.
- Expand, expand
 - Reduce, reduce
 - Expand, reduce
 - Reduce, expand
25. _____ is a promise to farmers that the government would buy their produce at a particular price.
- Maximum Retail Price
 - Minimum Support Price
 - Both a and b are correct
 - Both a and b are incorrect
26. Microcredit Program is defined as_____.
- Credit provision made by self-help groups to their members
 - Credit provision made by small farmers
 - Credit provision made by large farmers
 - None of the above

27. Which of the following is understood by rural development?
- It is the development of rural facilities
 - It is the improvement in economic facilities and infrastructure
 - It is the economic and sociological improvement of the rural population to increase the standard of living
 - All of the above
28. What is the primary objective of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in India?
- To enhance urban infrastructure
 - To provide all-weather road connectivity in rural areas
 - To promote industrial development in metropolitan cities
 - To offer healthcare services to urban communities
29. In the spectrum of community engagement, which level involves joint initiatives where community members and organizations collaboratively work together to address issues?
- Informing
 - Consulting
 - Collaborating
 - Empowering
30. How does the concept of "microcredit" relate to the activities of Self-Help Groups?
- SHGs provide microcredit to government agencies
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31. Which principle of community development underscores the need for long-term positive impacts and the preservation of community resources for future generations?
- Empowerment
 - Accountability
 - Sustainability
 - Inclusivity
32. In the typical stages of community development, what phase involves raising awareness, building trust, and identifying community needs?
- Planning
 - Implementation
 - Evaluation
 - Assessment
33. What is a fundamental component of community development that involves increasing the capabilities, skills, and knowledge of community members?
- Social Capital
 - Human Capital
 - Economic Capital
 - Physical Capital
34. During which stage of community development are action plans formulated, and resources are mobilized to address identified needs and goals?
- Planning
 - Assessment
 - Implementation
 - Evaluation
35. What has been a major consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic on migrant laborers?
- Increased job opportunities in urban areas
 - Enhanced access to healthcare facilities
 - Forced migration back to rural areas
 - Improved working conditions