

MA RURAL DEVELOPMENT
First Semester
Rural Development: Concept & Theories
(MRD-01)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Part-A (Objective) =20

Part-B (Descriptive)=50

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

1. What do you mean by the followings: (any five):

2×5=10

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Rural Area | e) Work Participation Rate |
| b) Poverty | f) Occupational structure |
| c) Rural Poverty | g) Rural Work Force |
| d) Incidence of poverty | |

2. Write in short (any five):

3×5=15

- Causes of rural backwardness.
- Population growth in India.
- Three experiments in rural development before independence.
- Problems of unemployment.
- What are the demographic measures? Explain in brief.
- How changes in natural resources will change the shape of output?
- Three factors affecting rural development.

3. Explain the followings (any five)

5×5=25

- Measures to meet the problems of poverty.
- Modernisation Theory.
- Determinants of rural development.
- Need for rural development.
- Gandhian model of rural development.
- Rural development in Pakistan and Srilanka.
- Three poverty alleviation programmes of India.

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(The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions)

Duration: 20 minutes

Marks – 20

PART A- Objective Type

I. Choose the correct options from the following:

1×20=20

1. PQLI was developed by-
 - a. Rosenstein
 - b. Morris & Mc. Alpin
 - c. UNDP
 - d. Robert Chambers
2. Critical Minimum Thesis was the idea of-
 - a. W. Arthur Lewis
 - b. Gunnar Myrdal
 - c. Leibenstein
 - d. Theodore Schultz
3. Who was the proponent of *Nai Taleem*?
 - a. Mahatma Gandhi
 - b. J.S.Mill
 - c. Gustav Ranis
 - d. Raul Prebisch
4. Which model of development emphasizes the importance of human capital investment?
 - a. Big push
 - b. Critical Minimum
 - c. Modernisation
 - d. Human Capital Model
5. Poverty can be measured by
 - a. HCR
 - b. PG
 - c. SPG
 - d. All of the above
6. How many goals have been targeted by MDG?
 - a. 8
 - b. 5
 - c. 9
 - d. None of the above
7. Development in rural areas can bring change in-
 - a. Infrastructure & Technology
 - b. Health & Education
 - c. Economy
 - d. All of these
8. "High cost of input" is a crisis associated with-
 - a. Economic problem
 - b. Infrastructure problem
 - c. Leadership problem
 - d. Administrative problem

9. "Rate of natural increase" is related to –
- a. Geographic measures
b. Demographic measures
c. Economic measures
d. None of these
10. "TFR" stands for-
- a. Total Financial Resources
b. Total Fertility Rate
c. Total Financial Report
d. None of these
11. "Forestry and Fishery" can be categorized as –
- a. Primary activities
b. Tertiary activities
c. Secondary activities
d. Quarrential activities
12. The relation between population growth and economic development was examined by-
- a. W.W Rostow
b. Colin Clark
c. Coale & Hoover
d. Malthus
13. As per Census report, 2011 number of villages in India are-
- a. 6, 38,365
b. 5, 58,365
c. 3, 38,365
d. None of these
14. Which scheme provides connectivity to all unconnected habitations in rural areas?
- a. IRDP
b. TRYSEM
c. AAY
d. PMGSY
15. Which programme provides 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household?
- a. MGNREGP
b. SGRY
c. IAY
d. NRHM
16. Which country is the highest value in the context of HDI, 2002?
- a. Norway
b. India
c. Greece
d. China
17. Who is the Union Minister of Ministry of Rural Development?
- a. Jaswant Singh
b. V.N Kaul
c. T.R Prasad
d. Jairam Ramesh
18. Number of villages in Meghalaya –
- a. 5123
b. 6036
c. 6023
d. 6066
19. The comprehensive programme of Nepal was known as
- a. Dehat Development
b. Tribhuvan Village Development
c. Nucleus Development
d. None of these
20. "Continued high birthrates and declining death rates" is the feature of which demographic transition?
- a. Third Stage
b. First Stage
c. Second Stage
d. None of these
