

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK
Third Semester
Rural Community Development (Optional)
(MSW - 15)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Part-A (Objective) =20

Part-B (Descriptive)=50

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

1. Answer *any five* from the followings:

2×5=10

- a) Define poverty line.
- b) What is trusteeship?
- c) State two features of rural economy.
- d) What are the major characteristics of an entrepreneur?
- e) What is Absolute poverty?
- f) Define Rural Community.
- g) Define sustainable development

2. Answer *any five* from the followings:

3×5=15

- a) What are the phases of group formation?
- b) How changes in natural resources will change the shape of output?
- c) What are the main features of rural community?
- d) What do you mean by rural industrialization?
- e) Differentiate between entrepreneur and manager.
- f) Differentiate between NGOs and VOs.
- g) What is the relationship between entrepreneur and enterprise?

3. Answer *any five* from the followings:

5 ×5=25

- a) Discuss the Need for achievement theory of entrepreneurship.
- b) "Tagore and Rural Reconstruction-A Synergy and implications for Modern Professional Social Work Practice"-In this backdrop, discuss the experiments of Sriniketan.
- c) Discuss the SHGs- Bank linkage programme.
- d) Write the Theory of Social Behaviour as propounded by John H. Kunkel.
- e) Illustrate the various stages of group formation.
- f) Describe the Modernisation Theory of Development.
- g) Illustrate National Population Policy, 2000.

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK
Third Semester
Rural Community Development (Optional)
(MSW - 15)

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

Duration: 20 minutes

Marks – 20

PART A- Objective Type

Choose the correct options from the following:

1×20=20

1. Which model of development emphasizes the importance of human capital investment?
a. Big push
b. Critical Minimum
c. Modernisation
d. Human Capital Model
2. How many goals have been targeted by MDG?
a. 8
b. 5
c. 9
d. None of the above
3. "TFR" stands for-
a. Total Financial Resources
b. Total Fertility Rate
c. Total Financial Report
d. None of these
4. The relation between population growth and economic development was examined by-
a. W.W Rostow
b. Colin Clark
c. Coale & Hoover
d. Malthus
5. Which scheme provides connectivity to all unconnected habitations in rural areas?
a. IRDP
b. TRYSEM
c. AAY
d. PMGSY
6. Who is the Union Minister of Ministry of Rural Development?
a. Jaswant Singh
b. V.N Kaul
c. T.R Prasad
d. Jairam Ramesh
7. "Continued high birth rates and declining death rates" is the feature of which demographic transition?
a. Third Stage
b. First Stage
c. Second Stage
d. None of these
8. "Forestry and Fishery" can be categorized as –
a. Primary activities
b. Tertiary activities
c. Secondary activities
d. Quarrential activities
9. Who was the proponent of *Nai Taleem*?
a. Mahatma Gandhi
b. J.S.Mill
c. Gustav Rants
d. Raul Prebisch

10. PQLI was developed by-

- a. Rosenstein
- b. Morris & Mc. Alpin
- c. UNDP
- d. Robert Chambers

11. Who used the term “entrepreneur” for the first time?

- a. Mahatma Gandhi
- b. Richard Cantillan
- c. Jean Baptise
- d. Schumpeter

12. What does EDP stands for -

- a. Employment Development Programme
- b. Entrepreneurship Development Programme
- c. Environmental Development Programme
- d. Educational Development Programme

13. Who is popularly known as the “Father of Micro credit”?

- a. P.C Mahalanobis
- b. Md. Yunus
- c. G.R Saini
- d. None of them

14. SHGs are -

- a. Informal association
- b. NGO
- c. Formal association
- d. None of these

15. A group approach is more desirable than an individual approach due to –

- a. Trust
- b. Dependency
- c. Authenticity
- d. None of these

16. Which of the village witnessed the research of micro finance for the first time –

- a. Bikrampur
- b. Jobra
- c. Akhaura
- d. Faridpur

17. Which programme provides 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household?

- a. MGNREGP
- b. SGRY
- c. IAY
- d. NRHM

18. Poverty can be measured by

- a. HCR
- b. PG
- c. SPG
- d. All of the above

19. Development in rural areas can bring change in-

- a. Infrastructure & Technology
- b. Health & Education
- c. Economy
- d. All of these

20. 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
