

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

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

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

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

Answer any *five* of the following questions:

1. Define rural development as stated by UN. State the features of rural economy. (5+5=10)
2. Write an account of poverty line. "The phenomenon of poverty does not only affect the individual but is productive of danger to nations." In this framework state the need of development of the rural poor. (3+7=10)
3. Define Rural Community. Discuss the experiments of Sriniketan. (3+7=10)
4. State the causes of backwardness of the rural areas. Describe the Modernisation Theory of Development. (5+5=10)
5. Differentiate between unemployment and underemployment. Discuss the remedial measures of unemployment. (4+6=10)
6. State the determinants of rural development. Show how the changes in input can bring total change in output. (3+7=10)
7. What is 'Dehat' strategy of rural development? Illustrate the situation of rural development in Nepal. (2+8=10)
8. Discuss Gandhiji's Sewagram Attempt. (10)

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PART-A (Objective)

Time: 20 mins

Total Marks: 20

I. Choose the correct option:

1×20=20

1. A 'Rural community' can be classified on the basis of –
 - a. Lower population density
 - b. Less social differentiation
 - c. Slow rate of social change
 - d. All of these
2. Which of the following programme guarantees 100 days employment in a year to the unemployed youth?
 - a. NRLM
 - b. JDY
 - c. MGNREGA
 - d. None of these
3. As per Cesus report, 2011 the number of villages in India is-
 - a. 6, 38, 365
 - b. 3, 35, 385
 - c. 6, 36, 356
 - d. 3, 38, 365
4. Critical Minimum Thesis was the idea of-
 - a. W. Arthur Lewis
 - b. Gunnar Myrdal
 - c. Leibenstein
 - d. Theodore Schultz
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. "Forestry and Fishery" can be categorized as –
 - a. Primary activities
 - b. Tertiary activities
 - c. Secondary activities
 - d. Quarrential activities
7. Which country is the highest value in the context of HDI, 2002?
 - a. Norway
 - b. India
 - c. Greece
 - d. China
8. The comprehensive programme of Nepal was known as
 - a. Dehat Development
 - b. Tribhuvan Village Development
 - c. Nucleus Development
 - d. None of these
9. RED is associated with the rural administration of
 - a. Srilanka
 - b. Pakistan
 - c. Malaysia
 - d. Bhutan

10. Sri Niketan project was founded by
a. Gandhiji b. R. N Tagore
c. S.K Dey d. F.L Brayne
11. HCR is measured by
a. $H=q/n$ b. $H=q*n$ c. $Q=h/n$ d. None of these
12. How many goals have been targeted by MDG?
a. 8 b. 5 c. 9 d. None of the above
13. Who was the proponent of *Nai Taleem*?
a. Mahatma Gandhi b. J. S. Mill
c. Gustav Ranis d. Raul Prebisch
14. Which scheme provides connectivity to all unconnected habitations in rural areas?
a. IRDP b. TRYSEM c. AAY d. PMGSY
15. Which country witnessed the World Bank support for fostering Agricultural and Rural non-farm growth?
a. Srilanka b. Pakistan c. India d. Malaysia
16. In which year the First Plan of Nepal was implemented?
a. 1960-65 b. 1956-60 c. 1950-55 d. 1965-70
17. "Change in the output is denoted by
a. β b. Δ c. Ω d. Σ
18. Which organization defines sustainable development as the development that needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation for the first time?
a. World bank b. WCED c. ICAR d. None of these
19. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Rural Sector?
a. Excessive dependence on nature b. Low Factor productivity
c. Industrial unemployment d. High incidence of poverty
20. "Indivisibility of demand" is associated with
a. Big push Theory b. Critical Minimum Thesis
c. Human capital Model of Development d. Modernisation Theory
