

COURSE CODE: MDC-001
POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN DEVELOPMENT
COMMUNICATION (PGDDCOL)
PROGRAMME CODE: PGDDCOL
FUNDAMENTALS OF DEVELOPMENT AND
COMMUNICATION

Total Marks-100

Time Duration-180 Minutes

Note : (i) All questions are compulsory.

(ii) All question carry equal marks.

1. According to development scholars, what is a paradigm?

A) A universally recognised scientific achievement that provides permanent solutions

B) A temporary scientific achievement that is often challenged by the community of practitioners

C) A framework of thought that provides model problems and solutions to a community of practitioners

D) A way of perceiving development in terms of its manifestations, process, and causes through a certain prism.

2. What is agenda setting theory?

A) A theory that says media tells people what to think

B) A theory that says media tells people what to think about

C) A theory that says media controls people's thoughts

D) A theory that says media has no influence on people's thoughts.

3. What are some of the facets of the development paradigm?

- A) Increase of GNP only.
- B) Focus only on the rural-urban sector.
- C) Centralized model for faster development.
- D) Development with a humane face removing poverty, hunger, and human misery from society.

4. According to the Planning Commission of India, what is the poverty line based on?

- A) Monthly expenditure
- B) Level of health
- C) Level of education
- D) Average income in the area

5. What is the main difference between economic development and economic growth?

- A) Economic development deals with the problems of developed countries, while economic growth deals with the problems of underdeveloped countries.
- B) Economic growth is a discontinuous and spontaneous change, while economic development is a gradual and steady change.
- C) Economic development is both quantitative and qualitative measure of development, while economic growth is only a quantitative measure of development.
- D) Economic development refers to a rise in national or per capita income and product, while economic growth implies fundamental changes in the structure of the economy.

6. Which theory heavily relied on industrialization and technological adaptation?

- A) Modernisation theory
- B) Traditional theory
- C) Marxist theory
- D) Dependency theory.

7. What is the difference between economic growth and economic development?

A) Economic growth means more output, while economic development deals with the problems of underdeveloped countries.

B) Economic growth is a gradual and steady change, while economic development is a discontinuous and spontaneous change.

C) Economic growth refers to a rise in national or per capita income and product, while economic development is the technical and institutional setup by which such output is produced and distributed.

D) Economic growth is a single dimensional change, while economic development is a multi-dimensional change.

8. What are the two key concepts within the definition of sustainable development?

A) Economic growth and environmental protection

B) Technological development and institutional change

C) Essential needs of the world's poor and social organization

D) Needs and limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs.

9. What is the definition of underdeveloped countries?

A) Underdeveloped countries have low levels of living, absolute poverty, low per capita income, low consumption levels, poor health services, high death rates, high birth rates and dependence on foreign countries.

B) Underdeveloped countries are those which, compared to advanced countries, are underdeveloped with capital in relation to their population and natural resources.

C) An underdeveloped country is that country in which there is a constellation of numerous undesirable conditions of work and life, output, income, and levels of living are low.

D) Underdeveloped economies are such in which the primary occupation like agriculture predominates.

10. What is the main difference between broadsheets and tabloids?

A) The time they are published

- B) The type of news they carry
- C) Their sizes
- D) The number of sections they have.

11. What is the main characteristic of underdeveloped countries with regard to their natural resources?

- A) They have exploited all their natural resources for economic development.
- B) They have ample natural resources which are utilized efficiently.
- C) They have sizable natural resources that have remained either unutilized or underutilized.
- D) They do not have any significant natural resources.

12. What is the role of the receiver in the process of communication?

- A) To initiate communication.
- B) To encode the message.
- C) To decode the message and make meaning out of it.
- D) To select the channel for communication.

13. What are the four pillars of human development?

- A) Equality, sustainability, productivity, and empowerment.
- B) Freedom, justice, dignity, and wellbeing.
- C) Equity, efficiency, productivity, and sustainability.
- D) Agency, expansion, productivity, and participation.

14. What is the role of Development Communication in engaging people?

- A) To create a suitable environment by providing relevant information
- B) To provide information and effective messages for persuading people to adopt new ideas
- C) To understand people's varied perspectives and ideas
- D) All of the Above

15. What is the central goal of human development?

- A) To enable people to become direct agents in their own lives
- B) To provide passive objects of social welfare provisions
- C) To create an environment where people can enjoy long, healthy, and creative lives
- D) To provide access to health and education benefits

16. What is the difference between transaction and interaction in interpersonal communication?

- A) Transaction is more formal and governed by rules, while interaction is informal.
- B) Transaction is more informal and does not need to conform to public or social rules, while interaction is more formal and governed by rules.
- C) Transaction is one-way communication, while interaction is two-way communication.
- D) There is no difference between transaction and interaction.

17. Which two philosophers reflect the idea of treating human beings as the real end of all activities?

- A) Immanuel Kant and Robert Malthus
- B) Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill
- C) Aristotle and Karl Marx
- D) Immanuel Kant and Karl Marx

18. Why is success in interpersonal communication important?

- A) It leads to boredom and loneliness
- B) It creates personality complexes
- C) It builds a family and community, and social cohesion
- D) It promotes social barriers.

19. What is the difference between the human capital perspective and the human capability perspective in education?

- A) The human capital perspective focuses on the ability of human beings to lead lives they have reason to value.

- B) The human capability perspective concentrates on the agency of human beings through skill and knowledge.
- C) The human capital perspective covers the direct and indirect consequences of human abilities.
- D) The human capability perspective is concerned with the role of human beings in augmenting production possibilities.

20. What is the aim of cultural studies?

- A) To analyse the social structures and practices that shape culture production.
- B) To understand culture and its forms, origins and context.
- C) To understand culture and its making and acceptance through the lens of power.
- D) To continuously evaluate the social practices and direct towards a political action.

21. According to Amartya Sen, what are the three ways education expands valuable capabilities?

- A) Empowerment, distributive role, and ethical reflection.
- B) Literacy, process role, and capacity building.
- C) Instrumental social role, instrumental process role, and empowering and distributive role.
- D) Decision-making capacity, democratic freedoms, and distribution of resources.

22. What is structural unemployment?

- A) A situation where a person prefers to remain unemployed despite availability of a job
- B) A type of unemployment where the person wants a job but does not get a job
- C) A type of unemployment that arises due to the change of the structure of the economy
- D) A type of unemployment that occurs due to change in the business cycle in an economy.

23. How does education affect health?

- A) Educated individuals tend to have higher mortality and morbidity than less educated counterparts.
- B) Educated individuals have equal rights to property and access to economic assets.
- C) Educated individuals have lower mortality and morbidity than less educated counterparts.
- D) Educated individuals have restricted physical mobility, especially in the case of women.

24. Which form of communication is effective for making the general public aware of a new product?

- A) Auto communication
- B) Interpersonal communication
- C) Mass communication
- D) Group communication

25. What is the first characteristic of political development according to Samuel Huntington?

- A) Focus on functional differentiation and achievement criteria
- B) Emphasis on nation-states and nation-building
- C) Competition and equalisation of power
- D) Political participation

26. What is the purpose of feedback in the process of communication?

- A) To encode messages
- B) To decode messages
- C) To interpret messages
- D) To indicate whether what has been understood is what the source/sender meant.

27. What are the four categories that occur in all definitions of political development?

- A) Modernisation, industrialisation, democratisation, mobilisation

- B) Rationalisation, nationalism, democratisation, mobilisation
- C) Nation-building, mass mobilisation, competition, economic growth
- D) Political participation, colonial practices, loyalty, democracy

28. According to the Planning Commission of India, what is the poverty line based on?

- A) Monthly expenditure
- B) Daily intake of food
- C) Level of education
- D) Average income in the area

29. What is the difference between a direct democracy and a representative democracy?

- A) In a direct democracy, only a few officials represent the citizens, while in a representative democracy, all citizens participate in the daily running of government.
- B) In a direct democracy, all citizens participate in the daily running of government, while in a representative democracy, only a few represent the citizens through election.
- C) Direct democracy and representative democracy are the same thing.
- D) Direct democracy and representative democracy have never been used as forms of government.

30. Which of the following policies does Prof. Nurkse advocate to resolve the demand side vicious circle in underdeveloped countries?

- A) Policy of unbalanced growth
- B) Policy of balanced growth
- C) Policy of narrow market
- D) Policy of decreasing investment.

31. What is the Magna Carta?

- A) A declaration written by the American colonies declaring their independence from England.
- B) A bill passed by Parliament after the Glorious Revolution of 1688 ensuring the supremacy of the monarchy over Parliament in England.
- C) A document recognizing the rights of land-owners, citizens of England, and subjects of the king, signed by King John in 1215 CE.
- D) A document outlining the grievances of the French Revolution in 1789.

32. What is the purpose of the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)?

- A) To provide tax breaks to the poor
- B) To create productive assets for poor families
- C) To provide free education for poor children
- D) To offer free healthcare for poor families

33. What is one of the closely related characteristics that most definitions of political development share?

- A) Bureaucratisation
- B) Decentralisation
- C) Modernisation
- D) Globalisation

34. Which of the following is NOT a feature of poverty listed in the text?

- A) Few assets, landlessness and low income
- B) High consumption and no savings
- C) Illiteracy and lack of formal education and training
- D) Poor health, housing, or ill health, poor sanitation.

35. What are the three great trends in political development at the century's end?

- A) Modernisation, democratisation, and nationalisation
- B) Globalisation, urbanisation, and democratisation
- C) Democratisation, nationalisation, and westernisation
- D) Globalisation, the third wave of democratisation, and modernisation

36. Which book is the basis of Malthusian theory?

- A) Principles of Political Economy
- B) Capital
- C) Outlines of a Critique of Political Economy
- D) An Essay on the Principle of Population.

37. What is the difference between the notions of evolution and progress?

- A) Evolution is specifically applied to mean the internal growth of a living organism, while progress means 'to develop' or 'unfold'
- B) Evolution means 'to step forward', while progress is the internal growth of a living organism
- C) There is no difference between the two notions
- D) None of the above

38. What is the definition of sustainable development according to the report Our Common Future?

- A) Development that prioritizes economic growth over environmental protection
- B) Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs
- C) Development that only benefits the world's rich population
- D) Development that disregards the limitations of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs.

39. How have the concepts of development and progress been understood by social scientists?

- A) From diverse perspectives such as conflict, functional, neo-conflict, structural functional, etc.
- B) From a single perspective based on moral values
- C) From a religious perspective only
- D) None of the above

40. What is the role of the government in increasing savings in underdeveloped countries?

- A) The government should impose heavy taxes on luxury goods.
- B) The government should not interfere with savings.
- C) The government should only increase the role of indirect taxes.
- D) The government should curtail consumption by altering the tax system.

41. What are the different connotations of development as described in the text?

- A) Development as growth, development as transformation, and development as modernization.
- B) Development as expansion, development as transformation, and development as improvement.
- C) Development as growth, development as progress, and development as underdevelopment.
- D) Development as advancement, development as transformation, and development as underdevelopment.

42. What accounts for a large percentage of those practicing contraception in the less developed countries?

- A) Program-provided free services
- B) Doorstep accessibility of quality services
- C) Sound management with proper logistics
- D) Evaluation systems

43. What is the adverse consequence of the growth-oriented development as mentioned in the text?

- A) Increase in inequalities and social disintegration.
- B) Rationalisation of authority and bureaucracy.
- C) Expansion of science and secularisation.
- D) Growth of the literate population.

44. What is the impact of growing dependency on the casual labour market on poverty in India?

- A) Increases poverty among rural households
- B) Increases poverty among urban households
- C) Increases transient poverty
- D) All of the above

45. What is the key difference between the capitalist and socialist models of development?

- A) The capitalist model emphasizes private ownership of property and means of production, while the socialist model emphasizes state ownership.
- B) The capitalist model emphasizes state control of economic enterprises, while the socialist model emphasizes competition.
- C) The capitalist model emphasizes equal distribution of the fruits of growth, while the socialist model emphasizes sustained growth and modernization.
- D) The capitalist model emphasizes central planning by the state, while the socialist model emphasizes a free economy regulated by competition.

46. What is the objective of the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)?

- A) To generate additional employment opportunities for landless people in villages
- B) To provide free healthcare for rural families
- C) To provide free education for rural children
- D) To create productive assets for rural families

47. What is the main argument of the dependency theorists regarding the economic relationship between the northern and southern hemispheres?

- A) Unequal trading relationships and capitalist development have made the countries of the southern hemisphere dependent on the northern hemisphere for capital, technology and market.
- B) The capitalist countries have contributed to the dependency of the developing countries by exposing them to their economic influence.

- C) The leftist strategies of development have discredited the Third World countries by creating conditions of economic growth,
- D) The structural adjustment programmes have stimulated economic growth all over the Third World.

48. According to the text, what is sustainable development?

- A) A process of change in which economic growth is maximized without regard for the environment
- B) A process of change in which resources are exploited without regard for future generations
- C) A process of change in which exploitation of resources, investment direction, technological development, and institutional change are all in harmony and enhance both current and future potential to meet human needs and aspirations
- D) A process of change in which environmental protection is prioritized over economic growth.

49. According to classical understanding, development is equated with:

- A) reduction in per capita income
- B) decrease in the production of goods and services
- C) growth in gross national product
- D) sharing of benefits, resources, and opportunities in society

50. What is the impact of discontinuing universal and free healthcare in China in 1981?

- A) 45 million people took on healthcare-related debts that they could not repay in their lifetimes
- B) The government reintroduced universal healthcare for the population
- C) The government increased private healthcare spending
- D) Poverty in China was reduced significantly