

COURSE CODE: MDC-02
POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN DEVELOPMENT
COMMUNICATION (PGDDCOL)
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNICATION

Total Marks-100

Time Duration-180 Minutes

Note : (i) All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Each question carries 2 marks.

1. What is the definition of health according to the Constitutional Preamble of WHO?

- A) The absence of disease and infirmity
- B) The enjoyment of the higher attainable standard of health
- C) A state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being
- D) The ability to achieve economic growth, educational attainment, and employment success.

2. What is the main focus of the Sustainable Development Goals?

- A) To provide improved water resources at the micro level
- B) To provide improved water resources at the macro level
- C) To provide improved energy resources at the micro level
- D) To provide improved energy resources at the macro level

3. What did the earlier models of development communication focus on?

- A) Disseminating information to the people
- B) Using a top-down approach to execute necessary action
- C) Increasing economic productivity
- D) All of the above

4. What is the main idea behind Paolo Freire's consciousness model?
- A) Providing technical knowledge and skills to the people
 - B) Raising awareness and approaching developmental issues at the root
 - C) Disseminating information to the people
 - D) Developing communication channels for educational development.
5. What is the recent trend in development communication?
- A) Focusing on authority and control
 - B) Putting more emphasis on participation and empowerment
 - C) Ignoring the recipients of development
 - D) Emphasising on the top-down approach.
6. According to Amartya Sen, what is poverty?
- A) An issue of lack of income only
 - B) A social issue only
 - C) An issue of lack of income and a social issue
 - D) An issue of lack of knowledge.
7. What is the aim of advocacy in socio-economic, politico-development context?
- A) To increase the gap between the rich and the poor
 - B) To reduce the digital divide and adoption of mainstream good practices
 - C) To create or amend the existing laws, policies, regulations
 - D) To pursue the goal of equitable and pro-poor approach to make the lives of people better.
8. What is the main goal of social and behavior change communication (SBCC) programs?
- A) To promote individual behavior change
 - B) To eliminate harmful social and cultural practices
 - C) To change social norms and structural inequalities
 - D) All of the above.

9. What is the objective of the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) mission for behavioural changes under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan?
- A) To increase pollution levels in the environment
 - B) To create awareness about the need for cleanliness and realise the much needed behavioural changes among the citizens of India
 - C) To increase the number of trees in the surroundings
 - D) To reduce access to toilets in the country
10. Which of the following is NOT an affordable medium of communication provided by new media?
- A) Websites
 - B) Blogs
 - C) Micro blogs
 - D) Print media
11. What does alternative media mean?
- A) A platform where only popular opinions are accommodated
 - B) A medium that provides an alternative to the mainstream media
 - C) A platform where only adverse opinions are accommodated
 - D) None of the above
12. What is the purpose of social mobilization?
- A) To reach out to different groups and raise awareness
 - B) To sustain progress toward a development objective
 - C) To motivate various partners to take action or support change
 - D) All of the above
13. What is one of the prerequisites to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?
- A) Better communication among the people
 - B) Increased economic growth

- C) Greater access to natural resources
- D) Stronger political leadership.

14. What was the role of printing in the Renaissance?

- A) It hindered the spread of new ideas
- B) It removed barriers to communication
- C) It restricted dialogue and debate
- D) It prevented the democratization of knowledge.

15. What was community viewing in the context of radio and television?

- A) Listening to radio or watching TV alone
- B) Listening to radio or watching TV with family members
- C) Listening to radio or watching TV with friends
- D) Listening to radio or watching TV with the neighbourhood.

16. What was the purpose of the UNESCO-funded experiment in 1961?

- A) To develop an indigenous satellite
- B) To test the effectiveness of social education
- C) To sponsor school programs for four years
- D) To provide exchange training for program personnel

17. What is the responsibility of common citizens for policy monitoring in a democratic country like India?

- A) Filing Right to Information (RTI) applications
- B) Scrutinizing reports of government departments and authorities
- C) Making use of Lokpal, Lokayukta and other laws establishing accountability of the government towards the people
- D) All of the above.

18. Which approach is focused on all people in society and their freedoms?

- A) Economic growth approach
- B) Political approach

- C) Human development approach
- D) Military approach

19. What was the result of strict regulations for the press in India?

- A) The emergence of hand-out journalism
- B) The promotion of critical analysis of government actions
- C) The suppression of political rivals
- D) The formation of the Press Council of India

20. What does traditional media do to the aspirations, dreams, concerns, collective desires, worries, miseries, and sufferings of the people?

- A) It ignores them
- B) It empowers people and prompts them to express fearlessly and freely
- C) It does not address them
- D) It amplifies them to create chaos.

21. What is the aim of the Swachh Bharat Campaign in terms of behavioural changes among citizens?

- A) To create awareness about the need for cleanliness
- B) To make the country clean by 2nd of October, 2019
- C) To eliminate manual scavenging
- D) To promote healthy sanitation practices among citizens.

22. What are the performing arts used in folk media?

- A) Classical dance and music
- B) Urban drama and music
- C) Village drama, rural dance and folk songs
- D) Western opera and ballet.

23. Which act regulates the qualifications, powers and procedures of the Finance Commission?

- A) The Finance Commission Act, 1950

- B) The Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1951
- C) The Finance Act, 1952
- D) The Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

24. What are the three institutions of Panchayati Raj Institutions?

- A) Gram Sabha, Gram Panchayat and Samiti Sabha
- B) Panchayat Samiti, District Panchayat, and Lok Sabha
- C) Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, and Zilla Parishad
- D) Vidhan Parishad, Gram Sabha, and Lok Sabha

25. Which committee recommended that Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) should be constitutionally recognized and should have provision for timely and regular elections?

- A) L. M. Singhvi Committee
- B) G. V. K. Rao Committee
- C) Sarkaria Commission
- D) P. K. Thungon Committee

26. What was the role of the gramini during the Vedic period?

- A) Military and civil duties
- B) Judicial functions
- C) Collection of revenue and settling disputes
- D) All of the above

27. What is the new mantra for the provision of services through local municipalities and panchayats?

- A) Facilitating the free play of market forces
- B) Enabling decentralised institutions of 'participatory management' to be formed
- C) Criticising state structures as being rigidly bureaucratic and corrupt
- D) Espousing the virtues of market enterprise

28. How is the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) funded?

- A) Through mandatory contributions from donor countries.
- B) Through voluntary contributions from various donor countries.
- C) Through fundraising events organized by the UNDP.
- D) Through its own income generating activities.

29. What is the ultimate policy body of the World Bank?

- A) Board of Governors
- B) Board of Directors
- C) Executive Directors
- D) International Monetary Fund (IMF)

30. What recommendations can the Finance Commission make to the President of India?

- A) Distribution of net proceeds of taxes and allocation of respective shares between the states
- B) Principles governing the grants-in-aid by the center to states out of the Consolidated Fund of India
- C) Measures to augment the consolidated fund of a state to supplement resources of Panchayats and Municipalities
- D) All of the above

31. What is the role of Niti Aayog in national development?

- A) To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities sectors and strategies with the active involvement of States
- B) To create a knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system through a collaborative community of national and international experts
- C) To offer a platform for resolution of inter-sectoral and inter-departmental issues in order to accelerate the implementation of the development agenda.
- D) All of the above.

32. Which of the following is an example of a non-strategic CPSE in India?

- A) Bharat Electronics Limited

- B) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
- C) National Thermal Power Corporation
- D) Fertilizer Corp.

33. Which legal instruments have increased in popularity among private Indian companies?

- A) Patents and trademarks
- B) Industrial designs and copyrights filing
- C) Both A) and B)
- D) None of the above

34. What is the most difficult problem faced by communication planners?

- A) Arranging communication activities in a logical way.
- B) Estimating the time and resources required to complete the activity.
- C) Scheduling and coordinating large numbers of communication activities.
- D) Keeping constant watch on the schedule as the activities unfold.

35. What are the challenges faced by developing countries?

- A) Lack of resources, changing climate and polluted environment
- B) Abundance of resources, stable climate and clean environment
- C) Lack of education, stable climate and clean environment
- D) Abundance of resources, changing climate and polluted environment.

36. What is media hopping?

- A) The movement from one channel to another within the same medium
- B) The movement from one medium to another in search of relevant content
- C) The movement from one social media platform to another
- D) The movement from one TV programme to another.

37. What is the Stockholm Declaration?

- A) A legal instrument for human rights and environmental protection
- B) A legal instrument for conservation measures

- C) A legal instrument for natural resource management
- D) A legal instrument for environmental pollution control.

38. What is the anthropocentric view of environmental ethics?

- A) That all forms of life are equal and have an inherent right to exist
- B) That humans have moral responsibility of protecting the environment
- C) That human beings can utilize and exploit the environment for their interests
- D) That environment as a whole is important and humans have moral responsibility of protecting it

39. According to the text, which of the following is NOT a factor contributing to the severe crisis of usable water in the world?

- A) Rapid increase in population
- B) Growing urbanization
- C) Industrialization
- D) Reduction in the number of rivers and lakes.

40. According to the Human Development approach, what is given priority for development?

- A) The economy
- B) People
- C) Political stability
- D) Military strength

41. What is the main goal of utilitarian justification?

- A) To maximize the benefits for the ecosystem
- B) To preserve nature as it provides individuals with direct economic benefits
- C) To maintain the roles of all the species in maintaining ecosystem functions
- D) To validate the exploitation of the environment for human benefits

42. What are the two processes involved in communication planning?

- A) Technical writing and editing

- B) Strategy development and management planning
- C) Audio-visual production and printing
- D) Coordination and linkages.

43. What happens to the poor during natural disasters?

- A) They suffer the least
- B) They suffer the most
- C) They don't suffer at all
- D) They are not affected.

44. What is the main purpose of a sound communication plan?

- A) To create problems
- B) To choose objectives or goals
- C) To avoid evaluation of results
- D) To make the communication process more complicated.

45. What is climate change?

- A) Changes in the short-term atmospheric conditions
- B) Changes in the long-term averages of daily weather
- C) Changes in the patterns of temperature, rainfall, and humidity
- D) Changes in the availability of natural resources.

46. What are the advantages of CSR?

- A) It improves short-term corporate profitability
- B) It increases legal obligations for businesses
- C) It builds customer loyalty and stakeholder goodwill
- D) It minimizes risks by ignoring social and environmental impacts

47. What is the role of the State Finance Commission?

- A) To recommend the distribution of taxes between the Centre and the States
- B) To design strategic and long-term policy and programme frameworks and initiatives, and monitor their progress and their efficacy

- C) To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities sectors and strategies with the active involvement of States
- D) To recommend the distribution of taxes between the State and local bodies

48. The Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1951 regulates the:

- A) Qualifications of the Finance Commission members
- B) Powers of the Finance Commission
- C) Procedures of the Finance Commission
- D) All of the above

49. What is the goal of the IDA?

- A) To reduce inequalities both across and within countries
- B) To provide low-interest loans and interest-free credits to developing countries
- C) To provide technical assistance, grants, loans, and guarantees to developing countries
- D) To promote sustainable and equitable growth in the Asia Pacific Region

50. What is the definition of Quality of Life (QoL), according to the text?

- A) A measure of height for the age and weight for height
- B) The physical, functional, social, and emotional well-being of an individual
- C) An aggregate of social and economic outputs received by groups or individuals
- D) A state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being.