

MRD-103

PG DIPLOMA IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT/CERTIFICATE IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT RURAL DEVELOPMENT - PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Duration:90 minutes

Maximum marks : 50

1. The purpose of planning is:
 - A) To achieve development objectives
 - B) To collect random samples
 - C) To prioritise certain aspects
 - D) For practical purposes

2. The focus of development is
 - A) People
 - B) Region
 - C) Wealth
 - D) Government

3. Von Thunen models belong to which of the following groups of theories?
 - A) Economics Base Multiplier theory
 - B) Macro-economic Growth theories
 - C) Polarised Development theory
 - D) Agriculture/Land use Theories

4. Integrated rural development was introduced as a concept in which of the following five-year plans?
 - A) Ninth five-year plan

- B) Fourth five-year plan
- C) Sixth five-year plan
- D) First five-year plan

5. Evaluation carried out after the event is called:

- A) Ex-post Evaluation
- B) Ex-ante Evaluation
- C) Ex-resolt Evaluation
- D) None of the above

6. The second five-year plan led emphasis on which of the following sectors?

- A) Agriculture
- B) Services
- C) Education
- D) Industry

7. Balwantrai Mehta Committee is known for _____

- A) Industrial development
- B) Agriculture and forestry
- C) Electoral politics
- D) Panchayati Raj Institutions

8. Which of the following were not envisaged as poverty alleviation programmes?

- A) TRYSEM
- B) NREP
- C) Green Revolution
- D) Jawahar Rozgar Yojna

9. Who among the following is considered as the architect of planning in India?

- A) B. R. Ambedkar
- B) Mahatama Gandhi
- C) Indira Gandhi

D) Jawahar lal Nehru

10. Which of the following were not the members of the pianning commission?

- A) Prime Minister
- B) Finance Minister
- C) Representative of Panchayati Raj institutions
- D) Minister of Planning

11. Gadgil Formula relates to which of the following?

- A) Allocation of funds by the Planning Commission to the States
- B) Tax distribution
- C) Representation of states in Rajya Sabha
- D) Inter-state water disputes

12. IRDP stands for:

- A) Integrated Rural Development Policy
- B) Integrated Rural Development Programme
- C) Integrated Rural Developing Policy
- D) None of the above

13. Which of the factors are not necessary to be considered for consistency in planning at all levels?

- A) Feasibility or Relevance
- B) Freedom to Fix Priorities
- C) Freedom to decide Financing
- D) Relationship among Plan Objective

14. Which of the following is true about directive principles of state policy?

- A) They are the same as the fundamental duties
- B) They are part of the preamble of the constitution
- C) They are non enforceable
- D) They are extra constitutional

15. Which of the following are not the essential prerequisites of economic planning at the district level?

- A) Demographic features
- B) Agro-economic features
- C) Socio-economic factors
- D) Religious factors

16. Which of the following are deciding factors in choosing the types of industries to be set up?

- A) Availability of raw materials,
- B) Infrastructure facilities and skilled labour
- C) Employment potential of the industry
- D) All of the above

17. Which of the following is the major components of the Minimum Needs Programs? i. Elementary education ii. Rural Health iii. Public Distribution System iv. Banking

- A) i and ii only
- B) i and iii only
- C) All of the above
- D) i, ii and iii only

18. Which of the following schemes were launched with the objective of child nutrition? i. ICDS ii. Mid-day Meal iii. NREGA iv. POSHAN Abhiyan

- A) i and ii only
- B) i and iii only
- C) All of the above
- D) i, ii and iv only

19. Which of the following approach has been criticised in social planning for rural people.

- A) Decentralised planning approach
- B) Trickle down approach
- C) Bottom-up approach

D) Democratic participation approach

20. Which of the following were some of the salient recommendations of the committees set up to study Panchayati Raj institutions in India.

- A) Three-tier system
- B) Fixed term of five years
- C) Reservations for SC/ST and women
- D) All of the above

21. Who amongst the following bodies take care of civic and developmental administration at the district level?

- A) Village Panchayat
- B) Gram Sabha
- C) Zilla Parishad
- D) Block Committee

22. Bhuria Committee was set up for which of the following purposes?

- A) To make recommendations to extend the Panchayats to the Scheduled areas
- B) To make recommendations to implement Tribal Sub Plan
- C) To make recommendations to implement Women reservation
- D) To make recommendations to implement Special Component Plan

23. A report providing details about the proposed report is called:

- A) Detailed Project Report
- B) Detailed Project Formulation
- C) Detailed Project Justification
- D) None of the above

24. CAPART was setup in the year:

- A) 1984
- B) 1985
- C) 1986
- D) 1987

25. Which of the following are necessary prerequisites for the PRIs to function as institutions of self-governance?

- A) Clearly demarcated areas of jurisdiction
- B) Adequate powers and authority
- C) Necessary human and financial resources
- D) All of the above

26. In the event of dissolution of the Panchayat, which of the following steps are taken?

- A) Elections are held compulsorily within six months
- B) A new Panchayat is nominated for the time being
- C) New Panchayat is constituted till the next elections are due
- D) The village comes under the control of block level authorities

27. Which of the following is an internal factor that causes delay in implementation of projects?

- A) Transportation problems
- B) Frequent change in administration at the senior level, affecting the continuity of policy
- C) Lack of public cooperation
- D) Inadequate financing

28. Planning, organising, staffing, directing and controlling are key functions of which of the following?

- A) Administration
- B) Management
- C) Operations
- D) Marketing

29. Growth poles and central places are _____ dimensions.

- A) Economic
- B) Spatial
- C) Demographic

D) Administrative

30. Agriculture Livestock Resources and Land-use patterns are a part of which of the following features of the project area to be identified while formulating a project?

- A) Physical
- B) Economic
- C) Social
- D) Infrastructural

31. Which of the following sections in the DPR (DETAILED PROJECT REPORT) give technical, economic and social justification for the selection of the project?

- A) Background
- B) Project Rationale
- C) Benefits and Justification
- D) Project Area

32. Which of the following is one of the two fundamental measures of a project's economic efficiency?

- A) Difference of value sums of inputs and outputs
- B) Ratio of capital and labour
- C) Difference of value sums of profits and revenue
- D) Ratio of revenue and cost

33. Which amendment to the constitution recognise the crucial role of Panchayat in local self-government

- A) 73rd Amendment
- B) 74th Amendment
- C) 75th Amendment
- D) 78th Amendment

34. The objective of sensitivity analysis is _____

- A) Determining how target variables are affected based on changes in other variables known as input variables
- B) Determining change in the input cost subject to scarcity
- C) Project evaluation
- D) Determining technical feasibility of the project

35. Pay Back Period (PBP) indicates _____

- A) Number of years the project will remain functional
- B) Number of years within which the project must start operations
- C) Number of years the project will take to repay its investment cost
- D) Number of years the project taken to break even

36. A format expression of the decision taken by the members in a meeting is called:

- A) Minutes
- B) Resolutions
- C) Proceeds
- D) Agenda

37. Efforts, performance, adequacy, efficiency and process are the five criteria adopted in _____ studies

- A) Feasibility
- B) Evaluation
- C) Monitoring
- D) Scoping

38. The percentage of beneficiary households crossing the poverty line once for all is an example of _____ indicator of the Integrated Rural Development Program.

- A) Impact
- B) Feasibility
- C) Technical
- D) Efficiency

39. 'Freedom from Hunger' campaign in 1960 laid the foundation of _____
A) People's Action for Development (India) PAD(I)
B) Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART)
C) Council for Advancement of Rural Technology (CART)
D) Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

40. Who amongst the following is the Chairman of the Executive Committee of CAPART.

- A) Prime Minister
- B) Minister for Rural Development
- C) Secretary of Ministry of Agriculture
- D) President

41. The Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) conceived in 1999 had the objective of _____

- A) Generating wage employment
- b) Providing businesses access to electricity
- C) Supporting agricultural businesses
- D) Micro-enterprise development through SHGs

42. The statement using rational arguments to influence others is known as:

- A) Reasoning
- B) Expertise
- C) Compromise
- D) Bargaining

43. Who amongst the following refers social action as to "those organised and planned activities that attempt to influence the social distribution of status, power and resources" -----

- A) Friedlander
- B) Mary Richmond
- C) Paull
- D) Gabriel Britto

44. Who amongst the following considered social action in terms of 'mass betterment through propaganda and social legislation'

- A) Friedlander
- B) Mary Richmond
- C) Paull
- D) Gabriel Britto

45. Who amongst the following attempt to identify the strategies in the Gandhian model of mobilisation for action

- A) Gabriel Britto
- B) Siddiqui
- C) Das Gupta
- D) Desai

46. Which of the following is not one of the stages used in the Sarvodaya strategy drawing from the Sarvodaya social action movements given by Siddiqui?

- A) Prachar (Publicity)
- B) Pariksha (Test)
- C) Adhyayan (Survey or study)
- D) Sahavasa (Association)

47. Arrange the following social action movements in order of their occurrence.

i. Rowlatt Act Satyagraha, ii. Nagpur Flag Satyagraha, iii. Dandi march, iv. Narmada Bachao Andolan

- A) i, iii, iv, ii
- B) ii, i, iii, iv
- C) i, iii, ii, iv
- D) i, ii, iii, iv

48. The term _____ means organisation of a front (as would be the case of the foremost line of the army against the enemy) to fight for their rights or for an issue of wider social concern.

- A) Gherao
- B) Morcha

- C) Dharna
- D) Satyagraha

49. The right to "form association" is guaranteed under which of the following articles of the constitution?

- A) Article 11
- B) Article 19
- C) Article 21
- D) Article 14

50. FCRA stands for:

- A) Foreign Constitution Regulation Act
- B) Foreign Constitution Regulation Authority
- C) Foreign Constitution Review Act
- D) None of the above