

MRDE-101  
PG DIPLOMA IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
RURAL SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT  
TIME : 90 MINUTES  
MAXIMUM MARKS : 50

Note : Attempt all the questions.

Each question carries one mark.

1. Which state in India has the lowest literacy rate among rural women?
  - A) Kerala
  - B) Rajasthan
  - C) Punjab
  - D) Maharashtra
  
2. What is the significance of educating rural women in India?
  - A) Improving the overall literacy rate of the country
  - B) Promoting gender equality
  - C) Reducing poverty and promoting economic growth
  - D) All of the above
  
3. What measures can be taken to promote education among rural women in India?
  - A) Building more schools and hiring qualified teachers
  - B) Providing scholarships and financial assistance
  - C) Raising awareness and addressing social and cultural barriers
  - D) All of the above
  
4. What is the recommended daily calorie intake for a sedentary rural woman?
  - A) 1200-1400 calories
  - B) 1600-1800 calories
  - C) 2000-2200 calories
  - D) 2500-2700 calories

5. What are the consequences of malnutrition in rural women?

- A) Anemia
- B) Low birth weight babies
- C) Stunted growth in children
- D) All of the above

6. What are the sources of vitamin A for rural women?

- A) Green leafy vegetables
- B) Yellow and orange fruits and vegetables
- C) Eggs and dairy products
- D) All of the above

7. What are the consequences of calcium deficiency in rural women

- A) Osteoporosis
- B) Weak bones and teeth
- C) Hypertension
- D) All of the above

8. Which of the following programmes is aimed at providing maternal and child health services in rural areas of India?

- A) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
- B) Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)
- C) Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)
- D) National Health Mission (NHM)

9. What is the purpose of the Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) programme launched by the Government of India?

- A) To provide healthcare facilities to adolescent girls
- B) To promote family planning among rural women
- C) To improve the nutritional status of rural women
- D) To reduce the incidence of communicable diseases among rural women

10. What is the main objective of the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) launched by the Government of India?

- A) To improve the economic status of rural women

- B) To provide education and vocational training to rural women
- C) To promote gender equality in rural areas
- D) To provide healthcare facilities to rural women

11. Which of the following factors has been identified as a major barrier to women's access to healthcare services in rural India?

- A) Lack of healthcare facilities in rural areas
- B) Women's lack of education
- C) Women's lack of decision-making power in the household
- D) Cultural and social norms that restrict women's mobility

12. Which of the following strategies has been found to be effective in promoting women's empowerment in the context of health in rural India?

- A) Improving access to healthcare services
- B) Providing education and vocational training to women
- C) Strengthening women's decision-making power in the household
- D) All of the above

13. What is the purpose of gender analysis approaches in rural India?

- A) To identify the needs and priorities of rural women
- B) To promote gender equality and empower women in rural areas
- C) To assess the impact of development programs on women in rural areas
- D) All of the above

14. Which of the following is an example of a gender analysis tool?

- A) Gender budgeting
- B) Gender-neutral policies
- C) Gender-blind data collection
- D) None of the above

15. Which of the following is a challenge in implementing a gender analysis approach in rural India?

- A) Lack of gender-disaggregated data
- B) Patriarchal attitudes and social norms
- C) Limited resources for gender-focused programs

D) All of the above

16. What is the Gender Roles Framework?

- A) A framework used to analyze gender roles in India
- B) A framework used to analyze economic systems in India
- C) A framework used to analyze political systems in India
- D) A framework used to analyze social inequality in India

17. Which of the following is an example of a role in the Gender Roles Framework?

- A) Women are expected to be submissive and obedient to men.
- B) Men are expected to be strong and dominant.
- C) Women are expected to be caregivers and homemakers.
- D) All of the above

18. According to the Gender Roles Framework, what is the relationship between roles, expectations, and outcomes?

- A) Roles and expectations determine outcomes.
- B) Outcomes determine roles and expectations.
- C) Outcomes and expectations determine roles.
- D) Roles and outcomes determine expectations.

19. What are some of the key factors that influence gender roles in India according to the Gender Roles Framework?

- A) Religion, caste, and class
- B) Geography, climate, and natural resources
- C) Language, ethnicity, and race
- D) None of the above

20. How has the Gender Roles Framework been used to inform policy and advocacy in India?

- A) It has been used to develop programs and policies aimed at promoting gender equality and empowering women.
- B) It has not been used to inform policy and advocacy in India.
- C) It has only been used to inform policy and advocacy in developed countries.

D) It has only been used to inform policy and advocacy in academic research

21. Which programme provides credit and other financial facilities to small and micro- enterprises in India?

- A) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
- B) Stand Up India Scheme
- C) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
- D) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana

22. Which programme provides financial assistance to women entrepreneurs in India?

- A) Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana
- B) Stand Up India Scheme
- C) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
- D) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana

23. What is the aim of the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)?

- A) To provide livelihoods and social empowerment to rural women
- B) To provide financial assistance to farmers
- C) To improve the infrastructure in rural areas
- D) To promote entrepreneurship in urban areas

24. What is the objective of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)?

- A) To provide affordable housing to the poor
- B) To provide education to the underprivileged children
- C) To promote entrepreneurship among the youth
- D) To provide financial assistance to the farmers

25. What is the objective of the National Nutrition Mission (NNM)?

- A) To improve the nutritional status of children and pregnant women
- B) To provide financial assistance to the farmers
- C) To improve the infrastructure in rural areas
- D) To provide healthcare facilities to the urban poor

26. What is the name of the program launched by the Government of India to empower women in local governance?

- A) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
- B) Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana
- C) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- D) Swachh Shakti 2022

27. Which state in India has the highest percentage of women's representation in local governance?

- A) Kerala
- B) Tamil Nadu
- C) Bihar
- D) Maharashtra

28. What is nutritional status?

- A) The amount of food a person eats in a day
- B) The types of food a person eats in a day
- C) The physical state of a person's body as a result of their diet
- D) The number of calories a person consumes in a day

29. What is the most common nutritional deficiency in India?

- A) Iron deficiency
- B) Vitamin D deficiency
- C) Iodine deficiency
- D) Vitamin B12 deficiency

30. Which population group is most at risk for iron deficiency in India?

- A) Women of reproductive age
- B) Children under 5 years old
- C) Adolescents
- D) All of the above

31. What is a common consequence of vitamin D deficiency?

- A) Rickets in children
- B) Osteoporosis in adults

- C) Both a and b
- D) Neither a nor b

32. Which food is a good source of vitamin D?

- A) Milk
- B) Oranges
- C) Eggs
- D) Rice

33. What is the main cause of infant mortality in India?

- A) Pneumonia
- B) Diarrhea
- C) Measles
- D) Malaria

34. What is the child mortality rate (CMR) in India?

- A) 35
- B) 50
- C) 60
- D) 70

35. Which age group is classified as 'under-five' in terms of mortality?

- A) 0-2 years
- B) 2-5 years
- C) 0-5 years
- D) 1-5 years

36. What is the main strategy adopted by the Indian government to reduce IMR and CMR?

- A) Vaccination
- B) Improving access to healthcare
- C) Maternal and child health programmes
- D) Poverty reduction programmes

37. Which state in India has the lowest IMR and CMR?

- A) Kerala
- B) Bihar
- C) Uttar Pradesh
- D) Maharashtra

38. What is the leading cause of death among children in India?

- A) Malnutrition
- B) Malaria
- C) Diarrhea
- D) Tuberculosis

39. What is the primary cause of anemia among Indian children?

- A) Iron deficiency
- B) Vitamin deficiency
- C) Parasitic infections
- D) All of the above

40. What is the primary cause of dental problems among Indian children?

- A) Poor dental hygiene
- B) Lack of access to dental care
- C) High sugar intake
- D) All of the above

41. What is the age group of children covered under Early Childhood Care and Education in India?

- A) 0-3 years
- B) 3-6 years
- C) 6-10 years
- D) 10-14 years

42. Which of the following is not a goal of Early Childhood Care and Education in India?

- A) To provide holistic development of the child
- B) To ensure school readiness
- C) To promote social and emotional development

D) To develop vocational skills

43. Which organization is responsible for monitoring the implementation of Early Childhood Care and Education programs in India?

- A) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- B) Ministry of Women and Child Development
- C) Ministry of Education
- D) Niti Aayog

44. Which of the following is not a component of Early Childhood Care and Education in India?

- A) Health and Nutrition
- B) Early Stimulation
- C) Play-based learning
- D) Vocational Training

45. Which of the following is a government initiative to promote Early Childhood Care and Education in India?

- A) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
- B) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- C) Make in India
- D) Skill India

46. What is non-formal education?

- A) Education provided by schools and universities
- B) Education provided outside of the traditional school system
- C) Education provided to adults only
- D) Education that follows a strict curriculum

47. What age group is typically targeted for non-formal education in India?

- A) Infants and toddlers
- B) Preschoolers
- C) Early school students
- D) High school students

48. Which of the following is a common goal of non-formal education in India?

- A) To prepare students for university
- B) To teach students vocational skills
- C) To improve students' social skills
- D) To teach students advanced mathematics

49. What types of activities are commonly used in non-formal education in India?

- A) Lectures and textbooks
- B) Interactive games and role-playing activities
- C) Writing and reading exercises
- D) None of the above

50. How is non-formal education in India different from formal education?

- A) It is less structured and follows a more flexible curriculum
- B) It is more expensive than formal education
- C) It is only available to students who have already completed formal education
- D) It is taught by less qualified teachers