

Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension (REC)
Visva-Bharati, Sriniketan

M.A. IN RURAL MANAGEMENT, 2022

Semester - I

Paper – II

Time: 4 hours

Full Marks: 80

Group – A

Subject: Rural Society in India

Answer any *four* questions

1. Define Society. Discuss the characteristics of Society. 2+8=10
2. What is Social Structure? What are the areas and elements to be covered to understand the social structure of a village? 2+8=10
3. Write the meaning and concept of rural community? Discuss the characteristics of the rural community in India. 3+7=10
4. Define family? Discuss the distinctive features of the family. 4+6=10
5. Discuss the merits and demerits of joint family in India. 10
6. What are the characteristics of caste system in India? Mention the changes in the traditional features of caste. 5+5=10

Group - B

Subject: Demographic Dynamics and Population Science

Answer Question No. 6 and any three from the rest

1. Define Rural Demography. Elucidate main characteristics of rural demography of India.
3+7=10
2. What are the different sources of population statistics? Briefly describe the procedure of Census operations in India.
3+7=10
3. What are the different phases of population growth in India? Illustrate demographic transition theory in context of India.
3+7=10
4. What is a population explosion? Explain cause and effects of population explosion in India.
3+7=10
5. Why Population Policy is important? Describe important features of Population Policies of India.
3+7=10
6. Write a Short Note on any two of the followings: 5 x 2=10
 - (a) Concept of Optimum Population
 - (b) Malthusian Theory vs. Marxian Theory of Population
 - (c) Civil Registration System (CRS)
 - (d) Concept of Human Population Dynamics

Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension (REC)
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M.A. IN RURAL MANAGEMENT, 2022
Semester - I
Paper - I

Time: 4 hours

Full Marks: 80

Group - A

Subject: Rural Development Concept and Theories
Answer any *four* questions

1. Discuss the concept and importance of Rural Development. Mention the basic elements of Rural Development in India. 6+4=10
2. Briefly discuss the nature and scope of Rural Development in India. 5+5=10
3. Discuss the objectives and components of Rural Development in India. 5+5=10
4. Briefly discuss the concept of the Participatory Planning Approach. Mention the importance of People's participation in Rural Development. 4+6=10
5. Briefly discuss the social and economic problems of rural India. 10
6. What are the strategies to be adopted to accelerate rural development in India? 10

Group- B

Subject: Rural Development in India and Rural
Development Approaches in other selected Counties

Answer Question No. 6 and any three from the rest.

1. What is Development? What are the basic elements of development? Explain different characteristics of underdevelopment in your own words? 2+3+5=10

2. When the Community Development Programme (CDP) was launched? Initially the Programme has how many projects? What is the concept of Community Development? What are the objectives of CDP? 1+1+3+5=10

3. After merging which schemes/programmes the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) launched and when? Why Government of India launched National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) after restructuring SGSY? Explain the Mission, Principles and Values of NRLM in your own words. 2+2+(2+2+2) = 10

4. What was the earlier name of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and when that was launched? What is the mandate of MGNREGA? What are the Goals of MGNREGA as per the Guideline of 2013? Discuss the salient features of MGNREGA in your own words. 1+2+2+5=10

5. When the 'Third Five Year Plan' has ended and when the 'Fourth Five Year Plan' has started in our country? Why Government of India had declared 'Plan Holiday' during the period? Discuss any two programmes (one through Area Development Approach and one through Target Group Approach) in your own words, that have been taken during the 'Fourth Five Year Plan' by the Government of India. 1+1+(4+4)=10

Or

Give a historical overview of agricultural and rural development in China. Explain any one project/programme related to rural development of Sri Lanka. 5+5=10

6. Write Short Note on any **two** 5+5=10

a) Sriniketan Experiment

b) Marthandam Project

c) Rural Development in Poland

d) Rural Development in Mexico

Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension (REC)
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M.A. IN RURAL MANAGEMENT, 2022
Semester - I
Paper – III

Time: 4 hours

Full Marks: 80

Group – A

Subject: Basic Managerial Microeconomics

Answer question No. 6 and any three from the rest

1. (a) What is the Price Elasticity of Demand?
(b) What are the different types of Price Elasticity of Demand?
(c) Calculate the Price Elasticity of Demand and fill in the blanks with the appropriate answer using the following table:

Price		Quantity		Price Elasticity of Demand	Types of Elasticity
Initial	New	Initial	New		
25	30	100	40		
40	70	120	90		
200	220	80	64		

2+2+6 = 10

2. (a) What do you mean by the Utility in microeconomics?
(b) Discuss the law of Diminishing Marginal Utility with an illustration.
(c) Calculate the Marginal Utility (MU) from the following table and present the graph of MU with Total Utility (TU)

Unit	Total Utility
1	85
2	164
3	237
4	303
5	361
6	410
7	449
8	476
9	490
10	490

$$2+4+4 = 10$$

3. (a) Why is the shape of the Indifference curve downward sloping?
 (b) What are the properties of the Indifference Curve? Discuss each with suitable illustrations.

$$4+6 = 10$$

4. (a) Define a Production Function.
 (b) Discuss the behaviour of TPP, MPP and APP during the three stages of production.
 (c) The following table gives the average product schedule of labour. Find the total product and marginal product schedules. It is given that the total product is zero at zero level of labour employment.

Labour	Average Product of Labour
1	2
2	3
3	4
4	4.25
5	4
6	3.5

$$2+4+4 = 10$$

5. (a) What are the determinants of Market Structure?
 (b) What are the characteristics of a Perfectly Competitive Market?
 (c) Are there many perfectly competitive businesses? Justify your answer with suitable examples.

$$2+3+5 = 10$$

6. Write short notes on any four

$$2.5 \times 4 = 10$$

- (a) Distinguish between Total Fixed cost and Average Fixed cost.
 (b) How do Firms in Monopolistic Competition get customers?
 (c) Short run vs Long run production function.
 (d) When you get into this situation (for what commodities?)
 (i) When the price falls, demand also falls
 (ii) When the price rises and demand also rises
 (iii) When the price rises but demand rises abnormally
 (e) Isoquant
 (f) Demand and Supply Equilibrium

Group- B

Subject: Quantitative Technique for Rural Management - I (Basic Statistics)

Answer Question No. 6 and any three from the rest

1. (a) What is data? Explain different types of data. What are the advantages of primary and secondary data?
(b) Prepare a pie chart on the basis of the following data related to the occupation of 180 households you have studied.

Occupation	No. of Households
Cultivation	55
Agricultural Labourer	42
Daily labourer	38
Business	24
Service	12
Others	9
Total	180

5+5=10

2. (a) How many methods you know to collect the primary data from the field? Name them. Explain the 'direct personal observation' method with suitable example.
(b) From the following data, calculate the 'percentage' of workers getting wages:
(i) more than Rs. 44, (ii) between Rs. 22 to Rs. 58.

Wages(Rs.)	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	Total
No. of workers	20	45	85	160	70	55	35	30	500

4+6=10

3. (a) What do you mean by (i) Class Frequency and (ii) Class Mark? Explain with suitable example.

(b) Find out the arithmetic mean from the following data:

Wages (Rs)	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-99
Persons	2	3	11	20	32	25	7

4+6=10

4. (a) Explain different stages of planning of a field based research study.

(b) The expenditure of 1000 families are given below:

Expenditure (Rs)	40-59	60-79	80-99	100-119	120-139
No. of Families	50	100	500	100	50

4+6=10

Mean of the distribution is 87.5.

5. (a) Explain the terms 'Class Limit' and Class boundaries' with example.
(b) The mean and standard deviation of a group of 25 observations were found to be 30 and 3 respectively. After the calculation were made, it was found that two of the observations were incorrect, which were recorded as 29 and 31. Find the mean and SD if the incorrect observations are excluded.

4+6=10

6. Write short note on any two

- (a) Focus Group Discussion
- (b) Qualitative Vs. Quantitative data
- (c) Cumulative Frequency (Less than type)
- (d) Questionnaire Vs. Schedule

5X2=10

**Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension (REC)
Visva-Bharati, Sriniketan**

M.A. IN RURAL MANAGEMENT, 2022

Semester - I

Paper – IV

Time: 4 hours

Full Marks: 80

Group – A

Subject: Financial Accounting

Answer any four questions.

Question No.1 A. Explain the accounting process. 5

B. What are the basic assumptions in accounting? 5

Question No.2 A. Define double entry system of accounting and explain how it functions. 5

B. What are source documents? How it helps in accounting? 5

Question No.3 What kind of cash books are maintained in a business organisation? 10
Explain the advantages of maintaining cash book?

Question No. 4 From the following particulars prepare a bank reconciliation statement. 10

- a) The Bank balance as per Cash Book was Rs.23000 as on March 31 2022.
- b) Cheques issued but not cashed before that date amounted to Rs.3500.
- c) Cheques paid into Bank, but not cleared before March 31, 2022 amounted to Rs.4300
- d) Interest on Investments collected by the Bank but not entered in the Cash Book amounted to Rs.550.
- e) Local cheque paid in but not entered in the Cash Book Rs.500.
- f) Bank Charges debited in the Pass Book Rs.190.

Question No. 5 From the following particulars prepare a double column cash book of Mr. Sen 10

Feb 2023	1.	Opening balance	Cash in hand	Rs.60000
		Cash paid into bank		Rs.20000
		Cash purchases		Rs.5000
		Loan taken from Mr. Subhash		Rs.20000
		Cash deposited in bank		Rs.15000
		Cash sales		Rs.5000
		Rent paid by cheque		Rs.4000
		Cash withdrawn for office use		Rs.8000
		Paid to Mr. Goutam		Rs.600
		Mr. Sai paid directly to the bank		Rs.6000
		Cash withdrawn from bank		Rs.5000

Question No. 6 From the following Trial Balance prepare final accounts

10

Particulars	Debit Amount	Particulars	Credit Amount
Opening stock	25000	Sales	378000
Depreciation	14000	Commission	4000
Carriage inwards	1400	Capital	342600
Furniture	16000	Creditors	35000
Carriage outwards	1000	Bills payable	10000
Plant & machinery	400000	Return outwards	27600
Cash	17800		
Salaries	15000		
Debtors	38000		
Discount	3000		
Bills Receivable	34000		
Wages	32000		
Sales return	28000		
Purchase	172000		
Total	797200	Total	797200

Closing stock 45000.

Group – B

Subject: Principles of Management

Answer question No. 6 and any three from the rest

1. (a) What is management, and what do you mean by rural management?
(b) What are the basic managerial functions? Elaborate.
(c) As a rural manager, what will be your role in developing a rural village?
2+2+4+2=10
2. (a) Why the principles of management are important?
(b) Point out the 14 principles of management by Henry Fayol. Discuss the four most important principles of Fayol in detail.
3+2+5 = 10
3. (a) How an organisational vision directs the organisational mission?
(b) Distinguish between goals and objectives with examples.
(c) If you want to reduce mobile addiction among children, what will be your action plan?
3+4+3 = 10
4. (a) Discuss the foundation model of Tuckman with a diagram/chart.
(b) What is cohesion in a group? What is in your toolbox to create or maintain a cohesive team?
(c) Discuss the types of group behaviour models.
4+3+3 = 10
5. (a) What are the three key elements of motivation?
(b) Discuss Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory with a diagram.
(c) Why is the two-factor theory of Herzberg critical?
2+4+4 = 10
6. **Write short notes on any four**
2.5 x 4 = 10
 - (a) Social Learning Theory
 - (b) Social Loafing
 - (c) Task Environment Actors
 - (d) Mission vs vision
 - (e) External Environment of an Organization

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M.A. IN RURAL MANAGEMENT, 2023

Semester - I

Paper – I

Time: 4 hours

Full Marks: 80

Group – A

Subject: Rural Development & Management, Concept & Experiences

Answer any *four* questions

1. What do you mean by rural development? Write down the importance of rural development in developing countries like India. What are the objectives of rural development? 3+5+2=10
2. Discuss the major problems faced in achieving development in rural India. Discuss the strategies to be adopted to accelerate rural development in India. 5+5=10
3. What do you mean by sustainable development? Mention the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and explain any one of them. 2+8=10
4. Discuss any two of the pre-Independence Experiments regarding rural development. 5+5=10
5. Briefly discuss the concept and importance of Participatory Planning Approach in developing rural India. 10
6. Discuss some of India's Approaches for rural development. 10

Group-B

Subject: Rural Development Plans & Programmes in India

Answer Question **NO.6** and **any three** from the rest

1. What do you know about Target Area or Target Group approach? Write a short note on integrated watershed management programme? 4+6 =10
2. What are the principal causes of rural poverty in India? Describes any one poverty alleviation programme in India? 5+5=10
3. Briefly explain five-year plans and implementation of rural development programmes in India? 10
4. List the main features of MGNREGA. Explain the benefits and challenges of this “right to work” initiative. 3+4+3 = 10
5. What is the role of SHG in women empowerment? 10
6. Write short note on any two: 5x2=10
 - a) National Rural livelihood Mission
 - b) Right to education Act
 - c) Importance of mid-day meal
 - d) Uneven policy implementation in rural India

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M.A. IN RURAL MANAGEMENT, 2023

Semester - I

Paper – II

Time: 4 hours

Full Marks: 80

Group-A

Subject : Rural Society and Population in India

Answer any *Four* Question

1. What is *Rural Society*? Briefly elucidate the nature of rural society in India. What are the differences between rural and urban society? 3+3+4=10
2. What do you mean by *Social Structure*? What are the components of Social Structure? What are the changes of Indian village Community? 3+3+4=10
3. Define *Social Stratification*? What are the different systems of Social Stratification? What is Social Mobility? What are the different types of Social Mobility? 2+4+2+2=10
4. What are the different types of *Social Institution*? Define marriage, family and kinship? Explain the role of *family* as social institution? 3+3+4=10
5. What is *Social Change* and explain its nature and characteristics? Explain the relationship between education and social change. 4+6=10
6. Discuss briefly about the social problems of rural India. 10

Group B

Subject: Principles and Practice of Rural Management

Answer Question No. 6 and any three from the rest

1. Define management. What are the characteristics of management? State the importance of management studies. 2+5+3=10

2. What are the levels of management? How are the levels of management associated with skills? What are the roles of a good manager? 2+3+5=10

3. What is the rule of thumb according to *Taylor*? What are the elements of scientific management? What are the scientific principles of management as propagated by *Taylor*? 2+3+5=10

4. Name 14 principles of *Henri Fayol*. Discuss the 4 most important principles of *Fayol*. 4+6=10

5. What do you mean by planning in management? What are the types of planning in management? Compare strategic, tactical, and operational planning in management. 3+3+4=10

6. Write short notes on any two of the following: 5+5=10
 - (a) The Benefits of Pursuing a Career in Rural Management
 - (b) What are the principles of human relations theory?
 - (c) Difference between Vision and Mission
 - (d) Functional Structures of management

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Visva-Bharati, Sriniketan
M.A. IN RURAL MANAGEMENT, 2023
Semester - I
Paper – III

Time: 4 hours

Full Marks: 80

Group A

Sub: Managerial Economics

Answer Question No. 6 and **any Three** of the rest

1. What is the Law of Demand? What are the assumptions of the law of demand? What is the demand schedule? Derive the market demand curve from the individual demand curves and present it graphically.

The price per Kg of Apples (in Rs.)	Demand by Individual Consumers (in Kg)		
	Amar	Akbar	Anthony
80	2	4	5
60	3	6	8
40	4	8	11
20	5	10	14

$$3+2+2+3=10$$

2. What is the Price Elasticity of Demand? What are the types of Price Elasticity of Demand? Calculate the Price Elasticity of Demand from the following information: When the price of one kg. Onion goes up from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30, the demand for onions falls from 150 to 100.

$$2+4+4=10$$
3. What do you mean by supply? Why and when does the supply curve shift? What do you mean by market equilibrium? What are the characteristics of an Indifference Curve? $2+2+2+4=10$
4. Compare the characteristics of different market structures. What are the differences between a perfect market and an imperfect market? How is the price of a commodity determined in a perfectly competitive market?

$$4+2+4=10$$
5. What is the production function? Find out the three stages of a production function graphically by using the following data:

$$4+6=10$$

Input (Labour)	Output
1	10
2	22
3	36
4	52
5	66
6	76
7	80
8	82
9	82
10	78

6. Write short notes on **any two** of the following:
 (a) Circular flow of Income
 (b) Diminishing Marginal Utility
 (c) Increased in Demand vs. Decreased in Demand
 (d) Law of Supply

$$5+5=10$$

Group B

Subject : Quantitative Technique for Rural Management

Answer Question No. 6 and any three from the rest

1. (a) What are the steps to conduct a field based research study in Rural Management? Explain in details with suitable example.

(b) Draw a pie diagram with the following data related to the average expenditures of the studied households
5+5=10

Items	Cost (in Rs.)
Food	8700
Rent	88
Clothing	2134
Fuel	1170
Households Durables	994
Total	13086

2. (a) From the following data calculate the "percentage" of workers getting wages between Rs. 22 and Rs. 58.

Wage	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	Total
No. of Workers	20	45	85	160	70	55	35	30	500

(b) What are the differences between quantitative and qualitative data? Explain with suitable example.
5+5=10

3. (a) Find out the missing frequencies from the following distribution when A. M. is 67.45 inches:

Height (Inches)	60-62	63-65	66-68	69-71	72-74	Total
No. of students	5	18	f_1	f_2	8	100

(b) Explain different types of data. What are the differences between primary data and secondary data?

4. (a) Compute the mean weekly income of 65 daily labourer from the following frequency distribution table:

x	55.0	65.	75.	85.	95.	105.0	115.0
f	8	10	16	14	10	5	2

(b) The mean and S.D. of a group of 25 observations were found to be 30 and 3 respectively. After the calculation was made, it was found that two of the observations i.e. 19 and 31 were incorrect. Find the mean and S.D. if the incorrect observations are excluded.
5+5=10

5. Following are the data of monthly savings of two SHGs of your studied village. Calculate which one is more consistent in savings.
10

SHG	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Kalimata SHG	8	12	5	2	14	15	13	8	6	4	9	4	100
Sabirya SHG	7	9	8	9	8	8	8	9	9	9	7	9	100

6. Write short note on any two:

(a) Cumulative frequency
(c) Questionnaire Vs. Schedule

(b) Class boundary
(d) Variable vs. Attribute
5X2=10

**Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension
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M.A. IN RURAL MANAGEMENT EXAMINATION, 2024

Semester – I

Course/Paper – I

Time: 4 hours

Full Marks:80

Group – A (Marks:40)

Subject: Rural Development & Management, Concept &Experiences

Answer question No. 6 and any three from the rest

1. Define rural development. What are the objectives of rural development? Discuss the importance of rural development programmes in India? 2+3+5 = 10
2. Mention the important rural development experiments started by the Nationalists and Social Reformers during pre-independence period. Discuss one of the pre-independence rural reconstruction experiments in detail. 3+7=10
3. What are the problems of rural economy? Discuss the characteristics of Indian rural economy. 5+5=10
4. Define Sustainable rural development. Discuss about some development programmes which will meet the target of sustainable development in rural areas. 2+8=10
5. Discuss about some rural development approaches which are taken by the government to develop rural India. 10
6. Write short notes (any two) 2X5=10
 - (a) Sustainable Development Goals.
 - (b) Rural Social Problems
 - (c) People's participation in rural development
 - (d) MDG

Paper – I Group B (40 Marks)

Subject: Rural Development Plans and Programmes in India

Answer question no. 6 and any three from the rest

1. What are the different approaches that have been taken by the Government of India in different five year plans for the development of our country? Explain any two approaches in your own words. 2+4+4=10
2. What is community Development Programme? Explain its concepts and objectives. What was the Taylor's critical analysis of India's Community Development Programme? 2+4+4=10
3. What is National Rural Livelihood Mission? What are the values and approaches of NRLM? Explain key features of NRLM in your own words. 1+3+6=10
4. What are the Goals of MGNREGA? Explain the salient features of this Act. Why is it called "Paradigm Shift from Wage Employment" – explain. 2+5+3=10
5. Discuss the Rural Development Policies and Programmes of following countries (any one): 10
 - a. Bangladesh
 - b. Sri Lanka
 - c. Pakistan
 - d. Nepal
 - e. Bhutan
 - f. Indonesia
 - g. Myanmar
6. Write short note on any two: 5X2=10
 - a. IAAP
 - b. IRDP
 - c. SGSY
 - d. Operation Flood Programme

**Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension
Visva-Bharati, Sriniketan**

M.A. IN RURAL MANAGEMENT EXAMINATION, 2024

**Semester – I
Course/Paper – II**

Time: 4 hours

Full Marks:80

Group – A (Marks: 40)

Subject: Rural Society and Population in India

Answer Question No. 6 and any three from the rest

1. What is rural Society? What are the important characteristics of rural society? Differentiate between rural and urban society. 2+4+4=10
2. What do you understand by rural Social Structure? What are the characteristics of rural Social Structure? Discuss different elements of rural Social Structure in India. 2+4+4=10
3. Define Social Stratification? Explain different systems of Social Stratification in India. 2+8=10
4. What is Social Institution? Illustrate the role and function of different Social Institutions. 2+8=10
5. Elucidate different rural social problems of India. 10
6. Write short note on **any two** of the following: 5+5=10
 - A) Agents of Social Control
 - B) Important aspects of Social Mobility
 - C) Kinship
 - D) Settlement Pattern of Rural India.

Paper – II: Group B (Marks:40)

Subject: Principles and Practice of Rural Management

Answer Question No. 6 and any three from the rest

1. What do you mean by Rural Management? Who will be a good rural Manager? Describe the basic managerial functions of a rural manager. 2+3+5=10
2. Why is Henri Fayol important in Management Science? Discuss the following principles of Henri Fayol with example: 2+4X2=10
 - (a) Division of Work
 - (b) Discipline
 - (c) Unity of Direction
 - (d) Scalar Chain
3. What is the Human Relation Theory of Management? What are the principles of Human Relation Theory? Discuss Maslow's hierarchy of needs with illustration. 2+3+5=10
4. What do you mean by an Organization and Organization Structure? Distinguish between the Formal and Informal Structure of any organization. Discuss with illustration a hypothetical Matrix structure of an organization. 4+2+4=10
5. What are the differences between a leader and a manager? What are the Leadership styles you know – discuss. Discuss any two competencies of a successful leader. 4+4+2=10
6. Write short notes of the following: 5+5=10
 - (a) Draw a Gantt Chart of a project entitled “Immunization Programme of a Village”
 - (b) SWOT analysis of the Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension

**Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension
Visva-Bharati, Sriniketan**

**M.A. IN RURAL MANAGEMENT EXAMINATION, 2024
SEMESTER – I**

Paper III Group A (Marks: 40)

Sub: Managerial Economics

Time: 4 hours

Full Marks:80

Answer any **Four** Questions

1. What do you mean by managerial economics? Distinguish between Microeconomics and Macroeconomics. Derive the market demand curve from the individual demand curves and present it graphically. 2+4+4=10

The price per piece of Orange (in Rs.)	Demand by Individual Consumers		
	A	B	C
4	10	5	4
5	8	4	3
6	6	3	2
7	4	2	1

2. What is the importance of studying Price Elasticity of Demand? Graphically illustrate different types of Price Elasticity of Demand. Calculate the Price Elasticity of Demand from the following information:

When the price of one kg. Onion goes up from Rs. 50 to Rs. 80, and the demand for onions falls from 5 to 3. 2+4+4=10

3. What do you mean by market equilibrium of price? Show graphically shortage (excess demand) and surplus (excess supply) in an equilibrium. Graphically present the equilibrium point from the following data: 2+4+4=10

Quantity	Demand	Supply
0	30	10
2	26	16
4	22	22
6	18	28
8	14	34
10	10	40

4. Distinguish between direct and indirect costs. Discuss the relationships between the fixed cost and variable cost with total cost with definition. Calculate and graphically present the VC and MC curves from the following table: 4+2+4=10

Unit	Variable Cost	Total Cost	Marginal Cost
1	10	15	
2	27	32	
3	55	60	
4	91	96	
5	145	150	

5. What do you mean by Circular flow of Income? Why is it important to study the Circular flow of Income? Discuss two-sector models of the Circular flow of Income with an illustration.

$$2+2+6=10$$

6. Write short notes on :

$$5+5=10$$

- (a) Perfect market and Imperfect market.
- (b) Three stages of Production function.

Paper – III Group B (Marks:40)

Subject: Quantitative Technique for Rural Management

Answer question no. 6 and any three from the rest

1. (a) What do you mean by Primary data and Secondary data? Explain the limitations of use of secondary data.

- (b) Draw a pie diagram of occupation of 120 households you have studied: (1+3)+6=10

Occupation	No. of household
Cultivation	12
Agricultural Labourer	30
Daily Labourer	36
Business	24
Service	12
Others	6
Total	120

2. (a) What are the methods of collecting primary data? Explain any one method of collecting primary data with suitable example.

- (b) Calculate the mean from the following data: (1+3)+6=10

X	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100
F	4	6	5	10	20	22	24	6	3

3. Find out the missing frequencies from the following table where AM =25.04.10

Age in Years	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	34-44	45-59	Total
Labourers	37	81	f 1	24	f 2	6	200

4. For a set of 280 observations on a certain variable x, the mean and standard deviation are, respectively 54 and 3. However, on scrutinising the data it is found that two observations, which should correctly read as 62 and 82, had been wrongly recorded as 64 and 82. Obtain the correct values of mean and the standard deviation. 10

5. Following are the data of monthly savings of two SHGs of your studied village. Calculate which one is more consistent in savings. 10

Name of SHGs	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Kalimata SHG	8	12	5	2	14	15	13	8	6	4	9	4	100
Sabitry SHG	7	9	8	9	8	8	8	9	9	9	7	9	100

6. Write short note on any two:
- (a) Frequency distribution
 - (b) Cumulative frequency less than type
 - (c) Qualitative data
 - (d) Schedule & Questionnaire

5X2=10