

Four Year Undergraduate Programme (NEP) 2025

Rural Studies (Major)

Semester – II

Paper – MJRST03T

Rural Geography

Time – 3 hours

Full marks – 80

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin

Group – A

Answer any 5 questions

5x3=15

1. What is Rural Geography?
2. What is man-land tradition in Geography?
3. What is Neo-determinism?
4. What are forest villages?
5. Differentiate between Determinism and Possibilism.
6. What are the characteristics of rural settlements?

Group – B

Answer any 5 questions

5x5=25

1. What are the four traditions in Geography?
2. What are the various branches of physical geography?
3. What is the Rank Size rule?
4. What is the hierarchy of settlements in order of size?
5. What is the difference between farm village and transport village?
6. What are the four patterns of rural settlement in India?

Group – C

Answer any 4 questions

4x10=40

1. Discuss the Central Place Theory with the help of a diagram.
2. Discuss the factors that affect the rural settlements.
3. Discuss how settlements have evolved over time.
4. Discuss the settlement types in the Old World and in the New World.
5. Explain how the subject of Geography evolved through various historic periods.

Bachelor of Rural Studies (BRS) Examination, 2025

NEP Semester- II

Major (Core)2 MJRST04T

Rural Development Programmes and Policies

Time: Three Hours

Full Marks: 80

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin

Part-A Answer any five questions

5x4= 20

1. Define rural development.
2. Write a short note on the concept of rural studies.
3. What do you mean by development?
4. Write down Baroda Experiment.
5. IBRD- explain.
6. What is your opinion on employment generating programmes?

Part-B Answer any five questions

5x6= 30

7. Etawa pilot project.
8. Community Development Programme (CDP).
9. Five sided scheme.
10. Mazdoor Manzil programme.
11. SGSY- Defend with your suitable answer.
12. Why was National Extension Service implemented?

Part-C Answer any three questions

3x10= 30

13. Critically examine the causes of rural backwardness.
14. Discuss rural development programmes of West Bengal.
15. Explain the role of International Monetary Fund in developing countries.
16. Analyse MGNREGS.

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Bachelor of Rural Studies (B.R.S.) Examination, 2025

Semester-II (NEP)

Rural Studies

Paper- SEC-2

(Introduction to Computer Application -2)

Time- 3 hrs

Full marks: 60

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin. Notations and symbols have their usual meaning.

Answer any *four* questions

(4 × 15 = 60)

1. (a) Draw the Venn diagram to illustrate the following relationship among sets E, M and U, where E is the set of students studying English in a school, M is the set of students studying Mathematics in the same school, U is set of all students in that school.
 - (i) All the students who study Mathematics study English, but some students who study English do not study Mathematics.
 - (ii) There is no student who studies both mathematics and English
 - (iii) Some of the students study Mathematics but do not study English, some study English but do not study Mathematics, and some study both
 - (iv) Not all students study Mathematics, but every students studying English studies Mathematics (8)
- (b) Create two sets A and B and from those sets find $A \cup B$ and $A \cap B$. (2+5=7)
2. Write down the algorithm and flowcharts for the following cases:
 - (i) To find the smallest of two numbers
 - (ii) Convert Fahrenheit to Celsius. (8+7=15)

3. From 50 students taking examinations in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, each of the student has passed in at least one of the subjects, 37 passed Mathematics, 24 Physics and 43 Chemistry. At most 19 passed Mathematics and Physics, at most 29 Mathematics and Chemistry and at most 20 Physics and Chemistry. What is the largest possible number that could have passed all three examinations? (15)

4. Consider a data: $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, 15\}$
Calculate the standard deviation of the above data. Write down the R-code to find the variance of the above data. (8+7=15)

5. Create a bivariate data with 5 datapoints and calculate the correlation. Write down the R-code for the same. (9+6=15)

Four Year Undergraduate Programme Examination, 2025
Semester –II (NEP)
Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course: AECC 02 –English

For regular and back candidates

Time: Two hours

Full Marks: 40

All questions are of equal value
Answer any four questions of the following

1. Write an application with your detailed CV to the Principal of Patha Bhavana, Visva- Bharati, Santiniketan for the post of a part-time English teacher.
2. Write in detail on any two types of communication with suitable examples.
3. Write a letter to the Editor of an English newspaper regarding the problem of increasing cybercrimes.
4. Write an application to your Head of the Department requesting for leave of three days due to medical emergency.
5. Write a paragraph on any one of the following:
 - a) Child Labour, b) Importance of Newspaper Reading, c) Wildlife Conservation, d) Festivals in Santiniketan, e) Your Favourite Book.
6. Write a summary of the given passage:

Throughout history, literature has played a crucial role during times of social, political, and personal crisis. In moments of uncertainty and upheaval, people often turn to stories-not just for escapism, but for understanding, reflection, and emotional expression. Whether in the form of poetry, novels, or drama, literature gives voice to collective fears and hopes, and provides a space to process complex experiences

During wars and revolutions, for instance, writers have documented the trauma and resilience of people. In the trenches of World War I, soldier-poets like Wilfred Owen and Siegfried Sassoon captured the horror and futility of battle. Similarly, literature emerging from civil rights movements, postcolonial struggles, or pandemics has shed light on marginalized voices and challenged dominant narratives.

In the face of crises, literature also fosters empathy. By stepping into the minds of characters from different times, cultures, or circumstances, readers can broaden their understanding of human suffering and survival. A novel about displacement can help someone grasp the reality of refugees. A short story about loss can comfort a grieving reader. In this way, literature becomes both a mirror and a bridge-reflecting our experiences and connecting us to others.

Moreover, literature encourages critical thinking. When societies face moral dilemmas or political injustice, fictional works can question the status quo more subtly and safely than direct activism. Dystopian novels like 1984 or The Handmaid's Tale serve as warnings, encouraging readers to stay alert to authoritarianism, censorship, and loss of freedom. These texts do not merely entertain-they provoke dialogue and resistance.

Ultimately, the enduring value of literature in times of crisis lies in its capacity to preserve humanity. In a world often dominated by data, policies, and headlines, literature reminds us of individual voices, personal struggles, and the emotional truths that statistics cannot capture. It becomes a vital thread in the tapestry of collective memory and healing.