

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

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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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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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
Sabitry 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