

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

M.A. IN RURAL MANAGEMENT EXAMINATION 2025

Semester – I

Paper – I

Group – A

Subject: Rural Development & Management, Concept & Experiences

Time: 4 Hours

Full Marks: 80

(Answer question No. 6 and any three from the rest)

1. Discuss the basic conceptual framework of Rural Development. Mention the Nature and Scope of Rural Development in India. 4+6=10
2. Discuss the Components of Rural Development. Briefly highlight the Principles of Rural Development Programmes in India. 4+6=10
3. Briefly discuss the Problems of Rural India. 10
4. Write the Rural Reconstruction Programme by Mahatma Gandhi and Rural Reconstruction Programme in Baroda. 5+5=10
5. What is the background of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)? Discuss the initiatives taken by the Government of India for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). 4+6=10
6. Write short notes **(any two)** 5+5=10
 - a) Sriniketan Experiment.
 - b) Sustainable Rural Development.
 - c) Strategies of Rural Development in India.
 - d) People's Participation in Rural Development.

M.A. IN RURAL MANAGEMENT EXAMINATION 2025

Semester - I

Paper – I

Group B

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

(Answer question No. 6 and any three from the rest)

1. What is development? What are the basic elements of development? What are the Characteristics of under development? Explain the objectives of Rural Development.
 $2+2+3+3=10$
2. Which one is the first developmental programme taken by our country after independence and when it was launched? What was the initial coverage of this programme? Explain the concept and objectives of this programme. What are the critical observations of this programme made by Taylor?
 $1+2+(2+2)+3=10$
3. When the SGSY programme was launched? After merging how many schemes/ programmes this SGSY programme was launched and why? Explain the salient features of this programme with suitable examples.
 $1+(2+2)+5=10$
4. What is the mandate of the act MGNREGA? What are the goals and salient features of this act? Why is it called the “Paradigm shift from wage employment programme”?
 $1+(2+3)+4=10$
5. Explain the initiatives taken by the following countries for the development of rural areas (any one):
a) Iran, (b) Pakistan, (c) Nepal, (d) Vietnam, (e) Indonesia, (f) Sri Lanka, (g) Afghanistan, (h) Bangladesh, (i) Myanmar
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6. Write a short Note : (Answer any two)
a) IRDP
b) IAAP
c) ‘Plan Holiday’ and ‘Annual Plan’
d) NRLM
 $5 \times 2 = 10$

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M.A. RURAL MANAGEMENT EXAMINATION, 2025

SEMESTER - I

Paper-II: Group-A

Subject: Rural Society and Population in India

Time: 4 Hours

Full Marks: 80

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

1. Define Rural Society? What are the important characteristics of rural society in India? What are the differences between rural and urban society? 2+4+4=10

2. What is the concept of social structure? Briefly discuss about the different components of rural social structure. 3+7=10

3. Define social stratification? Elaborate different systems of social stratification? 3+7=10

4. Define marriage, family and kinship? Explain different types of family and marriage found in India. 3+7=10

5. What do you understand by social change? Explain the relationship between education and social change. 3+7=10

6. Write short notes on any two of the following: 5+5=10
 - A. Caste system in India
 - B. Different types of social institution
 - C. Concept of social mobility
 - D. Problems faced by rural communities

M.A. RURAL MANAGEMENT EXAMINATION, 2025

SEMESTER - I

Paper – II: Group B

Subject: Principles and Practice of Rural Management

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

1. What do you mean by Management? Who will be a good Manager? Describe the basic managerial functions of an efficient 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) Authority
 - (b) Unity of Command
 - (c) Remuneration
 - (d) Centralization
3. What are the types of Managers? How do you differentiate them with a skill flowchart? What are the six core managerial competencies? Discuss one of them in detail. 2+4+2+2=10
4. What do you mean by an organisation? Distinguish between Vision and Mission. What are organisational objectives and how do they differ from organisational goals? Discuss with an illustration. 2+4+4=10
5. What do you mean by planning and controlling? Why are they essential functions of management? What are the basic types of planning? Discuss them with one example for each. 4+4+2=10
6. Write short notes of the following (Any Two): 5+5=10
 - (a) Make a SWOT analysis of yourself as a Rural Manager.
 - (b) How to become a good leader?
 - (c) How do you distinguish between a Rural area from an Urban area?

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M.A. RURAL MANAGEMENT EXAMINATION, 2025

SEMESTER – I

Paper III: Group A

Subject: Managerial Economics

Time: 4 Hours

Full Marks: 80

(Answer any **Four** Questions)

1. Distinguish between the demand schedule and the demand curve? How do you derive a market demand curve from the individual demand curves and present it graphically?
2+4+4=10

The price per piece of Apple (in Rs.)	Demand by Individual Consumers		
	A	B	C
14	8	4	12
16	7	3	8
18	5	2	4
20	1	1	2

2. What do you mean by 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. Potato goes up from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30, and the demand for onions falls from 5kgs to 3 kgs.

2+4+4=10

3. How can you derive a supply curve and a demand curve from the following table? Show the market equilibrium price on the curve and analyse it.
2+4+4=10

Price of the Commodity	Demand	Supply
0	30	0
2	26	6
4	22	8
6	18	12
8	14	16
10	10	20

4. What do you mean by Market? Why is an imperfect market called imperfect? How do you differentiate between a perfect and an imperfect market? Give examples of perfect and imperfect markets.
2+2+6=10
5. What do you mean by an Indifference curve? Why is it called 'indifference'? What are the characteristics of Indifference curves – discuss with illustrations.
2+2+6=10

M.A. RURAL MANAGEMENT EXAMINATION, 2025

Semester-I Paper – III: Group- B

Subject : Quantitative Technique for Rural Management

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

1. (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.

4+6=10

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

2. (a) The relative importance of the following eight groups of family expenditure was found to be ; food 348, rent 88, clothing 97, fuel 65, household durable goods 71, miscellaneous goods 35, service 79, drink & tobacco 217. The corresponding increase in price for October 2024 based on 2020 gave the following eight percentages 25, 1, 22, 18, 14, 13, 11 and 4. Calculate the average percentage increase in price for the whole group.

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

6+4=10

3. (a) The expenditure of 1000 families are given below:

Expenditure (Rs)	40-59	60-79	80-99	100-119	120-139
No. of Families	50	f_1	500	f_2	50

The mean for the distribution is Rs. 87.50 Calculate the missing frequencies.

- (b) The mean savings per month of a federation of 25 SHGs is Rs 350 and the standard deviation is Rs. 50. Five more SHGs are admitted to the federation and their savings per month in Rs are 260, 300, 320, 490 and 590. Find the mean and SD of savings for the new federation of 30 SHGs.

4+6=10

4. The savings of SHGs in Labpur and Nanoor blocks (each of 140) are given below. State the savings of SHGs of which block is more consistent.

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Savings (in Rs.)	No. of SHGs of Labpur	No. of SHGs of Nanoor
10-20	10	18
20-30	18	22
30-40	32	40
40-50	40	32
50-60	22	18
60-70	18	10

5. (a) What do you mean by Random Sampling without replacement? Explain with suitable example.

(b) Draw a random sample of size 10 without replacement from the following frequency distribution of 65 Brick workers and compare the sample mean with population mean.

2+8=10

Wages (in Rs.)	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-99	100-109	110-119
No. of workers	8	10	16	14	10	5	2

6. Write short note on any two

5X2=10

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