M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2010

Rural Development

DYNAMICS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(CBCS—2009 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours   Maximum : 75 Marks

Part - A   (10 × 2 = 20)

Answer **all** questions.

All questions carry equal marks

1. Distinguish between growth and development.

2. Pinpoint any two objectives of rural development.

3. What do you mean by economic dualism ?

4. What is unbalanced growth ?

5. What is relative poverty ?

6. Define poverty line.

7. What do you mean by change agent ?

8. Name any two NGOs operating in your district.

9. What is demand driven approach ?

10. Distinguish between social capital and human capital.

Part - B (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions, choosing **either** (a) **or** (b)

All questions carry equal marks.

11. (a) What are the major indicators of rural development ?

(*Or*)

RW-6085

(b) Explain the conceptual frame work in rural development .

12. (a) Bring out the merits and demerits of balanced growth vs unbalanced growth.

(*Or*)

(b) Discuss the backwash effect theory.

13. (a) What ere the causes for poverty ?

(*Or*)

(b) Spellout the various poverty alleviation programmes in India.

RW-6085

14. (a) Distinguish between VOs and NGOs with suitable illustrations.

(*Or*)

(b) Explain the role of NGOs in rural development.

15. (a) What are the strategies to promote people's participation ?

(*Or*)

(b) Explain the different approaches to people's participation.

RW-6085

Part - C (3 × 10 = 30)

Answer any **three** questions.

All question carry equal marks.

16. Explain the organisations structure of small, medium and large NGOs.

17. State and explain trickle down theory.

18. Write a critical note on the measurement of poverty in India.

19. Examine the VOs and NGOs under the five year plans in India.

20. Pinpoint the role of social capital in rural development.

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M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2010

Rural Development

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

(CBCS—2009 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours   Maximum : 75 Marks

Part - A   (10 × 2 = 20)

Answer **all** questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

1.   What is hypothesis ?

2.   What is theory ?

3.   What is Research Design ?

4.   Define the concept of "Exploratory Research".

5.   What is Interdisciplinary Research ?

6. What are the major components of accuracy measurement ?

7. Define the concept of "Case Study method".

8. Explain the meaning of Random sampling method.

9. Give two examples of secondary data.

10. What is Observation method ?

Part - B   (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions,

choosing **either** (a) **or** (b)

All questions carry equal marks

11. (a)   Write a short note on Theory and Fact.

(*Or*)

RW-6086

(b) What is research design ? Explain with example.

12. (a) Describe the different types of research.

(*Or*)

(b) Explain the meaning of action research.

13. (a) What is the meaning of measurement in research ?

(*Or*)

(b) Which are the difficulties of scaling ?

14. (a) What are the demerits of Social Survey Method ?

(*Or*)

(b) Explain the importance of Case Study Method ?

15. (a) Outline Direct Interview Method ?

(*Or*)

(b) Write the outline for Report Writing.

Part - C   (3 × 10 = 30)

Answer any **three** questions.

All questions carry equal marks

16. What is Scientific Method ?What are the Nature and Essentials of Scientific Method in Social Science Research ?

17. Explain the process of testing of hypothesis.

18. What are the merits and demerits of sampling ?

19. Outline the advantages and disadvantages of Interview Method.

20. Differentiate Primary Data from Secondary data .

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M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2010
Rural Development
RURAL SOCIETY IN INDIA

(CBCS—2009 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours   Maximum : 75 Marks

Part - A $(10 \times 2 = 20)$

Answer **all** questions.
All questions carry equal marks.

1. What do you mean by peasantry ?

2. Explain the meaning of 'class differentiation'.

3. What is meant by habitat ?

4. Define Religion.

5. What is green revolution ?

6. Explain agrarian unrest.

7. What is pauperization ?

8. Explain the term proletarianization.

9. What do you mean by globalization ?

10. What is a directed change ?

Part - B $(5 \times 5 = 25)$

Answer **all** questions, choosing **either** (a) **or** (b).

All questions carry equal marks.

11 (a) Bring out the scope of rural sociology.

(*Or*)

(b) Explain the significance of rural sociology.

12. (a) Distinguish between the little and great traditions.

(*Or*)

(b) Explain the rural-urban continuum.

13 (a) Bring out the emerging agrarian class structure.

(*Or*)

(b) Explain the link between mode of production and agrarian relations.

14 (a) Distinguish between pauperization and proletarianization.

(*Or*)

RW-6087

(b) Bring out the problems arising out of migration.

15 (a) Distinguish between Planned and Directed change.

(*Or*)

(b) What are the current rural development programmes in India ?

Part - C (3 × 10 = 30)

Answer any **three** questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

16. Analyse the present status and problems of peasants in India.

17. Bring out the present trends in social institutions in rural areas.

18. Analyse the impact of current employment guarantee programmes on peasants in villages.

19. Explain the recent measures initiated by Govt. of India to deal with rural poverty and indebtedness.

20. Analyse the impact of globalization on small and marginal farmers.

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M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2010

Rural Development

I/D : PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY

(CBCS—2009 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours   Maximum : 75 Marks

Part - A   (10 × 2 = 20)

Answer **all** questions.
All questions carry equal marks.

1. Explain the literal meaning of sociology.

2. List out the major opinions to the scope of sociology.

3. Define Culture.

4. What is Socialization ?

5. What is a class ?

6. Define Ethnicity.

7. Who has introduced the concept of Folkways ?

8. Describe the term social problem.

9. How the poverty is measured in India ?

10. Define Social change.

Answer **all** questions

choosing **either** (a) **or** (b).

All questions carry equal marks.

11   (a)   Bring out the scope of sociology.

(*Or*)

(b)   Explain the relationship between sociology and economics.

12.   (a)   List out the important functions of family.

(*Or*)

(b)   Illustrate secondary group with example.

     RW-6088

13 (a) Give a brief note on class.

(*Or*)

(b) Bring out the differences between Caste and Class.

14 (a) Explain Norms.

(*Or*)

(b) Bring out the various causes of social problems.

15 (a) List out the factors of Juvenile Delinquency.

(*Or*)

(b) Explain briefly the nature of social change.

RW-6088

Part - C   (3 × 10 = 30)

Answer any **three** questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

16. Define Sociology and explain its relationship with other social sciences.

17. What is a group ? Explain its types.

18. Explain the various kinds of social control.

19. Analyze the factors of poverty.

20. Give a note on social evolution.

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RW-6088

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2010

Rural Development

STATISTICAL METHODS

(CBCS—2009 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours   Maximum : 75 Marks

Part - A $(10 \times 2 = 20)$

Answer **all** questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

1.   What are the different types of averages ?

2.   Calculate the mean from the following data.

Roll No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Marks	40	50	55	78	58	60	73	35	43	48

3.   Define Probability.

4. A family of 4 brothers and 3 sisters is to be arranged for a photograph in one row. In how many ways can they be seated if all the sisters sit together ?

5. Write a short note on interval estimates.

6. A person throws 10 dice 500 times and obtains 2560 times 4, 5 or 6. Can this be attributed to fluctuations of sampling ?

7. Distinguish between Positive correlation and Negative correlation.

8. What are the merits of rank correlation coefficient ?

9. Define Regression.

10. What are the uses of regression in social science research ?

Answer **all** the questions choosing *either* (a) *or* (b).

All questions carry equal marks.

11. (a) What are the various measures of central tendency ? Explain any one of the measures of central tendency.

(*Or*)

(b) Find the mean of the following data.

Class interval	50—59	40—49	30—39	20—29
Frequency	1	3	8	10

Class interval	10—19	0—9
Frequency	15	2

12. (a) Find the association between Literacy and Unemployment from the following figures.

Total adults   –   10,000

Literates   –   1,290

Unemployed   –   1,390

Literate unemployed   –   820

Comment on the results

(*Or*)

(b) From the following data calculate Coefficient of correlation.

X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Y	9	8	10	12	11	13	14	16	15

Obtain an estimate of Y which should correspond to the value of X = 6.2.

13. (a) Compare Mean Deviation with Standard Deviation.

(*Or*)

(b) A sample of 35 values has mean 80 and S.D 4. A second sample of 65 values has mean 70 and S.D 5. Find the standard deviation of the combined sample of 100 values.

14. (a) Distinguish Regression from Correlation.

(*Or*)

(b) Obtain the binomial distribution for which mean is 10 and the variance is 5.

RW-6089

15. (a)   What are the merits of rank correlation coefficient ?

(*Or*)

(b)   From the following data calculate Correlation coefficient and Standard deviation of Y.

b_{xy} = 0.85 Y

b_{yx} = 0.89 X

Part - C $(3 \times 10 = 30)$

Answer any **three** questions.

16.   Calculate mean, median and mode of the following data.

Wages	No. of workers
30—35	12
35—40	18

Wages	No. of workers
40—45	22
45—50	27
50—55	17
55—60	23
60—65	29
65—70	8

17. Explain the functions of dispersion.

18. The average daily sale of 500 branch officers was Rs. 1,50,000 and the standard deviation is Rs. 15,000. Assuming the distribution to be normal indicate how many branches have sales between

Rs. 1,20,000 and Rs. 1,45,000

Rs. 1,40,000 and Rs. 1,65,000

RW-6089

19. The following table gives the various values of two variables.

X	42	44	58	55	89	98	66
Y	56	49	53	58	65	76	58

Determine the regression equations which may be associated with these values and calculate Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation.

20. A bag contains 7 red, 12 white and 4 green balls. What is the probability that :

    (a)   3 balls drawn are all white ; and

    (b)   3 balls drawn are one of each colour ?

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M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2010
Rural Development
Elective—NGO MANAGEMENT

(CBCS—2009 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours   Maximum : 75 Marks

Part - A $(10 \times 2 = 20)$

Answer **all** questions.
All questions carry equal marks.

1. Define NGO.

2. Write any four characteristics of NGO.

3. State the concept of Voluntary action.

4. Name any two theories of Voluntarism.

5. Specify the various types of NGOs.

6. Write any four International agencies supporting Indian NGOs.

7. Write any four features of a 'Society'.

8. List any two major differences between 'Society' and 'Trust'.

9. State the purpose of NGO management.

10. What is Project formulation ?

Part - B $(5 \times 5 = 25)$

Answer **all** questions choosing **either** (a) **or** (b)

All questions carry equal marks.

11. (a) Briefly explain the significance of NGOs in developing countries.

Or

(b) Give the organizational structure of a grassroot NGO.

12. (a) Briefly explain the theory of Voluntarism.

Or

(b) Briefly describe the evolution of NGOs in India.

13. (a) Examine the role of NGOs in rural development.

Or

(b) Explain the classification of NGOs engaged in rural development.

14. (a) Explain the type of accounts maintained by NGOs.

Or

(b) Briefly explain the policy environment in India favouring NGOs.

15. (a) Explain the process of formulating projects.

Or

(b) State the purpose of preparing a project proposal.

Part - C   (3 × 10 = 30)

Answer any **three** questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

16. NGOs are alternative catalysts of development. Substantiate this statement.

17. Trace out the growth of NGOs in India.

     RW-6090

18. Explain the concept of development as perceived and practiced by NGOs.

19. Describe the basic rules and regulations governing a Trust.

20. Explain the management principles used in the NGO sector.

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M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2010
Rural Development
PROJECT PLANNING AND EVALUATION

(CBCS—2009 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours   Maximum : 75 Marks

Part - A $(10 \times 2 = 20)$

Answer **all** questions.
All questions carry equal marks.

1. Define Project.

2. Define Project life cycle.

3. What is methodology ?

4. Explain the concept of Feasibility.

5. Define Project Appraisal.

6. What is meant by Discount ?

7. What are Tools ?

8. Define Rate of Disparity.

9. What is meant by Project evaluation ?

10. Define Performance Indicators

Answer **all** questions choosing **either** (a) **or** (b)

All questions carry equal marks.

11. (a)   What are the characteristics of Project ?

Or

(b)   Discuss the Project cycle.

12. (a)   Write short notes on project formulation. What is the Methodology used in project ?

Or

(b)   Discuss the Techno-economic feasibility.

13. (a) Explain the appraisal of different feasibility analysis.

Or

(b) Distinguish between the Discounted and Undiscounted techniques.

14. (a) Discuss the monitoring methodology.

Or

(b) Explain the meaning of "monitoring system".

15. (a)   Discuss the criteria for evaluation.

Or

(b)   What are the needs for evaluation ?

Part - C   (3 × 10 = 30)

Answer any **three** questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

16.   What are the steps in Identification of project ?

17.   Discuss the project social cost-benefit feasibility.

18. Explain the criteria for project. Discuss the project appraisal methodologies.

19. Discuss project monitoring. What are the aspects to be covered ?

20. Explain the criteria for evaluation. What are the performance of indicators ?

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M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2010

Rural Development

I/D :—RURAL INDUSTRIES AND MANAGEMENT

(CBCS—2009 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours   Maximum : 75 Marks

Part - A   (10 × 2 = 20)

Answer **all** questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

1. Explain Rural industrial development.

2. Define "Rural Industry".

3. What is meant by Management ?

4. Expand POSDCORB.

5. What is meant by Organization ?

6. Define Capital.

7. Define Technology.

8. Explain the Appropriate Technology.

9. Explain the meaning of Small Scale Industries.

10. Mention any two agencies promoting rural industries.

Part - B   (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions,
choosing *either* (a) *or* (b)
All questions carry equal marks.

11. (a)   Explain the scope of rural industries.

(*Or*)

RW-6092

(b) Write on classification and changing trends of rural industries.

12. (a) What is the role of management in rural industries with special reference to small-scale industries ?

(*Or*)

(b) What are the levels of management ?

13. (a) Discuss the meaning of organizational structure.

(*Or*)

(b) Write short notes on organizational ownership, partnership and co-operatives.

RW-6092

14. (a) Explain the meaning of Appropriate technology and Intensive technology.

(*Or*)

(b) Discuss the need for introducing appropriate technology.

15. (a) Discuss the agencies promoting rural and small scale industries.

(*Or*)

(b) Explain the functions of KVIC and DIC.

Answer any **three** questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

16. What is the need for rural industrial development in India ? Explain the relationship between rural industries and rural development.

17. Discuss different types of management structure.

18. Explain the aims of an organization and need for an organisation.

19. What are the factors determining the appropriateness of technology in a given community ?

20. Describe the industrial estate programmes in Tamil Nadu.

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