17. Rural Development Theories, Approaches & Development I Paper (RD. 311)

Exam 2066

Time: 3 hrs   Full Marks: 100

Attempt any TWO questions from Group 'A' and SIX from Group 'B' selecting THREE from each Part.

Group 'A'   2×20=40

1. What are the characteristics of rural economy? Explain why rural development is important in poor countries.
2. Evaluate Lewis theory of unlimited supply of labour and show its relevancy for rural development.
3. What is meant by Basic Need Approach theory of development? Explain.

Group 'B'   6×10=60

Part I

4. Explain the causes of mass rural poverty in Nepal.
5. What are the impacts of education and health on rural development? Explain..
6. What is project planning? Discuss the problems of rural planning in Nepal.
7. Write short notes on:
   a) Project cycle   b) Environment in sustainable development

Part II

8. Define standard deviation. Find the standard deviations from the following observations.

Observations	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50
Frequency	7	12	19	10	2

9. Find Karl Person's coefficient of correlation from the following marks of 10 students in a test of Economics and Rural Development.

Marks in Economics	30	65	45	70	40	90	60	75	50	85
Marks in Rural Development	40	70	35	90	40	65	50	80	60	80

10. Calculate a suitable Index Number for the year 2008 with 2007 as the base using the following data.

Commodity	2007		2008	
	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity
A	6	50	10	60
B	2	100	2	120
C	4	60	6	75
D	10	30	12	25

11. In a super market a consumer has three purchases of different combination of pants, shirts and tie. The first combination of 2 pants, 3 shorts and 2 ties cost Rs.4,800; the second combination of 2 pants, 2 shirts and 3 ties costs Rs.5,200; and their third combination of 4 pants, 5 shirts and 4 ties costs Rs.8,800. Find the cost of each pant, shirt and tie by the help of matrix.

Exam 2067

Time: 3 hrs   Full Marks: 100

Attempt any TWO questions from Group 'A' and SIX from Group 'B' selecting THREE from each Part.

Group 'A'   2×20=40

1. What is the meaning of economic development? Explain its indicators.
2. What is the concept of Dualistic Approach of Development? Explain socialism.
3. What is Integrated Rural Development? Show its importance for rural development in Nepal.

Group 'B'   6×10=60
Part I

4. Define poverty. How do you evaluate the poverty reduction programme in Nepal?
5. What is sustainable development? Explain its relation with environmental conservation.
6. What is meant by Project Management? Explain project cycle.
7. Write short notes on:
   a) Need of Rural Development Planning
   b) Health on Rural Development

Part II

8. From the data given below calculate standard deviation and coefficient of variation.

X:	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70
Y:	18	22	40	32	29	10

9. Fit the regression equation of Y on X by the least square method for the following intermediate results.

$\Sigma X = 56$	$\Sigma Y = 40$	$\Sigma X^2 = 524$	$\Sigma Y^2 = 256$	$\Sigma XY = 365$	N = 8

10. Define Index Number. What are the problems in its construction? How do you calculate index number by using Laspeyer's method?
11. Solve the following equation by using inverse matrix method.
    $x + 2y + 3z = 20$; $3x - y + z = 7$; $4x + 2y + z = 18$

Exam 2068

Time: 3 hrs   Full Marks: 100

Attempt any TWO questions from Group 'A' and SIX from Group 'B' selecting THREE from each Part.

Group 'A'   2×20=40

1. Explain Schultz theory of transformation of traditional agriculture and analysis its relevancy in Nepalese context.
2. What is dependency theory? Explain how a country is dependent on other for its development.

3. Explain the meaning and concept of sustainable development. Also explain why the notion of sustainable development is important in poor countries.

<div align="center">Group 'B'   6×10=60</div>
<div align="center">Part I</div>

4. What are the causes of poverty? Explain how is it measured?
5. What is rural development? Explain its significance in a country with limited resources.
6. What are the objectives of planning? Explain its importance in rural development?

7. Write short notes on any TWO:
   a) Development indicators   b) Project cycle
   c) Community development approach

<div align="center">Part II</div>

8. Define measures of dispersion. Calculate standard deviation from the following observations.

Observations	0+5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25
Frequencies	6	5	3	4	7

9. Find the Karl Person's coefficient of correlation for the following marks secured by 10 students in rural development and economics.

Marks in Economics	25	28	35	32	21	36	29	38	34	32
Marks in Rural Development	43	46	49	41	36	32	31	30	33	39

10. Prove the Fisher's Index Number satisfies Time Reversal Test from the following data:

Commodity	2000		2011	
	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity
A	6	50	10	56
B	4	60	6	60
C	10	30	12	24
D	8	40	12	36

11. Solve the following equation with the help of matrix:

<div align="center">**Exam 2069**</div>

Time: 3 hrs   **Full Marks: 100**

Attempt any TWO questions from Group 'A' and SIX from Group 'B' selecting THREE from each part.

<div align="center">Group 'A'   2×20=40</div>

1. Explain Dualistic theory. How do you differentiate it from other theories?
2. What is poverty? Is poverty alleviation programme effective in Nepal? Comment.
3. What are the indicators of development? Explain the causes for being a country under underdeveloped category.

<div align="center">Group 'B'   6×10=60</div>
<div align="center">Part I</div>

4. What is planning? Why is it needed in rural development activities?
5. Define poverty. Differentiate absolute and relative poverty.
6. What are the features of rural projects? Explain the significance of its proper management.

7. Write short notes on any TWO:
   a) Basic Need Approach   b) Rostows Stages of Growth
   c) Education in rural development

<div align="center">Part II</div>

8. Calculate mean deviation from median and coefficient of mean deviation from the following observations.

Age group	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50
Number of persons	5	7	4	8	6

<div align="center">98</div>

9. Define correlation. Find the Karl Person's coefficient of correlation from the following pairs of observations. And also interpret the result.

x:	5	7	20	25	8
y:	8	11	15	20	10

10. Distinguish between simple and weighted index number. Calculate index number from the following price and quantity information of two years.

Commodity	2006		2011	
	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity
A	5	10	6	10
B	6	8	8	12
C	3	7	5	11
D	2	10	4	20

11. What is a matrix? With the help of matrix solve the following equations.

$$x + 7y + 5z = 82$$
$$5x + 3y + 4z = 71$$
$$4x + 5y + 6z = 92$$

Attempt any two questions from Group A and six from Group B selecting three from each part.

Group "A"   [2×20=20]

1. What is meant by Integrated Rural Development Approaches? Explain it in Nepalese development context.

2. Explain the doctrine of balanced and unbalanced growth. Discuss which doctrine is applicable in Nepal.

3. What do you mean by social sectors development? Explain their impact on rural development.

Group "B"   [6×10=60]

Part I

4. What are the basic criteria of underdevelopment ? If Nepal an underdeveloped country? Explain.

5. What is a project? Explain the phases of project cycle.

6. Explain how health and education sectors are important in rural development.

7. Write short notes on any two:
   a. Participatory planning approach
   b. Absolute and relative poverty
   c. Sustainable development

Part II

8. Explain the types of the measures of dispersion.
   Calculate standard deviation and coefficient of dispersion from the following distribution.

Observations	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100
Frequencies	10	12	6	15	10

9. Compute Rank correlation coefficient for the following.

Marks in RD	60	60	70	80	90
Marks in Economics	60	70	40	90	100

10. Define Price Index Number. Show that Fisher's Index number is the geometric mean of Laspeyre's and Paasche's index numbers.

11. What is matrix? Solve the following equation with the help of matrix

$$2x+3y+4z=20; \quad 3x+4y+5z-26; \quad 3x+5y+6z=31.$$