



**MSW II Semester (NEP) Degree Examination,
September/October - 2022**

21SOW2S2L : Participatory Appraisal Practice with Rural and Urban

Time : 1 Hours

Maximum Marks : 30

1. Engagement of local people in development projects refers to :
(a) Economic Development (b) Social Development
(c) Participatory Development (d) Sustainable Development
2. The form of participation where the primary stakeholders participate in the discussion and analysis of pre-determined objectives is called.
(a) Empowerment Participation (b) Participation by collaboration
(c) Participation by consultation (d) Passive Participation
3. Methods for rural planning include _____.
(a) Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)
(b) Community development
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of them
4. _____ is a development course designed to create a condition of economic and social progress for the whole community with its active participation.
(a) Community development (b) PRA
(c) Target Commission (d) DRDA
5. _____ is a problem-solving technique designed to produce numerous ideas in a short period.
(a) Synectics. (b) Delphi technique
(c) Brainstorming (d) Nominal group technique
6. Social Pathology means :
(a) Study of origin, nature and causes of social ills.
(b) Study the history of society
(c) Study of psychopaths.
(d) Study of social taboos.



7. Venn diagram is one of the commonly used methods in :
(a) Institutional appraisal (b) Governmental appraisal
(c) Non-Governmental appraisal (d) Participatory Rural appraisal
8. Services provided for weaker sections of society are called :
(a) Community Services (b) Voluntary Services
(c) Public Welfare Services (d) Social Welfare Services
9. Team building involves :
(a) Recognizing active members of the team.
(b) Recognizing those members who contribute to the growth of the team.
(c) Recognizing all the members of the team.
(d) Recognizing knowledgeable members of the team.
10. What is the sequence of the PRA process ?
(a) Sensitizing the team.
(b) Rapport building with the target group.
(c) Sharing the observations with the target group.
(d) Conducting the PRA.
- Codes :**
(a) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (b) (i) (ii) (iv) (iii)
(c) (i) (iv) (ii) (iii) (d) (i) (iv) (iii) (ii)
11. 'Concentric circle theory' is associated with :
(a) People's participation (b) Economic status of the country
(c) Hydrological system (d) Monitoring system
12. Sustainable development ensures the well-being of individuals by :
(a) Social development (b) Environmental conservation
(c) Environmental protection (d) All the above
13. Scope and type of PRA :
(a) Exploratory (b) Topical
(c) Problem-solving (d) All the above
14. Which is not a PRA Method ?
(a) Space related (b) Time-related
(c) Relation (d) Topical
15. Which is the Time-Related PRA Method ?
(a) Social Map (b) Resource Map (c) Dream Map (d) Mobility Map



- 16.** Relation Method included :
- (a) Flow Diagram (b) Well-Being Ranking
(c) Body Mapping (d) All the above
- 17.** Uses of RRA :
- (a) Pre-project and Early project (b) Mid-project and End of project
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of them
- 18.** Flow Diagram :
- (a) Cause Effect and Impact Diagram
(b) Systems Diagram
(c) Network Diagram
(d) All the above
- 19.** The sequential stages in the project cycle are :
- (a) Planning, Need Assessment, Monitoring, Implementation and Evaluation
(b) Planning, Monitoring, Need Assessment, Implementation and Evaluation
(c) Need Assessment, Planning, Implementation , Monitoring and Evaluation
(d) Need Assessment, Planning, Monitoring, Implementation and Evaluation
- 20.** Which one of these is not a tool of PRA ?
- (a) Social Mapping (b) Wealth Ranking
(c) Trend Analysis (d) Transactional Analysis
- 21.** Logical Framework Analysis was originally developed for the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in the year :
- (a) 1996 (b) 1989 (c) 1969 (d) 1970
- 22.** What does 'Input' mean in Logical Framework Analysis ?
- (a) The logical thinking which is used to plan a programme
(b) The result of logical analysis
(c) The resources required to start the programme
(d) The resources generated as a result of the logically planned programme
- 23.** Who should be considered as the most essential respondents for conducting a Feasibility Appraisal' of the Income generation programme in a village ?
- (a) Programme staff of the organisation who have worked in previous programmes in the village
(b) Panchayat members and staff of the area
(c) The villagers
(d) The staff of the Funding Agency which is funding the programme



- 24.** While planning activities of a project, the collection of baseline data regarding the target population is necessary to :
- (a) Attract the approval of the funding organisation
 - (b) Assess the extent of development after implementing the programme
 - (c) Satisfy the legal requirements
 - (d) Satisfy the target population and attract their co-operation.
- 25.** PRA method can be utilised in the community organisation practice to :
- (a) Identify the needs of the community and plan accordingly
 - (b) Organise the community members for social action
 - (c) Identify the key leaders of the community
 - (d) Orient the community about the plans developed by the practitioner
- 26.** Methods for rural planning include _____.
- (a) Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)
 - (b) Community development
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of them
- 27.** Who among the following is best associated with 'Rapid Rural Appraisal' (RRA) ?
- (a) Britto G.A.A.
 - (b) B. Robert Chambers
 - (c) C. Fried Lander
 - (d) D. Luigi Cavestro
- 28.** The goal, objectives and activities in LFA are drawn from :
- (a) Problem Tree Analysis
 - (b) Stakeholder Analysis
 - (c) Objective Tree Analysis
 - (d) Strategy Analysis
- 29.** _____ is a dynamic tool for planning and controlling project.
- (a) CPM
 - (b) PERT
 - (c) SCBA
 - (d) PRA
- 30.** Which one is not the pillar of PRA ?
- (a) Behaviour
 - (b) Methods
 - (c) Triangulation
 - (d) Sharing

