



M.S.W. II Semester Degree Examination, Sept./Oct. - 2024

SOCIAL WORK

**Participatory Rural Appraisal Practice with Rural and Urban
(NEP)**

Time : 1 Hour

Maximum Marks : 30

1. Which of the following best describes the use of PRA in infrastructure development ?
 - (A) Building infrastructure without considering community needs.
 - (B) Engaging the community in identifying infrastructure needs and planning projects.
 - (C) Relying only on external engineering expertise.
 - (D) Ignoring local geographic and environmental conditions.

2. PRA can be applied in conflict resolution by :
 - (A) Ignoring local conflicts and focusing on external solutions.
 - (B) Imposing solutions without community involvement.
 - (C) Facilitating dialogue and participatory problem-solving within the community.
 - (D) Avoiding discussion of sensitive issues.

3. What is the first step in using PRA outcomes to write a UBA proposal ?
 - (A) Reviewing and analysing the PRA outcomes to identify key findings and priorities.
 - (B) Ignoring the PRA outcomes and starting from scratch.
 - (C) Writing the proposal without community input.
 - (D) Focusing solely on funding opportunities.

4. When integrating PRA outcomes into a UBA proposal, which of the following is essential ?
 - (A) Highlighting the community's identified needs and priorities.
 - (B) Focusing only on external expert opinions.
 - (C) Ignoring local knowledge and preferences.
 - (D) Copying a proposal from another village.



5. How can PRA outcomes help in defining the objectives of a UBA proposal ?
- (A) By providing a general framework applicable to any community.
 - (B) By offering specific, community-driven insights and objectives.
 - (C) By focusing only on short-term goals.
 - (D) By ignoring community feedback.
6. Which section of the UBA proposal should directly reflect the PRA outcomes ?
- (A) Budget and financing
 - (B) External stakeholder analysis
 - (C) Project timeline
 - (D) Problem statement and objectives
7. What role do community-identified solutions play in the UBA proposal ?
- (A) They are ignored in favour of expert-driven solutions.
 - (B) They form the basis for the proposed interventions and activities.
 - (C) They are included as a secondary consideration.
 - (D) They are only mentioned in the appendix.
8. In a UBA proposal, how should the PRA-derived data be presented ?
- (A) Clearly and systematically in the main body of the proposal to support the narrative
 - (B) In an annex that is rarely referenced
 - (C) As a separate document not included in the proposal
 - (D) In a way that obscures the community's input
9. How can the PRA outcomes be used to develop the project activities in the UBA proposal ?
- (A) By creating activities that are completely new and untested.
 - (B) By aligning proposed activities with the community's needs and priorities identified in the PRA.
 - (C) By focusing on activities that are only funder-driven.
 - (D) By ignoring the community's suggested activities.
10. What is the importance of using PRA outcomes to justify the budget in a UBA proposal ?
- (A) To inflate the budget for extra funds.
 - (B) To minimize community involvement in budget planning.
 - (C) To ensure the budget aligns with the realistic needs and solutions identified by the community.
 - (D) To focus on non-priority areas.



11. In the context of a UBA proposal, how can PRA outcomes help in establishing a monitoring and evaluation plan ?
- (A) By excluding community input from the evaluation process.
 - (B) By incorporating community-defined indicators and monitoring mechanisms.
 - (C) By using only standardized indicators without local relevance.
 - (D) By ignoring the community's capacity for monitoring.
12. Which of the following best describes the use of PRA outcomes in the sustainability plan of a UBA proposal ?
- (A) Ensuring that proposed interventions are sustainable and have community buy-in.
 - (B) Ignoring long-term community engagement.
 - (C) Focusing only on short-term gains.
 - (D) Planning without considering community involvement.
13. Decision-making means.
- (A) Choosing among alterations
 - (B) Choosing among alternatives
 - (C) Choosing allocations
 - (D) All the above
14. 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
15. What is the sequence of the PRA process ?
- (i) Sensitizing the team.
 - (ii) Rapport building with the target group.
 - (iii) Sharing the observations with the target group.
 - (iv) Conducting the PRA.
- Codes :**
- (A) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
 - (B) (i) (ii) (iv) (iii)
 - (C) (i) (iv) (ii) (iii)
 - (D) (i) (iv) (iii) (ii)
16. Which conference has brought in the concept of sustainable development ?
- (A) The Rio Conference
 - (B) The Doha Conference
 - (C) The Montreal Conference
 - (D) None of the above



17. 'Concentric circle theory' is associated with :
- (A) Economic status of the country
 - (B) Hydrological system
 - (C) People's participation
 - (D) Monitoring system
18. Which tool in PRA involves creating visual representations of local resources, land use, and infrastructure ?
- (A) Seasonal calendars
 - (B) Mapping
 - (C) Semi-structured interviews
 - (D) Matrix scoring
19. Sustainable development ensures the well-being of individuals by :
- (A) Social development
 - (B) Environmental conservation
 - (C) Environmental protection
 - (D) All the above
20. Scope and type of PRA :
- (A) Exploratory
 - (B) Topical
 - (C) Problem-solving
 - (D) All the above
21. Which is not a PRA Method ?
- (A) Space related
 - (B) Topical
 - (C) Time-related
 - (D) Relation
22. Which is the Time-Related PRA Method ?
- (A) Social Map
 - (B) Resource Map
 - (C) Dream Map
 - (D) Mobility Map
23. Relation Method included :
- (A) Flow Diagram
 - (B) Well-Being Ranking
 - (C) Body Mapping
 - (D) All the above
24. 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
25. Flow Diagram :
- (A) Cause Effect and Impact Diagram
 - (B) Systems Diagram
 - (C) Network Diagram
 - (D) All the above



26. 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
27. Which one of these is not a tool of PRA ?
- (A) Social Mapping
 - (B) Wealth Ranking
 - (C) Trend Analysis
 - (D) Transactional Analysis
28. Logical Framework Analysis was originally developed for the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in the year :
- (A) 1969
 - (B) 1996
 - (C) 1989
 - (D) 1970
29. What does 'Input' mean in Logical Framework Analysis ?
- (A) The logical thinking which is used to plan a program.
 - (B) The result of logical analysis.
 - (C) The resources required to start the program.
 - (D) The resources generated as a result of the logically planned program.
30. Who should be considered as the most essential respondents for conducting a Feasibility Appraisal' of the Income generation program 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 program

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