School of Regional Studies and Research

Syllabus for Entrance Test - 2014

M.A. in Rural Development/ PG Diploma in Regional Planning & Development

Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur -492010
Chhattisgarh, India

School of Regional Studies and Research
Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur (C.G.)

Syllabus for Entrance Test - 2017

M.A. in Rural Development/ PG Diploma in Regional Planning & Development

(A) General aptitude: (10 marks)

1. Verbal Reasoning
2. Numerical Ability Test: Syllogism, Coding – Decoding, Miscellaneous.

(B) General knowledge of Chhattisgarh: (15 marks)

3. Overview of Chhattisgarh:
   Geography: Geographical Distribution, Soils
   Transport.
   Population: Census of Chhattisgarh.
   Centuries and National Parks.
4. Mineral Resources: Types of Minerals, Industries.
   Water Resources: Rivers, Water Falls, Dams.
   Forest and Agricultural of Chhattisgarh: Forest Distribution, Crops.

(C) Rural Development: Overview (25 marks)

5. Rural Development & Programmes: Training Rural Youths for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Antyodaya Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS), Ajeevika (NRLM).
6. Administration, Local Government and Panchayati Raj: 73 Constitutional Amendment, Recommendation of Balwant Rai Mehta Committee & Ashok Mehta Committee, Role of Gram Sabha. PESA Act 1996.

Eligibility: Graduate degree in any subject with 45% marks is eligible to appear in the entrance test. Students appearing in the Final year examination of Graduate Degree may also eligible for appearing in the PG Entrance Test.

Note:

Exam Time: 1 hour
Total Marks: 50
Total no. of questions will be 50
All questions will be multiple choice questions (MCQ)
There will be no provision of negative marking.
Subject to change as per university rule.

Book Recommended:

1. Desai, Vasant. **Rural Development in India**. New Delhi: Himalaya, 2005.
2. IGNOU. **Rural Development: Indian Context.** New Delhi: IGNOU, 2005.
3. Narwani, G.S. **Training for Rural Development**. New Delhi: Rawat Publications, 2002.
4. Bisshodia, M.S., **Chhattisgarh Samanya Gyan,** Upkar Publication.2015.
5. Choudhry, N.C. **Chhattisgarh Samanya Gyan**, LUCENT Publication. Delhi: 2015.

Demo of Reasoning Questions:

1. Syllogism:

In syllogism questions, some statements followed by some conclusions is given. We have to decide which of the conclusions follow with the help of the given statements.

The conclusions should be true in any case. The best approach to solve these questions is that one should always try to prove the conclusion wrong, if the conclusion can't be proved wrong in any case then it is definitely true.

Generally Venn diagrams are used to solve these questions.

Directions: In each of the following questions, three statements are given followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts

Statements: Some chocolates are candies. All candies are sweet. No sweet is free.

Conclusions:

I. Some chocolates are free.

II. Some candies are free.

III. All chocolates being sweet is a possibility.

IV. All chocolates being free is a possibility.

(1) Only II follows

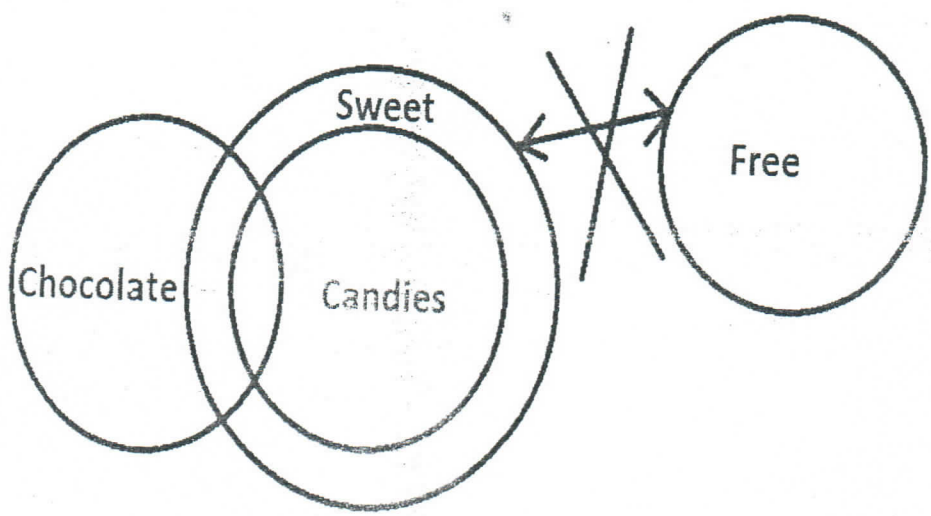
(2) Only either I or IV follows

(3) Only III follows

(4) Only II and either I or IV follows

(5) None follows

Solution:



I. Some chocolates can't be free always as we can see in the Venn diagram. So it does not follow.

II. Candies can't be free at all because candies are under sweet and no sweet is free. So it does not follow.

III. In this option possibility is asked and all chocolates can be sweet. So it follows.

IV. All chocolates can't be free because then some sweets will be free that is not allowed. So it does not follow.

So only III follows which means option (3) is correct.

2. Coding – Decoding:

In coding - decoding, actual words are coded in some other words (usually smaller). Few coded sentences give us the idea of respected coded words for each of the actual words. Once all the words are decoded, answer of any related question can be given in seconds.

Directions: Study the following information and answer the question given:

In a certain code,

'aa be rs' means 'go went gone',

'ub rs wa' means 'you go home',

'wa de' means 'you want' and

'lo aa' means 'went do'

Q.) What is the meaning for 'wa'?

1. You
2. Do
3. Home
4. Go
5. Want

Solution:

aa	Went
Ub	home
de	Want
rs	Go
wa	You
be	Gone
lo	do

From the first two sentences, we can clearly say that 'go' is coded as 'rs'. From 2nd and 3rd sentence, we can decode the word for 'you'. In the same way, we can find coded words for all the used words.

After decoding the given data, the codes are as follows:

So the meaning for 'wa' will be You. Thus the correct option will be (1).

3. Miscellaneous:

Apart from above mentioned topics, the questions can be asked from ranking, blood relation and direction etc. So don't forget to cover these topics. These questions are generally asked individually so these questions are not too much challenging.

Q.) In a class, Rajan got the 11th rank and he was 31st from the bottom of the list of boys passed. Three boys did not take the examination and one failed. What is the total strength of the class?

1. 32
2. 42
3. 45
4. 46
5. 47

Solution:

From the statement,

Rajan is 11th from the top and 31st from the bottom;

Thus there are total of 31+11 – 1 = 41 students.

Moreover, three boys and one boy failed; so the total number of students will be:

41 + 4 = 45

Hence Option C is correct.

Source: **https://gradeup.co/ibps-po-pre-2016-reasoning-section-detailed-syllabus-pattern-i-351a18ce-561d-11e6-bffa-e2505b332861**

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