

**POST GRADUATE COURSE IN DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT**  
**ENTRANCE TEST- 2020**

**1. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE**

1. Right to Education act was enacted in parliament of India in the year
  - a. 2005
  - b. 2011
  - c. 2009
  - d. 2014
  
2. International Human Rights Day is celebrated on?
  - a. 10<sup>th</sup> January
  - b. 10<sup>th</sup> March
  - c. 10<sup>th</sup> October
  - d. 10<sup>th</sup> December
  
3. Which is the Capital of Andhra Pradesh?
  - a. Amaravathi
  - b. Hyderabad
  - c. Vijayawada
  - d. Vishakapattinam
  
4. What does GST stand for?
  - a. General Sales Tax
  - b. Good and Simple Tax
  - c. Goods and sales Tax
  - d. Goods and State Tax
  
5. National Youth Day is observed on
  - a. 12<sup>th</sup> January
  - b. 12<sup>th</sup> June
  - c. 18<sup>th</sup> March
  - d. 18<sup>th</sup> May
  
6. How many goals does Sustainable Development Goal list?
  - a. 24
  - b. 8
  - c. 17
  - d. 12

7. What does UGC stand for?
- University Grants Commission
  - Universal Green Commission
  - United Grants Commission
  - United Green Commission
8. The famous quote “ We are Indians first” was said by
- Mahatma Gandhi
  - Subash Chandra Bose
  - B.R.Ambedkar
  - Bagath Singh
9. Onam is a cultural festival celebrated in which state
- Andhrapradesh
  - Telangana
  - Gujarat
  - None of the above
10. What is the percentage of tribal population in India?
- 16.6%
  - 8.6%
  - 10.6%
  - None of these

## 2. CURRENT AFFAIRS

11. Which of the states are listed under Special Category status as per Article 370 of the Indian Constitution
- Maharashtra
  - Assam
  - Telangana
  - Rajasthan
12. Which was the city that was recently renamed as Prayagraj?
- Varanasi
  - Lucknow
  - Pune
  - Allahabad

13. Who is India's present HRD Minister?
- Prakash Jhavdekar
  - Smriti Irani
  - Ramesh Pokhriyal
  - Om Birla
14. Which was the first city in the world to report Corona Virus?
- Delhi
  - Wu-Han
  - Shanghai
  - Tokyo
15. Who was the recipient of Bharath Ratna 2019?
- Atal Bihari Vajpayee
  - Pranab Mukherjee
  - Mary Kom
  - Sushma Swaraj
16. The book "The Ministry of utmost happiness" was written by
- Sashi Tharoor
  - Chetan Bhagat
  - Arundati Roy
  - Khushwant Singh
17. Who is the Captain of Indian women's cricket team for One day International?
- Mithali Raj
  - Thirush Kamini
  - Punam Raut
  - None of the above
18. Who is the CEO of Google
- Mark Zuckerberg
  - Satya Nadella
  - Sundar Pichai
  - Indra Nooyi
19. What is the name of Political party which Donald Trump represents?
- United States Congress
  - Democratic Party
  - Republican Party
  - Libertarian Party

20. What was the theme of International Women's Day (8<sup>th</sup> March) 2020?
- Think equal, build smart, innovate for change
  - I am generation equality: Realizing women's right
  - Time is now: Rural and Urban Activists Transforming women's lives
  - Role of women in addressing climate change

### 3. READING COMPEHENSION

#### **BOLIVIA: IMPROVINGTHE NUTRITIONAL STATUSOF CHILDREN VIA THE STRENGTHENING OF LOCAL PRODUCTIONSYSTEMS**

##### **Summary:**

This study is a joint research programme conducted by UN SDG Fund and Ministry of Rural Development, Bolivia, aimed to improve nutrition of children under five and their mothers in families from four municipalities of the departments of Cochabamba and Potosí by providing an integrated approach to food and nutrition security and sustainable local food systems.

##### **SITUATION**

Chronic malnutrition in children under five continues to be one of Bolivia's unresolved problems. One in every three children under 5 years of age suffers from chronic malnutrition and six out of every ten children between 6 months and 5 years suffer from anemia, the most prevalent condition associated with chronic malnutrition. Malnutrition is caused by a variety of factors, such as living in poverty, diet habits, childcare, education, access to healthcare, water and sanitation. There are great inequities in nutrition, and it is especially prevalent in rural municipalities, indigenous populations, in families with fewer resources and in children of mothers without formal education. Although the national average of chronic malnutrition is 27% , in the department of Potosí this index is 43.7% in children living in the rural area. The prevalence of anemia is higher in rural areas than in urban areas, and most widespread in the region of Altiplano (73.5%). Adequate nutrition depends on the balance of energy consumption and micro and macro nutrients, as well as other factors inherent in feeding and nutrition practices. Food security and nutrition do not only refer to access and availability of food, but also to quality of food, as well as health and education of families.

##### **STRATEGY**

An integrated approach to food and nutrition security (FNS) targeted children from 2 to 5 years by increasing livelihood opportunities for their families (fruit producers) in four municipalities. The joint programme, which was implemented in close collaboration with national partners, developed several areas of intervention for alleviating child hunger and undernutrition, promoting sustainable and resilient livelihoods for vulnerable households, and generating better information on nutrition, the right to food and food safety. The programme targeted production systems based on fruits, vegetables, native crops of high nutritional value and small ruminants. The food nutrition education component was included in the joint programme to close the nutrition knowledge gap and support women's nutritional status, which is closely linked to their children.

## **RESULTS AND IMPACT**

The programme reached 1,149 beneficiaries (517 women and 632 men), bringing a comprehensive and multisectoral approach to food security and nutrition by strengthening food production systems and activities designed to improve family diets, incorporate local food, and promote coordination between municipal governments. Under the development of local sustainable food systems, beneficiaries from 65 communities increased per hectare production of native crops with high nutritional value by 20%. Women farmers had an almost four-fold increase of this amount. They produced an average of six different crops, while male farmers only farmed three types of crops. Even though women had less access to land and irrigation, they achieved greater increases in production for commercial ends (23%) and domestic use (51%). The empowerment of women is also evident when compared to the programme baseline, with more women assuming leadership roles (final evaluation: 90%, baseline: 50.1%) and influencing decision-making processes (final evaluation: 91%, baseline: 55%), and making decisions with regards to family expenses (final evaluation: 30%, baseline: 16%). Overall, thirteen types of vegetables, two types of native crops, livestock and fish were incorporated into the food systems of the participating families. Additionally, these families started organic gardening. Participants saw an increase of 400-800 kg per family in food products, and enjoyed more animal proteins from rearing guinea pigs, chicken and carps. The nutritional situation of children under five and their mothers improved, and food insecurity decreased by 23%, from 96% to 73%. The food nutrition education component was an important part of the joint programme and aimed to support consumption of local food and cultural traditions of food nutrition. Participating families improved their feeding practices by integrating and reevaluating local food. Through the programme's 133 trainings, 1,149 beneficiaries improved their knowledge about healthy eating. Training activities included health, nutrition and hygiene. Home visits helped 210 families in 45 communities with reinforcement and monitoring of key practices learned. According to the baseline indicators, 24.5% of families with children under 5 applied good feeding and nutrition practices before the programme, compared to 48.6% by the end. The programme also supported multisectoral coordination to influence actions related to nutrition, the right to food, and food and nutrition security. The programme supported initiatives related to nutrition, the right to food, and food security submitted by organizations (40% were promoted by women's organizations) to the Municipal government. As a result, 10 initiatives related to food and nutrition security were implemented by the municipalities (public purchases, integral development, creation of bioinputs Center and Center to produce vegetable seedlings, water harvesting projects). These initiatives allowed multisectoral coordination and participation of social organizations.

## **CHALLENGES**

The joint programme reduced the use of agrochemicals, improved the management of their residues, as well as conservation of soil and water. However, the low demand for organic products affected producers and discouraged organic farmers. While producers recognize the advantages of agro-ecological production, there are just a few markets for organic products. One way to address this is by promoting nutritional food education as a basis for healthy ecological food consumption. A multisectoral approach is needed to create alliances between the health sector, education sector, and organic producers, both locally and nationally.

## **LESSONS LEARNT**

➤ A multisectoral approach to food and nutrition security is a powerful tool but it requires effective planning, budgeting and coordination among participating partners before starting the

joint programme. Trainings on multisectoral dialogue and interagency coordination at the institutional level, especially for public servants, can further support an integrated approach and activities between different sectors and local actors. Involvement of the private sector further promotes a multisectoral approach for food and nutrition security coordination.

➤ Joint programmes on food and nutrition security should focus on women's empowerment by actively engaging women in all activities. It is undeniable that the nutritional status of women is closely linked to that of children, especially in the first 1,000 days of a child's life, from gestation until the age of 2. Involvement of women provides multiple benefits because of their important role in the use of food resources and maintenance of harmony within the family and community.

➤ In areas where food insecurity is high, sustainable agricultural production should be promoted with two goals – improving families' diets as well as improving their economic status, so they can access other types of food. Farmers' access to markets should be improved. For further sustainability, farmers can be linked to the demand of local public purchases (for example, School Feeding Programmes).

➤ Technical assistance for farmers should be designed based on an assessment of current needs and steps needed to produce high-quality food products. Actions can include provision of tanks and construction of cisterns in communities with limited water resources and creation of Farmer Field Schools to address agricultural and technical issues.

## **SUSTAINABILITY AND POTENTIAL FOR REPLICATION**

The multisectoral and multipartner approach used by this joint programme is a valid model to address the problem of food and nutrition security and strengthen capacity of local actors. The pilot experiences in Cochabamba and Potosí demonstrate that the model can be replicated in other municipalities as well as other countries that face similar problems. Strengthened local capacity to coordinate multisectoral food and nutrition security interventions also increases effectiveness and sustainability of results.

21. What is said to be one of Bolivia's unresolved problem

- a. Less access to Transport
- b. Poor Irrigation techniques
- c. Chronic Malnutrition
- d. Population

22. Which of these groups are said to have less access to nutritious food-----?

- a. Indigenous population
- b. Urban municipalities
- c. Youth population
- d. None of the above

23. The Joint program FNS was implemented in -----?

- a. Urban centers
- b. Municipalities
- c. Throughout country
- d. Educational institutions

24. The Joint program FNS is a-----?
- Integrated approach to address Women economic Issues
  - Integrated approach to promote Nutrition and welfare of farmers
  - Integrated approach to food redistribution
  - Integrated approach to food and nutrition security
25. The food and nutrition security intervened and -----?
- Generated information on Nutrition
  - Alleviated malnutrition in Bolivia
  - Both A & B
  - B only
26. The FNS program targeted
- Children between age 2-5
  - Farming families
  - School dropouts
  - All of the above
27. The FNS joint program included ----- component to close knowledge gap and support women's nutritional status
- The agriculture education component
  - Environment education component
  - Women empowerment component
  - Food nutrition education component
28. The statistics in respect to women leadership roles became 90% in Final evaluation from 50.1% during the Baseline, this indicates
- Women are naturally better leader than men
  - Women were the only beneficiaries of the joint program
  - The Joint program created Gender Inequality
  - None of the above
29. The 133 Training activities under this program does not include areas of -----  
-----
- Hygiene
  - Consumer Rights
  - Child development
  - Communicable diseases
30. The Multisectoral support for this program supported to implement 10 initiatives, one of them is -----
- Establish Poultry for livelihood
  - Establishing bio inputs centre
  - Establish Institution for Food and safety
  - None of the above

#### 4. DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES, PROCESS AND ISSUES

31. Who is the current secretary general of UN?
- António Guterres
  - Ban Ki-moon
  - Kurt Waldhiem
  - Kristalina Geogieva
32. Which of these organisations has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize three times?
- International Committee of the Red Cross
  - Amnesty International
  - Transparency International
  - United Nations Organisation
33. Which world organization uses commonly the letters UNICEF instead of its whole name?
- UN Child Fund
  - UN Cherry Fund
  - UN China Fund
  - UN Children's Fund
34. The headquarters of International Court of Justice is located in
- Geneva
  - The Hague
  - New York
  - Paris
35. The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) is also known as.....
- Rio 2010
  - Rio 2011
  - Rio 2012
  - Rio 2013
36. The acronym CSR stands for....
- Corporate Search and Rescue
  - Corporate Social Responsibility
  - Corporate Sensitive Reliability
  - Corporate Social Reality
37. Which statement depicts the best definition of sustainable development
- It means optimal utilization of natural resources
  - Sustainable use of natural resources without considering the need of the future generation
  - Present generation fulfills its needs while considers the needs of the future generation as well.
  - None of these



38. Which of the following is not an indicator of Human Development Index (HDI)
- Standard of Living
  - Condition of environment
  - Life expectancy
  - Education
39. Which of the following scheme provide education to girls and their welfare?
- One Stop Centre Scheme
  - UJJAWALA
  - SWADHAR Scheme
  - Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
40. Which among the following is the leader of Narmada Bachao Andolan Movement?
- Gaura Devi
  - Sunderlal Bahugun
  - Dev Suman
  - Medha Patkar
41. Which of the following is natural hazard?
- Earthquake
  - Cyclone
  - Landslide
  - All the above
42. The Gandhian economy is based on the principle of ..
- Competition
  - Trusteeship
  - State control
  - None of these
43. Which of the following is the first step in starting the research process?
- Searching sources of information to locate problem.
  - Survey of related literature
  - Identification of problem
  - Searching for solutions to the problem
44. The essential qualities of a researcher are
- Spirit of free enquiry
  - Reliance on observation and evidence
  - Systematization or theorizing of knowledge
  - All the above
  - e.

45. An appropriate source to find out descriptive information is .....
- Bibliography
  - Directory
  - Encyclopedia
  - Dictionary
46. Biased research refers to...
- No deliberate attempt to either conceal or highlight something
  - Drawing conclusion by introducing one's own vested interest
  - Repeatability and accuracy are provided for the quality of measurement procedures used
  - Each step of the research is valid and objective
47. Who was the chairman of Drafting Committee?
- N Gopaldaswamy
  - K.M Munshi
  - N Madhava Rao
  - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
48. Which Article is related with "Abolition of Untouchability"?
- Article 20
  - Article 19
  - Article 18
  - Article 17
49. How many articles are in Constitution of India now?
- 440
  - 441
  - 448
  - 443
50. The Indian Constitution has borrowed the ideas of preamble from the
- Italian Constitution
  - Canadian Constitution
  - French Constitution
  - Constitution of USA