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Candidate's Seat No : _____

MBA in AVCM Sem.-3 Examination

IIS-21

Liveilhoods, Policies, Practices

December-2024

[Max. Marks : 70

Time : 2-30 Hours]

Instructions:

- *Question no. 1 to 4 carry 14 marks each, with both the questions mentioned in*
- *Question no. 5 carries 14 marks (each question of 2 marks). Out of the 12 questions, Attempt any seven.*

Question 1

14 marks

Discuss the concept of Sustainable Livelihoods. How does it differ from traditional livelihood approaches? In your answer, include the key components of the Sustainable Livelihood Framework and its significance in addressing poverty and vulnerability.

Or

Evaluate the impact of climate change policies on rural livelihoods. How can adaptive measures be integrated into existing livelihood frameworks to promote resilience among vulnerable populations?

Question 2

14 marks

What are the key policies and practices that have been implemented to support livelihoods for vulnerable populations in India? Discuss the effectiveness of these policies in improving their economic conditions.

Or

What challenges do policymakers face in implementing effective livelihood policies for vulnerable populations? Discuss potential solutions to overcome these challenges while promoting inclusivity and sustainability.

P.T.O.

Question 3**14 marks**

Discuss how technology can be leveraged to improve livelihoods for vulnerable populations. What are some successful examples of technology-driven initiatives that have empowered these communities?

Or

Examine the relationship between sustainable agriculture practices and Sustainable Livelihoods. How can sustainable agriculture contribute to food security and poverty alleviation?

Question 4**14 marks**

One of the State Rural Livelihoods Mission (SRLM) was launched in 2012 to combat poverty by promoting sustainable livelihoods in rural areas. The initiative focuses on empowering marginalized communities, particularly women, through the formation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs).

By facilitating savings and providing access to microcredit, SRLM has enabled SHG members to engage in income-generating activities such as handicrafts, agriculture, and small enterprises. Skill development training equips participants with essential skills, enhancing their employability and entrepreneurial potential.

The mission has significantly improved household incomes, with many women reporting increases of 30-50% in their earnings. Moreover, the initiative fosters community participation and enhances women's roles in decision-making.

Through effective monitoring and support, SRLM demonstrates how targeted livelihood policies can empower individuals and create sustainable economic opportunities in rural Madhya Pradesh.

- a) **Analyze the role of skill development training provided by SRLM in enhancing the employability and entrepreneurial potential of rural women. What skills were emphasized, and how have these skills contributed to sustainable livelihoods?**

7 Marks

- b) **Analyze the role of skill development training provided by SRLM in enhancing the employability and entrepreneurial potential of rural women. What skills were emphasized, and how have these skills contributed to sustainable livelihoods?**

7 Marks**Or**

- a) What were the primary objectives of the State Rural Livelihoods Mission (SRLM), and how did it aim to combat poverty in rural areas? How did the formation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) contribute to the economic empowerment of women in that State? 7 Marks
- b) In what ways did the SRLM influence community participation and decision-making roles for women within their households and communities? 7 Marks

Question 5**14 marks**

- 1.) Which of the following is a primary objective of livelihood policies?
 - A) Maximizing industrial profits
 - B) Reducing rural-urban migration
 - C) Promoting sustainable employment and income generation
 - D) Increasing foreign trade opportunities
- 2.) What does the term "sustainable livelihood" primarily refer to?
 - A) Using high-cost technologies in farming
 - B) Ensuring environmental and economic stability in livelihoods
 - C) Increasing temporary jobs in urban areas
 - D) Reducing the dependency on agriculture
- 3.) Which government initiative aims to enhance livelihood opportunities in rural India by providing wage employment?
 - A) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)
 - B) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
 - C) Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan
 - D) National Skill Development Mission
- 4.) In the context of livelihoods, "vulnerability context" refers to:
 - A) Only environmental threats affecting livelihoods
 - B) External factors like shocks, trends, and seasonality impacting livelihood security
 - C) Internal issues within a household
 - D) A temporary reduction in income levels
- 5.) Which of the following best describes "livelihood assets" in sustainable development?
 - A) Financial resources only
 - B) Resources or capital that people use to achieve positive livelihood outcomes
 - C) Social connections in urban settings
 - D) Fixed physical infrastructure
- 6.) Which of the following is a key challenge in implementing livelihood programs in rural areas?
 - A) Lack of natural resources
 - B) Scarcity of skilled labor
 - C) Inadequate policy support and infrastructure
 - D) Excessive availability of financial resources

P.T.O.

7.) Which type of capital is primarily associated with skills, knowledge, and health in the Sustainable Livelihood Framework?

- A) Physical capital
- B) Human capital
- C) Social capital
- D) Financial capital

8.) Which aspect of livelihood policies is directly linked to climate resilience?

- A) Industrial development
- B) Agricultural subsidies only
- C) Adaptation and mitigation strategies in livelihood practices
- D) Import of food products

9.) The term “livelihood security” refers to:

- A) Providing insurance policies to all farmers
- B) Ensuring a reliable means of income and access to essential resources
- C) Government control over local businesses
- D) Restricting employment to specific sectors

10.) The concept of “livelihood diversification” is primarily aimed at:

- A) Increasing agricultural productivity only
- B) Reducing financial risk by diversifying income sources
- C) Focusing resources on high-yield crops
- D) Encouraging migration from rural to urban areas

11.) A livelihood that is resilient against environmental changes and external shocks is referred to as a:

- A) Transitional livelihood
- B) Passive livelihood
- C) Sustainable livelihood
- D) High-risk livelihood

12.) What is the primary purpose of the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)?

- A) To develop infrastructure in urban areas
 - B) To promote skill development and job placement for rural youth
 - C) To provide microfinance loans to farmers
 - D) To regulate export and import policies
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