

MA RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Third Semester
Rural Technology & Extension Education
(MRD - 12)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Part-A (Objective) =20

Part-B (Descriptive)=50

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

1. Answer *any five* from the followings:

2×5=10

- a) Define feedback.
- b) What are the steps in teaching learning process in the milieu of extension education?
- c) What are the three phases of training?
- d) What are the three sources of women empowerment?
- e) What is the relationship between entrepreneur and enterprise?
- f) State one function of an extension agent.
- g) What are the three parameters to be considered while starting an extension work?

2. Answer *any five* from the followings:

3×5=15

- a) Distinguish between innovation and invention.
- b) Define 'Problem-centered' in the context of adult education.
- c) What are the three dimensions of DOT?
- d) Write the objectives of Extension.
- e) Write an account of rural technology.
- f) What is 'adoptability' to farm and non-farm sector?
- g) Write an account of Transfer of Technology.

3. Answer *any five* from the followings:

5×5=25

- a) Define Extension education. What are the criteria for effective extension teaching?
- b) Describe the orientation programme of RBH.
- c) How rural technology can eradicate poverty?
- d) Illustrate the principles of extension service.
- e) Discuss the history of science and technology in milieu of rural development.
- f) Illustrate the process of vermi- compost.
- g) Discuss the process of Farmer's Call.

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(The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions)

Duration: 20 minutes

Marks – 20

PART A- Objective Type

I. Choose the correct answer from the following options:

1×20=20

1. In which year National Extension Service came into existence?

- a. 1957 b. 1953 c. 1993 d. 1963

2. Livestock project of Ethiopia is an example of –

- a. General agricultural extension approach b. Education approach
c. Farming systems development approach d. Commodity specialized approach

3. Which University was the first to describe the term ‘extension education’?

- a. Cambridge University b. Pavia University
c. Boston University d. Delhi University

4. Which Commission referred extension as a continuous process?

- a. Women Commission b. Planning Commission
c. Agricultural Commission d. None of these

5. In which village of Sikkim, rural development programme was initiated through application of science & technology?

- a. Dentam b. Namchi c. Chawang Phamtam d. Lefunga

6. Which organisation is working for research related to earthworm?

- a. PFAE b. NIECL c. CSSEIP d. BERI

7. Extension programmes are based on –

- a. Farm people’s need b. Women’s need
c. Unemployed youth’s need d. All of these

8. Extension services provide linkage between –

- a. Field and lab b. People and Field
c. Field and agricultural institute d. None of these

9. Small Farmers Development Project in Nepal and Bangladesh are example of –
- Participatory approach
 - Training and Visit approach
 - Cost sharing approach
 - Commodity specialized approach
10. The world extension services can be classified into –
- Eight approaches
 - Four approaches
 - Six approaches
 - Two approaches
11. All extension approaches seeks to improve the capability of –
- Extension agent
 - Rural people as clients
 - Rural Women
 - None of these
12. While starting an extension work, how many parameters are needed to be considered? –
- Five
 - Three
 - Seven
 - Eight
13. “Principle of equality and communication” is one of the principles of -
- Teaching
 - Learning
 - Extension work
 - None of these
14. Which organisation of rural technology was launched in Seventh Five Year Plan? –
- NIF
 - CAPART
 - Honeybee
 - MYRADA
15. TOT stands for –
- Transfer of Technology
 - Transmit of Technology
 - Training of Technology
 - Teaching of Technology
16. Which one from the following is required in the process of vermi culture?
- Amoeba
 - Bacteria
 - Fungi
 - Virus
17. In STARD, “ST” refers to –
- Scheduled Tribes
 - Special Technology
 - Science & Technology
 - Skill & Technology
18. RBH stands for –
- Rural Business Hub
 - Rural Bamboo Hub
 - Rural Budget Hub
 - None of these
19. Which of the following organisation is working for the development of techniques to improve agricultural productivity? –
- CSIR
 - ISRO
 - ICSSR
 - ICAR
20. “Pisciculture” is related to –
- Fishery
 - Agriculture
 - Vegetation
 - Bee