

Roll No. ....

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

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Question Booklet Number
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**M. Sc. (Ag.) Agricultural Extension**  
**(Third Semester) EXAMINATION, 2021-22**  
**ADVANCES IN AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION**

Paper Code				
EXT	6	0	1	1

Questions Booklet Series
<b>D</b>

Time : 1:30 Hours ]

[ Maximum Marks : 100

**Instructions to the Examinee :**

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 60 questions. Examinee is required to answer any 50 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. If more than 50 questions are attempted by student, then the first attempted 50 questions will be considered for evaluation. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 60 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को किन्हीं 50 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। यदि छात्र द्वारा 50 से अधिक प्रश्नों को हल किया जाता है तो प्रारम्भिक हल किये हुए 50 उत्तरों को ही मूल्यांकन हेतु सम्मिलित किया जाएगा। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

***(Only for Rough Work)***

1. ITK stands for :
  - (A) Indigenous Technical Knowledge
  - (B) Indigenous Technological Knowledge
  - (C) Indian Technical Knowledge
  - (D) Intellectual Technical Knowledge
  
2. Which is the 1st GI tagged crop in India ?
  - (A) Saffron
  - (B) Darjeeling Tea
  - (C) Alphonso Mango
  - (D) Tree Tea
  
3. Kisan Call Centre location in Uttar Pradesh :
  - (A) Prayagraj
  - (B) Lucknow
  - (C) Kanpur
  - (D) Varanasi
  
4. PPP model promotes :
  - (A) Commercialization
  - (B) Individualization
  - (C) Privatization
  - (D) Mechanization
  
5. ATMA work at :
  - (A) State level
  - (B) District level
  - (C) Block level
  - (D) Village level
  
6. Communication barriers include :
  - (A) Social
  - (B) Semantic
  - (C) Technical
  - (D) All of the above
  
7. TRIPS is related to :
  - (A) An insect-pest
  - (B) An extension programme
  - (C) A rat poison
  - (D) Property right

8. At present KCCs are working in .....  
different location covering across the  
country.
- (A) 20  
(B) 21  
(C) 22  
(D) 23
9. Gender mainstreaming in institution is :
- (A) Moser  
(B) POP  
(C) Levy  
(D) SRF
10. Women Reservation Bill, 2010 provides :
- (A) 33% reservation  
(B) 27% reservation  
(C) 50% reservation  
(D) 30% reservation
11. ATMA was launched during :
- (A) 2004-05  
(B) 2005-06  
(C) 2006-07  
(D) 2007-08
12. India is the founder member of :
- (A) World Bank  
(B) WHO  
(C) GATT  
(D) IMF
13. Which is not associated with  
IPRs ?
- (A) Copyrights  
(B) Trademarks  
(C) Patents  
(D) Human Rights
14. IFFCO Kisan Sanchar Limited (IKSL)  
provides :
- (A) Tel consultancy  
(B) Fertilizer Marketing  
(C) Common Service Centre  
(D) Agricultural Inputs
15. Market-led extension provides services  
to :
- (A) Middlemen  
(B) Producer  
(C) Consumer  
(D) Extension professional

16. ATIC is a/an :
- (A) Single Window System
  - (B) Agro-ecosystem
  - (C) Vocational Training Centre
  - (D) Application Centre
17. Communication is more meaningful :
- (A) Extension approach
  - (B) Subset of broadcasting
  - (C) Exchange of fact and feeling
  - (D) None of the above
18. WTO came into existence in :
- (A) 1988
  - (B) 1995
  - (C) 1991
  - (D) 1997
19. The term ATIC denotes :
- (A) Awareness Trial and Interest and Confirmation
  - (B) Agricultural Technology Information Centre
  - (C) Agricultural Techniques-based Indigenous Cultivation
  - (D) Agricultural Transition towards Industrialization and Commercialization
20. ICT tackle key problems in mainly :
- (A) Agriculture and Cooperation sector
  - (B) Health and Education
  - (C) Panchayati Raj and Women empowerment
  - (D) All of the above
21. 'Gender mainstreaming' concept came in :
- (A) 1975
  - (B) 1980
  - (C) 1985
  - (D) 1995
22. ICT programme was given by the technologist :
- (A) R. S. Paroda
  - (B) Sam Pitroda
  - (C) Panjab Singh
  - (D) B. P. Pal
23. IVLP is a :
- (A) Top-down approach
  - (B) Bottom-up approach
  - (C) Universal approach
  - (D) Horizontal approach

24. The e-Choupal launched by ITC in :
- (A) June 1998  
 (B) June 1999  
 (C) June 2000  
 (D) June 2001
25. World Intellectual Property Day is celebrated on :
- (A) 26 April  
 (B) 27 April  
 (C) 28 April  
 (D) 29 April
26. Cybernetics is the science of :
- (A) Decision-making  
 (B) Organizations  
 (C) Ecology  
 (D) Communication
27. Sponsoring agency of Cyber Extension Project is :
- (A) MANAGE, Hyderabad  
 (B) ICAR, New Delhi  
 (C) NAARM, Hyderabad  
 (D) CSAUA&T, Kanpur
28. ICT programme came into existence in India is :
- (A) 1982  
 (B) 1983  
 (C) 1984  
 (D) 1985
29. AKIS expands to :
- (A) Agricultural Knowledge Information Syndrome  
 (B) Agricultural Knowledge Information Service  
 (C) Agricultural Knowledge Information Science  
 (D) Agricultural Knowledge Information System
30. 1st state having 50% reservation in Panchayat seats is :
- (A) Bihar  
 (B) Assam  
 (C) Sikkim  
 (D) Uttar Pradesh

31. Farmer's Field School was designed initially as a way to introduced :
- (A) IPM
  - (B) IWM
  - (C) SRI
  - (D) IFS
32. Which one is not an approach of extension in India ?
- (A) Transfer of Technology Approach
  - (B) Farming System Approach
  - (C) Training and Visit System Approach
  - (D) Technology Development Approach
33. Which is/are approach of extension in India ?
- (A) Public Extension Approach
  - (B) Private Extension Approach
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) None of the above
34. ATICs are under administrative control of :
- (A) Deputy Director of Extension, ICAR
  - (B) Union Minister of Agriculture
  - (C) Director General, ICAR
  - (D) Finance Minister
35. Which one is not a public extension service provider in India ?
- (A) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare
  - (B) Indian Council of Agricultural Research
  - (C) University Based Extension
  - (D) Non-Governmental Organization
36. Market-led extension does not contains :
- (A) What to produce ?
  - (B) How to produce ?
  - (C) Where to sell ?
  - (D) Traditional produce ?

37. The term Farmer's Fields School came from :
- (A) Indonesia
  - (B) Mexico
  - (C) China
  - (D) Israel
38. IVLP was initiated on a pilot basis in :
- (A) 1990
  - (B) 1995
  - (C) 1997
  - (D) 1999
39. PPP stands for :
- (A) Private-Public Partnership
  - (B) Public-Private Partnership
  - (C) Private-People Partnership
  - (D) People-Private Partnership
40. The three angles of AKIS are :
- (A) Research, Extension and Information
  - (B) Information, Extension and Teaching
  - (C) Research, Extension and Education
  - (D) Information, Extension and Knowledge
41. Classroom without boundaries is/are :
- (A) MOOCs
  - (B) SWAYAM
  - (C) SWAYAM PRABHA
  - (D) All of the above
42. ITK refers to :
- (A) Traditional knowledge
  - (B) Experience knowledge
  - (C) Local knowledge
  - (D) All of the above
43. Which should be protected under IPR ?
- (A) Trademarks
  - (B) Custom rights
  - (C) Farmers' rights
  - (D) Both (A) and (B)
44. Gender issue in agriculture is :
- (A) Feminization of agriculture
  - (B) Development bias
  - (C) Ownership of land
  - (D) All of the above
45. Important feature of cyber extension is :
- (A) Village Information Service
  - (B) Institutional Support to ICT projects
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) None of the above



46. Role of extension personnel in Market-Led extension :
- (A) SWOT analysis of the market
- (B) Indirect marketing
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above
47. The e-Choupal concept in extension delivery is promoted by :
- (A) ICT
- (B) MSSRF
- (C) CAPART
- (D) KINFRA
48. Paradigm shift from Production-led Extension to :
- (A) Market-Led extension
- (B) Market-Lead extension
- (C) Marketing surplus
- (D) Marketable surplus
49. Toll-free number of Kisan Call Centre is :
- (A) 1800-180-1515
- (B) 1800-180-1551
- (C) 1800-180-5555
- (D) 1800-180-5151
50. TRIPS stands for :
- (A) Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights
- (B) Trading Related Intellectual Property Rights
- (C) Term and Condition Related Intellectual Property Rights
- (D) Tackle Related to Intellectual Property Rights
51. Kisan Call Centre launched across the country on :
- (A) 26 January, 2004
- (B) 21 January, 2004
- (C) 2 October, 2005
- (D) 15 August, 2005

52. World Intellectual Property Organization's headquarters is situated at :
- (A) Washington D. C.  
 (B) New York  
 (C) Paris  
 (D) Geneva
53. Agricultural extension having :
- (A) Individual approach  
 (B) Integrated approach  
 (C) Specific approach  
 (D) Service approach
54. Client-based extension systems have originated from :
- (A) PPP  
 (B) NGOs  
 (C) SHG  
 (D) CSC
55. Direct linkage between farmer and scientist is ensured in :
- (A) ATIC  
 (B) KVK  
 (C) IVLP  
 (D) KCC
56. 'Gyandoot' net initiative of district Dhar is in the state of :
- (A) Bihar  
 (B) Jharkhand  
 (C) Maharashtra  
 (D) Madhya Pradesh
57. CSC is a :
- (A) Cyber Centre  
 (B) Ration Store  
 (C) Exam Centre  
 (D) Common Shop
58. Decentralization of decision-making extension delivery model is :
- (A) NGOs  
 (B) IVLP  
 (C) ATIC  
 (D) ATMA
59. National Commission for Women is under :
- (A) ICAR  
 (B) Ministry of Women Development  
 (C) Ministry of Child Development  
 (D) Ministry of Women and Child Development
60. Gender mainstreaming is a strategy to assess the implication for :
- (A) Women  
 (B) Men  
 (C) Both (A) and (B)  
 (D) Children

***(Only for Rough Work)***

4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as—A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the most correct/appropriate answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

**Example :**

**Question :**

Q. 1 (A) ● (C) (D)

Q. 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

Q. 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

Illegible answers with cutting and over-writing or half filled circle will be cancelled.

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager and cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

**Impt. :** On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर— A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से एक सबसे सही अथवा सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर छोटना है। उत्तर को OMR आन्सर-शीट में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)

प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

अपठनीय उत्तर या ऐसे उत्तर जिन्हें काटा या बदला गया है, या गोले में आधा भरकर दिया गया, उन्हें निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के अन्त में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैलकुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

**महत्वपूर्ण :** प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।