

RDD-07

PG Diploma in Rural Development(PGDROL)

COMMUNICATION AND EXTENSION IN RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT

Duration: 90 minutes

Maximum marks: 50

1. What is communication?

- A) The process of exchanging information and ideas
- B) The ability to speak multiple languages
- C) The art of persuasion
- D) The ability to read body language

2. Which of the following is not a type of communication?

- A) Verbal
- B) Nonverbal
- C) Written
- D) Visual

3. What is nonverbal communication?

- A) Communication using words
- B) Communication using body language, gestures, and facial expressions
- C) Communication using written words
- D) Communication using pictures or images

4. What is active listening?

- A) Listening while doing something else
- B) Listening without responding
- C) Listening and giving feedback to the speaker
- D) Listening and interrupting the speaker

5. Which of the following is an example of effective communication?
- A) Using complex language to impress the listener
  - B) Using slang and abbreviations in professional settings
  - C) Using simple and clear language to convey your message
  - D) Using aggressive language to assert dominance
6. What is the purpose of feedback in communication?
- A) To criticize and judge the speaker
  - B) To show off your own knowledge
  - C) To understand the speaker's perspective
  - D) To interrupt the speaker and redirect the conversation
7. Which of the following communication include different visual materials such as slides, films strips, pictures and photographs.
- A) Non-verbal communication
  - B) Visual Communication
  - C) Oral Communication
  - D) Written Communication
8. What is the importance of body language in communication?
- A) It helps to convey emotions and attitudes
  - B) It is irrelevant in professional settings
  - C) It can be used to deceive the listener
  - D) It is only important in face-to-face communication
9. Which communication have sideways flow of information among people of same organisational levels as well as different departments.
- A) Lateral communication
  - B) Upward communication
  - C) Downward communication
  - D) Horizontal Communication

10. What is the importance of clarity in communication?

- A) It helps to avoid misunderstandings and confusion
- B) It makes the speaker sound more intelligent
- C) It allows the speaker to use more complex language
- D) It is not important in informal communication

11. What is the role of non-verbal communication in rural development?

- A) It helps to convey emotions and feelings
- B) It helps to establish trust and build relationships
- C) It helps to create a positive atmosphere for communication
- D) All of the above

12. Who among the following emphasized that the "Salvation of India lies in Cottage"

- A) Mahatma Gandhi
- B) F. L. Byayre
- C) Rabindra Nath Tagore
- D) Jawahar Lal Nehru

13. What is the importance of listening in effective communication for rural development?

- A) It helps to understand the concerns and needs of the community
- B) It helps to establish authority and power
- C) It helps to convince people about the benefits of development programs
- D) None of the above

14. Which of the following is a barrier to effective communication in rural development?

- A) Language differences
- B) Lack of technology
- C) Illiteracy
- D) All of the above

15. Which of the following is an example of written communication in rural development?
- A) A community radio program
  - B) A brochure on health and hygiene
  - C) A street play on women's rights
  - D) A village meeting
16. Which of the following is a benefit of effective communication in rural development?
- A) Improved literacy rates
  - B) Increased access to health services
  - C) Increased agricultural productivity
  - D) All of the above
17. Which of the following is an example of non-verbal communication in rural development?
- A) Eye contact
  - B) Hand gestures
  - C) Facial expressions
  - D) All of the above
18. What is the significance of feedback in effective communication for rural development?
- A) It helps to ensure that the message has been understood
  - B) It helps to build trust and credibility
  - C) It helps to identify areas for improvement
  - D) All of the above
19. Under which scheme 25 percent subsidy on inputs is provided to the farmers.
- A) MFAL Scheme
  - B) CADP
  - C) ITDP
  - D) IAAP

20. IAAP stands for:

- A) Integrated Agriculture Area Programme
- B) Intensive Area Agriculture Programme
- C) Intensive Agriculture Area Programme
- D) None of the above

21. Which one of the following is one of the cheapest and effective aids to communicate an idea or strong in a sequence.

- A) Pictorial Graphs
- B) Flash-cards
- C) Posters
- D) Illustrations

22. Which of the following is an advantage of using audio aids in rural development?

- A) Audio aids are easy to produce
- B) Audio aids can be used to reach illiterate people
- C) Audio aids are more effective than visual aids
- D) None of the above

23. Which of the following is an example of an audio aid that can be used in rural development to promote health and hygiene practices?

- A) A podcast
- B) A video
- C) A radio program
- D) All of the above

24. Which of the following is a disadvantage of using audio aids in rural development?

- A) Audio aids are expensive
- B) Audio aids are difficult to produce
- C) Audio aids can only be used in areas with electricity
- D) None of the above

25. Which of the following is an advantage of using audio-visual aids in rural development?

- A) Audio-visual aids are more effective than using visual or audio aids alone
- B) Audio-visual aids are cheaper than using visual or audio aids alone
- C) Audio-visual aids can only be used in areas with internet connectivity
- D) None of the above

26. A farmer with a landholding of 2.5 acres or below is a:

- A) Small farmer
- B) Marginal farmer
- C) Agricultural labourer
- D) Big farmer

27. Which of the following is a disadvantage of using audio-visual aids in rural development?

- A) Audio-visual aids are expensive to produce
- B) Audio-visual aids require specialized equipment
- C) Audio-visual aids are not effective in rural areas
- D) None of the above

28. National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management is located in :

- A) Delhi
- B) Punjab
- C) Hyderabad
- D) Mysore

29. Which of the following is a benefit of using electronic information technology in rural development?

- A) Increased isolation of rural communities
- B) Lack of access to information and services
- C) Improved access to education and healthcare
- D) Limited opportunities for economic growth

30. Which of the following approach believes that health is essentially a product of appropriate deling of health service

- A) Community Development Approach
- B) Health Planning Approach
- C) Medical Approach
- D) None of the above

31. Which of the following is an example of an e-commerce platform that can benefit rural entrepreneurs?

- A) Amazon
- B) Facebook
- C) Etsy
- D) LinkedIn

32. Which of the following is not an example of a mobile-based technology that can benefit rural communities?

- A) Mobile banking
- B) Mobile health
- C) Mobile education
- D) Desktop computing

33. Which of the following technologies can be used for precision agriculture in rural areas?

- A) Drones
- B) Social media
- C) Virtual reality
- D) Augmented reality

34. Which of the following is an example of a telemedicine application that can benefit rural healthcare?

- A) Online shopping
- B) Video conferencing
- C) Online gaming
- D) Social media

35. Which of the following technologies can be used for disaster management in rural areas?

- A) Geographic information systems (GIS)
- B) Social media
- C) Virtual reality
- D) Augmented reality

36. Which of the following is not a potential challenge of implementing electronic information technology in rural areas?

- A) Limited access to reliable electricity
- B) Limited access to internet infrastructure
- C) Limited access to skilled workers
- D) Limited access to funding

37. Which of the following is an example of a digital literacy program that can benefit rural communities.

- A) Online shopping
- B) Social media advertising
- C) Coding classes
- D) Mobile gaming

38. Which of the following implies an afforestation activity on people's land.

- A) Social Forestry
- B) Animal husbandry



- C) Agricultural Activities
- D) None of the above

39. What are the objectives of extension in rural development in India?

- A) To increase agricultural productivity and income of rural communities.
- B) To improve access to education and healthcare in rural areas.
- C) To promote entrepreneurship and rural industries
- D) All of the above.

40. What are the key components of extension in rural development in India?

- A) Training and education programs.
- B) Access to information and technology
- C) Community participation and empowerment.
- D) All of the above.

41. Which government agency is responsible for implementing extension programs in rural areas in India?

- A) Ministry of Rural Development.
- B) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.
- C) National Rural Livelihood Mission.
- D) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.

42. What are the challenges of extension in rural development in India?

- A) Limited access to technology and information.
- B) Lack of adequate funding and resources.
- C) Low levels of education and literacy in rural communities.
- D) All of the above.

43. What are some successful examples of extension programs in rural development in India?

- A) Kisan Credit Card Scheme.
- B) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.
- C) National Rural Livelihood Mission.
- D) All of the above

44. What is the primary objective of extension in rural development in India?

- A) To provide financial assistance to rural farmers
- B) To increase agricultural productivity and income of rural farmers
- C) To provide health services to rural communities
- D) To improve the literacy rate in rural areas

45. Which of the following is not an objective of extension in rural development in India?

- A) Improving agricultural practices
- B) Enhancing rural livelihoods
- C) Promoting industrialization in rural areas
- D) Improving the overall quality of life in rural areas

46. Which of the following is a key objective of extension in rural development in India?

- A) Increasing urbanization
- B) Promoting migration from rural to urban areas
- C) Strengthening social and economic infrastructure in rural areas
- D) Encouraging rural-to-rural migration

47. The main aim of extension in rural development is to:

- A) Promote urbanization in rural areas
- B) Empower rural communities and increase their participation in decision-making processes
- C) Increase the dependency of rural communities on external agencies for their development
- D) Promote the migration of rural youth to urban areas for employment opportunities

48. Which of the following is not an objective of extension in rural development with respect to women?

- A) Increasing women's participation in decision-making processes
- B) Providing women with equal access to resources and services
- C) Empowering women to become self-reliant
- D) Restricting women's mobility and limiting their role to household chores

49. Which of the following is an objective of extension in rural development with respect to education?

- A) Providing free education to rural children
- B) Encouraging rural children to migrate to urban areas for education
- C) Improving the quality of education in rural areas
- D) Promoting vocational training over formal education in rural areas

50. Which of the following is not an objective of extension in rural development with respect to health?

- A) Providing basic health services to rural communities
- B) Improving the nutritional status of rural communities
- C) Reducing the prevalence of communicable diseases in rural areas
- D) Encouraging rural communities to abandon their traditional medical practices