VETERINARY EXTENSION QUIZ

Test your knowledge of Animal Husbandry and Extension Education.

How it works:
Read the question on the right.
Lock in your answer.
Swipe or click to the next slide to see if you were correct!

QUESTION 1

The body which replaced planning commission of India is:

A) NITI Sahayog
B) NITI Mandal
C) NITI Udyog
D) NITI Aayog

NotebookLM

ANSWER: D

NITI Aayog

NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) replaced the Planning Commission in 2015. It acts as the premier 'think tank' for the Government of India, promoting cooperative federalism.

QUESTION 2

The key person in Community Development Programme was:

A) Block Development Officer

B) District Planning Officer

C) District Collector

D) Gram Panchayath President

NotebookLM

ANSWER: A

Block Development Officer

The Block Development Officer (BDO) is the key administrative and developmental head at the block level. They coordinate all rural development initiatives under the **Community Development Programme**.

QUESTION 3

The government appointed grassroot extension functionary in the Community Development Programme was:

A) Multipurpose Village Level Worker

B) Village Extension Officer

C) Sanitary Inspector

D) Social Education Organizer

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ANSWER: A

Multipurpose Village Level Worker

Also known as the Gram Sevak, this worker acts as the vital bridge between rural communities and the government, delivering essential extension services the government, delivering essential extension services directly to the farmers' doorsteps.

QUESTION 4

The project which led to Community Development Programme is:

A) Marthandam Project
B) Gurgaon Project
C) Firka Development Scheme
D) Etawah Pilot Project

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ANSWER: D

Etawah Pilot Project

Initiated by Albert Mayer in 1948 in Uttar Pradesh, the immense success of the Etawah Pilot Project became the direct blueprint for launching the nationwide nationwide Community Development Programme.

QUESTION 5

The Community Development Programme was launched in:

A) 1953
B) 1952
C) 1951
D) 1954

NotebookLM

ANSWER: B

1952

The Community Development Programme was launched on October 2, 1952—purposely coinciding with Mahatma Gandhi's birthday to reflect his core vision for holistic rural development and self-reliance.

QUESTION 6

The term Community Development originated from:

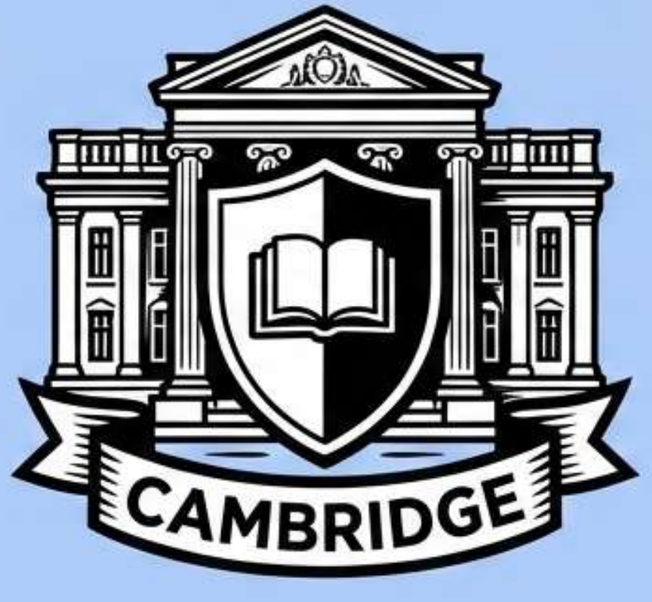
A) Paris
B) Madrid
C) Cambridge
D) New York

NotebookLM

ANSWER: C

Cambridge

The term was first officially defined at an international conference held in Cambridge, United Kingdom, in 1948, establishing a formal framework for grassroots developmental efforts worldwide.



QUESTION 7

When launched, the Community Development Programme covered:

A) 55 Community Development Projects

B) 58 CDPs

C) 54 CDPs

D) 57 CDPs

NotebookLM

ANSWER: A

55 Community Development Projects

In its ambitious first phase, the Government of India rolled out exactly **55** projects across the country. Each project was intended to cover about **300 villages** and a population of roughly **2 lakhs**.

QUESTION 8

National Extension Service (NES) was launched in the year:

A) 1953
B) 1952
C) 1951
D) 1954

NotebookLM

ANSWER: A

1953

Because launching full Community Development Projects everywhere was too expensive, the National Extension Service was introduced exactly one year later (1953) as a less intensive, wider-reaching scheme.

QUESTION 9

NES Blocks which produced good results were intensified as:

A) Community Development Blocks
B) National Extension Blocks
C) Community Extension Blocks
D) National Service Blocks

NotebookLM

ANSWER: A

Community Development Blocks

The strategy functioned like a promotion system: National Extension Service blocks that demonstrated excellent progress, community participation, and readiness were upgraded and 'intensified' into full Community Development Blocks.

QUESTION 10

Community Development Blocks were launched in the year:

A) 1953
B) 1952
C) 1951
D) 1954

NotebookLM

ANSWER: A

1953

Following the initial 1952 launch of the broader Programme, the specific operational structure of Community Development Blocks—the standardized administrative unit—was formalized and rolled out in 1953 alongside the NES.

QUESTION 11

Which five-year plan launched Community Development Programme?

A) Second

B) Third

C) First

D) Fourth

NotebookLM

ANSWER: C

First

The First Five-Year Plan (1951-1956) was deeply focused on agriculture and rural upliftment. Launching the Community Development Programme was its flagship initiative to rebuild the rural economy.

QUESTION 12

The constitutional amendment that laid Panchayati Raj on firm footing is:

A) 73rd
B) 69th
C) 74th
D) 68th

NotebookLM

ANSWER: A

73rd

The historic 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (1992) mandated a uniform three-tier Panchayati Raj system across India, granting it constitutional status and ensuring regular elections at the village level.

QUESTION 13

The Phase of Ascendency of Panchayatli Raj in India was:

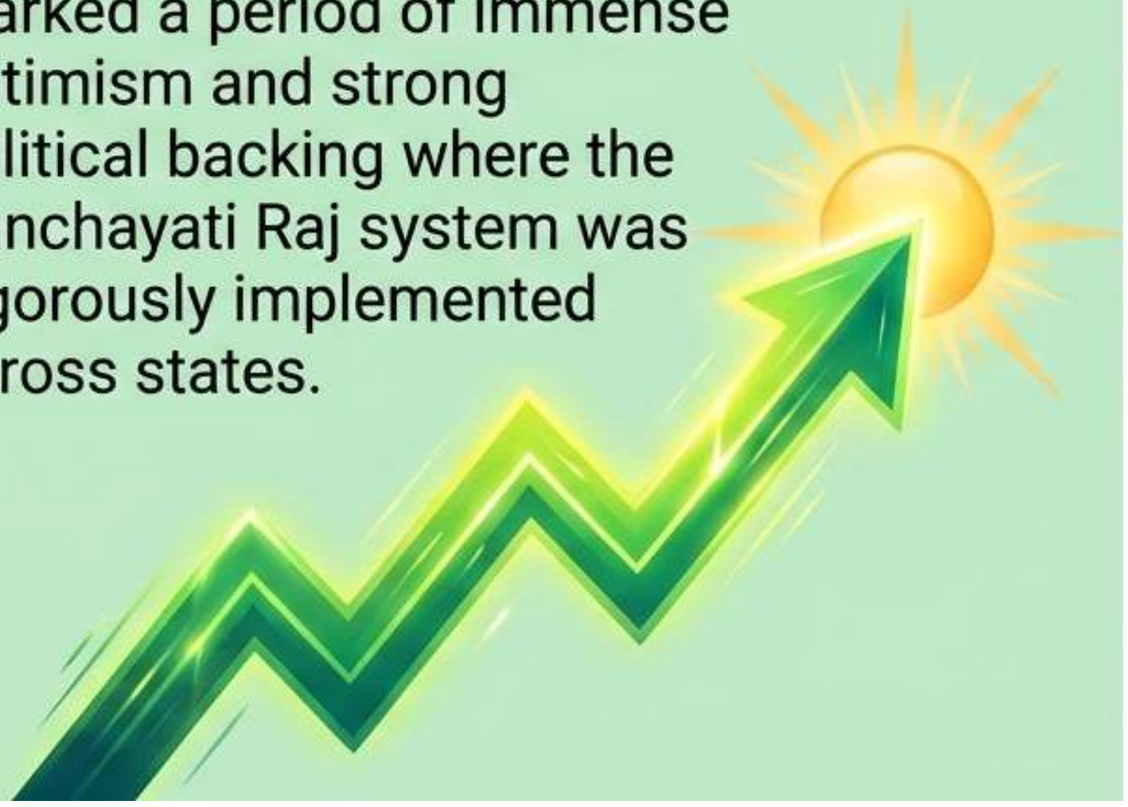
A) 1959-64
B) 1965-69
C) 1969-77
D) 1969-77

NotebookLM

ANSWER: A

1959-64

Often called the ‘golden age’ or phase of ascendency, 1959-64 marked a period of immense optimism and strong political backing where the Panchayati Raj system was vigorously implemented across states.



QUESTION 14

Democratic Decentralization was recommended in 1957 by the committee led by:

A) Ashok Mehta
B) Balvantray G Mehta
C) Singhvi
D) Mandal

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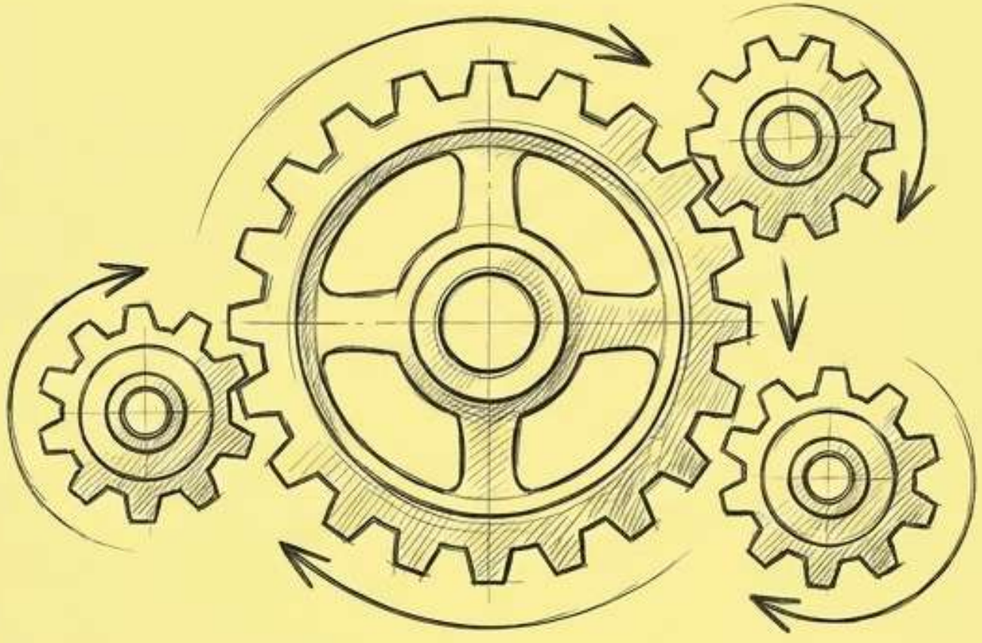
ANSWER: B

Balvantray G Mehta

The Balvantray Mehta Committee (1957) originally coined the concept of 'democratic decentralization.' They recommended shifting power away from the center directly into the hands of local rural bodies.



END OF PART 1!

How many did you get right?

If you found this format helpful, drop a comment with your score! Stay tuned for the next batch of Veterinary Extension questions.

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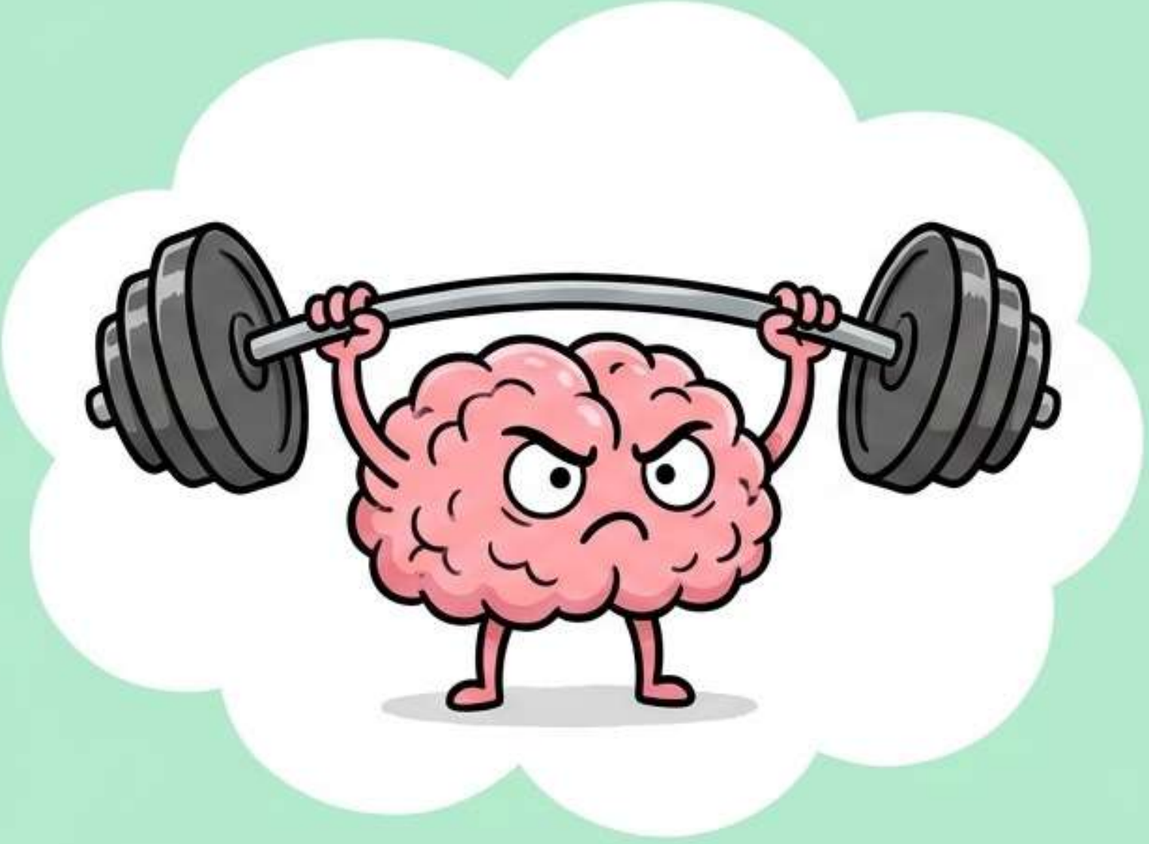
VET EXTENSION QUIZ!

Test your knowledge on Animal Husbandry Extension. Let's begin!



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[Q21]

The 'Package Programme' in animal husbandry development is:

A) ICDP

B) Key Village Scheme

C) CDP

D) IRDP

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A) ICDP

The Intensive Cattle Development Project (ICDP) is known as the "Package Programme" because it bundled everything together: breeding, feeding, health care, and marketing—all in one single package!

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[Q22]

Key Village Scheme was launched during:

- ☐ A) Third five-year plan
- ☐ B) Fifth five-year plan
- ☐ C) First five-year plan
- ☐ D) Second five-year plan

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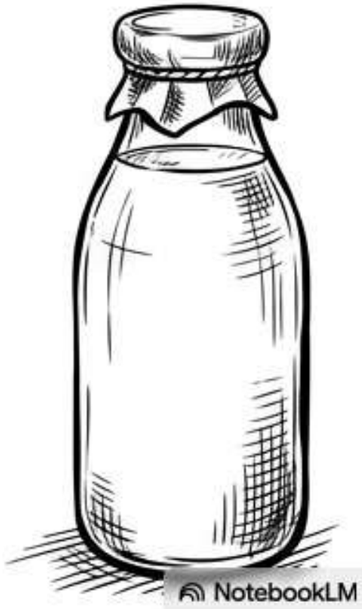
C) First five-year plan

Recognizing the vital role of cattle in rural India, the Key Village Scheme was launched right at the beginning of India's structured development in the 1st Five-Year Plan (August 1952).

[Q23]

National Dairy Development Board was established in the year:

A) 1960
B) 1955
C) 1954
D) 1965



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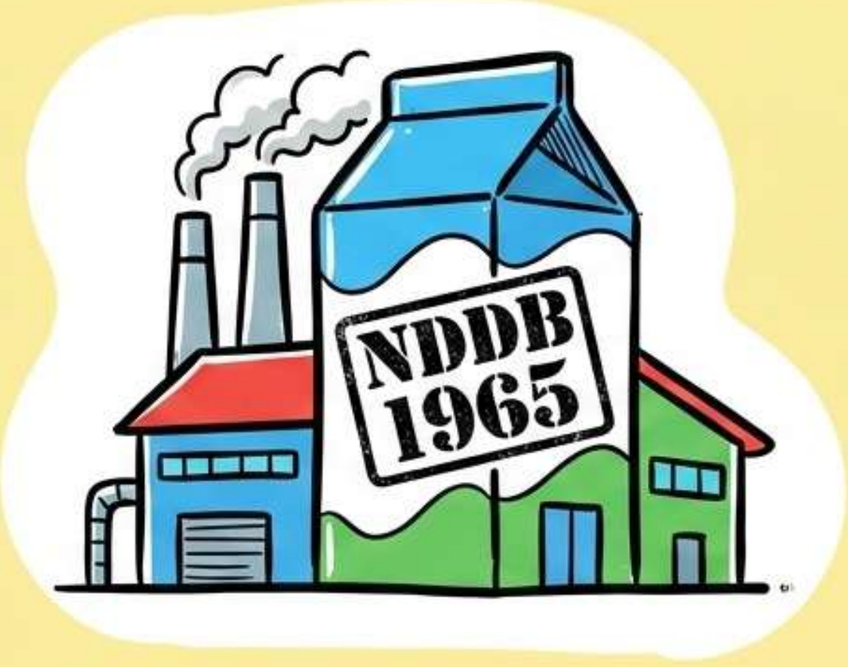
D) 1965

The NDDB was founded to replicate the massive success of the Amul cooperative model across all of India, empowering farmers and boosting milk production.



[Q24]

The Head Quarters of National Dairy Development Board is located at:

A) Anand, Gujarat
B) Guindy, Chennai
C) Rajendranagar, Hyderabad
D) Mumbai, Maharashtra

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A) Anand, Gujarat

Anand is the absolute epicenter of India's dairy revolution and the historical birthplace of the famed Amul cooperative!

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[Q25]

The founder chairman of NDDB is:

A) H.M. Dalaya
B) Dr. Verghese Kurien
C) Dr. M.S. Swaminathan
D) Tribhuvan Das Patel

NotebookLM

B) Dr. Verghese Kurien

Former PM Lal Bahadur Shastri personally requested Dr. Kurien, the mastermind behind Amul, to become the first chairman to spread cooperative success nationwide.

[Q26]

The architect of India's White Revolution is:

A) H.M. Dalaya
B) Dr. Verghese Kurien
C) Dr. M.S. Swaminathan
D) Tribhuvan Das Patel

NotebookLM

B) Dr. Verghese Kurien

Known globally as the 'Milkman of India,' his brilliant engineering and social vision transformed India from a milk-deficient nation into the world's largest milk producer.

[Q27]

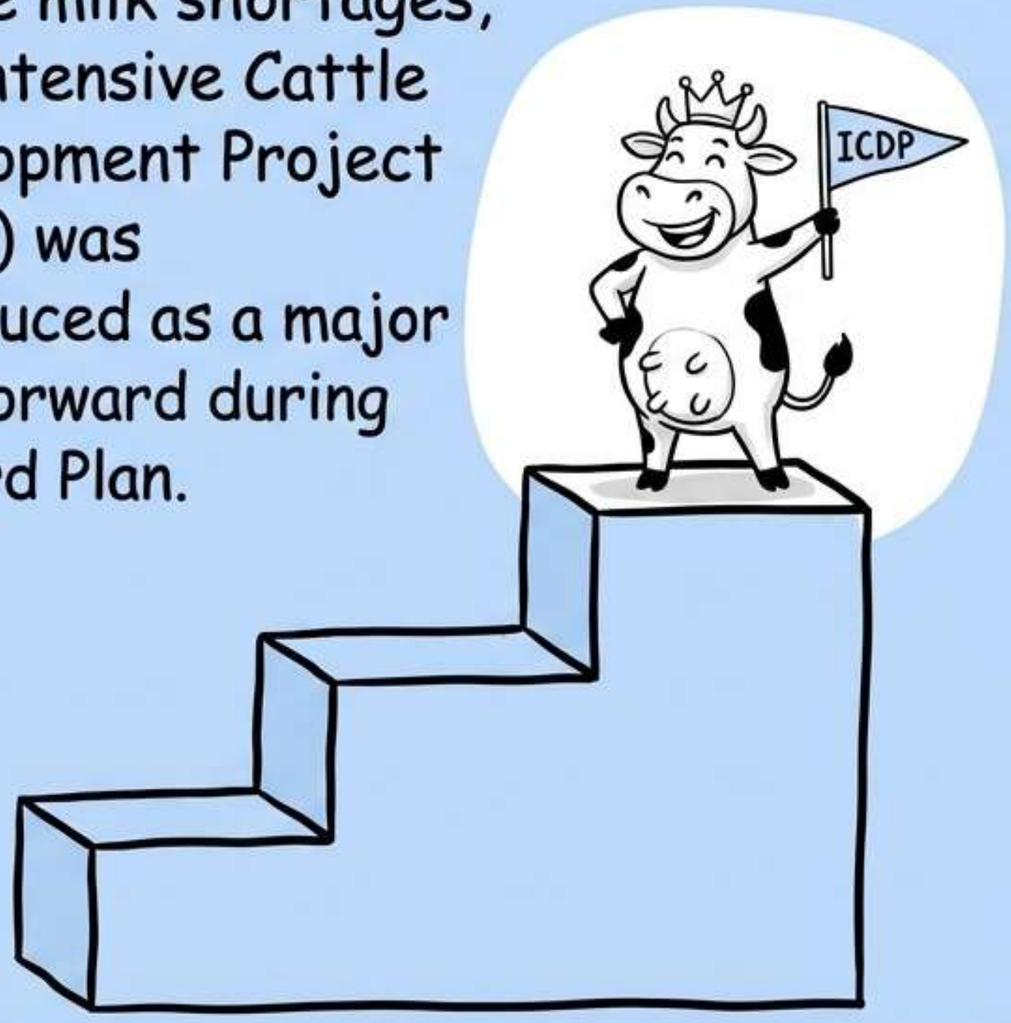
ICDP was launched during:

A) Third five-year plan
B) Fifth five-year plan
C) First five-year plan
D) Second five-year plan

NotebookLM

A) Third five-year plan

To aggressively tackle severe milk shortages, the Intensive Cattle Development Project (ICDP) was introduced as a major leap forward during the 3rd Plan.



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[Q28]

The major Dairy Development Programme that paved way for white revolution in India is:

A) Key Village Scheme
B) IADP
C) Operation Flood
D) IAAP

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C) Operation Flood

Launched in 1970, Operation Flood was the largest dairy development program in world history. It successfully created a national milk grid connecting producers to urban consumers.

[Q29]

The latest livestock census in India is:

A) 18th
B) 19th
C) 20th
D) 21st

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C) 20th

Conducted in 2019, the 20th Livestock Census marked a major technological shift by using tablet computers for field data collection for the very first time!

[Q30]

The average annual milk production of India in 2019 is:

A) 177.7 MT
B) 187.7 MT
C) 167.7 MT
D) 170.2 MT

NotebookLM

B) 187.7 MT

India consistently holds the rank of the highest milk-producing country in the entire world, a massive testament to the hard work of millions of small-scale dairy farmers.

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[Q31]

Operation Flood was launched in the year:

A) 1960
B) 1970
C) 1965
D) 1975

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B) 1970

Initiated by the NDDB in 1970, Phase I aggressively linked 18 of India's premier rural milksheds with consumers in major metropolitan cities.

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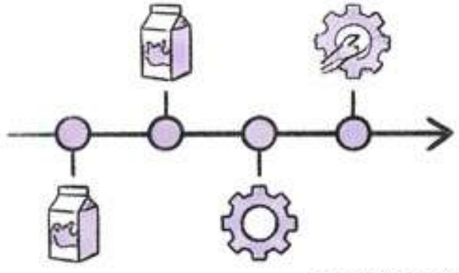
[Q32]

The duration of Operation Flood, Phase III was:

A) 1985-1996
B) 1970-1980
C) 1981-1985
D) 1975-1985



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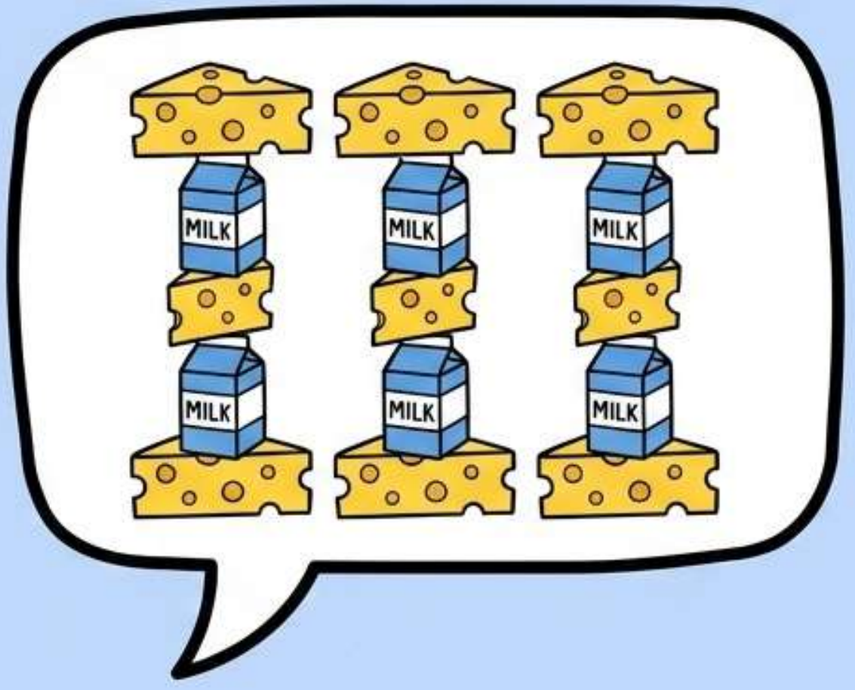
A) 1985-1996

Phase III was all about consolidation. It focused on securing the massive gains of the first two phases, expanding cooperative infrastructure, and improving veterinary healthcare.



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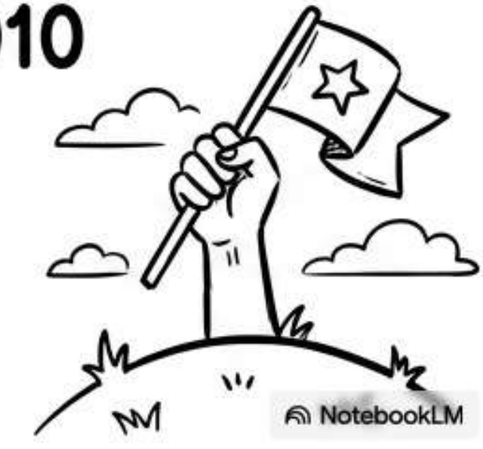
[Q33]

National Livestock Mission was launched in:

A) 2011-2012
B) 2010-2011
C) 2014-2015
D) 2009-2010



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C) 2014-2015

The National Livestock Mission (NLM) was launched to ensure both quantitative and qualitative improvements in livestock production systems across the country.

[Q34]

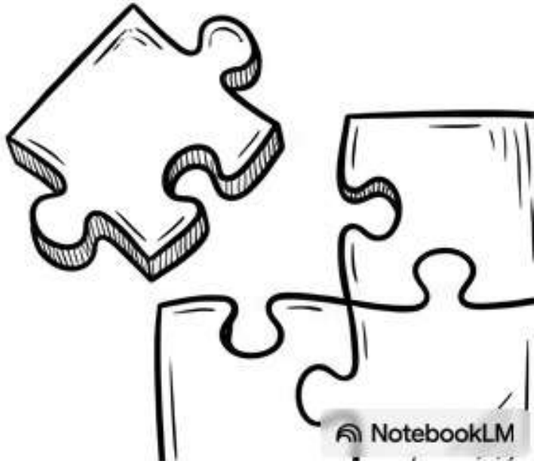
National Mission on Bovine Productivity (NMBP) is a component of:

A) National Livestock Mission

B) National Programme for Bovine Breeding

C) Rashtriya Gokul Mission

D) 2009-2010



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C) Rashtriya Gokul Mission

NMBP was explicitly launched to enhance the milk production and productivity of the bovine population, falling directly under the protective umbrella of the Rashtriya Gokul Mission.

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[Q35]

The organized effort to increase agricultural production launched in 1947 in India:

A) HYVP
B) IADP
C) Grow more food campaign
D) IAAP

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C) Grow more food campaign

Immediately following independence, this was one of the very first urgent national campaigns designed to make India self-sufficient in food grains.

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[Q36]

Commission that recommended extension service in India:

A) Ford foundation
B) Fiscal Commission
C) Simon Commission
D) Agriculture Production Commission

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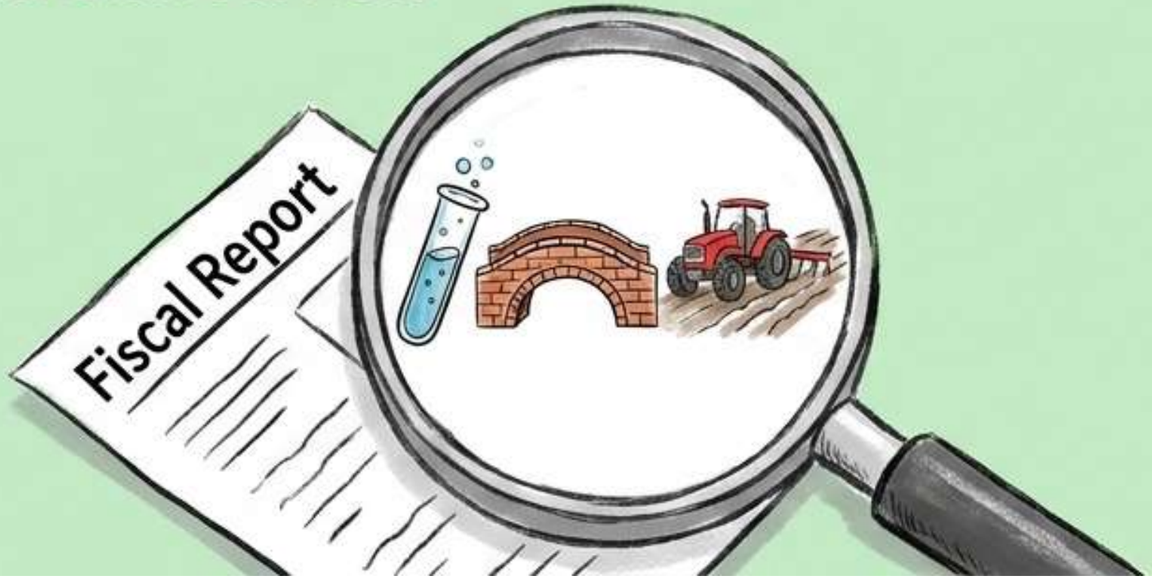
B) Fiscal Commission

In 1949, the Fiscal Commission identified a severe gap between scientific research and **actual farming practices,** formally recommending a dedicated national extension service.



[Q37]

Gurgaon Project was devised by:

A) Spencer Hatch
B) Albert Mayer
C) S.K. Dey
D) F.L. Brayne

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D) F.L. Brayne

Started in 1920 by District Collector F.L. Brayne, the Gurgaon Project introduced 'village guides' and focused heavily on rural upliftment, setting early precedents for extension work.

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[Q38]

Nilokheri experiment was initiated by:

A) Spencer Hatch
B) Albert Mayer
C) S.K. Dey
D) F.L. Brayne

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C) S.K. Dey

Also known as the **'Mazdoor Manzil' (Destination of Workers)**, this experiment by S.K. Dey successfully aimed to rehabilitate displaced persons after partition by building an agro-industrial township.

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Q39

Sri Rabindra Nath Tagore established:

A) Firka Development Scheme
B) Sevagram experiment
C) Scheme of Rural Reconstruction
D) Sriniketan Project

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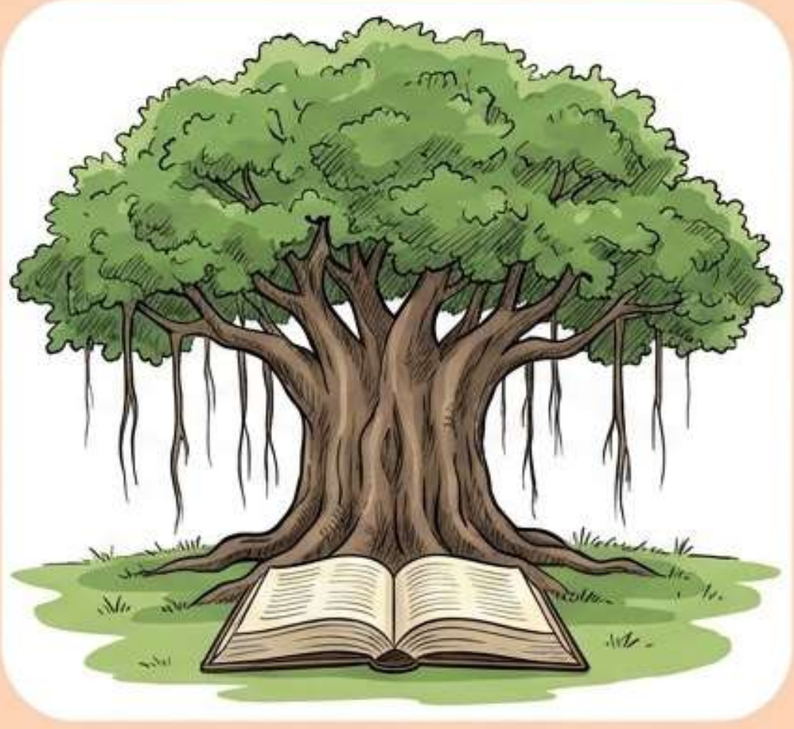
D) Sriniketan Project

Founded in 1920, Tagore's Sriniketan aimed to bring back 'life in its completeness' to villages by integrating agriculture, education, and rural crafts.



[Q40]

Dr. Spencer Hatch established:

A) Firka Development Scheme
B) Sevagram experiment
C) Marthandam Project
D) Sriniketan Project

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C) Marthandam Project

Working under the YMCA in 1921, Dr. Spencer Hatch focused heavily on self-help and economic growth, promoting poultry farming and beekeeping for sustainable rural income!

QUIZ COMPLETE!

How many did you get right? Let us know in the comments below! Keep learning and building your expertise.

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VETERINARY EXTENSION QUIZ

Questions 41 - 60. Test your knowledge. The answer to the question on the right will be revealed on the next slide!

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Q 41.

Sevagram experiment at Wardha was devised by:

A) Gopala Krishna Gokhale

B) Sardar Patel

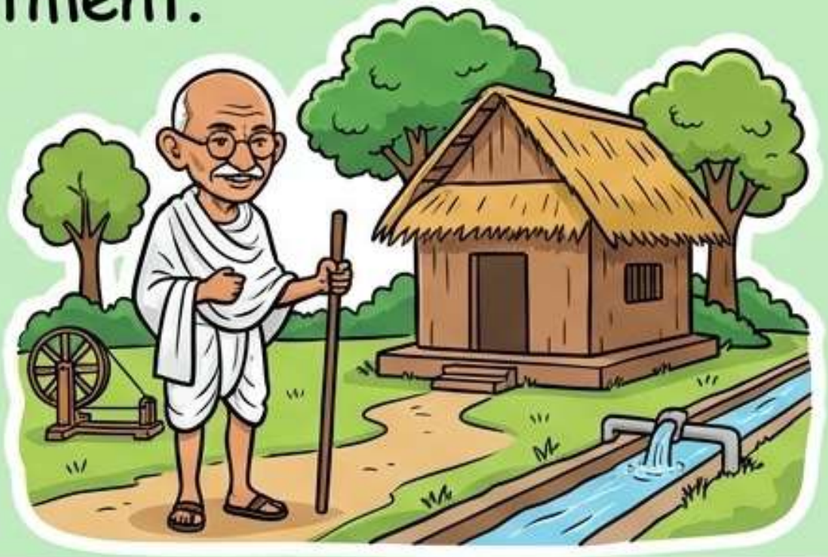
C) Jayprakash Narayan

D) Gandhiji

NotebookLM

D) Gandhiji

Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi devised the Sevagram experiment at Wardha in 1936. His vision focused on building self-sufficient village economies, emphasizing local crafts, sanitation, and holistic rural upliftment.



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Q 42.

Scheme of Rural Reconstruction at Sundarban in Bengal was initiated by:

A) Spencer Hatch
B) F.L. Brayne
C) S.K. Dey
D) Sir Daniel Hamilton

NotebookLM

D) Sir Daniel Hamilton

Explanation: Sir Daniel Hamilton initiated rural reconstruction in the Sundarbans (Gosaba) around 1903. He established cooperative credit societies to free poor farmers from the exploitation of local moneylenders.

Q 43. The founders of Indian Village Service in Lucknow and Etawah were:

A) Arther T Mosher and B. N. Gupta
B) F.L. Brayne and S K Dey
C) S.K. Dey and Albert Mayer
D) Hamilton and Arther Mosher

A) Arther T Mosher and B. N. Gupta

Explanation: Founded in 1945, the Indian Village Service aimed to assist villagers in realizing thalizing their own potential. Their core philosophy was "helping people to help themselves" rather than just giving handouts.

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Q 44. The Servants of India Society at Pune was formed by:

A) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
B) Sardar Patel
C) Jayprakash Narayan
D) Gandhiji

NotebookLM

A) Gopala Krishna Gokhale

Explanation: Gokhale founded the Servants of India Society in 1905. It was unique because it trained Indians of different ethnicities and religions to unite and dedicate their lives to the cause of social welfare.

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Q 45.

MANAGE is located at:

A) New Delhi
B) Hyderabad
C) Mumbai
D) Chennai

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B) Hyderabad

Explanation: MANAGE stands for the National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management. Its headquarters is located in Hyderabad, Telangana, serving as apex national institute for agricultural extension.

Q 46.

MANAGE was established in the year:

A) 1975
B) 1970
C) 1986
D) 1980

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C) 1986

Explanation: MANAGE was established in 1986 by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. It was created to instill professional management skills into the agricultural extension system across the country.

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Q 47.

The first Agricultural University came into existence at:

A) Pantnagar
B) Anand
C) Bareilly
D) Simla

NotebookLM

A) Pantnagar

Explanation: Inaugurated by Jawahar Lal Nehru in 1960, the G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology in Pantnagar (Uttarakhand) was the very first agricultural university established in India, modeled after the US Land Grant system.

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Q 48.

Which among the following is a sub-scheme of IRDP?

A) JRY
B) TRYSEM
C) NREP
D) RLEGP

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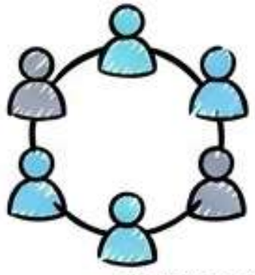
B) TRYSEM

Explanation: TRYSEM stands for "Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment." It was launched in 1979 as a facilitating sub-scheme of the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) to equip rural youth with necessary technical skills.

Q 49.

In SGSY, the approach followed for beneficiary selection is:

A) Family approach
B) Area approach
C) Group approach
D) Individual approach



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C) Group approach

Explanation: The Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) fundamentally relies on the 'Group Approach.' It organizes the rural poor into Self-Help Groups (SHGs), empowering them collectively through capacity building and micro-credit.

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Q 50. The Programme, 'Development of Women and Children in Rural Area' (DWCRA) was started in the Five-Year Plan:

A) III Five Year Plan
B) IV Five Year Plan
C) VI Five Year Plan
D) V Five Year Plan

NotebookLM

C) VI Five Year Plan

Explanation: DWCRA was launched during the 6th Five Year Plan (specifically in 1982-83). It aimed to improve the socio-economic status of rural women by providing them with opportunities for income-generating activities.

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Q 51.

Which among the

Which among the following is a self-employment programme?

A) JRY

B) SGSY

C) NREP

D) RLEGP

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B) SGSY

Explanation: Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is specifically a holistic self-employment program. The other options (like JRY and NREP) were primarily wage-employment programs designed to provide manual labor jobs.

Q 52.

‘Aajeevika’ refers to:

A) NREGS
B) NFSM
C) NREP
D) NRLM

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D) NRLM

Explanation: 'Aajeevika' is the official brand name for the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). It was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development to create efficient institutional platforms for the rural poor.

Q 53.
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Programme was introduced during:

A) Third five-year plan
B) Fourth five-year plan
C) Fifth five-year plan
D) Second five-year plan

NotebookLM

B) Fourth five-year plan

Explanation: The MFAL (Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers) agency was set up during the 4th Five Year Plan (1969-1974). It was created specifically to target and assist the most marginalized workers in the agricultural sector.

Q 54.

SGSY was launched in the year:

A) 1997
B) 1999
C) 1998
D) 1993

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B) 1999

Explanation: SGSY was officially launched on April 1, 1999. It restructured and merged several existing poverty alleviation programs (like IRDP and TRYSEM) into a single, highly coordinated self-employment scheme.

Q 55. Which among the following is a placement linked skill development programme?

A) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

B) Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana

C) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana

D) Fasal Bima Yojana

NotebookLM

C) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana

Explanation: DDU-GKY is uniquely designed as a placement-linked skill training program. It ensures that rural youth are not only trained but are successfully placed in wage-employment in the formal sector.

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Q 56.

The distance in any given direction one expects to go during a given period of time is:

A) Aim
B) Objective
C) Goal
D) Target

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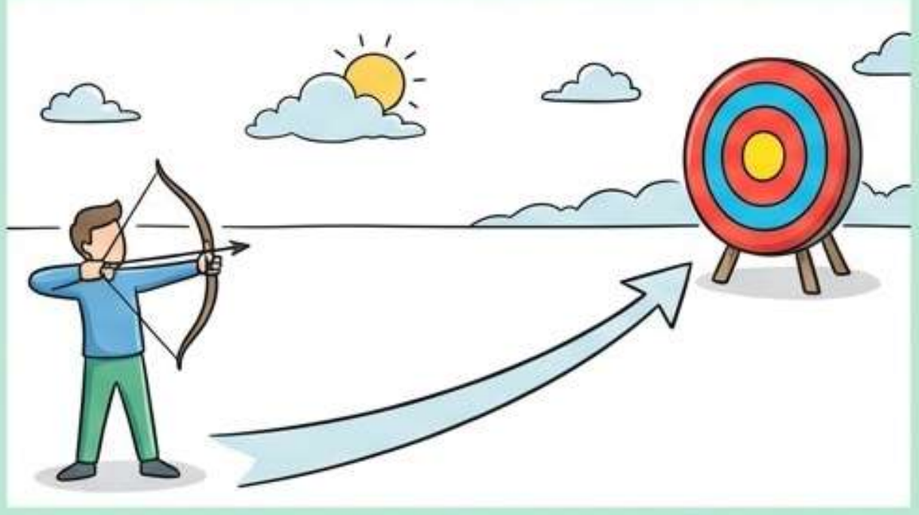
C) Goal

Explanation: In extension education terminology, a 'Goal' represents the broad direction and ultimate distance you expect to travel over **time. Objectives** and **targets** are the smaller, specific, measurable steps taken to reach that goal.



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Q 57.

The process of determining the extent to which we have been able to achieve our objectives is called:

A) Monitoring
B) Evaluation
C) Reconsideration
D) Feedback

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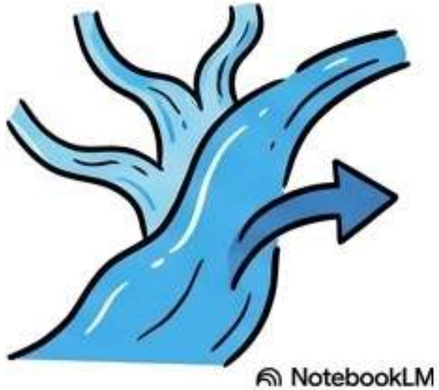
B) Evaluation

Explanation: Evaluation is the systematic process of looking back at a completed or ongoing program to determine its success. Unlike monitoring (which tracks daily progress), evaluation measures the actual impact against the initial objectives.

Q 58.

All the first line TOT projects of ICAR were integrated with KVK in the year:

A) 1990
B) 1992
C) 1991
D) 1993



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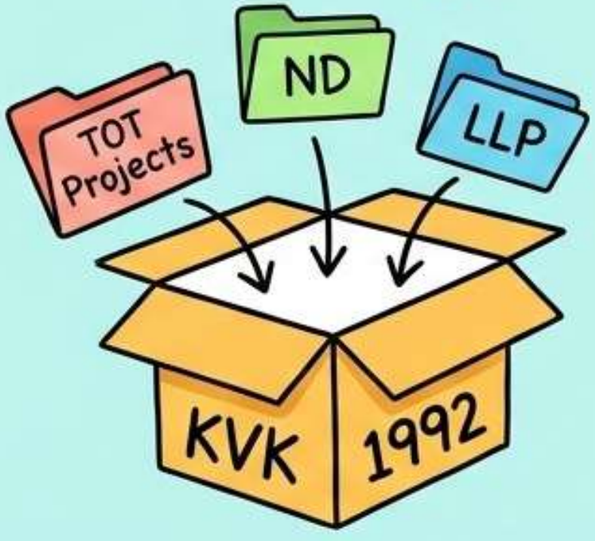
B) 1992

Explanation: In 1992, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) integrated all its first-line Transfer of Technology (TOT) projects (like the National Demonstration and Lab to Land programs) directly into the Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) network.



Q 59.

The TOT project of ICAR launched as part of its golden jubilee celebration is:

A) ND
B) LLP
C) KVK
D) ORP

NotebookLM

B) LLP (Lab to Land Programme)

Explanation: The Lab to Land Programme (LLP) was launched in 1979 specifically to commemorate the 50th anniversary (Golden Jubilee) of ICAR. Its goal was to transfer viable technologies directly from research labs to farmers' fields.

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Q 60.

The TOT Project of ICAR which imparts vocational training to farmers and extensional personnel:

A) Lab to land project
B) Krishi Vigyan Kendra
C) All India Coordinated Project
D) ORP

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B) Krishi Vigyan Kendra

Explanation: Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) serve as the frontline vocational training institutions of ICAR. They bridge gap between scientists and farmers by providing hands-on training and testing technologies in local microclimates.

QUIZ COMPLETE!

You have successfully reviewed Veterinary Extension Education questions 41 through 60. Great job building your knowledge!

NotebookLM

VETERINARY EXTENSION MASTERY

Quiz Challenge: Questions 61-80

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Question 61: OFR stands for

a) On Farm Rating
b) Operation Flood Review
c) On Farm Research
d) Off Farm Resource

NotebookLM

c) On Farm Research

On Farm Research (OFR) refers to scientific studies and trials conducted directly on working agricultural farms rather than in isolated laboratories. This ensures the research is practical, adaptable, and tested in real-world conditions.

Question 62:

The first KVK was established at

a) Bengaluru
b) Mumbai
c) Pondicherry
d) Visakhapatnam

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c) Pondicherry

The first Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) was established in **1974** in Pondicherry under the administrative control of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University. KVKs act as critical frontline extension centers for farmers.

Question 63:

‘ATMA’ is an intervention under

a) NATP
b) NARP
c) NAEP
d) NAIP

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Question 64:

National Agricultural Innovation Project was launched in the year

a) 2008
b) 2007
c) 2004
d) 2006

a) NATP

The Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) was created under the National Agricultural Technology Project (NATP). It was designed to decentralize extension services, bringing researchers, extension workers, and farmers onto a single district-level platform.

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d) 2006

The National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP) was launched by ICAR in July 2006. Its core mission was to accelerate the collaborative development and application of agricultural innovations between public research systems and private enterprises.

Question 65:

As per 20th livestock census, global status of buffalo population in India is

a) Fourth
b) Second
c) Third
d) First

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d) First

India holds the undisputed **first** position globally in buffalo population. The country is home to more than half of the world's entire water buffalo population, which is a major driver of India's dairy economy.

Question 66:

'Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization' was the slogan during

a) XI Five-year plan
b) X Five-year plan
c) VIII Five-year plan
d) IX Five-year plan

NotebookLM

c) VIII Five-year plan

The historic LPG (Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization) economic reforms were initiated in India in 1991. This monumental shift in economic policy served as the foundation and slogan for the 8th Five-Year Plan (1992–1997).

Question 67:

Generalized and broad statement of directions with respect to given activities is referred as

a) Objective
b) Aim
c) Goal
d) Target

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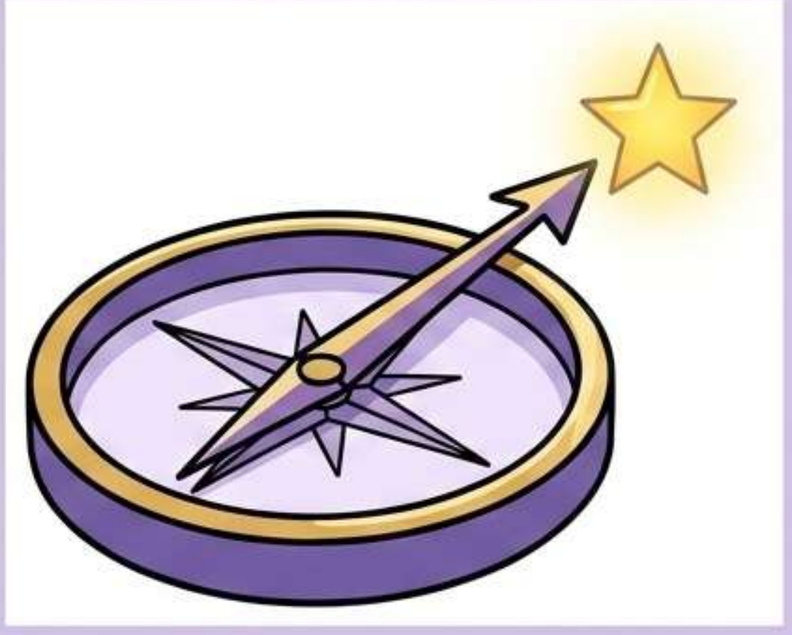
a) Objective

In the specific terminology of extension education programs, an objective is defined as a generalized statement of direction towards which specific activities and efforts are aimed. It provides the guiding compass for a project.



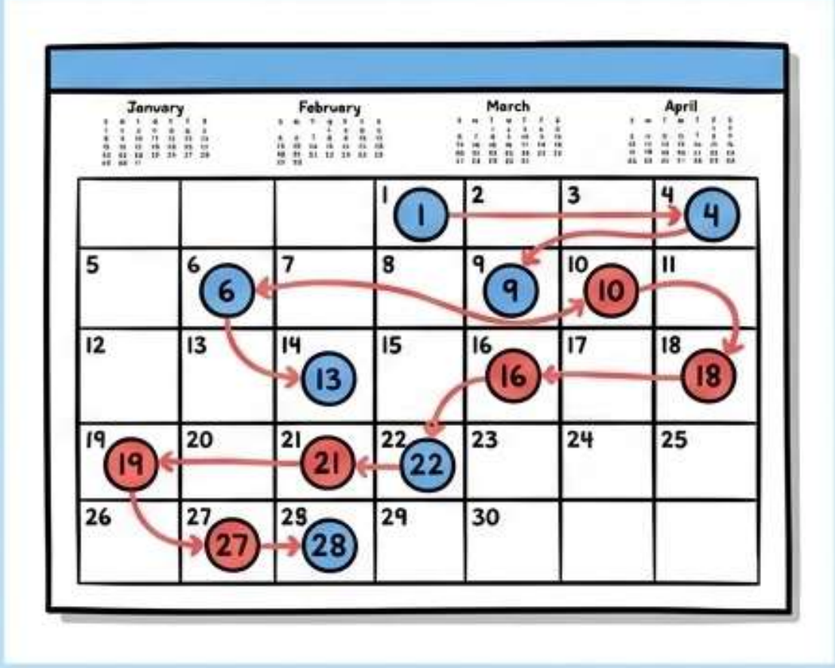
Question 68: Plan of activities to be undertaken in a particular time sequence constitutes

a) Plan of work
b) Action plan
c) Calendar of work
d) Activity chart

NotebookLM

c) Calendar of work

A calendar of work is a chronological schedule. It breaks down an extension program into a specific timeline, showing exactly when and in what sequence each activity will be executed throughout the year.



Question 69: Which among the following **statements is not correct?**

a) Extension Programme should have an inbuilt system of evaluation

b) Evaluation is done only at the end of the programme

c) Evaluation involves **setting up of standards** in relation to **objectives**

d) Evaluation is a continuous process in programme planning cycle

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b) Evaluation is done only at the end of the programme

This statement is incorrect because true evaluation is a continuous, ongoing process. It happens before, during, and after an extension program to monitor progress and make real-time adjustments, not just at the very end.

Question 70:

Expression of ends towards which our efforts are directed is termed as

a) Objective
b) Aim
c) Goal
d) Target

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d) Target

While an objective gives direction, a target is the specific, highly localized, and measurable "end" toward which daily, tangible efforts are directed. It usually includes specific numbers and deadlines.

Question 71:

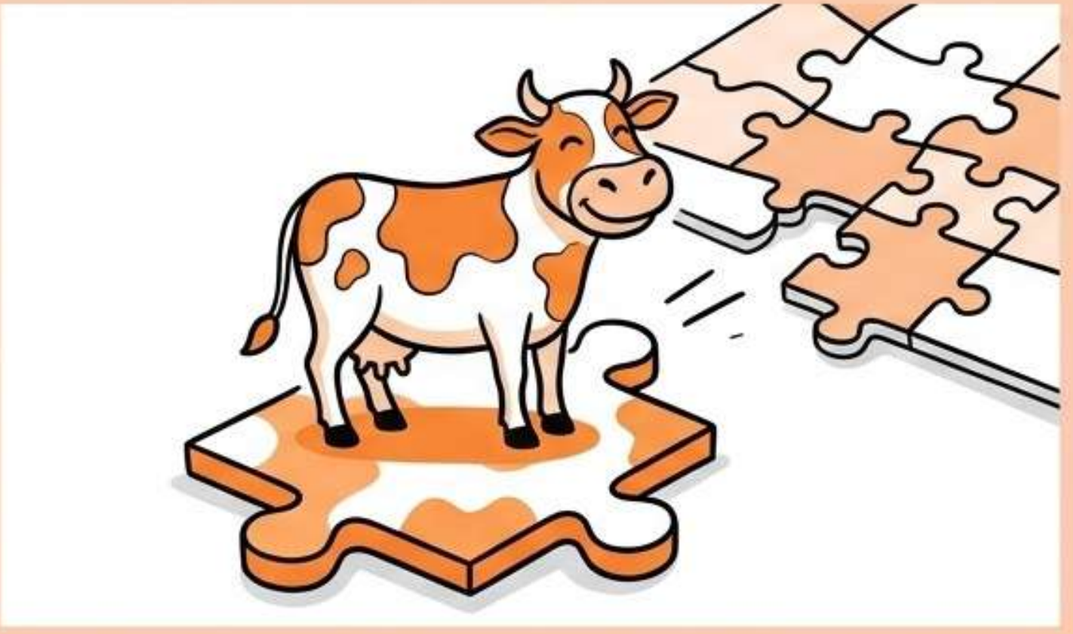
Which among the following is not a sub-mission of National Livestock Mission?

a) Fodder and Feed Development
b) Livestock Development
c) Skill Development, TOT and Extension
d) Rashtriya Gokul Mission
d) Rashtriya Gokul Mission

NotebookLM

d) Rashtriya Gokul Mission

The **Rashtriya Gokul Mission** is a separate, dedicated flagship scheme focused entirely on conserving and developing indigenous bovine breeds. It is not a sub-mission of the broader National Livestock Mission.



Question 72:

The award given for Best managed Indigenous Herd by Institutions/Trusts/ NGOs/ Gaushalas or best managed Breeders' Societies is

a) Gopal Shree Award
b) GopalRatna Award
c) Kamadhenu Award
d) Breed genome Award

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c) Kamadhenu Award

The Kamadhenu Award is a prestigious national recognition specifically designated for institutions, trusts, and **gaushalas** that excel in managing and preserving herds of indigenous cattle.

Question 73:

The award given for farmers maintaining the best herd of Indigenous Breed(s) and practicing best management practices is

a) Gopal Shree Award
b) GopalRatna Award
c) Kamadhenu Award
d) Breed genome Award

NotebookLM

b) GopalRatna Award

While the Kamadhenu Award is for organizations, the Gopal Ratna Award honors individual farmers. It is given to those who demonstrate exceptional dedication to rearing and maintaining indigenous cattle using scientific management practices.

Question 74:

The integrated cattle development Centre to develop indigenous breeds including up to 40% nondescript breeds is

a) Gokul Gram
b) PashuHatt
c) National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre
d) NakulPrajnan Bazaar

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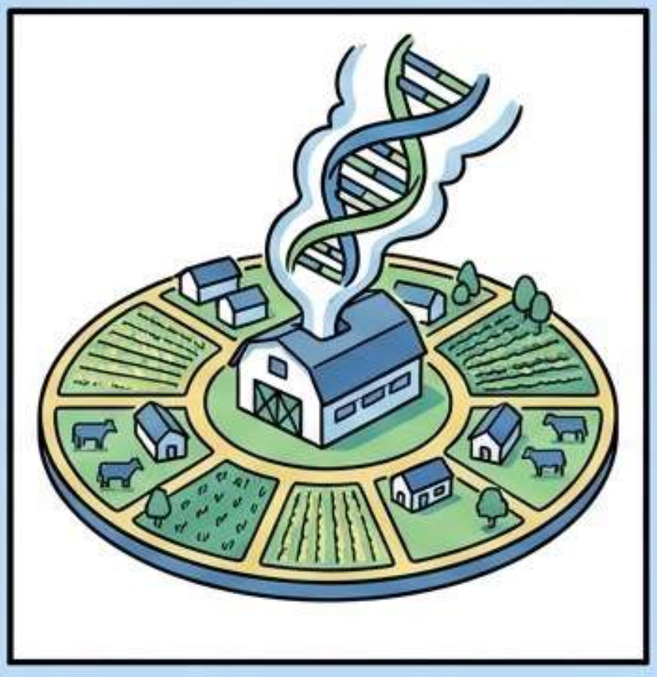
a) Gokul Gram

Established under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission, Gokul Grams are specialized, integrated cattle development centers. They act as hubs to conserve native breeds and help upgrade the genetics of surrounding nondescript cattle.



Question 75:

The Centre for conservation, promotion and development of registered indigenous cattle and buffalo breeds is

a) Gokul Gram
b) PashuHatt
c) National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre
d) NakulPrajnan Bazaar

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c) National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre

NKBCs serve as major national repositories and nodal centers. Their primary mandate is the scientific conservation, preservation, and holistic development of all registered, high-quality indigenous bovine breeds.

Question 76:
An Animal Wellness Programme with provision of Animal Health cards along with UID for identification of animals and uploading data on National Data Base is

a) Gokul Gram
b) PashuHatt
c) PashuSanjivni
d) NakulPrajnan Bazaar

NotebookLM

c) PashuSanjivni

Pashu Sanjivni is an extensive livestock wellness program. It involves tagging animals with a unique 12-digit polyurethene tag (UID) and issuing a “Nakul Swasthya Patra” (Health Card) to track the animal’s medical history online.

Question 77:

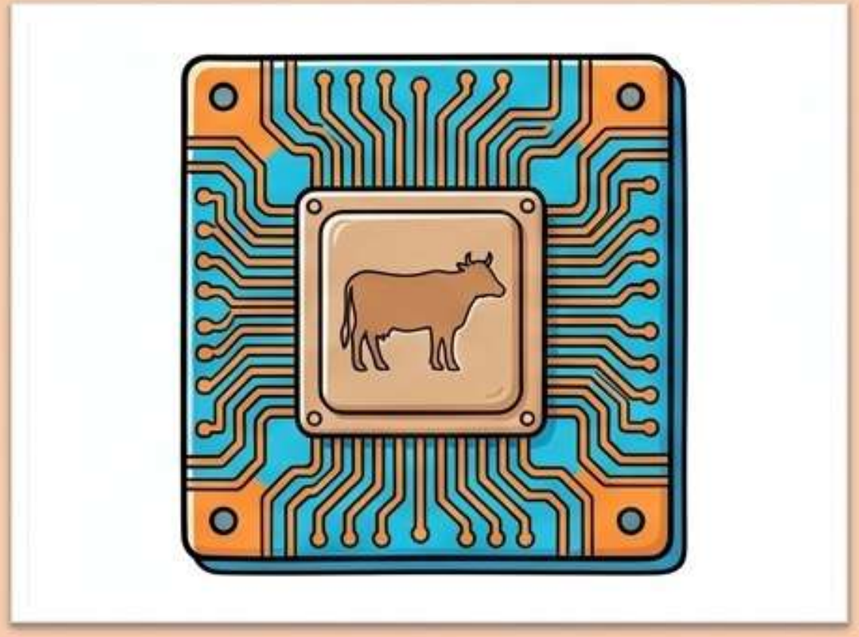
The name of chip developed by NDDB for genomic selection in bovines is

a) MICROARRAYCHIP
b) CRISPR-Chip
c) BIOCHIP
d) INDUSCHIP

NotebookLM

d) INDUSCHIP

INDUSCHIP is a customized genotyping microarray chip developed by the National Dairy Development Board. It is specifically tailored to map the genome of indigenous Indian cattle breeds for superior genetic selection.



Question 78: Which among the following statements is not true?

a) e-PashuHaat portal connects breeders and farmers of indigenous bovine breeds
b) e-PashuHaat portal plays key role in conservation and development of indigenous bovine breeds
c) e-PashuHaat portal markets live animals only
d) e-PashuHaat portal markets live animals, semen doses and embryos

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c) e-PashuHaat portal markets live animals only

This statement is false because the e-PashuHaat web portal is a comprehensive e-market. It allows farmers to buy and sell not just live indigenous animals, but also high-quality semen doses and embryos.

Question 79:

National Dairy Plan (Phase-I) was launched in the year

a) 2014
b) 2012
c) 2016
d) 2018

NotebookLM

b) 2012

The National Dairy Plan Phase I (NDP I) was launched in 2012. It was a scientifically planned, multi-state initiative aimed at increasing the productivity of milch animals to meet the rapidly growing demand for milk.

Question 80:
Which among the following is a target group oriented programme?

a) SFDA
b) DPAP
c) ICDP
d) DDP

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a) SFDA

The Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) is a classic target-group oriented program. Rather than developing a whole region (like DPAP or DDP), it specifically targets the economic upliftment of small and marginal farmers.

Quiz Complete!

You have successfully covered Extension Questions 61 through 80. Review the explanations, test your retention, and prepare for the next section.

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BEYOND THE TEXTBOOK: EXTENSION QUIZ

Fast-Paced MCQ Mastery (Q81 - Q100)

Welcome to the Dual-Board.

Right side: Your challenge.

Left side: The Aha! explanation on the next slide.

Keep swiping to test your knowledge!

[Q81]

TRYSEM is a component programme of

a) SFDA
b) DPAP
c) IRDP
d) IADP

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c) NRLM

The National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), also known as Ajeevika, promotes self-employment and poverty alleviation through organizing the rural poor into Self-Help Groups (SHGs).

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[Q82]

Which among the following is a self-employment poverty alleviation programme?

a) NREP
b) RLEGP
c) NRLM
d) MGNREGA

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c) NRLM

The **National Rural Livelihood Mission** (NRLM) replaced older schemes to foster self-employment by organizing the rural poor into powerful Self-Help Groups (SHGs).

[Q83]

Which among the following is a wage-employment programme?

a) IRDP

b) SGSY

c) MGNREGA

d) NRLM

NotebookLM

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c) MGNREGA

MGNREGA legally guarantees **at least 100 days of paid manual wage employment** per year to rural households.

[Q84]

MahilaKisanSashaktikaranParIyojana (MKSP) is a sub component of

a) NRLM

b) NATP

c) NAEP

d) SGSY

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a) NRLM

MKSP operates directly under NRLM to specifically empower women in agriculture by improving their access to resources and skills.

[Q85]

National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management is located at

a) Lucknow
b) New Delhi
c) Chennai
d) Hyderabad

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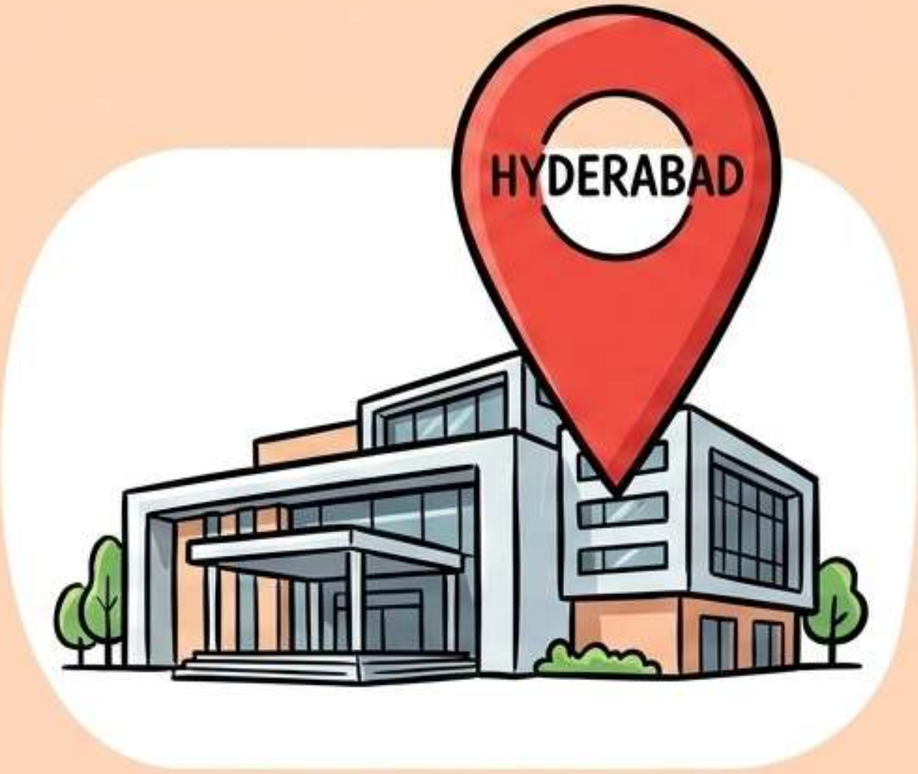
d) Hyderabad

Established in 1987, MANAGE is MANAGE is headquartered in Hyderabad to Hyderabad to instill modern management and leadership skills in agricultural extension officers.



[Q86]

The first Agricultural university was established at

a) Jabalpur
b) Bidar
c) Dharwad
d) Pantnagar

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d) Pantnagar

GBPUAT in Pantnagar (established 1960) was India's pioneering agricultural university, modeled after the US Land-Grant system.

[Q87]

The **first five-year plan** commenced in

a) 1953
b) 1950
c) 1951
d) 1952

NotebookLM

c) 1951

Kicking off post-independence development, the First Five-Year Plan (1951) heavily prioritized agriculture and irrigation to solve food shortages.

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[Q88]

Annual plans replaced five-year plan during

a) 1956-59
b) 1966-69
c) 1974-77
d) 2007-2010

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b) 1966-69

Severe droughts, war, and inflation forced a **temporary pause** on long-term planning, resulting in **three individual** Annual Plans (the **Plan Holiday**).

[Q89]

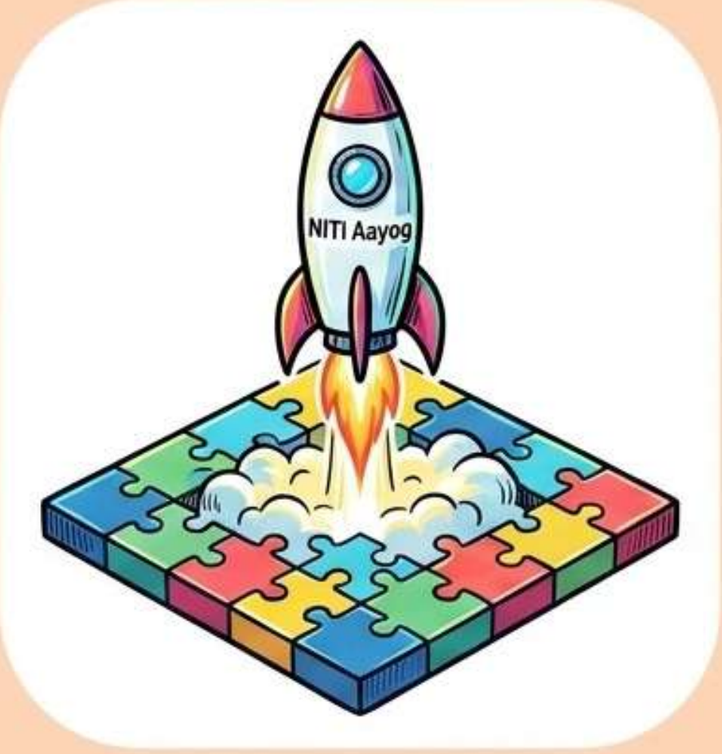
NITI Aayog was launched in

a) 2017
b) 2016
c) 2015
d) 2014

NotebookLM

c) 2015

NITI Aayog replaced the 65-year-old Planning Commission in 2015, shifting from top-down directives to bottom-up cooperative federalism.



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[Q90] The Headquarters of Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) is located at

a) Chennai
b) Ballabhgarh
c) New Delhi
d) Kolkatta

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a) AWBI is a non-statutory body

AWBI is a statutory body established under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, giving it legal authority beyond a simple advisory role.

[Q91]

Which among the following statements is not true?

a) AWBI is a non-statutory body

b) AWBI is an advisory body

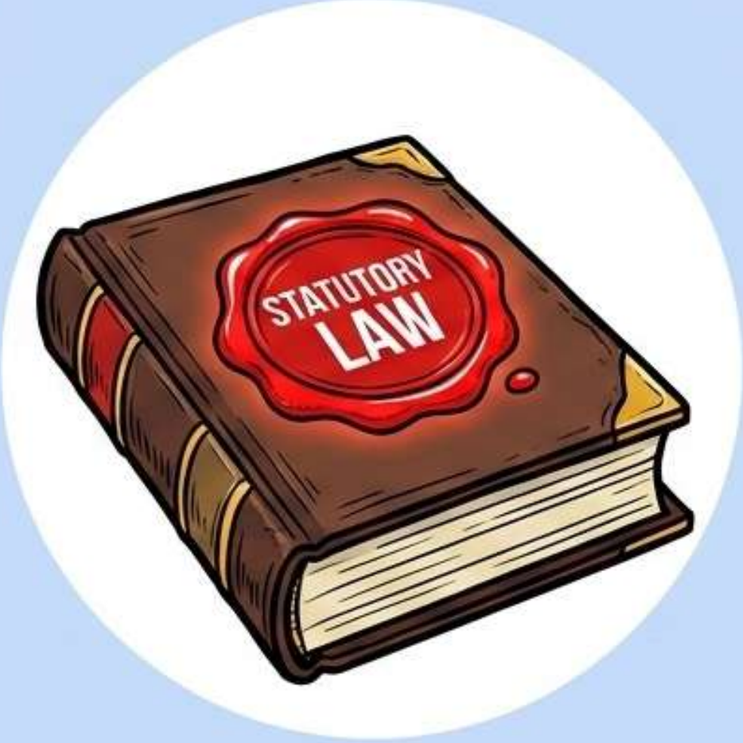
c) AWBI was established under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960

d) AWBI was established in 1962

NotebookLM

a) AWBI is a non-statutory body

This statement is FALSE. AWBI IS a statutory advisory body, drawing its immense legal power directly from the PCA Act of 1960.



[Q92]

Animal Welfare Board of India was started under the stewardship of

a) GauriMaulekhi

b) Smt. Maneka Gandhi

c) Anjali Gopalan

d) Smt. Rukmini Devi Arundale

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d) Smt. Rukmini Devi Arundale

A visionary classical dancer and activist, she pioneered India's animal welfare movement and was the relentless driving force behind the AWBI's creation.

[Q93]

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act was enacted in

a) 1961
b) 1962
c) 1959
d) 1960

NotebookLM

d) 1960

Enacted in 1960, the PCA Act forms the bedrock of animal protection in India, criminalizing the infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering.

[Q94]

Animal Welfare Board of India functions under

a) Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying

b) Ministry of Agriculture and farmers welfare

c) Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate change

d) Ministry of Social Justice and Empo

NotebookLM

c) Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate change

Historically aligned with environmental stewardship, the AWBI operated under MoEFCC to enforce national welfare policies and grant official recognitions.

[Q95]

The five freedoms of animal welfare were **developed by**

a) UK Farm Animal Welfare Council

b) SPCA

c) OIE

d) RSPCA

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a) UK Farm Animal Welfare Council

Formalized in 1979, the UK Council created this globally recognized gold-standard framework to strictly assess and ensure the physical and mental well-being of animals.

[Q96]

Which among the following does not come under five freedoms of animal welfare?

a) Freedom from property rights
b) Freedom from fear & distress
c) Freedom from hunger and thirst
d) Freedom from discomfort

NotebookLM

a) Freedom from property rights

Property rights are a human legal concept, not an animal welfare parameter. The true freedoms focus purely on health, natural behavior, and physical comfort.

[Q97]
CPCSEA is the body concerned with welfare of animals related to

a) Transportation
b) Slaughter
c) Experiments
d) Performing

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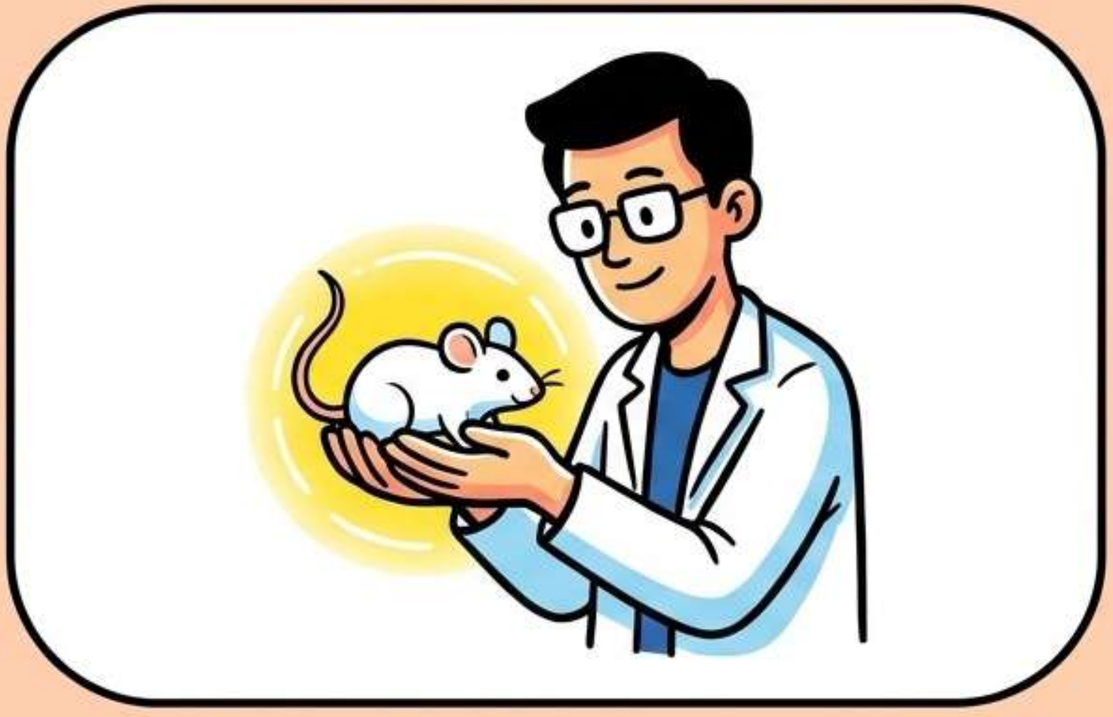
c) Experiments

The CPCSEA strictly regulates and monitors the ethical use, breeding, housing, and transportation of animals utilized in laboratory research.



[Q98]

The global environmental impacts of livestock include

a) Global warming

b) Emission of methane

c) Environment pollution

d) All the above

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d) All the above

Livestock systems are massive ecological drivers, contributing heavily to greenhouse gases (like methane), land degradation, and severe water pollution.

[Q99]

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDGs were adopted by United Nations in

a) 2016

b) 2014

c) 2000

d) 2015

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d) 2015

In 2015, the UN officially adopted this universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure global peace and prosperity by 2030.

[Q100]

The number of Sustainable Development Goals in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is

a) 15
b) 12
c) 17
d) 16

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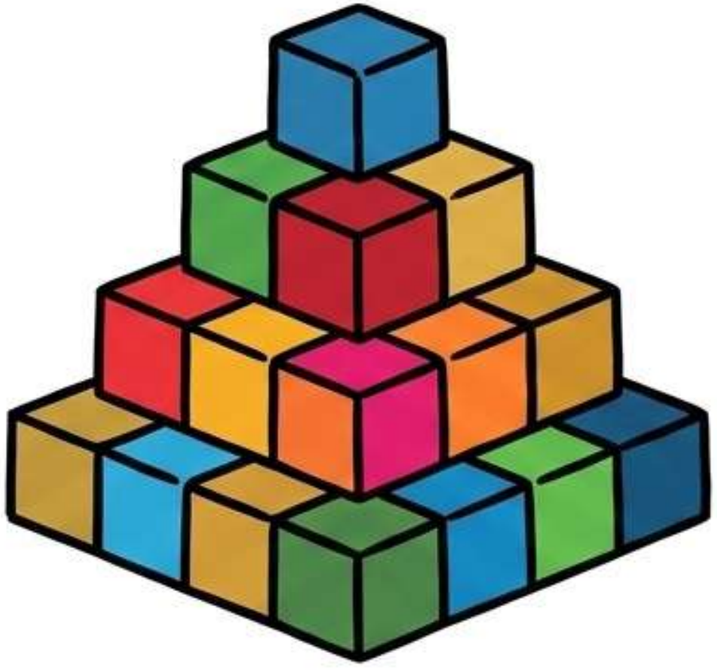
c) 17

There are exactly 17 interlinked Sustainable Development Goals acting as a comprehensive global blueprint for a better, more sustainable future.



QUIZ COMPLETE!

How many did you get right out of 20?

Drop your score in the comments below. Review the ones you missed to lock in your extension mastery.

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VET EXTENSION QUIZ

Test Your Knowledge! Swipe/Scroll to play.

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Q101. The number of Sustainable Development Targets in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is:

a) 150 b) 159

c) 169 d) 179

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c) 169

The 2030 Agenda is massive, comprising 17 overarching Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and exactly 169 specific, measurable targets.

Q102. Which among the following statements about comparative analysis of 20th and 19th Livestock census is false?

a) The total Livestock population... shows an increase of 4.6%

b) The population of the total exotic/ crossbred cattle has increased by 27%

c) There has been an increase of 6% in the total indigenous cattle population

d) The total number of cattle... has shown an increase of 0.8%

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c) 6% increase in total indigenous cattle population

This is false! While overall livestock grew, the indigenous cattle population actually saw a decline in the 20th census.

Q103. The total Livestock population in the country in 2019 as per 20th Livestock census is:

a) 535.78 million
b) 192.49 Million
c) 109.85 million
d) 302.79 Million

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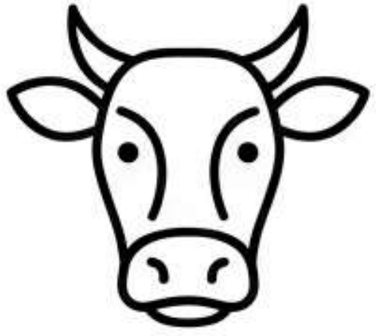
a) 535.78 million

India's total livestock population is massive. It grew by 4.6% from the previous census to reach over half a billion animals.

Q104. The total cattle population in the country in 2019 as per 20th Livestock census is:

- a) 535.78 Million
- b) 192.49 Million
- c) 109.85 million
- d) 302.79 Million



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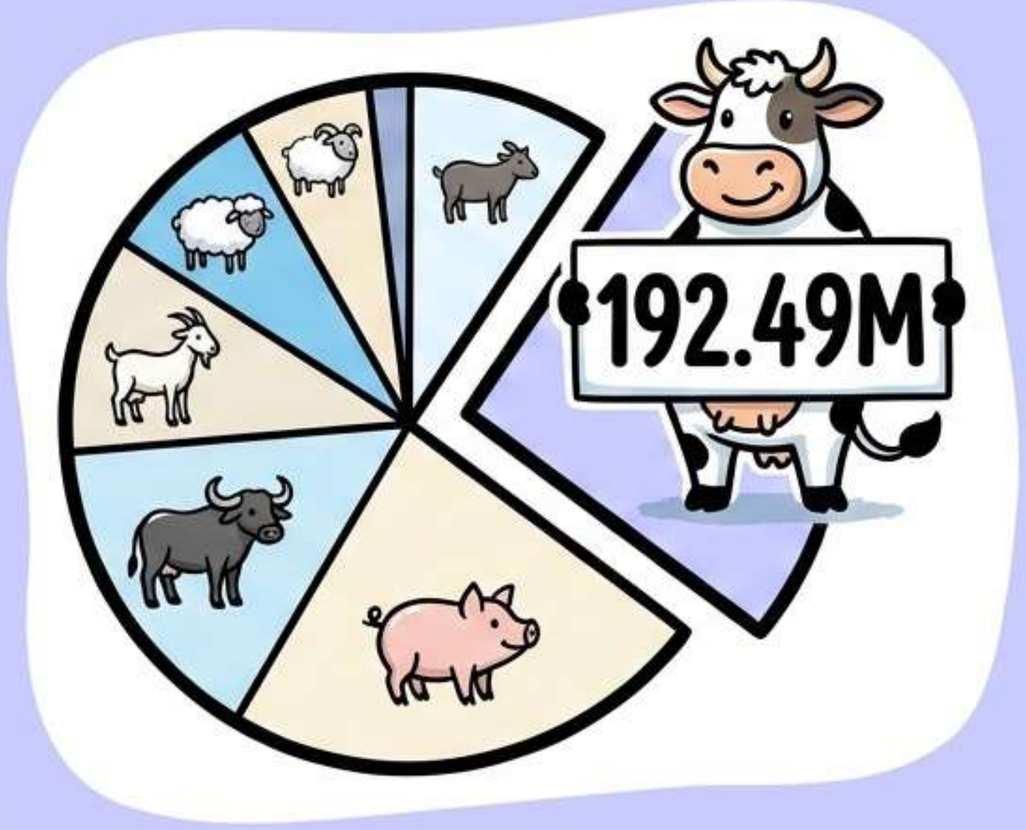
b) 192.49 Million

Out of the 535.78M total livestock, cattle make up a massive chunk—almost 193 million head!



Q105. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana was introduced in:

- a) 1989
- b) 1993
- c) 1994
- d) 1980

NotebookLM

a) 1989

Launched during the 7th Five Year Plan to generate massive rural employment by merging older schemes.

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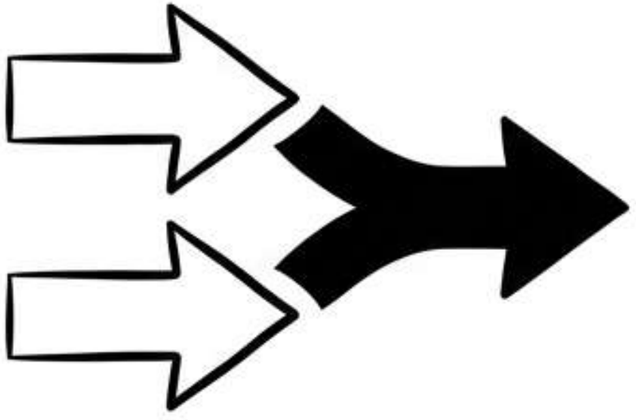
Q106. NREP and RLEGP were merged to form:

- a) JRY
- b) EAS
- c) SGSY
- d) IRDP



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a) JRY

The **National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)** and the **Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)** united to become the **Jawahar** the **Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.**

Q107. NATP is operationalized through:

a) ATMA
b) ATIC
c) KVK
d) All the above

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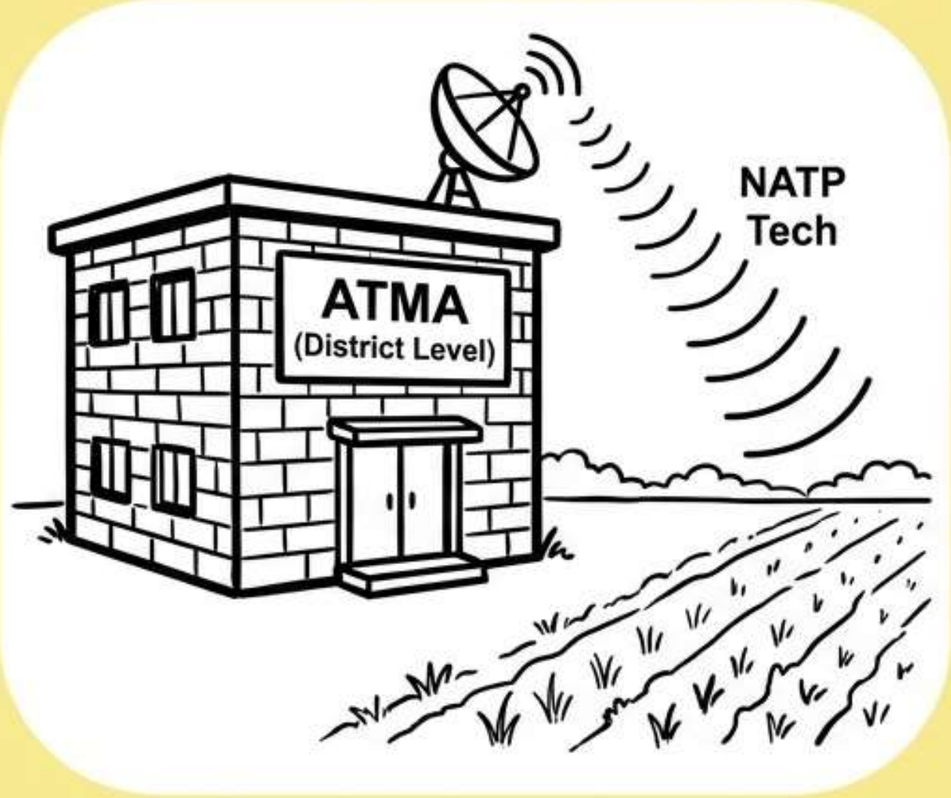
a) ATMA

The **National Agricultural Technology Project (NATP)** relies on the **Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA)** to execute tech dissemination at the district level.



Q108. Which among the following statements is not true?

a) Extension Programme planning is a continuous process

b) Extension Programme planning should have permanence without flexibility

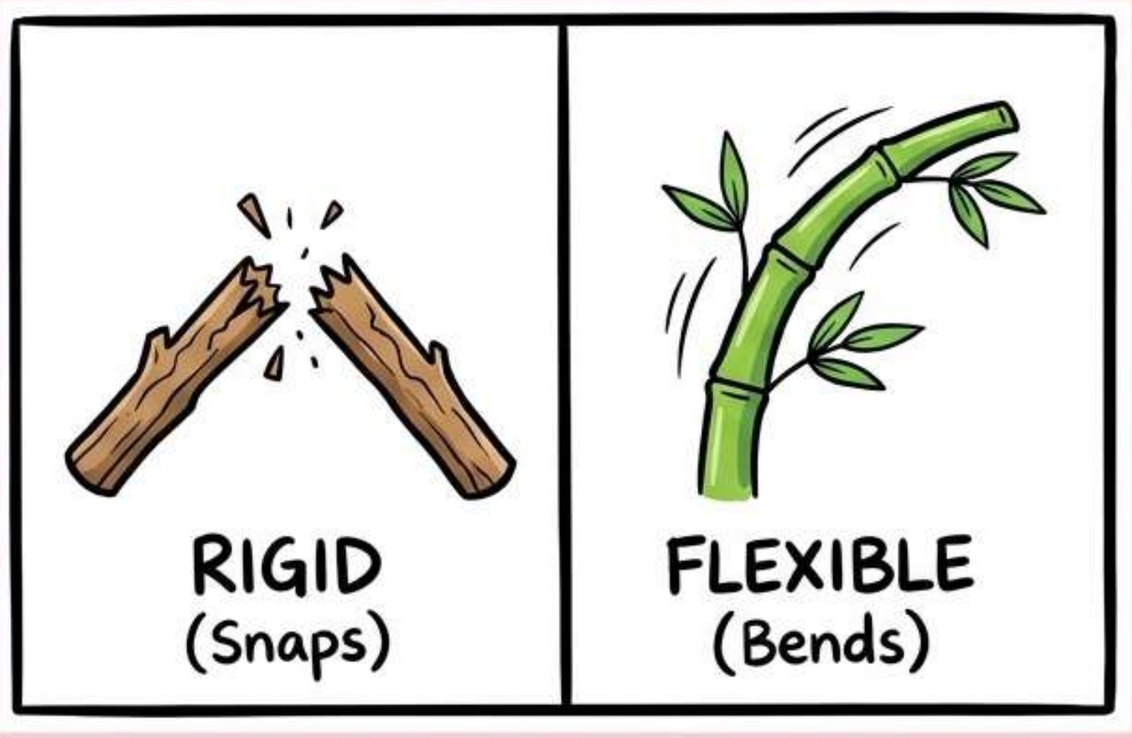
c) Extension Programme planning should have balance with emphasis

d) Extension programme is a statement of situation, objectives, problems and solutions

NotebookLM

b) Extension Programme planning should have permanence without flexibility

This is false. Good extension planning must be highly flexible to adapt to changing farmer needs, weather, and market conditions!



Q109. Which among the following statements is not true?

a) Gender roles are socially **determined...**
b) The terms **Gender** and **sex** are conceptually one and the same
c) Gender roles may vary widely within and between cultures...
d) Sex refers to the biological **differences...**

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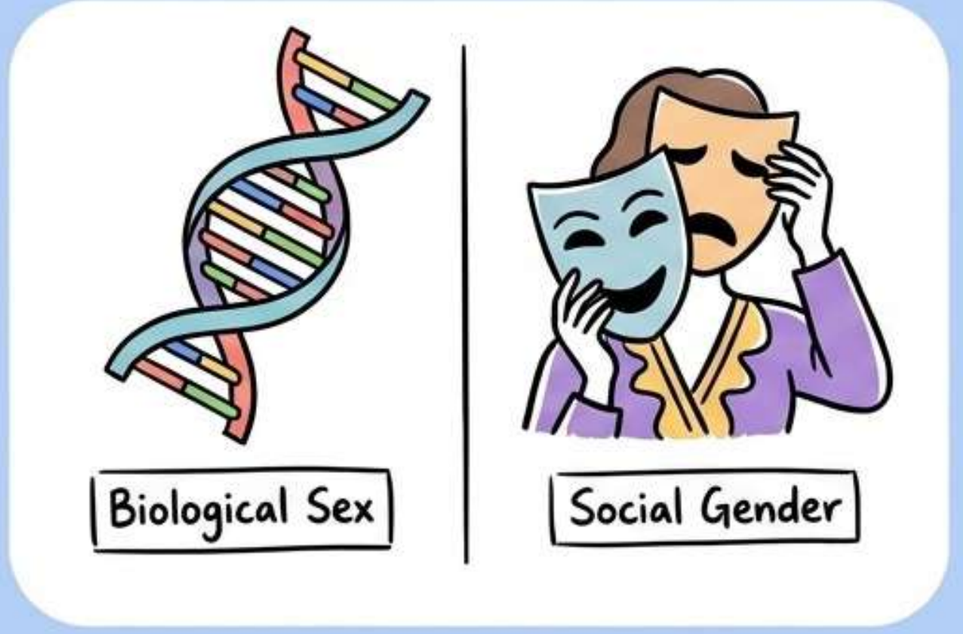
b) The terms Gender and sex are conceptually one and the same

False! 'Sex' refers to universal biological differences. 'Gender' refers to socially constructed roles that change across cultures and time.



Q110. Which among the following statements is not true?

a) Gender equity is required to achieve gender equality

b) Sex-Disaggregated Data is data collected and presented separately on men and women

c) Women are usually active recipients of benefits in Women in Development (WID) Approach Projects

d) Gender and Development (GAD) approach addresses unequal gender relations

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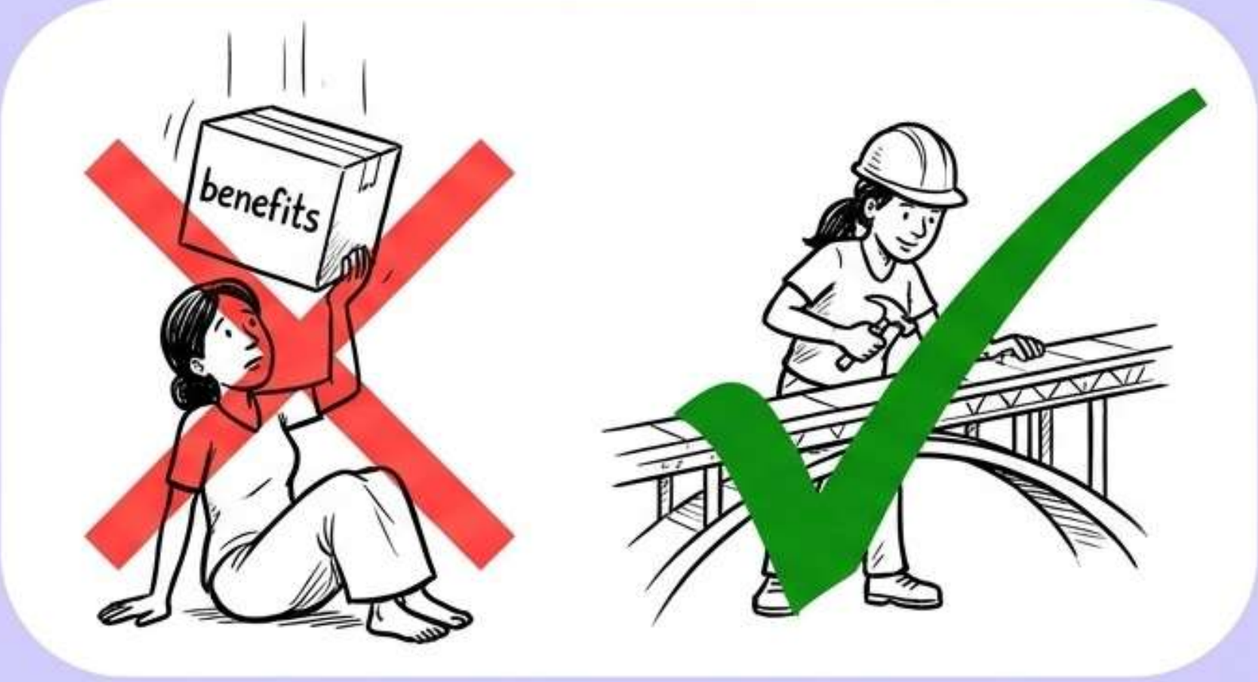
c) Women are usually active recipients... in WID Approach Projects

This is false. A major critique of the older WID approach was that women were often treated as passive recipients, which led to the creation of the newer GAD (Gender & Development) approach.



Q111. Among the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of UN, gender equality pertains to:

a) Goal no.1
b) Goal no.4
c) Goal no.2
d) Goal no.5

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d) Goal no.5

SDG 5 specifically aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls globally.

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Q112. The 2019 SDG Gender Index measures the state of gender equality associated with:

a) 15 of the 17 SDGs

b) 12 of the 17 SDGs

c) 14 of the 17 SDGs

d) 10 of the 17 SDGs

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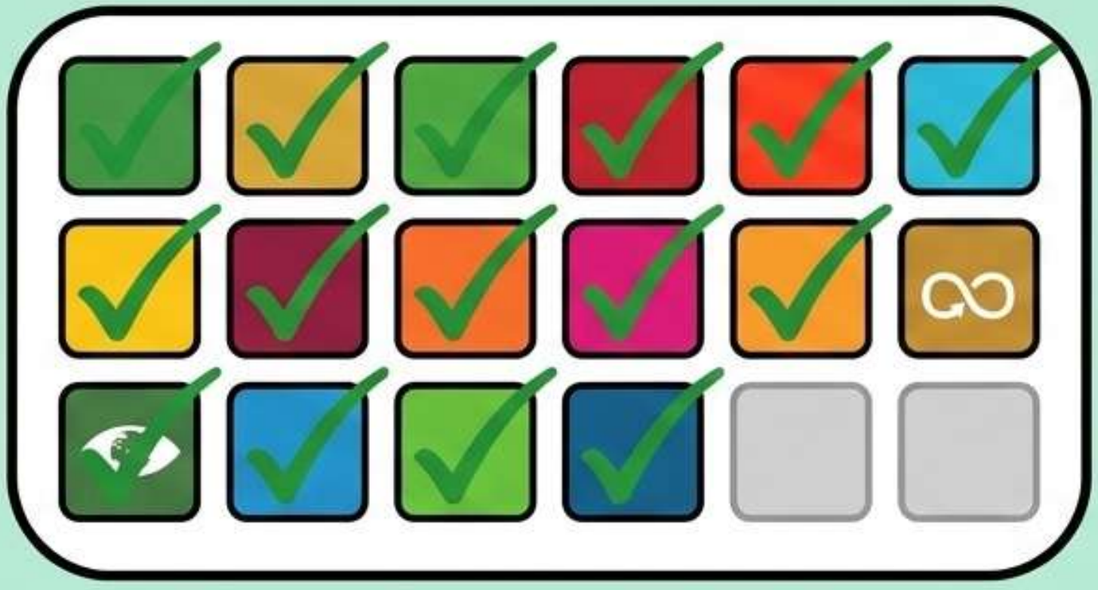
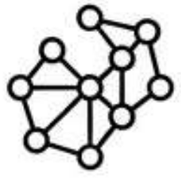
c) 14 of the 17 SDGs

Gender inequality is intersectional. The index tracks gender-specific indicators across 14 of the 17 global goals, showing how it impacts everything from poverty to climate.



Q113. Which among the PRA tools studies linkages and interactions between various institutions?

a) Venn Diagram
b) Social map
c) Mobility map
d) Resource map



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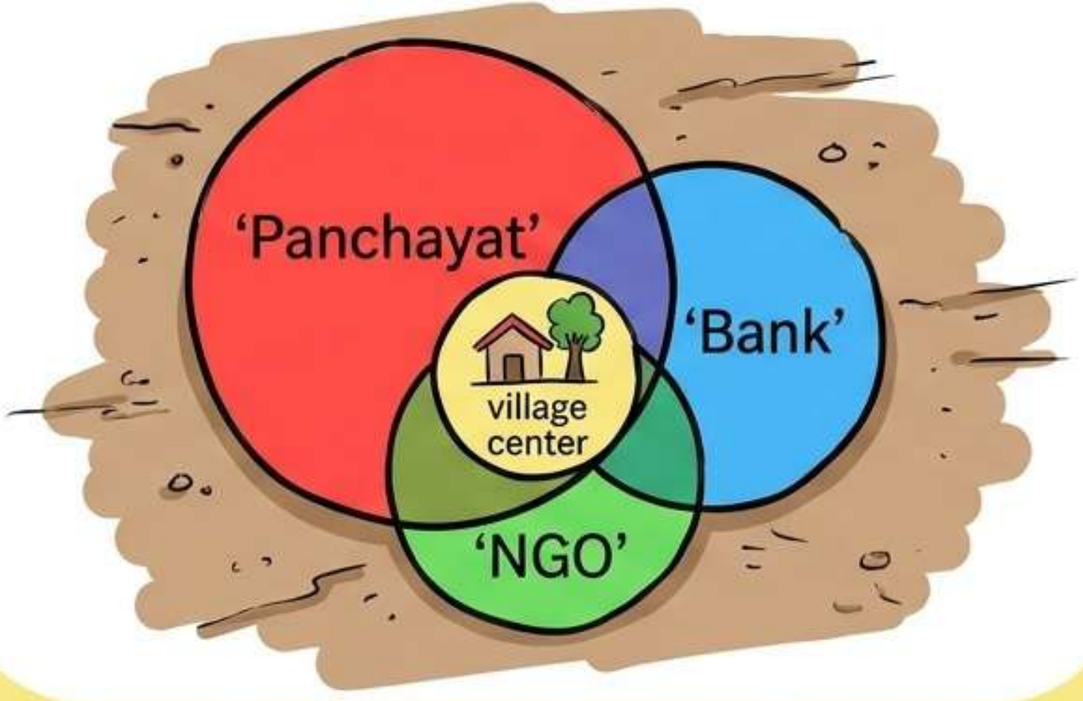
a) Venn Diagram

Also called 'Chapati Diagrams' in PRA, villagers use overlapping circles of different sizes to show the importance and relationships of local institutions.



Q114. Which among the PRA tools studies chronology of events as recalled by local people?

a) Calendar of work
b) Chapati diagram
c) Venn diagram
d) Timeline

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d) Timeline

A timeline allows the community to map out historical milestones, major droughts, or past developments chronologically from their own memory.

Q115. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana was initiated in:

a) 2007
b) 2008
c) 2009
d) 2010

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a) 2007

RKVY was launched to ensure holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors by empowering states to choose their own development activities.

Q116. The duration of revamped RKVY or RKVY-RAFTAAR is:

a) 2007- 2010
b) 2012-2015
c) 2010-2013
d) 2017-2020

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d) 2017-2020

RKVY was rebranded as RAFTAAR (Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation) to speed up agribusiness and make farming profitable.

Q117. Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) was launched in:

a) 2014-15
b) 2017-18
c) 2012-13
d) None of the above

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b) 2017-18

DIDF was set up by NABARD to modernize the dairy sector, upgrade milk processing plants, and create additional chilling infrastructure.

Q118. 'MAITRIs' are concerned with:

a) SHGs
b) Start ups
c) AI Technicians
d) SMEs

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c) AI Technicians

MAITRI stands for Multi-purpose Artificial Insemination Technicians in Rural India. They deliver crucial breeding services directly to the farmer's doorstep!

Q119. Which among the following Animal Husbandry Programme was launched in 2020 as part of AtmaNirbhar Bharat Abhiyan stimulus package?

a) Dairy Processing & Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF)
b) National Livestock Mission (NLM)
c) Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF)
d) Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)

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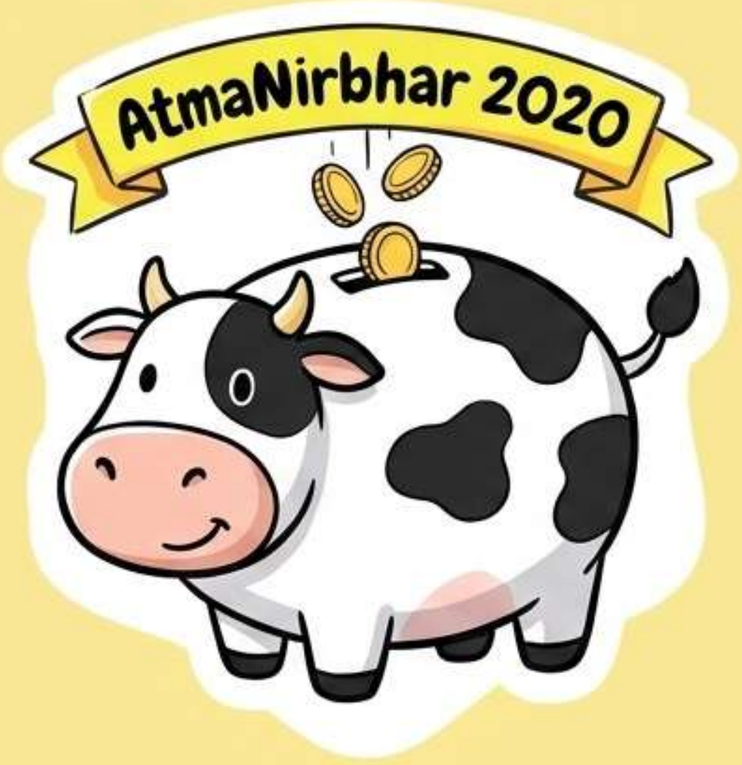
c) Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF)

Launched in 2020 as a Covid-19 economic stimulus to incentivize private investment in dairy, meat processing, and animal feed plants.



Q120. Generation of self-employment opportunities in dairy sector is the major objective of:

a) Dairy Processing & Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF)

b) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)

c) National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)

d) None of the above

NotebookLM

b) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)

DEDS specifically focuses on generating self-employment by providing back-ended capital subsidies for bankable dairy farming projects.

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QUIZ COMPLETE!

How many out of 20 did you get right? Drop your score in the comments and save this post for your next exam review.

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Enterprise Management & Accounting Basics

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Welcome to the continuous flow quiz! In veterinary extension and practice management, understanding the financial anatomy of an enterprise is crucial.

On the right, you will see your first challenge. Lock in your answer. On the next slide, the correct answer and a conceptual explanation will appear here on the left, alongside your next question on the right.

Q. 141

The end users of accounting information include all of the following except:

a) The Government
b) Partners
c) Suppliers of goods
d) Employees of the company

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c) Suppliers of goods

While management, partners, and the government heavily rely on comprehensive financial statements to assess overall business health, suppliers primarily focus on short-term creditworthiness rather than utilizing full-scale internal accounting reports.

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Q. 142

The statement 'for every debit there is an equivalent credit'is the essence of:

a) Realisation concept
b) Dual aspect concept
c) Going concern concept
d) Money measurement concept

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b) Dual aspect concept

This is the foundational rule of double-entry bookkeeping. Every financial transaction affects at least two accounts equally. If a clinic buys equipment for cash, equipment increases (debit) and cash decreases (credit).

Q. 143

The sale of a good is said to be complete when:

a) The customer orders it

b) From the moment customer pays

c) Goods pass into hands of customer

d) Only when it is billed

NotebookLM

c) Goods pass into hands of customer

In accounting, revenue is recognized when the core transaction is fulfilled—meaning the **risks, rewards, and physical ownership of the goods have been officially transferred** oferred to **the buyer**, regardless of when cash changes hands.

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Q. 144

Goods or services exchanged for money or money's worth is called:

a) Transaction
b) Barter
c) Entry
d) None of the above

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a) Transaction

A business transaction is the **financial engine** of an **enterprise.** It is **any event that involves the exchange of economic value** (money, goods, or services) **between two parties and parties** and can be measured in monetary terms.

Q. 145

All direct expenses of a business are accounted for in the:

a) Trading account
b) Profit and loss account
c) Income statement
d) Trial Balance

NotebookLM

a) Trading account

The Trading Account is specifically designed to calculate Gross Profit. Therefore, only direct expenses—costs directly tied to the purchasing or manufacturing of goods (like raw materials or factory wages)—are recorded here.

Q. 146

In a Trial Balance if the total of the debits is not equal to the total of the credits it means:

a) There is an error in the journal only

b) There is an error in the ledger only

c) There is an error in both journal or the ledger

d) There is something wrong with the Trial Balance process

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c) There is an error in both journal or the ledger

The Trial Balance is a diagnostic tool. If the totals don't match, it is a mathematical guarantee that a mistake occurred upstream—either during the initial recording in the journal, or during the posting phase into the ledger accounts.

Q. 147

Hari's account is an example of a:

a) Natural Personal Account

b) Artificial Personal Account

c) Representative Account

d) Nominal Account

NotebookLM

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a) Natural Personal Account

Personal accounts are categorized by their nature. A **'Natural'** personal account refers specifically to human beings—creations of nature. Since Hari is a real, living person, his ledger falls into this category.

Q. 148

The account of the Milk Cooperative Society is an example of:

a) Natural Personal account

b) Artificial Personal Account

c) Representative Account

d) Nominal Account

NotebookLM

b) Artificial Personal Account

Unlike human beings, corporations, cooperatives, and institutions are recognized as 'persons' only in the eyes of the law. They can enter enter contracts and be sued, making them 'Artificial' personal entities.

Q. 149
Rent account is an example of:

a) Natural Personal account

b) Artificial Personal Account

c) Representative Account

d) Nominal Account

NotebookLM

d) Nominal Account

Nominal accounts exist in name only to track the daily operations of a business. They exclusively **record expenses, losses, incomes**, and gains (like paying rent or receiving a fee) and are closed out at the end of the financial year.

Q. 150

Prepaid rent account is an example of:

a) Natural Personal account

b) Artificial Personal Account

c) Representative Account

d) Nominal Account

NotebookLM

c) Representative Account

When an expense like rent is paid in advance, it ceases to be a simple expense (Nominal). It now represents a person or entity (the landlord) to whom the money has been paid but from whom the service is yet to be fully received.

Q. 151

The interest account is an example of a:

a) Natural Personal account

b) Artificial Personal Account

c) Representative Account

d) Nominal Account

NotebookLM

d) Nominal Account

Similar to standard rent, interest (whether it is an expense paid on a loan or income earned from a bank) tracks the operational flows of money over time. All incomes and expenses fall squarely into the Nominal Account category.

Q. 152

Customs duty is usually debited to the:

a) Profit and loss account
b) Trading account
c) Balance Sheet
d) Income statement

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b) Trading account

Customs duty is a tax paid to bring materials or goods across borders so they can be sold or used in production. Because it is an unavoidable direct cost of acquiring the goods, it belongs in the Trading Account.

Q. 153

The item salaries is usually accounted for in the:

a) Profit and loss account

b) Trading account

c) Balance Sheet

d) None of the above

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a) Profit and loss account

Salaries are typically paid to administrative, managerial, or office staff. Because these employees are not directly assembling the product on the factory floor, their pay is considered an indirect expense and hits the P&L account.

Q. 154

The item wages is usually accounted for in the:

a) Profit and loss account

b) Trading account

c) Balance Sheet

d) Income statement

NotebookLM

b) Trading account

In accounting terminology, 'wages' specifically refers to the compensation paid to direct labor—the workers physically manufacturing the manufacturing the goods or handling them in the factory. As a direct production cost, it goes straight to the Trading Account.

Q. 155

Freight inwards is usually accounted for in the:

a) Profit and loss account

b) Trading account

c) Balance Sheet

d) Income statement

NotebookLM

b) Trading account

'Freight inwards' is the cost of transporting raw materials or goods into the business for production or resale.

'Freight inwardds' is the cost of transporting raw materials or goods into the business or resale. Since cannot sell the product without first bringing it in, it is a direct cost charged to the Trading Account.

Q. 156
Freight outwards is usually accounted for in the:

a) Profit and loss account

b) Trading account

c) Balance Sheet

d) None of the following

NotebookLM

a) Profit and loss account

'Freight outwards' is the cost of shipping the final, finished goods out to the customer.

This around in to the **customer. This is con-sidered a selling or distribution expense**—an indirect cost **that occurs after production is complete, so it goes to the P&L account.**

Q. 157

The manufacturing expenses are usually accounted for in the:

a) Profit and loss account

b) Trading account

c) Balance Sheet

d) Income statement

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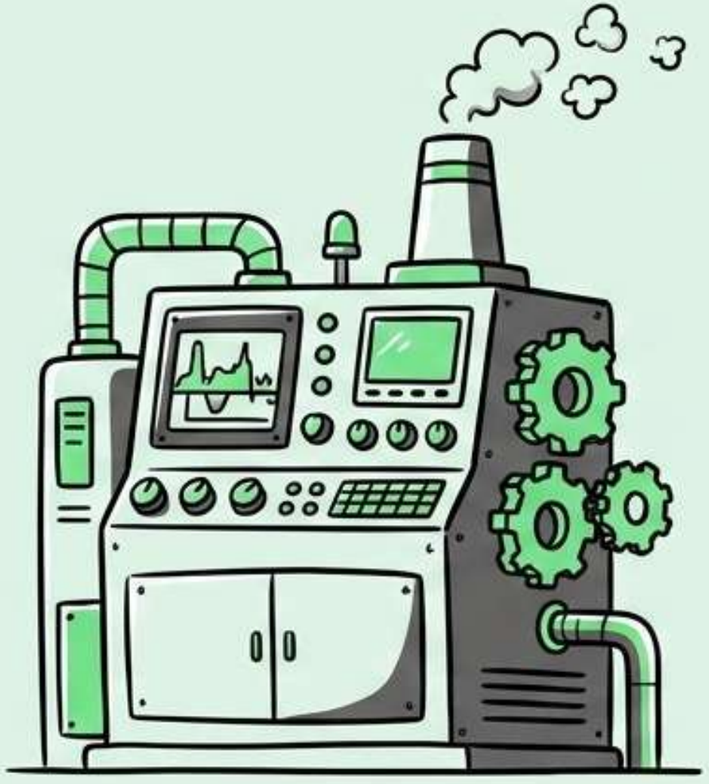
b) Trading account

Any expense explicitly labeled as 'manufacturing' is inherently tied to the creation of the core product. Because it affects the direct cost of goods sold, it is a primary component of the Trading Account.



Q. 158

The electricity expenses for office is usually taken to the:

a) Profit and loss account

b) Trading account

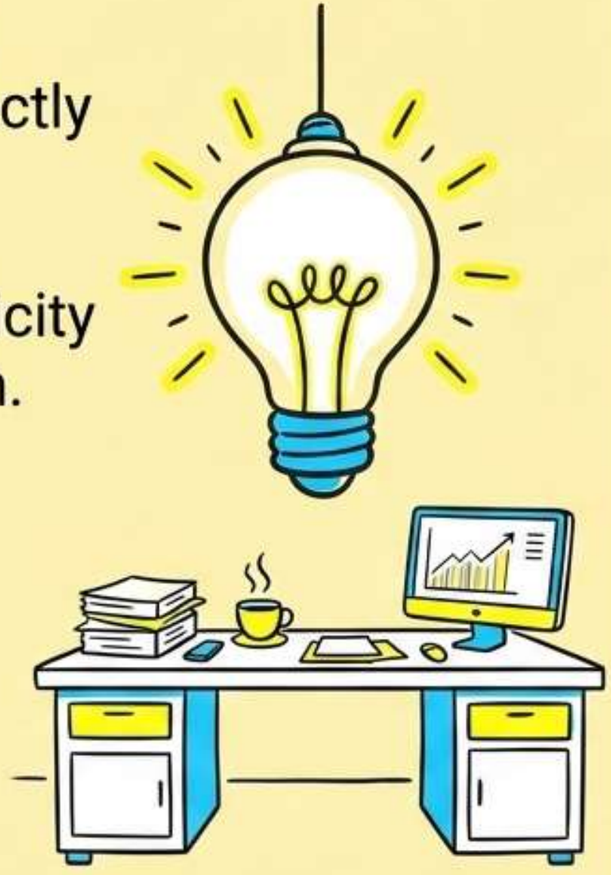
c) Balance Sheet

d) None of the above

NotebookLM

a) Profit and loss account

The location matters! Factory electricity directly powers production (Trading Account). However, office electricity powers administration. Since it does not directly alter the raw materials, it is an **indirect expense** recorded in the **P&L account.**



Q. 159

The fixed cost of the assets is usually taken to the:

a) Profit and loss account

b) Trading account

c) Balance Sheet

d) Income statement

NotebookLM

c) Balance Sheet

When you buy a massive asset like an X-ray machine or a building, you don't write off the entire cost as an expense immediately. Because it holds long-term value, its fixed capital cost is capitalized and parked on the Balance Sheet.

Q. 160

Commission paid is usually taken to the:

a) Profit and loss account

b) Trading account

c) Balance Sheet

d) None of the above

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a) Profit and loss account

A commission is usually a fee paid to sales agents for closing deals. Because it is incurred after the product is manufactured, it is classified as a selling and distribution expense—making it a perfect fit for the Profit and Loss account.

QUIZ COMPLETE!

You have successfully completed Extension Quiz Q.141 to Q.160.

- Review the explanations.
- Master the fundamentals.
- Apply these accounting principles to your enterprise!

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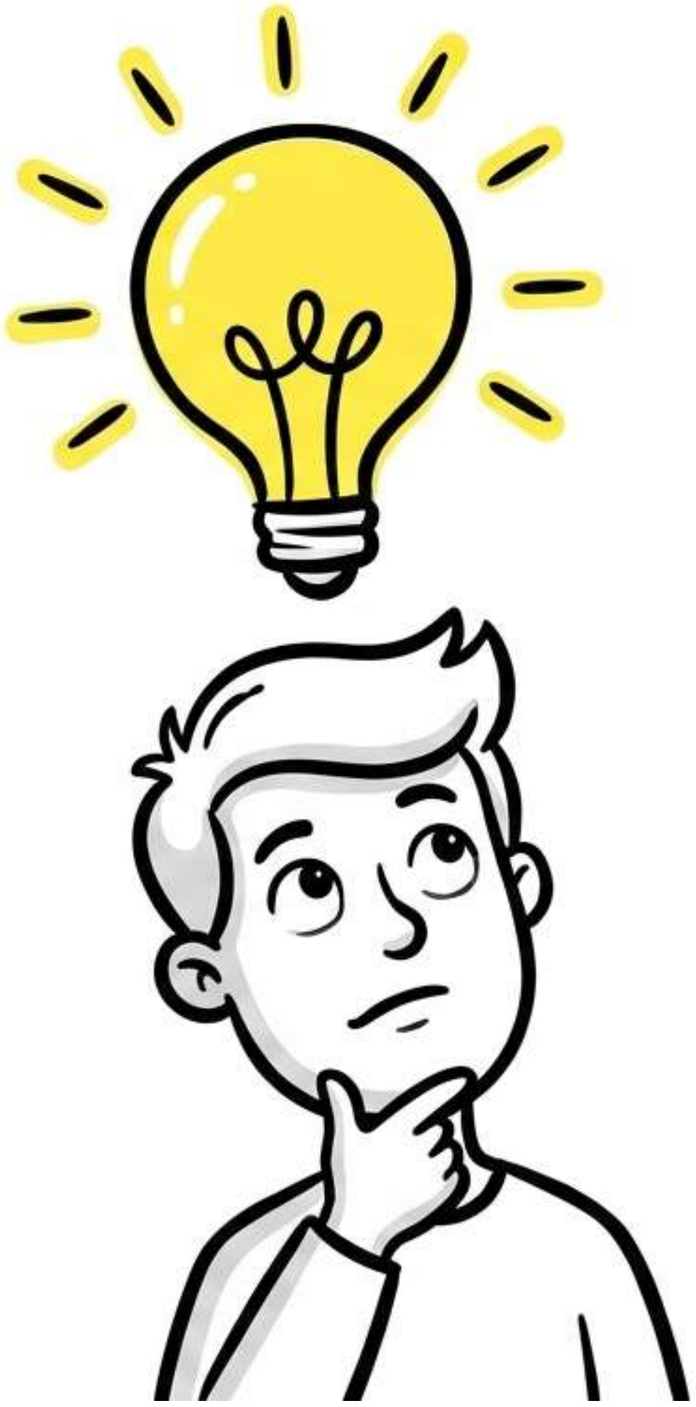

Question161

Patent account is an example of a

a) Natural Personal account
b) Real Account
c) Representative Account
d) Nominal Account

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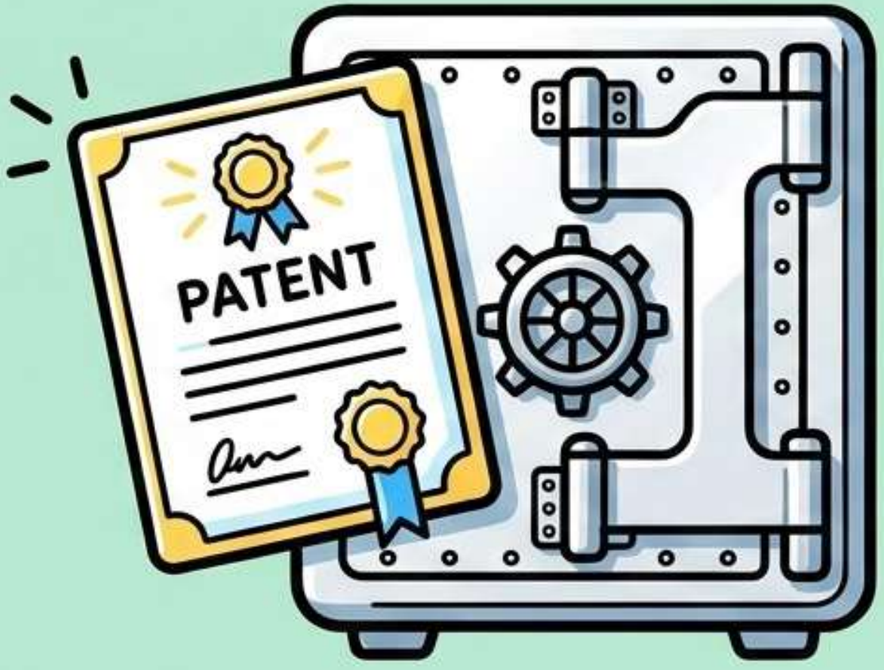
b) Real Account

Real accounts deal with the tangible and intangible assets of a business. A patent is an intangible asset that holds real value, making it a real account!



Question 162

Equipment account is an example for a

a) Natural Personal account
b) Intangible Real Account
c) Representative Account
d) None of the above

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d) None of the above

Equipment is a Tangible Real Account because it is a physical asset you can touch and use in the business. Since this specific option is missing, none of the above is the winner.

Question 163

The premise that an accountant should make room for all information that could influence a prospective investor is the essence of

a) The convention of materiality
b) The convention of full disclosure
c) The convention of conservatism
d) The convention of consistency

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b) The convention of full disclosure

Honesty is the best policy! This accounting rule ensures that zero financial secrets are kept from investors, meaning all vital information must be clearly revealed.

Question 164

The credit sales of goods is recorded in the

a) Cash Journal
b) Sales journal
c) Sales Returns Journal
d) Goods journal

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Question 165

Items for sale and resale in the business are called

a) Assets
b) Liabilities
c) Goods
d) Cash

b) Sales journal

The sales journal is the VIP logbook strictly reserved for tracking inventory that flies off the shelves on credit. Cash sales go elsewhere!

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c) Goods

In accounting, goods is the specific term for the merchandise or inventory a business actively buys and sells to make its daily profit.

Question 166

The return of goods sold on credit is recorded in the

a) Cash Journal
b) Sales journal
c) Sales Returns Journal
d) Goods journal

NotebookLM

c) Sales Returns Journal

When a customer says “I don’t want this” and returns an item they bought on credit, the transaction is logged here to reverse the initial sale.

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Question 167

The cash purchase of goods is recorded in the

a) Cash Journal
b) Sales journal
c) Purchase Journal
d) Goods journal

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Question 168

Infrequent transactions are recorded in the

a) Cash Journal
b) General Journal
c) Purchase Journal
d) Bills Journal

a) Cash Journal

If cash is changing hands right now, it goes in the Cash Journal. It acts as the ultimate diary for all immediate cash payments and receipts.

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b) General Journal

Think of the General Journal as the miscellaneous folder. It is specifically used for rare, non-routine transactions that don't fit perfectly into specialized daybooks.

Question 169

The credit purchase of goods is recorded in the

a) Goods Journal
b) Sales Journal
c) Cash Journal
d) Purchases Journal

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d) Purchases Journal

When a business buys inventory from suppliers on a 'buy now, pay later' basis, it is officially tracked in the Purchases Journal.

Question 170

Details of promissory notes indicating amounts to be paid to others is recorded in

a) Cash journal
b) Bills payable Journal
c) General Journal
d) Journal Proper

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b) Bills payable Journal

This specialized journal is used exclusively to keep track of all official promissory notes and bills the business has agreed to pay in the future.

Question 171

Who among the following is referred to as the father of Sociology

a) Auguste Comte
b) Auguste Comte
c) Luca Pacioli
d) Adam Smith

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Question 172

Sociology can be viewed as the study of

a) Societies
b) Institutions
c) Groups
d) Organisations

a) Auguste Comte

Auguste Comte was a pioneering 19th-century French philosopher who coined the term “sociology” and envisioned a systematic science for studying society.

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a) Societies

At its core, sociology is the scientific exploration of society—how people interact, the cultures they build, and the structures that connect them.

Question 173

An example for the clustered form of human settlement seen along the course of a main artery of transportation is the

a) Isolated homesteads

b) Marketplace settlements

c) Line villages

d) Round villages

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c) Line villages

Line villages (or linear settlements) naturally grow in a straight line along vital transport routes—like roads, rivers, or railways—to maximize access and trade.

Question 174

The physical structure of society has the following characteristics

a) abstract
b) intangible
c) tangible
d) Relationship structures

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c) tangible

While social relationships are abstract, the physical structure of a society consists of things you can actually touch and see—like buildings, roads, and resources.

Question 175

Which of the following constitutes part of the social structure of society?

a) Institutions
b) Human settlement patterns
c) Population characteristics
c) Population characteristics
d) Physical and other resources

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a) Institutions

Institutions (like family, education, and government) act as the invisible pillars of society. They organize our behaviors and maintain social order.

Question 176

Settlements that are seen at crossroads are the

a) Marketplace settlements

b) Line villages

c) Round villages

d) Hamlets

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Question 177

Which of the following meet the basic needs of society

a) Organisations
b) Inssititutions
c) Groups
d) Associations

a) Marketplace settlements

Crossroads are natural hubs for travelers. Where paths intersect, people naturally stop to trade and socialize, turning crossroads into bustling marketplace settlements.

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b) Institutions

Society relies on institutions to survive. Families fulfill the need for care, schools fulfill the need for knowledge, and governments fulfill the need for order.

Question 178

Organised systems of relationships that embody certain values and procedures are

a) Organisations
b) Institutions
c) Groups
d) Associations

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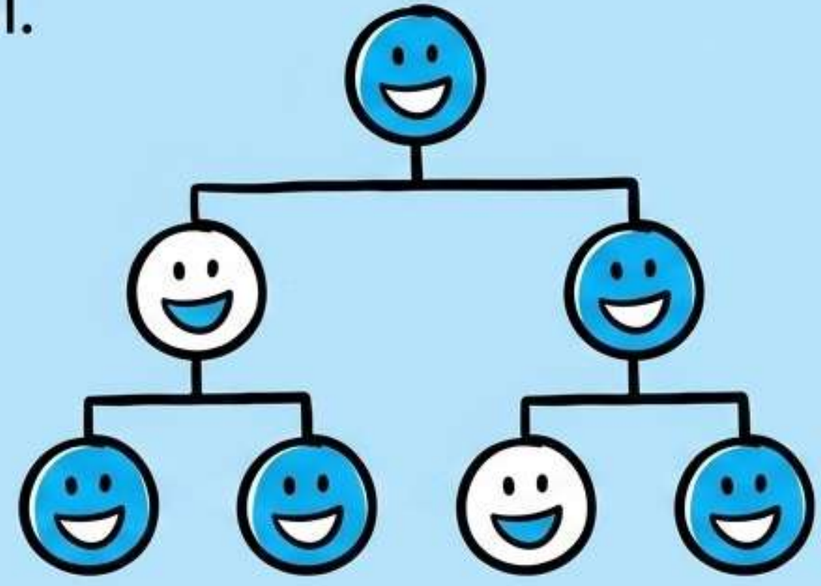
a) Organisations

Organizations are formally structured groups designed to coordinate human relationships and follow specific, shared procedures to achieve a common goal.



Question 179

Institutions that provide for the maintenance of law and order in society include

a) Social organisations
b) Political institutions
c) Groups
d) Associations

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b) Political institutions

To keep society safe and orderly, political institutions—such as the government, police, and court systems—are established to create and enforce the rules.

Question 180

Which of the following provide for the small scale testing programmes?

a) Organisations
b) Institutions
c) Groups
d) Associations

NotebookLM

d) Associations

Voluntary associations are highly adaptable and are often the first groups to pilot and test new small-scale programs before they are adopted by larger institutions.

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Quiz Complete! Incredible Job.

You’ve successfully leveled up your knowledge in Extension Extension Education, Accounting, and Sociology.

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VET EXTENSION QUIZ

Test your knowledge on Veterinary Extension Education. We will reveal the answer to each question on the next slide!

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Q. 181

The smallest unit of culture is called...

a) Culture trait
b) Culture complex
c) Culture pattern
d) Culture lag

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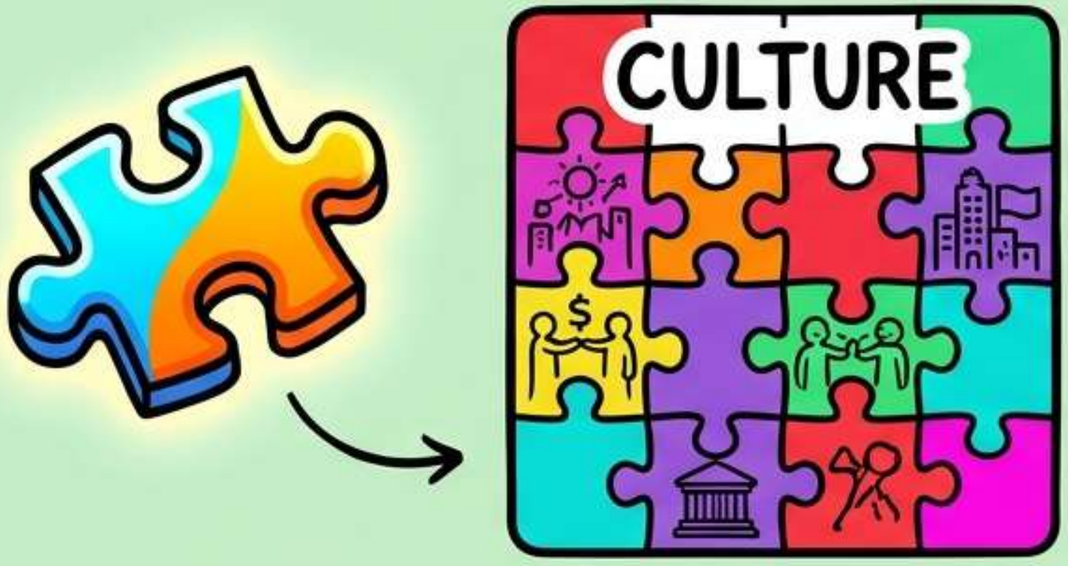
a) Culture trait

A culture trait is the simplest, most basic building block of a culture. Think of it like a single atom—it's an individual tool, act, or belief (like a handshake) that cannot be broken down any further.



Q. 182

The sociological term to indicate a feeling of superiority of one's culture is...

a) Xenocentrism
b) Ethnocentrism
c) Xenophobia
d) Xenophilia

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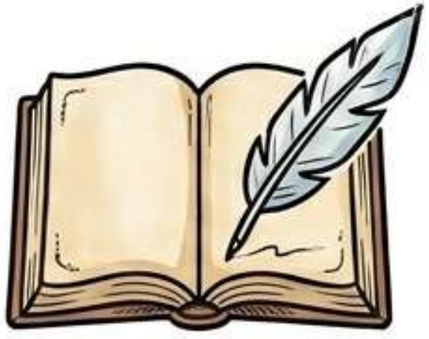
b) Ethnocentrism

This happens when people judge other cultures strictly by the standards of their own culture, mistakenly believing their own way of life is the "right" or superior one.

Q. 183

William G. Sumner is acknowledged for his contributions on...

a) Social Organisations
b) Social Institutions
c) Social change
d) Social customs



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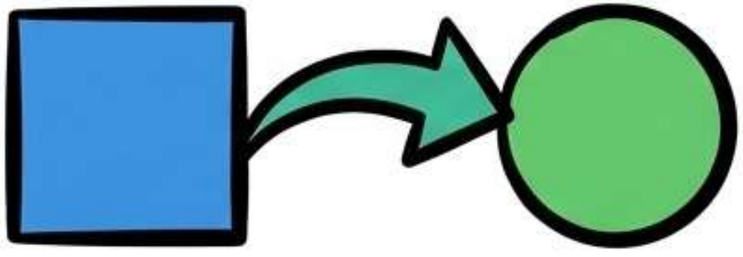
b) Social Institutions

Sumner is famous for his work on "Folkways" and norms, which are the foundational rules and customs that eventually harden into the major social institutions that govern our rn our lives.

Q. 184

A change in the structure and function is called...

a) Social evolution
b) Social change
c) Social mobility
d) Social stratification



NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

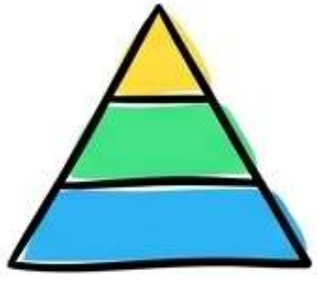
b) Social change

When the fundamental rules, structures, or habits of a society shift over time—like moving from an agrarian society to a digital one—it is referred to as social change.

Q. 185

Social groups that operate based on hierarchy are called...

a) Primary groups
b) Secondary groups
c) Formal groups
d) Informal groups

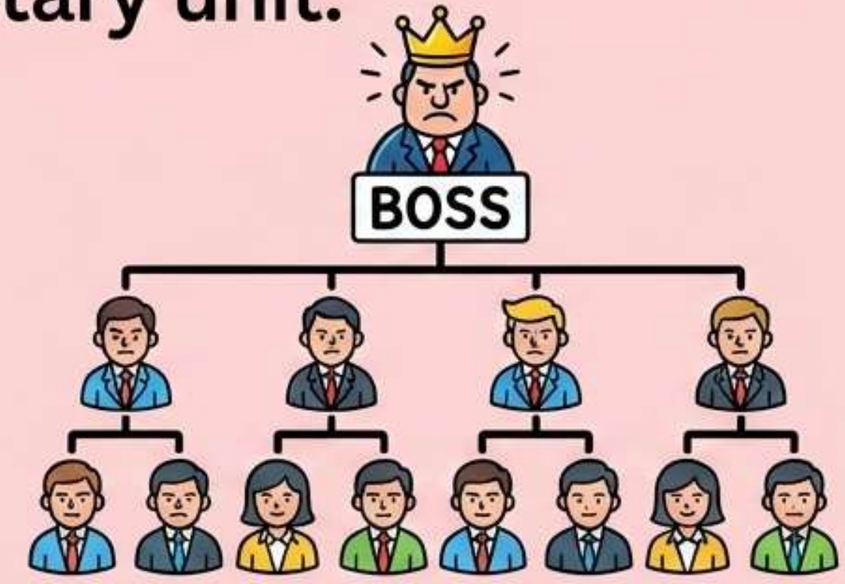


NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

c) Formal groups

Formal groups have a clear, official structure, established rules, and a chain of command (hierarchy). Think of a university, a corporation, or a military unit.



Q. 186

Groups that afford a lot of face to face interaction and have a ‘we feeling’ are called...

a) Primary groups
b) Secondary groups
c) Formal groups
d) Informal groups

NotebookLM

a) Primary groups

These are intimate, personal, and enduring groups where members share deep bonds and a sense of belonging. Your family and your closest friends are your primary groups.

Q. 187

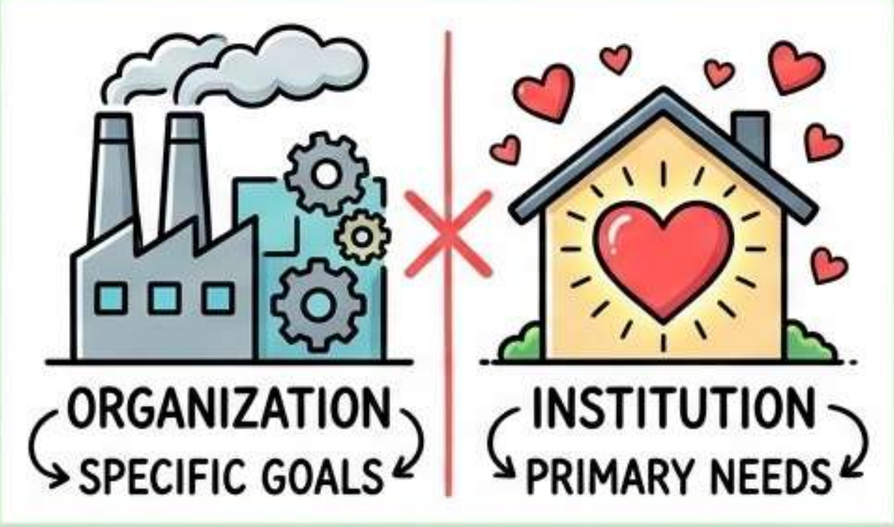
Organisations have the following characteristics except...

a) Meets primary needs of society
b) Can be created in 1 or 2 days
c) Strictly enforces rules
d) Is a temporary structure in society

NotebookLM

a) Meets primary needs of society

Institutions (like marriage) naturally evolve to meet the primary needs of society. Organizations (like a specific club) are deliberately created to achieve specific, targeted goals, not fundamental human needs.



@ Dr.ajayyadav

Q. 188

Which of the following is not a characteristic of culture...

a) It is static

b) It is patterned

c) It is shared among people

d) It is transmitted between people

NotebookLM

a) It is static

Culture is never frozen in time! It is highly dynamic, constantly changing, **adapting** to **new technologies**, and **evolving** as generations pass on their knowledge.

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Q. 189

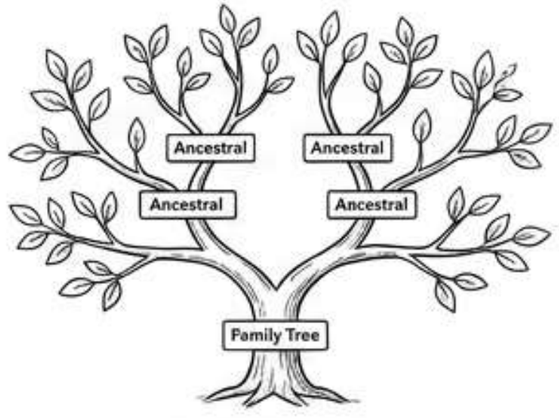
The word caste is derived a Portuguese word meaning...

a) Group

b) Community

c) Colour

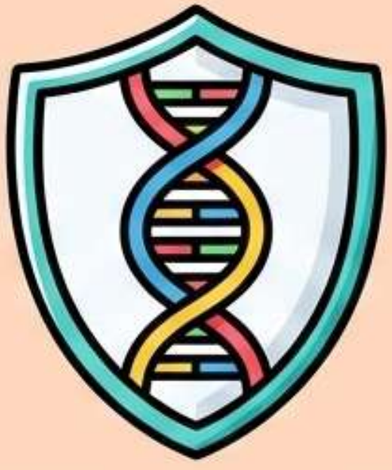
d) Lineage



NotebookLM

d) Lineage

The term originates from the Portuguese word "Casta", which translates to race, breed, or lineage. It was used to describe inherited social status strictly based on birth.



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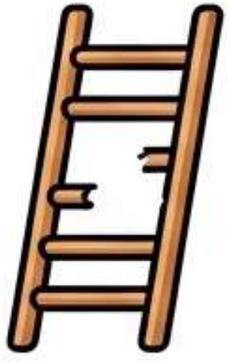
Q. 190

Which of the following is not true about the caste system...

a) Open strata
b) Mobility between strata is restricted
c) Is fixed for a person
d) Is based on lineage



NotebookLM

a) Open strata

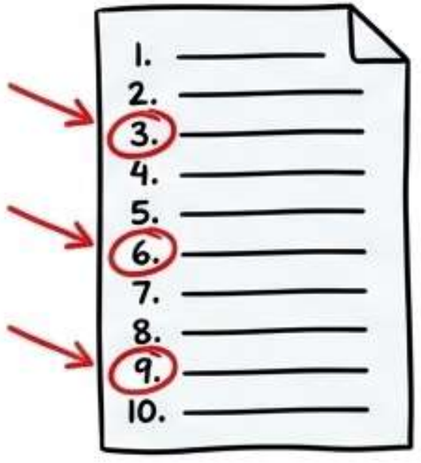
A caste system is characterized by "closed strata." This means an individual's social position is fixed at birth, and it is nearly impossible to move up or down the social ladder during their lifetime.

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Q. 191

Sampling from a list using a fixed interval is referred to as...

a) Snowball sampling
b) Systematic sampling
c) Quota sampling
d) Area sampling



NotebookLM

b) Systematic sampling

In this research method,
In this research method, you pick a random starting point and then select every nth item from a list (for example, choosing every 10th farmer from a village directory). It is organized and highly predictable!

Q. 192

A study that is designed to get a snapshot of things at a single point of time is called...

a) Trend groups
b) Longitudinal study
c) Panel groups
d) Cross sectional study

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Q. 193

Complete enumeration of all the elements in a population is called...

a) Sample Survey
b) Case study
c) Census
d) Pilot study

d) Cross sectional study

Just like taking a photograph, a cross-sectional study captures a "snapshot" of a specific population at one single moment in time, rather than tracking gradual changes over many years.

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

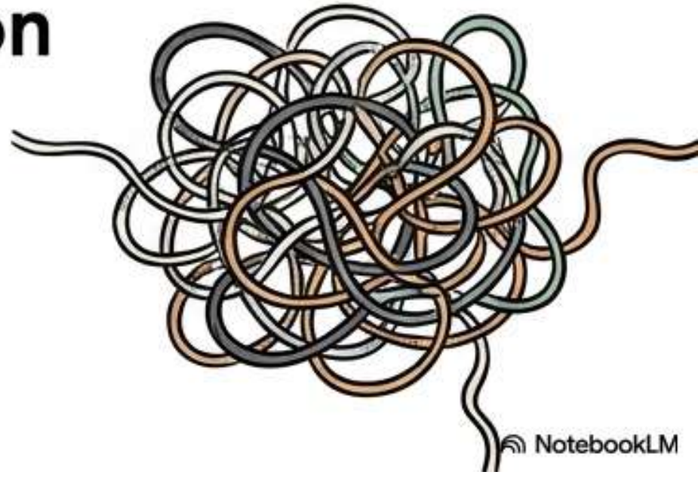
c) Census

While a sample survey only looks at a small, representative fraction of the population, a census attempts the massive task of counting and gathering and gathering data from every member of the entire population.

Q. 194

A physically compact aggregation of human beings brought into direct, temporary and unorganized contact with one another is called…

a) Mob
b) Crowd
c) Aggregation
d) Category



NotebookLM

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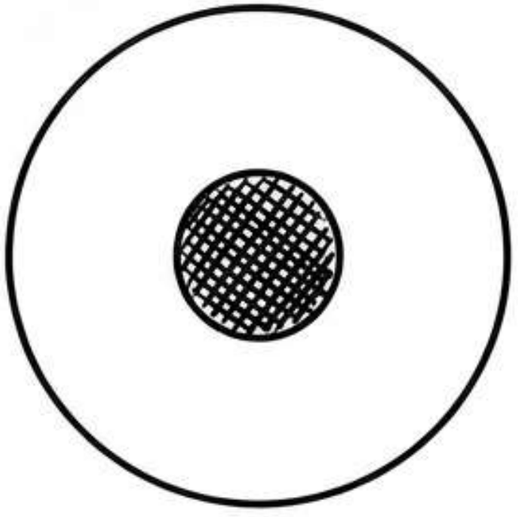
b) Crowd

A crowd is a temporary, highly unorganized gathering of people in the exact same physical space. They might be watching a street performer or waiting for a train, but they lack any permanent group group structure.

Q. 195

An internal cluster or faction within a group is referred to as a...

a) Clique
b) Aggregate
c) Category
d) Segment



NotebookLM

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a) Clique

A **clique** is a smaller, highly exclusive subgroup that forms inside a larger group. Its members tend to stick together closely, share private jokes, and often restrict outsiders from joining them.

Q. 196

A collection of people who happen to be at a particular place at a particular time and no other connection is referred to as a...

a) Clique **b) Aggregate**

c) Category **d) Segment**

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

b) Aggregate

An aggregate is simply a collection of people who **share the same physical space** at the exact same time, but do not **interact**, share a **common identity**, or consider themselves a real group (like random passengers on a flight).

Q. 197

Extension education is viewed as the...

a) Participatory process
b) Formal education
c) Distance education process
d) None of the above

NotebookLM

a) Participatory process

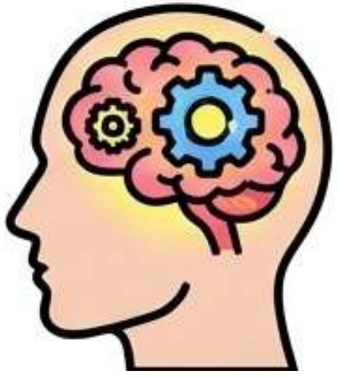
Extension isn't about just lecturing at farmers from a podium; it's about working with them in the field. It is a highly participatory process where the community is actively involved in identifying problems and co-creating solutions.

Q. 198

@ Dr.ajayyadav

According to Kesley and Hearne, basic philosophy of extension education is to teach people...

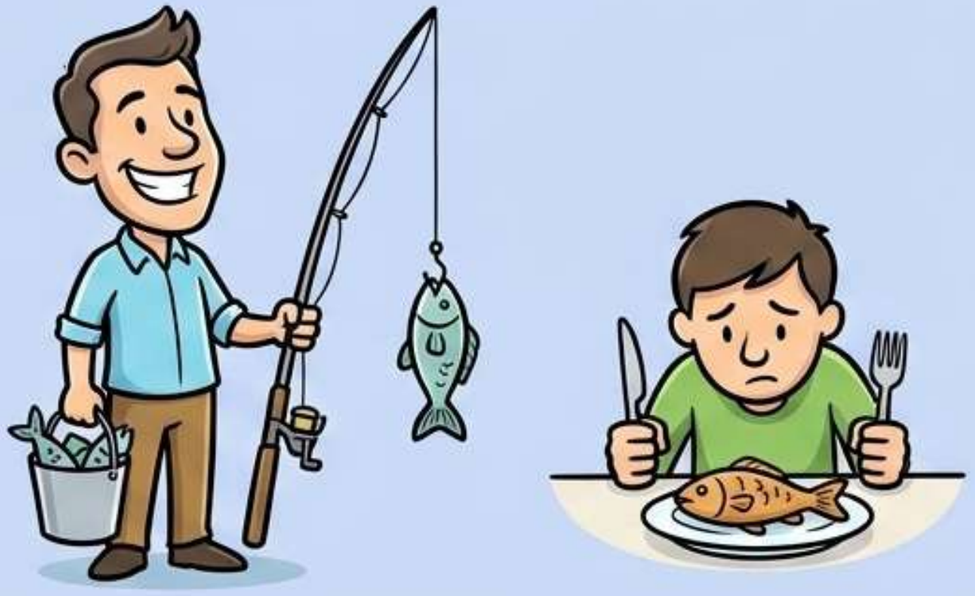
a) How to think
b) What to think
b) What to think
c) Both a and b
d) None of the above



NotebookLM

a) How to think

True empowerment comes from teaching independent problem-solving skills. Extension Extension aims to give people the mental tools to analyze their own unique situations ("how to think") rather than just giving them blind orders ("what to think").



Q. 199

Extension teaching must results in effective...

a) Learning
b) Mentoring
c) Coaching
d) None of the above

NotebookLM

a) Learning

The absolute ultimate goal of any extension teaching is to facilitate real, effective learning. If the community hasn't learned, understood, and retained a new, beneficial practice, the teaching hasn't truly succeeded.

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Q. 200

The function of extension education is to bring about desirable changes in...

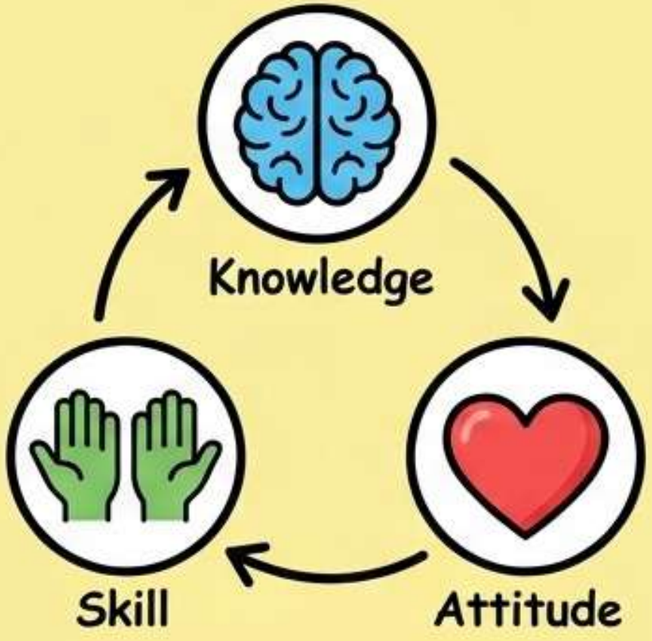
a) Knowledge
b) Skill
c) Attitude
d) All the above

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

d) All the above

Extension aims for complete, holistic behavioral change. It alters what a person knows (Knowledge), what they can physically execute (Skill), and how they feel or emotionally react to a new situation (Attitude).



Great Job!

You have successfully completed the continuous-flow quiz for questions **181 to 200** on Veterinary Extension Education. Keep reviewing these core sociological and extension concepts, and your foundational knowledge will be rock solid.

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

EXTENSION EDUCATION QUIZ

Get ready to test your knowledge! Read the question on the right, lock in your answer, and swipe to the next slide to reveal the explanation.

Q. 201

Learning for adults should be _____.

a) Problem centered
b) Experience centered
c) Must be meaningful to the learner
d) All the above

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

c) Must be meaningful to the learner

Adult learners (andragogy) are highly practical. They are motivated to learn when the material directly applies to their real-life situations and solves immediate field problems.

Q. 202

Learning is an active process on the part of the learners. This statement supports which of the following principles of learning?

a) Principle of association
b) Principle of transfer
c) Principle of self activity
d) Principle of disassociation

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

c) Principle of self activity

People learn best by doing. Active participation and hands-on practice solidify knowledge far better than passive listening. You must engage to retain!

Q. 203

What percentage we tend to remember when we hear and see?

a) 30%
b) 50%
c) 20%
d) 70%

NotebookLM

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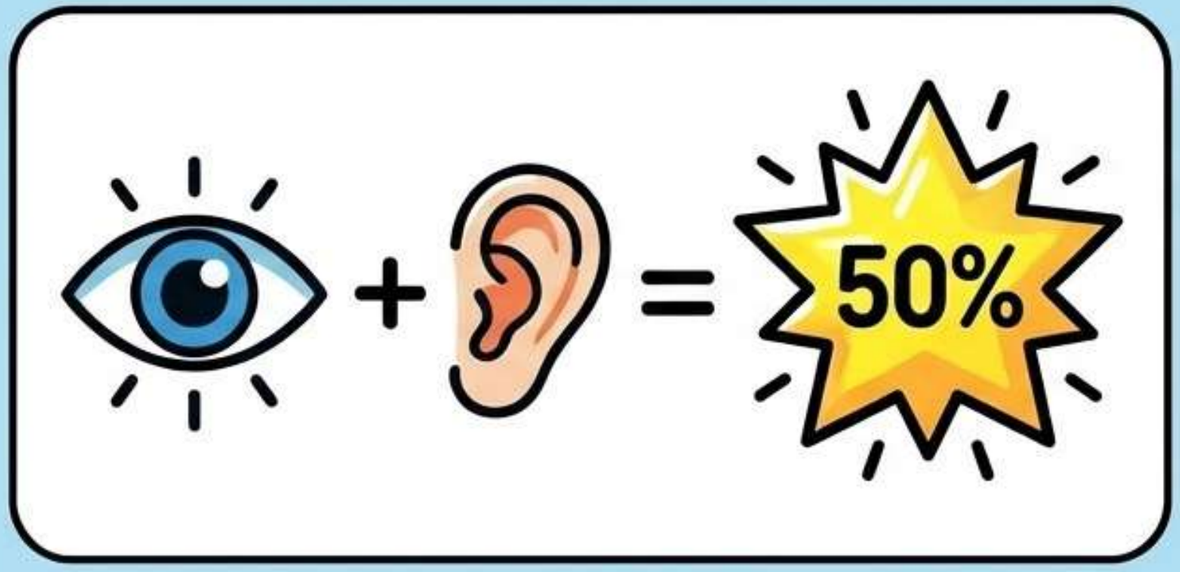
b) 50%

According to Edgar Dale's Cone of Experience, multisensory learning is powerful. Combining visual (seeing) and auditory (hearing) inputs boosts memory retention to about 50%.



Q. 204

Extension over the imaginary space created by the interconnected telecommunication and computer networks is called _____

a) Mobile extension
b) Virtual extension
c) Cyber extension
d) All the above

NotebookLM

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b) Virtual extension

Virtual extension leaps over physical boundaries. It utilizes the internet, web portals, and telecommunication networks to bring expert agricultural advice directly to the digital devices of farmers.

Q. 205

Motivation which generates from within one's self is known as _____

a) Extrinsic

b) Intrinsic

c) Induced

d) Selfish

NotebookLM

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b) Intrinsic

Intrinsic motivation is the internal fire. It happens when you do something because you genuinely find it satisfying or meaningful, rather than doing it for an external reward.

Q. 206

Whose recommendation leads to launch of Panchayat Raj Institutions in India in 1957?

a) BalwantRai Mehta Committee

b) Ashoka Mehta Committee

c) S. K. Dey Committee

d) Mohan Singh Mehta Committee

NotebookLM

a) BalwantRai Mehta Committee

Appointed in 1957, this historic committee paved the way for democratic decentralization. They recommended the famous three-tier system to empower local self-governance.

Skeck

Q. 207

In which method, farmers are motivated for adoption of a new practice by showing its distinctly superior result?

a) Result demonstration
c) Front line demonstration
d) Component demonstration

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

b) Result demonstration

This method is all about proving local value. By setting up a side-by-side comparison under local conditions, farmers can physically see the superior yield yitld of the new practice.

Q. 208

Which of the following is a relatively short-time demonstration given before a group?

a) Method demonstration
b) Result demonstration
c) Front line demonstration
d) Component demctration

NotebookLM

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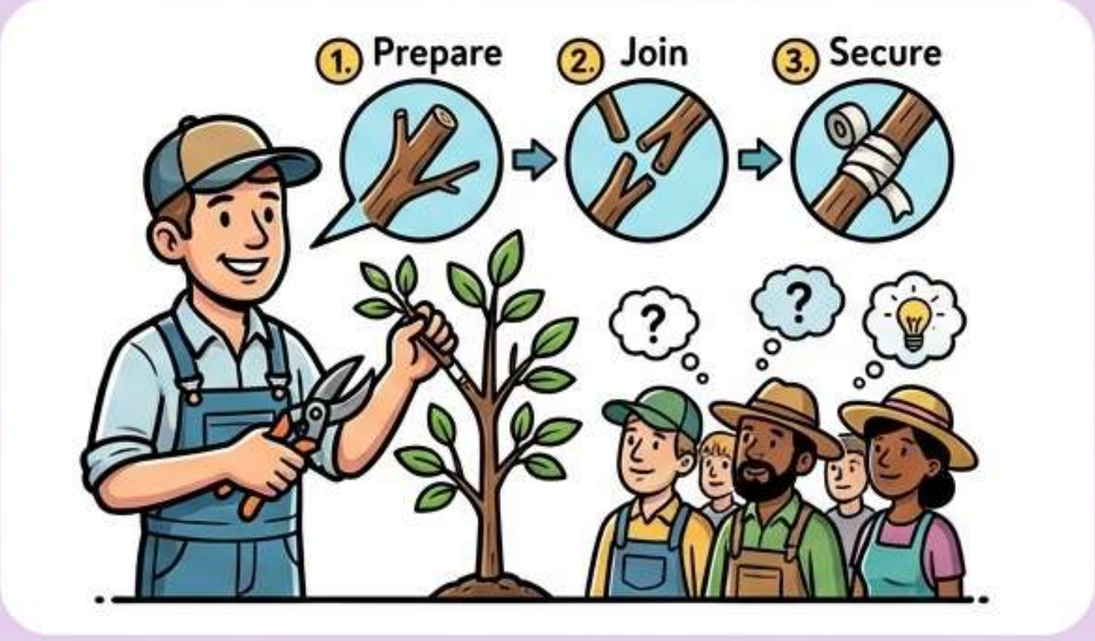
a) Method demonstration

Unlike a result demonstration that takes an entire season, a method demonstration is a quick tutorial. It teaches a group how to do a specific task, like grafting a tree or mixing feed.



Q. 209

Which among the following is considered as the basic unit of Extension Work?

a) Family
b) Society
c) Individual
d) Village

NotebookLM

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a) Family

In rural extension, the farm family is the core. Economic decisions, labor division, and adoption of new technologies are typically discussed and enacted collectively by the household.

Q. 210

Extension work is based on the principle of ____

a) Learning by doing
b) Seeing is believing
c) Both a and b
d) Work for development

NotebookLM

a) Learning by doing

While ‘seeing is believing’ is important, the absolute foundational philosophy of extension education is experiential learning. When a farmer physically practices a skill, the knowledge sticks permanently.

Q. 211

What are the fundamental objectives of learning?

a) To do

b) For doing

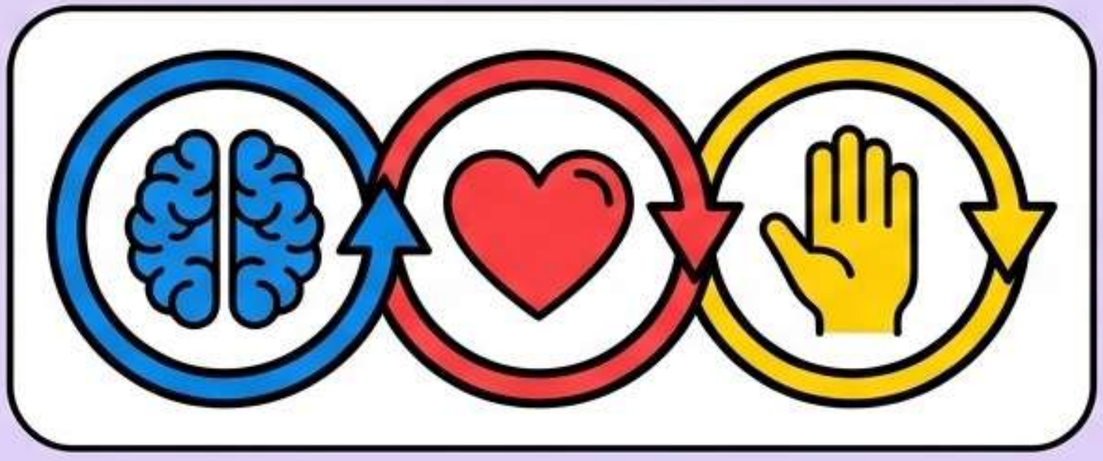
c) By doing

d) All of these

NotebookLM

d) All of these

True learning is a comprehensive behavioral change. It encompasses gaining the knowledge (to do), developing the attitude (for doing), and acquiring the actual physical skill (by doing).



Q. 212

Which among the following is not a tool of PRA?

a) Agro ecosystem Analysis

b) Trend analysis

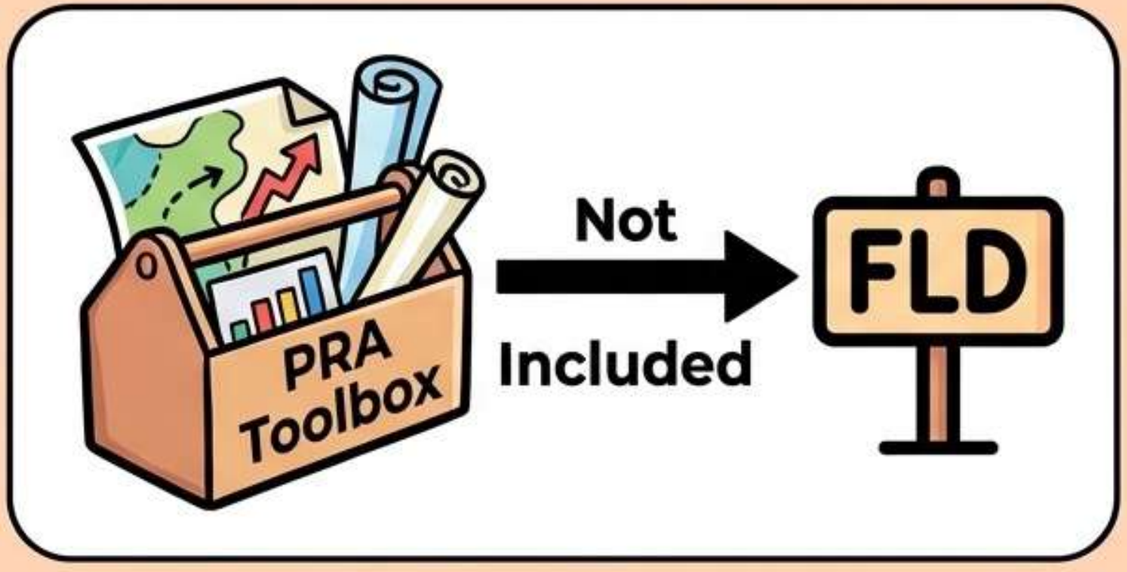
c) Venn diagram

d) FLD

NotebookLM

d) FLD

FLD stands for Front Line Demonstration, which is a direct field teaching method. The others (Venn diagrams, Trend analysis, Agro-ecosystem mapping) are analytical tools used in Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA).



Q. 213

Which of the following depends on the 'Learning by Doing' Principle?

a) Method demonstration
b) Result demonstration
c) Campaign
d) Circular letter

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

a) Method demonstration

Because a method demonstration involves showing a process step-by-step and then having the learners physically practice the steps themselves, it is the perfect embodiment of 'Learning by Doing'.

Q. 214

'Seeing is believing' under this principle which of the following method works?

a) Field day
b) Method demonstration
c) Result demonstration
d) Field visit

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

c) Result demonstration

Farmers are natural skeptics. A result demonstration leverages 'Seeing is Believing' by providing undeniable, visual proof of an innovation's superiority right in their own local environment.

Q. 215

Which of the following is true about audio visual aids?

a) Improving teaching

b) Increasing efforts

c) Reducing learning

d) Distraction of message

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

a) Improving teaching

Audio Visual (AV) aids are powerful catalysts for education. They clarify complex concepts, capture attention, and dramatically improve retention, ultimately making the teaching process much more effective.

Q. 216

Which of the following visual aids comes under the category of non projected aid?

a) Flannel graphs

b) Flash cards

c) Posters

d) All of these

NotebookLM

d) All of these

Non-projected aids do not require electricity, lenses, or screens to display an image. Flannel graphs, flash cards, and printed posters are all classic, accessible examples.

Q. 217

Which of the following visual aids comes under the category of projected aid?

a) Slides

b) Film strips

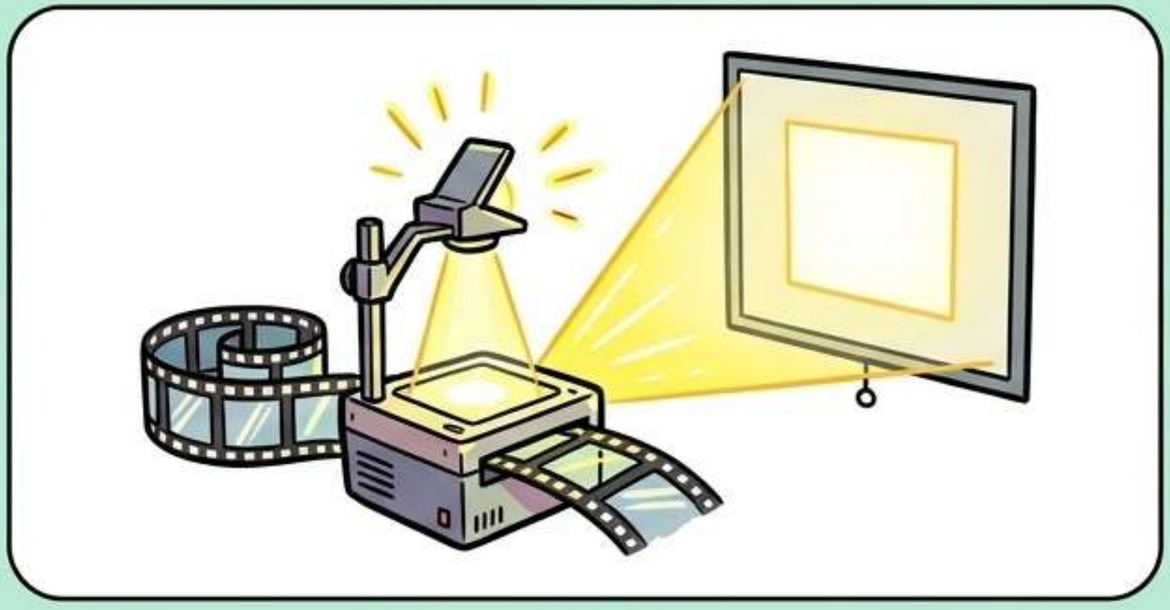
c) OHP

d) All of these

NotebookLM

d) All of these

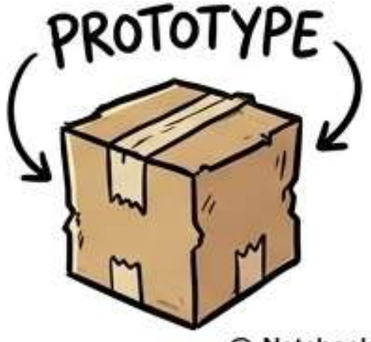
Projected aids require mechanical or electrical means (a light source and lenses) to cast an image onto a wall or screen. Overhead Projectors (OHP), slides, and film strips all belong here.



Q. 218

A recognizable imitation of original, but not in working condition is known as _____

a) Model
b) Mock up
c) Specimen
d) Objects



NotebookLM

b) Mock up

A mock-up is a replica or imitation used for instructional purposes. Unlike a fully functional model, a mock-up emphasizes certain structural details but does not actually work or operate.

Q. 219

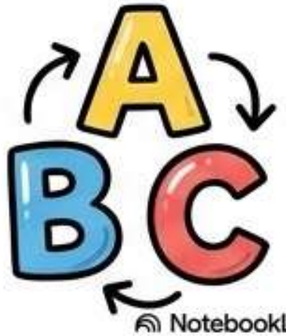
ABC of poster refers to _____

a) Accurate, Brief, Clear

b) Attractive, Bold, Clear

c) Attractive, Brief, Clear

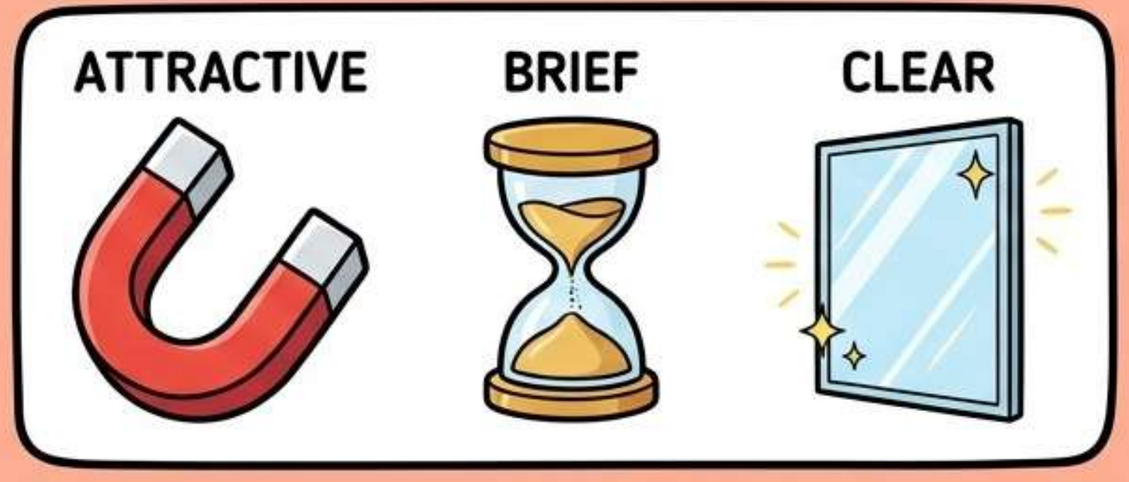
d) Attractive, Brief, Colourful



NotebookLM

c) Attractive, Brief, Clear

For a poster to effectively communicate to a passing audience, it must grab attention immediately (Attractive), use as few words as possible (Brief), and make its message instantly understandable (Clear).



Q. 220

Who gave the concept of 'Cone of Experience'?

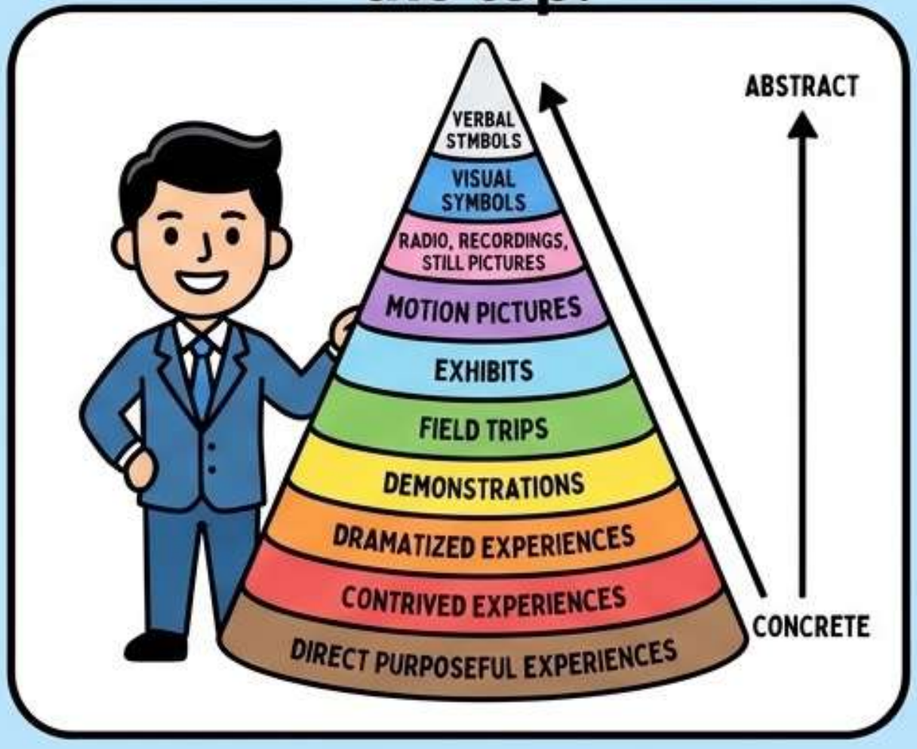
a) Edger Dale
b) Auguste Comte
c) Emile Durkheim
d) Maslow

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

a) Edger Dale

Edgar Dale introduced the famous 'Cone of Experience' in 1946. It is a visual model showing the progression of learning from concrete (direct action) at the bottom to abstract (symbols) at the top.



Great Job!

You have completed this module of the Extension Education Quiz. Review the concepts you missed, and keep practicing to master Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Extension!

NotebookLM

VETERINARY EXTENSION QUIZ

Test your knowledge on Extension Education, the Diffusion of Innovations, and Cooperative Management! Let's begin the challenge.

Q 221.

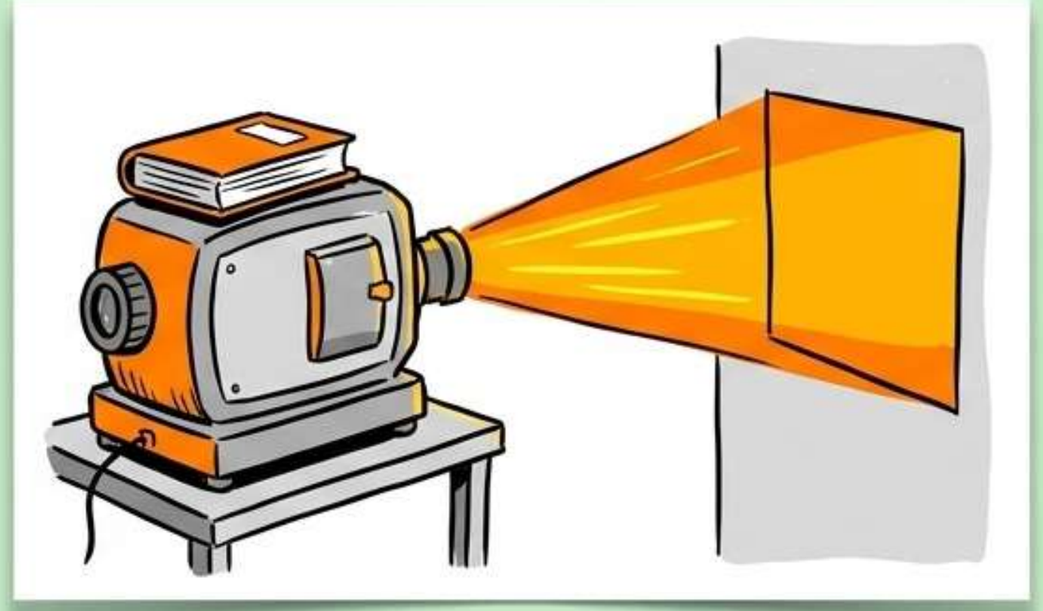
Which of the following is indirect type of projector?

a) LCD Projector
b) Over Head Projector
c) Slide Projector
d) Opaque Projector

NotebookLM

d) Opaque Projector

Also known as an **epidiascope**, it reflects light ***off*** a solid, non-transparent (opaque) object (like a book page) **onto a screen**, rather than shining light ***through*** it like a slide projector.



Q 222.

_____ is the process of communication of an innovation through certain channels over time among the members of a social system.

a) Diffusion
b) Adoption
c) Innovation
d) Communication

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

a) Diffusion

Think of diffusion like a drop of dye in water. It is the broad social process of a new idea spreading across an entire community over time. Adoption is individual; diffusion is social.

Q 223.

A small majority of farmers is influenced by the innovators to adopt the recommended practice, referred as _____

a) Early adopters
b) Late majority
c) Early majority
d) Laggards

NotebookLM

a) Early adopters

Innovators create or find the idea, but Early Adopters are the respected community leaders who try it next. They are the bridge that convinces the rest of the community to follow.

Q 224.

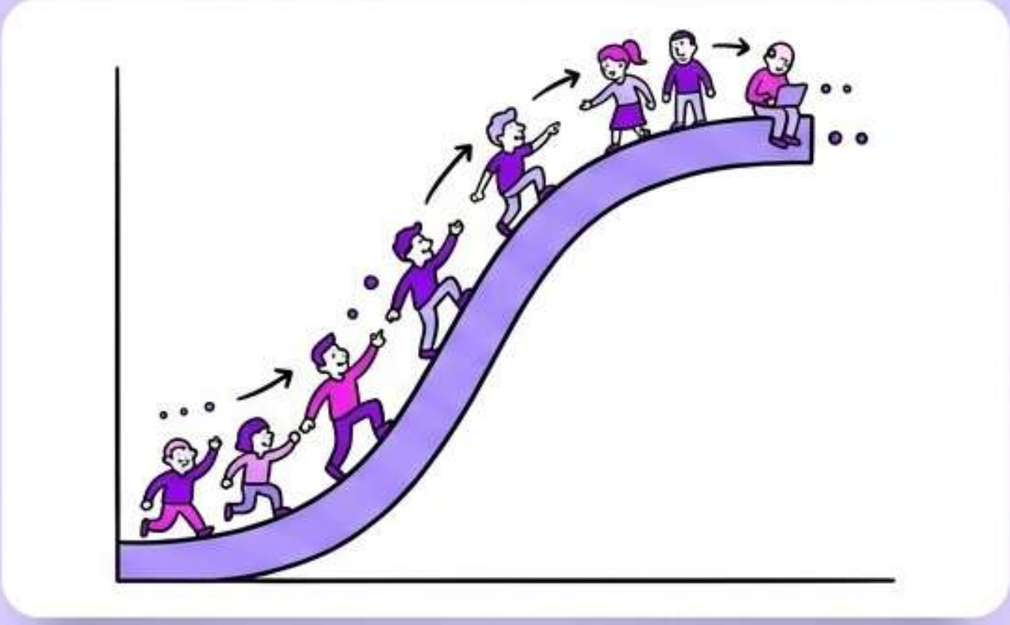
The S-shaped growth curve in the adopter categories is also known as

a) Diffusion curve
b) Adoption curve
c) Innovation curve
d) Normal curve

NotebookLM

b) Adoption curve

Graphing how many people adopt an idea over time creates an “S” shape. It starts slow with innovators, rises steeply as the majority jumps in, and flattens out as laggards finally join.



Q 225.

The book ‘Diffusion of innovation’ was written by _____

a) Rogers and Shoemaker
b) M G Ross
c) Rogers
d) Ryan and Gross

NotebookLM

c) Rogers

Everett Rogers published this **landmark book** in **1962**. It is the **foundational text** that gave us the concepts of **innovators, early adopters**, and the **S-curve of adoption** we use today.

Q 226.

_____ is the degree to which a technology is changed or modified by a user in the process of its adoption and implementation.

a) Reinvention
b) Innovation
c) Re-adoption
d) Modification

NotebookLM

a) Reinvention

Farmers rarely use a new tool exactly as intended. When they tweak, customize, or alter an innovation to better fit their specific local needs, it is called Reinvention.

Q 227.

The farmers who accepts only a few of the recommended practices or uses them at adjusted or modified levels are called as _____

a) Partial adopters
b) Potential adopter
c) Full adopter
d) Non adopter

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

a) Partial adopters

If an extension worker recommends a 5-step package, and a farmer only adopts 2 of those steps due to financial constraints or risk aversion, they are a partial adopter.

Q 228.

In which adoption stage a farmer comes to know about the new idea but he lacks full information about it?

a) Interest
b) Awareness
c) Trial
d) Adoption

NotebookLM

b) Awareness

The first step of the decision process. The farmer simply realizes the innovation exists (like hearing about a new seed variety) but doesn't yet know how it works or what it costs.

Q 229.

In which stage farmer makes mental application of the new idea in the contemporary situations and decides whether try or not to try it?

a) Trial
b) Interest
c) Evaluation
d) Awareness

NotebookLM

c) Evaluation

After gathering information, the farmer does a "mental dry run." They imagine using the innovation on their own farm, weighing the risks and benefits before spending any money.

Q 230.

_____ is a decision to reject an innovation after having previously adopted it.

a) Direct rejection
b) Indirect rejection
c) Discontinuance
d) None of these

NotebookLM

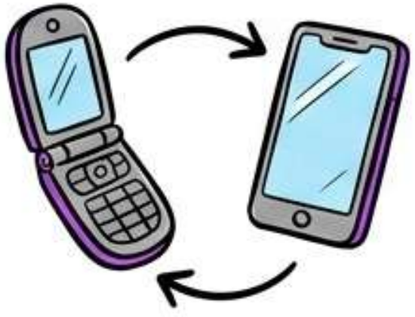
c) Discontinuance

Adoption isn't always permanent. If a farmer uses a new feed supplement for a year, finds it unprofitable, and stops using it, they have discontinued the innovation.

Q 231.

_____ is a decision to reject an idea in order to adopt a better idea that supersedes.

a) Replacement discontinuance
b) Disenchantment
c) Forced discontinuance
d) None of the above



NotebookLM

a) Replacement discontinuance

This is an 'upgrade.' The farmer isn't quitting because the old idea was bad, but because a superior technology has come along to take its rightful place.

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Q 232.

Some farmers continue to adopt an innovation, vigorously, when experts feel that it should not be so done. This is called as _____

a) Over adoption
b) Under adoption
c) Active adoption
d) Passive adoption

NotebookLM

a) Over adoption

Sometimes enthusiasm goes too far. Over adoption happens when an innovation is used inappropriately or excessively—like using too much of a new chemical, ignoring expert limits.

Q 233.

Which of the following term is related to innovators?

a) Venturesome
b) Respectable
c) Deliberate
d) Skeptical

NotebookLM

a) Venturesome

Innovators are the **brave 2.5%** at the very front of the curve. They are **venturesome**, meaning they are bold, willing to take high risks, and eager to try unproven ideas before anyone else.

@ Dr.ajayyadav

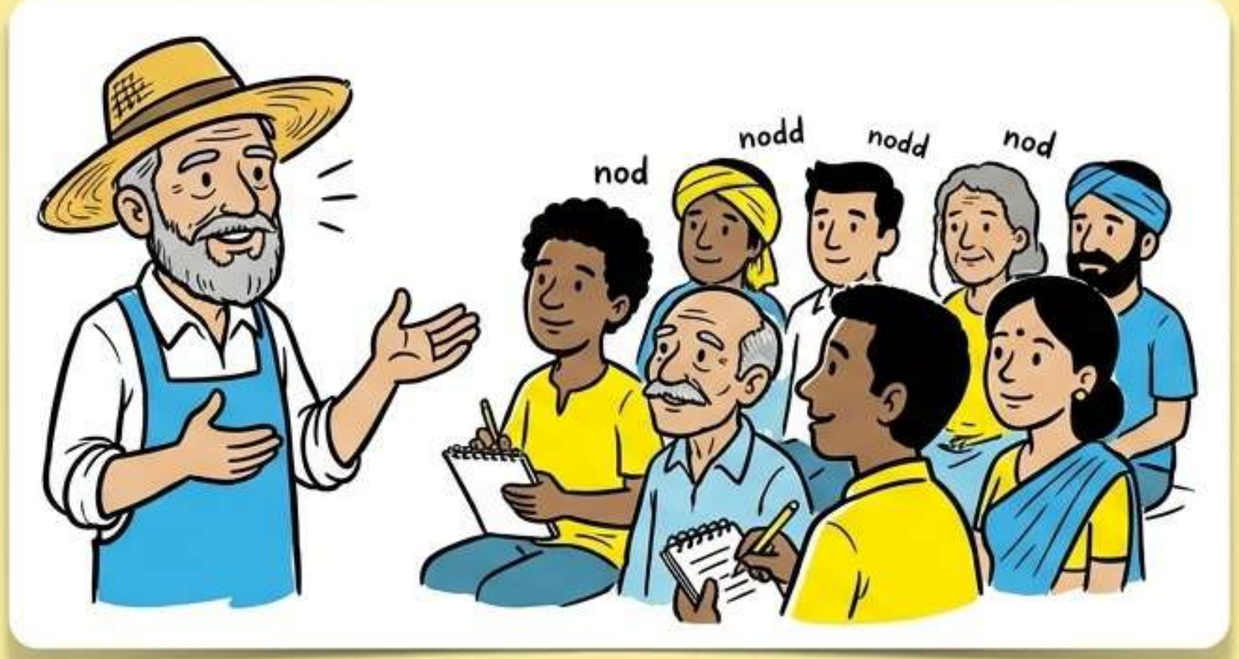
Q 234. Which of the following term is related to Early adopters?

a) Venturesome
b) Respectable
c) Deliberate
d) Skeptical

NotebookLM

b) Respectable

Early adopters (13.5%) are true opinion leaders. They are highly respectable within the local social system. When they adopt an idea, the rest of the community feels safe to follow.



Q 235.
Which of the following term is related to **Early majority**?

a) Venturesome
b) Respectable
c) Deliberate
d) Skeptical

NotebookLM

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c) Deliberate

The early majority (34%) do not rush. They are careful and deliberate. They need to see that an innovation works reliably for **the early adopters before they are willing to spend money.**

Q 236.

Which of the following term is related to Late majority?

a) Venturesome
b) Respectable
c) Deliberate
d) Skeptical

NotebookLM

d) Skeptical

The **late majority** (34%) are **doubtful** and **skeptical.** They usually only adopt an idea because of economic necessity or immense peer pressure after most of society has already done so.

Q 237.

Which of the following term is related to Laggards?

a) Venturesome
b) Traditional
c) Deliberate
d) Skeptical

NotebookLM

b) Traditional

Laggards (the final 16%) are deeply anchored in the past. They are highly traditional and only adopt an innovation when it has practically become the new tradition itself.

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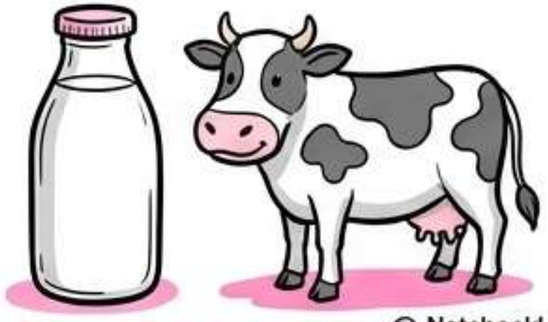
Q 238.
Mother dairies at Delhi are managed by

a) IDC
b) NDDB
c) IRMA
d) NIRD



NotebookLM

b) NDDB

Mother Dairy was commissioned in 1974 as a wholly owned subsidiary of the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), a key initiative driven under 'Operation Flood' (the White Revolution).

Q 239.

Rochdale's principles was set by

a) Adam smith
b) August Comte
c) Charles Howarth
d) Paul Leagans

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NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

c) Charles Howarth

Charles Howarth was a key leader of the Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers in 1844. He drafted the Rochdale Principles, which became the historic foundation for modern cooperative organizations worldwide.

Q 240.

The process of determining the extent to which we have been able to attain our objectives

a) Plan of work
b) Calendar of work
c) Evaluation
d) Reconsideration

NotebookLM

c) Evaluation

Evaluation is the final, crucial step in any extension program. It asks the question: "Did we actually achieve what we set out to do?" It measures the real-world impact against the original goals.

QUIZ COMPLETE!

Excellent work! You've mastered key concepts in Veterinary Extension Education, from the Adoption S-Curve to Cooperative Principles.

NotebookLM

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Welcome to the Extension Education Quiz!

Test your knowledge on Veterinary & Animal Husbandry Extension. Read the question on the right, lock in your answer, and **swipe to the next slide** to see if you are correct!

Q 241

The difference between ‘what is’ and ‘what ought to be’ is called:

a) Objective

b) Goal

c) Need

d) Aim

NotebookLM

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Correct Answer: c) Need

A 'need' is the exact gap between the current situation ('what is') and the desired target or standard ('what ought to be'). Identifying needs is the first step in extension planning!

Q 242

_____ are generalised and broad statement of diversities with respect to given activities.

a) Aim

b) Goal

c) Objective

d) Plan

NotebookLM

Correct Answer: c) Objective

Objectives are broad, generalized statements of direction. They tell you where you are heading in your extension program without getting bogged down in the minute details of how to get there.

Q 243

The rule of control of the higher over the lower is called:

a) Authority

b) Delegation

c) Co-ordination

d) Hierarchy

NotebookLM

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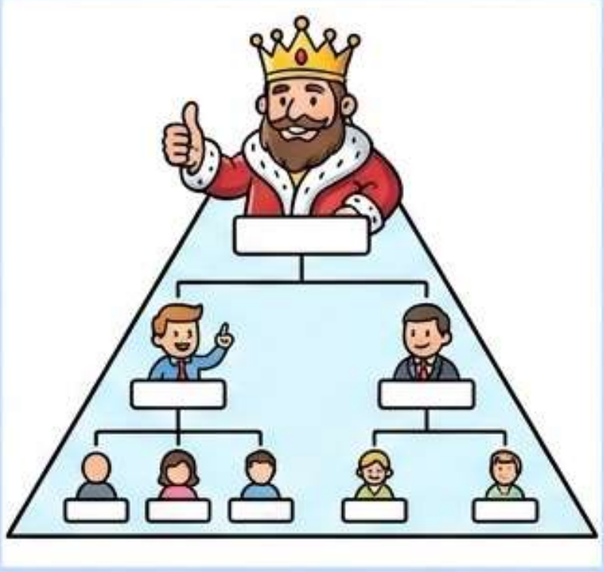
Correct Answer: d) Hierarchy

Hierarchy is the system of ranking and organizing things (or people) where the levels above have authority and control over the levels below them, creating a clear chain of command.



Q 244

Appointing suitable persons to the various parts under the organisation is termed as:

a) Directing
b) Delegation
c) Staffing
d) Organizing

NotebookLM

Correct Answer: c) Staffing

Staffing is the management function of finding the right people, for the right jobs, at the right time. It involves recruiting, selecting, and placing candidates in their proper roles.

Q 245

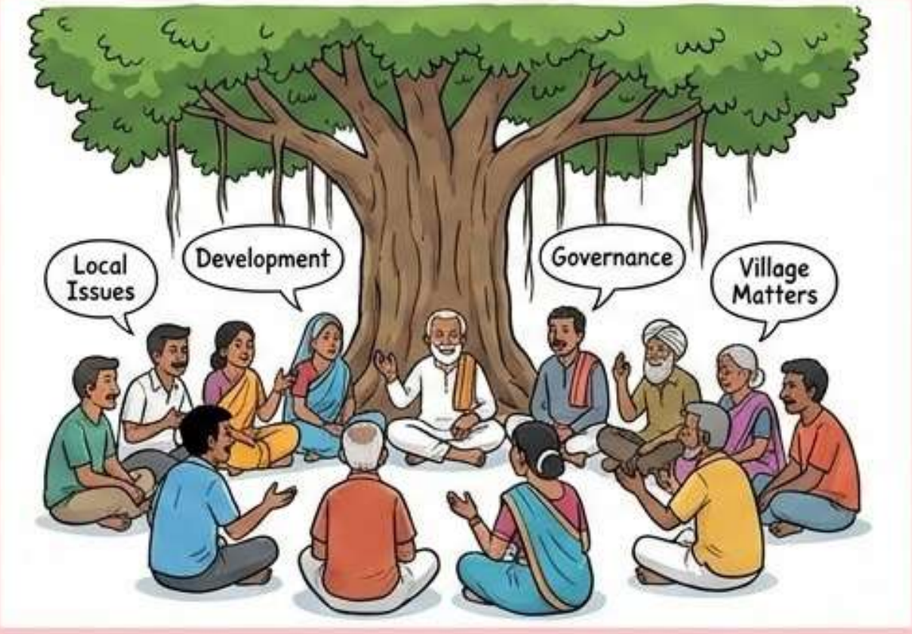
The basic unit of Panchayat Raj System is:

a) Gram panchayat
b) Taluk panchayat
c) Zillapanchayat
d) Block samithi

NotebookLM

Correct Answer: a) Gram panchayat

The Gram Panchayat operates at the village level and is the foundational, grassroots tier of the 3-tier Panchayati Raj System in India, connecting local rural communities directly to governance.



Q 246

NAARM is located at:

a) New Delhi
b) Chennai
c) Hyderabad
d) Bangalore

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Q 247

Farm Science Centre is the other name of:

a) Kendra Vidhyalaya
b) Krishi Vigyan Kendra
c) Krishi Sevanam
d) Krishi Nilayam

Correct Answer: c) Hyderabad

NAARM stands for the National Academy of Agricultural Research Management. Established by ICAR, this premier institute for agricultural research and education management is situated in Hyderabad.

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Q 248

The best method to select a local leader is:

a) Aptitude test
b) Sociometry
c) Interview
d) None of the above

Correct Answer: b) Krishi Vigyan Kendra

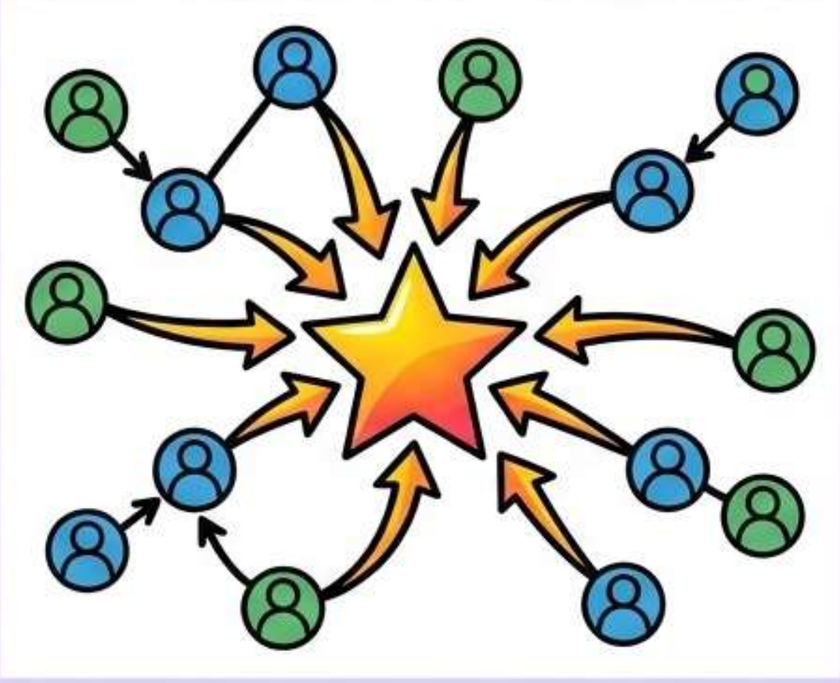
Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) are frontline agricultural extension centers in India. They act as the ultimate link between agricultural research systems and farmers to apply science directly to farming.

NotebookLM

Q 249

Correct Answer: b) Sociometry

Sociometry is a tool used to map the social relationships within a group. By asking villagers who they trust for advice, patterns emerge that easily identify the true, natural local leaders.



Extension bridges the gap between:

a) Researchers and Farmers

b) Researchers and Teachers

c) Farmers and Entrepreneurs

d) None of the above

NotebookLM

Q 250

Correct Answer: a) Researchers and Farmers

Extension acts as a two-way bridge. It takes complex scientific discoveries from researchers and translates them to farmers, while bringing farmers' real-world field problems back to the researchers.

Extension is learning by:

a) Seeing
b) Doing
c) Thinking
d) All the above

NotebookLM

Correct Answer: b) Doing

A core philosophy of extension education is 'Learning by Doing'. When farmers physically practice a new technique themselves, retention and confidence skyrocket compared to just listening to a lecture.

Extension is teaching through:

a) Learning by seeing
b) Learning by discussion
c) Seeing is believing
d) All the above

NotebookLM

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Correct Answer:
c) Seeing is believing

To convince farmers to adopt a new practice, they must witness the results with their own eyes. Result demonstrations prove the value of a technology—because 'seeing is believing'.

Q 252

The process by which a person becomes changed in his behaviour through self activity is:

a) Attention
b) Objective
c) Learning
d) Teaching

NotebookLM

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Q 253

Correct Answer: c) Learning

Learning isn't just memorizing facts; it is an active process. It is officially defined as a relatively permanent change in a person's behavior, knowledge, or skills resulting from their own experience and activity.

Any change of behaviour which takes place as a result of experience may be called as:

a) Skill
b) Knowledge
c) Learning
d) Teaching

NotebookLM

Correct Answer: c) Learning

Yes, this is another angle on the exact same core concept! Whether through structured self-activity or random life experience, **if your behavior adapts and changes because of it, true learning has occurred.**

Q 254

A short series of lecture by 2-5 speakers on different aspect of a single subject:

a) Symposium
b) Panel
c) Debate
d) None of the above

NotebookLM

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Q 255

Correct Answer: a) Symposium

In a symposium, a small group of experts gives short, prepared speeches on different phases of the same overarching topic. It's highly structured, unlike a panel which is more conversational and spontaneous.

Opaque materials can be projected through:

a) Slide projector
b) Overhead projector
c) Film projector
d) Epidiascope

NotebookLM

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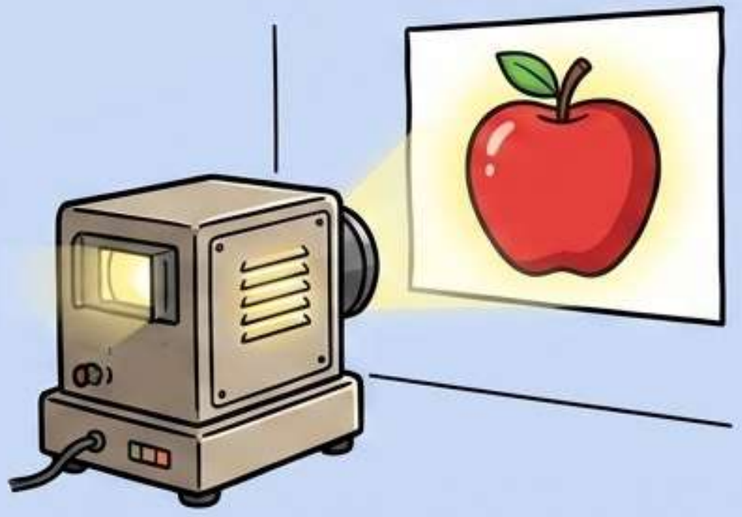
Q 256

Correct Answer: d) Epidiascope

While most projectors need transparent slides to let light pass through, an Epidiascope uses a system of bright lights and mirrors to reflect images from completely solid, opaque objects (like a book page or a leaf) onto a screen.



Face to face type of individual contact by the extension worker:

a) Phone call

b) Television

c) Circular letter

d) Farm and Home visit

NotebookLM

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Q 257

Training programme is an example for:

a) Individual contact method
b) Group contact method
c) Mass contact method
d) None of the above

Correct Answer:
d) Farm and Home visit

A Farm and Home visit is the most direct, face-to-face individual contact method. The extension worker travels to the farmer's own turf, building immense trust and observing real conditions firsthand.

NotebookLM

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Q 258

Correct Answer:
b) Group contact method

Training programs pull together a specific group of people with a common interest to learn skills together. It's highly effective for interactive learning but reaches more people at once than individual methods.

Father of Economics:

a) Adam Smith
b) Lionel Robbins
c) Alfred Marshal!
d) J. S. Mill

NotebookLM

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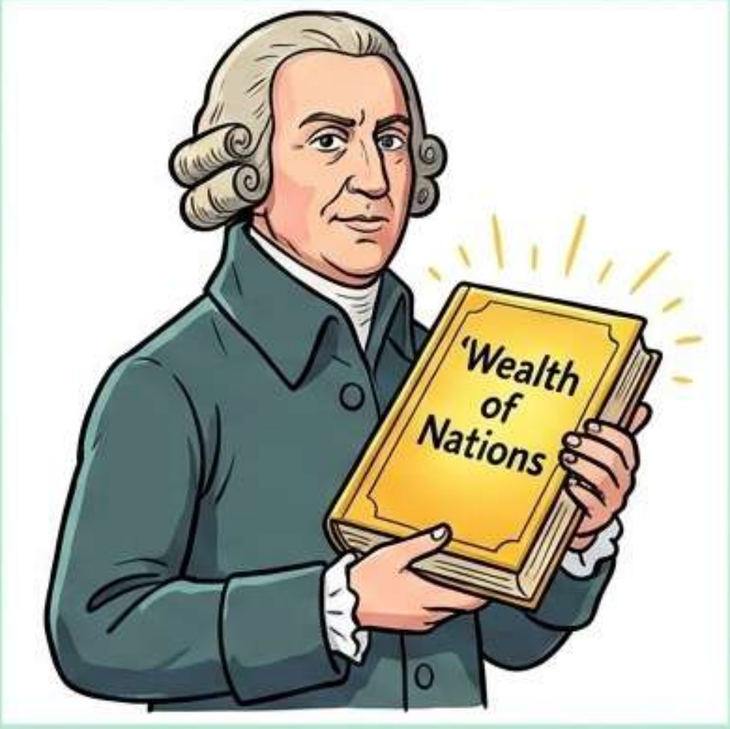
Q 259

Correct Answer: a) Adam Smith

Adam Smith is widely considered the Father of Modern Economics. In his famous 1776 book 'The Wealth of Nations', he laid the foundation for free-market economic theory and the concept of the 'invisible hand'.



Balance sheet as on a particular date is prepared to find out:

a) Net profit
b) Financial position
c) Gross profit
d) None of these

NotebookLM

Q 260

Correct Answer: b) Financial position

A balance sheet acts like a financial photograph. It captures a business's Assets, Liabilities, and Equity on one specific date to show exactly how financially healthy the operation is at that exact moment.

The cost that varies with output is:

a) Total cost
b) Marginal cost
c) Variable cost
d) Average cost

NotebookLM

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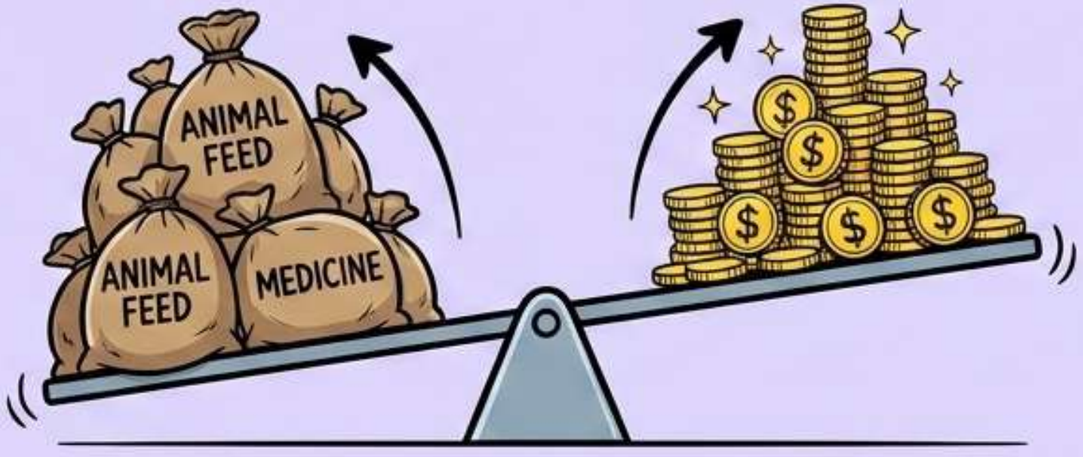
Correct Answer: c) Variable cost

Variable costs rise and fall depending on how much you produce. For a livestock farmer, things like feed and medicines are variable costs—raise more animals, and you must buy more feed!



Quiz Complete!

Great Job!

You have successfully completed questions 241 through 260 of the Veterinary Extension Education module.

NotebookLM

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🚀 VETERINARY EXTENSION & ECONOMICS QUIZ

Welcome to the challenge! On the right, you'll see a quiz question. Read carefully and lock in your answer.

On the next slide, we will reveal the correct answer here on the left along with a quick concept builder, while presenting your next challenge on the right.

QUESTION 261

Mutton and wool are:

a) Joint products

b) Substitute products

c) Complementary products

d) None of these

NotebookLM

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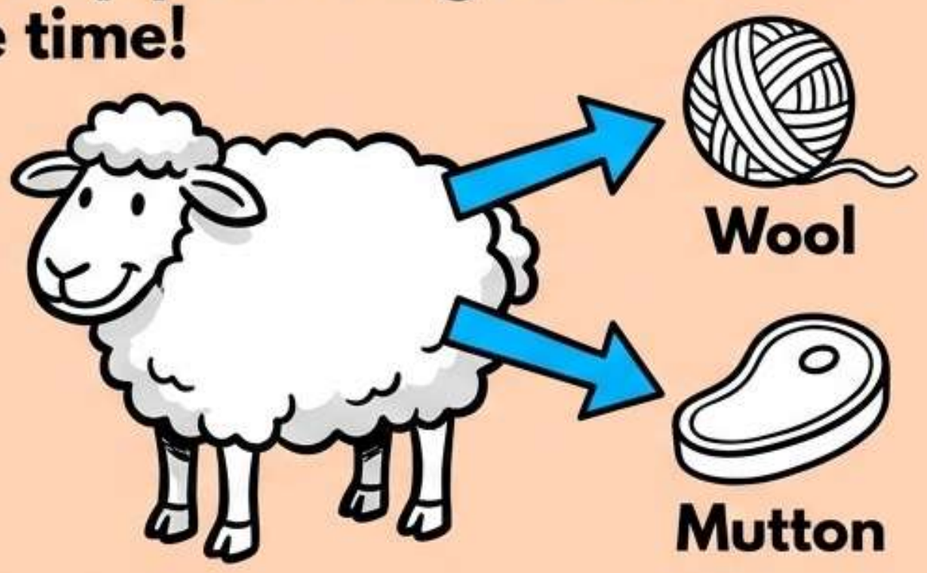
CORRECT ANSWER: a) Joint products

Joint products are two or more distinct products generated simultaneously from a single production process. You can't raise a sheep for mutton without naturally producing wool at the same time!



QUESTION 262

An example for non-perishable commodity:

a) Milk
b) Egg
c) Fruits
d) Incubator

NotebookLM

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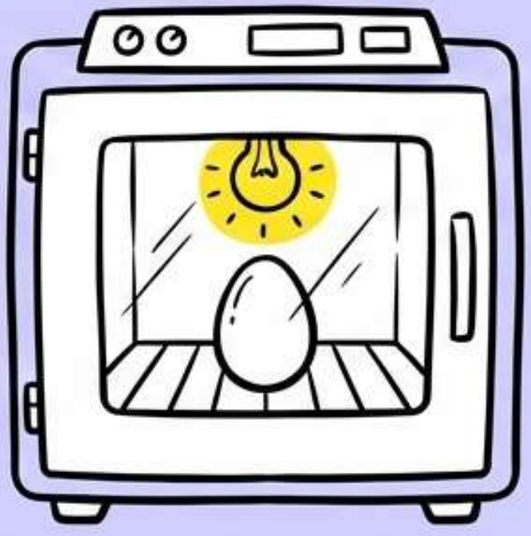
CORRECT ANSWER: d) Incubator

Non-perishable items are durable goods that have a long shelf life and do not spoil easily. While milk, eggs, and fruits spoil quickly, an incubator is a piece of farm equipment built to last.



QUESTION 263

MIS stands for:

a) Marketing Intelligence Service
b) Marketing in Services
c) Marketing Intelligent System
d) Marketing Information System

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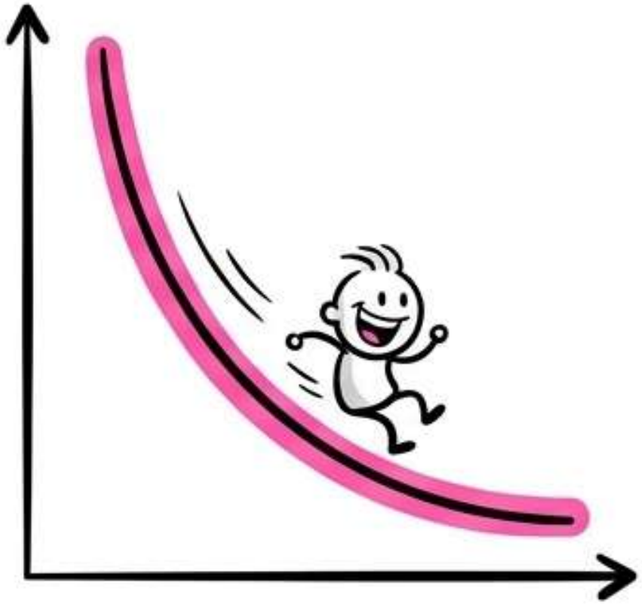
CORRECT ANSWER: d) Marketing Information System

MIS is an organized system used by businesses to gather, analyze, and distribute market data. It acts as the "brain" for managers to make data-driven decisions.

QUESTION 264

MRFs measures the slope of:

a) Total Physical Product Curve
b) Production Possibility Curve
c) Isoquant
d) Isoutility curve



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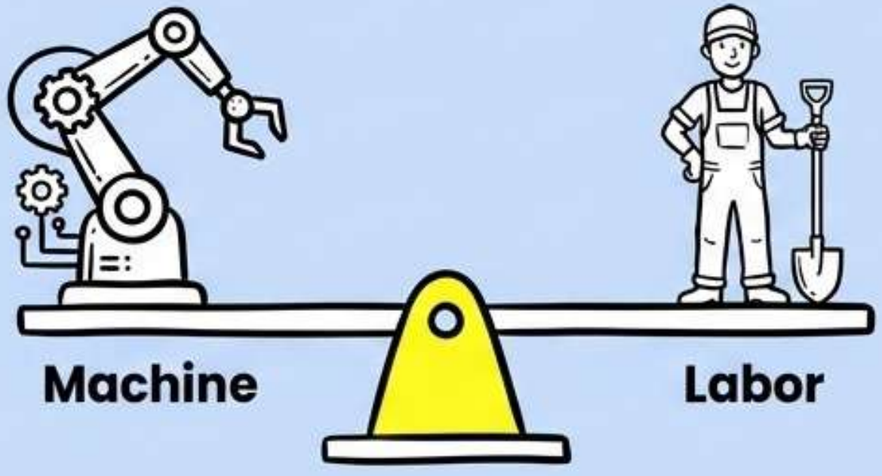
CORRECT ANSWER:
c) Isoquant

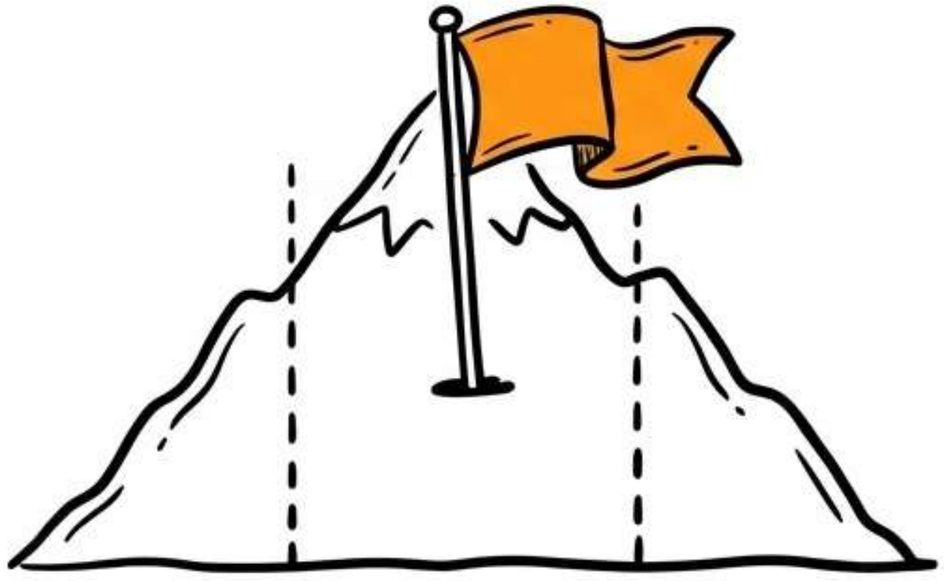
The Marginal Rate of Factor Substitution (MRFS) defines the slope of an Isoquant. It tells you exactly how much of one input (like machines) you can swap for another (like labor) while keeping your total production exactly the same.



QUESTION 265

Zone II is called zone of:

a) Increasing returns
b) Negative return
c) Decreasing returns
d) Zero return



NotebookLM

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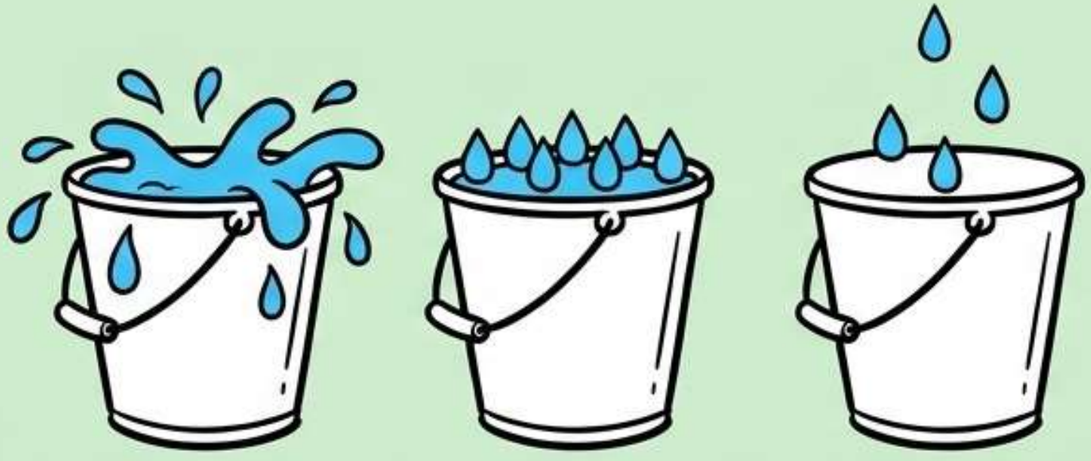
CORRECT ANSWER:
c) Decreasing returns

In the classical production function, Zone II is the "rational" zone for farmers. Here, adding more inputs still increases your total output, but the *extra* output you get from each new unit steadily decreases.



QUESTION 266

Which one is an example of variable input in a dairy farm?

a) Farm family's labour

b) Casual hired labour

c) Farm manager's labour

d) Permanently hired labour

NotebookLM

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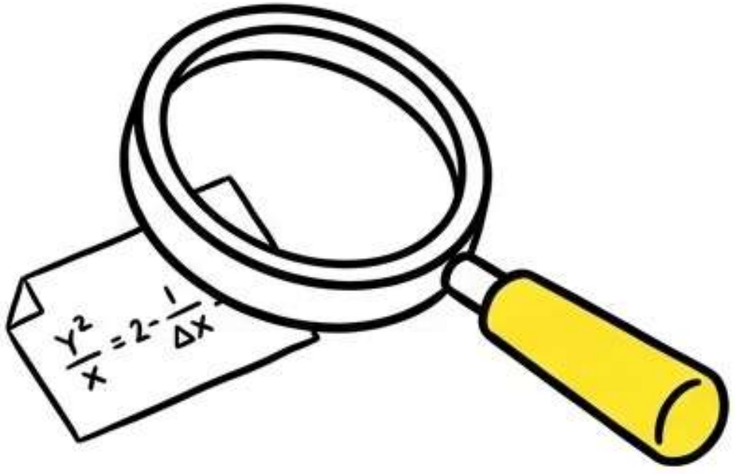
CORRECT ANSWER:
b) Casual hired labour

Variable inputs are costs that change directly with your level of production. You can easily hire more casual workers during a busy season or let them go when it's slow, unlike permanent staff or family labor.

QUESTION 267

Marginal productivity refer to:

a) Y/X
b) X/Y
c) ΔX/ΔY
d) ΔY/ΔX



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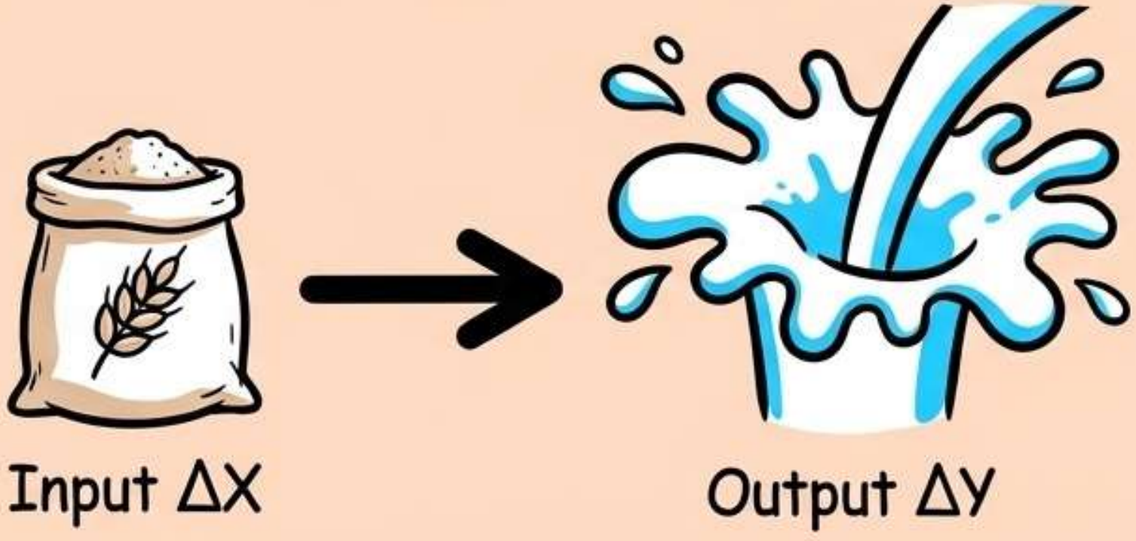
CORRECT ANSWER: d) ΔY/ΔX

Marginal productivity is the change in output (ΔY) resulting from a one-unit change in input (ΔX). It's the mathematical way of asking: "If I add one more bag of feed, exactly how much more milk will I get?"



QUESTION 268

Growth definition of economics is postulated by:

a) Alfred Marshall
b) Adam Smith
c) Lionel Robbins
d) Paul Samuelson

NotebookLM

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CORRECT ANSWER: d) Paul Samuelson

Paul Samuelson revolutionized economics by introducing the dimension of time. His "growth definition" focuses on how society chooses to employ scarce productive resources to produce commodities *over time* and distribute them.

QUESTION 269

Goods which are scarce in relation to demand and can be obtained only by paying a price:

a) Free goods
b) Producers goods
c) Non material goods
d) Economic goods

NotebookLM

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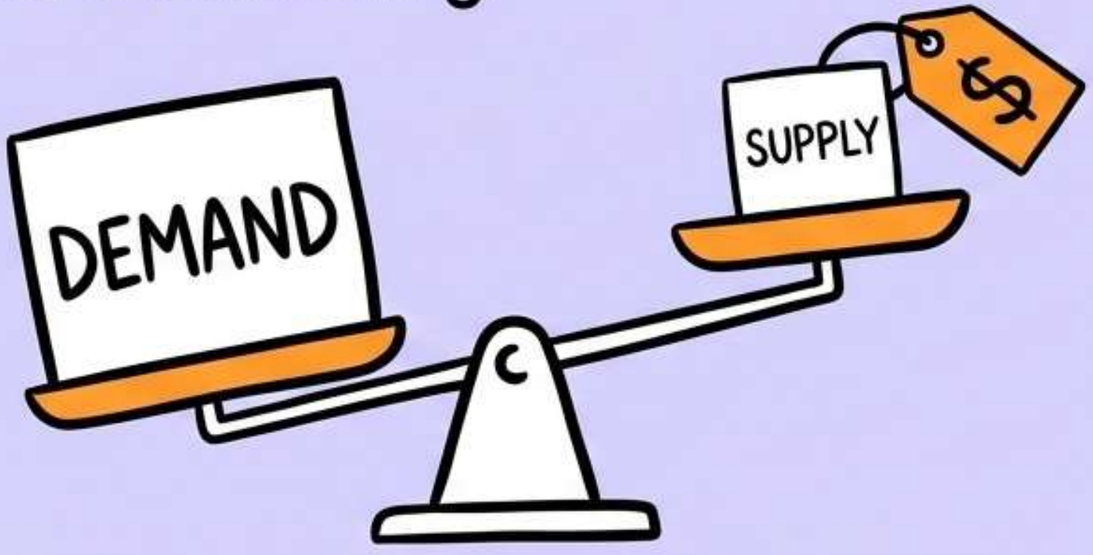
CORRECT ANSWER: d) Economic goods

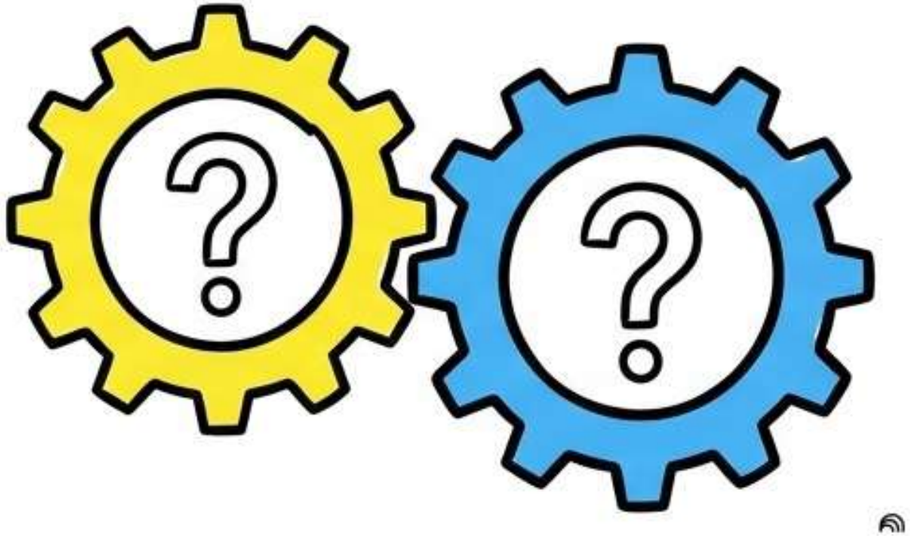
Economic goods have three traits: they provide utility, they are scarce, and they command a price. This is the opposite of "free goods" (like sunlight or air), which are abundant and cost nothing.



Q QUESTION 270

Factor-Factor relationship answers the question

a) What to produce
b) How to produce
c) When to produce
d) To whom to produce



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CORRECT ANSWER: b) How to produce

The factor-factor relationship looks at substituting one input (factor) for another to find the least-cost combination. By deciding whether to use more machinery or more human labor, it directly answers *how* the production should happen.

QUESTION 271

Fixed cost is otherwise called as

a) Opportunity cost

b) out of pocket cost

c) Sunken cost

d) All the above

NotebookLM

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CORRECT ANSWER: c) Sunken cost

Fixed costs (like building rent or purchasing a heavy tractor) are expenses that do not change regardless of how much you produce. Because this money is already spent and often unrecoverable, economists frequently refer to them as sunk or “sunken” costs.

QUESTION 272

Tendency of the people to consider their own culture as superior is known as

a) Xenocentrism
b) Ethnocentrism
c) Egocentrism
d) Fatalism

NotebookLM

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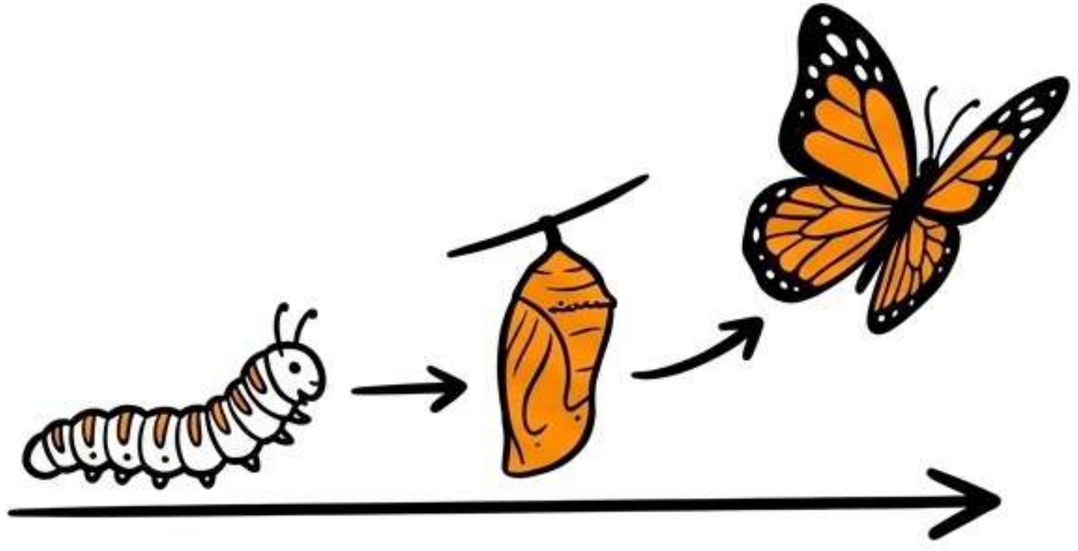
CORRECT ANSWER: b) Ethnocentrism

Ethnocentrism is evaluating other cultures according to the preconceptions originating in the standards and customs of one's own culture. It often creates a bias where one's own group is viewed as the "correct" or superior standard.

QUESTION 273

Social change is

a) Static
b) Circular
c) Dynamic
d) None of the above



NotebookLM

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CORRECT ANSWER: c) Dynamic

Society never stands still. Social change is a continuous, **dynamic** process where cultural values, social structures, and human behaviors constantly evolve and adapt to new technologies and ideas over time.

QUESTION 274

Goods that are non-essential and expensive is called

a) Necessaries
b) Luxuries
c) Comforts
d) None of the above

NotebookLM

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CORRECT ANSWER: b) Luxuries

Luxury goods are items that are not necessary for basic survival but are highly desired for prestige or immense comfort. Economically, demand for these goods increases faster than income increases!

QUESTION 275

Factors affecting the elasticity of demand are

a) Period of time
b) Availability of substitutes
c) Income spent
d) All the above

NotebookLM

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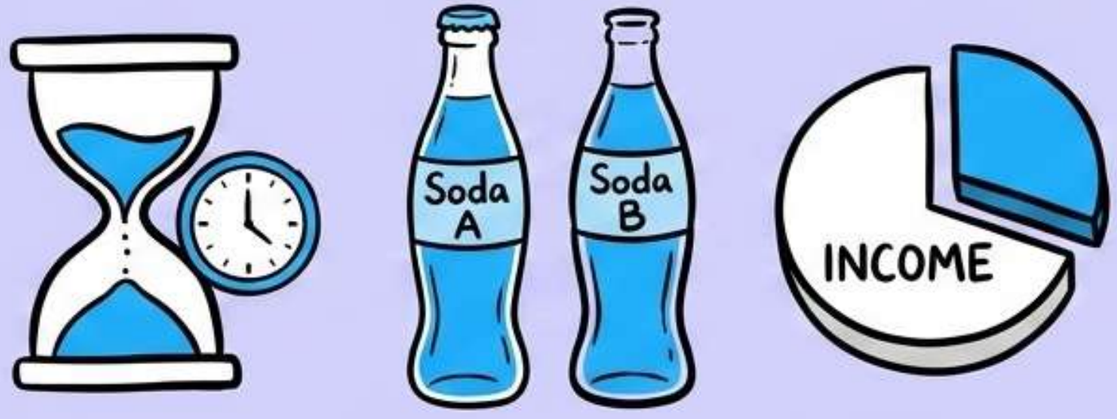
CORRECT ANSWER: d) All the above

Elasticity (how much demand changes when price changes) depends on multiple factors. If consumers have more time, more alternative options (substitutes), or if the item takes up a massive chunk of their income, they will be much more sensitive to a price hike!



QUESTION 276

When marginal utility is zero, total utility is

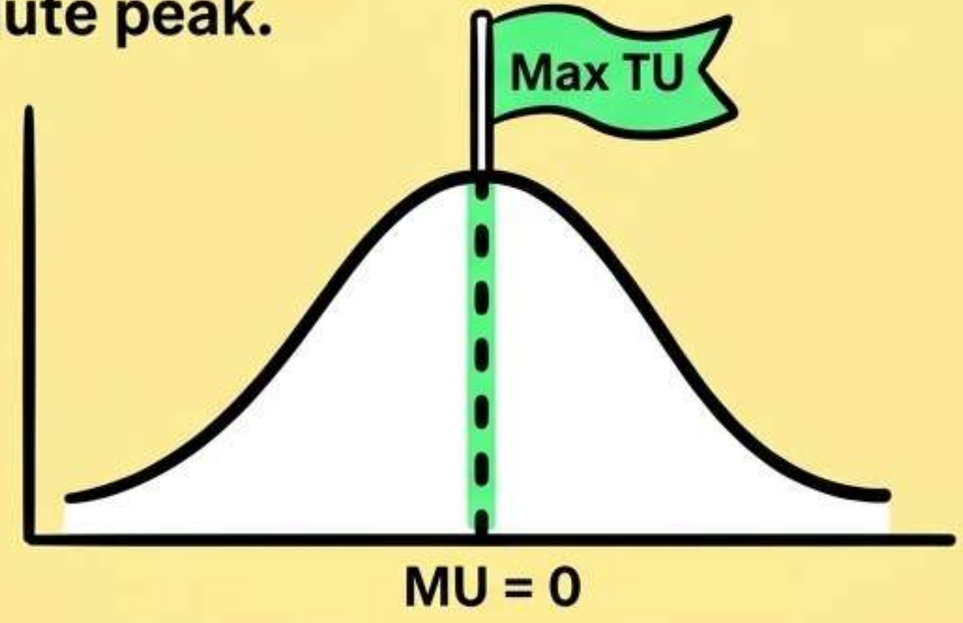
a) Minimum
b) Zero
c) Maximum
d) Negative

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

CORRECT ANSWER: c) Maximum

Think of eating your favorite food. The first bite is amazing, but eventually, you get totally full. When eating one *more* bite gives you zero extra satisfaction (Marginal Utility = 0), your overall happiness (Total Utility) has reached its absolute peak.



QUESTION 277

An organisation which has the motto of "each for all and all for each"

a) Joint stock company
b) Cooperative societies
c) Public sector enterprise
d) Sole proprietor

NotebookLM

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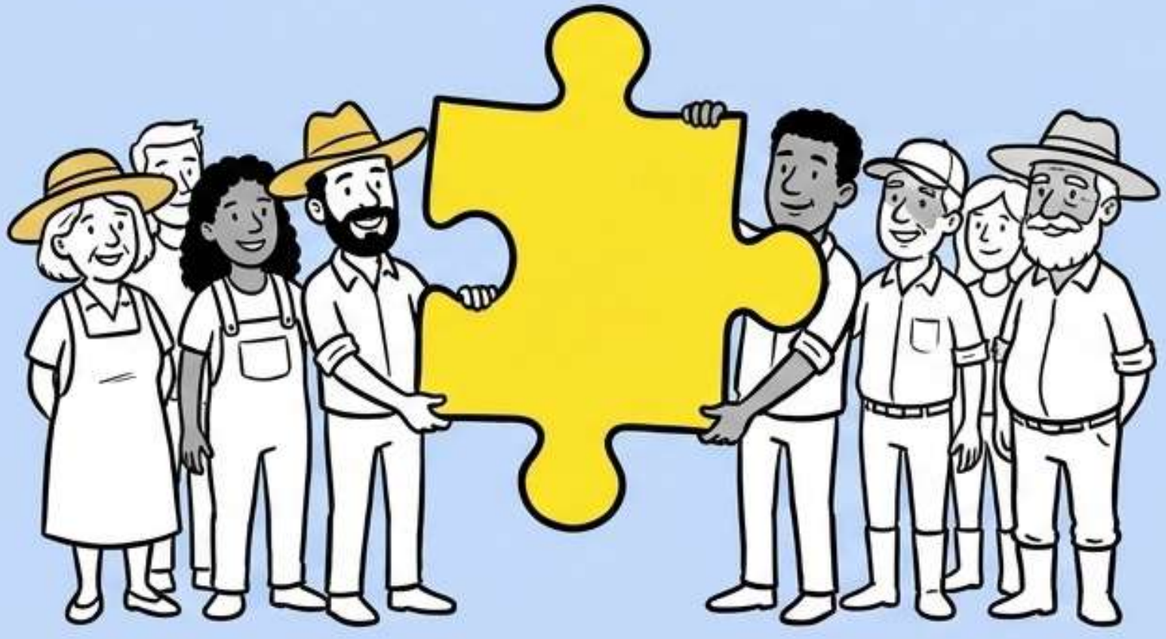
CORRECT ANSWER:
b) Cooperative societies

Cooperatives are democratic, grassroots organizations owned and run by their members. Whether they are dairy farmers or credit unions, they pool resources together to achieve mutual economic benefit, perfectly capturing the spirit of “all for each.”



QUESTION 278

Income expressed in terms of commodities is called

a) Money income
b) Real income
c) Total income
d) None of the above

NotebookLM

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CORRECT ANSWER: b) Real income

Your "Money income" is the actual number on your paycheck. But your "Real income" represents your true purchasing power—exactly how many goods and services (commodities) you can actually buy with that money after accounting for inflation.

QUESTION 279

Meat is called as

a) Consumer good
b) Visible good
c) Economic good
d) All the above

NotebookLM

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CORRECT ANSWER: d) All the above

Meat checks all the boxes! It is a “consumer good” because it satisfies human wants directly. It is a “visible good” because it is a tangible commodity crossing borders. Finally, it’s an “economic good” because it is scarce, requires effort to produce, and commands a price.

QUESTION 280

Insurance premium is a _____ account.

a) Personal
b) Real
c) Nominal
d) Cash

NotebookLM

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CORRECT ANSWER: c) Nominal

In traditional accounting, a "Nominal Account" is used to keep track of all revenues, expenses, gains, and losses over a specific period.

Since an insurance premium is an ongoing expense paid by a business to manage risk, it falls perfectly ıthis category!

QUIZ COMPLETE!

Excellent work!

You've successfully completed the Extension & Economics Quiz module (Q261-280).

Review these concepts, save this deck for your exams, and keep mastering Veterinary Sciences!

NotebookLM

GET READY!

Welcome to the Veterinary & Animal Husbandry Extension Quiz. Test your knowledge on economics, markets, and extension systems.

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Q 281

Market with single buyer is

a) Monopoly

b) Oligopsony

c) Oligopoly

d) Monopsony

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

d) Monopsony

While a monopoly has one seller, a monopsony has only one buyer controlling the market demand.

Q 282

The law which is applicable in manufacturing type of production is

a) Law of increasing returns

b) Law of decreasing returns

c) Law of constant returns

d) Law of decreasing marginal utility

NotebookLM

a) Law of increasing returns

In early manufacturing, adding more resources (like workers or machines) creates a disproportionately larger increase in output due to new efficiencies.

Q 283

The mutton and skin an example of

a) Complementary products
b) Joint products
c) Supplementary products
d) Competitive products

NotebookLM

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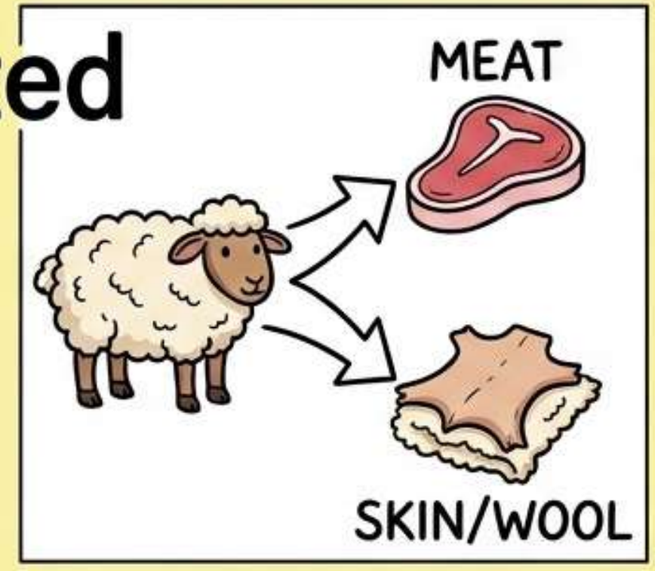
b) Joint products

Products generated simultaneously from the same raw material.



You cannot harvest mutton without also naturally producing skin.

Q 284

The cost per unit of output is

a) Average cost
b) Total cost
c) Marginal cost
d) Variable cost

NotebookLM

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a) Average cost

Total cost divided by the total number of units produced. It tells you exactly how much one single item costs to make.

Q 285

Blind spot is area

a) Known by self and unknown by others

b) Unknown by self and known by others

c) Unknown by self and unknown by others

d) Known by self and known by others

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

b) Unknown by self and known by others

In the Johari Window model of psychology, the "blind spot" represents traits or behaviors others clearly see in you, but you fail to recognize in yourself.

Q 286

Ability to cope with an unexpected low income and losses is called

a) Repayment capacity
b) Returns
c) Rate of interest
d) Risk bearing ability

NotebookLM

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d) Risk bearing ability

The financial buffer and psychological resilience a farmer or business owner possesses to survive a bad season without going bankrupt.

Q 287

The basic function of accounting is

a) Recording

b) Classifying

c) Summarising

d) Analysing

NotebookLM

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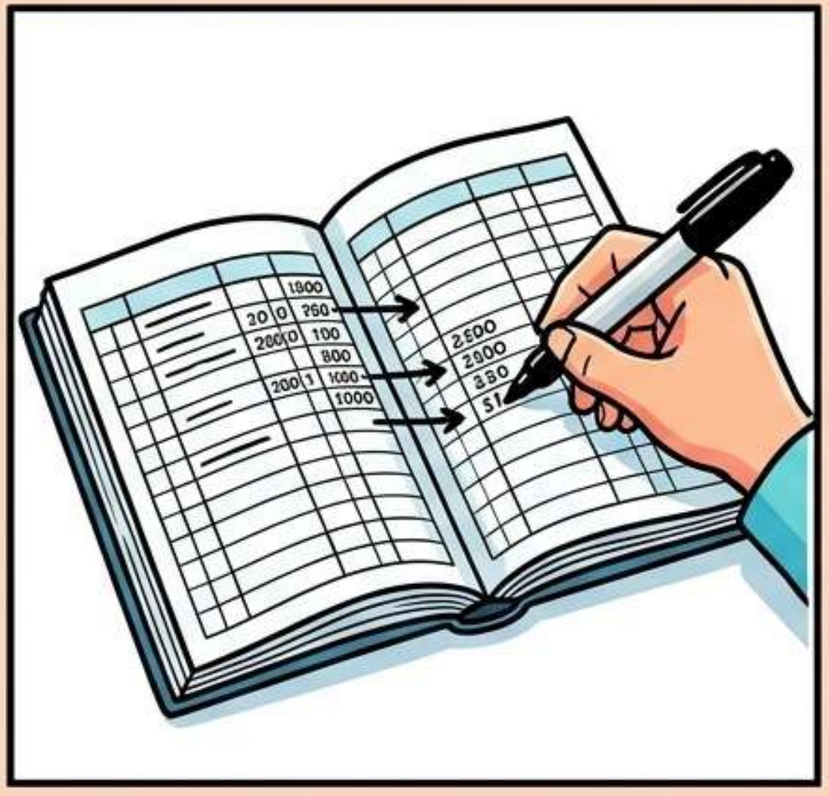
a) Recording

Before you can classify or analyze data, you must first accurately record daily financial transactions **in a journal (the essence of bookkeeping).**



Q 288

Two or more persons join together and operate and manage a business is called

- **a) Partnership**
- **b) Sole proprietorship**
- **c) Private comptorship**
- **d) Private company**
- **d) Corporat**

NotebookLM

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a) Partnership

A formal arrangement by two or more parties to jointly manage and operate a business, sharing both its profits and its liabilities.

Q 289

Technical feasibility tries to know

a) Required financial resources
b) Personnel requirements
c) Existing competitors
d) Technical requirements

NotebookLM

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d) Technical requirements

It evaluates whether the engineering, equipment, and practical physical processes are actually available to create the proposed product.

Q 290

SIDO is

a) Small Institutes Development Organization

b) Small Industries Development Organization

c) Small Initiatives Development Organization

d) None of the above

NotebookLM

b) Small Industries Development Organization

An apex body in India responsible for formulating policies, providing support, and coordinating the development of small-scale industries.

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Q 291

Storage is _____ utility

a) Form

b) Time

c) Place

d) Possession

NotebookLM

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b) Consumption

Consumption is the final stage of economic activity, where individuals use goods and services to directly satisfy their wants and needs, thereby realizing their value.

Q 292

The satisfaction of human want on the use of goods and services is known as

a) Distribution
b) Consumption
c) Exchange
d) Production

NotebookLM

b) Consumption

The final stage of the economic cycle, where goods or services are directly used to satisfy a human desire or immediate need.

Q 293

When marginal utility is zero, total utility is

a) Minimum
b) Maximum
c) Zero
d) Negative

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

b) Maximum

Marginal utility is the joy of one extra unit. When that extra joy hits zero, it means you are completely full—your total satisfaction has peaked!

Q 294

An organization which has the motto of 'each for all and all for each' is

a) Joint stock company

b) Co-operative societies

c) Public Sector enterprise

d) Sole proprietor

NotebookLM

b) Co-operative societies

Businesses owned and run jointly by their members. They prioritize mutual assistance, shared risk, and equitable sharing over mere profit.

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Q 295

A curve showing all possible combinations of two inputs that would produce the same level of output is

a) Isoquant
b) Indifference curve
c) Iso-cost line
d) Production possibility curve

NotebookLM

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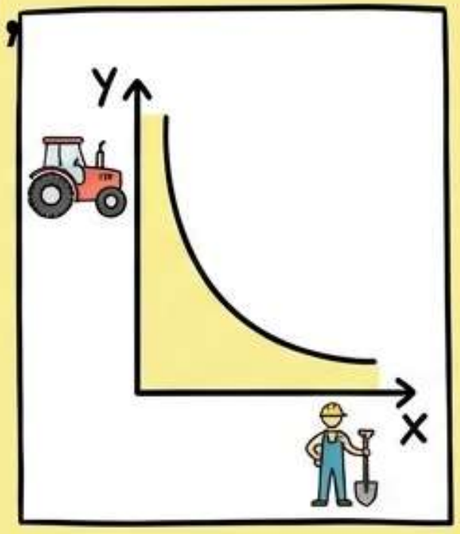
a) Isoquant

'Iso' means equal, 'quant' means means quantity. It shows different recipes (mix of labor and capital) that bake the exact same size economic "cake"!



Q 296

Economic system which lacks the government controls and central economic planning is

a) Mixed economy
b) Capitalist economy
c) Socialist economy
d) All the above

NotebookLM

b) Capitalist economy

A free-market system where private entities own the means of production, and prices are dictated purely by supply and demand, not state planners.

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Q 297

Sorting of products into various standard categories is termed

- a) Standardization
- b) Grading
- c) Equalization
- d) Differentiation

NotebookLM

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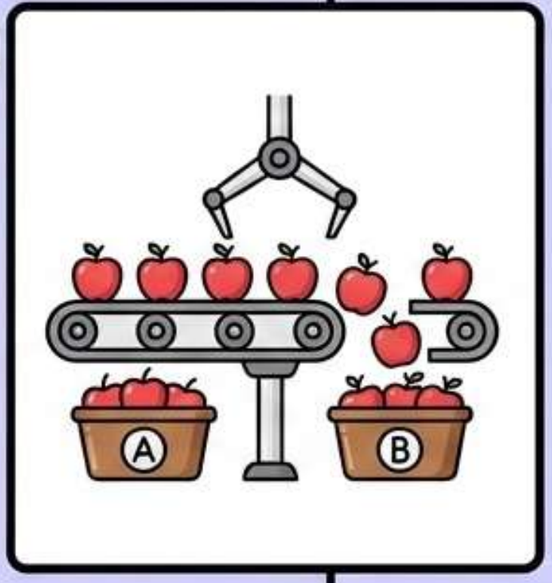
b) Grading

While standardization sets the basic rules, **grading** is the physical act of **sorting products** (like eggs, wool, or apples) into those predefined **quality categories.**



Q 298

Identification of business opportunity involves

a) Preliminary study
b) Selection of product or services
c) Market survey
d) All the above

NotebookLM

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d) All the above

Starting a business isn't guesswork. It requires reserrching the landscape, choosin right offering, and asking the market what it actually wants.

Q 299

The word "Entrepreneur" is derived from the French word "entreprendre" which means

a) To undertake

b) To find new land

c) To lead military expeditions

d) To bear risks

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

a) To undertake

Coined in the 18th century,

“entreprendre’ literally translates to “undertaking” a difficult enterprise or project, signaling decisive action and initiative.

Q 300

The maximum repayment period for short term loan is

a) Six months
b) One year
c) One and half years
d) Two years

NotebookLM

c) One and half years

In **agricultural and extension economics**, short-term crop or operating loans are typically designed to be paid back within 6 to 18 months (one full operating cycle).

QUIZ COMPLETE!

Excellent work. You've reviewed **20 core concepts** in Veterinary Extension Education and Economics.

NotebookLM

VETERINARY EXTENSION QUIZ

Get ready! Test your knowledge on veterinary extension education, economics, and communication.

- Read the question on the right.
- Think of your answer.
- Swipe/Next for the explanation and the next question!

Q. 301

An entrepreneur is _____

A) Risk-bearer

B) Organiser

C) Innovator

D) All the above

NotebookLM

D) All the above

An entrepreneur wears many hats! They take on financial risks, organize resources and people, and bring innovative ideas to the market to build a successful business.

Q. 302

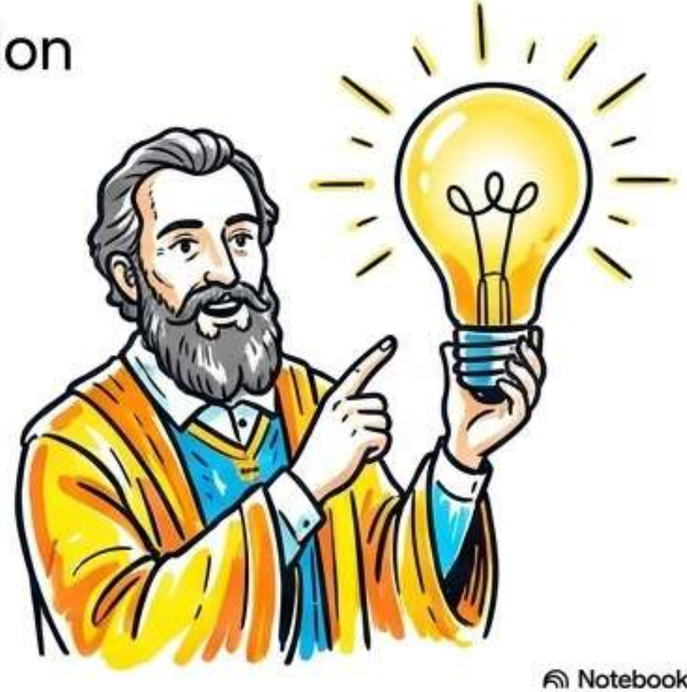
Innovation is considered as hallmark for an entrepreneur is the view held by _____

A) Richard Cantillon

B) Peter Drucker

C) Joseph A. Schumpeter

D) David C. McClelland



NotebookLM

C) Joseph A. Schumpeter

Joseph Schumpeter famously defined the

entrepreneur specifically as an innovator—someone who drives economic growth through **creative destruction by introducing new products or methods.**

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Q. 303

Full form of WAN is _____

A) Wide Area Network
B) Wide Analog Network
C) World Area Network
D) Wide Alignment Network

NotebookLM

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A) Wide Area Network

A **Wide Area Network (WAN)** connects computers and smaller networks over a massive geographical area, like across cities, countries, or even the globe (the Internet is the largest WAN!).

Q. 304

Full form of NPW is _____

A) Net Profitable Wealth
B) Notable Present Wealth
C) Net Possession Worth
D) Net Present Worth

NotebookLM

D) Net Present Worth

Also known as Net Present Value, Net Present Worth calculates the current value of all future cash flows of a project. It tells you what future money is worth today!

Q. 305

Balance sheet is also known as _____

A) Net Possession statement
B) Notable Worth statement
C) Net Worth statement
D) Net Present statement

NotebookLM

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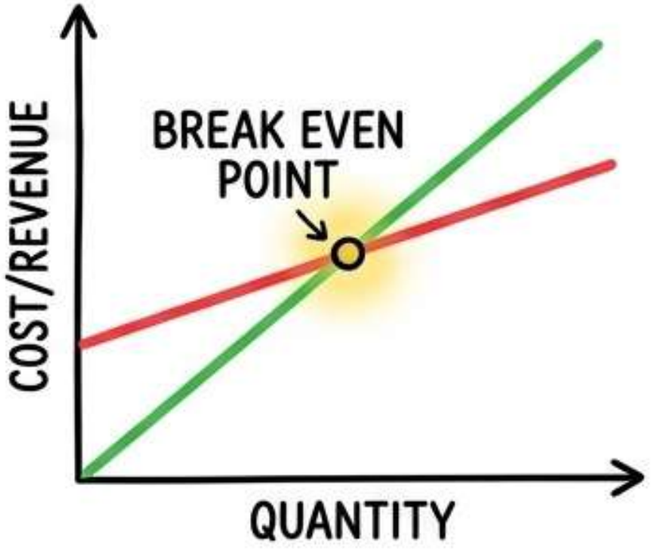
C) Net Worth statement

A balance sheet gives a snapshot of a business at a specific moment. By subtracting liabilities from assets, it reveals the company's true Net Worth (or equity).

Q. 306

In any business, there is a point where total costs become equal to total revenues and that point is called as _____.

A) Shut-down point
B) Break Even Point
C) Break down Point
D) Break up Point



NotebookLM

B) Break Even Point

At the Break Even Point, a business is perfectly balanced. It has made exactly enough revenue to cover all its costs—resulting in zero profit, but also zero loss.

Q. 307

Margin of safety in monetary terms is equal to _____

A) Revenue of the total output – Revenues from Break even output
B) Revenue of the supplementary sources – Revenues from Break even output
C) Revenue of the total output + Revenue from Break even output
D) Revenue of the supplementary sources + Revenues from Break even output

NotebookLM

A) Revenue of total output - Revenues from Break even

The **Margin of Safety** acts as a financial cushion. It shows how much actual sales can drop before the business hits the break-even point and starts losing money.

Q. 308

Full form of TQM is _____

A) Total Quantity Measurement
B) Total Quality Measurement
C) Technical Quality Management
D) Total Quality Management

NotebookLM

D) Total Quality Management

TQM is an ongoing, organization-wide effort to ensure long-term success by constantly improving processes, products, and a culture of customer satisfaction.

Q. 309

The percent of GST imposed on the sale of fresh liquid milk is _____

A) 0%
B) 18%
C) 5%
D) 28%

NotebookLM

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A) 0%

Basic, essential food items like fresh liquid milk are exempt from GST (0% tax) tox) to ensure they remain accessible and affordable for the general population.

Q. 310

Which statement about labour is false?

A) Labour is Perishable
B) Labour is separable from labourers
C) Supply of labour changes very slowly
D) Labour has a poor bargaining power

NotebookLM

B) Labour is separable from labourers

This statement is false! Unlike a machine or capital, human labor cannot be separated from the person providing it. The worker must physically or mentally be present to do the work.

Q. 311
Market with single seller is _____

A) Monopoly
B) Oligopsony
C) Oligopoly
D) Monopsony

NotebookLM

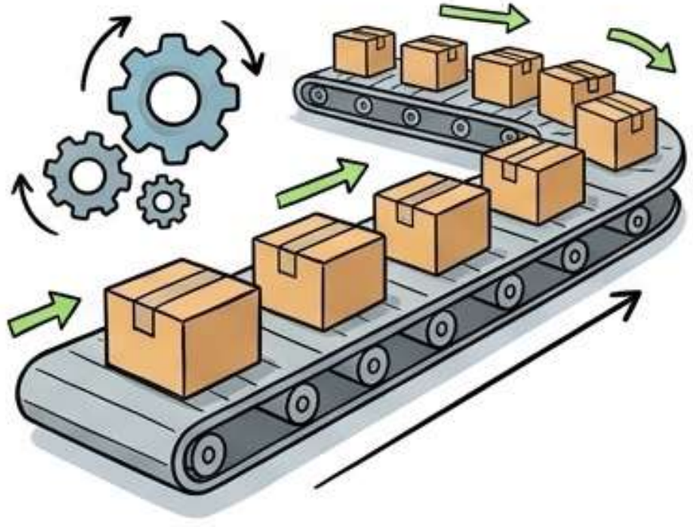
A) Monopoly

In a Monopoly, a single company or entity completely controls the market for a specific product or service, giving them immense power over pricing as there are no competitors.

Q. 312

The law which is applicable is manufacturing type of production is _____

A) Law of increasing returns
B) Law of decreasing returns
C) Law of constant returns
D) Law of decreasing marginal utility



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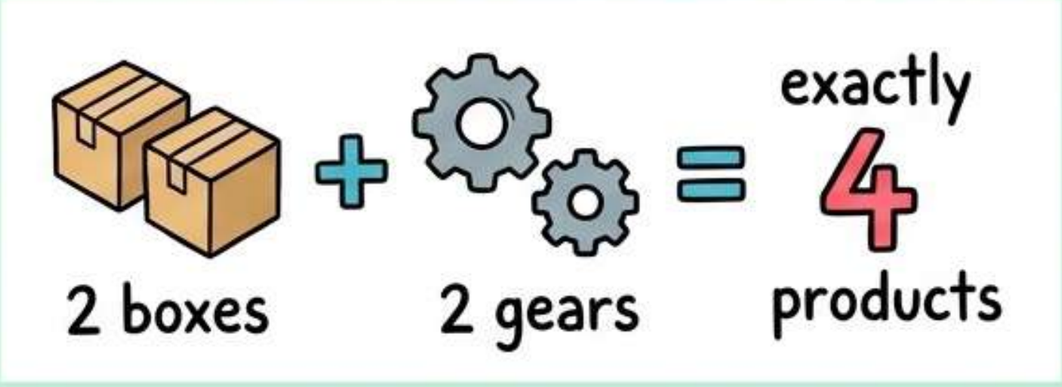
C) Law of constant returns

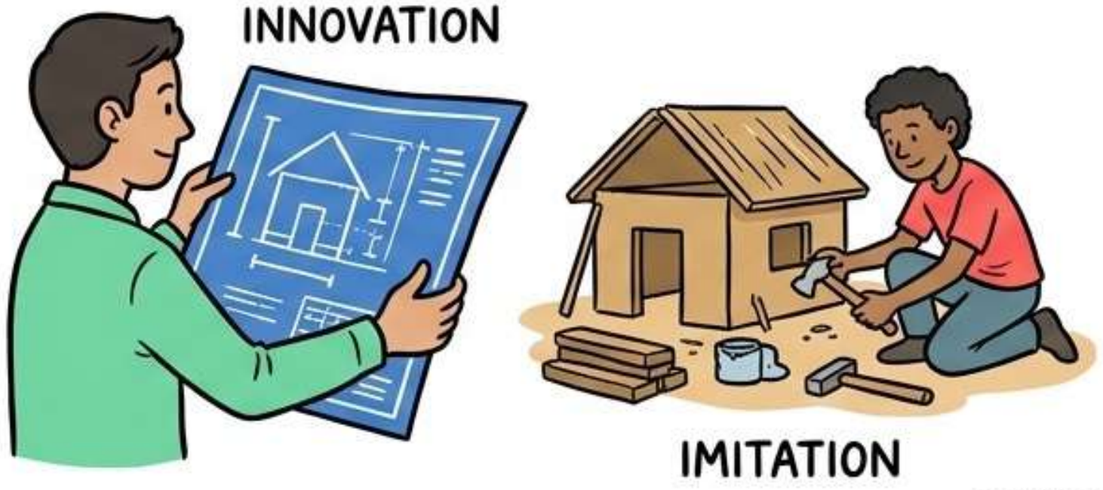
In mature manufacturing, standardizing processes often leads to the **Law of Constant Returns, where doubling** the inputs (like **raw materials and labour) leads exactly** to a doubling of output.



Q. 313

The most suitable type of entrepreneur for a developing economy like India is _____.

A) Innovative
B) Imitative
C) Fabian
D) Drone



NotebookLM

B) Imitative

Imitative entrepreneurs adopt successful innovations from developed nations. This is highly suitable for developing economies because it requires less risk and rapid scaling using proven models.

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Q. 314

Full form of MAN in computer networking is _____.

A) Metropolitan Area Network
B) Metro Analog Network
C) Modern Area Network
D) Metropolitan Alignment Network

NotebookLM

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A) Metropolitan Area Network

A Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) is a computer network that interconnects users across a geographical area larger than a single building (LAN) but smaller than a state (WAN) — typically covering a city.

Q. 315

The economic system in which both private sector and public sector co-exist is _____

A) Capitalist economy

B) Socialist economy

C) Mixed economy

D) None of the above

NotebookLM

C) Mixed economy

A Mixed Economy blends elements of both free markets (private enterprise) and state intervention (government ownership), aiming to harness the benefits of both while mitigating their flaws.

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Q. 316

Transportation of a commodity contributes to _____ utility.

A) Form
B) Time
C) Place
D) Possession

NotebookLM

C) Place

Transporting goods from a location where they are abundant (like a farm) to a location where they are demanded (like a city supermarket) creates Place Utility, increasing their value to the consumer.

Q. 317

Copyright of books or services of a doctor are examples of _____ goods.

A) Visible
B) Non-visible
C) Free
D) None of the above

NotebookLM

B) Non-visible

These are Non-visible (intangible) goods or services. You can't physically hold a doctor's advice or the legal rights of a copyright, unlike a physical apple or a pair of shoes.

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Q. 318

When the total utility of a commodity is maximum, its marginal utility will be _____

A) Minimum
B) Maximum
C) Zero
D) Negative

NotebookLM

C) Zero

According to the law of diminishing marginal utility, when you are completely satisfied (Total Utility is at its peak), consuming one more unit brings absolutely Zero extra satisfaction.

Q. 319

Full form of MOOC is _____

A) Medium Organised Online Courses
B) Modern Online Open Courses
C) Massive Organised Open Courses
D) Massive Open Online Courses

NotebookLM

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D) Massive Open Online Courses

MOOCs are free or low-cost educational courses delivered online, designed for unlimited participation and open access via the web to anyone around the globe.

Q. 320

The difference between the amount consumers pay for the final product and the amount producer receive is known as _____

A) Marketing Margin
B) Market surplus
C) Producers assets
D) Profit share

NotebookLM

A) Marketing Margin

The Marketing Margin represents the costs and profits of middlemen (transporters, processors, retailers) involved in moving the product from the original producer to the final consumer.

Quiz Complete!

You've successfully completed questions **301** to **320** on **Veterinary Extension Education**. Keep reviewing to solidify these concepts!

NotebookLM

Welcome to the Extension Education Quiz

A rapid-fire active recall challenge covering Agricultural Economics, Sociology, and IT Extension. Test your knowledge, commit to an answer, and learn the core concepts on the next slide.

Q321. Full form of BCR is

a) Before Capital Return

b) Benefit Capital Ratio

c) Benefit Cost Return

d) Benefit Cost Ratio

NotebookLM

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d) Benefit Cost Ratio

BCR compares the total expected benefits to total expected costs. A ratio greater than 1.0 indicates a profitable investment where returns outweigh the expenses.

Q322. When the coefficient of elasticity of demand is equal to one the demand is said to be

a) Perfectly elastic

b) Unitary elastic

c) Inelastic

d) Perfectly inelastic

NotebookLM

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b) Unitary elastic

'Unitary' means a perfect 1:1 ratio. If the price drops by 10%, the quantity demanded increases by exactly 10%. The impact perfectly balances out.

Q323. The law which says that 'The proportion of personal expenditure devoted to necessities decreases as income rises' is

a) Marsellian Law

b) Engel's Law

c) Giffen's Law

d) Law of demand

NotebookLM

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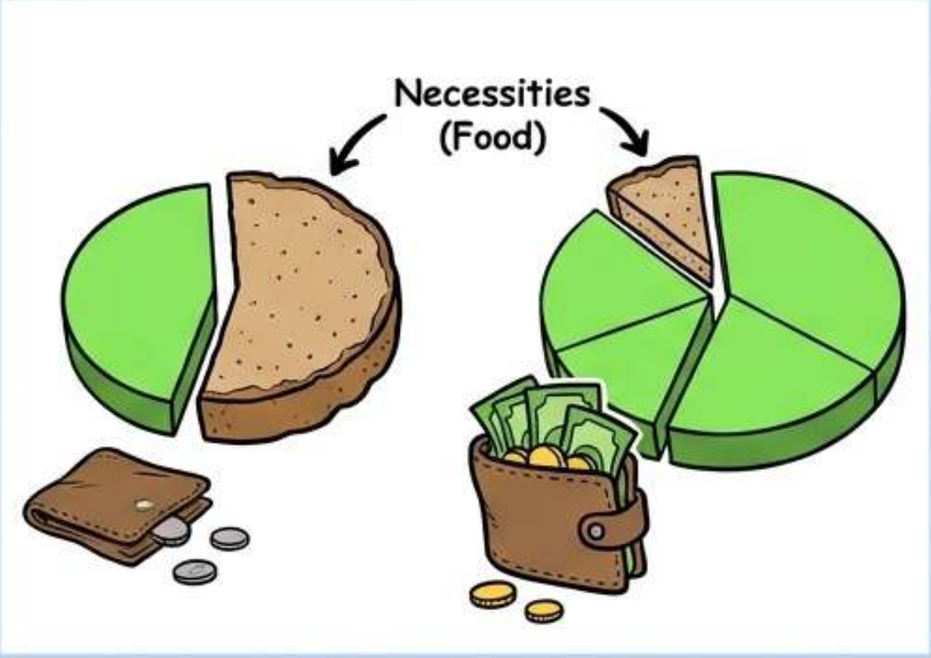
b) Engel's Law

As you get richer, you still only eat so much. Your total food budget might grow, but the percentage of your income spent on essential food shrinks compared to luxuries.



Q324. Brokers and commission agents in marketing a product are examples of _____ middle men

a) Merchant
b) Agent
c) Speculative
d) None of the above

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b) Agent

Unlike merchants who actually buy and own the goods to resell, **agents and brokers** just **facilitate the deal**. They **negotiate** for a **fee** or commission without ever **owning** the product.

Q325. The loans given for a period of more than 18 months but not more than 7 years are known as _____

a) Long term loans
b) Medium term loans
c) Short term loans
d) None of the above

NotebookLM

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b) Medium term loans

Short-term is for seasonal crops (<18m). Medium-term (1.5 to 7 years) is for semi-permanent assets like buying a tractor or dairy cattle. Long-term is for major land improvements.

Q326. Zone I is called zone of _____

a) Increasing returns

b) Negative return

c) Decreasing return

d) Zero return

NotebookLM

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a) Increasing returns

In the first stage of production (Zone I), adding more input (like fertilizer) gives you disproportionately larger leaps in output. The system is highly responsive before efficiency eventually peaks.

Q327. Marginal utility of a commodity is the utility derived from _____ unit of commodity

a) First

b) Second

c) Last

d) Additional

NotebookLM

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d) Additional

In economics, "marginal" always means "the next extra unit." It answers the question: How much more satisfaction will I get if I consume exactly one more of this?

Q328. Higher position of indifference curves in the graph indicates _____

a) No relation to utility

b) Higher utility

c) Lower utility

d) None of the above

NotebookLM

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b) Higher utility

Think of indifference curves like steps on a mountain of happiness. The further out and higher up the curve is from the origin, the more goods you have, meaning greater total satisfaction (utility).

Q329. The situation in which the quantity supplied in the market is greater than the quantity demanded is known as _____

a) Market demand

b) Market Equilibrium

c) Market surplus

d) Market price

NotebookLM

c) Market surplus

When producers flood the market with more goods than consumers actually want to buy at the current price, a surplus occurs. This excess supply usually forces prices to drop.

Q330. The concept of progressive taxation is based on _____

a) Law of Demand

b) Law of supply

c) Law of Diminishing marginal utility

d) Engel's Law

NotebookLM

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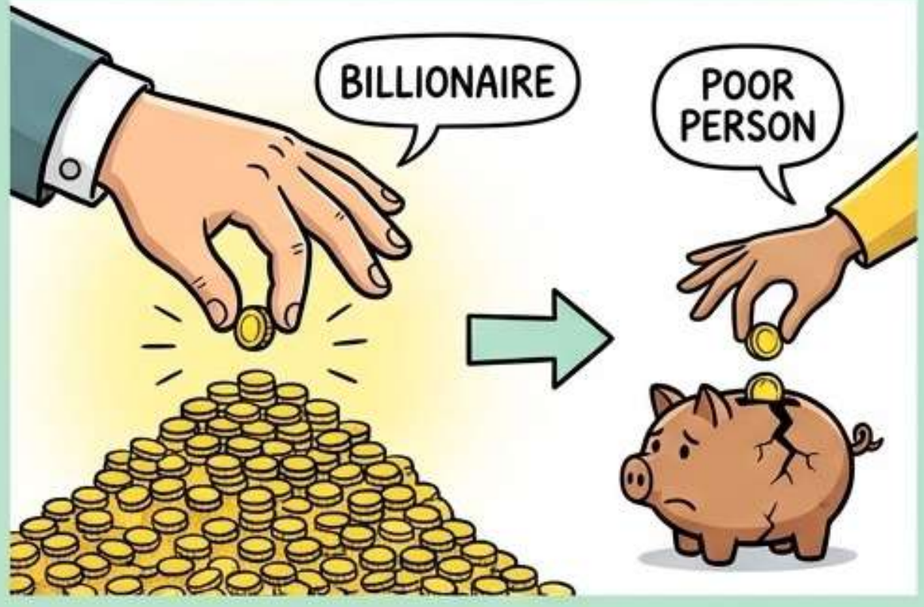
c) Law of Diminishing marginal utility

A dollar means less to a billionaire than to a poor person. Because the utility of each additional dollar diminishes as you get richer, progressive taxes take a higher percentage from the wealthy without causing disproportionate suffering.



Q331. In Indian livestock sector women perform _____

a) Caring of animals

b) Feeding animals

c) Cleaning animals

d) All the above

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d) All the above

Women are the invisible backbone of the Indian livestock sector, handling almost the entirety of daily operational husbandry—from feeding and watering to housing hygiene and newborn care.

Q332. End of supply chain _____

a) Producer

b) Wholesaler

c) Retailer

d) Consumer

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d) Consumer

Every supply chain, no matter how complex the web of producers, processors, and retailers is, ultimately terminates at the end-user. The consumer dictates the demand that pulls the entire chain.

Q333. Web portals _____

a) Vast information

b) Only one information

c) Both a and b

d) None of the above

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a) Vast information

Unlike single-purpose web pages, web portals act as massive gateways or aggregators. They pull together vast amounts of diverse information, services, and links into one unified digital dashboard.

Q334. Animals are used for _____

a) Food purpose

b) Recreation purpose

c) Both a & b

d) Only b

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c) Both a & b

The human-animal bond spans sheer utility (meat, milk, draft power) to deep sociological and recreational roles (equestrian sports, companion animals, eco-tourism).

Q335. Example of business or product idea _____

a) Market characteristics

b) Technology

c) Social and economic trend

d) All the above

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d) All the above

Innovation doesn't happen in a vacuum. Successful business ideas are born at the intersection of identifying market gaps, leveraging new technologies, and riding shifting socio-economic trends.

Q336. CAT in extension refers to _

a) Communication Aided Technique

b) Computer Aided Teaching

c) Common Analytical Tool

d) Common Admission Test

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b) Computer Aided Teaching

In agricultural extension, CAT represents the shift from traditional chalk-and-talk methods to using digital modules, multimedia, and software to train farmers and extension workers.

Q337. EDI refers to _____

a) Electronic Data Indication

b) Electronic Device Index

c) Electronic Data Interface

d) Electronic Data Imaging President

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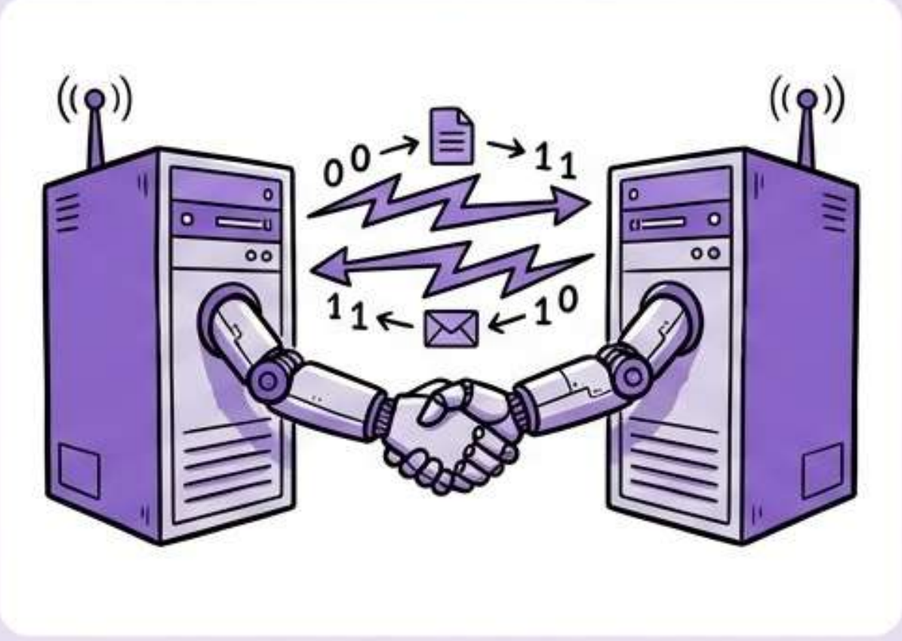
c) Electronic Data Interface

EDI is the digital bridge that allows different computer systems to talk to each other seamlessly. It replaces paper documents with a standard electronic format for sharing business data.



Q338. E-commerce can be applied in _____

a) Enterprise content management

b) Teleconferencing

c) both a & b

d) none

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a) Enterprise content management

E-commerce isn't just a storefront; it requires robust Enterprise Content Management (ECM) to organize digital assets, inventory databases, and transaction records securely behind the scenes.

Q339. E-aid to farmers which uses ICT to provide affordable credit for farmers in India, an initiatibe by GoI, RBI and NABARD in 1998-99 period

a) BharathNirman

b) Kisan credit card

c) Mobile enabled kisan card system

d) Kisan choupal

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b) Kisan credit card

Launched in 1998, the KCC scheme revolutionized agricultural finance. It gave farmers revolving cash credit based on their landholdings, freeing them from the rigidities of traditional bank loans and predatory lenders.

Q340. Blue tooth technology allows _____

a) Signal transmission on mobile phones

b) Satellite television communication

c) Landline phone to mobile phone communication

d) Wireless communication between equipment

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d) Wireless communication between equipment

Bluetooth is a short-range wireless technology standard used for exchanging data between fixed and mobile devices over short distances using UHF radio waves, eliminating cable clutter.

Quiz Complete!

You've successfully navigated questions 321 to 340.

Review your weak areas, lock in the concepts, and prepare for the next set.

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VETERINARY EXTENSION IT QUIZ

Test your knowledge! Read the question on the right. The answer and explanation will appear on the next slide. Let's begin!

Q. 341

The process of transferring files from a computer on the Internet to your computer is called .....

a) Downloading

b) Uploading

c) FTP

d) JPEG

NotebookLM

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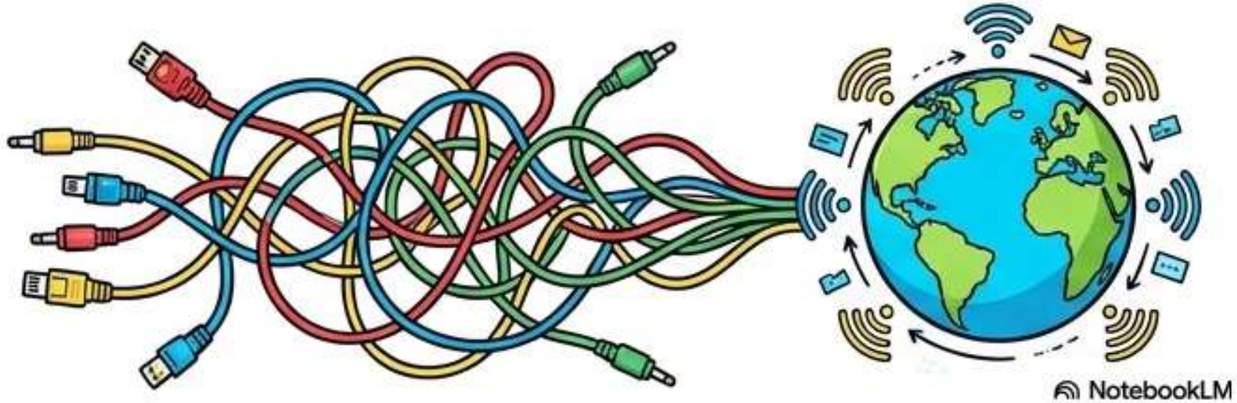
ANSWER: a) Downloading

Downloading is the act of pulling data down from a remote internet server to store it locally on your own machine. Uploading is pushing it up.

Q. 342

What are the four things needed to connect to the Internet?

a) Telephone line, modem, computer, and an ISP
b) Modem, computer, PDA and ISP
c) Telephone line, PDA, modem and computer
d) Monitor, keyboard, mouse, modem



NotebookLM

ANSWER: a) Telephone line, modem, computer, and an ISP

To connect, you need a device (computer), a translator for the signal (modem), a physical pathway (telephone/cable line), and a company providing the access (Internet Service Provider).

Q. 343

What is e-commerce?

a) Buying and selling products and services over the Internet
b) Buying and selling international goods
c) Buying and selling products and services not found in stores
d) Buying and selling products having to do with computers

NotebookLM

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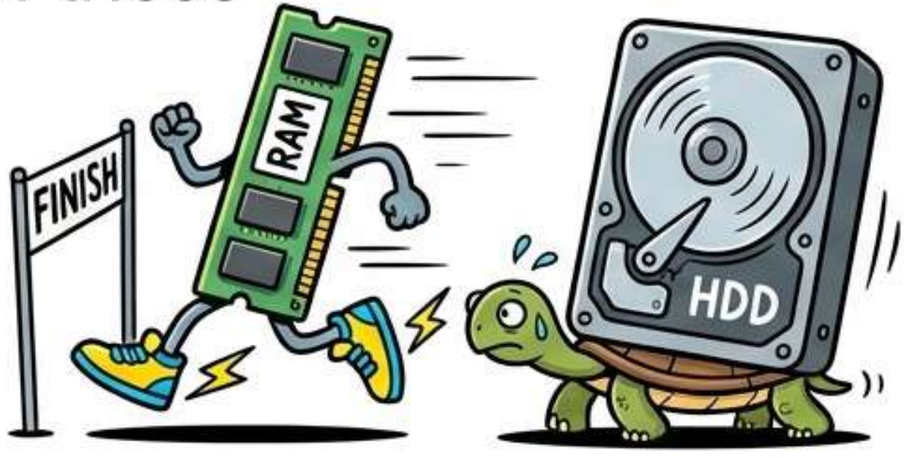
ANSWER:
a) Buying and selling... over the Internet

The ‘e’ stands for electronic. E-commerce simply takes traditional retail transactions and moves them into a digital, web-based environment.

Q. 344

Storage and memory differ with with respect to which of the following characteristics?

a) Reliability
b) Speed
c) Price
d) All of these



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ANSWER: d) All of these

Memory (RAM) is lightning fast, expensive per gigabyte, and volatile. Storage (Hard Drive) is slower, cheaper, and reliably holds data without power.

Q. 345

The ---- is the term used to describe the window that is currently being used.

a) Web Window
b) Display Area
c) Active Window
d) Monitor

NotebookLM

ANSWER:
c) Active Window

In a graphical user interface, the 'active window' is the one currently in focus, receiving your active keyboard and mouse inputs.

Q. 346

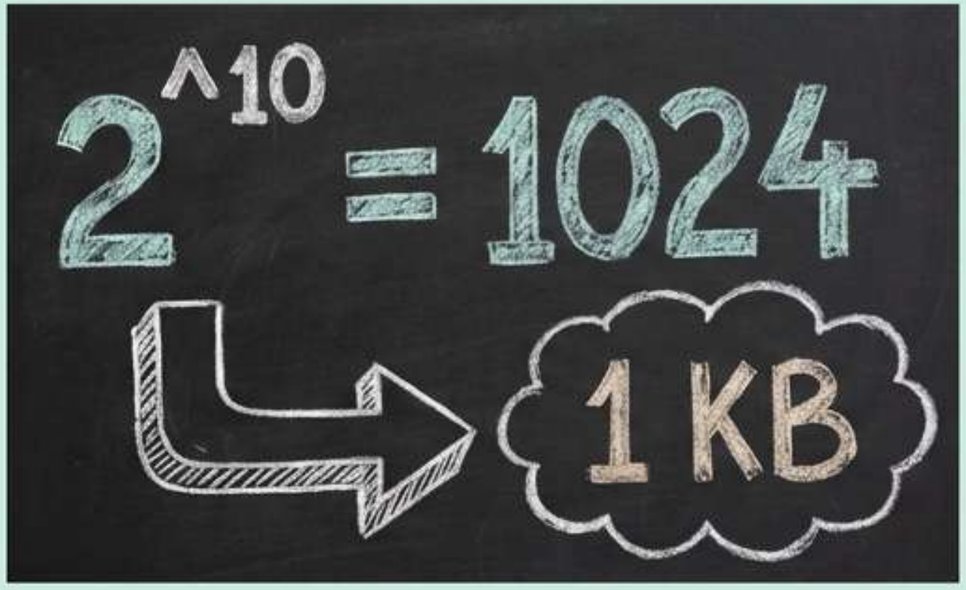
1024 bytes equals

a) KB
b) MB
c) GB
d) TB

NotebookLM

ANSWER: a) KB (Kilobyte)

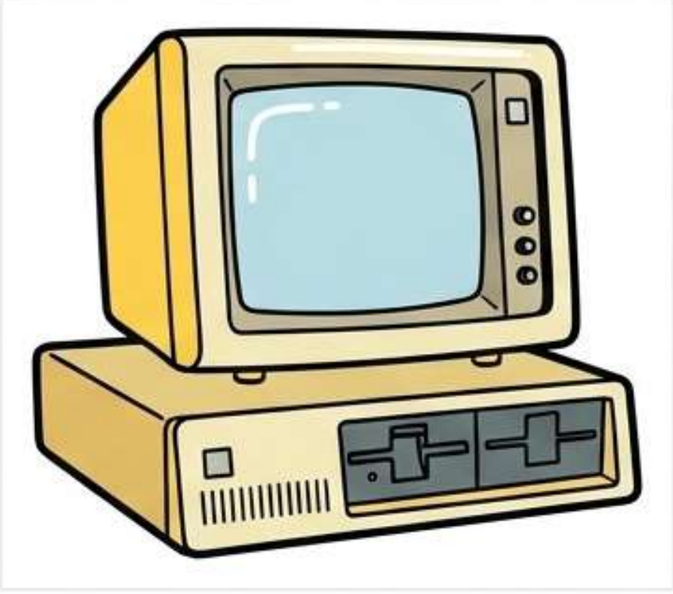
Because computers operate on binary logic (powers of 2), 2 to the 10th power gives us 1024. Therefore, 1024 bytes form one standard Kilobyte.



Q. 347

The term 'PC-XT' refers to

a) Personal Computer External Technology
b) Personal Computer Extended Technology
c) Personal Computer Embedded Technology
d) Personal Computer Expanded Technology



NotebookLM

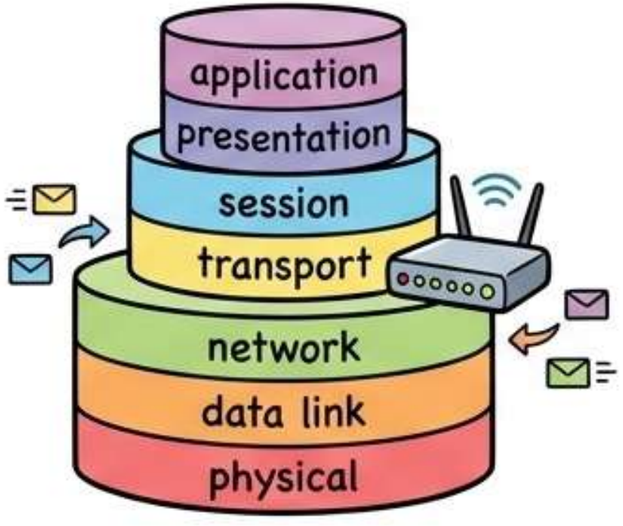
ANSWER: b) Personal Computer Extended Technology

Introduced by IBM in 1983, the XT featured 'Extended Technology' over the original PC architecture, most notably including a built-in hard drive!

Q. 348

Most networks employ devices for routing services. Routers work at which of the following OSI layers?

a) Transport
b) Network
c) Presentation
d) Session



NotebookLM

ANSWER: b) Network

In the 7-layer OSI model, Layer 3 is the Network layer. Routers operate here, using IP addresses to direct data packets to their exact destinations.

Q. 349

Which of the following will help you to improve your LAN security?

a) Change your passwords frequently
b) Install a firewall program
c) Use a proxy
d) All of the above

NotebookLM

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ANSWER: d) All of the above

A robust security posture relies on "defense in depth." Proxies hide your identity, firewalls block malicious malicious inbound traffic, and strong passwords stop unauthorized local access.

Q. 350

Which of the following systems run an application layer firewall using proxy software?

a) Proxy NAT
b) Proxy client
c) Client
d) Proxy server

NotebookLM

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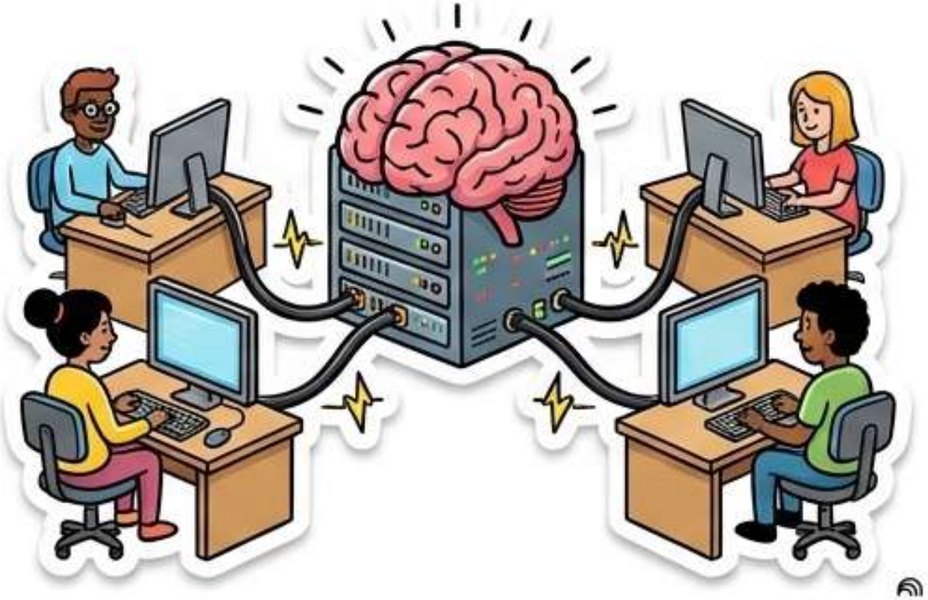
ANSWER: d) Proxy server

A proxy server acts as a middleman. By processing network requests on behalf of internal users, it can safely filter application-layer traffic and enforce strict security rules.

Q. 351

The principle of time sharing is

a) Large numbers of users direct access to the computer for problem solving
b) Large number of user for file sharing
c) Both of above
d) None



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ANSWER: a) Large numbers of users direct access...

Time-sharing allows many people sitting at different dumb terminals to use a single large mainframe system simultaneously, sharing its central processing power.

Q. 352

Allocation of resources in a time dependent fashion to several program simultaneously called

a) multi tasking
b) multi user
c) time sharing
d) None

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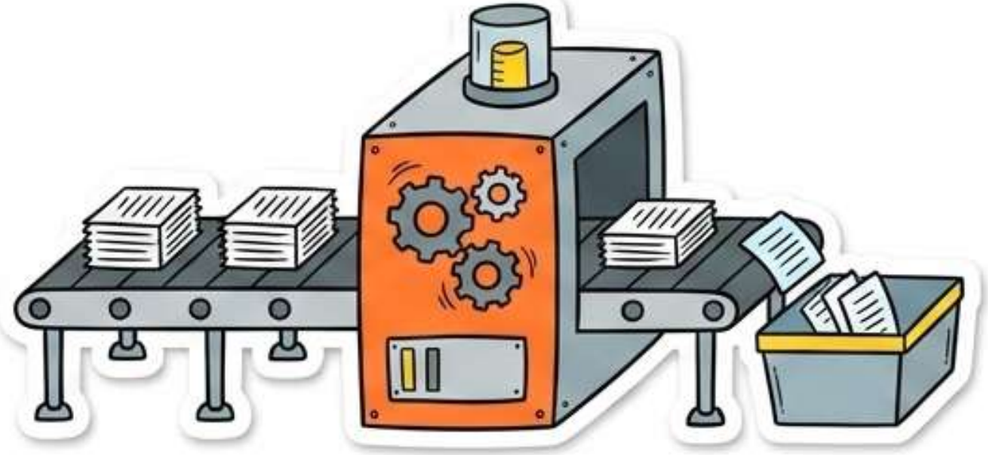
ANSWER: a) multi tasking

Multitasking is the Operating System rapidly switching the CPU's attention between different applications so incredibly fast that they appear to be running simultaneously to the user.

Q. 353

Batch processing is also known as

a) serial
b) sequential
c) off line processing
d) all of above



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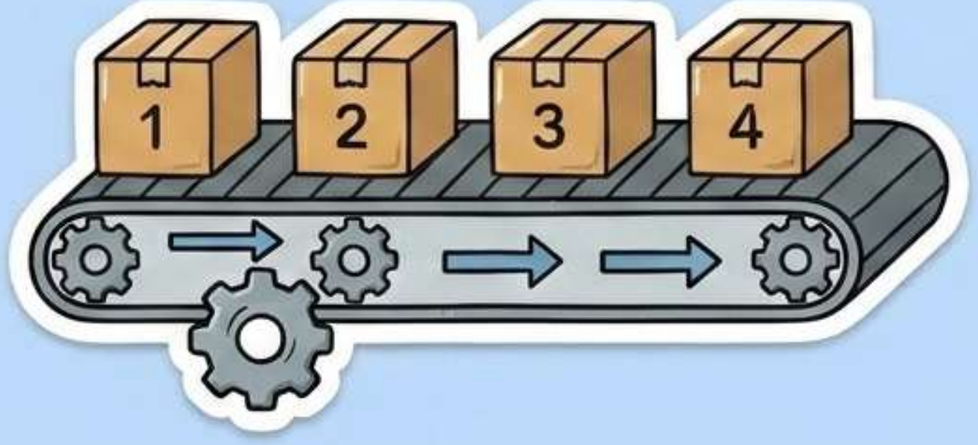
ANSWER: b) sequential

In batch processing, computer jobs are grouped together and executed one after the other in a strict sequential order, without any human intervention allowed during the run.



Q. 354

VIRUS stands for

a) Very Important Resource Under Search
b) Virtual Information Resource Under Resize
c) Verify Interchange Result Until Source
d) Very Important Record User Searched

NotebookLM

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ANSWER: a) Very Important Resource Under Search

Academic Note: While standard global IT defines VIRUS as 'Vital Information Resources Under Siege," regional IT exams often test **specific textbook variations** like this one!

Q. 355

Who was the programmer of MS-DOS operating system

a) R Jhon
b) Bill Gates
c) Dennis Ritchi
d) None

NotebookLM

ANSWER: b) Bill Gates

While Tim Paterson originally wrote 86-DOS, Bill Gates and Microsoft purchased, modified, and marketed it to create the legendary MS-DOS for IBM personal computers.

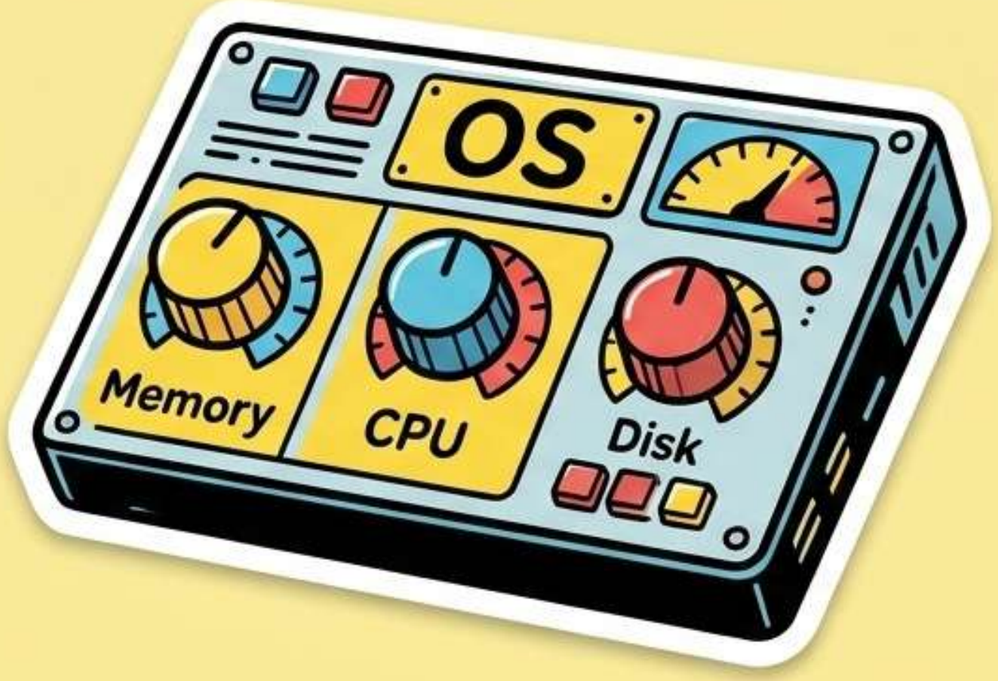
Q. 356
The Operating System Manages

a) Memory
b) Processes
c) Disks and I/O devices
d) All of the above

NotebookLM

ANSWER: d) All of the above

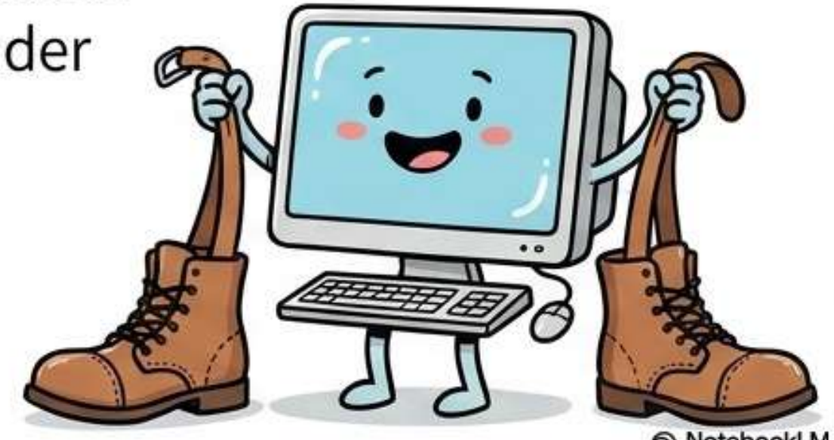
The Operating System is the ultimate boss of the computer. It allocates system memory, schedules CPU processes, and acts as the translator for all your hardware input/output devices.



Q. 357

When a computer is first turned on or restarted, a special type of absolute loader called _____ is executed

a) Compile and Go loader
b) Boot loader
c) Bootstrap loader
d) Relating loader



NotebookLM

ANSWER: c) Bootstrap loader

Named after the phrase 'pulling oneself up by the bootstraps." This tiny, foundational program wakes up the hardware and loads the much larger main Operating System into memory.

Q. 358

____ is the first program run on a computer when computer boots up

a) System Software
b) Operating Software
c) Systems Operations
d) None

NotebookLM

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ANSWER: b) Operating Software

Before any video game, **web browser**, or **word processor** can run, the foundational Operating Software (OS) must wake up and set the virtual stage for them to exist.

Q. 359

Computer software includes ____

a) Application programs
b) Operating system programs
c) Packaged programs
d) All of these

NotebookLM

ANSWER: d) All of these

'Software' is an umbrella term. It covers the core system logic (OS), the specific tools you use daily (Apps), and bundled commercial software suites (Packages).

Q. 360

Which of the following companies is a leader in manufacture of Hard Disk Drives?

a) Samsung
b) IBM
c) Fujitsu
d) Seagate

NotebookLM

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ANSWER: d) Seagate

Seagate Technology is historically one of the most prominent pioneers and global leaders in manufacturing mechanical hard disk drives (HDDs) and enterprise storage solutions.

QUIZ COMPLETE!

You've successfully conquered questions 341 to 360 of the Extension IT curriculum. Keep reviewing, keep learning!

NotebookLM

VETERINARY EXTENSION QUIZ

Test your knowledge on ICT applications in Extension Education. Read the question on the right, lock in your answer, and proceed to the next slide to see if you are correct!

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Q. 361

When you purchase a product over a Mobile Phone, the transaction is called-

a) Web Commerce

b) e-Commerce

c) m-Commerce

d) Mobile purchases

NotebookLM

c) m-Commerce

Short for 'mobile commerce,' this refers to buying and selling goods or services using wireless handheld devices like smartphones and tablets.

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Q. 362

What is the other name for LAN Card ?

a) NIC ✓

b) Network Connector

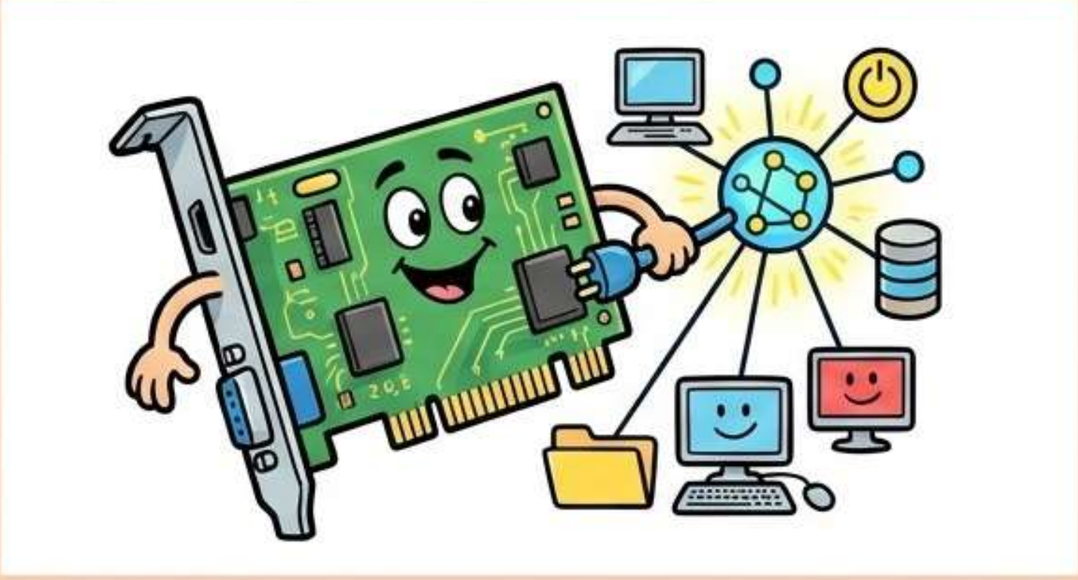
c) MODEM

d) Internet Card

NotebookLM

a) NIC

NIC stands for Network Interface Card. It is the essential hardware component that allows a computer to connect to a Local Area Network (LAN).



Q. 363

What is the name of the software that allows us to browse through web pages called ?

a) Browser ✓

b) Mail Client

c) FTP Client

d) Messenger

NotebookLM

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a) Browser

A **web browser** is the application software used to access, retrieve, and view information on the World Wide Web.

Q. 364

Who among the following is a Personal Computer manufacture from Taiwan ----

a) Sony

b) IBM

c) Samsung

d) Acer

NotebookLM

d) Acer

Acer is a major multinational hardware and electronics corporation headquartered in Xizhi, New Taipei City, Taiwan.

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Q. 365

What is the name of the series of series of Laptop computers manufactured by IBM called?

a) Lappad

b) Thinkpad ✓

c) Aptiva

d) Notepad

NotebookLM

b) Thinkpad

ThinkPad is a famous line of business-oriented laptop computers. Originally developed and manufactured by IBM, the brand was later acquired by Lenovo.

Q. 366

The programs which are as permanent as hardware and stored in ROM is known as

a) Hardware
b) Software
✓ c) Firmware
d) Services

NotebookLM

c) Firmware

Firmware is a specific class of computer software that provides the low-level control for a device's specific hardware. It is permanently written onto Read-Only Memory (ROM).

Q. 367

___ is a set of keywords, symbols, and a system of rules for constructing statements by which humans can communicate the instructions to be executed by a computer

a) A Computer Program
b) A Programming Language ✔
c) An Assembler
d) Syntax

NotebookLM

b) A Programming Language

A programming language provides the vocabulary and grammatical rules (syntax) to write instructions that a computer can translate and execute.

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Q. 368

Codes consisting or Bars or lines of varying widths or lengths that are computer-readable are known as

a) A bar code ✓

b) An ASCII Code

c) A Magnetic Tape

d) A Light Pen

NotebookLM

a) A bar code

A barcode is a method of representing data in a visual, machine-readable format, using parallel vertical lines of varying widths to identify products quickly.

Q. 369

Which of the following is the storage area whit in the computer itself which Holds data only Temporarily as the computer processes instructions?

a) The Hard Disk

b) Main Memory ✓

c) The Control unit

d) Read Only Memory

NotebookLM

b) Main Memory

Main Memory (RAM) provides fast, temporary storage for data and instructions currently being used by the CPU. It is volatile and clears when powered off.

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Q. 370

A collection of interrelated rectords is called a

a) Management Information System

b) Spread Sheet

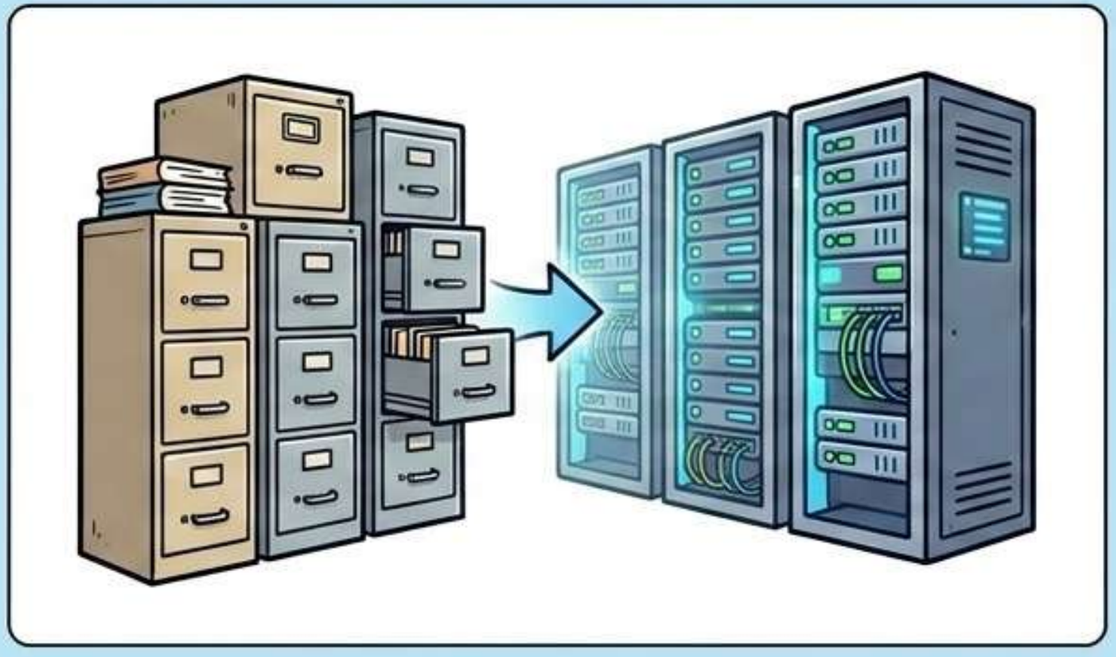
✅ c) Database

d) Text file

NotebookLM

c) Database

A database systematically organizes interrelated data records, making it easy to access, manage, update, and analyze large volumes of information.



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Q. 371

Data that is copied from an application is stored in the-

a) Driver

b) Clipboard ✓

c) Terminal

d) Prompt

NotebookLM

b) Clipboard

The **clipboard** is a special location in your computer's short-term memory that temporarily stores data you have **'copied' or 'cut' until you paste it elsewhere.**

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Q. 372

Which of the following is not an output device?

a) Plotter

b) Printer

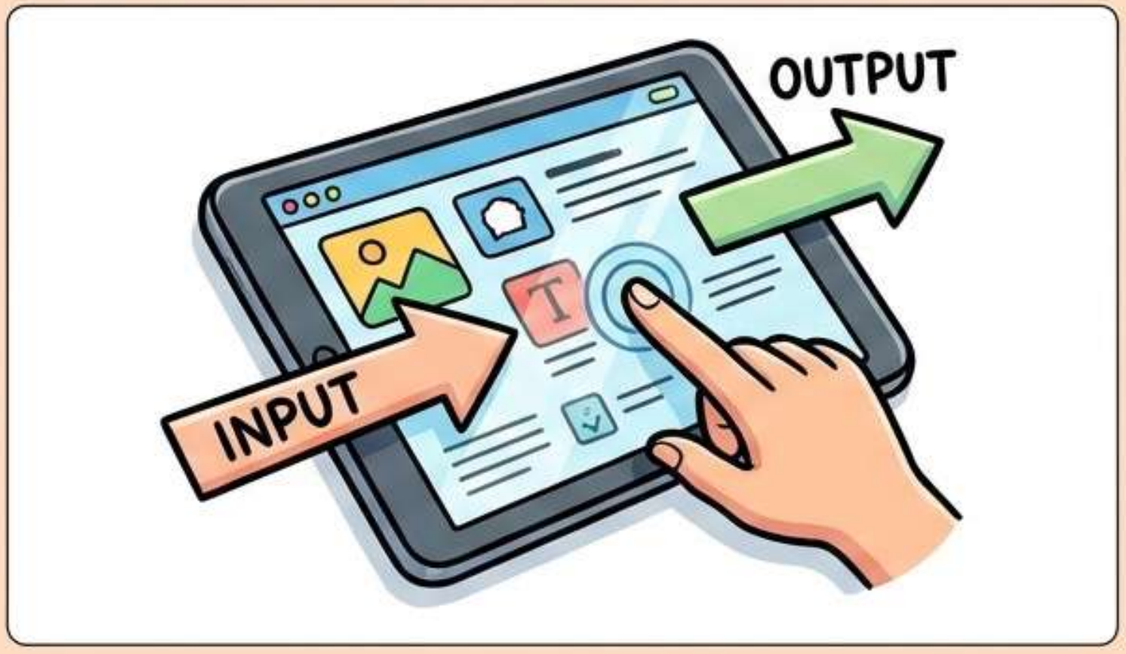
c) Monitor

✔ d) Touch Screen

NotebookLM

d) Touch Screen

While plotters, printers, and monitors are strictly output devices (displaying data), a touch screen acts as both an input (detecting touch) AND output device.



Q. 373

____ is a procedure that requires users to enter an identification code and a matching password

a) Paging

b) Logging on ✓

c) Time-Sharing

d) Multitasking

NotebookLM

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b) Logging on

Logging on (or logging in) is the security process by which an individual gains access to a computer system system by authentic system by authenticating their credentials.

Q. 374

An example of Telecommunication device is a -

a) Keyboard

b) Mouse

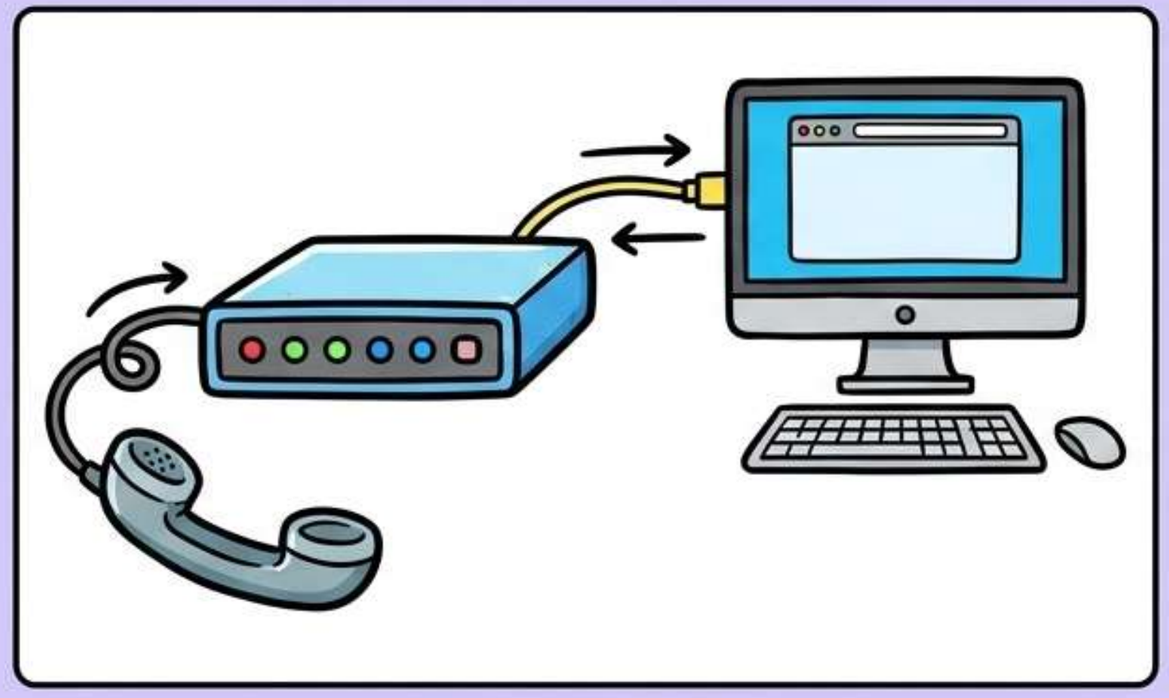
c) Printer

✓d) Modem

NotebookLM

d) Modem

A modem (Modulator-Demodulator) is a telecommunications hardware device that converts digital data into analog signals for transmission, and vice versa.



Q. 375

A character of information is represented by a(n)-

a) Byte ✓

b) Bit

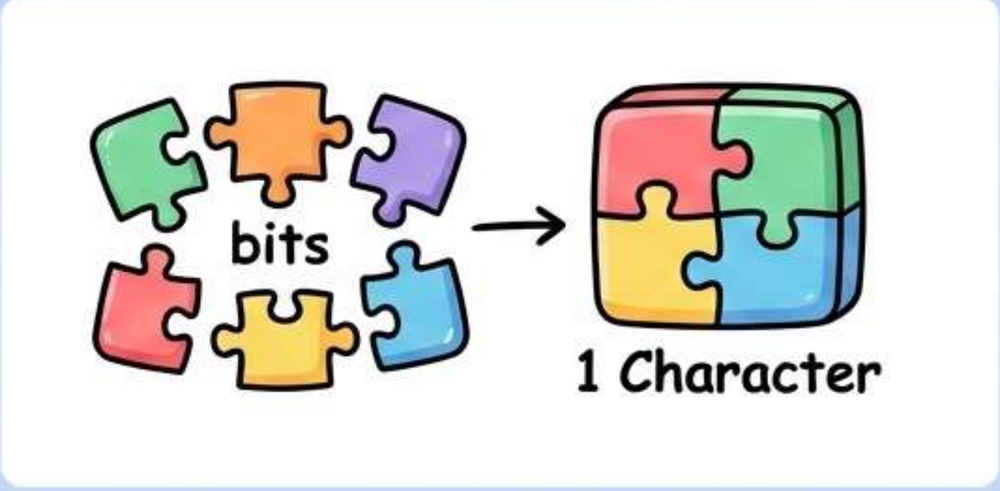
c) Field

d) None of these

NotebookLM

a) Byte

In computing, a byte is the fundamental unit of **data storage.** It **typically** consists of **8** smaller units called **bits**, and is enough **memory to store a single text character.**



Q. 376 The Process of writing out computer instructions is known as-

a) Assembling

b) Compiling

c) Executing

d) coding ✓

NotebookLM

d) coding

Coding is the act of writing scripts or instructions in a programming language. It is the human effort required to tell the computer exactly what actions to perform.

Q. 377

Memory Unit is one part of-

a) Control Unit

b) Central Processing Unit ✓

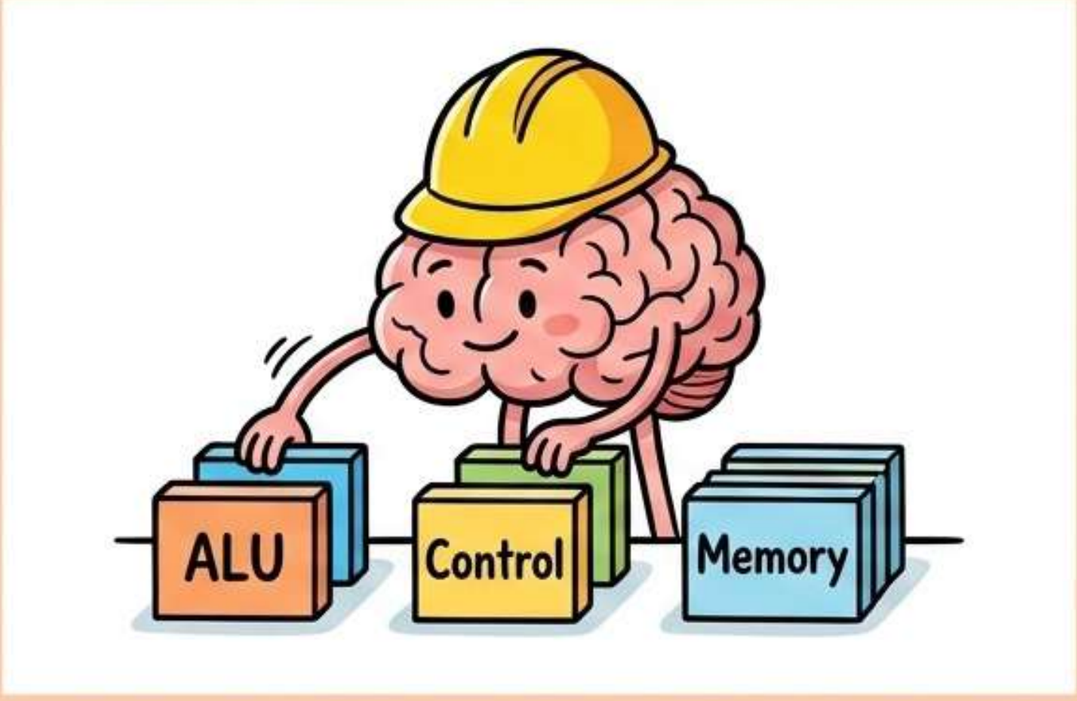
c) Output Device

d) Input device

NotebookLM

b) Central Processing Unit

In traditional architecture, the CPU comprises the Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU), the Control Unit, and an internal **Memory Unit** (registers/cache) for rapid data handling.



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Q. 378

Data (information) is stored in computers as-

a) Files ✓

b) Directories

c) Floppies

d) Matter

NotebookLM

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a) Files

A computer file is the primary organizational unit for storing information digitally, keeping data intact and available for computer programs to access and read.

Q. 379

Which of the following menu types is also called a drop-down menu?

a) Fly-out

b) Cascadng

c) Pop-up

d) Pull-Down ✅

NotebookLM

d) Pull-Down

A pull-down menu is a user interface element that drops down to reveal a list of choices when the user clicks on the main menu heading.

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Q. 380

Personal Computers can be connected together to form a

a) Server

b) Supercomputer

c) Network ✓

d) Enterprise

NotebookLM

c) Network

When two or more **Personal Computers** are **linked together** via **cables** or **wireless signals** to share resources, data, and communications, they form a **Network**.

@ Dr.ajayyadav

QUIZ COMPLETE!

Great job reviewing Questions 361 to 380.

Mastering these core ICT concepts is crucial for modern Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Extension.

Keep learning and stay connected!

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NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

ICT & Vet Extension Quiz

Test your knowledge on computer literacy and extension concepts! Swipe to reveal answers and learn the "why" behind them.

Q381. Which type of file is created by Word Processing Programs?

a) Database File

b) Storage File

c) Worksheet File

d) Document File

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

d) Document File

Word processors like MS Word are designed to format and edit text, outputting readable documents rather than raw data or worksheets.

Q382. Ctrl, shift and alt are called..... keys.

- ▢ a) Adjustment
- ▢ b) Function
- ▢ c) Modifier
- ▢ d) None of these

NotebookLM

c) Modifier

These keys don't type characters on their own; they temporarily modify the normal action of another key when pressed together.

Q383. What are .bas, .doc, and .html examples of ?

- ▢ a) Extensions
- ▢ b) Domains
- ▢ c) Database
- ▢ d) Protocols

NotebookLM

a) Extensions

File extensions act as a suffix that tells the computer's operating system exactly what kind of software to use to open the data.

Q384. A ___ contains buttons and menus that provide quick access to commonly used commands.

- ☐ a) Menu Bar
- ☐ b) Toolbar
- ☐ c) Window
- ☐ d) Action Bar

NotebookLM

b) Toolbar

Toolbars sit at the top of software windows, grouping frequently used commands as clickable icons to save you from digging through menus.

Q385. The ___ tells the computer how to use its components.

- a) Utility
- b) Network
- c) Operating System
- d) Application Program

NotebookLM

c) Operating System

The OS acts as the master conductor of the computer, translating user commands into electrical instructions that the hardware can execute.

Q386. A word in a web page that, when clicked, opens another document–

a) Anchor

b) URL

c) Hyperlink

d) Reference

NotebookLM

c) Hyperlink

Hyperlinks are the foundational connective tissue of the World Wide Web, allowing instant jumps from one digital resource to another.

Q387. The first page of a Web site is called the ___

a) Homepage

b) Index

c) Java Script

d) Book Mark

NotebookLM

a) Homepage

The homepage serves as the digital front door of a website, providing a central navigation hub for all other sub-pages.

Q388. OCR stands for–

a) Optical Character Recognition

b) Optical CPU Recognition

c) Optimal Character Rendering

d) Other Character Restoration

NotebookLM

a) Optical Character

OCR software scans images of physical text and logically translates them into machine-encoded, editable digital text.

Q389. Non-product selling means ___

a) selling variety of products

b) selling only one product

c) selling seasonal products

d) selling services

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

d) selling services

Non-product selling deals with intangibles. You aren't handing over a physical box; you are providing time, expertise, or effort.

Q390. You can start Microsoft Word by using ___ button.

a) New

b) Start

c) Program

d) Control Panel

NotebookLM

b) Start

The Start button is the central launchpad in the Windows environment, providing the primary path to find installed programs and files.

Q391. Bank marketing is same as ____

a) Transaction marketing

b) Service marketing

c) Indoor marketing

d) All of these

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

b) Service marketing

Banks don't sell physical goods over a counter. They market financial services, relying heavily on trust, reputation, and customer relationships.

Q392. Conversion in sales language means ___

a) converting a buyer into a seller

b) converting a seller into a buyer

c) converting a prospect into a client

d) All of these

NotebookLM

c) converting a prospect into a client

Conversion is the crucial moment in the sales funnel when a curious potential lead finally makes a commitment or purchase.

Q393. E-mail addresses separate the user name from the ISP using the ___ symbol.

a) &

b) @

c) %

d) *

NotebookLM

b) @

The at symbol logically separates the specific individual's username on the left from their host domain or Internet Service Provider on the right.

Q394. In MICR, C stands for ____

a) Code

b) Colour

c) Computer

d) Character

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

d) Character

Magnetic Ink Character Recognicition (MICR) reads specially printed characters, mostly used at the bottom of bank cheques for secure processing.

Q395. All the deleted files go to _____

a) Recycle Bin

b) Task Bar

c) Tool Bar

d) My Computer

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

a) Recycle Bin

The Recycle Bin acts as a digital safety net. It temporarily holds deleted files so you can recover them before they are permanently erased from the drive.

Q396. Various applications and documents are represented on the Windows desktop by:

a) Symbols

b) Labels

c) Graphs

d) Icons

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

d) Icons

Icons are small, graphical metaphors that make interacting with complex digital files and programs quick, visual, and intuitive.

Q397. Which key is used in combination with another key to perform a specific task?

a) function

b) space bar

c) arrow

d) control

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

d) control

The Control (Ctrl) key works in tandem with standard keys to trigger shortcuts, bypassing the need for slow mouse navigation.

Q398. Physical components that make up your computer are known as .....

a) Operating Systems

b) Software

c) Hardware

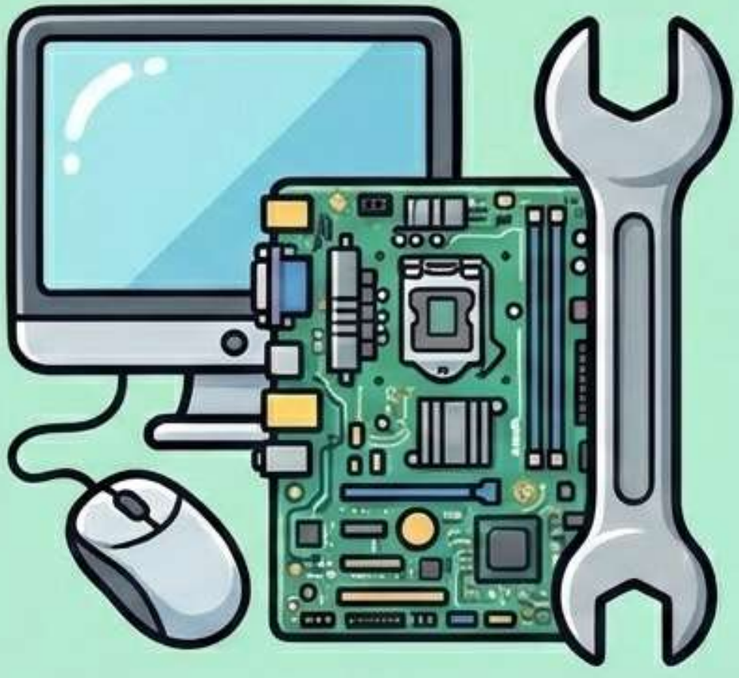
d) Web Browsers

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

c) Hardware

Hardware refers to the tangible, physical components of a system you can touch—like the monitor, CPU, and mouse—as opposed to intangible software code.



Q399. What is the default file extension for all Word documents?

a) txt

b) wrd

c) docx

d) none of these

NotebookLM

c) docx

Since Word 2007, Microsoft has used the .docx extension by default, which relies on a more efficient, zipped XML-based format compared to the older .doc.

Q400. What is correcting errors in a program called?

a) Debugging

b) Compiling

c) Interpreting

d) None of these

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

a) Debugging

Debugging is the critical process of identifying and fixing bugs (logic or syntax errors) in software code to ensure the program runs perfectly.

Quiz Complete!

How many did you get right? Save this post for your exam prep and follow for more Vet Extension quizzes.

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Welcome to the Extension Education Quiz!

Test your knowledge on Information Technology & Entrepreneurship.

Read the question on the right, guess your answer, and check the next slide for the result!

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Q 401.

ATM means:

A) Any Time Marketing

B) Any Time Money

C) Any Time Machine

D) Automatic Teller Machine

NotebookLM

Correct Answer: D

Automatic Teller Machine

Concept: *An ATM is an electronic banking outlet that allows customers to complete basic transactions without the aid of a branch representative or teller.*

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Q 402

A presentation means:

A) Display of products
B) Explaining the utility of products or plan
C) A gift
D) Display of Communication skills

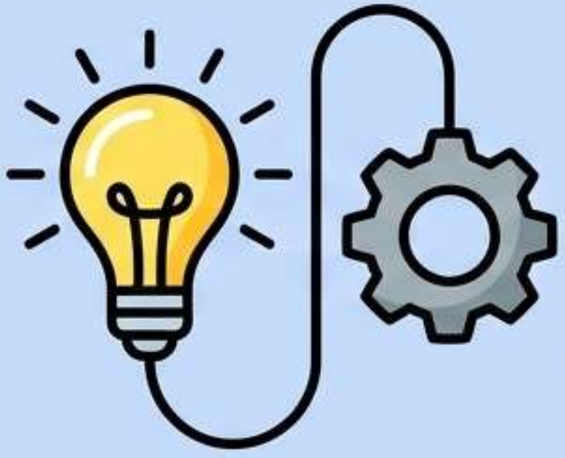
NotebookLM

Correct Answer: B

Explaining the utility of products or plan

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Concept: A presentation is a structured communication designed to inform, persuade, and clearly explain the **value and utility** of a specific plan or product to an audience.



Q 403.
Which is/are the main provisions of Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000?

A) Finalisation of contracts through electronic media
B) Legal recognition to digital signatures and documents
C) Making hacking with computer system an offence
D) All of the above

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Correct Answer: D

All of the above

Concept: India's IT Act 2000 is the primary law dealing with cybercrime and electronic commerce. It gives legal backing to digital signatures, e-contracts, and penalizes hacking.

Q 404.

WAN means:

A) Wide Area Network
B) Wine Area Network
C) Wall Area Network
D) Wide Allen Network

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Correct Answer: A

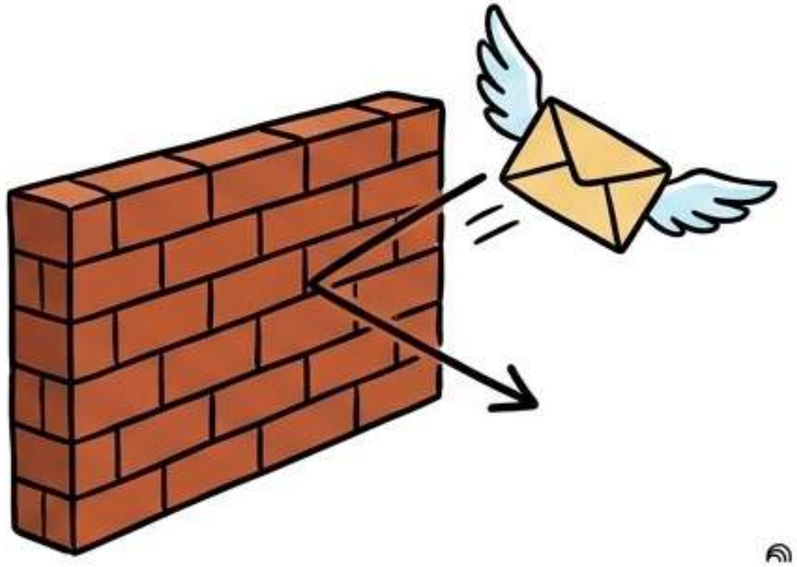
Wide Area Network

Concept: A WAN is a large telecommunications network that extends over a broad geographic area, often connecting multiple smaller local networks (LANs) across cities or countries.

Q 405.

A packet filtering firewall operates at which of the following OSI layer?

A) At the Application layer
B) At the Transport Layer
C) At the Network Layer
D) Both b) and c)



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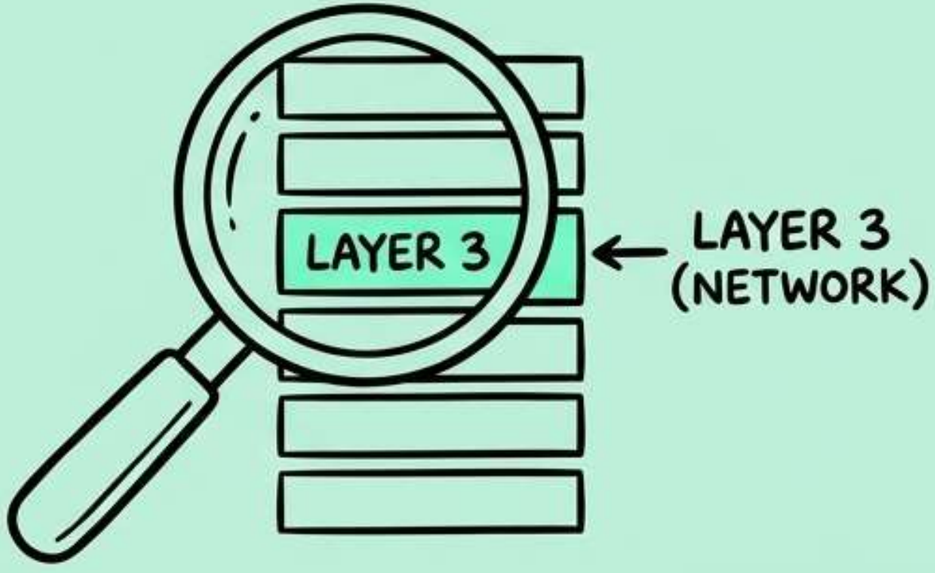
Correct Answer: C

At the Network Layer

Concept: Packet filtering firewalls work primarily at the OSI Network Layer (Layer 3). They inspect incoming IP packets and block or allow them based on source and destination addresses.



Q 406.

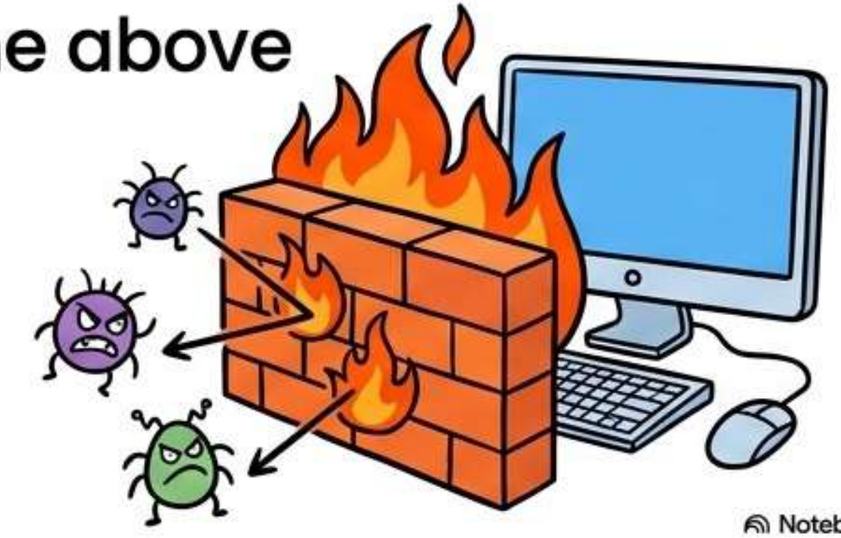
Which of the following are true about firewalls?

A) Filters network traffic

B) Can be either a hardware or software device

C) Follows a set of rules

D) All the above



NotebookLM

Correct Answer: D

All the above

Concept: A firewall is an essential network security system. It uses predetermined security rules to monitor and filter traffic, and it can be implemented as hardware, software, or both.

Q 407.

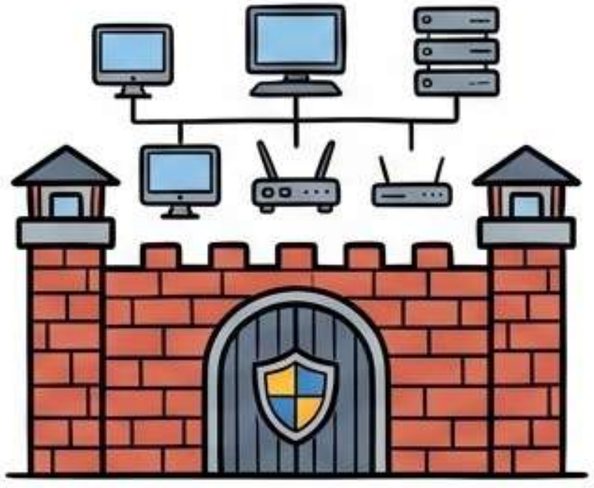
What are some of the benefits of using a firewall for your LAN?

A) Increased access to Instant Messaging

B) Stricter access control to critical resources

C) Greater security to your LAN

D) Both b) and c)



NotebookLM

Correct Answer: D

Both b) and c)

Concept: Firewalls act as a gatekeeper between your trusted Local Area Network (LAN) and untrusted external networks, providing security and strictly controlling who accesses what.

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Q 408.

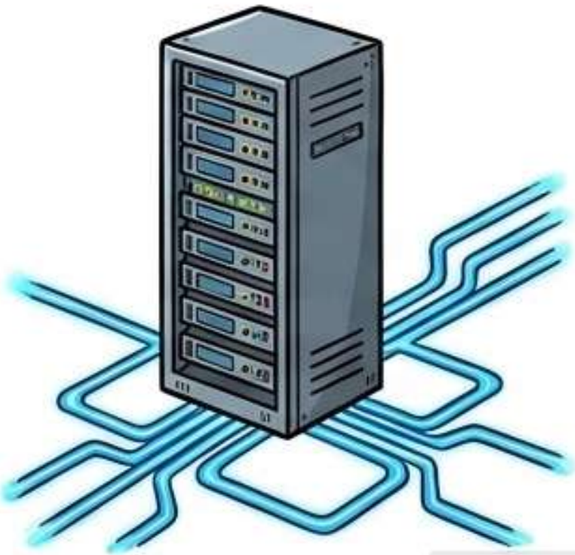
Your company receives internet access through a network or a gateway server. Which of the following devices is best suited to protect resources and subnet your LAN directly on the network server?

A) DSL modem

B) A multi-homed firewall

C) VLAN

D) A router that acts both as a bridge and a router

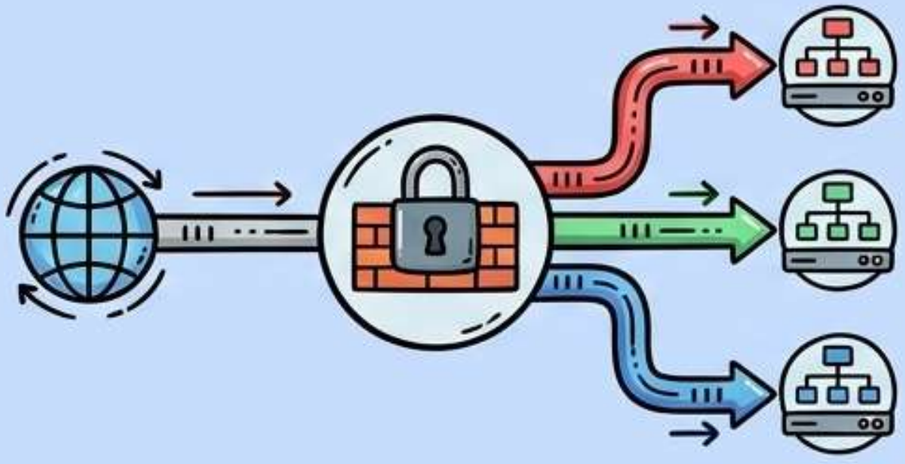


NotebookLM

Correct Answer: B

A multi-homed firewall

Concept: A multi-homed firewall has multiple network interfaces. This allows it to create separate, secure zones (like the internet, internal LAN, and isolated subnets) for highly robust protection.



@ Dr.ajayyadav

Q 409.

NMEICT stands for:

A) National Mission on Education through ICT

B) National Mission on E-governance through ICT

C) National Mission on E-commerce through ICT

D) National Mission on E-learning through ICT

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Correct Answer: A

National Mission on Education through ICT

Concept: This is an Indian government initiative designed to leverage Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to provide high-quality educational content to all learners across the country.

Q 410.

Which of the following is an instant messaging application?

A) WhatsApp
B) Google Talk
C) Viber
D) All the above

NotebookLM

Correct Answer: D
All the above

Concept: Instant messaging (IM) applications facilitate real-time text, voice, and video communication over the internet. WhatsApp, Google Talk, and Viber all serve this core function.

Q 411.
Which of the following is an open source software?

A) MS Word

B) Windows

C) Mozilla Firefox

D) Acrobat Reader

NotebookLM

Correct Answer: C

Mozilla Firefox

Concept: Open-source software provides its source code to the public for free, allowing anyone to inspect, modify, and distribute it. MS Word, Windows, and Acrobat are closed, proprietary software.

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Q 412.

What is the full form of USB as used in computer related activities?

A) Ultra Security Block

B) Universal Security Block

C) Universal Serial Bus

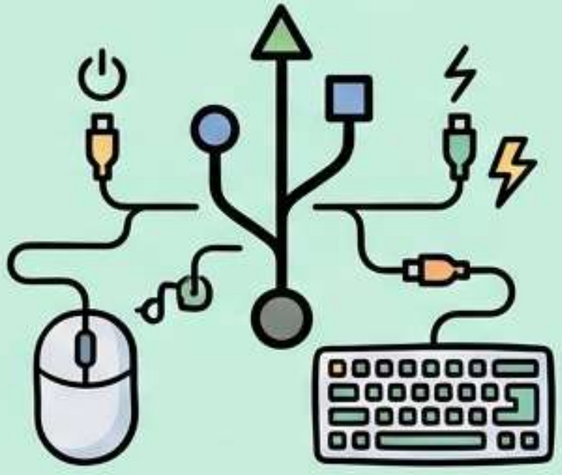
D) United Serial Bus

NotebookLM

Correct Answer: C

Universal Serial Bus

Concept: USB is an industry standard that dictates the specifications for cables, connectors, and protocols for communication and power supply between computers and peripheral devices.



Q 413.

Which of the following is a social network?

A) Amazon.com

B) e-Bay

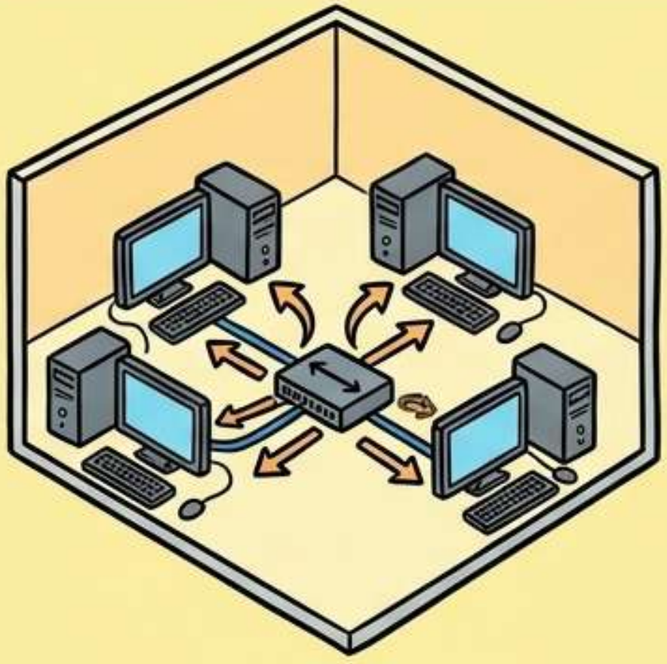
C) gmail.com

D) Twitter

Correct Answer: B

LAN

Concept: A Local Area Network (LAN) connects devices within a limited geographic area, such as an office building or campus, for internal communication. WAN covers a larger area, while EBB and MMS not standard terms for this purpose.



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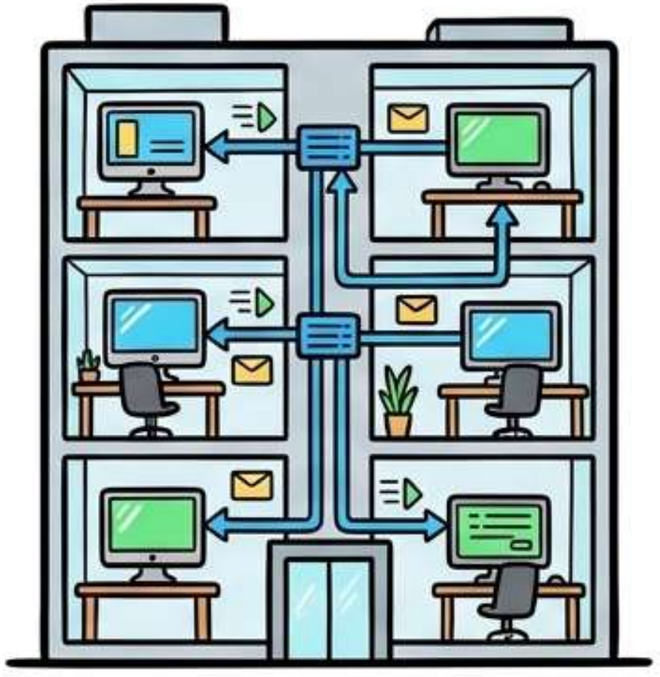
Q 414.

Internal communication within institutions is carried out through:

A) WAN
B) LAN
C) EBB
D) MMS



NotebookLM

Correct Answer: C

A personal or corporate website in the form of an online journal

Concept: A blog (weblog) is an online journal or informational website displaying information in reverse chronological order, with latest posts appearing first. It allows individuals or corporations to share thoughts and interact with readers through comments.

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Q 415.

What is blog?

A) Online music

B) Intranet

C) A personal or corporate website in the form of an online journal

D) A personal or corporate Google search

NotebookLM

Correct Answer: C

A personal or corporate website in the form of an online journal

Concept: A blog (short for 'weblog') is a regularly updated webpage run by an individual or group. It is written in a conversational, diary-like style to share thoughts, news, or educational content.

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Q 416.

Information and communication technology includes:

A) Online learning

B) Learning through the use of EDUSAT

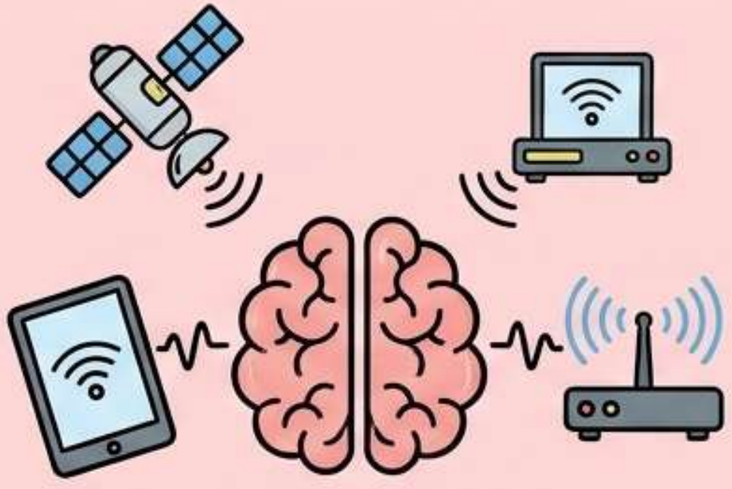
C) Web based learning

D) All the above

NotebookLM

Correct Answer: D
All the above

Concept: ICT encompasses the entire spectrum of communication technologies used to **manage and broadcast information**, including the internet, satellite systems like **EDUSAT**, and all forms of e-learning.



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Q 417.

Which of the following is NOT recognized as a misconception about entrepreneurship?

A) Successful entrepreneurship needs only a great idea

B) Entrepreneurship is easy

C) Entrepreneurship is found only in small businesses

D) Entrepreneurial ventures and small businesses are different

NotebookLM

Correct Answer: D

Entrepreneurial ventures and small businesses are different

Concept: This statement is a fact, not a misconception. Entrepreneurial ventures aim for rapid growth and innovation, whereas traditional small businesses often aim for stability and localized income.

Small Business

Entrepreneurial Venture

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Q 418.

All of the following are characteristics of small businesses EXCEPT:

A) Small businesses are independently owned, operated, and financed

B) Small businesses have fewer than 100 employees

C) Small businesses emphasize new or innovative practices

D) Small businesses have little impact on industry

NotebookLM

Correct Answer: C

Small businesses emphasize new or innovative practices

Concept: Emphasizing high-risk innovation is typically the hallmark of a **startup or entrepreneurial venture. Most traditional small businesses operate within established, proven market practices.**

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Q 419.

Positive external trends or changes that provide unique and distinct possibilities for innovating and creating called:

A) Strengths
B) Opportunities
C) Weaknesses
D) Threats

NotebookLM

Corrrrect Answer: B

Opportunities

Concept: In the context of a SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats), 'Opportunities' represent external environmental factors that a business can exploit for growth and value creation.

Q 420.

An individual who has no prior business ownership experience as a business founder, founder, inheritor, or purchaser is called a(n) _____ entrepreneur.

A) Habitual
B) Novice
C) Serial
D) Portfolio

NotebookLM

Correct Answer: B Novice

Concept: A ‘novice’ entrepreneur is a beginner. They are embarking on their very first venture, in contrast to ‘serial’ entrepreneurs who start multiple businesses sequentially over time.

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Quiz Complete! Great Job!

Review this deck anytime to refresh your knowledge on Veterinary Extension, IT, and Entrepreneurship.

NotebookLM

Extension Education Master Quiz

Get ready! Test your knowledge on entrepreneurship, extension systems, and agricultural economics in this continuous-flow quiz.

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Q 421

An individual who has prior business ownership experience is called a(n) _____ entrepreneur.

a) Novice

b) Habitual

c) Serial

d) Portfolio

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

b) Habitual

A habitual entrepreneur is someone who repeatedly builds and owns businesses, continuously leveraging their prior ownership experience for new ventures.

Q 422

All of the following are popular demographic factors about entrepreneurs that have been studied EXCEPT:

a) Self-confidence

b) Gender

c) Education

d) Family birth order

NotebookLM

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d) An entrepreneur

An entrepreneur is defined by the action of initiating, creating, and managing a new business venture, distinct from leadership or management roles within existing structures.

Q 423

An individual who initiates, creates and manages a new business can be called:

a) A leader

b) A manager

c) A professional

d) An entrepreneur

NotebookLM

d) An entrepreneur

Hand drawn **digital illustrator**
An entrepreneur is specifically defined by the act of taking the initiative and the financial risk to build a brand new enterprise from scratch.

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Q 424

Someone who improves an existing business can be called _____.

a) An intrapreneur

b) A professional

c) A changeling

d) A co-worker

NotebookLM

a) An intrapreneur

Intrapreneurs possess an entrepreneurial mindset, but they drive innovation, product improvements, and structural changes from inside an already established company.

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Q 425

Intellectual Property laws can protect _____.

a) Trademarks

b) Copyright

c) Patents

d) All the above

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

d) All the above

Intellectual Property (IP) is a broad legal umbrella protecting brands (trademarks), creative works (copyrights), and new technological inventions (patents).

Q 426

A business arrangement where one party allows another party to use a business name and sell its products or services is known as _____

a) A franchise

b) A cooperative

c) An owner manager business

d) A limited company

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

a) A franchise

Franchising allows an independent owner to operate a local branch using the established branding, products, and operational systems of a larger parent company.

Q 427

An information kiosk means:

a) Which dispenses free information in the form of pamphlets, other literature, and /or advice offered by an attendant

b) Booth with telecommunication and information facility

c) Computer based information system on improved practices and technology

d) All the above

NotebookLM

d) All the above

In extension education, an information kiosk is highly versatile—serving as a physical pamphlet booth, a manned advice desk, or an interactive digital terminal.

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Q 428

MSSRF was established in 1988 by:

a) M. S Viswanathan

b) M. S. Swaminathan

c) M. S. Sadasivan

d) M. S. Somasundaram

NotebookLM

b) M. S. Swaminathan

The M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF) was founded by the legendary agricultural scienti st to accelerate rural development through applied science.

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Q 429

Virtual classrooms can be categorized as _____ EXCEPT:

a) Independent models

b) Collaborative models

c) Interdependent models

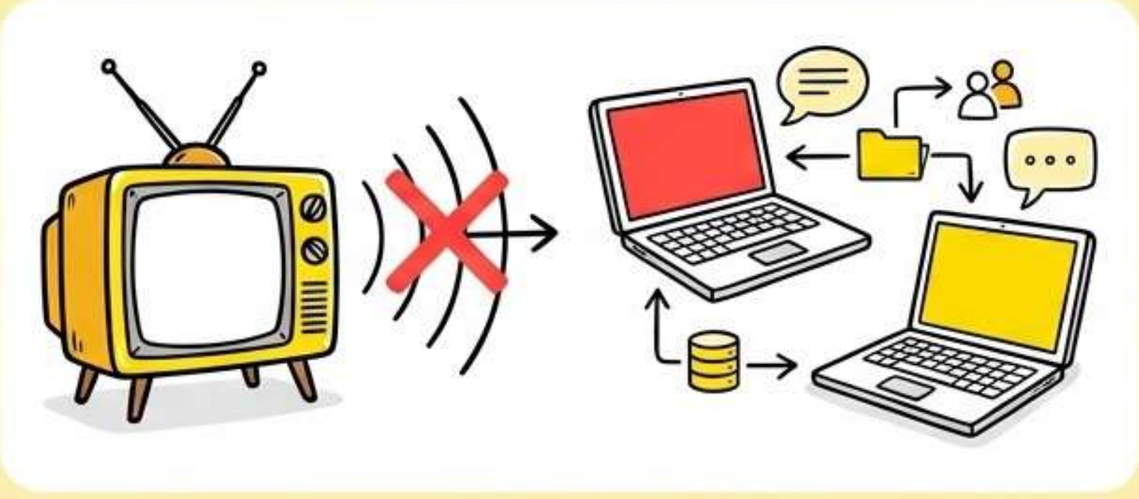
d) Broadcasting models

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

d) Broadcasting models

Virtual classrooms fundamentally require two-way interaction (collaboration). Broadcasting is strictly a passive, one-way transmission of information.



Q 430

Which of the following attitudes is NOT generally associated with successful entrepreneurship:

a) Competition and co-operation

b) Desire to influence others

c) Innovation and product improvement

d) Status quo in business

NotebookLM

d) Status quo in business

Entrepreneurs are natural disruptors. They thrive on changing, improving, and challenging the market, rather than keeping things exactly as they are (the status quo).

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Q 431

Which of the following sentence is not a characteistic of entrepreneurship:

a) Risk taking

b) Innovation

c) Creative activity

d) Managerial training

NotebookLM

d) Managerial training

While management skills are helpful, formal managerial training is not a prerequisite. True entrepreneurship is defined by inherent risk-taking and innovation.

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Q 432

Maslow's Hierarchy of needs theory is governed by the fact that:

a) People are universally motivated by needs

b) People are socially motivated by needs

c) People are politically motivated by needs

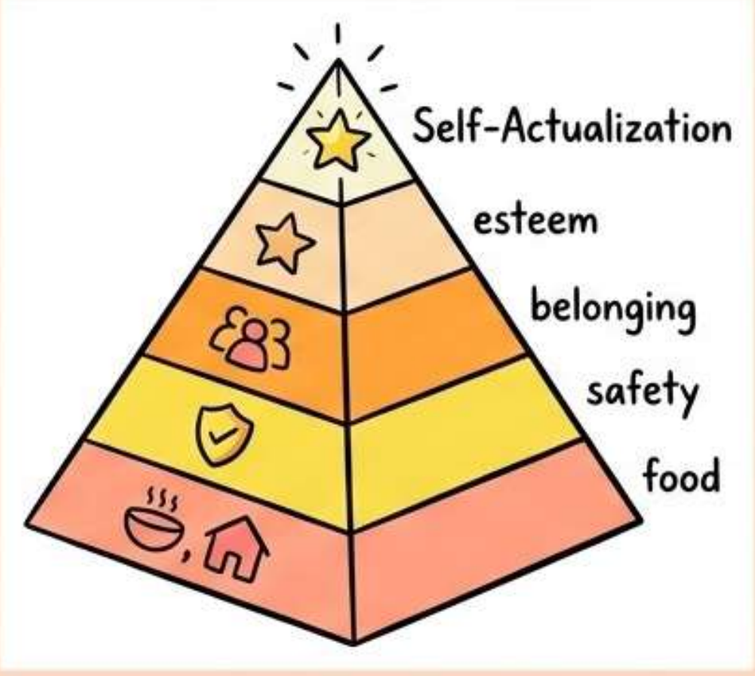
d) None of the above

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

a) People are universally motivated by needs

Maslow's theory dictates that all human beings share a universal, fundamental progression of needs—from basic food and shelter up to self-actualization.



Q 433

PERT stands for _____

a) Programme Evaluation and Research Techniques

b) Project Evaluation and Review Techniques

c) Programme Evaluation and Review Techniques

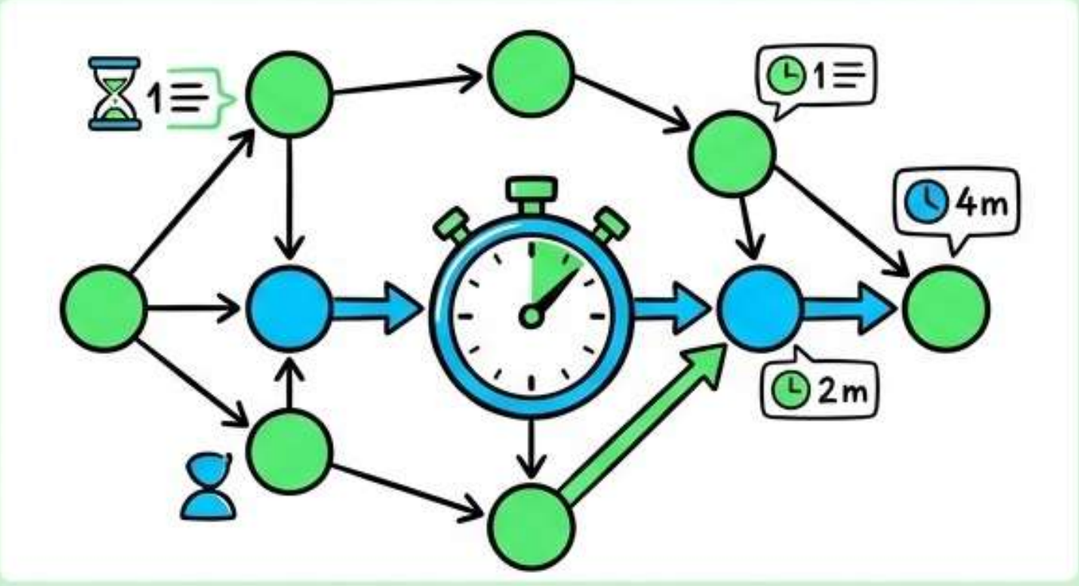
d) Project Evaluation and Research Techniques

NotebookLM

@ Dr.ajayyadav

c) Programme Evaluation and Review Techniques

PERT is a statistical project management tool used to carefully map out the tasks, timelines, and critical paths required to complete complex programmes.



Q 434

_____ is a form of financing especially for funding high technology, high risk and perceived high reward projects.

a) Fixed capital

b) Current capital

c) Seed capital

d) Venture capital

NotebookLM

d) Venture capital

Venture capital is private funding provided to highly innovative startups. Investors accept massive financial risks in exchange for potentially massive equity rewards.

Quiz Paused!

Excellent work reviewing these core Extension Education principles.

Stay tuned for Part 2 to continue your mastery from Q435.

NotebookLM

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VETERINARY EXTENSION QUIZ

Questions 441 to 460

Welcome to this fast-paced review!
How it works:

1. Read the question on the right.
2. Guess the answer.
3. Move to the next slide to see the answer on the left, while tacling the next challenge on the right.

Question 441

The oldest form of business organization is _____

A) Partnership
B) Sole proprietorship
C) Joint stock company
D) Co-operative undertaking

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B) Sole proprietorship

It is the simplest and oldest form of business where a single individual owns, manages, and controls the enterprise, taking all the risks and keeping all the profits.

Question 442

Which of the following is a characteristic typical of most entrepreneurs?

A) Choose high risk ventures

B) Choose low risk ventures

C) Choose moderate (or calculated) risk ventures

D) Choose no risk ventures

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C) Choose moderate (or calculated) risk ventures

Successful entrepreneurs are not blind gamblers. They take calculated risks where their own skills, effort, and knowledge can actively influence the outcome.

Question 443

Entrepreneurship can best be described as _____

A) A process that requires setting up a business.

B) Taking a significant risk in a business context.

C) Having a strong vision.

D) A process involving innovation, new products or services, and value creation

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D) A process involving innovation... and value creation

Entrepreneurship goes far beyond just starting a business. It fundamentally requires creating new value for society by solving problems in innovative ways.

Question 444

Giving capital to enterprise that has risk and adventure is called.....

A) Venture capital

B) Layered financing

C) Deferred credit

D) Lease financing

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A) NAYE

The National Association of Young Entrepreneurs (NAYE) is the apex body for promoting and developing entrepreneurship among the youth in India.

Question 445

_____ is the national level apex organization for young entrepreneurs

A) NAYE

B) TCO

C) SIDO

D) NSIC

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A) NAYE

The National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs (NAYE) acts as the premier apex body in India dedicated to promoting and supporting the interests of youth entering business.

Question 446

Need for Achievement Theory was put forward by.....

A) Adam Smith and associates

B) David C. McClelland and associates

C) Abraham Maslow and associates

D) Stephen P.Robbins and associates

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B) David C. McClelland

McClelland identified that human behavior in the workplace is driven by three main motivators: the need for achievement, the need for affiliation, and the need for power.

Question 447

Abraham Maslow's motivation theory is based on .....

A) Human wants

B) Human needs

C) Human achievements

D) Human desire

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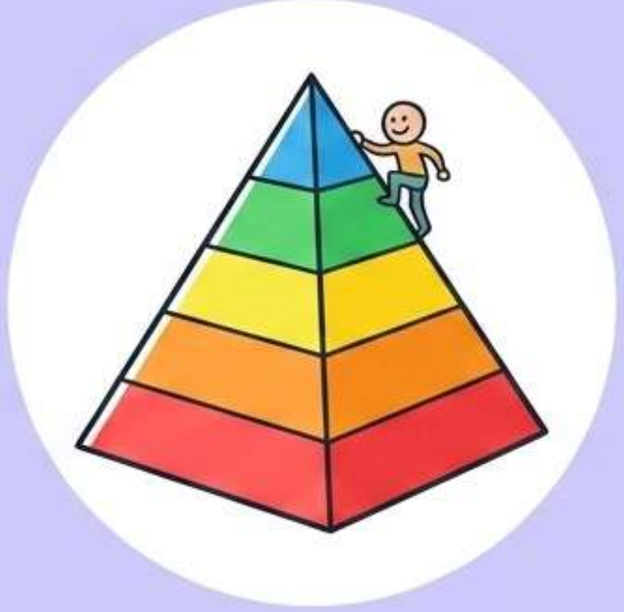
B) Human needs

Maslow proposed a psychological hierarchy of needs starting from foundational survival necessities like food and shelter, climbing all the way up to self-actualization.



Question 448

The MSME development Act came into force in .....

A) 2005

B) 2006

C) 2010

D) 2001

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B) 2006

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Development Act of 2006 was a landmark law established to facilitate the promotion and enhanced competitiveness of these crucial businesses.

Question 449

_____ refers to any investment opportunity which is to be exploited for profit

A) Project

B) Product

C) Share

D) None of these

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A) Project

In business terms, a project is a specifically planned, temporary investment of resources and time aimed at achieving a specific objective, usually to generate a profitable return.

Question 450

_____ is the financial and promotional assistance provided by the Government to the industries for boosting up industrial development in all regions particularly in backward areas

A) Seed capital

B) Subsidy

C) Incentive

D) None of these

NotebookLM

B) Subsidy

A **subsidy** is a direct or indirect financial grant given by the government to lower the cost of doing business, specifically meant to encourage economic growth in **underdeveloped sectors**.

Question 451

The word Market is derived from _____ language

A) French

B) Greek

C) Latin

D) Irish

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C) Latin

The term Market originates from the ancient Latin word marcatus, which translates directly to a marketplace, trade, or a physical place where business is conducted.

Question 452

The 4Ps of marketing mix is given by _____

A) James Culliton

B) James Stuart

C) Jerome McCarthy

D) Robert Lauterborn

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C) Jerome McCarthy

E. Jerome McCarthy introduced the universally recognized Marketing Mix framework in 1960, which distilled marketing into four controllable variables: Product, Price, Place, and Promotion.

Question 453

A market with infinite buyers and sellers

A) Perfect competition

B) Duopoly

C) Oligopoly

D) Monopsony

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A) Perfect competition

This is a theoretical market structure where countless small firms sell identical products, and no single buyer or seller possesses the power to influence the market price.

Question 454

Storage is _____ utility

A) Form

B) Time

C) Place

D) Possession

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B) Time

Storage creates time utility. It bridges the gap by preserving goods from the exact moment they are produced until the specific time the consumer actually demands them.

Question 455

The average space requirement per cattle while transporting in train should not be less than _____ sq.metres.

A) 1

B) 1.5

C) 2

D) 5

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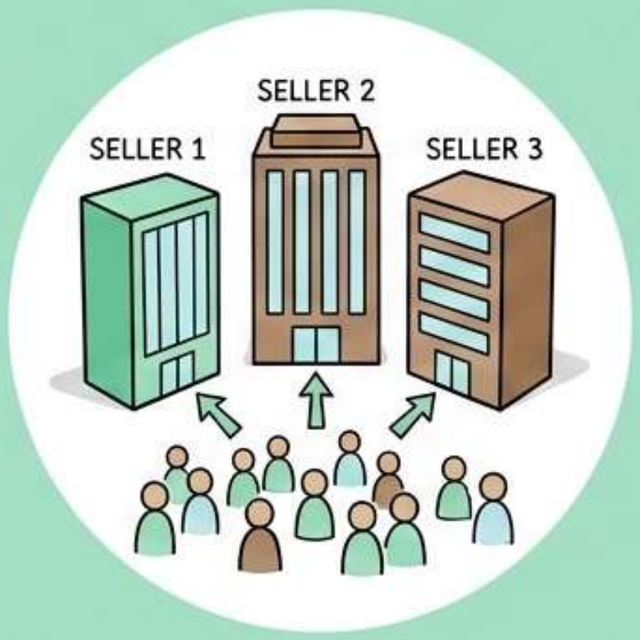
C) Oligopoly

This is a market structure dominated by a small number of large sellers. With only a few firms, each is aware that its actions will affect the others. The high entry barriers prevent other firms from entering.



Question 456

A market with a few sellers and many buyers

A) Perfect competition

B) Monopoly

C) Oligopoly

D) Oligopsony

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C) Oligopoly

An oligopoly happens when a very small group of large companies dominate an entire industry. Because there are only a few sellers, they closely monitor each other's prices and actions.

Question 457

_____ is a function of distribution

A) Buying

B) Warehousing

C) Selling

D) Standardization

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B) Warehousing

Physical distribution is the process of getting the product to the consumer. Warehousing is a critical function here, as it safely holds inventory in the network before it is shipped out.

Question 458

Company Act came into existence in the year _____

A) 1958

B) 1956

C) 1962

D) 2008

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B) 1956

The **Companies Act of 1956** was the foundational, sweeping piece of legislation governing the formation, financing, functioning, and winding up of corporate entities in India.

Question 459

AGMARK acts as a _____ party guarantee to quality certified.

A) First
B) Second
C) Third
D) Outside

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C) Third

AGMARK is an independent certification (acting as a neutral third party) provided by the Government of India to assure consumers that an agricultural product meets strict quality standards.

Question 460

Quality of the product by a number, letter or word is marked in _____ label

A) Brand
B) Grade
C) Descriptive
D) Information

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B) Grade

A grade label classifies products into specific quality categories based on set standards. For example, marking eggs as Grade A tells the buyer exactly what quality level they are paying for.

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Quiz Complete!

You've successfully completed questions 441 to 460 on Veterinary Extension Education. Proccupation. Review, retain, and keep learning!

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Ready to Test Your Extension Knowledge?

In this module, we are covering core concepts of Veterinary Extension Education.
For each slide, evaluate the question on the right.
In the next slide, we will reveal the answer, answer, explain the concept, and give you your next challenge.

Q461

Steps in extension teaching comprised of _____ steps.

- A. 6
- B. 9
- C. 7
- D. 8

NotebookLM

A. 6

The globally recognized formula for extension teaching is the AIDCAS model. It involves six sequential steps: Attention, Interest, Desire, Conviction, Action, and Satisfaction.

Q462

Type of communication in which persons are engaged directly or indirectly with each other in the overt and covert transmission and reception of messages.

- A. Intra personal
- B. Interpersonal
- C. Public communication
- D. Mass communication

NotebookLM

B. Interpersonal

This is a dynamic, two-way exchange between individuals. Because it involves back-and-forth interaction (overt and covert cues), it allows for immediate feedback and relationship building.

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Q463

Attraction forces for promoting interpersonal communication is/are _____.

- A. Social isolation
- B. Stress or anxiety
- C. Propinquity
- D. All the above

NotebookLM

C. Propinquity

Propinquity refers to physical or psychological proximity. Simply put, people are much more likely to communicate and bond with those who are geographically or socially close to them.

Q464

Which of the following is not an essential element of a society in the innovation adoption process?

- A. Likeness
- B. Inter dependence
- C. Definite boundary
- D. Cooperation

NotebookLM

C. Definite boundary

Innovations spread through interconnected networks. While likeness and cooperation fuel the adoption of new ideas, rigid boundaries actually restrict the necessary flow of information.

Q465

What percentage we tend to remember when we hear and see?

- A. 30%
- B. 50%
- C. 20%
- D. 70%

NotebookLM

B. 50%

According to Edgar Dale's Cone of Experience, combining visual (seeing) and auditory (hearing) inputs creates a multisensory experience that boosts memory retention to roughly 50%.

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Q466

According to Ensminger (1957) philosophy of extension is _____.

- **A.** Education
- **B.** Service
- **C.** Transfer of technology
- **D.** All the above

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A. Education

Extension is not just a delivery service; it is fundamentally an educational process designed to change human behavior, knowledge, and skills so communities can help themselves.

Q467

Six steps in extension teaching was given by _____.

- A. J P Leagans
- B. Miller and Dollard
- C. G L Ray
- D. Wilson and Gallup

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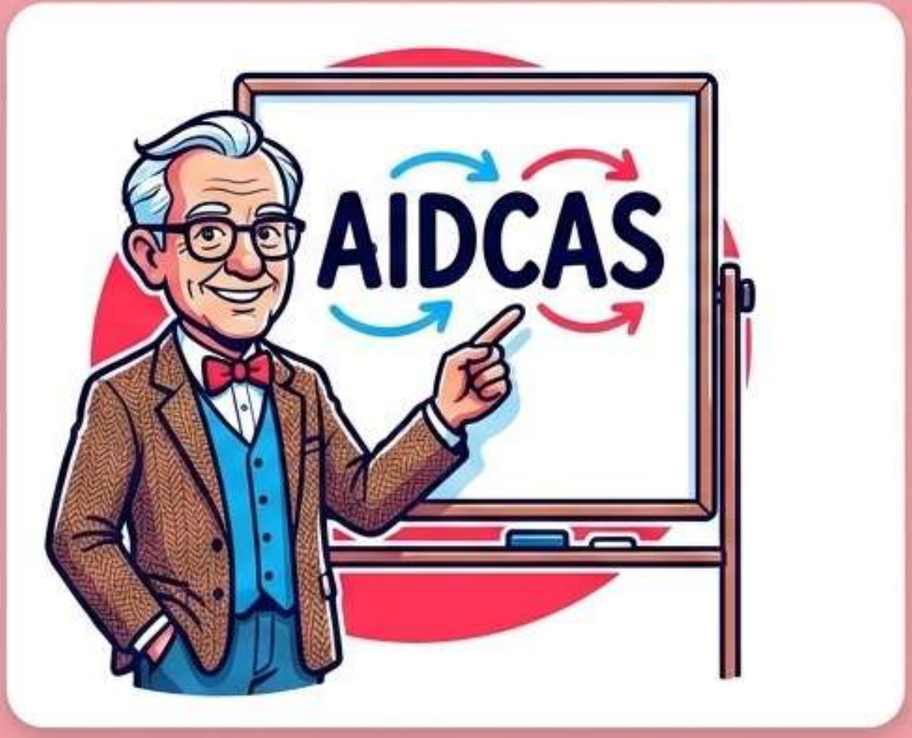
A. J P Leagans

Dr. J. Paul Leagans, a pioneer in this field, defined the classic 6-step AIDCAS teaching process, ensuring a logical flow from catching a farmer's attention to delivering ultimate satisfaction.



Q468

Who was associated with 4-H club?

- A. Seaman A. Knapp
- B. Daniel Benor
- C. J P Leagans
- D. O.H. Benson

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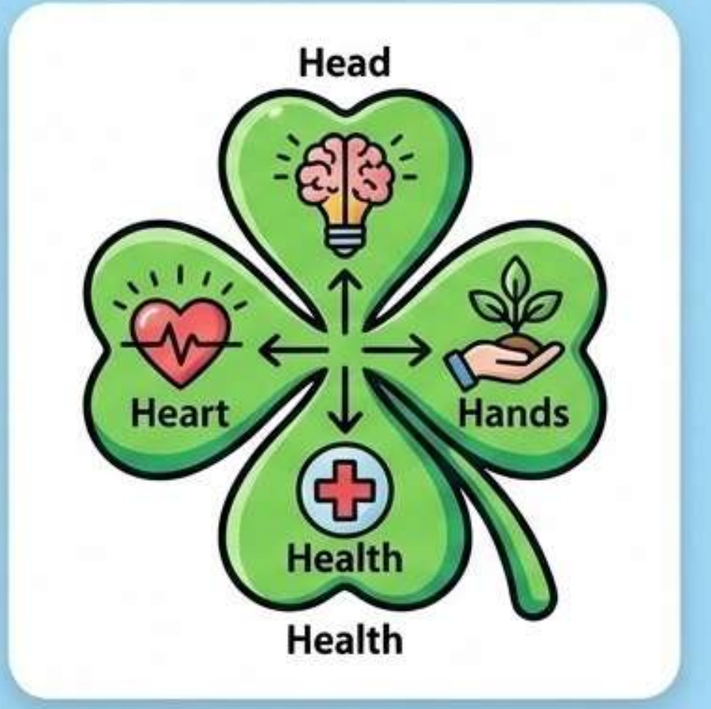
D. O.H. Benson

O.H. Benson was instrumental in the early development of 4-H youth clubs. The four H's H's stand for developing the Head, Heart, Hands, and Health of rural youth.



Q469

Which of the following refers to the superiority feeling of own culture?

- A. Egocentrism
- B. Exocentrism
- C. Ethnocentrism
- D. None of these

NotebookLM

C. Ethnocentrism

Ethnocentrism is the cognitive bias of viewing one's own culture or group as the center of everything, often leading to judging other cultures solely by one's own standards.

Q470

Father of Demonstrations is _____.

- A. Seaman A. Knapp
- B. Daniel Benor
- C. J P Leagans
- D. O.H. Benson

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A. Seaman A. Knapp

Knapp believed that "what a man hears, he may doubt... but what he does, he cannot doubt." He pioneered the method of **practical** farm demonstrations to prove the value of new techniques.

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Q471

The cost effective medium/method to create awareness among the people located in wide geographical area about an innovation is:

- A. Newspaper
- B. Personal letter
- C. Journals
- D. Farm visit

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A. Newspaper

When you need to spread an initial idea across a massive, spread-out population rapidly and cheaply, mass media tools like newspapers offer the best return on investment for general awareness.

Q472

People tend to learn effectively by:

- A. Seeing
- B. Hearing
- C. Doing
- D. Reading

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C. Doing

Active participation is the pinnacle of adult learning. “Learning by doing” transitions abstract concepts into muscle memory and practical understanding, leading to the highest retention rates.

Q473

Expansion of GIS is:

- A. Good Information Science
- B. Geographic Information System
- C. Geographic Input Site
- D. Good Input System

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B. Geographic Information System

GIS is a vital technological tool. It uses computers to capture, store, analyze, and manage **geographical** data, helping extension workers map out agricultural zones and resources.

Q474

Kissan Call Centre helpline number is:

- A. 1551
- B. 1001
- C. 1555
- D. 1661

NotebookLM

A. 1551

The Kisan Call Centre (KCC) uses the toll-free number 1551. It provides a direct line for farmers to get immediate, expert agricultural advice in their native languages.

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Q475

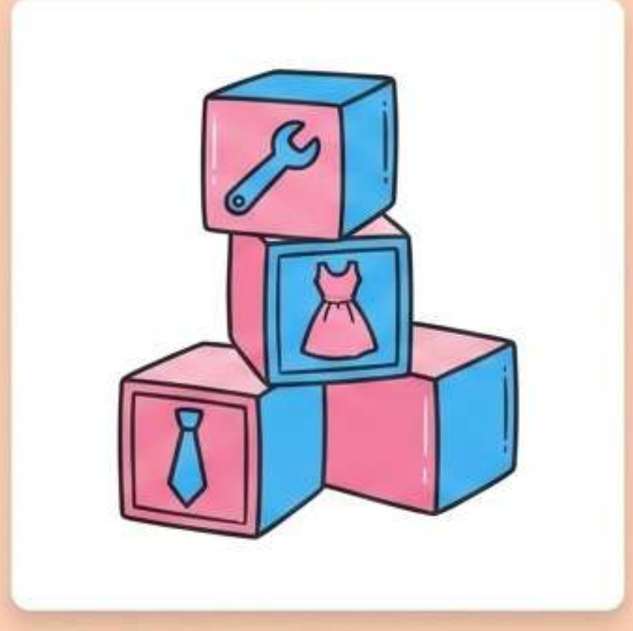
Gender is a social and cultural:

- A. Concept
- B. Construct
- C. Physical Character
- D. Biological Character

NotebookLM

B. Construct

While sex is defined by biology, 'gender' is a social construct. It refers to the roles, behaviors, and expectations that a specific culture or society assigns to individuals.



Q476

Expand UNICEF:

- A. United Nations Children's Fund
- B. Union of Childern's Fund
- C. United Nations Crystal Fund
- D. United Nations Children's Form

NotebookLM

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A. United Nations Children's Fund

Originally created to provide emergency food and healthcare after WWII, UNICEF is the UN agency dedicated globally to protecting the rights and well-being of every child.

Q477

Who is known as the Father of Extension?

- A. J P Leagans
- B. A H Kelsey
- C. Edgar Dale
- D. George William Frederick

NotebookLM

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A. J P Leagans

J. Paul Leagans is revered for formalizing extension into a true academic discipline. He provided the theoretical frameworks that govern how extension education is taught globally.

Q478

Who is known as the Father of University Extension?

- A. J P Leagans
- B. James Stuart
- C. Edgar Dale
- D. George William Frederick

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B. James Stuart

James Stuart, a British academic, spearheaded the movement to take higher education outside the walls of the university, creating 'extension' lectures for the broader working public.

Q479

Who is known as the father of extension in Indian context?

- A. J P Leagans
- B. James Stuart
- C. KedharNath Singh
- D. George William Frederick

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C. KedharNath Singh

Dr. K.N. Singh is a towering figure in India, credited with institutionalizing agricultural extension systems and adapting global principles to fit the unique socio-economic landscape of Indian farming.

Q480

Who is known as the Father of Demonstrations?

- A. J P Leagans
- B. James Stuart
- C. KedharNath Singh
- D. Seaman A Knapp

NotebookLM

D. Seaman A Knapp

It's so important, it appeared twice! Knapp is the definitive pioneer of the "demonstration method," proving that showing farmers a successful technique on their own land is the ultimate catalyst for change.

Module Complete!

You have successfully navigated the core principles and historical figures of Veterinary Extension Education.

Review your weak spots and prepare for the next challenge.

NotebookLM

VETERINARY EXTENSION QUIZ

Welcome! Test your knowledge. The answer to the question on the right **will be revealed** on the next slide!

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Q. 481

A man and woman may hold the same job position and perform the same duties, but their benefits may differ is an example of _____ discrimination.

a) Defacto
b) Dejuri
c) Decombo
d) Divisionio

NotebookLM

a) Defacto

De facto discrimination happens in practice or in reality, even if it is not legally mandated. It is the unwritten inequality that exists despite official policies.

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Q. 482

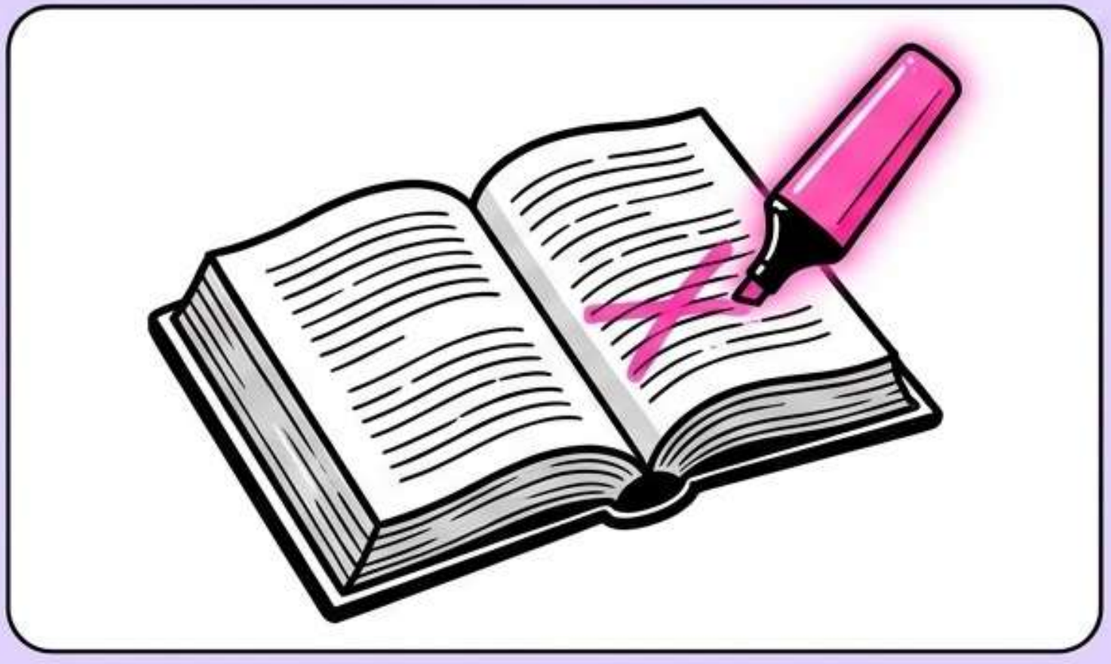
In some countries, a woman is not allowed to leave the country or hold a job without the consent of her husband is an example of _____ discrimination.

a) Defacto
b) Dejuri
c) Decombo
d) Divisionio

NotebookLM

b) Dejuri

De jure discrimination is inequality that is explicitly written into the law. Think of the word jury or justice—it literally means by law.



Q. 483

Young adolescence is the age of _____ years as per UNICEF.

a) 8-12

b) 10-14

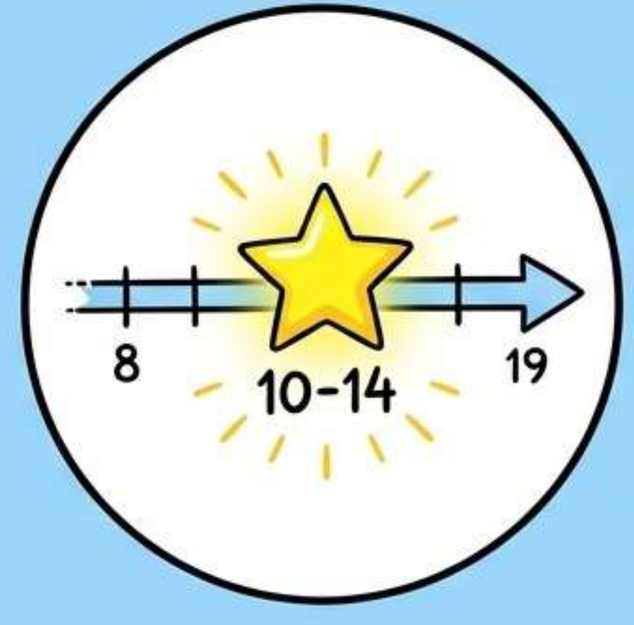
c) 13-15

d) 15-19

NotebookLM

b) 10-14

UNICEF defines young adolescence (early adolescence) as the crucial transitional phase from childhood to puberty, ranging from 10 to 14 years of age.



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Q. 484

Late adolescence is the age of _____ years as per UNICEF.

a) 8-12
b) 10-14
c) 13-15
d) 15-19

NotebookLM

d) 15-19

The late adolescence stage bridges the gap into early adulthood. It is characterized by physical maturity and the transition toward full social and legal independence.

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Q. 485

_____ Fair is considered to be the largest fair for camel trade.

a) Pushkar
b) Sonepur
c) Karwar
d) Hallikar

NotebookLM

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a) Pushkar

Held annually in the state of Rajasthan, India, the Pushkar Fair is a vibrant cultural spectacle and one of the world's largest livestock and camel trading events.

Q. 486

Wildlife Protection Act came into existence in the year _____

a) 1962
b) 1972
c) 1947
d) 1970

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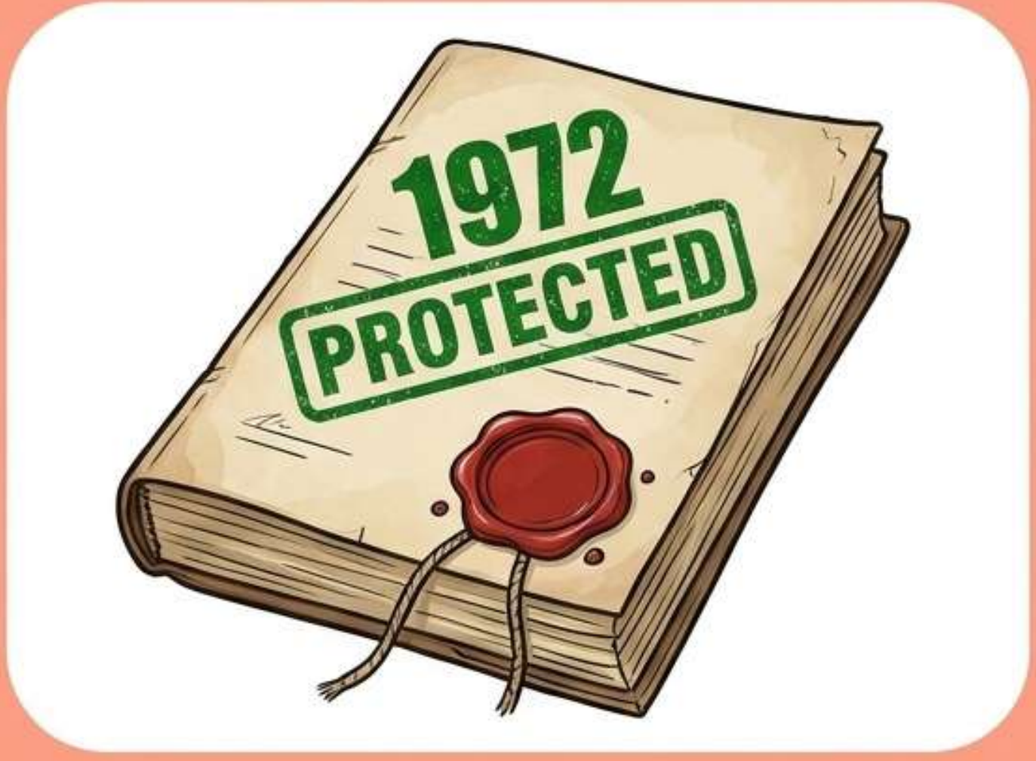
b) 1972

The Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 was a landmark Indian law enacted to strictly protect plant and animal species from poaching, hunting, poaching, hunting, and critical habitat destruction.



Q. 487

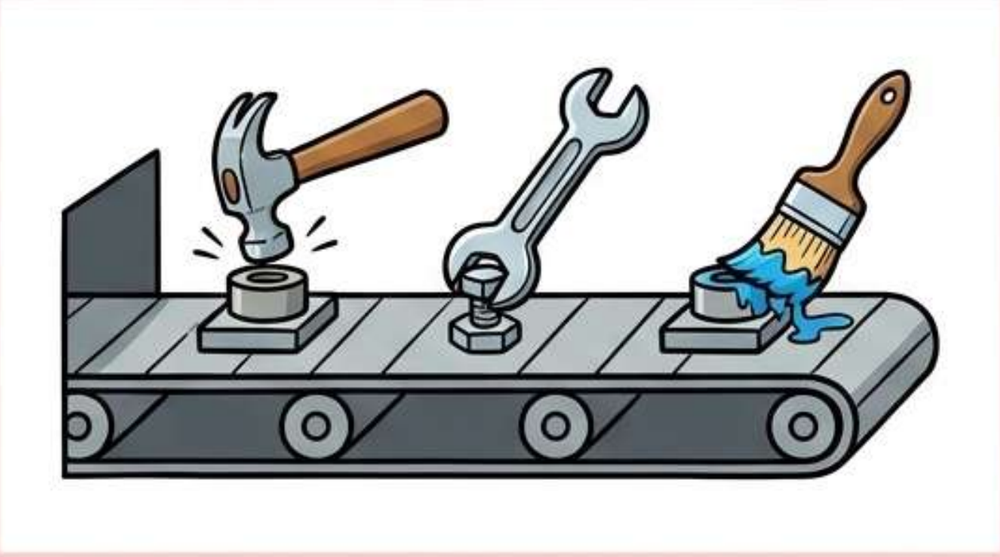
Splitting of tasks among different people and group is known as _____.

a) Departmentalization
b) Division of labor
c) Staffing
d) Monitoring

NotebookLM

b) Division of labor

This is a core management and economic concept. By breaking a massive job into smaller, specialized tasks, individuals become highly efficient and expert at their specific roles.



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Q. 488

Storage is also called as the function of _____.

a) Equalization
b) Warehousing
c) Selling
d) Standardization

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a) Equalization

In agricultural marketing, storage equalizes the market. It holds back surplus supply during heavy harvest times and releases it during off-seasons, keeping prices stable.

Q. 489

The National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., an ISO 9001:2000 Company, was established in the year _____.

a) 1955
b) 1972
c) 1947
d) 1970

NotebookLM

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a) 1955

NSIC was established by the Indian Government to aggressively promote, aid, and foster the growth of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) across the nation.

Q. 490

The concept of extension educational process is given by _____

a) J. P. Leagans
b) James Stewart
c) K N Singh
d) M.S. Swaminathan

NotebookLM

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Q. 491

Steps in extension teaching is formulated by _____

a) J. P. Leagans
b) James Stuart
c) K N Singh
d) Wilson and Gallup

a) J. P. Leagans

Widely considered the father of extension education in India, Leagans emphasized out-of-school education to help rural populations drastically improve their farming and living standards.

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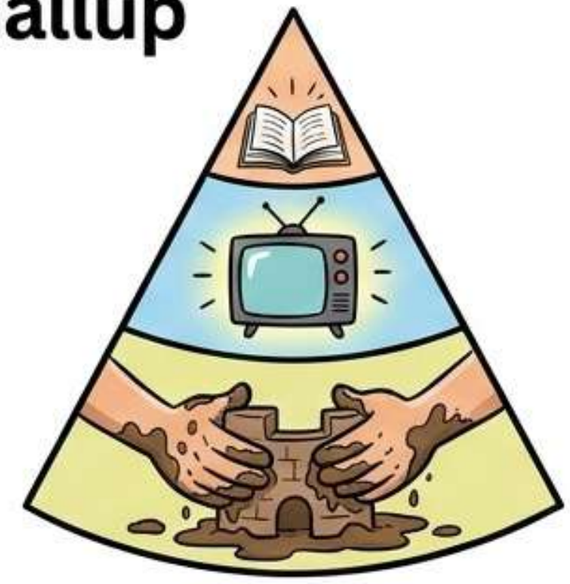
Q. 492

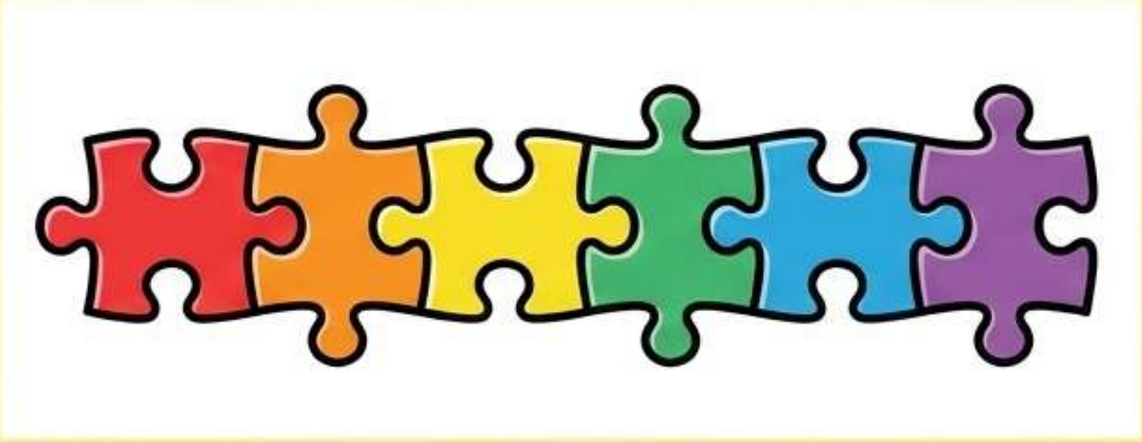
The cone of experience is devised by _____

a) Edgar Dale
b) James Stuart
c) K N Singh
d) Wilson and Gallup



d) Wilson and Gallup

They formulated the 6 famous, sequential steps of extension teaching: Attention, Interest, Desire, Conviction, Action, and Satisfaction (commonly known as the AIDCAS model).



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a) Edgar Dale

Dale's Cone of Experience is a powerful visual model demonstrating that people retain far more information when they are **actively involved** in doing a task rather than just passively reading or listening.

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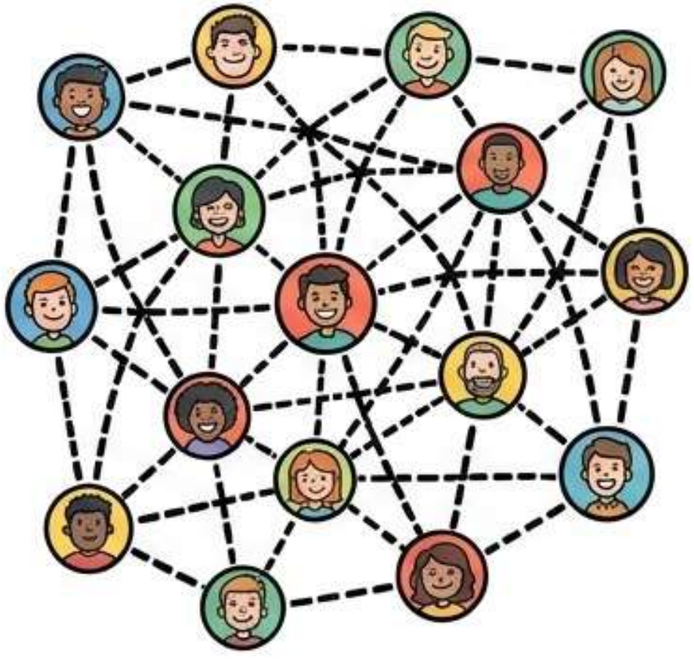
Q. 493

Sociometry are developed by _____.

a) J. P. Leagans
b) James Stuart
c) J. L. Moreno
d) Wilson and Gallup



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c) J. L. Moreno

Jacob L. Moreno developed Sociometry to quantitatively map and measure the invisible social relationships, alliances, affinities, and networks within any given group of people.

Q. 494

_____ is an example of collective farming in Israel.

a) Kolkoz
b) Kibbutz
c) Khariff
d) Kabri

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b) Kibbutz

A Kibbutz is a unique intentional community in Israel traditionally based on agriculture, where community wealth, property, and duties are held and managed collectively by its members.

Q. 495

In _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ markets, precious metals like gold, silver, platinum are sold.

a) Capital
b) Stock
c) Bullion
d) Black

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c) Bullion

A bullion market is a specialized forum where highly pure, physical precious metals (like gold and silver ingots or coins) are traded as reliable commodities based primarily on their weight.

Q. 496

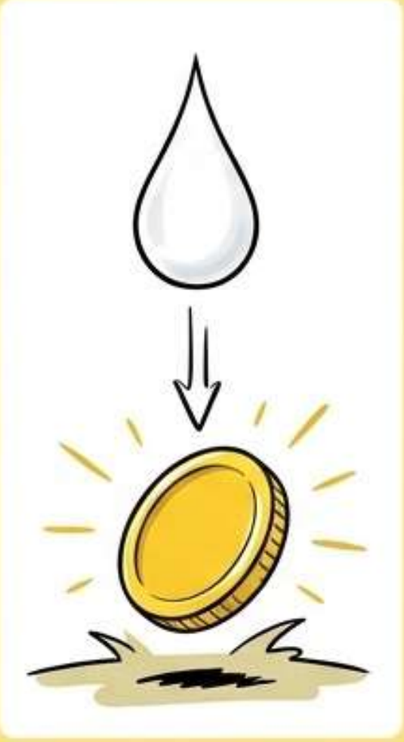
Founder Chairman of Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd., Anand

a) Dr. M.S. Swaminathan
b) Sri. Morarji Desai
c) Tribhuvandas Patel
d) Dr Amrita Patel

NotebookLM

c) Tribhuvandas Patel

Guided by Sardar Patel, Tribhuvandas was the visionary founder who boldly organized marginalized dairy farmers into a cooperative to stop their exploitation. This grassroots co-op evolved into the famous brand Amul.



Q. 497

Who is the Minister for Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries in India (2020)?

a) Dr Varghese Kurien
b) Sri Morarji Desai
c) Sri. Giriraj Singh
d) Sri. SubhashPalekar

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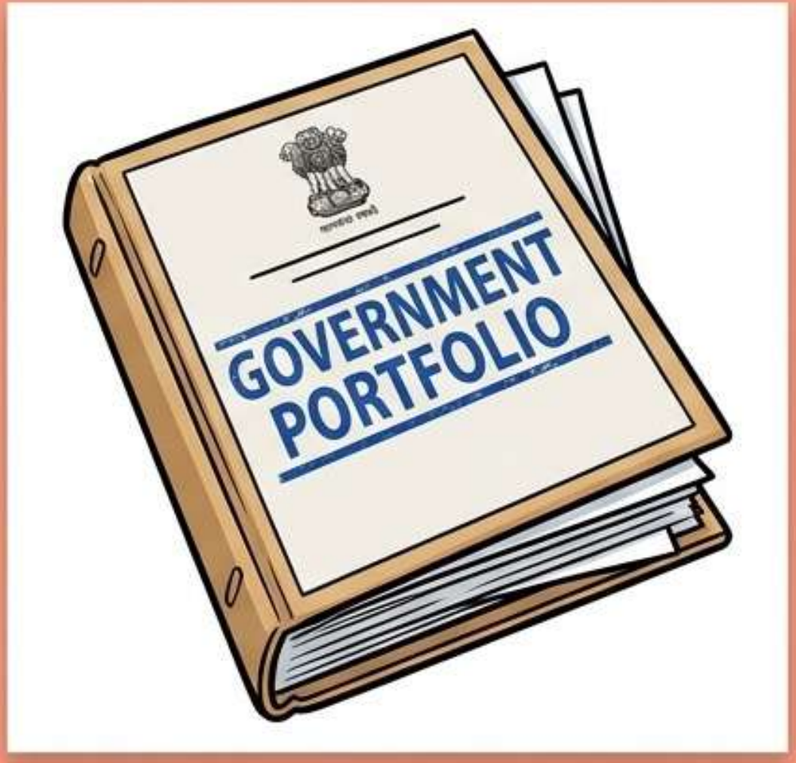
c) Sri. Giriraj Singh

During 2020, Sri. Giriraj Singh held the vital cabinet portfolio overseeing national policies for livestock health, mass dairy production, and crucial fisheries development.



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Q. 498

The present chairman of NDDB (2020) is _____.

a) Dr Varghese Kurien
b) Dr Amrita Patel
c) Sir Nandhakumar
d) Varsha Joshi

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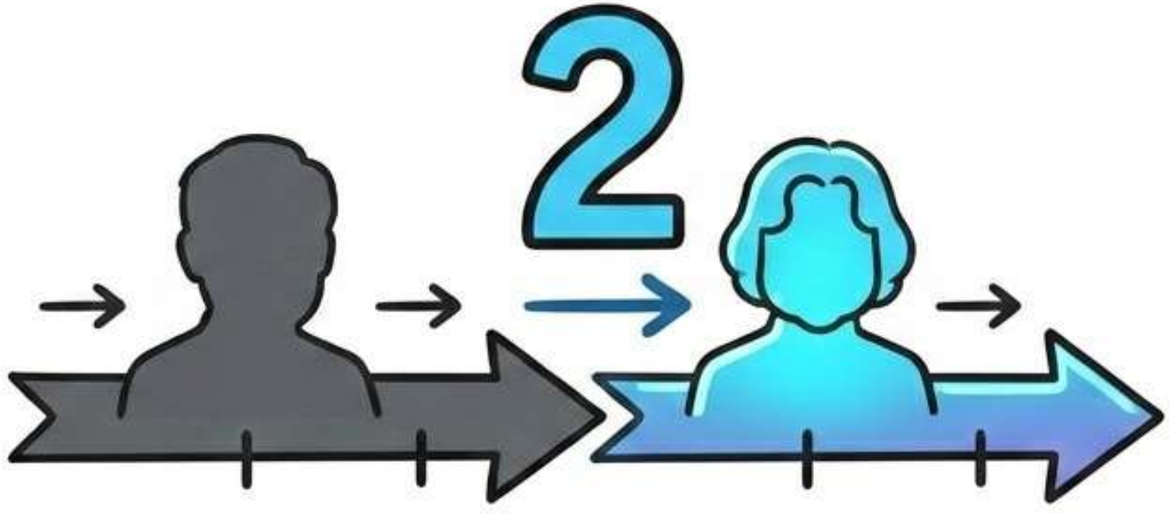
d) Varsha Joshi

In late 2020, Varsha Joshi, an experienced IAS officer, was appointed as the interim Chairperson of the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) to lead strategic dairy initiatives.

Q. 499

The second chairman of NDDB was _____.

a) Dr Varghese Kurien
b) Dr Amrita Patel
c) Dr MS Swaminathan
d) Dr APJ Abdul Kalaam



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b) Dr Amrita Patel

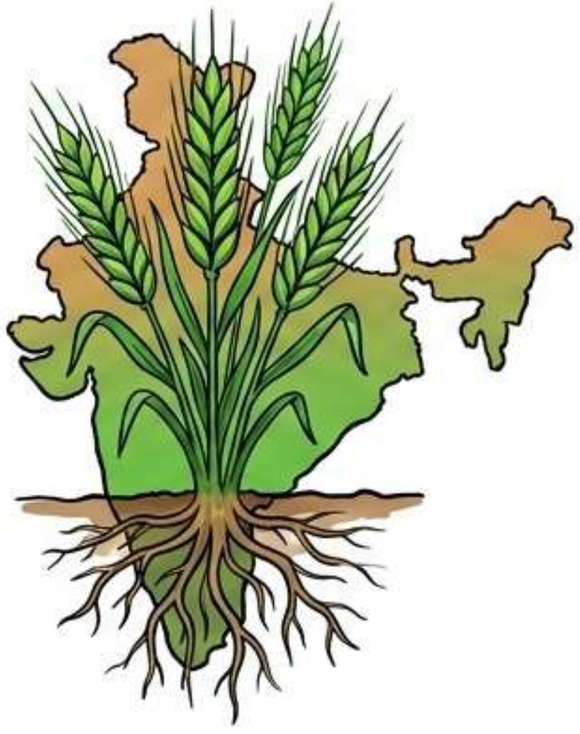
Succeeding the legendary Dr. Verghese Kurien (the first chairman), Dr. Amrita Patel played a monumental role in expertly steering Operation Flood to ensure rural dairy empowerment scaled nationally.

@ Dr.ajayyadav

Q. 500

Father of Green revolution in India

a) Dr Varghese Kurien
b) Dr Amrita Patel
c) Dr MS Swaminathan
d) Dr APJ Abdul Kalaam



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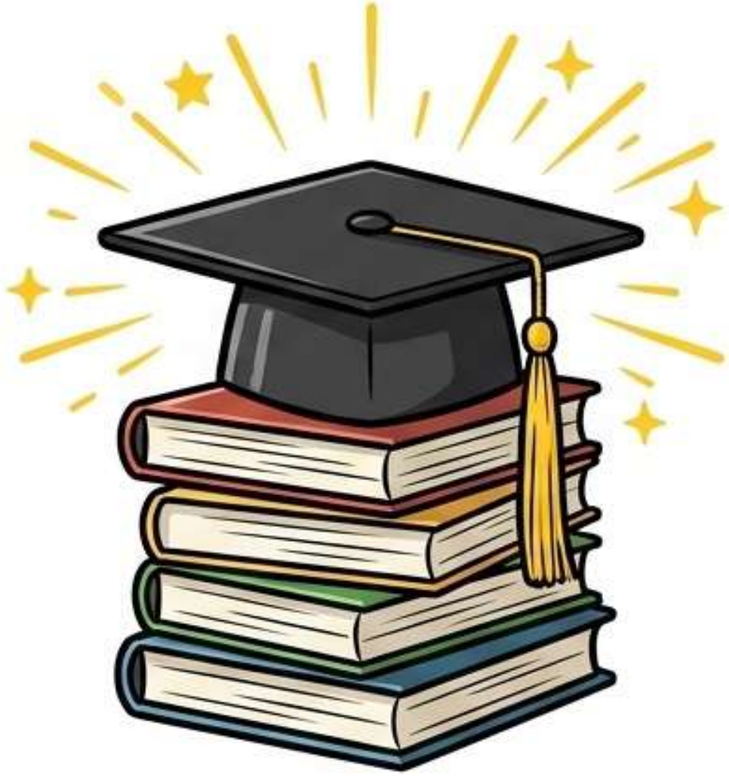
c) Dr MS Swaminathan

A legendary agricultural scientist, he courageously introduced high-yielding varieties of wheat and rice, saving India from widespread famine and completely transforming it into a food-surplus nation.

QUIZ COMPLETE!

Excellent job working through questions 481-500! Review these core extension and agricultural concepts often to master them. Subscribe and stay tuned for the next challenging quiz set!



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