MA RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Third Semester RURAL TECHNOLOGY (MRD-14)

Duration: 3Hrs. Full Marks: 70

Part-A (Objective) = 20 Part-B (Descriptive) = 50

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins. Marks: 50

Answer any five of the following questions

- What is rural technology? Critically discuss the role of science and technology in rural development.

 2+8=10
- Write the nutritional value of mushroom. Discuss the historical background of mushroom cutivation in India.
- 3. Define Apiculture. Write the scope of apiculture in India. Discuss about its origin in India. 2+4+4=10
- 4. What is vermiculture? Explain the factors affecting the production of vermiculture. 2+8=10
- 5. Explain the concept of rural business hub. Discuss the role of CAPART rural development. 5+5=10
- 6. "Fossil fuels are depleting very fast and there is little success in popution stabilisation".

 Comment and discuss the alternative energy sources.
- Briefly explain the economic values of fish. Discuss the process of fish preservation and processing.
 3+7=10
- 8. What is solar energy? Explain the collection and storage of solar energy. 2+8=10

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Duration: 20 minutes

Marks - 20

(PART A - Objective Type)			
I. Choose the correct answer:	1×20=20		
1. National Innovation Foundation wa	as set up in December 2000 under the		
department of-			
a. Science and technology	b. IGNITE		
c. Both a and b	d. None of these		
2. The study of honeybees is known as-			
a. Apiology	b. Apilogy		
c. Apiary	d. None of these		
3. In India, the development of bee keepi	ing was hastened by-		
a. Khadi and Village Commis	esion		
b. Khadi and Village Industri	es Commission		
c. Both a and b			
d. None of these			
4. Who is known as the father of modern	Apiculture?		
a. Petro Prokopovych	b. Jan Dzierzon		
c. Morres Quinby	d. None of these		
5. Pisciculture is a branch of-			
a. Aquaculture	b. Animal husbandary		
c. Both a and b	d. None of these		

6. Chara is	s an example of –		
	a. Filamentous weeds	b. Planktonic weeds	
	c. Hydrophytes	d. None of these	
7. The process of autolysis is known as-			
	a. Enzymatic action	b. Microbial action	
	c. Bacterial action	d. None of these	
8. The major states known for coal reserves area. Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Maharastra			
	b. Karnataka, Assam and U.P		
	c. Gujarat, U.P. and Kerala		
1	d. None of these		
9. The firs	t solar water heater was installe a. Punjab	ed in 1982 at- b. Haryana	
	c. Kerala	d. None of these	
10. Who costructed the first major tidal electric plant? a. France b. Britain			
	c. China	d. None of these	
11. Which country is the largest exporter of preserved mushrooms with a market share of 41.82%?			
_	a. China	b. France	
	c. Japan	d. None of these	
12. Agaric	us biporus is locally known as- a. Champignon	b. Italian mushroom	
	c. Button mushroom	d. All the above.	
13. Which organization of rural technology was launched in Seventh Five Year Plan? –			
	a. NIF	b. CAPART	
	c. Honeybee	d. MYRADA	

en e		
	14. Eichhornia crassipes is commonly	known as-
	a. Aligator weed	b. Water hyacinth
	c. Hydrilla	d. All the above
	15. Who is known as the pioneer of mu	ushroom cultivation in India?
	a. Mr. Seth	b. S.S. Jain
	c. P.S. Jain	d. None of these
	16. Which one from the following is re-	equired in the process of vermi culture?
	a. Amoeba	b. Bacteria
	c. Fungi	d. Virus
	17. In India, the production of mushroo	om has been estimated as-
	a. 48000 tonnes per annum.	b. 48500 tonnes per annum.
	c. 5800 tonnes per annum	d. None of these
	18. The per capita consumption of mus	shroom in India is currently about
	a. 25 g per year	b. 35 g per year
	c. 26 g per year	d. None of these
	19. Mushrooms are rich in-	
	a. Folic acid	b. Vitamin B-12
	c. Both a and b	d. None of these
	20. The duration for spawning of mush	room is approximately-
	a. 14 to 21 days	b. 22 to 30 days
	c. 16 to 20 days	d. None of these
