

**RAMAKRISHNA MISSION VIVEKANANDA EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
NARENDRAPUR CAMPUS**

(Deemed-to-be University declared by Govt. of India under Section 3 of UGC Act, 1956)

Head Quarter: Belur Math, Howrah, West Bengal: 711202

(Accredited by NAAC with A++ Grade)

**Division of Agriculture and Rural Development | School of Agriculture and Rural Development
Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Narendrapur, Kolkata-700103**

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Question Nos.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
SECTION-A: A.01—A.15 (Page Nos. 03-05)	30	
SECTION-B: B.01—B.06 (Page Nos.06-08)	30	
TOTAL	60	

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR

ADMISSION TO M.Sc. in AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT – 2026

(Model Question)

Maximum Marks: 60

Duration: 2 Hours

SECTION-A: 2 marks each

SECTION-B: 5 marks each

INSTRUCTIONS

1. ALL questions are **COMPULSORY**.
2. The question paper consists of two sections: Section-A (Short Answer Type Questions) and Section-B (Descriptive Type Questions).
3. Section-A carries 2 marks each. Answers should be brief and precise -not exceeding 60–80 words per answer.
4. Section-B carries 5 marks each. Write focused, organized answers -not exceeding 200–250 words per answer.
5. Question Distribution: Section-A includes 15 short-answer questions, and Section-B includes 6 descriptive questions.
6. Candidates must write their answers only in the space provided. **No additional sheets will be supplied.**
7. The use of **calculators, electronic devices, or any reference materials is strictly prohibited.**
8. Marks will be awarded based on: Clarity of expression, Relevance of content, Use of appropriate examples (where applicable) and Correct terminology.

(To be filled by the Candidates)

Name	
Signature	
Application ID	

Invigilator's Signature:

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SECTION -A: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

A.01. Write down the differences between 'absolute poverty' and 'relative poverty'.

A.02. Why can subsidies sometimes discourage innovation among farmers?

A.03. What is meant by 'democratic decentralization'?

A.04. How can development projects unintentionally increase vulnerability?

A.05. What do you understand by productive work? Give a suitable example.

A.06. What do you mean by sustainable development?

A.07. What do you mean by women's empowerment?

A.08. What are the three tiers of the Panchayati Raj system?

A.09. Mention any two government schemes meant exclusively for women or girls.

A.10. Who is known as the Father of the Green Revolution? Who is known as the Father of the White Revolution?

A.11. What is the impact of crop insurance on farmers' risk management?

A.12. Can social media improve the dissemination of agricultural knowledge in rural areas?

A.13. How does migration influence the availability of agricultural labour in rural areas?

A.14. How do self-help groups contribute to women's empowerment in rural areas?

A.15. Which sustainable agricultural practice is commonly used to reduce pest populations?

SECTION -B: DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

B.01. What steps would you like to take to improve the condition of the rural masses in India?

B.02. “The real India lives in villages” — Share your views on this statement.

B.03. What is an Integrated Farming System (IFS)? Explain its major components.

B.04. What are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)? Briefly discuss India's role in achieving the SDGs by 2030.

B.05. "NRLM plays a vital role in reducing the vulnerability of rural communities and strengthening the livelihood security of rural households." Justify the statement in the light of NRLM activities.

B.06. Democratic decentralization is a significant step toward the empowerment of rural communities. Justify this statement in the light of the Panchayati Raj Institutions in India.