--Question Starting--  
Match the following:  
List I: Extension Education Concepts List II: Educational Frameworks and Theories  
I. Program Planning (A) Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs  
II. Community Mobilization (B) Lewin's Change Theory  
III. Learner Assessment (C) Bloom’s Taxonomy  
IV. Training Methods (D) Rogers’ Diffusion of Innovations  
  
(1) I – A, II – B, III – C, IV – D  
(2) I – C, II – D, III – A, IV – B  
(3) I – B, II – C, III – D, IV – A  
(4) I – D, II – A, III – B, IV – C  
Answer Key: (3)  
Solution:  
Option I - Program Planning in extension education requires understanding the stages of change and resistance, aligning with Lewin's Change Theory (B) which emphasizes the process of unfreezing, change, and refreezing.  
Option II - Community Mobilization involves the engagement and participation of community members, which correlates with Bloom’s Taxonomy (C) as it requires cognitive, affective, and psychomotor engagements for effective learning and participation.  
Option III - Learner Assessment in extension education involves evaluating the adoption and adaptation of new practices, best associated with Rogers’ Diffusion of Innovations (D) which explains how, over time, an idea or product gains momentum and spreads through a specific population or social system.  
Option IV - Training Methods need to cater to various needs and motivational levels of participants, thus connecting to Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs (A) which helps in understanding participant’s motivations at different levels.  
Hence, the correct answer is Option (3).  
  
--Question Starting--  
Match the following:  
List I: Consumer Rights and Protections List II: Regulatory Bodies and Legislation  
I. Standard Marks (A) Bureau of Indian Standards  
II. Consumer Redressal (B) Consumer Protection Act  
III. Quality Control (C) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India  
IV. Buying Aids (D) Advertising Standards Council of India  
  
(1) I – A, II – B, III – C, IV – D  
(2) I – C, II – D, III – A, IV – B  
(3) I – B, II – C, III – D, IV – A  
(4) I – D, II – A, III – B, IV – C  
Answer Key: (1)  
Solution:  
Option I - Standard Marks are a form of certification given to products that meet the specified standards, which is governed by the Bureau of Indian Standards (A).  
Option II - Consumer Redressal mechanisms including grievances and dispute resolution are outlined and facilitated by the Consumer Protection Act (B).  
Option III - Quality Control in food products, among other items, is regulated by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (C), ensuring safety and compliance with health standards.  
Option IV - Buying Aids such as advertising and marketing honesty are monitored by the Advertising Standards Council of India (D), which regulates false claims and misleading advertisements.  
Hence, the correct answer is Option (1).  
  
--Question Starting--  
Match the following:  
List I: Nutritional Science Concepts List II: Biological and Health Impacts  
I. Nutrient Deficiencies (A) Anaemia  
II. Nutritional Requirements (B) Stunting  
III. Macronutrients (C) Obesity  
IV. Micronutrients (D) Night Blindness  
  
(1) I – A, II – B, III – C, IV – D  
(2) I – D, II – C, III – A, IV – B  
(3) I – B, II – D, III – A, IV – C  
(4) I – C, II – A, III – D, IV – B  
Answer Key: (1)  
Solution:  
Option I - Nutrient Deficiencies, particularly in iron, can lead to conditions such as Anaemia (A).  
Option II - Inadequate Nutritional Requirements during critical growth periods can result in stunting (B), a chronic condition of reduced growth rate.  
Option III - Excessive intake of Macronutrients, especially fats and carbohydrates, is a major contributing factor to Obesity (C).  
Option IV - Micronutrients, like Vitamin A, are crucial for maintaining good vision; a deficiency can lead to Night Blindness (D).  
Hence, the correct answer is Option (1).  
  
--Question Starting--  
Match the following:  
List I: Housing and Interior Design Elements List II: Psychological and Functional Impacts  
I. Colour Theory (A) Mood Enhancement  
II. Space Planning (B) Increased Productivity  
III. Lighting Design (C) Visual Comfort  
IV. Material Selection (D) Thermal Comfort  
  
(1) I – A, II – B, III – C, IV – D  
(2) I – D, II – C, III – A, IV – B  
(3) I – B, II – D, III – A, IV – C  
(4) I – C, II – A, III – D, IV – B  
Answer Key: (1)  
Solution:  
Option I - Colour Theory in interior design is fundamentally used to influence the mood of a space, leading to Mood Enhancement (A).  
Option II - Effective Space Planning can optimize the layout for functionality, significantly contributing to Increased Productivity (B).  
Option III - Proper Lighting Design ensures appropriate illumination levels, which is crucial for Visual Comfort (C).  
Option IV - Material Selection, especially in terms of thermal properties, affects the Thermal Comfort (D) of a space.  
Hence, the correct answer is Option (1).  
  
--Question Starting--  
Match the following:  
List I: Textile Identification Techniques List II: Textile Properties and Regions  
I. Fiber Content Analysis (A) Kashmir Wool  
II. Dyeing Techniques (B) Rajasthan Bandhani  
III. Weaving Patterns (C) Banarasi Silk  
IV. Embroidery Styles (D) Phulkari of Punjab  
  
(1) I – A, II – B, III – C, IV – D  
(2) I – C, II – D, III – A, IV – B  
(3) I – B, II – A, III – D, IV – C  
(4) I – D, II – C, III – B, IV – A  
Answer Key: (1)  
Solution:  
Option I - Fiber Content Analysis is essential for identifying textiles like Kashmir Wool (A) which is known for its fine quality.  
Option II - Dyeing Techniques are distinctive in different regions, with Rajasthan known for its colorful Bandhani (B) tie-dye technique.  
Option III - Weaving Patterns help in identifying intricate textiles such as Banarasi Silk (C), famous for its luxurious weaves.  
Option IV - Embroidery Styles can be region-specific, and Phulkari (D) is a traditional embroidery form from Punjab.  
Hence, the correct answer is Option (1).