



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: XII	Department: Commerce
Worksheet No:	Topic: Rural Development

MCQ:

- Short period credit is needed for
 - Low rate of growth
 - Inflation
 - Inadequacy of capital
 - All of these**
- In India, absolute poverty is measured with reference to:
 - Poverty line**
 - GDP
 - Per capita income
 - Unemployment
- Poverty continues to persist in India, because of:
 - Rising prices
 - Rising population
 - Lack of opportunities of employment
 - All of these**
- The people who move around the poverty line are called:
 - Chronic poor**
 - Transient poor
 - Non-poor

- d. None of these
5. Rural poor includes:
- a. Landless labourers only
 - b. Marginal farmers only
 - c. Tenants at will only
 - d. All of these**
6. Who was the first person to discuss the concept of poverty in India?
- a. Shaheen Rafi Khan
 - b. Dadabhai Naoroji**
 - c. Damian Killen
 - d. Amartya Sen
7. Which of the following is a programme for the benefit of the elderly?
- a. Public distribution system
 - b. Pradhan mantra gram sadak yojana
 - c. Social assistance programme**
 - d. National food for work programme
8. Poverty index developed by Nobel Laureate Amartya Sen was named as:
- a. Poverty gap index
 - b. Sen's index**
 - c. Squared poverty gap
 - d. None of the above

1 mark Questions

1. What is Head Count Ratio?
2. Define absolute poverty in India.
3. Give the meaning of relative poverty.

REFER TO NOTES for QN 1 to 3.

4. Govt has assured the farmers of some minimum income from the sale of their crops by introducing what?
A: Minimum Support Price Policy
5. What is the production of a diverse variety of crop rather than a single crop called?
A: Multiple cropping
6. Under which revolution, India emerged as the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world?
A: Golden revolution
7. In which year was NABARD set up?
A: 1982
8. From which year was the Operation Flood programme successfully implemented?
A: 1996

3/4 Marks Question:

1. How is cooperative farming beneficial to individual farmers?
A: * It is a measure to ensure a fair price to farmers.
 - Member farmers sell their surplus to the cooperative society which substitutes collective bargaining in place of individual bargaining.
 - It advances loans to member farmers.
 - Through proper storage facilities, transport facilities, direct marketing and a control on the supply of agricultural goods it enables the member farmers to fetch a better price for their products.
2. Why is agricultural diversification important for sustainable livelihood?
A: * Diversification is essential to provide supplementary gainful employment and to help the farmers to increase their earnings.
 - It reduces the risk from agricultural sector.
 - It provides sustainable livelihood options to rural people.
 - As agricultural sector is overcrowded and underemployment is predominant, a major proportion of the increasing labour force needs to find alternate employment opportunities in the non-farm sector.

3. What are the alternate channels available for agricultural marketing?

A: * Apni Mandi (Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan)

- Hadaspur Mandi (Pune)
- Rythu Bazars (vegetable and fruit markets in Andhra Pradesh)
- Uzhavar Sandies (farmers markets in Tamil Nadu)

4. What is the role of NABARD in rural credit in India?

A: * it was set up by the RBI in 1982 to take over the agricultural credit functions of the RBI and the refinance functions of ARDC (Agriculture Refinance development Corporation).

- It services as a re-functioning institution for all kinds of production and investment credit to agriculture, small scale industries, handicrafts, rural crafts etc.
- It has the responsibilities of co-ordinating the activities of the Central Govt, State Govt, planning Commission etc for rural development.

5. State any three drawbacks of rural banking.

A: * It has not been able to give adequate credit to the farmers due to lack of proper infrastructure to reach the needy farmers.

- It failed to develop the culture of deposit mobilization and effective loan recovery.
- Agriculture loan default rates are also high with high incidence of overdue instalments.

6. Lack of warehousing causes loss of revenue for the farmers. True or false?

A: True. Because in absence of warehousing, farmers are compelled to sell their products immediately after harvesting it. It causes glut of supplies leading to fall in crop price.

Accordingly there is a loss of revenue to the farmers.

7. Explain the role of micro credit in meeting the credit requirements of the poor.

A: REFER to QN 5 of NOTES

6 Marks Question:

1. What are the key issues in rural development?

A: REFER TO QN 3 OF NOTES.

2. 'Information technology plays a very significant role in achieving sustainable development and food security'. Comment.

- A: The challenge here is to build cost-effective IT based systems to improve the living standards of Indian rural population.
- IT assists in making database available to the farmers with regard to farmers, the market is likely to generate by the time the crops are ready. This would minimize the uncertainty of the farmers.
- The quality and quantity of the crops can be increased manifolds if the farmers are made aware of latest equipments, technologies and resources. Internet is a user-friendly medium which provides a platform for easy exchange of information at the global level.
- Issues like weather forecast, crop treatment, fertilizers, pesticides, storage conditions can be well administered through IT by which farmers gain access to information that benefits them.

- With the use of IT, crutches of middlemen can be avoided. The farmers can get a clear vision about the market, latest technologies and this would make them self-sufficient and yield planned crops with a ready market.
3. What is agricultural diversification? What farm and non-farm productive activities are included in it?
A: Refer NOTES.