

CBSE Test Paper-04
Chapter 11 Rural Development

1. Which among the following is/are the key challenge(s) in rural development? **(1)**
 - a. Improving agricultural marketing
 - b. Development of productive activities
 - c. Honest implementation of land reforms
 - d. All of these
2. TANWA project relates to **(1)**
 - a. Both
 - b. Men
 - c. Women
 - d. None
3. SHG was introduced in **(1)**
 - a. 1985
 - b. 1995
 - c. 1984
 - d. 1992
4. Micro credit programme **(1)**
 - a. None
 - b. Credit provision made by large farmers
 - c. Credit provisions made by self help group to its members
 - d. Credit provision made by small farmers
5. Why have Self Help Groups (SHGs) been set up? **(1)**
6. State any one limitation of organic farming. **(1)**
7. Why do people seek employment in non-farm sectors? **(1)**
8. Enumerate any one problem related to cooperative marketing. **(1)**

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9. What are the advantages of organic farming? **(3)**
 10. What is organic farming and how does it promote sustainable development? **(3)**
 11. Write a short note on- **(4)**
 - a. MSP (Minimum Support Price)
 - b. Buffer Stock
 - c. PDS (Public Distribution System)
 12. What are the alternative channels available for agricultural marketing? Give some examples. **(4)**
 13. Discuss three problems of animal husbandry in India. **(4)**
 14. What do you mean by agricultural diversification? Why is it required? **(6)**
 15. Organic farming is a holistic way of life'. Do you agree? Support your answer with arguments. **(6)**

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Answers

1. d. All of these

Explanation: Some areas that need urgent attention for Rural Development in India are Public health and sanitation, Literacy, Female Empowerment, Enforcement of law and order, Land reforms, Infrastructure development like irrigation, electricity etc. Availability of credit and Eradication of poverty.

2. c. Women

Explanation: Farm women's groups, focusing on income generation through employment of women in productive activities at the household level.

3. d. 1992

Explanation: In 1991-92 NABARD started promoting self help groups on a large scale.

4. c. Credit provisions made by self help group to its members

Explanation: SHGs promote saving habit among rural household.

5. Self-Help Groups Bank Linkages Programme has emerged as the major microcredit programme in the country. Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been set up to fill the gap in the formal rural credit system which has proved to be inadequate and has not been fully integrated into the rural, social and community development.
6. Organic products have a shorter shelf life and prices of such products are several times higher.
7. As agriculture is already overcrowded and cannot offer additional employment, people seek employment in non-farm sectors. It provides supplementary gainful employment opportunities, especially during the slack season.
8. Cooperative marketing suffers from the problem of inefficient financial management.
9. Following are the mentioned below advantages of Organic Farming.
- i. Farmers can reduce their production costs because they do not need to buy expensive chemicals and fertilizers.
 - ii. Healthier farm workers.
 - iii. They improve plant growth and physiological activities of plants.

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- iv. In the long term, organic farms save energy and protect the environment.
 - v. There is an increasing consumer are willing to pay more for organic foods.
 - vi. More animals and plants can live in the same place in a natural way. This is called biodiversity.
 - vii. Pollution of ground water is stopped.
 - viii. They reduce the need for purchased inputs
10. Conventional agriculture relies on chemical fertilisers and toxic pesticides for higher yields of crops. These chemicals and pesticides enter the food supply, penetrate the water sources, harm the livestock, deplete the soil and damage the natural environment. It leads to the degradation of soil and health. Organic farming is an eco-friendly technique of growing crops, which promotes sustainable development. Organic farming excludes the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Organic farming can thus be considered as a basis of sustainable agriculture and thereby sustainable development.
- In other words, organic agriculture is a whole system of farming that restores, maintains and enhances the ecological balance and enhances food safety, thus encouraging the practices towards sustainable development.
11. i. Minimum Support Price is the price at which government purchases crops from the farmers, whatever may be the price for the crops. Minimum Support Price is an important part of India's agricultural price policy.
- The MSP helps to incentivize the framers and thus ensure adequate food grains production in the country. I give sufficient remuneration to the farmers, provides food grains supply to buffer stocks and supports the food security programme through PDS and other programmes.
- ii. Buffer stock is the stock of food grains (e.g., wheat, rice, etc.) procured by the government through Food Corporation of India (FCI). It is created in order to distribute food grains in deficit areas and among a poorer section of society at an affordable price.
- Government has created buffer stock for the following reason
- a. Food grains like wheat and rice and procured by the government through FCI from surplus states. This food grains is then stored in granaries.
 - b. Government has created buffer stock to distribute these food grains in deficit areas and among the poor section of society at much lower price than market

price.

- c. It helps to resolve the problem of shortage of food during adverse weather condition.

- iii. Public distribution system (PDS) is an Indian food security system. Established by the Government of India under Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food, and Public Distribution and managed jointly with state governments in India, it distributes subsidized food and non-food items to India's poor. Major commodities distributed include staple food grains, such as wheat, rice, sugar, and kerosene, through a network of public distribution shops (also known as ration shops) established in several states across the country. Food Corporation of India, a Government-owned corporation, procures and maintains the PDS.

12. Alternative marketing channels were developed to bring the farmers in direct contact with the consumers. Previously, farmers used to sell their products to traders who used to exploit them by faulty weighing and manipulation of accounts and also paid a lower price to the farmers. If farmers directly sell their product to consumers, it increases their incomes due to the elimination of intermediaries. These channels help in increasing farmers' share in prices paid by the consumers. Some examples of these channels are

Further, several national and multinational fast food chains are increasingly entering into contracts/alliances with farmers to encourage them to cultivate farm products (vegetables, fruits, etc) of the desired quality by providing them with not only seeds and other inputs but also assured procurement of the products at pre-decided prices.

- i. Apni Mandi (Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan)
- ii. Hadaspar Mandi (Pune)
- iii. Rythu Bazars (vegetable and fruit markets in Andhra Pradesh)
- iv. Uzhavar Sandies (farmers markets in Tamil Nadu)

13. Major problems of animal husbandry in India are:

- a. Though in terms of numbers, our livestock population is quite impressive but its productivity is quite low as compared to other countries.
- b. It requires improved technology and promotion of good breeds of animals to enhance productivity.
- c. Improved veterinary care and credit facilities to small and marginal farmers and landless labourers would enhance sustainable livelihood options through livestock

production.

14. Agricultural diversification is the next stage in transforming traditional agriculture to a dynamic, commercial sector. Diversification in the product mix of agriculture, through a shift toward high-value products, has great potential for accelerating growth rates in production.
 - i. A diversified portfolio of products ensure that farmers don't suffer complete ruin when the weather is unpredictable.
 - ii. It manages price risk, on the assumption that not all products will suffer low prices at the same time.
 - iii. Diversification in agriculture is key in achieving food security, improved human nutrition and increase in rural employment.
 - iv. It helps in reducing the over overcrowded in agriculture, a major proportion of the increasing labour force needs to find alternate employment opportunities in other non-farm sectors.
15. I agree that organic farming is a holistic way of life.
 - a. Organic farming is the process of producing food naturally.
 - b. This method avoids the use of synthetic chemical fertilizers and genetically modified organisms.
 - c. It is eco-friendly and essential for sustainable development. It has a zero impact on environment.
 - d. It substitutes costlier agricultural inputs such as HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, locally produced organic inputs etc. which are cheaper and thereby generate good returns on investments.
 - e. It generates income through export as the demand, for organically grown crops are on the raise.
 - f. It provides healthy food as organically grown food has more nutritional value than food grown through chemical farming.
 - g. It can provide more employment opportunities in India as it requires more labourers for production than chemically produced goods.
 - h. In the long run organic farming saves energy and protect the environment. It also slows down global warming.