

CBSE Test Paper-02
Chapter 11 Rural Development

1. How many markets do we need to develop to realise full potential of rural markets? **(1)**
 - a. 32,000
 - b. 27,000
 - c. 15,000
 - d. 12,000

2. _____ is a system of farming that maintains, enhances and restores the ecological balance. **(1)**
 - a. Agriculture
 - b. None of the given
 - c. organic farming
 - d. Cooperative farming

3. Jamshedji Tata National Virtual Academy is to impart operational training to nearly ____ lac rural people to run info-kiosks **(1)**
 - a. 20
 - b. 10
 - c. 15
 - d. 25

4. The realisation of the nutritional value of _____ food is growing all over the world. **(1)**
 - a. veg
 - b. None of the given
 - c. organic
 - d. fast

5. Give any one benefit of organic farming. **(1)**

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6. What are the two aspects of diversification of activities? **(1)**
 7. Diversification relates to a shift of workforce from agriculture to other allied activities and non-agricultural sectors. Explain. **(1)**
 8. When was NABARD established? **(1)**
 9. Briefly explain the role of buffer stocks in the context of agricultural marketing. **(3)**
 10. Is it possible to develop information technology as an alternate livelihood option? Give reasons. **(3)**
 11. Why is rural development of tremendous importance for our country? **(4)**
 12. Economists and scholars have identified certain key issues that are associated with rural development. Write the name of some key issues. **(4)**
 13. Write the role of multinational companies in rural development. **(4)**
 14. Distinguish between Green Revolution and Golden Revolution. **(6)**
 15. Which particular reform should be given priority? **(6)**

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Answers

1. b. 27,000

Explanation: The first step to improve the marketing aspect was regulation of markets to create orderly and transparent marketing conditions. This policy benefitted the farmers as well as the consumers. But there is still a need to develop around 27000 rural periodic markets to realise the full potential of the rural markets.

2. c. organic farming

Explanation: Organic farming continues to be developed by various organic agriculture organizations today. It relies on fertilizers of organic origin such as compost manure, green manure and bone meal and places emphasis on techniques such as crop rotation and companion planting.

3. b. 10

Explanation: By giving training, the quality and quantity of crops can be increased manifold if the farmers are made aware of the latest equipments, technologies and resources.

4. c. organic

Explanation: Many people believe that organic foods have a higher content of nutrients and thus are healthier than conventionally produced foods.

5. Organic farming substitutes costlier agriculture inputs with locally produced inputs which are cheaper. For example, organic manure is used which is cheaper and requires less water.

6. Diversification of productive activities in our rural sector has two aspects:

- a. diversification of crop production.
- b. the shift of the workforce from agriculture to other allied activities and non-agricultural sector.

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7. Agricultural diversification means a major proportion of the increasing labour force in the agricultural sector needs to find alternate employment opportunities in other non-farm sectors. Diversification is an emerging challenge in the context of rural development. It has two aspects: Diversification of crop production and Diversification of productive activity.
 8. 1982
 9. The Government of India has adopted the policy of buffer stocks to minimise the fluctuations in the food prices. Buffer stocks serve as shock absorbers in the economy and provide a defense mechanism against the widely fluctuating price levels. Under the buffer stock policy, the government fixes the minimum support price (MSP) and builds up stocks of food through direct purchases from the farmers and releases these stocks for sale in the domestic market where prices are increasing. Also, buffer stock operations aim at eliminating unduly low prices consequent to bumper crops. Buffer stocks of rice and wheat are maintained by the Food Corporation of India. The government safeguards the interest of farmers and supplies these buffer stock through fair price shops.
 10. Information Technology (IT) has revolutionized many sectors in the Indian economy. This will be clear from the following facts:
The initiative of the private sector along with support from government has made it possible to develop this sector as a sustainable livelihood option.
 - i. The role of IT is justified by the increased ability of the government to predict areas of food insecurity and vulnerability through its use.
 - ii. IT sector also has the potential for employment generation in rural areas.
 - iii. IT sector also has a positive impact on the agricultural sector as it disseminates the information regarding emerging technologies and their applications, weather, soil conditions, prices etc.
 11. Mahatma Gandhi had once said that the real progress of India did not simply mean the growth and expansion of industrial urban centres but mainly the development of the villages.
Rural development is of tremendous importance for our country because of the reasons enumerated below:

- i. Even today, nearly 70% of the population of India resides in rural areas. So, if there are growth and prosperity in these areas, it will result in the growth and prosperity of the nation as a whole.
- ii. Rural development creates opportunities in rural areas for education and skill development. This helps to increase the efficiency, productivity, mobility, income and standard of living of the people.
- iii. Rural development will help to create employment opportunities in rural areas. This will not only raise the standard of living of the rural population but also check the problem of migration.

12. Key issues in rural development are:

- i. Infrastructure development
- ii. Health
- iii. Literacy
- iv. Land reforms
- v. Productive resources
- vi. Poverty alleviation

13. Economic reforms provide opportunities to multinational companies to expand their functions all around the country. Many multinational companies are entering in rural marketing.

They are doing well for the sake of farmers as stated below:

- i. They are offering them pre-decided prices.
- ii. They are making contracts with farmers.
- iii. They are providing them seeds and other inputs.
- iv. They are motivating farmers to grow desirable food, fruits and vegetables of the desired quality.

14.

SR. No.	Green Revolution	Golden Revolution
1.	The introduction of High-Yielding Varieties (HYV) of seeds and the increased use of fertilisers, pesticides and irrigation facilities which led to a substantial increase in output of cereals	The rapid growth in the production of diverse horticultural crops such as fruits, vegetables, tuber crops, flowers, medicinal and aromatic plants, spices and plantation crops is

	is known as the Green Revolution.	known as Golden Revolution.
2.	It led to increase in the production of rice and wheat.	It led to increase in the production of fruits, vegetables, flowers, aromatic plants, spices, etc.
3.	Green Revolution provided food security and raised agricultural incomes.	Golden Revolution provided nutrition and sustainable livelihood options.
4.	Green Revolution made India self-sufficient in the production of foodgrains.	Golden Revolution made India a world leader in the production of mangoes, bananas, coconut and spices.

15. Reforms in agriculture refers to such changes that will help to increase farm productivity, crop diversification and ownership of land holdings. Any single reform will not work but there has to be a multi-dimensional attack on agriculture problems so as to make this sector efficient and prosperous. If still we need to choose one, it can be agricultural inputs.

- **Irrigation:** Irrigation makes agriculture less risky which other wise is dependent on gamble of monsoon.
- **Seeds:** State Government is paying higher attention towards supplying high quality seeds to the farmers. National Seeds Corporation was established in 1978. The corporation has buffer stock of seeds and supplies as per requirement.
- **Fertilizers and pesticides:** Important fertilizer factories are in Sindri, Nangal and Gorakhpur. Consumption of fertilizer per hectare was barely 1.9 kg in 1960-61 and it increased to 13.13 kg in 1970-71, 90.12 kg in 2001-02. India is 4th largest consumer of fertilizer at present. The consumption of pesticides has increased from 2,350 tonnes in 1955-56 to one lakh tones in 1999-2000.