

Rural Development

1 Marks Questions

1. What is rural development?

Ans. Rural development is an action plan for the economic and social upliftment of rural areas.

2. What is meant by agricultural diversification?

Ans. Agricultural Diversification means a major proportion of the increasing labour force in the agricultural sector needs to find alternate employment opportunities in other nonfarm sectors.

3. What is TANWA?

Ans. TANWA (Tamil Nadu Women in Agriculture) is a project initiated in Tamil Nadu where rural women find employment in nonfarm jobs, as well as they are trained in latest agricultural techniques.

4. What is 'Golden Revolution'?

Ans. The period between 1991-2003 is called 'Golden Revolution' because during this period the named investment in horticulture became highly productions and the sector emerged as a sustainable livelihood option.

5. Write two instruments to safeguard the interests of farmers by the government.

Ans. Two instruments are fixation of minimum support price (MSP) buffer stock.



6. What is cooperative marketing?

Ans. Cooperative marketing is a measure to ensure a fair price of farmers. Member farmers sell their surplus to the cooperative society which substitutes collective bargaining in place of individual bargaining and hence provides best advantages to the farmers.

7. What do you mean by 'Operation Flood'?

Ans. From 1966 onwards operation flood is a system whereby all the farmers can pool their milk produce according to different grading (based on quality) and the same is processed and marketed to urban centers through cooperatives.

8. What do you mean by micro credit programmer.

Ans. Credit provisions made by self help groups (SHG) to its different members is known as micro credit programme.

9. Define no institutional sources of agricultural credit.

Ans. Noninstitutional sources include money lenders, traders, commission agents, landlords, relations and friends.

10. What is agricultural marketing?

Ans. Agricultural marketing is a process of marketing in which farm produce are distributed through wholesalers and stockiest to ultimate consumers.

11. Mention two limitations of rural banking.

Ans. Two limitations of rural banking are inadequate finance and large amount of over dues and default rate.

12. Name two institutional sources of agricultural credit.

Ans. Two institutional sources of agricultural credit are cooperative credit societies and

commercial banks.

13. Which state has an efficient implementation of milk cooperatives?

Ans. Gujarat state has the efficient implementation of milk cooperatives.

14. When was NABARD established?

Ans. NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development) was established in 1982

15. What is sustainable development?

Ans. Sustainable development is a system of a long period sustainable process along with an eco-friendly environment.

