

अध्याय - 5 | Rural Development

QUIZ-01

1. What is the primary objective of rural development?
- Increase industrial output in urban areas
 - Enhance tourism in rural regions
 - Improve the quality of life and economic well-being in rural areas
 - Promote global trade policies (C)

Explanation : Rural development focuses on improving the living standards and economic conditions of people in rural areas through infrastructure, human resource development, and poverty alleviation.

2. Which institution was set up in 1982 to coordinate rural financing activities?

- RBI
- NABARD
- SEBI
- NITI Aayog (B)

Explanation: NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development) was established in 1982 as an apex body to manage and coordinate rural credit and financing systems.

3. What was a key impact of the Green Revolution on rural credit?

- Decline in credit requirement
- Focus shifted to consumption loans
- Shift towards production-oriented lending
- Closure of rural banks (C)

Explanation : The Green Revolution increased the need for credit focused on agriculture production, thus leading to a shift toward production-oriented lending.

4. What is a major issue with the rural banking system post-reforms?

- Overregulation
- Lack of technology
- High default rates on agricultural loans
- Absence of rural bank branches (C)

Explanation : One major problem with rural banking is high default rates among farmers, which affects the overall efficiency of the system.

5. Which initiative is considered Asia's largest informal bank for poor women?

- TANWA
- Uzhavar Sandies
- Kudumbashree
- Apni Mandi (C)

Explanation : Kudumbashree in Kerala is a women-oriented initiative that mobilized over ₹1 crore in savings and is recognized as one of Asia's largest informal banking networks.

6. Which of the following is not a component of government's agricultural marketing intervention?

- Minimum Support Price (MSP)
- Cold storage development
- Urban housing schemes
- Buffer stock maintenance (C)

Explanation : Urban housing schemes are unrelated to agricultural marketing. MSP, cold storage, and buffer stock systems are all part of government efforts in this area.

7. Which sector provides over 70 million rural people with alternative livelihoods?

- Tourism
- Mining
- Livestock production
- IT sector (C)

Explanation : Livestock farming supports over 70 million rural Indians, offering income, food security, and employment, especially for small and marginal farmers.

8. What is the key benefit of Operation Flood in India?

- Increasing cotton exports
- Boosting milk production through cooperatives
- Providing flood relief
- Improving irrigation networks (B)

Explanation : Operation Flood helped transform India into a leading milk producer by organizing milk cooperatives and ensuring fair pricing for farmers.

9. What is one major limitation faced by organic farming in its initial years?

- Higher environmental pollution
- Lower market demand
- Reduced yields compared to conventional farming
- Lack of trained chemical sprayers (C)

Explanation : Initially, organic farming often yields less than conventional farming, making it harder for small farmers to transition on a large scale.

10. Which of the following is an example of an alternative agricultural marketing channel?

- Food Corporation of India (FCI)
- Rythu Bazar
- NABARD
- National Highway Authority (B)

Explanation : Rythu Bazar is a direct farmer-to-consumer market system implemented in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana to improve farmer incomes and reduce middlemen.