

CHAPTER-5 | Rural Development

QUIZ PART-09

1. What was the primary objective of the Tamil Nadu Women in Agriculture (TANWA) project?

- A. To train women in handicrafts only
- B. To train women in modern agricultural techniques and organic farming
- C. To promote men's employment in agriculture
- D. To establish large-scale industries in villages (B)

Explanation : TANWA, launched in the late 1980s in Tamil Nadu, aimed to train women in modern agricultural practices and organic farming.

2. Which activity did women of Farm Women's Groups successfully undertake under TANWA?

- A. Cotton spinning
- B. Vermicompost production and sales
- C. Sugar refining
- D. Steel manufacturing (B)

Explanation : Trained women in Thiruchirapalli successfully produced and sold vermicompost, enhancing family income.

3. How do Farm Women's Groups function financially under TANWA?

- A. As large corporations
- B. Like mini banks through a micro-credit system
- C. Through moneylenders
- D. Only via government subsidies (B)

Explanation : These groups pool savings and operate like mini banks, funding small-scale household activities.

4. Which of the following is not an activity promoted under TANWA's micro-credit system?

- A. Mushroom cultivation
- B. Soap manufacturing
- C. Doll making
- D. Steel production (D)

Explanation : TANWA promotes small-scale cottage activities like mushroom cultivation, soap making, and doll making, not heavy industries.

5. Which revolution is associated with Operation Flood?

- A. Green Revolution
- B. White Revolution
- C. Blue Revolution
- D. Yellow Revolution (B)

Explanation : Operation Flood, launched in 1966, is also known as the White Revolution, focused on milk cooperatives.

6. Which state is considered the epicentre of India's milk cooperatives?

- A. Maharashtra
- B. Uttar Pradesh
- C. Gujarat
- D. Punjab (C)

Explanation : Gujarat is the epicentre of milk cooperatives that fueled the White Revolution in India.

7. What effect did pooling of milk under Operation Flood have for farmers?

- A. Reduced market value
- B. Lowered bargaining power
- C. Increased bargaining power and market value
- D. Led to dependency on traders (C)

Explanation : Pooling milk increased quantum of sales, made grading viable, and improved farmers' bargaining power and market value.

8. In which year was the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) introduced?

- A. 2009
- B. 2014
- C. 2015
- D. 2023 (B)

Explanation : SAGY was launched in October 2014, requiring MPs to adopt and develop villages as model villages.

9. What is the population range of villages eligible under SAGY in the plains?

- A. 1,000–3,000
- B. 2,000–4,000
- C. 3,000–5,000
- D. 5,000–8,000 (C)

Explanation : Eligible villages in plains must have a population between 3,000–5,000, while in hills it is 1,000–3,000.

10. What role are MPs expected to play under SAGY?

- A. Only provide funds
- B. Act as traders for village produce
- C. Facilitate development plans, motivate villagers, and support infrastructure in health, nutrition, and education
- D. Replace local governance structures (C)

Explanation : MPs are expected to lead village development by motivating locals and supporting infrastructure in essential sectors.