

CHAPTER-5 | Rural Development

QUIZ
PART-01

1. What does rural development primarily aim at?
- Only industrialisation of villages
 - Social and economic development of villages
 - Development of international relations
 - Urbanisation of rural areas (B)

Explanation : Rural development refers to both social and economic improvements in villages, not just industrialisation or urbanisation.

2. Which of the following is a key component of social development under rural development?
- Land reforms
 - Literacy and health
 - Infrastructure development
 - Rural banking (B)

Explanation : Social development includes literacy, education, health, sanitation, and poverty alleviation, focusing on improving living standards.

3. Which activity is not part of economic development in rural areas?
- Land reforms
 - Transport facilities
 - International trade agreements
 - Infrastructure development like irrigation and electricity (C)

Explanation : Economic development emphasises land reforms, transport, irrigation, and infrastructure, not international trade.

4. What major difficulty has hindered rural development in India?
- Only rural marketing problems
 - Only rural credit shortage
 - Only sustainable development
 - All of the above (D)

Explanation : Rural development in India faces challenges in rural credit, rural marketing, and sustainable development together.

5. What was a key issue faced by farmers before independence in rural credit?
- Easy availability of institutional loans
 - Exploitation by moneylenders at high interest rates
 - Availability of rural banking facilities
 - Free access to government subsidies (B)

Explanation : Before independence, moneylenders and traders exploited farmers through extremely high interest loans.

6. What major change in rural credit took place after 1969?
- Abolition of agriculture credit
 - Introduction of global trade system
 - Adoption of social banking and multi-agency approach
 - Decline in cooperative banks (C)

Explanation : After 1969, India adopted social banking and multi-agency approaches to expand rural credit availability.

7. Why do farmers often borrow money in rural areas?
- To pay urban taxes
 - To meet initial investment in seeds, fertilisers, and implements
 - To start international trade
 - To reduce family size (B)

Explanation : Farmers borrow mainly for crop inputs like seeds and fertilisers, as well as family expenses like marriage or ceremonies.

8. Which problem in rural marketing did farmers face before independence?
- Easy access to modern storage
 - Faulty weighing and manipulation of accounts
 - Fair price information availability
 - Adequate transport facilities (B)

Explanation : Farmers were cheated through faulty weighing and manipulation, often selling produce at unfairly low prices.

9. What is the basic principle of organic farming?
- Use of only chemical fertilisers
 - Relying on organic inputs like manures and composts
 - Increasing chemical pesticides
 - Focusing only on plant health (B)

Explanation : Organic farming depends on natural manures and composts, focusing on soil health for sustainability.

10. Which of the following is an aspect of agricultural diversification?
- Only mechanisation of agriculture
 - Shift of workforce to allied activities and non-farm sectors
 - Abandoning agriculture completely
 - Dependence only on government subsidies (B)

Explanation : Diversification involves shifting workforce towards allied activities like poultry, fisheries, and non-farm sectors to reduce risks.