

CHAPTER-5 | Rural Development

QUIZ PART-05

- What is the main objective of cooperative marketing?
A. To allow traders to set prices
B. To collectively market and sell products for better prices
C. To increase dependence on moneylenders
D. To reduce food grain production (B)

Explanation : Cooperative marketing enables farmers to join together to sell their produce collectively, ensuring fair prices and bargaining power.

- Which of the following is a famous example of cooperative marketing in India?
A. FCI B. Amul in Gujarat
C. NABARD
D. Reserve Bank of India (B)

Explanation : Amul in Gujarat is a leading example of cooperative marketing, credited with the White Revolution in India.

- What is the role of the Food Corporation of India (FCI)?
A. To collect taxes from farmers
B. To buy food grains and create buffer stock
C. To export grains to foreign countries
D. To provide loans to traders (B)

Explanation : FCI purchases wheat, rice, and other crops at MSP to build buffer stocks for use during shortages.

- What is meant by 'Minimum Support Price (MSP)'?
A. Price at which traders buy grains
B. Price declared annually by government to encourage production
C. Lowest price in open markets
D. Price of imported food grains (B)

Explanation : MSP is declared by the government before the sowing season and is the price at which FCI procures crops from farmers.

- What is the purpose of issue price under the PDS?
A. To sell at market price
B. To distribute grains at lower than market price
C. To raise prices during inflation
D. To help only traders (B)

Explanation : Issue price refers to the subsidised price at which food grains are distributed through ration shops.

- Which ration card is issued to the poorest people?
A. APL card B. Antyodaya card
C. BPL card
D. None of the above (B)

Explanation : Antyodaya cards are given to the poorest families to access highly subsidised food grains.

- Which of the following is a major drawback of the PDS?
A. Only wheat and rice are covered
B. Water table depletion due to high MSP
C. Corruption and diversion of grains by dealers
D. All of the above (D)

Explanation : PDS suffers from problems such as focus on wheat and rice, corruption, inflation, and overuse of water resources.

- How has cooperative marketing benefited farmers socially and economically?
A. By lowering food production
B. By raising bargaining power and ensuring fair returns
C. By increasing dependence on traders
D. By reducing access to ration shops (B)

Explanation : Cooperative marketing improves farmers' social and economic conditions by providing better income and eliminating middlemen.

- What problem arises from maintaining large buffer stocks?
A. Higher food grain quality
B. Reduction in inflation
C. Storage burden and wastage of grains
D. Reduction in food availability (C)

Explanation : Large stockpiles are costly to maintain and often lead to wastage due to rotting or pest damage.

- What is one way in which PDS contributes to national welfare?
A. Reducing agricultural output
B. Stabilising prices and preventing hunger
C. Encouraging traders' profits
D. Promoting only exports (B)

Explanation : PDS stabilises food prices, ensures availability, prevents hunger, and provides income security to farmers.