INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: XII	**Department: Commerce**
Worksheet No: 1	**Topic: Rural Development**

Case-Based:

The central government will spend Rs. 9800 crores on livestock development over the next five years in a bid to leverage almost Rs. 55000 crores of outside investment into the Animal Husbandry Sector. It would do this by merging a slew of schemes of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying into three main programmes, focused on indigenous cows and dairy development, livestock health and infrastructure development, an official statement said. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved the implementation of the special livestock sector package by revising and realigning the various components of the existing schemes in order to boost growth and make animal husbandry more remunerative

1. Livestock production provides ------------- for the family without disrupting other food producing activities

(a) Increased stability in income
(b) Food security
(c)Transport and fuel
(d) All of these

A: (d)

2. The central bank undertakes to invest on livestock development in ----------- (horticulture/ animal husbandry) sector

A: Animal husbandry

3. State one limitation of livestock sector in India

A: The livestock productivity is quite low as compared to other countries

4. Define Agricultural diversification.

Assertion Reasoning Based questions:

Alternatives:

a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion(A)
b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
c. Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is False
d. Assertion (A) is False but Reason (R) is true

1. Assertion (A): Rural banking has always given lesser attention on credit requirements of small and marginal farmers.
   Reason (R): Marginal farmers enjoy better credit worthiness.
   Ans: (c)
2. Assertion (A): Information technology plays an important role in achieving sustainable development and food security.
   Reason (R): It can also provide necessary information about the new techniques of production,

prices and weather etc, to the farmers.

Ans: (a)

3. Assertion (A): Rural development includes only agriculture development.
   Reason (R): Rural development aims at improving the economic and social conditions of people living in village

   Ans: d

1. Which of the following statements reflects the reason behind the requirement of rural credit in the farming sector?
   a. Rural credit is required in the farming sector because of small landholdings
   b. Rural credit is required in the farming sector because of the need for further investment
   c. Rural credit is required in the farming sector because most of the agricultural produce is for the purpose of self-consumption
   d. All of the above

2. Which of the following agencies provide help related to Microfinance?
   a. State Bank of India
   b. Regional rural banks
   c. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)
   d. Self-help groups

3. Which of the following is the main reason behind fixing a minimum support price for crops?
   a. To safeguard the interests of consumers
   b. To safeguard the interests of farmers
   c. For the economic benefit of the government
   d. None of the above

4. The white revolution is associated with ______.
   a. Crops
   b. Dairy
   c. Animal husbandry
   d. None of the above

5. When was the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development set up?
   a. 1962
   b. 1972
   c. 1982
   d. 1992

6. Which of the following is an institutional source of rural credit?
   a. Moneylenders
   b. Regional Rural Banks
   c. Traders
   d. Landlords

7. Which among the following is a process that involves the assembling, storage, processing, transportation, packaging, grading, and distribution of different agricultural commodities across the country?
   a. Agricultural Management
   b. Agricultural Banking
   c. Agricultural Diversification

d. Agricultural Marketing

8. Which one of the following is not a non-institutional source of credit?
   a. Money-lenders
   b. Both (c) and (d)
   c. Traders and commission agents
   d. Land Development Bank

9. _________is the apex body which coordinates the functioning of different financial institutions working for the expansion of rural credit.
   a. NABARD
   b. Self Help Groups
   c. Regional Rural Banks
   d. Commercial Banks

10. Initiatives for implementing rural development include _______.
   a. Improving public health
   b. Setting up facilities for agricultural research
   c. Infrastructure development in rural areas
   d. All of the above

11. Which of these programs were initiated by the Government of India for rural development?
   a. National Rural Livelihood Mission
   b. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
   c. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna
   d. All of the above

12. Self-help groups offer credit to rural households ________.
   a. At a moderate rate of interest
   b. Without collateral
   c. Both a and b are incorrect
   d. Both a and b are correct

13. _______ is a promise to farmers that the government would buy their produce at a particular price.
   a. Maximum Retail Price
   b. Minimum Support Price
   c. Both a and b are correct
   d. Both a and b are incorrect

14. The problems faced by agricultural markets in rural areas are _______.
   a. Malpractice in unregulated markets
   b. Lack of storage facilities
   c. Lack of adequate finance
   d. All of the above

15. Which of these schemes allows people from Below Poverty Line (BPL) to get essential goods at subsidised rates?
   a. Public Distribution System
   b. Buffer Stock
   c. Minimum Support Price
   d. None of the above