

Biyani's Think Tank

Concept based notes

Rural Development & Co- Operation

(B. Com Part-III)

Sapna Newar

Revised by Nandini Sharma

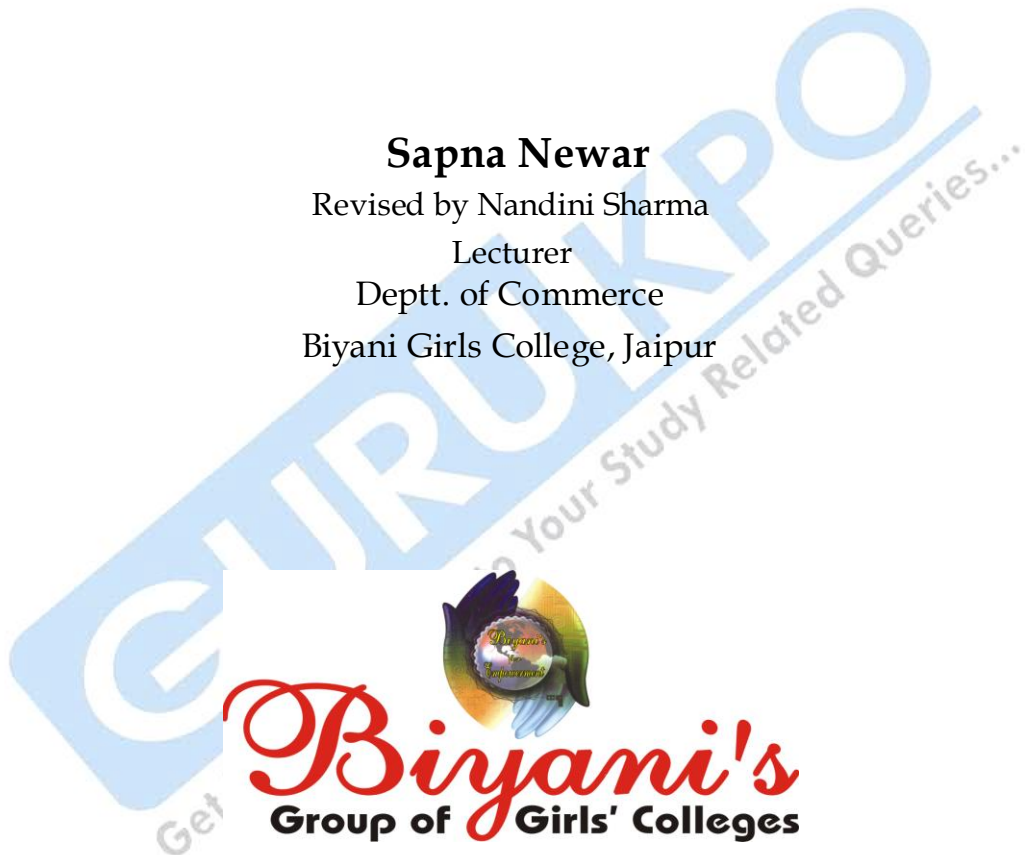
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Preface

I am glad to present this book, especially designed to serve the needs of the students. The book has been written keeping in mind the general weakness in understanding the fundamental concepts of the topics. The book is self-explanatory and adopts the “Teach Yourself” style. It is based on question-answer pattern. The language of book is quite easy and understandable based on scientific approach.

I any further improvement in the contents of the book by making corrections, omission and inclusion in keen to be achieved based on suggestions from the readers for which the author shall be obliged.

I acknowledge special thanks to Mr. Rajeev Biyani, Chairman & Dr. Sanjay Biyani, Director (Acad.), Biyani’s Group of Colleges, who are the backbones and main concept provider and also have been constant source of motivation throughout this endeavour, who played an active role in coordinating the various stages of this endeavour and spearheaded the publishing work.

I look forward to receiving valuable suggestions from professors of various educational institutions, other faculty members and students for improvement of the quality of the book. The reader may feel free to send in their comments and suggestions to the under mentioned address.

Contents

S. No.	Name of Topic	Page No.
1.	Concept and Significance of Rural Development	5-12
2.	Strategy for Rural Development: Current Issues -1	13-20
3.	Rural Development Administration : Rural Development Agencies	21-25
4.	Rural Development at District Level	26-28
5.	Rural Development Administration at Village & Block Level	29-32
6.	Democratic Decentralisation and Panchayati Raj	33-35
7.	Rural Infrastructure Development Section - B	36-39
8.	Modernisation and commercialization of agriculture	40-42
9.	Agricultural Price Policy : Role of CACP	43-45
10.	Rural Development Programmes : From Antyodaya to IRDP	46-47
11.	Women and Child Development Programmes	48-50
12.	Role of NGOs in Rural Development	51-53
13.	Concept of Co-operation Section - C	54-56
14.	Principles of Co-operation	57-60
15.	Origin of Co-operative Movement in India	61-64
16.	Unsolved Paper 2011 to 2006	65-76

CHAPTER-1

Concept and Significance of Rural Development

Q.1. Write a short note on concept Rural Development?

Ans.: "Rural development is a strategy by which more employment opportunities are created in rural areas and efforts are made to increase the level of income and there by raising the standard of living of rural masses.

According to International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) : "Rural development is a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of a specific group of people the rural poor. The group includes small and marginal farmers, tenants and landless laborers."

Q.2. Give any 5 features of Rural Development.

- Ans.:**
1. Continuous process.
 2. Quantitative and Qualitative Changes.
 3. Improvement in standard of living.
 4. Exhaustive Development.
 5. Attention to specific groups
 6. Better utilization
 7. Reduction in disparities.

Q.3. Explain why there is need for Rural Development in India.

Ans.: **Introduction:** "India is country of villages where most of the people resides in rural areas, About 72% of the country lives in these villages which contribute 54% share in national income. Which means a large amount of population of India is in small areas which contribute a small share of national income.

Main feature of population living in rural areas are –

- Pre - dominance of agriculture – agriculture main occupation.
- Old methods of agriculture.
- Low standard of living.
- Low per caputak income.
- Vicious circle of poverty.
- Market imperfection etc.

So, if India wants to develop it will have to start form the path of agriculture development.

In the words of M. P. Todaro : If India wants to be on-the path of development, it'll have to start from path of rural development in particular and agriculture in general.

Acc. to Father of Nation Mahatma Gandhi: "India's soul exists in villages. The country cannot develop until villages are developed and villages are self-reliant".

Why Rural Development : After independence India has achieved a high rate of economic growth. The country has done considerable progress in spite of several hindrances. After independence we mainly focused on agriculture in first plan but our stress diverts to industries in second plan known as *Mahalanobis model* So, after independence we have achieved self-reliant in industries to some extent.

We have also achieved self sufficiency in agriculture due to use of new agriculture strategy as a result of which agriculture production increases 3 - 4 times which is known as green revolutions. But we have achieved *self sufficiency without ending hunger*.

The concentration of economic power has increased during last 5 decades. Regional disparities unemployment increased. Personal income disparities increased.

Vast difference is evident in the consumption level between urban and rural population of the country. Today one can see a clear distinction between *Bharat (Rural India)* and *India (Urban India)*.

So, if India wants to develop it must start from the path of development of rural areas.

Q.4. Explain the significance of Rural Development.

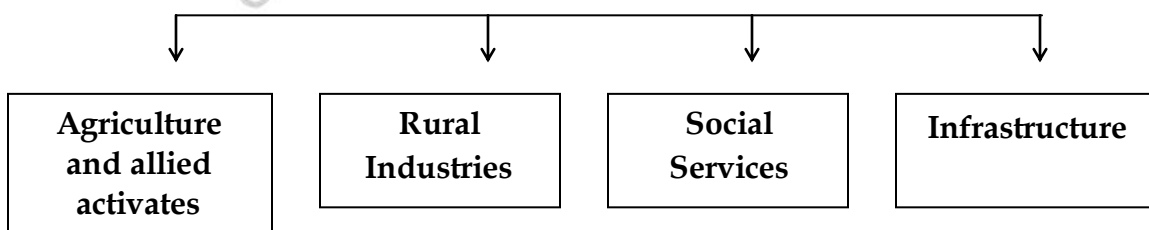
Ans.:

	Economic Sector	Social Sector	Political Sector
1.	Development of agriculture	Expansion of education	Political awakening
2.	Industrial development	Expansion of medical & health facilities	National character
3.	Transport development	Social upliftment	Decentralization of power.
4.	Trade development	Upliftment of casteism	
5.	Support promotion	Establishment of social values	
6.	Increase in employment	Solution of the problems of urbanization.	
7.	Increase in PCNNP	Population control	
8.	Optimum use of human resources	Qualitative change in population	
9.	Remove of Poverty		
10.	Remove of economic disparities		

Q.5. Explain scope or subject matter of Rural development.

Ans.: The scope of rural development is very vast. But this can be divided into four parts from study point of view.

Scope of Rural Development



1. Agriculture

1. Khadi & Handloom

1. Education

1. Transport

		2. Medical	
2. Animal husbandry	2. Handicrafts	Health & family welfare	2. Communication
3. Forestry	3. Pot - making	3. Water supply	3. Banking
4. Fisheries	4. Gur and Khandsari	4. Housing	4. Insurance
5. Poultry Farming	5. Oil industry	5. Electric supply	5. Co-operative institutions
6. Mining and quarrying	6. Carpenlary	6. Sanitation	6. Panchayati Raj Institutions.
7. Others	7. Leather Industry	7. Others	7. Others
8.	8. Tools and Equipments		
9.	9. Other Rural Industries		

Q.6. Define objectives of rural development.

- Ans.:**
1. Removal of Poverty
 2. Raisostandard of living
 3. Removal of Unemployment
 4. Educational Development
 5. Drinking water supply
 6. Rural Sanitation
 7. To check migration from villages
 8. To reduce under employment or disguised unem ployment
 9. Development of transport
 10. Development of communication

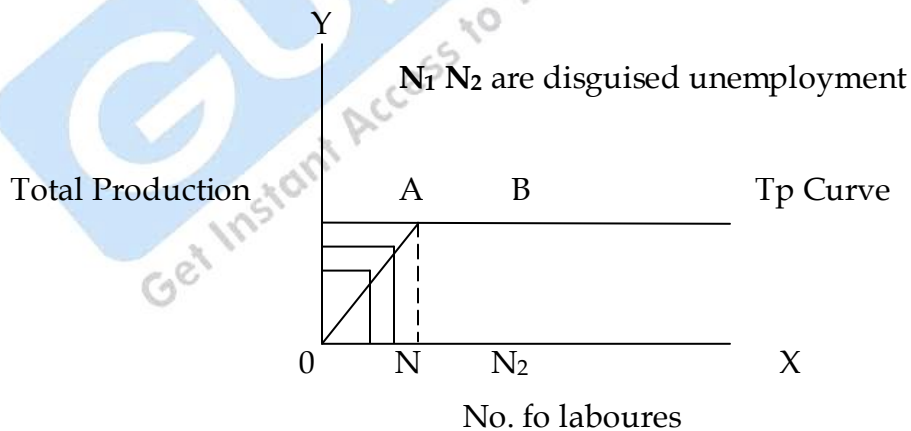
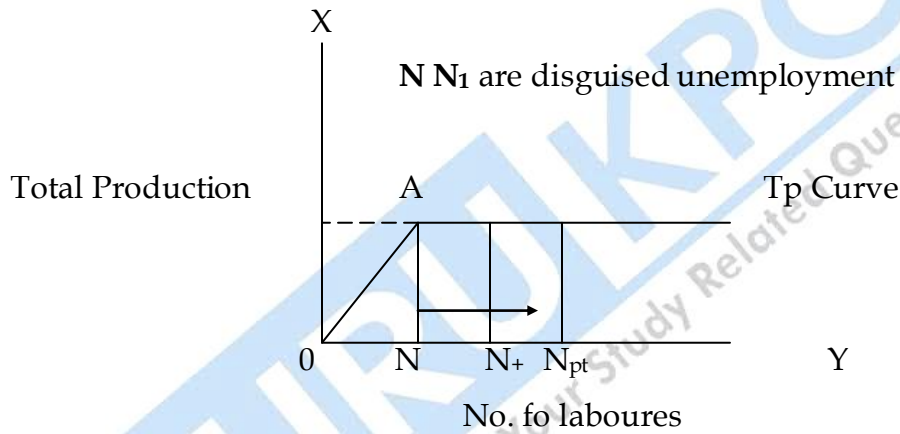
Q.7. Explain Main features of rural economy.

Ans.: 1. Pre dominance of agriculture

2. Poverty

3. **Disguised Unemployment** : Disguised unemployment exists in rural areas. The labour whose marginal product becomes zero is disguised unemployed for *enc*: if there is need of 5 workers on a firm and there are 7 workers engages and total production of 5 workers is 100 units and of 7 workers is also 100 units then the 2 workers are contributing nothing to total production and their marginal product is zero so there are disguisedly unemployed.

Acc to Nurture :



4. Seasonal unemployment

5. Lack of infrastructure

6. Indebtness

7. Economic Disparities

8. **Lack of Capital**
9. **Unproductive expenditure**
10. **Rapid increase in population**

Q.8. Give the sequence of Rural Development Programmes in India.

- Ans.:**
1. Community Development Programme, 1952.
 2. **IADP** : Intensive agriculture District Programme, 1961.
 3. **TADP** : Tribal Area Development Programme, 1962.
 4. **IAAP** : Intensive Agriculture Area Programme, 1964.
 5. **HYV** : High yielding varieties seeds Programme, 1966.
 6. **SFDA** : Small Farmer's Development Agency, 1969.
 7. Agency for Development of Marginal Farmers and agricultural labourers, 1969
 8. Rural Works Programme, 1970.
 9. **DPAP** : Drought Prone Area Programme, 1970.
 10. Minimum Needs Programme, 1974.
 11. Twenty Point Programme, 1975.
 12. Special Livestock Production Programme, 1975.
 13. Food for Work Programme, 1977. FPW
 14. Antyodaya Programme, 1977.
 15. Desert Development Programme, 1977. DDP
 16. **IRDP** : Integrated Rural Development Programme, 1978.
 17. **DWCRA** : Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas.
 18. **CAD** : Command Area Development Programme, 1978.
 19. **TRYSEM** : Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment.
 20. **NREP** : National Rural Employment Programme, 1980.
 21. BIO - Gas Programme, 1981.
 22. **SEEUY** : Self Employment for Educated Unemployment Youth, 1981.
 23. **RLEGP** : Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, 1983.
 24. **JRY** : Jawahar Razgar Yojana, 1989.

25. **EAS** : Employment Assurance Scheme, 1993.
26. **SJGSY** : Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, 1999.
27. **JGSY** : Jawahar Gram Samriddhhi Yojana, 1999.
28. **NSAP** : National Social Assurance Programme.
29. **NREGS** : National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.
30. Bharat Nirman.
31. National Rural Health Mission. (NRHM)

Q.9. Explain the changing scenario of Rural Economy in India.

Or

Has Rural Development Programmes started in rural areas succeeded? If yes, then to what extent.

Ans.: A large number of rural development programmes has started in rural areas in India for their development which we have already mentioned in our above questions under the head sequences of Rural Development Programmes. Now, we are going to discuss whether they have succeeded in India to what extent.

Positive Changes :

1. Land Ownership to Tiller
2. High Priority to Rural Development.
3. Commercialization of Agriculture
4. Technological Changes
5. Self - sufficiency in food grains
6. Development of Communication
7. Development of Infrastructure
8. Development of Social Services.
9. Development of Consumers Culture
10. Removal of Casteism

Negative Changes :

1. Deforestation
2. Disputes

3. Corruption
4. End of Rural Skill
5. End of Rural Culture

Q.10. Objectives of Rural development?

Ans.: The main objectives of Rural development is to remove all the hindrances in the way of development of rural areas. After removing these hindrances to put it on the path of development. Main objectives are :

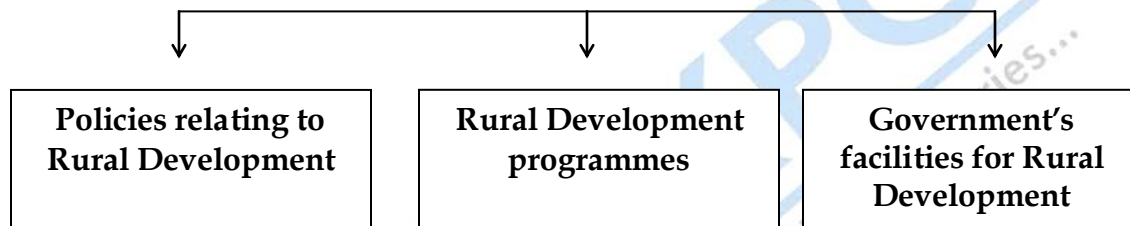
1. Removal of Poverty. (Nearly 27.09% population is living below poverty line)
2. Raise Standard of living.
3. Removal of Unemployment: There is mainly disguised unemployment in rural areas which can be uses as a important sources of human capital formation.
4. Educational Development.
5. Drinking Water Supply.
6. Rural Sanitation.
7. To check migration from villages.
8. To reduce under employment.
9. Development of infrastructure.
10. Other objectives :
 - (i) Environmental Development
 - (ii) Development of Medical health and family welfare facilities in rural area.
 - (iii) Healthy Living Conditions.

CHAPTER-2

Strategy for Rural Development: Current Issues -1

Q.1. In how many part strategy for Rural Development can be divided?

Ans.: The strategy for Rural Development can be divided into three categories:



Q.2. What is Green Revolution

Ans.: In 1966, the use of high yielding varieties seeds (HYV) seeds was started. And many institutional changes like land reforms and technological changes were introduced as a result of which agriculture production increased 3 - 4 times. The increase was so conspicuous and sudden that swamiji has termed it as Green Revolution.

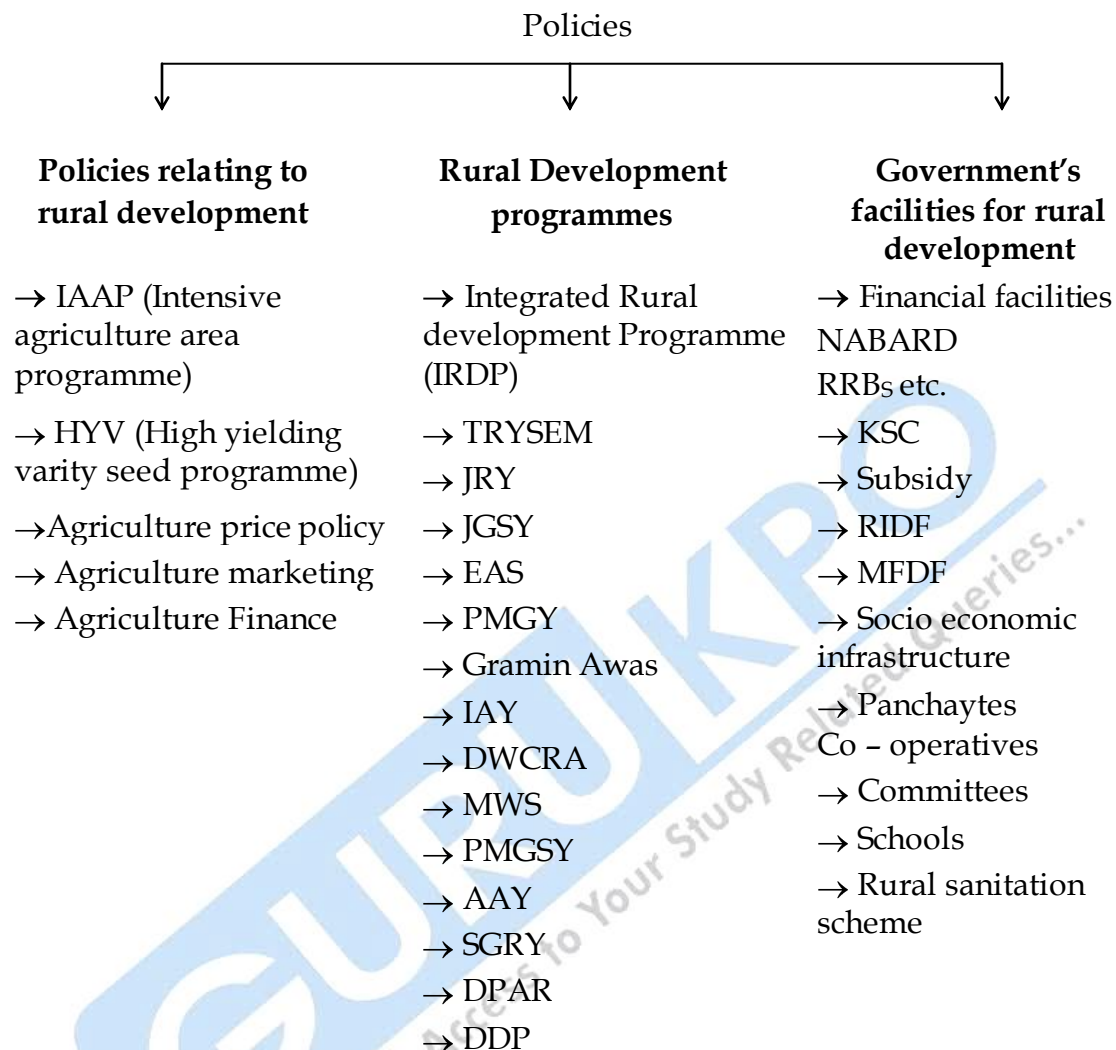
Q.3. Write the name of the programmes started for the development of rural areas.

Ans.: ACC to Uma leli : "Rural development is defined as improving living standards of the mass of the low income population residing in rural areas and making the process of their development "Self - Sustaining". Programmes started in rural areas for their development were mainly related to removal of poverty, unemployment, agriculture development, education, health and medical programmes, transport, communication etc.

Rural development has two important aspects.

1. Economic development through mutual close co - ordination in various areas and

2. Upliftment of rural poor people.



Policies relating to Rural Development : Agriculture development in India was considered as important from the very beginning of planning era. For that many changes have been made which are :

- A. **Institutional changes :** These relates to changes made in land reforms
- B. **Technological changes :** These relates to changes mode through improved technology.

The main aim of institutional changes was to "Give land to the real tiller of soil." Many changes like.

Zamindari Abolition

Tenancy Reforms

Ceilings on land holdings

Consolidation of land : hoedings : These all steps were taken to prepare the agriculture land. To carry technological changes on that.

New agricultural strategy : After making the changes needed, the technological changes were made in land.

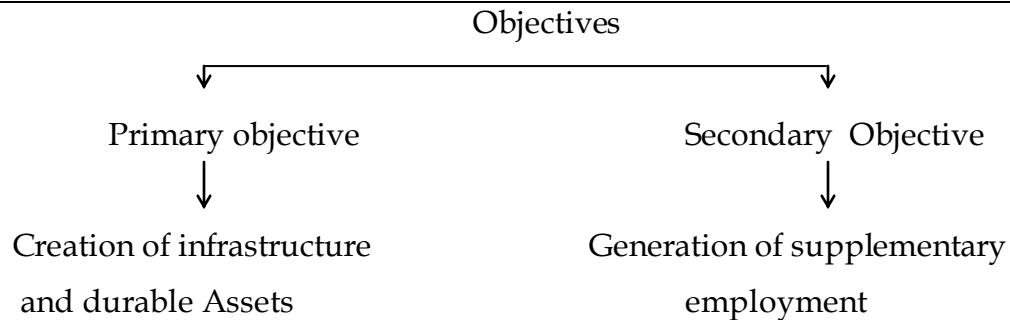
IAAP (Intensive agriculture Area Programme) : In this programmes the areas which has potentialities of growth were selected to install technological changes. The areas were selected on the basis of following qualities.

- Which has irrigation facilities?
- Which has potentities of growth?
- Which has no natural hazards like floods deserts etc?
- Which has Panchayats.

[HYV : Already explained under green revolution.]

Q.4. Short Notes : Rural development Programmes :

- Ans.**
1. **IRDP :** Integrated Rural Development Programme was started from 1978-79 for the poverty eradication and rural development. Initially it was started in certain blocks of the country but form 2 Oct. 1980 it was implemented in all blocks of the country.
 2. **TRYSEM :** Training of rural youth for self employment started on 15th August 1979 with a objective to remove unemployment among rural youth the persons in the age group of 18 - 35 years necessary skill and technology was provided to rural youth.
 3. **JRY :** Jawahar Rozgar Yojana : A single village employment programme was launched form 1st April, 1989 through the merger of National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee (RLEGP). This programme was named as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has be restructured and streamlined from April, 1999.
 4. **JGSY (Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana) :** Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) has been reconstructed and streamlined with effect form 1999 and has been renamed as JGSY.



5. **EAS (Employment Assurance Scheme)** : Launched form 2nd Oct. 1993 with the objective to provide employment to all people in rural area who are below poverty line and willing for employment but unable to get same.

Object :

(i) Primary objective

Main aim was to provide employment opportunities during the period of acute shortage of wage employment

(ii) Secondary Objective

Sustain future employment and development though creation of durable community, social and economic assets.

6. **PMGY (Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana)** : Five elements of social and economic infrastructure are critical to quality of life specially in rural areas :
- a. Education
 - b. Health
 - c. Drinking Water
 - d. Housing and
 - e. Roads.

ACC to Sauvik Chakarverti : Our planners are keeping the villages poor by not connecting them to the Cites roads matter

Hence the Govt. of India has launched the PMGY for the yr. 2000 with the objective of undertaking time bound programmes to fulfill these critical needs of the rural poor.

7. **Rural Housing (Gramin Awas)** : This was launched to meet the growing housing needs of rural habitants for this a number of programmes were launched like Indira Awas Yojana (IAY).

-
- Credit Cum Subsidy Scheme
 - Golden Jubilee Rural Housing Finance Scheme.
 - Equity support to HUDCO. (house of urban Dev. Corp. organization
 - Help from co-operative sector.
- (i) **Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)** : This was launched to provide financial assistance to rural poor who are below poverty line for the construction of dwelling units.
- (ii) **Credit cum subsidy scheme** : Under this scheme assistance is provided to the facilities with an annual income of below Rs. 32,000 per annum. An amount of Rs. 92 cr. was provided in the budget 2000-01 for this scheme.
- (iii) **Golden Jubilee Rural Housing Finance Scheme** : Under this scheme *National Housing Bank* provides reference to bank and finance companies for construction of houses in rural areas.
- (iv) **Equity support to HUDCO** : During the ninth plan period to improve the availability of housing finance in rural areas Govt. has decided to provide equity support of Rs. 350 cr. to HUDCO.
- (v) The co-operative sector and voluntary agencies etc also provide assistance for the construction of dwelling units in rural areas.
8. **Rural Drinking Water Project** : The main objective of this project was to provide drinking water facilities in all rural habitations in the next 5 years.
9. **Other Programmers**
- (i) **DWCRA** : Development of women and children in Rural Areas. This programme was started in Sept. 1982 for the development of women and child in Rural Areas (DWCRA).
- Main Objectives** : Its objective was to concentrate upon women members of target families for increasing their income and providing such facilities through which they could start works for earning.

- (ii) **MWS (Million Wells Scheme)** : 1 Jan. 1996, main purpose was to provide wells free of charges to SC/ST/small and marginal farmers/bonded laborers/non SC and ST BPL (Below Poverty Line) for irrigation purpose.
- (iii) **PMGSY (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana)** : launched by former Prime minister 'Atal Bihari Vajpayee' on 25th Dec, 2000. This was mainly started to provide road facilities in rural areas.
- (iv) **AAY (Antyodaya Anna Yojana)** : AAY was also launched by A. B. Vajpayee on 25th Dec. 2000 for ensuring food security for all involving an annual subsidy of Rs. 2300 cr.
- (v) **SGRY (Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana)** : It launched w. e. f. 2001 (Sept.)
- (vi) **Food for work programme :**

“Government facilities for Rural Development”

- (i) **Financial Facilities** : The arrangement for finance for agriculture and rural development has been made through co-operative banks, land development banks, commercial banks and RRBs :

NABARD (National Agriculture Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development) : It was established on 24th July, 1982 with aim to fulfill institutional gap in finance. The main aim of the bank was to meet long and medium term credit requirements of regional rural areas. Being an apex bank it is not directly involved in giving finance direct to farmers but it provides credit to farmers through indirect channel (through other banks)

RRBs (Regional Rural Banks) : they were established in 1975 to meet short term credit requirements to rural farmers. At present there are 193 regional rural banks working in country.

Subsidy : for various functions like :

- Fertilizers
- HYV seeds
- Diesel & Kerosene

- Loans and food grains etc provided to weaker sections of society at concessional rates.
- (ii) **RIDF : Rural Infrastructure Development Fund**
- (iii) **MFDF : Micro Finance Development Fund**
- (iv) **KCC : Kishan Credit Cards**
- (v) **Socio Economic Infrastructure**
- (vi) **Panchayats Co-operatives, Committees and Schools**
- (vii) **Rural Sanitation Scheme**

Q.5. Has Rural Development strategy succeeded?

Ans.: After independence a specific strategy was adopted for the rural development in India. The main objective of this strategy was to improve the socio economic life of rural poor following points shows the success of these strategies.

1. **Population control :** One of main problem of India is its rapidly growing population. About $\frac{3}{4}$ th of population resides in villages rural people are trapped in the vicious circle of poverty and unemployment due to large size of the families.

Diagram 1 showing vicious circle of poverty and unemployment.

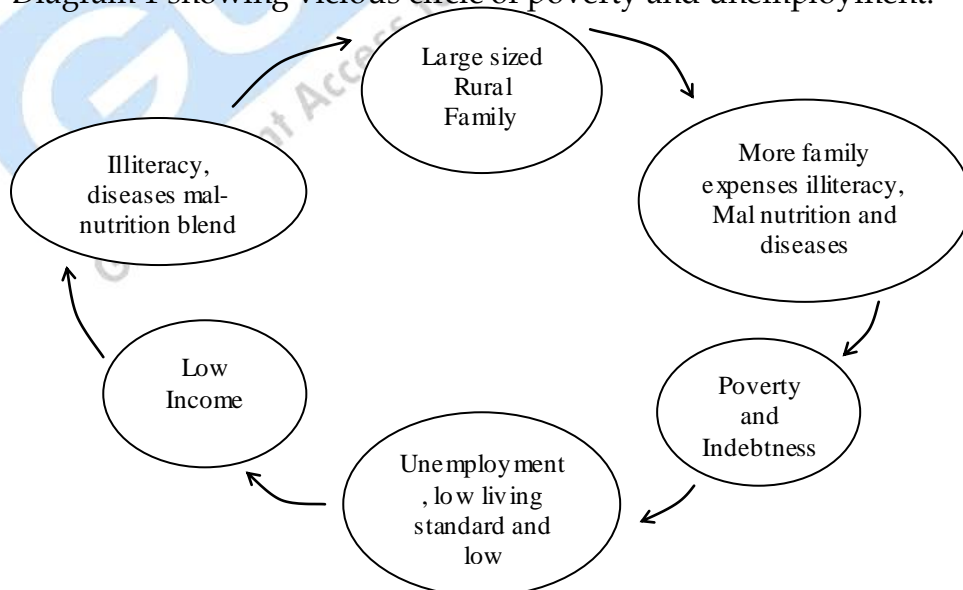
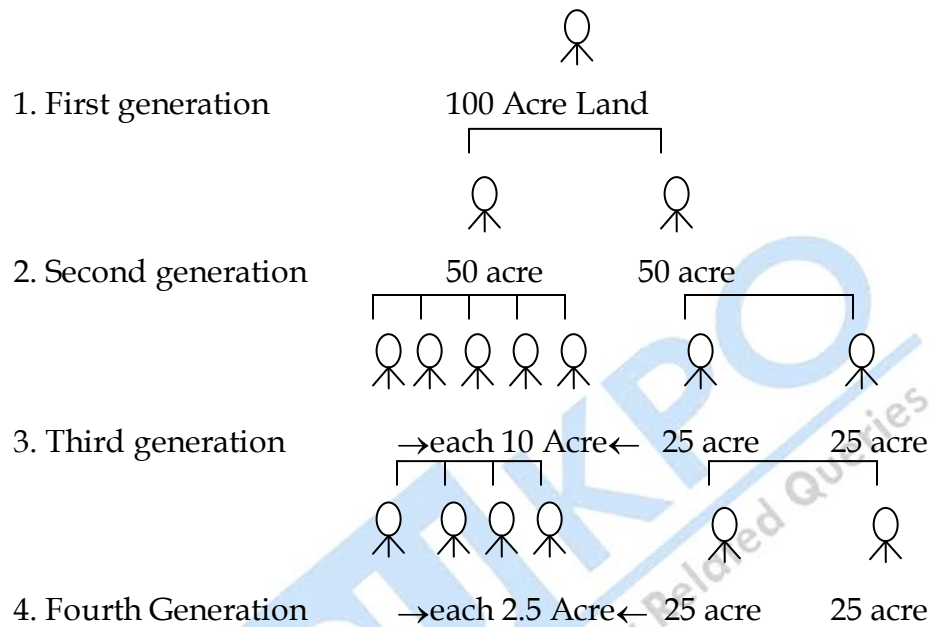


Diagram 2. Size of the family and Division of agricultural land



Smaller the size of family greater the prosperity are progress as the family.

2. Eradication of Poverty
3. Removal of Rural Unemployment
4. Expansion of Education
5. Environmental Protection
6. Development of Infrastructure
7. Development of Social Services
8. Credit Facility
9. Permanent solution of famine and Drought
10. Agriculture Policy

CHAPTER-3

Rural Development Administration : Rural Development Agencies

Q.1. What is meant by rural development administration?

Ans.: Meaning of Administration : The word administration has different connotations. Presently it refers to the Government.

ACC to Encyclopedia : "Administration" is a process of managing and performing functions.

Meaning of Rural Development Administration : That form of administration which is concerned with rural development is called as rural development administration.

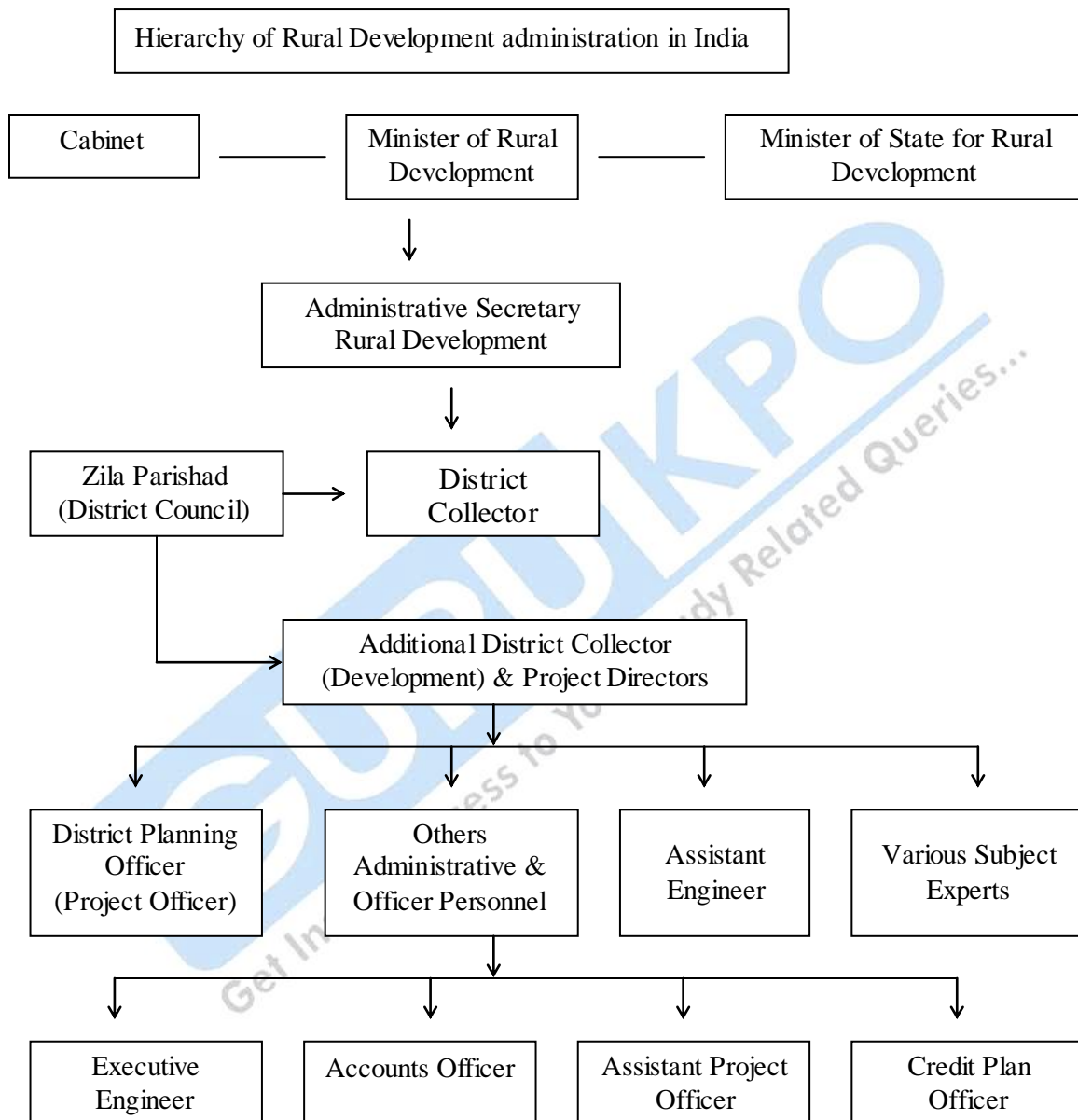
Definition : "Rural development administration connotes that arrangement in which planning, organization, co-ordination and control of available human and physical resources is done for exhaustive development of rural areas.

Q.2. Significance of Rural Development administration.

- Ans.:**
1. Rapidity in Rural Development
 2. Co-ordination between rural development agencies.
 3. Efficient Direction
 4. Efficient use of financial Resources
 5. Development according to Government Priorities.
 6. Balanced Rural Development.
 7. Personnel Management

Q.3. Explain the hierarchy of rural development administration.

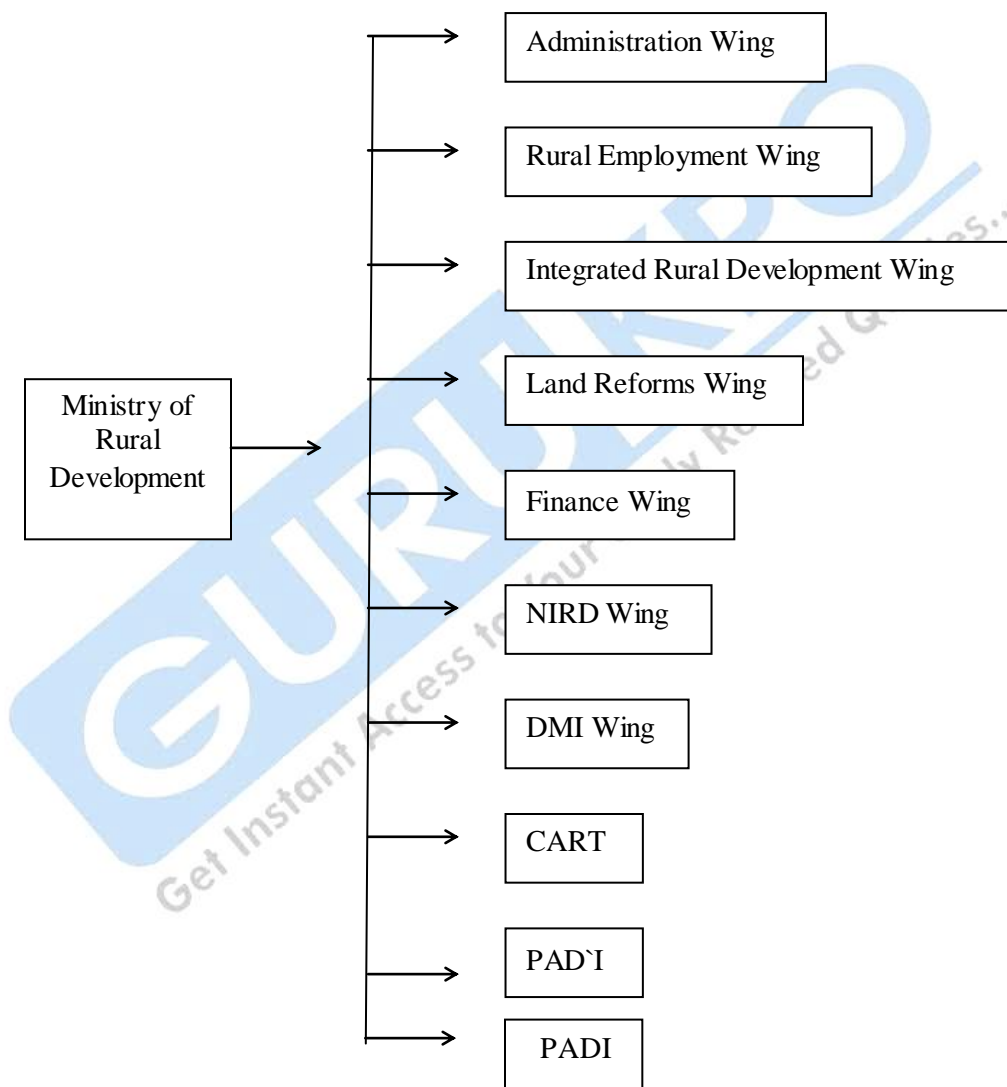
Ans.: While studying rural development administration is essential to study its hierarchy.



Q.4. Structure of Rural Development administration in India.

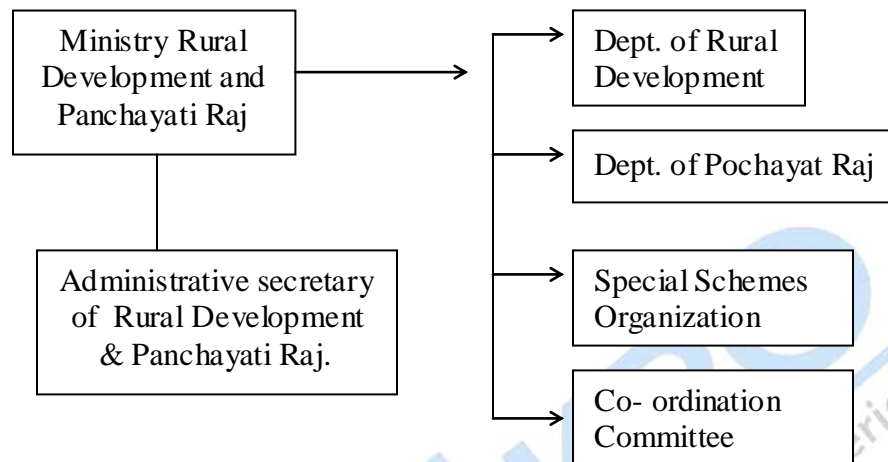
Ans.: Structure of rural development administration can be divided into following categories.

- A. Structure at the Centre/National Level.
 - B. Structure at State Level.
 - C. Structure at District Level.
 - D. Structure at Block Level.
 - E. Structure at Village Level.
- A. Rural Development structure at Centre/National Level :**
 Organisation of rural development administration at Centre/
 National Level.

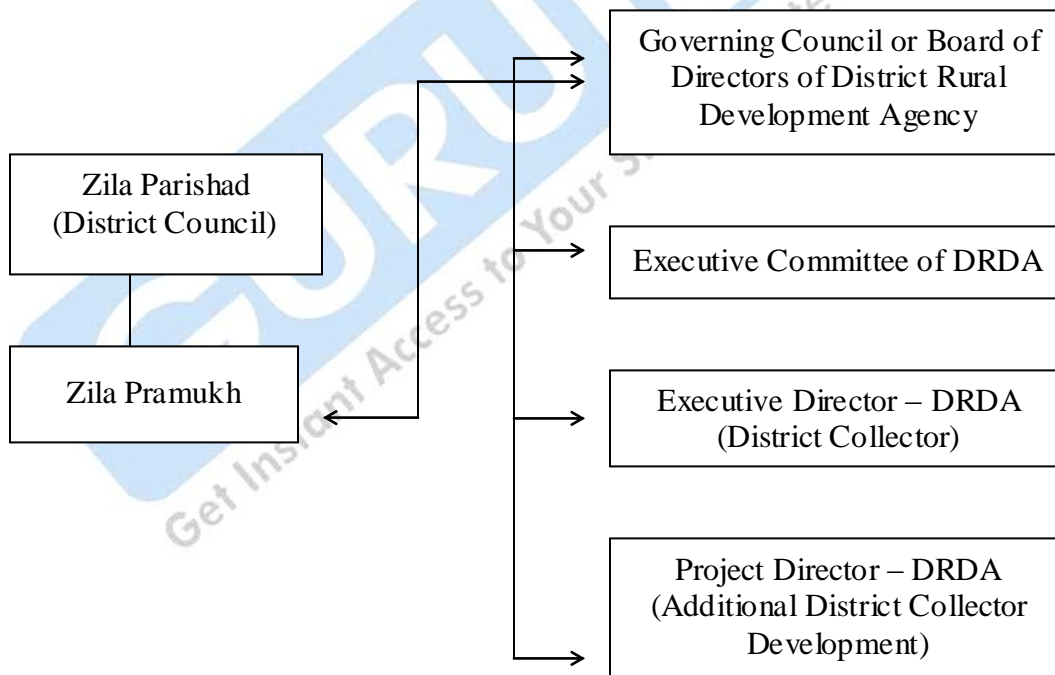


B. Rural Development Administration at State Level :

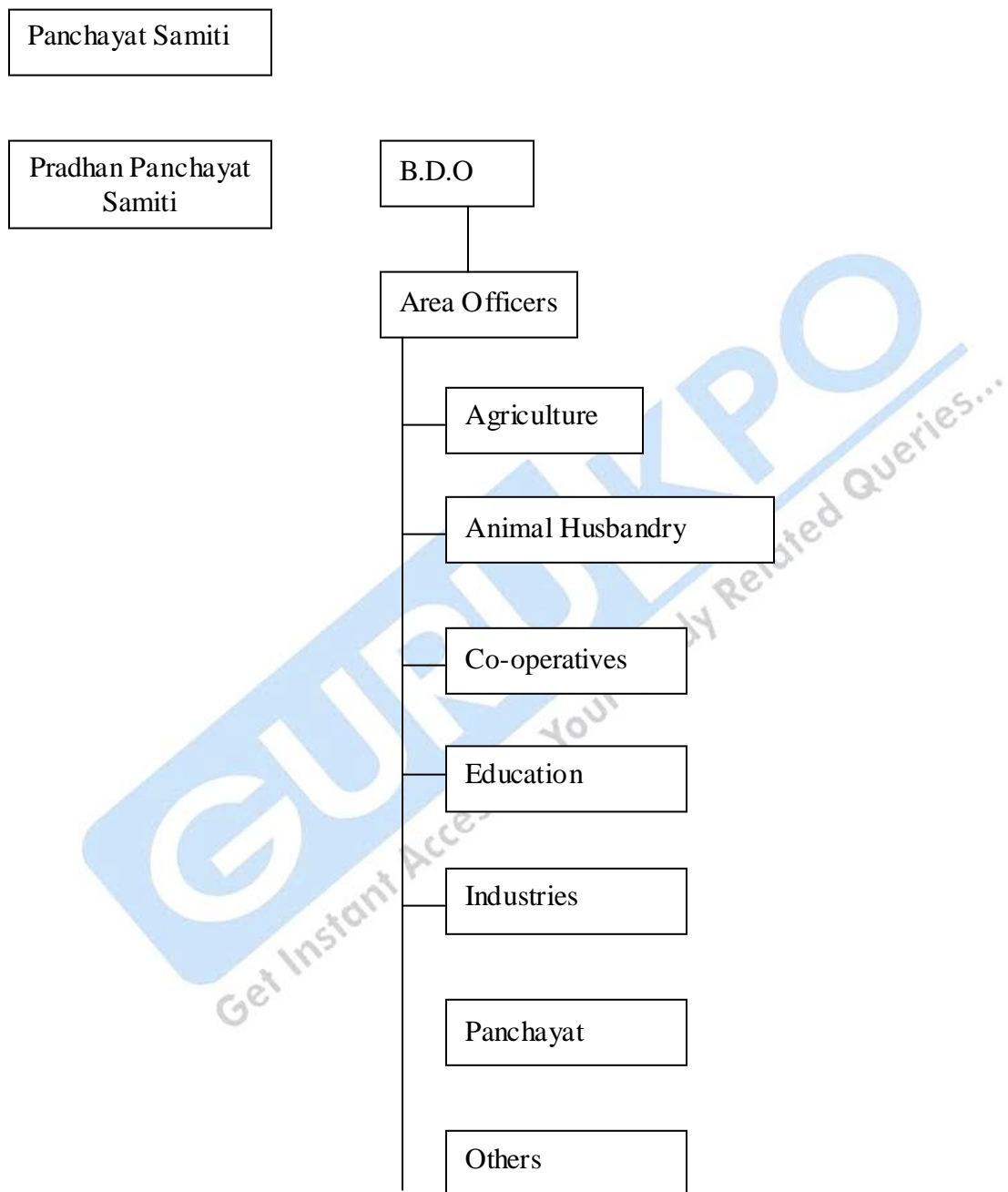
Diagram 3. Rural Development administration at State Level.



C. Rural Development Structure at District Level :



Structure of the Rural Development administration at block level



CHAPTER-4

Rural Development at District Level

Q.1. By which name the chairman of Zila Parishad in Rajasthan is known?

Ans.: The chairmen of Zila Parishad in Rajasthan is Known as Zila Pramukh.

Q.2. Why Zila Parishads are constituted?

Ans.: Zila Parishads are constituted to control the working and co-ordinate the functions of gram Panachayats in fact Zila Parishads acts as a link between state Government and Panchayats.

Q.3. What are the ordinary functions of Zila Parishad?

Ans.: Following are the main functions which Zila Parishads has to perform.

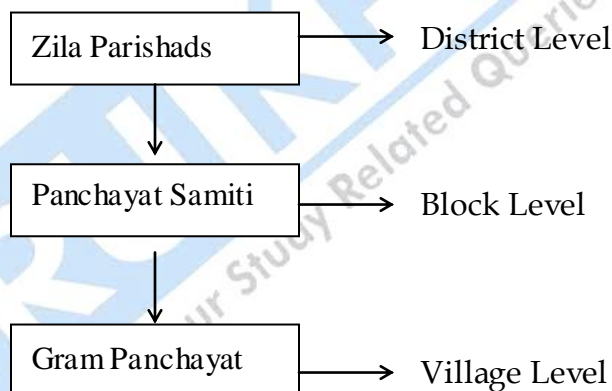
- Prepare plans for economic development.
- Social justice in district and
- To a certain integrated implementation of such plans including the areas enumerated in the following items →
 1. Agriculture
 2. Small irrigation under - ground water resources and development of water distribution.
 3. Horticulture
 4. Statistics
 5. Rural electrification
 6. Soil conservation
 7. Social forestry

Q.4. What do you know about Zila Parishad?

Ans.: In the hierarchy of organisation of Panchayat Raj institutions Zila Parishad (District Level) is at the top level. So Zila Parishad is the highest body in the three tier system of Panchayat Raj. It is constituted in the each district of the state. It is known as Zila Parishad in Rajasthan, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Maharastra. Zila Parshad is known by different names in other states it is known as Zila Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh and Gujrat. Mahakoma Parishad in Assam and Zila Vikas Parishad in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

Q.5. What do you know about rural development administration at district level? Explain.

Ans.: We have already discussed about rural development administration at district level in earlier question.



The hierarchy of organisation of Panchayat Raj institution Zila parishads comes at the top level and is highest body. Different names are given in different states for this.

The constitution and organisation of Zila Parishads is not uniform in all the states. But the elected chair persons of Panchayat Samities who are known as pradhan or Pramukh are usually members are elected from each panchayat samiti as per rules. In addition chairpersons of act municipalities, Director of District co-operative Bank, Director of Bank nominated by the State Government representatives of some co-operative societies maximum three members having cultural & literacy interest all MLAs of the district, M. P. members of legislative council and some co-opted members from women & SC& ST are the members of Zila parishad. Each Zila parishad has an elected chairperson and vice-chair persons.

Q.6. Explain functions performed by Zila Parishads.

- Ans.:**
1. Ordinary functions
 2. Agriculture
 6. Small irrigation under-ground water resources and development of water distribution.
 7. Horticulture
 8. Statistics
 9. Rural Electrification
 10. Soil Conservation
 11. Soil forestry
 12. Animal Husbandry and Diary
 13. Fisheries
 14. Domestic and cottage Industry
 15. Rural Roads and Buildings
 16. Health
 17. Rural Housing
 18. Education
 19. Social welfare and welfare of weather sections.
 20. Poverty Eradication Programme
 21. Social reform Activities.
 22. Ordinary (General) Powers of Zila Parishad

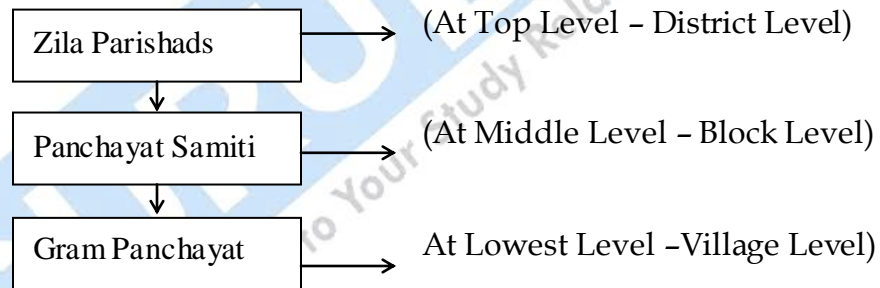
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CHAPTER-5

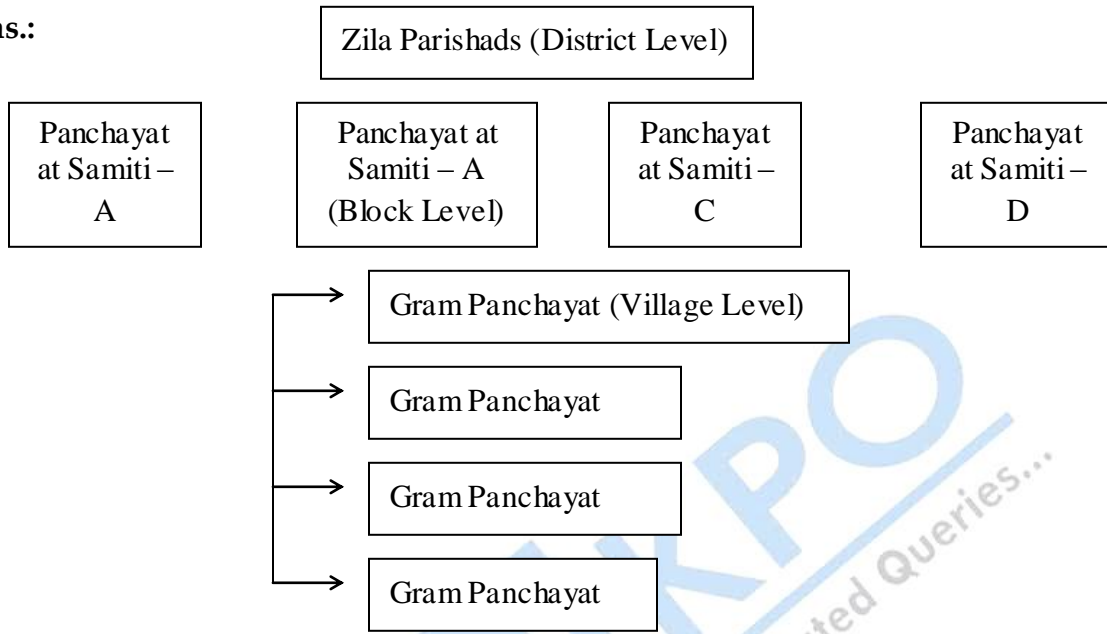
Rural Development Administration at Village & Block Level

Q.1. Which are three levels of Panchayati Raj?

Ans.: The system of Panchayati Raj institutes is three tier. In the hierarch of organisation of Panchayat Raj Institutions.



However, some minor distinctions are evident in the organisation of Panchayati Raj Institutions in the various states of the country

Q.2. Organisation structure of Panchayat Raj Institutes?**Ans.:****Q.3. What are the main sources of income of Panchayats?****Ans.: Sources of Income :**

1. Government Grant
2. Tax on building and vet hides
3. Tax on commercial crops
4. Passenger Tax
5. Octroi on animal and goods
6. Shop Tax
7. Any State tax approval by the Government
8. Loans and Gifts
9. Income from market land and water tanks.
10. Charges on use of rent house
11. Rate on water supply
12. Miscellaneous.

Q.4. Why is meant by Gram Sabha?

Ans.: An assembly of all adult residents of a villages is constituted which is called 'Gram Sabha'.

Q.5. Who elects 'Gram Panchayat'.

Ans.: The 'Gram Panchayat' is elected by 'Gram Sabha'. The election of Gram Panchayat is held after the duration of every 5 every through select ballot by the votes. The members of Panchayat are called Panch.

Q.6. Write any two function of a Gram Panchayat.

Ans.: The Gram Panchayats have been assigned all those functions through which the foundation of democracy is strengthened. Hence all the functions related with the development and public welfare in rural areas are performed by the Panchayat.

Functions of Gram Panchayat :

1. General or Ordinary function :

(i) To prepare annual plans for the development of Panchayat area.

(ii) To prepare annual Budget.

2. Administrative function :

(i) Numbering of campuses.

(ii) To conduct census.

3. Agriculture including Agriculture extension.

4. Animal husbandry, Dairy and poultry farming.

5. Fisheries.

6. Social and farm forestry, minor forest produce fuel and fodder.

7. Small irrigation.

8. Khadi, village and cottage industry.

9. Rural Housing.

10. Drinking Water.

Q.7. Who is the chief executive of a Gram Panchayat?

Ans.: The *Sarpanch* acts as a chief executive of Gram Panchayat. He is assisted by Up-sarpanch and Panchayat secretary. The Sarpanch is elected directly by the voters of the Gram Panchayat. He is responsible for the budgets maintenance of records and accounts and the funds of the Panchayat.

Q.8. By which name middle level of Panchayat Raj is Known?

Ans.: Panchayat Samities.

Q.9. What do you mean by Panchayat samiti and write down its function?

Ans.: Panchayat Samiti is the intermediate level of Panchayati Raj System. The middle level is called as Panchayati samiti in several State of Rajasthan, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh Maharashtra and Orisa. The future of Panchayat Samiti is 5 years.

The main functions the mentioned below.

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CHAPTER-6

Democratic Decentralisation and Panchayati Raj

Q.1. Write a note on democratic decentralisation in India.

Ans.: Centralised administrative system was done away with the attainment of independence in 1947. our leaders adopted democratic system of administration. Hence decintralised system of administration was introduced.

Q.2. When, where and by whom the Panchayat Raj was set up first time?

Ans.: On Sept. 2, 1959 for the first time in country in Rajasthan by J. L. Nehru.

Q.3. State merits of Democratic Decentralisation.

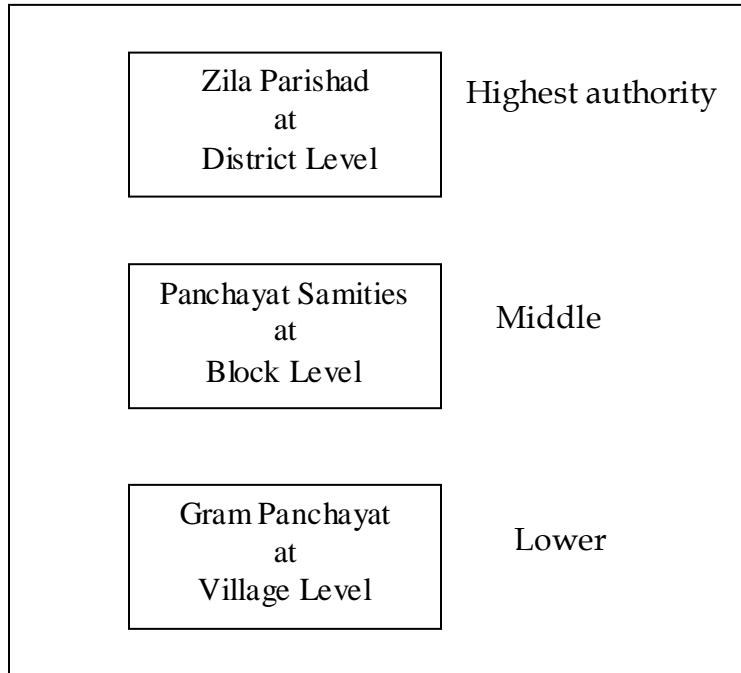
Ans.:

1. Encouragement to self reliance.
2. All - Round Development of public.
3. Public participation.
4. Flexibility.
5. Economy.
6. Development of the feeling of Responsibility.
7. Appropriate solution of problems.

Q.4. Explain Characteristics of Panchayat Raj.

Ans.: The Panchayat Raj system introduced in India with the objective of Democratic Decentralisation which following objective :

1. **Three tier system** : These tiers are :



2. Co-operation
3. Freedom
4. Elected Bodies
5. Powers to Mobilise Resources
6. Execution of Programmes
7. Decentralisation of Powers & Authority
8. Ideology of Panchayati Raj

Q.5. **Why there is need of Panchayat Raj?**

Or

Significance of Panchayat Raj.

Ans.: Introduction : Earlier or just after independence, the panchayat system in India was constituted by the heads of the families living in village. There was no election of such Panchayat as found in modern times. Modern Panchayats have assigned more powers, resources and responsibilities. The name is old but institutions are new :

1. Basis of Democracy
2. Democratic Decentralisation

3. Future leadership
4. Political Awareness
5. Co-operation between people & Administration
6. Co-ordination with administration.

Q.6. Explain the various steps taken for the development of Panchayat Raj institutions.

Ans.: From last four decades, several steps has been taken for the development of Panchayat Raj institutions there are :

1. Constitutional step
2. B. R. Mehta Committee.
3. Ashok Mehta :
 - (i) Two Tier System :
 - Zila Parishad (District Level)
 - Gram Panchayat (Village Level)
 - (ii) Function of Zila Parishad
 - (iii) Rural Development
 - (iv) Size of Panchayat
 - (v) Elections
 - (vi) Hierarchy
4. Rao Committee
5. Singhavi Committee
6. Seventy three Constitutional Amendments

□ □ □

CHAPTER-7

Rural Infrastructure Development

Section – B

Q.1. What is meant by infrastructure?

Ans.: Development of infrastructure is a sine-quo-non of economic development infrastructure refers to the basic structure and facilities necessary for a country or an organisation to function efficiently e. g Building, Transport, water and energy resources and administrative systems.

Q.2. Explain the importance of infrastructure?

Ans.: There are mainly three sectors in an economy :

1. Primary Sector
2. Secondary Sector
3. Tertiary Sector

Development of infrastructure is important for the development of a country or region. It is impossible for a country or a region to develop her economy without developing infrastructure for example : Development of Primary sector (Agriculture) depends to a considerable extent on the adequate expansion and development to irrigation facilities. Secondary Sector or industrial progress depends on the development of power and electricity generation transport and communications obviously. If proper attention is not paid to the development of infrastructure it is likely to act as a severe constraint on the economic development processes in the country.

Q.3. Write full form of PMGSY and explain it.

Ans.: **PMGSY** : Stands for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

The PMGSY was launched in December, 2000 to provide road connectivity to 1.6 lakh unconnected habitations with population of 500 persons or

more (250 in case of hilly, desert and tribal areas) in the rural areas by the end of the tenth plan (2002-07)

Objectives : Rural roads are found in villages and are usually of two types pucca (Metal led) and Kutcha (or Non- metal led). The prime objective of the PMGSY is to provide connectivity by way of an all weather road to the unconnected habitations in the rural areas in such a way that habitations with a population of 1000 persons and above are covered in three years (2000-2003) and all unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above by the end of tenth plan.

Q.4. Write full form of NRRDA?

Ans.: National Rural Roads Development Agency.

Q.5. When was 'Swajal Dhara' Yojana launched?

Ans.: The Government has paid special attention to rural water supply and sanitation during last 2 - 3 decades to fulfill objective of rural development water supply is an important basic need which increases production capacity of the people. 'Swajal Dhara' Yojana was one more attempt in this respect. The special feature of this Yojana in that this will be implemented maintained the participation of the community is a major factor with 10 percent contribution made by the community and 90% of the funds provided by the Govt. of India.

Q.6. Suggestions for the success of Rural Developments strategy.

Or

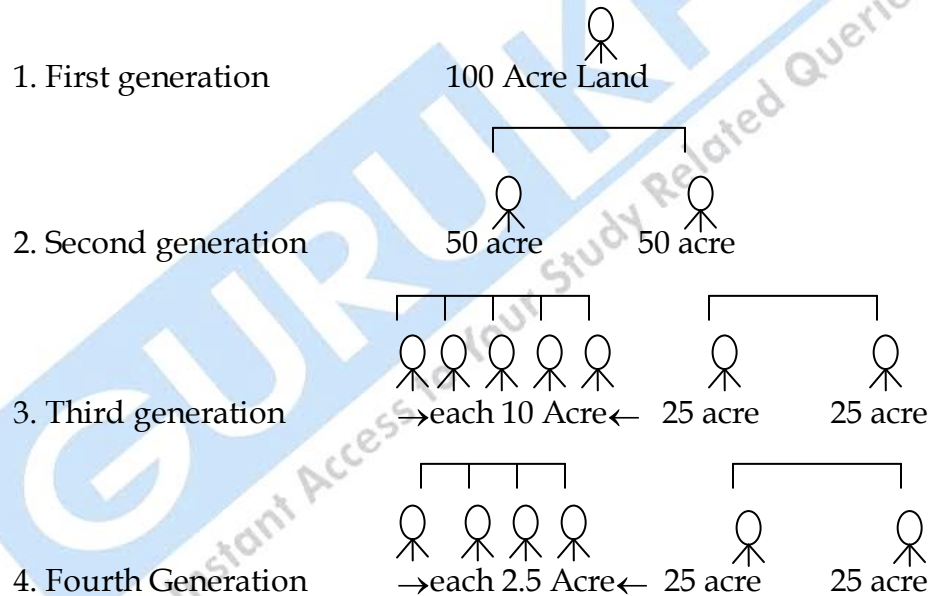
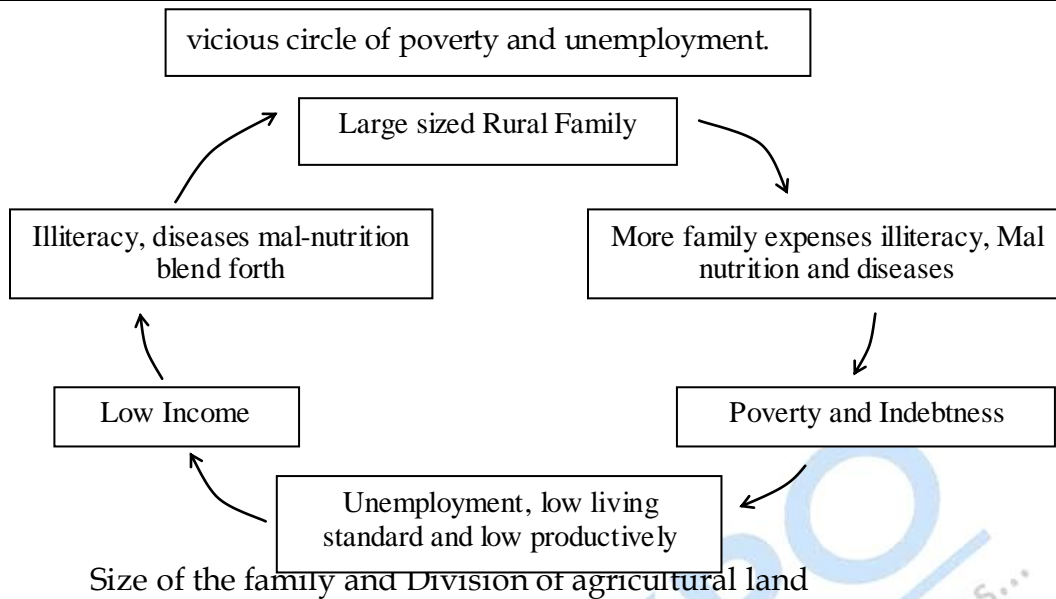
Current Issue of Rural Development.

Ans.: The rural development strategy can succeed if these current issues are acted upon :

1. Population Control : Most of Population about $\frac{3}{4}$ th lives in villages. The birth rate in rural area is high. Hence population is continuously increasing in rural an area which is slowing down the impact of rural development programmes. Hence it is urgently required to contioe the increasing rural population.

BR \uparrow \rightarrow P \uparrow \rightarrow vicious circle of poverty \rightarrow Unemployment

It shows as a result of high Birth rate in rural areas the people are trapped in vicious circle of poverty and unemployment.



Intensive efforts are required to control population in rural as clear form Diagram 1 otherwise rural population well trapped in vicious circle and unemployment.

Diagram 2 also shows that large sized family in rural area will lead to division and fragmentation of land and each family will get 2.5 acre of land where as small sized family will get 25 acre of land. So, smaller the size of family greater the prosperity and progress of the family.

Moreover new techniques of production can't applied on small size of farms.

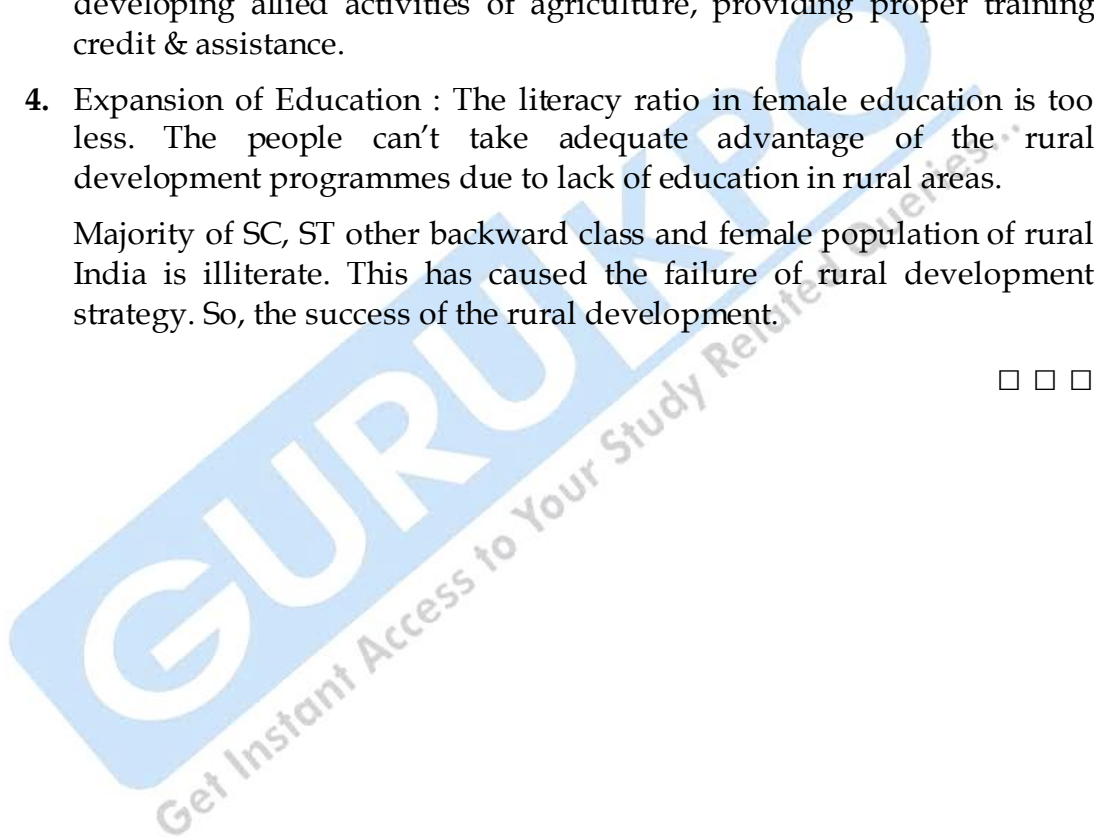
2. **Eradication of Poverty** : The people living below poverty line should be uplifted by providing necessary axis lance through rural development programmes like SGSY, JGSY, EAS etc. minimum needs programme. Special Programmes for SC, ST, tribe, artisans, and landless farmers.
3. **Removal of Rural Unemployment** : Number of programmes have lanced like NREP, RLEGP, JRY, TRYSEM, EAS, SGSY AND JGSY. But yet the problem can't fully solved. The no. of unemployed is increasing day by day.

The solution cab be done by providing self employment through developing allied activities of agriculture, providing proper training credit & assistance.

4. **Expansion of Education** : The literacy ratio in female education is too less. The people can't take adequate advantage of the rural development programmes due to lack of education in rural areas.

Majority of SC, ST other backward class and female population of rural India is illiterate. This has caused the failure of rural development strategy. So, the success of the rural development.

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CHAPTER-8

Modernisation and commercialization of Agriculture

Introduction : In the words of Prof. M. P. Todaco "it the process of economic growth is to begin and to be self bastioned it must begin with the rural areas in general and agriculture in particular"

Gunner Mydial : "It is in the agricultural sector that the battle for long term economic development of India will won or lost."

Agri + Culture

Implying field implying cultivation

Webster dictionary states. "Agriculture is the art or science of production of crops and livestock on a farm"

Prof. Dantawala : "success of agriculture in the programmes of economic development drives the economy on the path of progress and the failure of it would sender the scale of growth as virtually nil."

Q.1. Write measure adopted for modernisation of agriculture.

Ans.: Intro : After having attained independence the Government took several steps for modernisation of agriculture

Steps for modernisation of agriculture

Pre-independence steps

- Establishment of agriculture research institutes like in 1919.
- An Institutes was established in Pune.
- Establishment of agriculture universities

Post-independence steps

In Mexican first of all HYV seeds of wheat was used which resulted in increases in production by 3-4 times there which then imported in India.

→ Use and demonstration of new farm implements etc.	
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Steps taken for Modernisation of Agriculture :

1. IADP : Intensive Agriculture District Programme 1961
2. IAAP : Intensive Agriculture Area Programme 1964 - 65.
3. Used HYV seeds in 1966 (HYV : High Yielding Varieties seeds)
4. Use of fertilizers.
5. Multi Crop Programme
6. Small irrigation Projects
7. Plant Protection
8. Intensive cultivation.
9. Agro Industries corporations
10. Agriculture financing facilities
11. Agriculture marketing
12. Land reforms
13. Soil Conservation
14. Support price policy

All these steps leads to a tremendous change in agriculture production. This increase was so sudden and conspicuous that some of agriculture economists like Swami nalhains termed it as Green Revolution.

Q.2. Has India succeeded in modernisation of Agriculture?

Ans.: No doubt India has succeeded in modernisation of agriculture now old implements have been replaced by new implements, Now farmers keep an eye on market. Agriculture production has increased. Agriculture productivity has improved. So, no doubt Indian agriculture has shifted form traditional and now it's on the path of modernisation.

1. Increase in the production of food grains.
2. Expansion of irrigation facilities.
3. Increase in consumption of fertilizer.
4. Increase in the use of improved seeds.
5. Plant protection and use of pesticides.
6. Agricultural mechanization.

7. Guarantee of fair prices.
8. Agricultural education and research
9. Increase in productivity.
10. Agriculture as a profession

The policy of Modernisation of Agriculture has failed :

1. Increase in Disparities
2. Increase in Regional Disparities
3. Shortage of Agricultural Inputs
4. Increase in Unemployment
5. Dependence on Industrial sector
6. Limited to some crops.
7. Lack of Institutional changes.

Q.3. Why there is need for Commercialisation of Agriculture?

Ans.: As a result of mechanization and modernisation agriculture emerged as a profession. Success of Green Revolution. As a result of which agriculture production increases very much. The past has done in which agriculture was the main source of live blood Modernisation of agriculture has developed commercial attitude among farmers in our country. Therefore several commercial crops are grown at a very large scale, e.g. cotton sugarcane. Tobacco, tea, coffee, rubber etc.

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CHAPTER-9

Agricultural Price Policy : Role of CACP

Q.1. Write full form of C. A. C. P.

Ans.: Commission on Agriculture Cost and Prices.

Q.2. For how many crops minimum Support prices are declared by the Governments.

Ans.: Government has been announcing Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for 24 major crops including Paddy, wheat, Jawar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Pulses, Oilseeds, Copra, Cotton, Juts, Sugarcane and Tobacco.

Q.3. How C₃ cost is calculated?

Ans.: C₂ cost concept = The C₂ cost includes following :

- (i) All actual expenses in cash and kind incurred in production by actual owner.
Plus (+)
- (ii) Rent Paid for leased land
Plus (+)
- (iii) Inputted value of family labour.
Plus (+)
- (iv) Interest on value of owned capital assists. (excluding land)
Plus (+)
- (v) Rental value of owned land (net of land revenue)

C₃ Cost concept : C₃ cost includes following :

Cost C₂ + 10 % of cost C₂ to account for managerial remuneration to the farmer.

Q.4. What do you know about CACP?

Ans. : As a result of Green Revolution, agriculture production increases to a large extent due to which Agriculture product prices fall down. Moreover agriculture prices are more fluctuating as it is more dependent on monsoon.

So to safeguard the interest of both farmers and consumers CACP (Commission on Agriculture Cost and Prices) announces minimum support prices every year for various agriculture commodities. The MSPs are announced by Government on the basis of recommendation given by the CACP. The CACP, while recommending prices takes into account all important factors.

Some of these factors are :

- (i) Cost of production
- (ii) Changes in input prices
- (iii) Trends in market prices
- (iv) Inter - crop price parity
- (v) Demand and supply situation
- (vi) Parity between prices paid and prices received by farmers etc.

Among these multiple factors that go into formation of support price policy, the cost of production is most significant.

Q.5. Write a note on Minimum support prices?

Ans.: Minimum support prices are announced by Government every year to safeguard the interest of farmers and to motivate them to employ latest technology.

The Government of India has adopted policy of MSPs for agriculture commodities. The minimum guaranteed prices are fixed to set a floor below

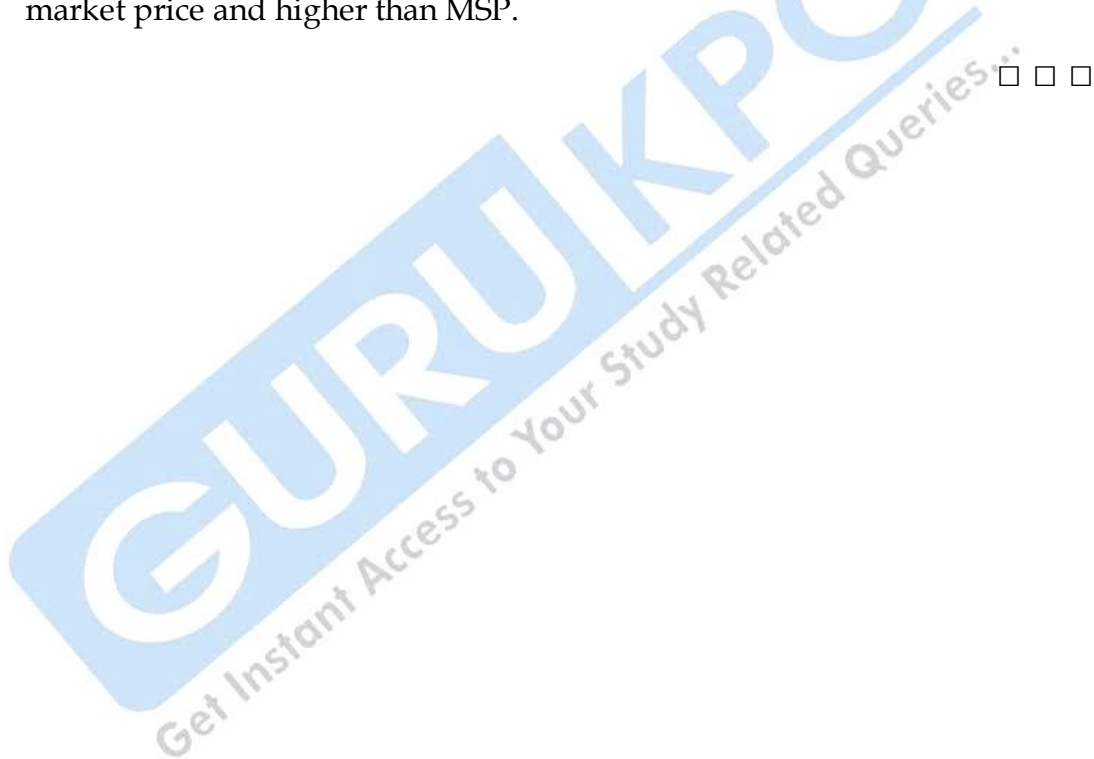
which market prices cannot fall. Till the mid of 1970's Government announced two types of administrated prices:

- (i) **Minimum Support Prices** : To assure farmers that market prices it not fact below the set floor (MSPs) even in case of bumper crops.
- (ii) **Procurement Prices.**

Q.6. Explain Procurement Prices?

Ans.: Procurement prices were the prices of Kharif and Rabi cereals at which the grain was to be domestically procured by public agencies (Like the FCI) for release through Ruplic Distribution system (PDS) it was announced soon after harvest began. Normally procurement price was lower that the open market price and higher than MSP.

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CHAPTER-10

Rural Development Programmes : From Antyodaya to IRDP

Q.1. Write complete form of

- i) SGSY ii) DPAP iii) JGSY iv) EAS

Ans.: i) SGSY : Swarnajanti Gram Swarozgar Yozna

ii) DPAP : Drought Prone Area Programme

iii) JGSY : Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana

iv) EAS : Employment Assurance Scheme.

➤ **Brief discussions about the programmes from Antyodaya Programme to integrated Rural Development Programme.**

i) **Antyodaya Programme** : In 1977, for the first time Non - congress party or Janta party come into force. Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat launched in 1977 an innovative programme for poverty eradication. This programme was named as Antyodaya programme.

Objective : This programme aimed at economic upliftment and improving living std. of poorest of the poor families in each village for this purpose, 5 families among the poorest of the poor were identified in each village. The Government provided subsidy and loans for the upliftment of these families later on implemented to other states also and it was tnerged with IRDP.

ii) **IRDP** : Intergrated Rural Development programme was started in 1978-79 for poverty eradication and rural development.

Objective : The main objective of introducing IRDP was to integrate the various inputs like infrastructure facility, education, credit etc

and to lift the poorest of the poor living in rural areas above the poverty line through income generating activities.

Details of financial assistance provided during different plan periods under this plan :

Plan Period	Families benefited under this plan
6 th Plan	165.6 lakh families
7 th Plan	180 lakh families
8 th Plan	108 lakh families

IRDP and allied programmes like TRYSEM, DWCRA, MWS have been merged with Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) introduced from April, 1999. The scheme is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme on a cost sharing ratio 75 : 25 between central states.

iii) TRYSEM : Training of rural youth for self - employment started on 15 August, 1979 for providing training to rural youth for the purpose of self - employment.

Objective : Removal of unemployment among rural youth in this programme necessary skill and technology was provided to rural youth in the age - group of 18 - 35 years. More than 36 lakh rural youth has been trained under TRYSEM upto 31st March, 1997.

Note : We have already discussed these programmes in chapter no. - 2 under the heading - Strategy for Rural Development : Current Issues - I

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CHAPTER-11

Women and Child Development Programmes

Q.1. Name statutory bodies and autonomous org. working for women development in India?

Ans.: These are :

i) Statutory body : National commission for women

ii) Autonomous Organisations : National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development (NIPCCD), Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB), Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK).

Q.2. What is UNICEF?

Ans.: United Nations Children's fund.

Q.3. When the Infant Milk substitute Act was passed?

Ans.: In order to protect and promote the breast feeding habits in the country, the infant Milk substitute feeding bottles and infant foods.(regulation and production, supply Distribution/Amendment Act 2003 has been passed recently.

Q.4. Name two employment cum training schemes run for women Development?

Ans.: **STEP :** Support to training cum employment programme and Swawlamban (earlier known as NORAD) are two major employment cum training oriented being implemented by the Government.

Q.5. What is Udisha?

Ans.: Udisha is a World Bank assisted countrywide training programme for all ICDS(integrated child development Services) functionaries. It has three main components :

- i) Regular training (Wherein basic job training is provided)
- ii) Other training (wherein innovative area
- iii) Specific trainings are provided and information, education and communication (IEC)

Q.6. Explain Domestic Violence Bill?

Ans.: In order to address the phenomenon of domestic violence, which is widely prevalent but has remained largely invisible in the public domain, the Government has introduced a bill in parliament to empower Magistrates to grant protection orders to victims of domestic violence to be secure from violence and help her and respondent in as independent and impartial manner to reach an amicable settlement.

The bill is being amended in the light of the recommendation of the report of the parliamentary standing committee (PSC) on Human Resource development.

Q.7. What is National Charter for children?

Ans.: The NCFC is a Policy document which highlights the rights and duties of the children in India towards society in consonance with international convention on the rights of the child (1989) to which India is signatory. The charter aims to ensure children's right to survival health care, nutrition, standard of living, education and freedom from exploitation.

Q.8. Throw light on programmes related to women and child development in India.

Ans.: Programmes related to child development in India:

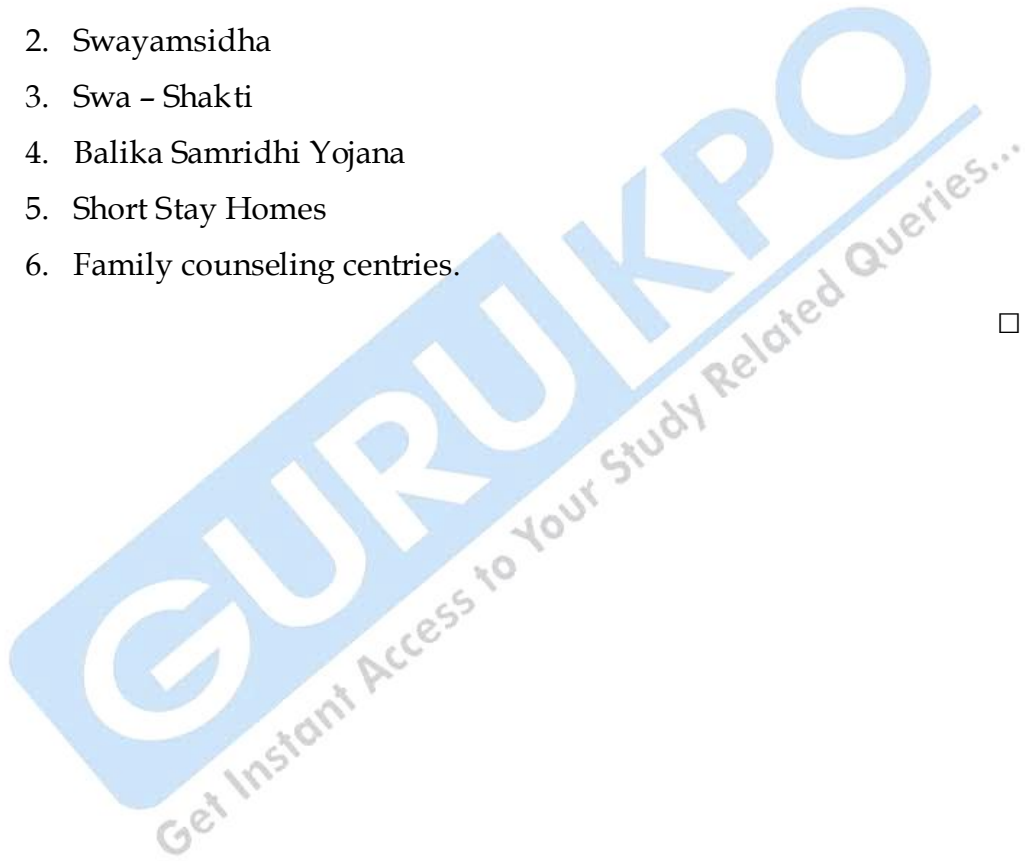
1. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
2. Udisha
3. Kishori Shakthi Yojana

4. Crèches/Day care centres for children of working and allying women
5. National crèche fund
6. National charter for children
7. Infant Milk Bubsitulis Act
8. National Commission for children
9. Universal children's Day

Programmes related to women's Development in India :

1. Swawlamban
2. Swayamsidha
3. Swa - Shakti
4. Balika Samridhi Yojana
5. Short Stay Homes
6. Family counseling centres.

□ □ □



CHAPTER-12

Role of NGOs in Rural Development

Q.1. Write full form of NGOs.

Ans.: Non – Government Organisations.

Q.2. Write the work of NGOs in brief?

Ans.: Their work is to aid and supplement the development and welfare work being undertaken by duly constituted bodies.

Q.3. Why foreign donors consider NGOs as more suitable agencies for development?

Ans.: Foreign donors consider that NGOs by virtue of being small scale flexible innovative and participatory are more successful in reaching the poor and in poverty alleviation. This consideration has resulted in the rapid growth of NGOs involved in initiating and implementing rural development programmes.

Q.4. What is BIMARU?

Ans.: Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh.

Q.5. Write the need of poverty alleviation and Rural Development in India.

Ans.: Need of poverty alleviation and Rural Development : in the words of world Development – Report (WDR) 2000-2001 : They (poor people) are often exposed to ill treatment by institutions of the state and society and are powerless to influence key decisions affecting their lives. Poverty is a complex phenomenon it is not only related with income, it is concerned with social, political, environmental aspects also. This interaction of all

these aspects lead to the situation of poverty. Attending poverty only through economic front does not yield the desired result because the poor people are vulnerable to many forces which are primarily external and largely uncontrollable from their position.

For combating poverty effectively it is necessary to create opportunity for the poor, to empower them in exerting their roles in the process of development and to ensure security in case of disaster (economic and non - economic)

The case of India : In India poverty reduction strategies were taken up especially from the sixth plan period (1980-85) , this is intact was the time when direct attack on poverty menaces was attempted. In the area of planned development in India the sixth plan is a major departure from the existing polices by putting forth the need to uplift the poor economically through a variety of programmes of self and wage employment as well as area development.

Q.6. Write the scope of NGOs collaboration in rural development? and advantages and limitations of NGOs?

Ans.: Scope for NGOs collaboration : There is no doubt about the fact that the problem of rural development seems to be not manageable only by govt. sector. For creating opportunity facilitating empowerment and providing security to the poor it requires very wide network composing a number of Factors. Here arises the role of non-Governmental organisations (NGOs) in diverse fields to fight against poverty.

The NGOs preference over the Governmental mechanism increase because of their close proximity to the people and as a result of the failure of official system to go nearer to the poor people.

For example, the WB (World Bank) and bilateral agencies continue to expand their funding in favour of NGOs for bringing them increasingly into mainstream of the development debate. In view of the massive nature of the poverty problem throughout the world the emphasis on involvement of NGOs in poverty alleviation and rural development is gradually increasing. The world Bank has a formal mechanism to interact with NGOs for associating them in its different project in different countries.

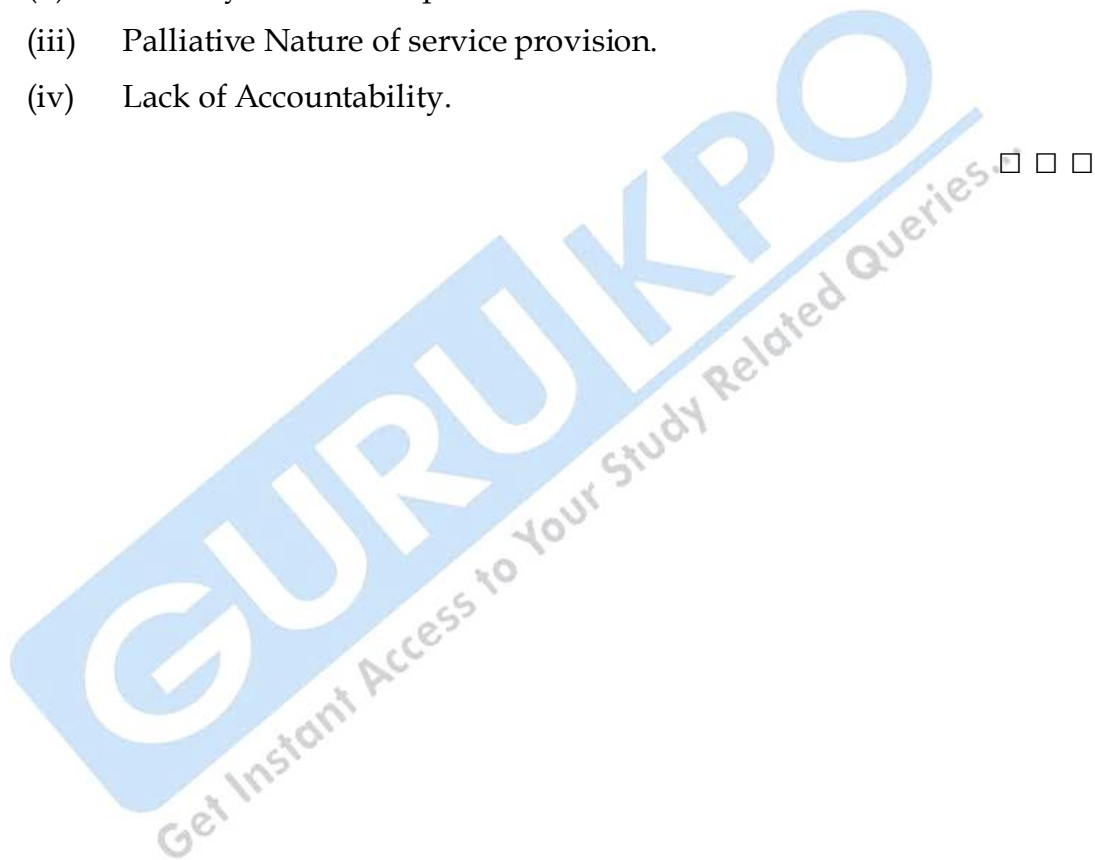
To involve the NGOs in the process of development it is necessary that an environment of mutual trust and respect should prevail for effective integration.

Role of NGOs in Rural Development :

- (i) More Action - Oriented
- (ii) Flexible in Methods and Practices
- (iii) More focused in Development Work.
- (iv) Relative independence.

Weakenenes of NGO Movement :

- (i) Lack of Good Governance and transparency
- (ii) Inability to reach the poorest.
- (iii) Palliative Nature of service provision.
- (iv) Lack of Accountability.



CHAPTER-13

Concept of Co-operation

Section - C

Q.1. What is Co-Operation?

Ans.: In the words of E. R. Bowell, "Co-operation is the universal instrument of creation."

Co-operation is made up of two words.

Co + operation
(together) (to do work)

Thus co-operation means working together for some common objective or purpose by mutual help.

Q.2. Give definitions of Co - operation.

Ans.: **Definition based on "Self - help through mutual help".**

1. ACC to Mahatma Gandhi, "When a person tries his best to fulfil his needs and fails, then he seeks co-operation from his neighbors it is the true co - operation.
2. ACC to six Harace planketl, "Co-operation is self-help made effective by organisation.

Definitions based on the principle of "promotion of economic interests."

1. Prof. P. H. Casselman, "Co-operation is a economic system with a social content."
2. V. L. Mehla, "Co-operation is only only aspect of a vast movement which promotes voluntary associations of individuals having common needs who combine together for the achievement of common economic ends.

Definitions based on the assumption of "co-operation as trading organisation."

1. Paul Lambert, "A co-operation society is an enterprise formed and dissected by an association of users applying within itself the rules of democracy and directly interded to serve both its own members and the community as a whole.

Legal Definitions.

1. The Indian co-operation societies Act, 1912, has not given any definition of co-operation section 4 © or this act considers a co - operative society as "a society which has its object the promotion of economic interests of its members in accordance with co-operative principles. "

Q.3. Give features of characteristics of co-operation.

- Ans.:**
- (1) Co-operation is an undertaking.
 - (2) Voluntary organisation.
 - (3) Association of persons.
 - (4) Democratic administration.
 - (5) Based on justice.
 - (6) Based on equality.
 - (7) Mutual co-operation and unity "*Each for all and all for each*"
 - (8) Service Motive.
 - (9) End of Exploitation.
 - (10) Universal Movement.

Q.4. Give objectives of Co-operative Ideology?

Ans.: 1. **Economic Objectives :**

1. Opportunity of economic development.
2. Economic partnership.
3. Economic security

2. **Social Objectives :**

3. **Service and mutual Aid objective**

4. Moral objective**5. Political objective****Q.5. Give Importance of co-operation.**

- Ans.:** (i) All over Development.
(ii) Control on concentration on economic power.
(iii) Equitable distribution
(iv) Peaceful Movement
(v) Free from fear of exploitation
(vi) Inspiration of democratic spirit.
(vii) Self help and Mutual help
(viii) Emphasis on social welfare
(ix) Increase in Natural Income
(x) Success of economic planning.

Q.6. Five Advantages and disadvantages of co-operation.**Ans.: Advantages :**

1. Economic Advantages of Co - operation.
2. Social Advantages of Co - operation.
3. Political Advantages of Co - operation.
4. Moral and Religious Advantages of Co - operation.
5. Educational Advantages of Co - operation.

Disadvantages and defects of Co-operation :

1. Domination of individual interests rather than social interests.
2. Improper utilisation of resources.
3. More expenses on unproductive activities.
4. Lack of professional management.
- (v) Corruption and discrimination.

CHAPTER-14

Principles of Co-operation

Definitions :

Acc to international Co-operation Alliance commission, " The principles are those practices which are essential is absolutely indispensable to the achievement of the co-operation movement's purpose.

Co - operative Principles

	Rockdale Principals	Raiffuisen Principles	Schulze - Delitzsch Principles.
1	Open and voluntary membership	Self help without exclusion of state help	Self help with exclusion of any outside help, private and public.
2	Democratic control	Limited area	Large territory of operations.
3	Division of surplus in proportion to patronage	Transfer of entire profit to indivisible reserves	Division of the surplus in proportion to operations
4	Limited interest of capital	Membership with out subscription of shares	High interest on shares to attract large subscription of share
5	Cash trading	Business limited to members	Business specialisation
6	Promotion of education	Voluntary work by board members	Allocation of 10% of the surplus to reserves.

Present Co-Operative Principles :

1. Voluntary and open Membership
2. Democratic control
3. Distribution of surplus or profit
4. Limited interest on capital

5. Principle of Co-operation among co-operation
6. Principle of Co-operative education –
 - (a) Education of members
 - (b) Education of the office bearers
 - (c) Education of the people who are potential co - operation

Other principles of Co-operation :

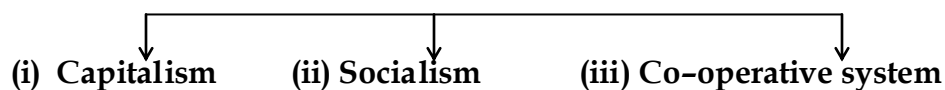
1. Self help through mutual help
2. Cash trading
3. Principle of Economy and efficiency
4. Principle of service
5. Principle of unity and fraternity
6. Principle of justice and equality
7. Principle of publicity
8. Principle of honorary service
9. Principle of political and religions neutrality
10. Federal Structure



Co-operation Vs Capitalism and Socialism

Introduction :

Different economic systems existing in world



The Counties belonging to capitalism ideology

Counties to ideology

While the counties belonging to socialism ideology are called

It's a way below the two (I+ II)

are called capitalist souatistic the two economy. counties

1. **Capitalist economy** is based on injustice inequality, expatiation and concentration. It works for profit.
2. **Socialist economy** is based on concentration of all decisions in Government Hand. Individual Freedom has no place in socialism.
3. **Co-operation** is a mix of these two it includes the advantages of both the systems and is free form the disadvantages of socialism and capitalism.

Q.1. Explain difference between capitalism and co-operation.

Ans.: Capitalism and co-operation are basically different from ideological point of view. While capitalism simply attempts to crush down poor people, co-operation gives them strength to fight for their existence.

Basis of difference	Capitalism	Co-operation
1. Object	Main objective is profit maximize- tion	Main object is to serve its members service is considered as profit in co-operation
2. Honesty	There is dishonesty in capitalism	Sacrifice and honesty are the principles of co-operatives.
3. Risk	Various factors of production are managed by capitalists, along with risk beating.	Every member shares the risk as all are owners of co-operative society.
4. Economic Power	Concentration of economic power in few hands.	Decentralization of economic interest of weaker section of society.
5. Moral Values	It has no place for moral values.	Co-operation is based on moral values. It encourages, equality, justice, mutual help, honesty and sacrifice in the society.
6. Interest Rate	Interest rate is determined on the basis of demand and supply of capital.	Limited interest principle is adopted and there is feeling of sacrifice. Interest rate is note determined as bitterly.
7. Government co-	It can only be successful	It can be successful even

operation	with the Government's co-operation.	without any Government co-operation.
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Q.2. Difference between Socialism and co-operation.

Ans.:

Basis of difference	Capitalism	Co-operation
1. Object	Social helper is main object	Service is main object
2. Capital accumulation	Capital is managed by Govt. in socialism	Resources are raised by the co-operative societies.
3. Dependency	Socialism teaches a person to depend on the state	Co-operation teaches the lesson of self-reliance
4. Authority	Authority lies with the Govt. All economic decisions are taken by the Govt.	Co-operation emphasis on the decentralisation of authority and each member participates in decision making through his vote.
5. Place of Human element	Society has been given more importance than individual.	Human being is given top priority.
6. Membership	It is a political ideology in which every person has to seek membership compulsorily.	Co-operation is an economic organisation in which membership is voluntary and open for all.
7. Control on factors of production (FoP)	All means of production are controlled by Govt. production and distribution decisions are taken by the state.	There is collective control of members and all decisions are taken by members through demonstrations method.

CHAPTER-15

Origin of Co-operative Movement in India

Q.1. Origin of Co-operative movement in India.

Ans.: Introduction : “Everything in this world belongs to the almighty God and human beings should recognize his existence and should utilize the resources and money together through co-operation”. The idea of co-operation is not new in India. It has been evolved since time immemorial. Indian culture teaches short co-operation and unity “Unity is Strength”

Initial steps in Growth of Co-operation : Co-operation in India was started as a safeguard against the exploitation. The 19th century industrial revolution has divided the society in the groups -

1. Labour Class
2. Capitalist Class

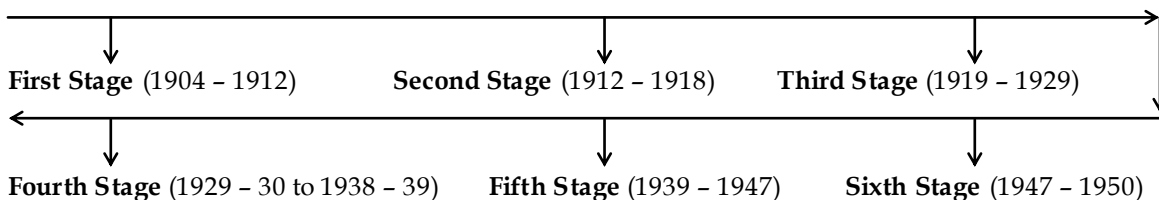
The ill-effects arses during this time period were.

→ Society had recognised money in place of labour.

→ Economic power concentrated in the levels of few people.

→ A new class of people “Middle Class” arses they have also exploited the laborers.

Different stages of Development of Co-operative Movement in India :



Q.2. Explain the features of co-operatives in second world war?

Ans.: 1. Program of different non-credit societies.

Increased from 17% to 23%

2. Increases in Area of operation.
3. Program of consumer societies.
4. Appointment of Saraiya Committee.
5. Appointment of Gadgil Committee.
6. 15th Registrars conference.

Q.3. Give Chief characteristics of co-operative Movement before independence.

Ans.: 1. Government induced movement.

2. Unplanned development.
3. Unequal distribution.
4. Co-operation : An ancient Institution.
5. Unbalanced Development.

Co-operation During Plan Period In India

Q. 4. Explain the progress of co-operation during plan periods in India.

Ans.: The policy of planned economic development was adopted in India after independence. Co-operation has been assigned an important role in the economic plans in India.

The First Five - Year Plan (1951 -56) : The planning commission considered co-operation. "As an instrument of democratic planning, combining imitative, mutual benefit and social purpose."

Planning commission has stressed on the need of co-operation for rural credit and development.

Progress of Co-operatives during First Plan

Particulars		1950 - 51	1955-56
1	No. of Primary agriculture credit societies.	1,15,462	1,59,936
2	Membership (in Lakhs)	51.54	77.91

3	Average membership per society.	45	49
4	Percentage of Rural population served	10.30	15.16
5	Loans issued (Rs. in Crores)	22.90	50.16
6	Average Loan per member (Rs.)	45	64
7	Average working capital per society (Rs.)	3547	4946
8	Average deposits per society (Rs.)	391	441
9	Percentage of over dues to outstanding	21.0	25.0

All India Rural Credit Survey Committee : Under chairmanship of Shri A. D. Gorwala, in 1951 this committee was constituted.

1. Large size societies.
2. Integrated credit scheme. Scheme for rural credit.
3. Suggestions regarding warehousing.
4. Formation of State Bank.
5. Creation of various funds.
6. Training of personnel.
7. Other suggestions.

Second Five - Year Plan (1956 - 61) : The Plan emphasised that "Economic Development along with democratic lines offers a vast field for the application of co-operation in its infinitely varying forms. Socialistic pattern of society implies the reaction of large no. of decentralised units both in agriculture and industry.

Table

Third Five - Year Plan (1961 - 66) : In this plan it was said " In a planned economy pledged to the values of socialism and democracy co-operation should become progressively the principal basis of organisation in many branches of economic life, notable in agriculture and minor irrigation, small industry and processing etc.

Table

Three Annual Plan (1966 - 69) : During 1968 - 69 Rs. 34 crs. Were spent for the co-operative development.

Fourth Five - Year Plan (1969 - 74) : "Growth with Stability" Was main objective of co-operative movement in fourth plan.

Agriculture co-operatives on the one hand consumer co-operations on the other, were to occupy a key position in the strategy of co-operative development.

Fifth Five - Year Plan (1974 - 79) :

Table

Sixth Five - Year Plan (1980 - 85) :

Table

Seventh Five - Year Plan (1985 - 90) :

Table

Eighth Five - Year Plan (1985 - 90) :

Table

Increasing trends of co-operative movement in India

1. Increasing role of co-operatives in five year plans.
2. Special emphasis on co-operative education and training.
3. Increasing contribution of Govt. in Development of co-operation.
4. New areas of operations.
5. Emphasis on accepting modern management facility.
6. Increasing role of National co-operative development co-operation.
7. Progress in co-operation Sugar Mills.
8. Establishment of NABARD.
9. More facilities to weaker section.

Economic Administration & Financial Management**First Paper: Rural Development and Co-operation****Objective Part- I****2011****Time: One Hour****Max. Marks. : 40****Attempt all questions.**

1. Answer the following questions in not more than 20 words each. Each question carries 2 marks.
 - (i) What is the share of agriculture and its allied activities in the National Income of Indian?
 - (ii) What is Disguised Unemployment?
 - (iii) What is meant by 'Famine'?
 - (iv) In how many parts strategy of Rural Development can be divided?
 - (v) Write complete name of the following:
 - (a) IRDP
 - (b) DPAP
 - (vi) What is meant by M.A.D.A?
 - (vii) What do you know about National Institute of Rural Development (N.I.R.D.)
 - (viii) In which districts D.D.P. has implemented in Rajasthan?
 - (ix) When, where and by whom the Panchayati Raj was set up first time?
 - (x) Write a proper definition of Co-operation'.

2. Answer each of the following questions in not more than 50 words each. Each question carries 4 marks.
 - (i) What is J.G.S. Y.?
 - (ii) What are the ordinary functions of Panchayats?
 - (iii) Why is Rajasthan called Museum of Minerals?

- (iv) Write a note on sex-ratio in Rajasthan.
- (v) Write five causes of slow progress of co-operative movement in India..

Descriptive Part II

Time: One Hour

Max. Marks. : 60

Attempt three questions in all, selecting at least one question from each section. Each question carries 20 marks. Each question has internal choice in the form of either/or.

Section A

3. Explain the concept and significance of rural development..

Or

Has rural development strategy succeeded in India? Explain with arguments.

Section B

4. Explain new rural development programmes.

Or

Explain briefly the programmes related to Tribal Welfare in India?

Section C

5. Define co-operation. Clearly explain the principles of co-operation.

Or

“Co-operative movement in India has failed but it has to succeed”. Explain.

Economic Administration & Financial Management**First Paper: Rural Development and Co-operation****Objective Part- I****2010****Time: One Hour****Max. Marks. : 40****Attempt all questions.**

1. Answer the following questions in not more than 20 words each. Each question carries 2 marks.
 - (i) What is meant by strategy of Rural Development?
 - (ii) What is "Bharat Nirma" Programme?
 - (iii) What is meant by Drought?
 - (iv) What is D.R.D.A?
 - (v) What is mean by "Gram Sabha"?
 - (vi) What is "white Revolution"?
 - (vii) Write full form of C.A.C.P.?
 - (viii) Write full form bame of constitutional institution working for women's development in India?
 - (ix) What is meant by "Open Member" in cooperation?
 - (x) What is co-operative marketing?

2. Answer each of the following questions in not more than 50 words each. Each question carries 4 marks.
 - (i) Write a brief note on Desert Development Programme.
 - (ii) Write a brief note on MADA?
 - (iii) Write a brief note on central pollution control board.
 - (iv) Write four differences between socialism and co-operation.
 - (v) Write various forms of organization of consumer co-operation.

Descriptive Part II

Time: One Hour

Max. Marks. : 60

Attempt three questions in all, selecting at least one question from each section. Each question carries 20 marks. Each question has internal choice in the form of either/or.

Section A

3. What do you mean by strategy of Rural Development? Briefly explain the current issues of Rural Development.

Or

What is meant by Rural Development Administration? Explain the significance and hierarchy of Rural Development Administration.

Section B

4. Write short notes on the following :

- (i) Modernization of Indian Agriculture
- (ii) Commercialization of India Agriculture.

Or

Write an essay on Environment protection in India.

Section C

5. Define co-operation and discuss the economic and social advantages of co-operation.

Or

Write short notes on any two of the following:

- (i) Rajasthan state co-operative bank.
- (ii) Land development bank in Rajasthan
- (iii) Primary credit co-operative societies in Rajasthan.
- (iv) Functions of Co-operative societies.

Economic Administration & Financial Management

First Paper: Rural Development and Co-operation

Objective Part- I

2009

Time: One Hour

Max. Marks. : 40

Attempt all questions.

1. Answer the following questions in not more than 20 words each. Each question carries 2 marks.
 - (i) What is rural development?
 - (ii) What is green revolution?
 - (iii) What is Rural Development Administration?
 - (iv) What is NRDI?
 - (v) Name the three tiers pa Panchayati Raj.
 - (vi) Which area is dang area?
 - (vii) Define co-operation?
 - (viii) What is co-operation?
 - (ix) Define Co-operative marketing?
 - (x) What is consumer co-operative?

2. Answer each of the following questions in not more than 50 words each. Each question carries 4 marks.
 - (i) Write any five objective of rural development
 - (ii) Which are five programmes of rural development?
 - (iii) What is "Apna Gaon Apna Kam"?
 - (iv) Write social objectives of co-operation?
 - (v) What are housing co-operatives?

Descriptive Part II

Time: One Hour

Max. Marks. : 60

Attempt three questions in all, selecting at least one question from each section. Each question carries 20 marks. Each question has internal choice in the form of either/or.

Section A

3. Explain the concept, scope and importance of rural development.

or

Write short notes on the following :

- (i) Drought
- (ii) Food and Famine

Section- B

4. Explain specific programmes launched for rural infrastructure development in India.

or

Write an essay on Tribal welfare in India.

Section- C

5. Explain the meaning of co-operation and discuss and principles of co- cooperation

or

Write a note on co-operation Vs. Socialism

Economic Administration & Financial Management

First Paper: Rural Development and Co-operation

Objective Part- I

2008

Time: One Hour

Max. Marks. : 40

Attempt all questions.

1. Answer the following questions in not more than 20 words each. Each question carries 2 marks.
 - (i) What is meant by Seasonal unemployment?
 - (ii) What is yellow revolution?
 - (iii) Write any two objectives of Rural Development
 - (iv) What is meant by infrastructure?
 - (v) What is the basic concept of cooperation?
 - (vi) Write any two objectives of District Rural Development Agencies.
 - (vii) What are the three levels of Panchayati Raj?
 - (viii) Write any two functions of Cooperative Department?
 - (ix) Write any two functions of Planning Department?
 - (x) Write complete name of the following:
 - a) I.R.D.P
 - b) D.D.P.
 - c) D.D.P.;
 - d) S.G.S.Y.

2. Answer the following questions in not more than 50 words each. Each question carries 4 marks.
 - (i) Write a short note on Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PGSY)
 - (ii) Write any four objectives of Consumer cooperative.
 - (iii) What are the major irrigation projects of Rajasthan?

- (iv) Write any four measures adopted for modernization agriculture.
- (v) Throw light on any five programmes related to women and child development in India.

Descriptive Part II

Time: One Hour

Max. Marks. : 60

Attempt three questions in all, selecting at least one question from each section. Each question carries 20 marks. Each question has internal choice in the form of either/or.

Section A

3. Describe the role of District Rural Development Agency in Rural Development?
or
Explain the achievement and failures of Panchayati Raj. Give suggestions for the solution of problems.

Section B

4. Write an essay on Tribal welfare in Rajasthan.
or
Write an essay on the problems and prospectus of Rural Development in India.

Section C

5. What is cooperation? How does cooperation differ from capitalism and socialism?
or
Write the short notes on any two of the following :
- (i) Function of cooperation register.
 - (ii) Desirability of state assistance
 - (iii) Indra Avas Yojana.

Economic Administration & Financial Management**First Paper: Rural Development and Co-operation****Objective Part- I****2007****Time: One Hour****Max. Marks. : 40****Attempt all questions.**

1. Answer the following questions in not more than 20 words each. Each question carries 2 marks.
 - (i) What is meant by disguised unemployment?
 - (ii) What is white revolution?
 - (iii) Define rural development strategy?
 - (iv) What is co-operation?
 - (v) Who is the chairman of states Planning Board in Rajasthan?
 - (vi) Write the name of the districts programme has been implemented since 2nd Feb. 06.
 - (vii) Differentiate the problem of sub division and fragmentation of land.
 - (viii) Write the name of the district and place where maximum rain fall occurs in Rajasthan
 - (ix) Write the name of Apex, organization in the cooperative marketing in Rajasthan.
 - (x) Write complete name of the following :
 - (a) CAPART
 - (b) REDA
2. Answer the following question in not more than 50 words each. Each question carries 4 marks.
 - (i) What are the main object of DRDA?
 - (ii) Write the main function of ward Sabha?

- (iii) Write five characteristics of Co-operation?
- (iv) What is Prashan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana?
- (v) What is the role of Agricultural cost and price commission in India?

Descriptive Part II

Time: One Hour

Max. Marks. : 60

Attempt three questions in all, selecting at least one question from each section. Each question carries 20 marks. Each question has internal choice in the form of either/or.

Section A

3. "India's rural economy is trapped in poverty, unemployment, indebtedness population, unproductive spending, low productivity and economic disparities," Explain the statement and state the need of rural development in India.

or

"Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 is significant step in women empowerment." In the context of this statement, explain the detail the salient features of this act.

Section B

4. Explain briefly the Indira Gandhi Nahar Project.

or

Explain the detail the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme in Rajasthan.

Section C

5. "Socialism has failed but the future of liberalization is also not bright" comment upon this statement. What alternative would you like to suggest in the light of above statement?

or

What a consumer pays for agricultural products is much larger than what a farmer gets. To what extent cooperative marketing can help in removing the drawbacks of marketing of agricultural produce in India? Discuss it.

Economic Administration & Financial Management**First Paper: Rural Development and Co-operation****Objective Part- I****2006****Time: One Hour****Max. Marks. : 40****Attempt all questions.**

1. Answer the following questions in not more than 20 words each. Each question carries 2 marks.
- (i) What meant by seasonal unemployment?
 - (ii) Write complete name of the following:
 - a) I.R.D.P.
 - b) D.P.A.P
 - c) TRYSEM
 - d) J.R.Y.
 - (iii) What are the three levels of Panchayati Raj?
 - (iv) What do you mean by tribal sub plan area?
 - (v) What is Antyodaya?
 - (vi) Give any two function of planning department.
 - (vii) What is commercialization of agriculture?
 - (viii) What do you mean by open membership?
 - (ix) Give any two advantages of Housing Cooperatives.
 - (x) Write any two functions of cooperative department.
2. Answer the following question in not more than 50 words each; each question carries 4 marks.
- (i) What do you know about employment assurance scheme (EAS) ?
 - (ii) Write importance of Rural Development Administration?

- (iii) What are the major irrigation projects of Rajasthan?
- (iv) Write social objective of cooperation?
- (v) Write five objectives of consumer cooperative?

Descriptive Part II

Time: One Hour

Max. Marks. : 60

Attempt three questions in all. Each question carries 20 marks.

3. Define Rural Development and discuss its significance.
4. Explain the achievement and failure of Panchayati Raj. Give suggestions for the solution of problem.
5. What are source of energy in Rajasthan? What steps have been taken for development of energy of energy in the state during plan period?
6. What do you know about consumer protection? Describe consumer protection in Rajasthan.
7. Define cooperation and point out its characteristics.
8. Co-operation is a middle way between capitalism and socialism explain critically.