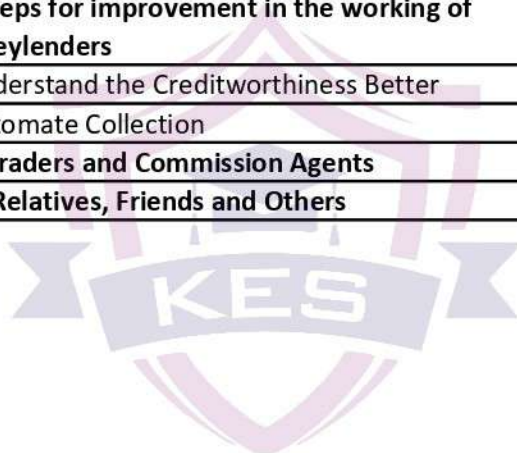


CHAPTER- RURAL DEVELOPMENT

			Self Evaluation Grades			
Sr.No.	Topic	Sub-Topic	Date			
1	What is Rural Development?	(i) Define				
2	Rural Credit and its Kinds	(i) Short Term Credit				
		(ii) Medium Term Credit				
		(iii) Long Term Credit				
3	Sources of Rural Credit in India	(A) Non-Institutional Sources				
		(B) Institutional Sources				
4	Non-Institutional Sources of Rural Credit	(i) Define				
		(ii) Moneylenders or Mahajans				
		-Non-Professional Moneylenders				
		-Professional Moneylenders				
		(iii) Why have moneylenders been so important in Rural Credit?				
		-Fulfil Credit Needs				
		-Process to grant Credit				
		-Personal Surety				
		-Easy to Deal				
		(iv) Problems with the working of Moneylenders				
		-Charge Very High Rate				
		-No proper system				
		-Unproductive Purpose				
		-Forced to Mortgage				
		(v) Steps for improvement in the working of Moneylenders				
-Understand the Creditworthiness Better						
-Automate Collection						
(vi) Traders and Commission Agents						
(vii) Relatives, Friends and Others						

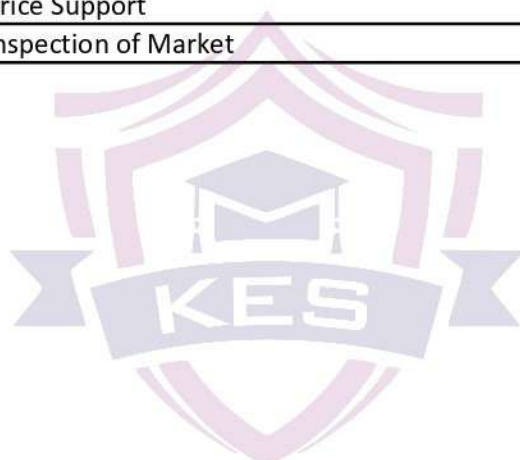


CHAPTER- RURAL DEVELOPMENT

		Self Evaluation Grades				
Sr.No.	Topic	Sub-Topic	Date			
5	Institutional Sources	(i) Define				
		(ii) Role of Various Institutional Sources:				
		-Commercial Banks				
		-Co-Operative Banks				
		-Regional Rural Banks				
		-National Bank for agriculture and rural banks				
		-Kisan Credit Card Scheme				
		-Local Area Banks				
		-Micro Finance				
		(iii) Problems concerning Rural Credit				
		-Insufficiency				
		-Less Credit to Poor People				
		-Poor Recovery				
		-Complex Procedure				
		-Inadequate amount of Loan				
		-Corruption				
		-Lack of Funds				
		-Lack of Security				
		(iv) Suggestions to solve the Problems of Rural Credit				
		-Sufficient availability of credit				
		-Special attention to poor people				
-Improvement in recovery						
-Simplification of procedure						
-Check on Corruption						
-Availability of sufficient funds						
-Credit without security						
-Effective monitoring						
-Interest free loans						
6	What is Agricultural Marketing?	(i) Define				
		(ii) System of Agriculture Marketing in India				
		(1) Sale in villagers				
		-Sale in Rural Market				
		-Sale in local moneylenders				
		-Sale to the rural Agents				
		(2) Sale in Markets				
		-Unregulated Markets				
		-Regulated Markets				
		-co-operative Marketing				

CHAPTER- RURAL DEVELOPMENT

		CTSE	Self Evaluation Grades			
Sr.No.	Topic	Sub-Topic [®]	Date			
7	Problems and Suggestions relating Agricultural Marketing	(i) Define				
		(ii) Problem of Agricultural Marketing in India				
		-Distress sale				
		-Lack of regulated markets				
		-Unorganised farmers				
		-Absence of grading				
		-Poor transportation facilities				
		-Lack of market knowledge				
		-Low price				
		-Poor storage facilities				
		-Malpractices in the mandis				
		(iii) Suggestions to solve the problems of Agricultural Marketing				
		-Expansion of Regulated Markets				
		-Organised farmers				
		-Elimination of Intermediaries				
		-Grading of Produce				
		-Spread agricultural education				
		-Storage facilities				
		-Check on moneylenders				
		(iv) Measures adopted by Govt. to improve Agriculture Marketing in India				
		-Establishment of Regulated Markets				
		-Establishment of Co-Operative Societies				
		-Grading of Agriculture Output				
-Development storage Facilities						
-Standardisation of Weight and Measures						
-Spread Market Education						
-Development of Transportation Facilities						
-Price Support						
-Inspection of Market						



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CHAPTER- RURAL DEVELOPMENT

CTSE		Self Evaluation Grades				
Sr.No.	Topic	Sub-Topic ®	Date			
8	Co-Operatives in India	(i) Define				
		(ii) Organisational Structure of Co-Operative Marketing in India				
		-Primary Co-Operative Marketing Societies				
		-Central Co-Operative Marketing Societies				
		-State Co-Operative Marketing Societies				
		-National Agricultural Co-Operative Marketing Federation				
		(iii) Objectives				
		(iv) Procedure				
		(v) Advantages of Co-operative Marketing Societies				
		-Appropriate Price				
		-Elimination of Intermediaries				
		-Credit Facilities				
		-Storage Facilities				
		-Facilities of Grading				
		-Low Marketing Cost				
		-Processing of Agriculture Produce				
		(vi) Disadvantages of Co-operative Marketing Societies				
		-Narrow based				
		-Limited Scope				
		-Poor Capital Base				
		-Lack Of Co-Operation				
		-Lack of Government Support				
		-Corruption				
		-Lack of Faith				
		-Lack of Technical				
		-Problem in Supply of Inputs				
(v) Suggestions to improve Co-operative Marketing Societies						
-Wider Scope						
-Wider Area						
-Enhanced in Co-operation						
-Sufficient Government Support						
-Technical Experts						
-Direct Marketing						
-Supply of Quality Inputs						
-Storage Facilities						
9	Agricultural Diversification	(i) Define				
		(ii) Types of Agriculture Diversification				
		-Diversification of Crop Production				
		-Diversification of Productive Activities				

CHAPTER- RURAL DEVELOPMENT

		CTSE	Self Evaluation Grades			
Sr.No.	Topic	Sub-Topic ®	Date			
10	Employment avenues in Agro-Allied And Non-Farm Sectors	(i) Animal Husbandry				
		(ii) Dairying				
		(iii) Horticulture				
		(iv) Fisheries				
		(v) Micro, Small and Enterprises (MSMEs)				
11	Alternative Farming - Organic Farming	(i) Define				
		(ii) Need of Organic Farming				
		-Better Quality Food				
		-Environment Friendly Farming				
		-Maintain Soil Fertility				
		-Cost Effective				
		-Employment Opportunities				
		-Scope of Exports				
		(iii) Limitations of Organic Farming				
		-Low Yield				
		-Lack of Knowledge				
		-Problem on Distribution				
		-Small Market				
-Short life						
-Challenges of Food Security						
12	Conclusion					
		Signature of Student				
		Signature of Mentor/Teacher				
Key To Grades			This self Evaluation sheet has four date columns. Student shall fill grades to all topics in one date column in a sitting. By the fourth attempts, all grades should be 'A' for getting best marks in exams.			
Write 'A' if you know the concept fully (when you know 100%)						
Write 'B' if you need revision once (when you know between 75%-100%)						
Write 'C' if you know the concept partially (when you know about 50%)						
Write 'D' if you know the concept very little (when you know about 25%)						
Write 'E' if you don't know the concept at all (when you know 0%)						

