

Biyani's Think Tank
Concept based notes

Rural Development and Cooperation

B.Com - III

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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.

This book covers basic concepts related to the microbial understandings about diversity, structure, economic aspects, bacterial and viral reproduction etc.

Any further improvement in the contents of the book by making corrections, omission and inclusion is 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 Group of Colleges, who are the backbones and main concept provider and also have been constant source of motivation throughout this Endeavour. They 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.

Author

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 capets 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.

All to Father of Nation : "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 commendable progress in spite of several hindrances. After independence we mainly focused on agriculture in first plan but our stress diverts to industries in reward 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 product increases 3 – 4 times which is known as 6 seen revolutions. But we have achieved *self sufficiency without ending hunger*.

The concentration of economic power has increased doing last 5 decodes. Regional disparities unemployment increased. Personal income despaulces increased due to developmental work.

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.

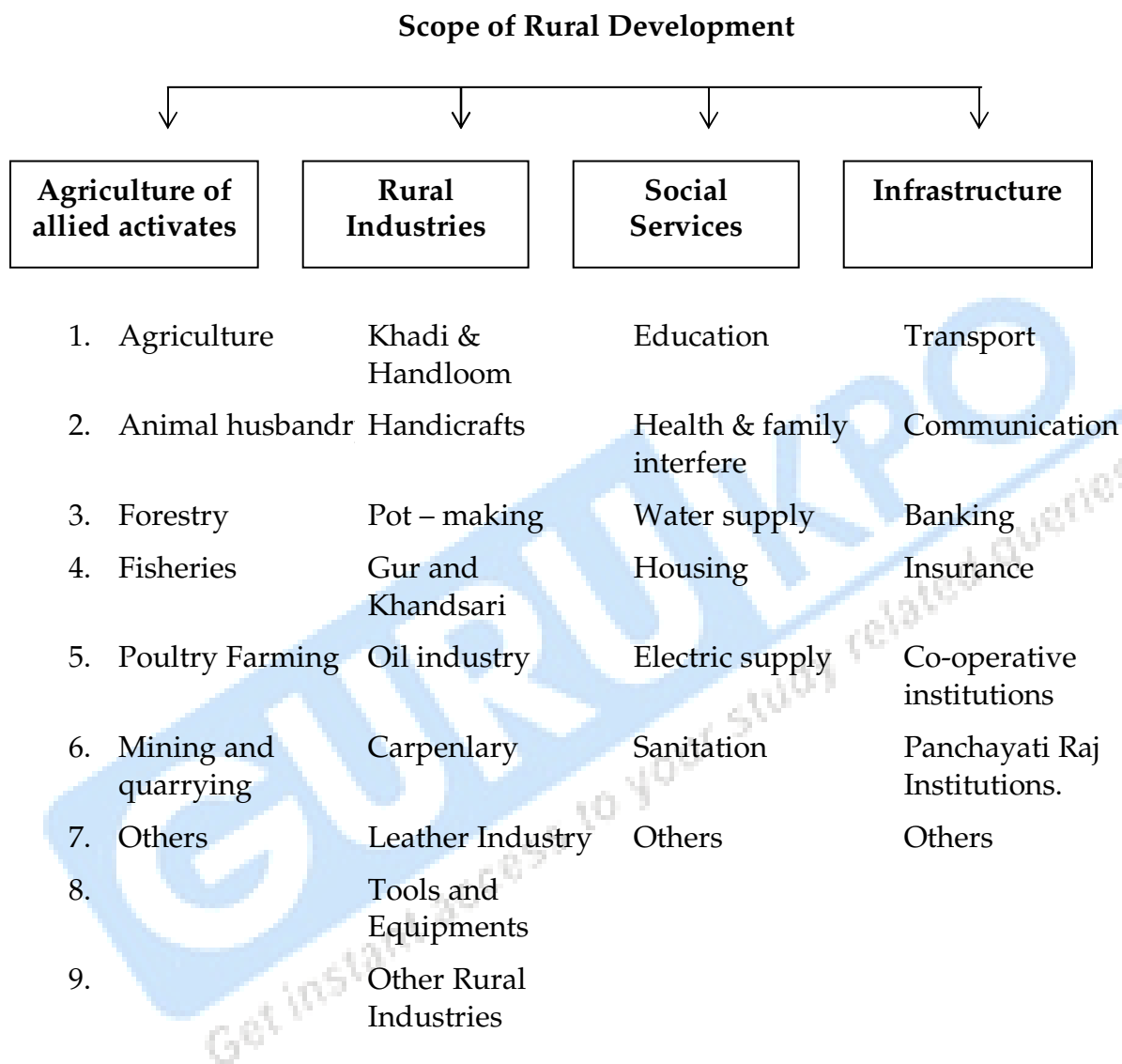
Q.4. Explain the significance of Rural Development.

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	Emancipation of casteism	
5. Support promotion	Establishment of social values	
6. Increases 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. Removed of Poverty		
10. Removed 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.



Q.6. Define objectives of rural development.

- Ans.:**
1. Removal of Poverty
 2. Raise standard 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 unemployment
9. Development of transport
10. Development of communication

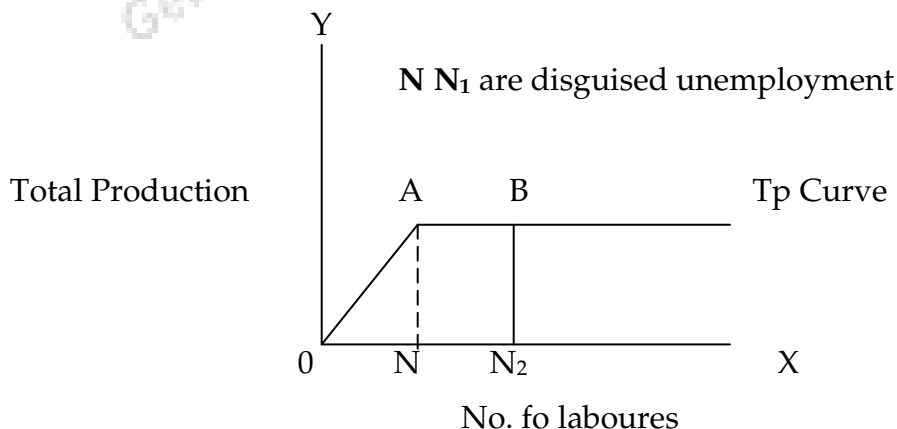
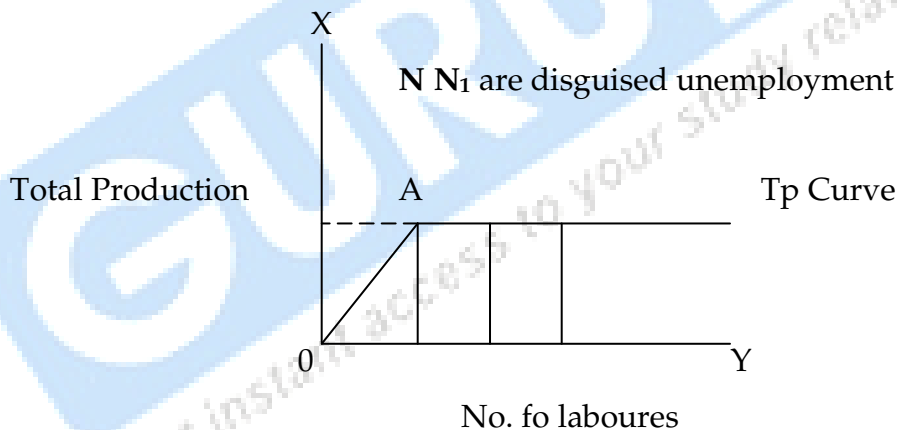
Q.7. Explain Main fractures of rural economy.

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 *en*: if there is need of 5 workers on a firm and there one 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.

Ace to Nurture :



4. **Seasonal unemployment**
5. **Lack of infrastructure**
6. **Indebtness**
7. **Economic Disparities**
8. **Lack of Capital**
9. **Unproductive expenditure**
10. **Rabid 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. **TAD** : 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.
 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.
 14. Antyodaya Programme, 1977.
 15. Desert Development Programme, 1977.
 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.

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. Communalization of Agriculture
4. Technological Changes
5. Self – sufficiency in food gains
6. Development of Communication
7. Development of Infrastructure
8. Development of Social Services.
9. Development of Consumers Culture
10. Removal of Castism

Negative Changes :

1. Deforestation
2. Disputes

Corruption

End of Rural Skill

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 Std. 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.

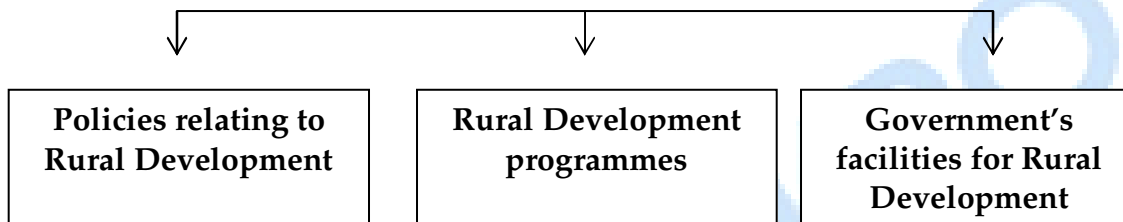
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CHAPTER-2

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 in to three categories:



Q.2. What is Green Revolution

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

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

Ans.: ACC to Uma Ieli : "Rural development is definer as improving living standards of the mass of the low income population residing in rural areas ad making the process of their development "Buff – Sustaining". Programmes is 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

Policies relating to rural development	Rural Development programmes	Government's facilities for rural development
→ IAAP (Intensive agriculture area programme)	→ Integrated Rural development Programme (IRDP)	→ Financial facilities NABARD RRBS etc.
→ HYV (Green Revolution of New agriculture Strategy)	→ TRYSEM → JRY	→ KSC → Subsidy
→ Agriculture price policy	→ JGSY	→ RIDF
→ Agriculture marketing	→ EAS	→ MFDF
→ Agriculture Finance	→ PMGY	→ Socio economic infrastructure
(Recently in New Budget govt. has announced to give Rs. 6000 Cr. To remove agriculture incleblness to farmers)	→ Gramin Awas → IAY → DWCRA → MWS → PMGSY → AAY → SGRY → DPAR → DDP	→ Panchayates Co – operatives → Committees → Schools → Rural sanitation scheme

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 mode in land.
- B. Technological charges :** These relates to changes mode through improved technology.

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

Zamindari Abolition

Ternary Reforms

Carling on land holdings

Comolidation of land : These all steps were taken to prepare the agriculture land. So that technological changes can be made.

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

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

Which has irrigation facilities?

Which has potentities of growth?

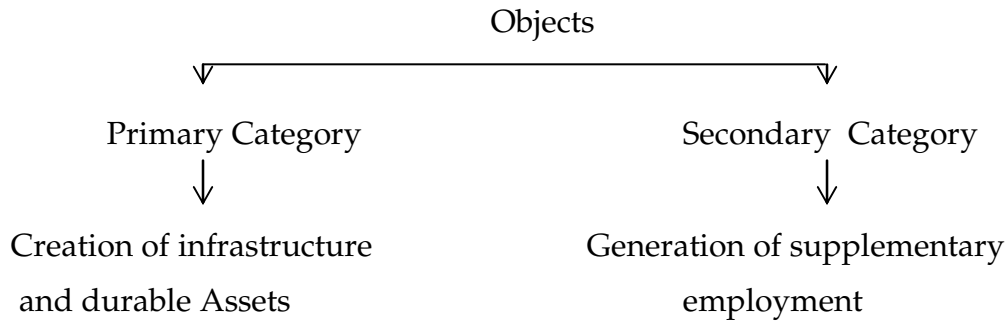
Which has no natural hazards like floods deserts etc?

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 welling 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 _ _ _ _ to ads 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.

- 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 Programmes**
 - (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) **AAJ (Antyodaya Anna Yojana)** : AAJ 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) **SERY (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. 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 :

- Fertilizer
- HYV seeds
- Diesel & Kerosene
- Loans and food grains etc provided to weaker sections on concessional rates.

- (ii) **RIDF** : Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
- (iii) **MFDF** : Micro Finance Development Fund
- (iv) **KCC** : Kisan 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.

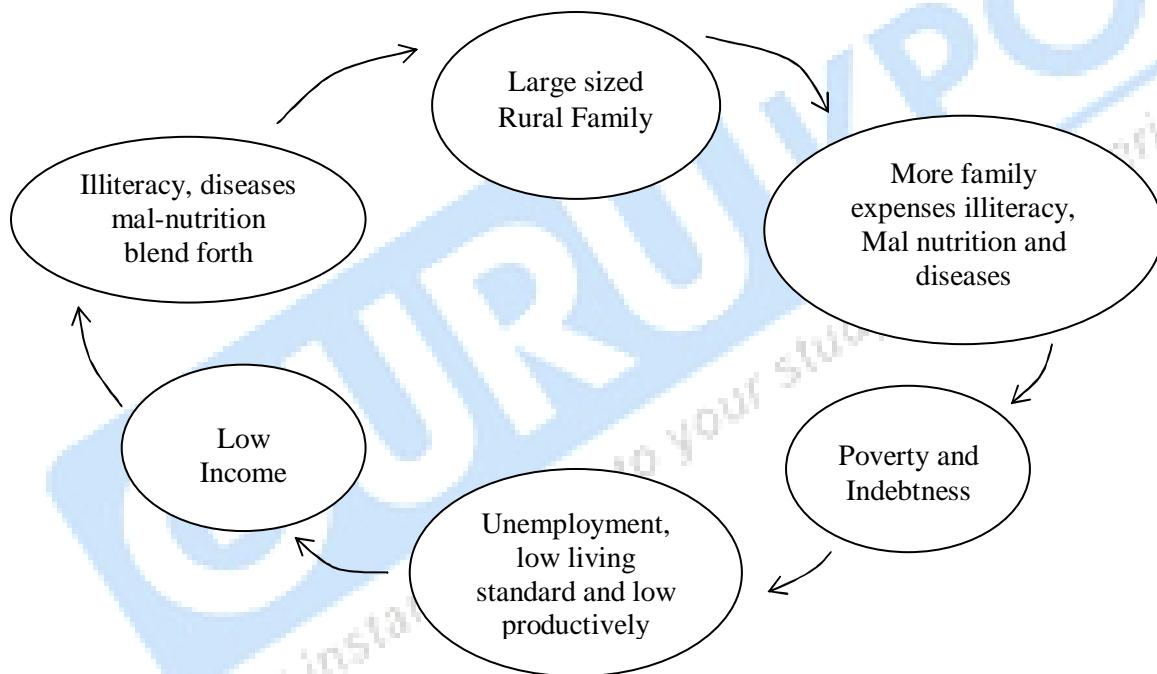
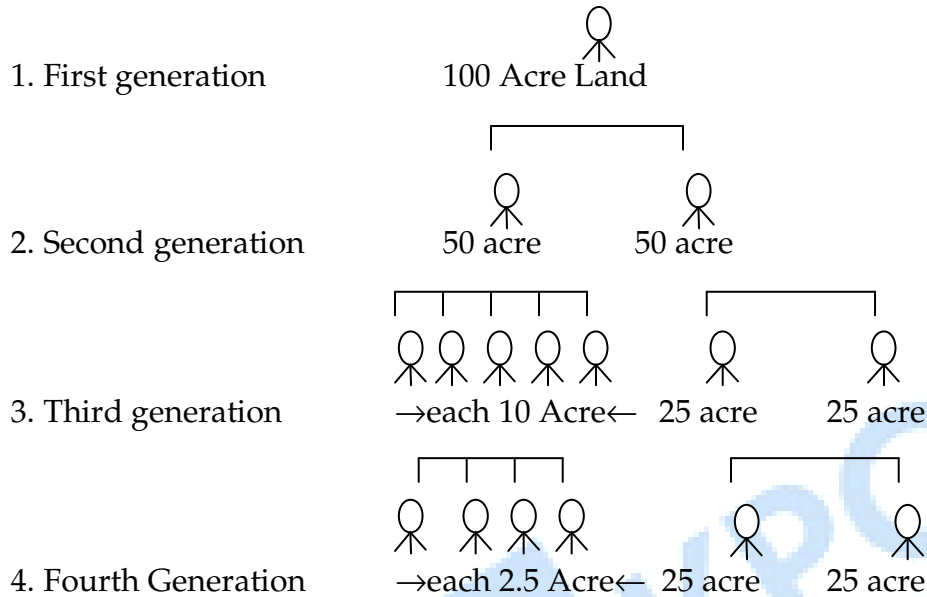


Diagram 2. Size of the family and Division of agricultural land



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

□ □ □

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.

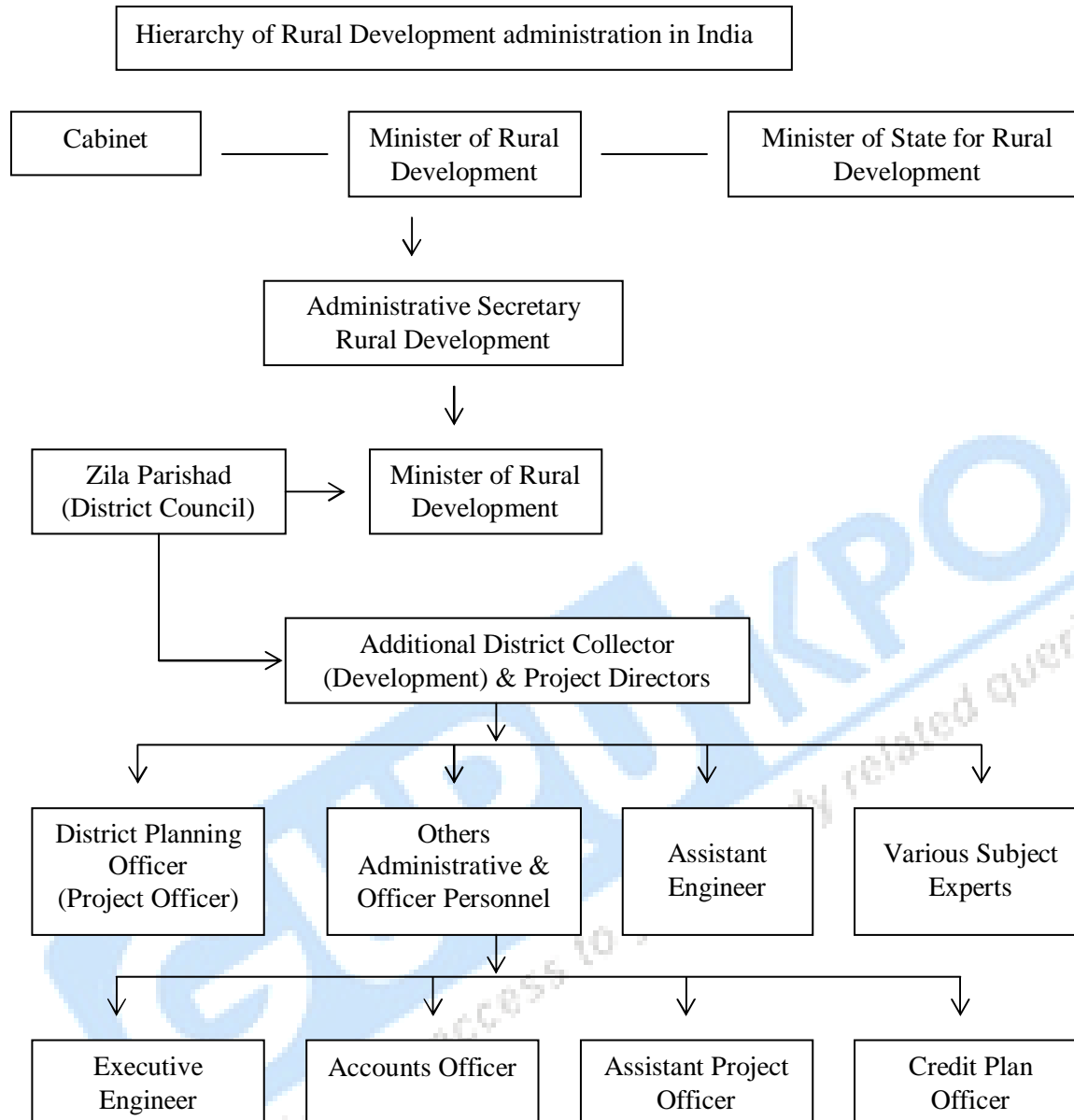
Definition : "Rural development administration connotes that arrangement in which planning, organization, co-ordination and control of available human and physical resources is done for exhaustive development of rural areas.

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.

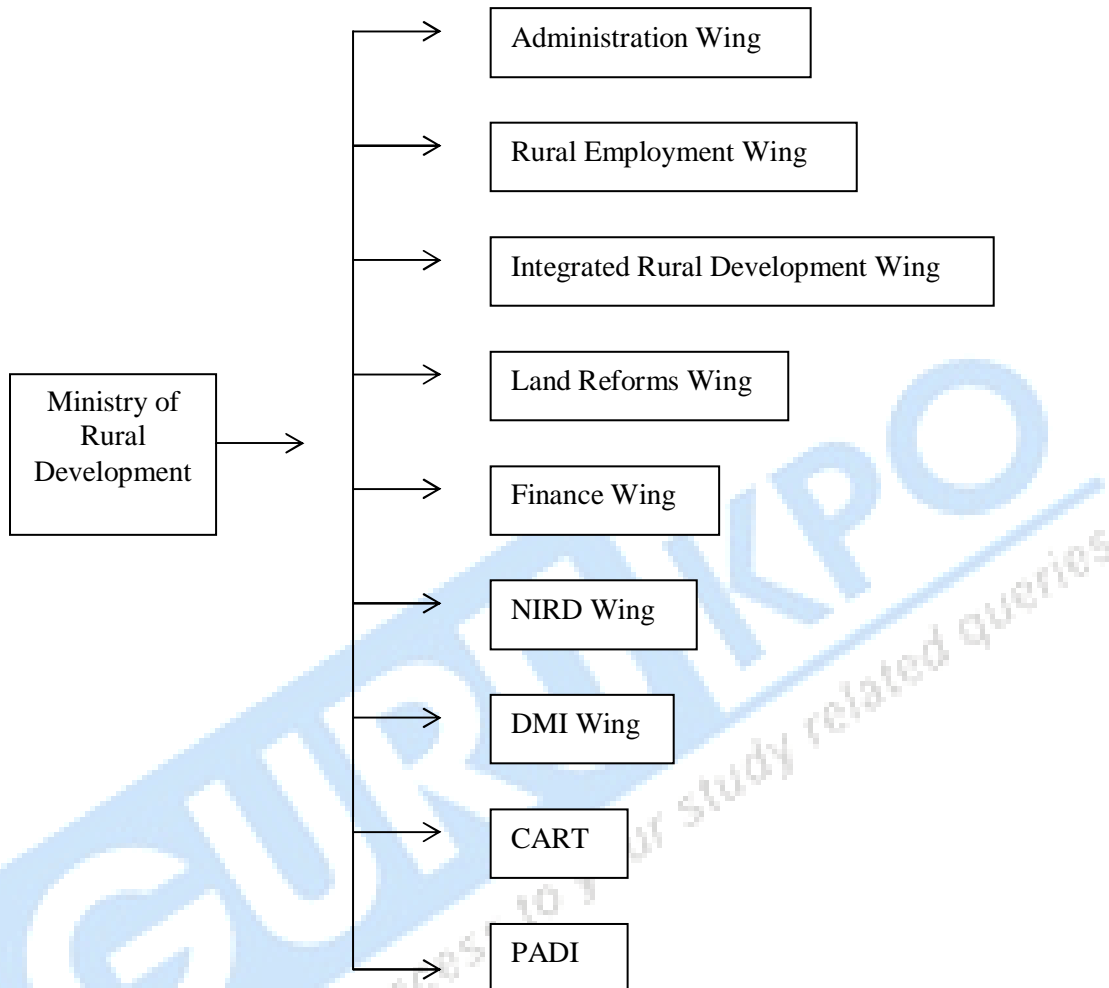


Q.4. Structure of Rural Development administration in India.

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

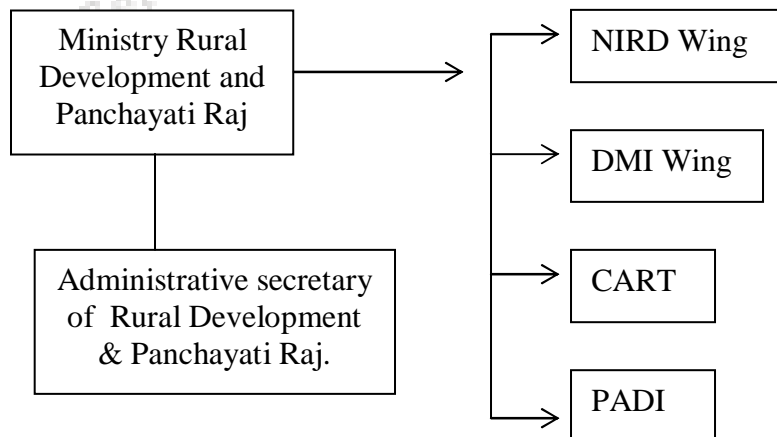
- A. Structure at the Centre/National Level.
- B. Structure at State Level.
- C. Structure at District Level.
- D. Structure at Block Level.
- E. Structure at Village Level.

A. Rural Development structure at Centre/National Level : Organisation of rural development administration at Centre/ National Level.

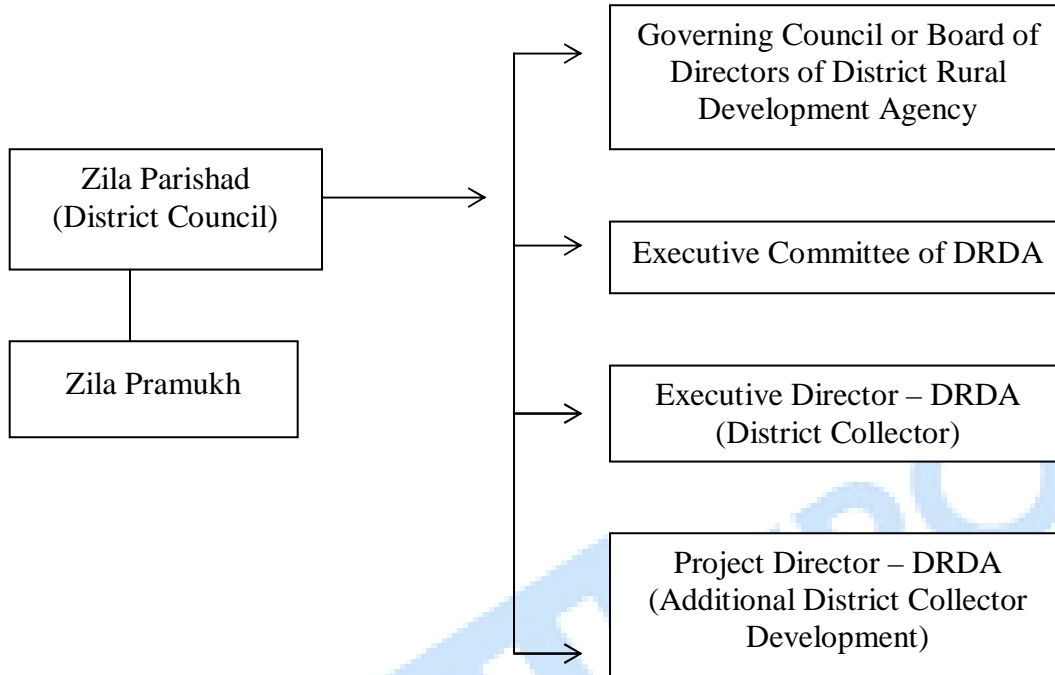


B. Rural Development Administration at State Level :

Diagram 3. Rural Development administration at State Level.



C. Rural Development Structure at District Level :



□ □ □

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

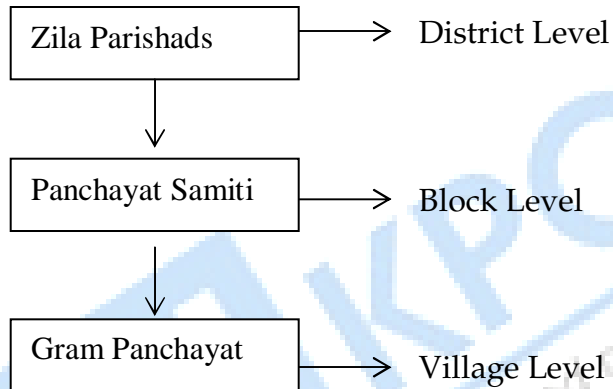
Q.4. What do you know about Zila Parishad?

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

Maharashtra. Zila Parishad 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.

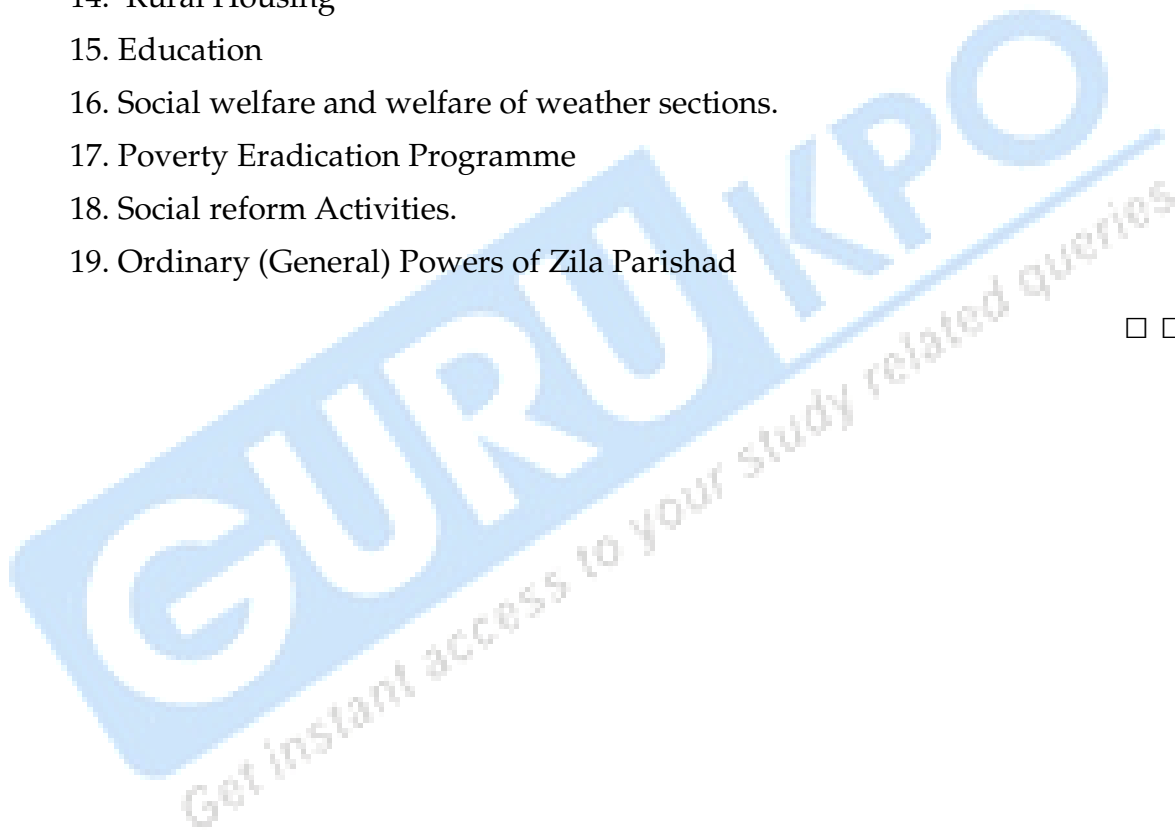
The constitution and organisation of Zila Parishads is not uniform in all the states. But the elected chair persons of Panchayat Samities who are known as pradhan or Pramukh are usually members are elected from each panchayat samiti as per rules. In addition chairpersons of act municipalities, Director 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
 3. Small irrigation under-ground water resources and development of water distribution.
 4. Horticulture
 5. Statistics

6. Rural Electrification
7. Soil Conservation
8. Soil forestry
9. Animal Husbandry and Diary
10. Fisheries
11. Domestic and cottage Industry
12. Rural Roads and Buildings
13. Health
14. Rural Housing
15. Education
16. Social welfare and welfare of weather sections.
17. Poverty Eradication Programme
18. Social reform Activities.
19. Ordinary (General) Powers of Zila Parishad

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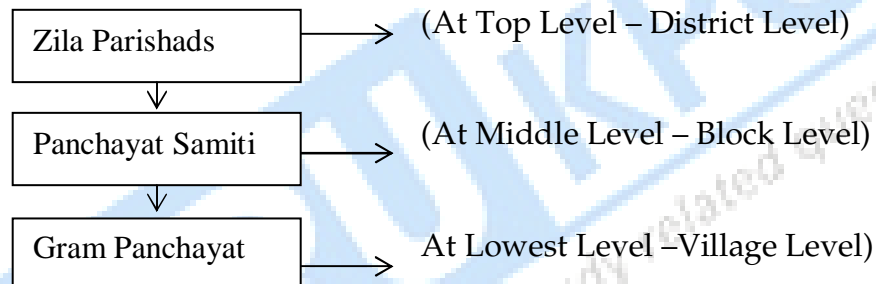


CHAPTER-5

Rural Development Administration at Village & Block Level

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

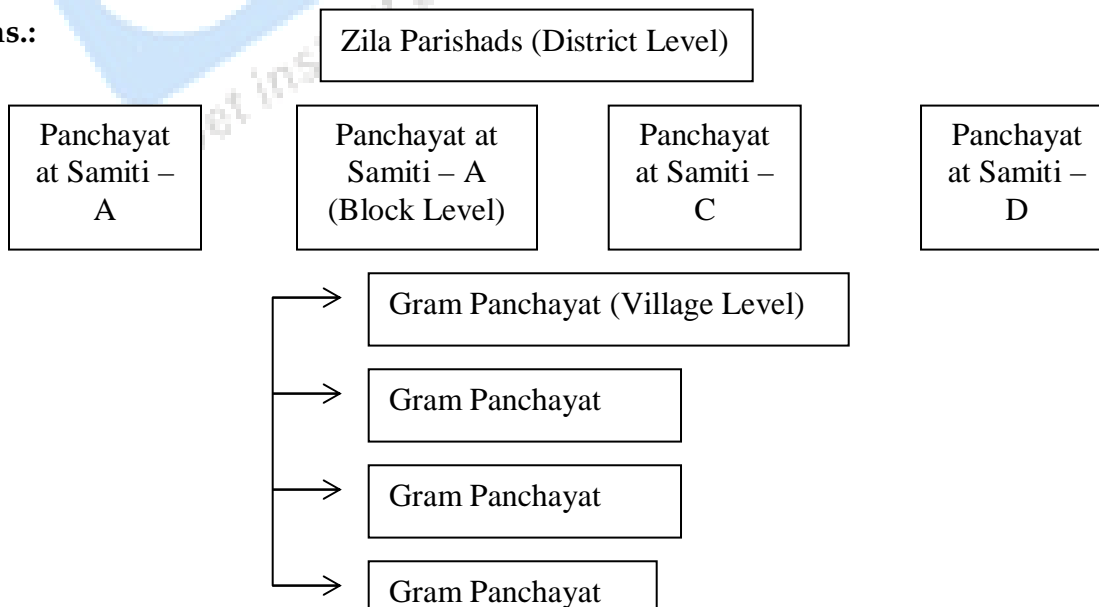
Ans.: The system of Panchayati Raj institutes is three tier. In the hierarchy of organisation of Panchayat Raj Institutions.



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 term of Panchayat Samiti is 5 years.

The main functions are mentioned below.

□ □ □

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