

# POLITICS OF PLANNED DEVELOPMENT

## STUDY NOTES

### Political Contestation

- In a democracy or in a democratic country the final decision must be a political decision, taken by people's representatives who are in touch with the feelings of the people.
- After independence, everyone agreed that the development of India will take place by, economic growth along with social and economic justice.
- There was disagreement on the kind of role that the government must play in ensuring economic growth with justice.

### Ideas of Development

- Any discussion on development is bound to generate contradictions, conflicts and arguments.
- 'Development' was about becoming more 'modern' and modern was about becoming more like the industrialised countries of the West.
- Modernisation was associated with the ideas of growth, material progress and scientific rationality.

### Planning

- Despite the various differences, there was a consensus on one point: that development could not be left to private sectors. So, there was the need for the government to develop a design or plan for development.
- In 1944, the big industrialists drafted a joint proposal for setting up a planned economy in the country known as Bombay Plan.
- Soon after India became independent, the Planning Commission came into being as Prime Minister its chairperson.

### The Early Initiatives

- The draft of the First Five Year Plan and then the actual Plan Document, released in December 1951, generated a lot of excitement in the country.
- The excitement with planning reached its peak with the launching of the Second Five Year Plan in 1956 and continued somewhat till the Third Five Year Plan in 1961.
- The First Five Year Plan (1951-1956) addressed mainly the agrarian sector including investment in dams and irrigation.
- One of the basic aims of the planners was to raise the level of national income, which could be possible only if the people saved money than they spent.

### Rapid Industrialisation

- The second Five Year Plan stressed on heavy industries. It was drafted by a team of economists and planners under the leadership of PC Mahalanobis.
- The strategy of development followed in the early years raised several important questions.

### Agriculture V/S Industry

- After first two plans agriculture could not develop at appreciable level. Gandhian economist J.C. Kumarappa proposed an alternative blueprint that put greater emphasis on rural industrialisation.

- Some others thought that without a drastic increase in industrial production, there could be no escape from the cycle of poverty.

### **Public V/S Private Sector**

- India adopted 'mixed economy' where elements of both public and private sector exist together.
- Critics argued that the planners refused to provide the private sector with enough space and the stimulus to grow. The enlarged public sector produced powerful vested interests that created enough hurdles for private capital.

### **The First Five Year Plan Major Outcomes**

- The early initiatives for planned development were at best realising the goals of economic development of the country and well-being of all its citizens.
- Those who benefitted from unequal development soon became politically powerful and made it even more difficult to move in the desired direction.
- There were three major outcomes. These are

#### **1. Economic Foundations**

- During first two plan foundations of India's future economic growth were proposed. Mega dams like Bhakhra-Nangal and Hirakund for irrigation and power generation were built.
- Some of the heavy industries in the public sector-steel plants, oil refineries, manufacturing units, defense production etc.-were started during this period.
- Infrastructure for transport and communication was improved substantially.

#### **2. Land Reforms**

- Colonial system of Zamindari system was abolished.
- Attempts at consolidation of land-bringing small pieces of land together in one place was initiated.

#### **3. Green And White Revolution**

- During 1960s the government offered high-yielding variety seeds (HYV), fertilisers, pesticides and better irrigation at highly subsidised prices. This was termed as Green Revolution.
- The rich peasants and the large land holders were the major beneficiaries of this.
- Some regions like Punjab, Haryana, and Western Uttar Pradesh became agriculturally prosperous, while others remained backward.
- In 1970 the rural development programme called Operation Flood was started.
- Operation Flood organised cooperatives of milk producers into a nationwide milk grid, with the purpose of increasing milk production.
- This was termed as White Revolution. Verghese Kurien is known as 'Milkman of India.'

### **Later Developments**

- The period from 1967 onwards witnessed many new restrictions on private industry. Fourteen private banks were nationalised.
- Between 1950 and 1980 the Indian economy grew at a sluggish per annum rate of 3 to 3.5%.
- The presence of inefficiency, corruption etc forced people to lose faith in country's economic system thus it results in decreasing the significance of state in India's economy from 1980s onwards.
- Due to rising Global Demand for Iron, the reserved Iron-resource of Orissa has been an important investment destination to be signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to bring in capital investment and employment opportunities.
- Some conflicts arose in Orissa like tribal population feared to be displaced from home and environmentalists became worried about environmental pollution.

- 'Development' refers to the process of living standard and attaining an economic level of industrial production.
- Immediately after independence, the Indian government took up the tasks of poverty attenuation, social and economic redistribution and development of agriculture.
- Planning is a systematic regulation of purposeful activity to achieve national goals. India was inspired by USSR for planning to provide basic necessities of life i.e. advanced education, medical care and technological skills.
- 'Bombay Plan' was drafted in 1944 to make the states to take major initiatives in industrial and other economic investments.
- The Planning Commission of India was set up in 1950 as an 'Extra-constitutional body' along with Prime Minister as its chairman, ministers incharge and some other members to be advisory in nature.
- It helps to reduce the wastage of time and increase the per capita income.
- Before independence, the need for planning was felt to set up National Planning Committee in 1930s to collect data and setting aims as well as opted for five year plans and annual budget.
- The first five year plan, commenced in 1951, drafted by economist K.N. Raj aiming at investment in dams and irrigation, land reforms and to raise the level of National Income.
- It differed from second five year plans which stressed on heavy industries by bringing about quick structural transformation.
- India did not only follow capitalist or socialist economy but adopted mixed economy to co-exist private and public sector also, to attain rapid economic development aiming at social welfare and private owned means of production to be regulated by the state.
- Second five-year plan emphasised on heavy industrialisation even in rural areas, being criticised for the creation of prosperity in urban and industrial sections at the cost of rural welfare.
- It was argued also on the ground to be a failure not that of policy but of its non-implementation of politics of land owning classes.
- During the planning period, the Agrarian sector witnessed a serious attempt at land reforms to abolish Zamindari system, consolidate the lands, etc.
- These were not much successful due to some drawbacks i.e. people violated laws under considerable political influence and some laws remained only on papers.
- Between 1965 and 1967, severe droughts occurred in many parts of country and it was in Bihar to feel a famine situation.
- On the other hand food prices also hit a high in Bihar and due to government's policy of zoning, trade of food across states was prohibited, which reduced the availability of food in Bihar.
- The Green Revolution emphasised on new strategies of agricultural practice to be offered by government i.e. high yielding variety of seeds, fertilisers, pesticide better irrigation at highly subsidised prices.
- Green Revolution produced favourable conditions for poor peasants and made the 'Middle Peasant Sections' politically influential. Green Revolution had some negative effects also i.e. it created a gap between landlords and poor and it delivered only a moderate agricultural growth.
- The 'White Revolution' in Gujarat was started by Varghese Kurien known as the Milkman of India'. He launched Gujarat Cooperative Milk and Marketing Federation Ltd., which further launched 'Amul'.
- The Amul pattern became a uniquely appropriate model for rural development and poverty alleviation which came to be known as White Revolution.
- The Kerala model was based on 'Decentralised Planning' to focus on education, health, land reforms, effective food distribution and poverty alleviations taken initiative to involve people in making plans at panchayat, block and district level.



## QUESTION BANK

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Which of these following given statements about the Bombay Plan is not correct?
  - It was a blueprint for India's economic future
  - It supported state ownership of industry
  - It was made by some leading industrialists
  - It supported strongly the idea of planning
- Which among the following ideas did not form part of the early phase of India's development policy?
  - Planning
  - Liberalisation
  - Cooperative Farming
  - Self-sufficiency
- The Idea of Planning in India was drawn from \_\_\_\_\_.
  - The Bombay Plan
  - Experiences of the Soviet bloc countries
  - Gandhian Vision of Society
  - Demand by Peasant Organisation

Option :

  - (II) and (IV) only
  - (IV) and (V) only
  - (I) and (II) only
  - all of these
- Match the following:

(A) Charan Singh	(i) Industrialisation
(B) P.C. Mahalanobis	(ii) Zoning
(C) Bihar Famine	(iii) Farmers
(D) Verghese Kurien	(iv) Milk Cooperatives

Option :

  - (A)-(iii), (B)-(i), (C)-(ii), (D)-(iv)
  - (A)-(ii), (B)-(i), (C)-(iv), (D)-(iii)
  - (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(ii), (D)-(i)
  - (A)-(iii), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iv), (D)-(i)
- "Planning is a way of organising and utilising resources to maximum advantage in terms of defined social ends" statement given by -
  - K.T. Shah
  - Planning Commission of India
  - Dr. Rajendra Prasad
  - Jawaharlal Nehru
- Assertion (A): 'Development' was about becoming more 'modern' and modern was about becoming more like the industrialised countries of the West.  
Reason (R): It was believed that every country would go through the process of modernisation as in the West, which involved the breakdown of traditional social structures and the rise of capitalism and liberalism.
  - Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
  - Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
  - (A) is true, but (R) is false.
  - (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Planning was conceived as the main instrument of \_\_\_\_\_ in India.
  - Political development
  - Cultural development
  - Social development
  - Socio-economic development
- How many plans have been completed so far in India?
  - Twelve
  - Six
  - Eight
  - Four
- The Planning Commission in India was set up in
  - 1953
  - 1957
  - 1960
  - 1950

10. The Chairman of the National Development Council is  
 (a) President of India (b) Finance Minister of India  
 (c) Prime Minister of India (d) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
11. Which Indian thinker emphasised planning in India?  
 (a) M. Visvesarayya (b) M. Swaminathan (c) K. M. Munshi (d) Mahatma Gandhi
12. Assertion (A): Development could not be left to private actors, that there was the need for the government to develop a design or plan for development.  
 Reason (R): The Bombay Plan wanted the state to take major initiatives in industrial and other economic investments.  
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
13. Which of the following is not a contributory factor for development?  
 (a) Abundance of national resources (b) Character of people  
 (c) Frequent and free elections (d) Level of technology
14. During 1965-67 which state faced a near famine situation?  
 (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Andhra Pradesh (c) Bihar (d) Manipur
15. Socialist model of development was related to  
 (a) U.S.A. (b) Europe (c) USSR (d) Pakistan
16. Tribals of Odisha fear their displacement due to the extraction of which mineral?  
 (a) Copper (b) Zinc (c) Uranium (d) Iron ore
17. The state which has achieved nearly total literacy in India is  
 (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Andhra Pradesh (c) Kerala (d) Manipur
18. Assertion (A): The First Five Year Plan (1951-1956) sought to get the country's economy out of the cycle of poverty.  
 Reason (R): K. N. Raj, a young economist involved in drafting the plan, argued that India should 'hasten slowly' for the first two decades as a fast rate of development might endanger democracy  
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
19. The idea of Five Year Plan was adopted in India from  
 (a) USA (b) Japan (c) USSR (d) Australia
20. What is the name of document that the government of India prepares that has a plan for all its annual income and expenditure?  
 (a) Census Report (b) Statistical Abstract (c) Budget (d) Union Addresses
21. The Second Five Year Plan was launched in  
 (a) 1955 (b) 1956 (c) 1957 (d) 1958
22. The principal obstacle in the way of agricultural growth was the  
 (a) people's attitude (b) status of Zamindars  
 (c) pattern of land distribution (d) health of farmers
23. Which are the two models of development?  
 (a) Capitalist and Socialist (b) Capitalist and Marxist  
 (c) Capitalist and Gandhism (d) None of these

24. **Assertion (A):** The Second Five Year Plan stressed on heavy industries. It was drafted by a team of economists and planners under the leadership of P. C. Mahalanobis.
- Reason (R):** However, the Second Five Year Plan was responsible for the ruin of agriculture as it did not have enough funding to support it.
- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
25. \_\_\_\_\_ was introduced to bring about revolutionary changes in agriculture.  
 (a) White Revolution (b) Green Revolution (c) Yellow Revolution (d) Pink Revolution
26. NITI AAYOG was established on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) 15th August 2015 (b) 26th January 2015 (c) 2nd October 2015 (d) 1st January 2015
27. District level Panchayats are known as-  
 (a) Panchayat Samiti (b) Gram Panchayat (c) Zilla Parisad (d) None of these
28. The first five year plan was started in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) 1950 (b) 1951 (c) 1965 (d) 1991
29. The Planning Commission was scrapped on which year?  
 (a) 2015 (b) 2014 (c) 2017 (d) 2012
30. **Assertion:** India did not follow any of the two known paths of development – it did not accept the capitalist model of development in which development was left entirely to the private sector, nor did it follow the socialist model in which private property was abolished and all the production was controlled by the state.
- Reason:** It was India's one of the biggest mistakes that India did not adopt any one of the two models suggested above.
- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
31. J.C. Kumarappa was a follower of  
 (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Lala Lajpat Rai
32. Panchayati Raj System is based on the vision of  
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Rabindranath Tagore (c) Rammohan Roy (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
33. Formation of NITI AAYOG was announced on  
 (a) 15th August 2015 (b) 15th August 2014 (c) 26th January 2015 (d) 26th January 2014
34. Local Self Government intends to improve what?  
 (a) Economic condition (b) Social condition  
 (c) Both economic and social condition (d) Educational condition
35. The rich peasants and the large landholders were the major beneficiaries of the  
 (a) White Revolution (b) Pink Revolution (c) Green Revolution (d) Silver Revolution
36. **Assertion (A):** The example of Orissa shows us that it is not enough to say that everyone wants development.
- Reason (R):** For 'development' has the same or similar meanings for different sections of the people.
- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.



37. Which of the following is not a feature of Indian Planning?  
 (a) Development planning (b) Indicative planning (c) Democratic planning (d) Centralised planning
38. Who amongst the following is the chairperson of NITI Aayog?  
 (a) The President (b) The Prime Minister (c) The Union Minister (d) The Finance Minister
39. Who appoints the Vice-Chairperson of NITI Aayog?  
 (a) The Prime Minister (b) The President  
 (c) The Chief Executive Officer (d) The Union Minister
40. Number of part-time members in NITI Aayog is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) 5 (b) 10 (c) Not exceeding 2 (d) 8
41. A rolling plan refers to a plan which is  
 (a) Does not change its target every year (b) Changes its allocation every year  
 (c) Changes its allocation and target every year (d) Changes only its target every year
42. Assertion (A): The nationalist leaders were clear that the economic concerns of the government of free India would have to be different from the narrowly defined commercial functions of the colonial government.  
 Reason (R): It was further clear that the eradication of the poverty was not the responsibility of the government, but the people.  
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
43. The agricultural situation went from bad to worse in India in the  
 (a) 1990s (b) 1960s (c) 1970s (d) 1980s
44. The concept of Participatory Development was introduced in  
 (a) 1980s (b) 1970s (c) 1950s (d) 2000s
45. "GRAND INNOVATION CHALLENGE" was launched by-  
 (a) NITI Aayog (b) Planning Commission  
 (c) National Planning Committee (d) Finance Commission
46. Full form of NITI Aayog is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) National Institute for Transforming India (b) National Institution for transforming India  
 (c) National Institute for Transmitting India (d) None of these
47. Engagement of local people in development project refers to  
 (a) Economic Development (b) Social Development  
 (c) Participatory Development (d) Sustainable Development
48. Assertion (A): The excitement with planning reached its peak with the launching of the Second Five Year Plan in 1956 and continued somewhat till the Third Five Year Plan in 1961.  
 Reason (R): Though many criticisms emerged both about the process and the priorities of these plans, the foundation of India's economic development was firmly in place by then.  
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
49. The entire process of participatory development can be completed in  
 (a) 4 stages (b) 5 stages (c) 2 stage (d) 3 stages
50. The form of Participation where the primary stakeholders participate in the discussion and analysis of pre-determined objectives is known as-

- (a) Empowerment participation (b) Participation by collaboration  
(c) Participation by consultation (d) Passive participation
51. **The father of Indian Planning is-**  
(a) Jawahar lal Nehru (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) B.R. Ambedkar (d) M. Vishveshwariah
52. **Panchayati Raj is a \_\_\_\_\_.**  
(a) Two tier system (b) Three tier system (c) Four tier system (d) Five tier system
53. **A section of big industrialists got together in 1944 and drafted a joint proposal for setting up a planned economy in the country. It was called \_\_\_\_\_.**  
(a) Planning Commission (b) Bombay Plan (c) Drafting Committee (d) Constituent Assembly
54. **Assertion (A): Huge allocations were made for large-scale projects like the Bhakhra Nangal Dam.**  
**Reason (R): Agricultural sector was hit hardest by Partition and needed urgent attention.**  
(a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
55. **Who was the chairperson of Planning Commission?**  
(a) Prime Minister of India (b) President of India (c) Vice President of India (d) Governor of Kerala
56. **What became the central machinery for deciding what track and plan India would adopt for its development?**  
(a) Bombay Plan (b) First Five Year Plan (c) Drafting Committee (d) Planning Commission
57. **Budget that is spent on routine items on a yearly basis known as-**  
(a) Plan (b) Non plan (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
58. **Budget that is spent on a five year basis as per the priorities fixed by the plan known as -**  
(a) Plan (b) Non plan (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Revenue
59. **From which country, the Capitalist model of development is related?**  
(a) USSR (b) Czechoslovakia (c) USA (d) Both (a) and (b)
60. **Assertion (A): The draft of the First Five Year Plan and then the actual Plan Document, released in December 1951, generated a lot of excitement in the country.**  
**Reason (R): This draft failed to meet the expectations of the country as it did not have anything for common men.**  
(a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
61. **Year in which no five year plan is scheduled is known as \_\_\_\_\_.**  
(a) Economic crisis (b) Plan holiday  
(c) Gap between five year plans (d) Emergency period
62. **Who among the following a young economist involved in drafting the first five year plan, who argued that India should 'hasten slowly for the first two decades'?**  
(a) K. N. Raj (b) P.C.Mahalanobis (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) V. Keskar
63. **The main objective of the first Five Year Plan was -**  
(a) Industrial development (b) Agricultural growth  
(c) Transport and Communication (d) Educational growth
64. **The Second Five Year Plan was drafted under whose leadership?**  
(a) M. N. Roy (b) K. N. Raj (c) P. C. Mahalanobis (d) C. Kumar
65. **The main objective of the Second Five Year Plan was -**  
(a) Agricultural growth (b) Industrial development (c) Social services (d) Rural growth



66. Who was the author of 'Economy of Permanence'?
- (a) P. C. Mahalanobis      (b) Jawaharlal Nehru      (c) J.C. Kumarappa      (d) Karuna Bannerjee
67. Which of the following point is not a criticism of Second Five Year Plan?
- (a) It lacked an agrarian strategy for development      (b) It was beneficial to urban people only  
(c) Both (a) and (b)      (d) It made rural India to avail benefits of Green Revolution
68. Name the decentralised model of planning adopted by an Indian state.
- (a) Bihar model      (b) Karnataka model      (c) Kerala model      (d) Goa model
69. Which among the following was not a focus point of Kerala model?
- (a) Water sanitation      (b) Health      (c) Education      (d) Poverty alleviation
70. Mixed economy can be described as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Development left entirely to private sector  
(b) Private property abolished, all the production is controlled by the state  
(c) Elements from both capitalist and socialist models are taken and mixed together  
(d) None of the above
71. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:



- I. How did the public sector affect the private sector?
- (a) The prices in India remained in control      (b) The wealth of public was growing  
(c) Public sector paid more tax to government      (d) Private sector was adversely affected
- II. \_\_\_\_\_ in the picture is balancing between the public and private sectors.
- (a) Nehru      (b) Sardar Patel      (c) K. Kamraj      (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- III. Which type of economic model was adopted by India?
- (a) Capitalist      (b) Socialist  
(c) Liberal socialist      (d) Mixed economic principle
- IV. Why has a big tilt towards the public sector been shown in the cartoon?
- (a) The numbers of the public sector are meant to increase.  
(b) Over emphasis given to the public sector.  
(c) The ruling parties in India believe to give importance to the public sector.  
(d) All the above
- V. Protection of domestic industries helped both public and private sector industries in moving towards \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Down      (b) grow      (c) Get      (d) None of these

## Input Text Based MCQ's

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (72 to 76):

*On the eve of Independence, India had before it, two models of modern development: the liberal-capitalist model as in much of Europe and the US and the socialist model as in the USSR. There were many in India then who were deeply impressed by the Soviet model of development. These included not just the leaders of the Communist Party of India, but also those of the Socialist Party and leaders like Nehru within the Congress.*

*There were very few supporters of the American style capitalist development. As in the USSR, the Planning Commission of India opted for Five Year Plans (FYP). The idea is very simple: The Government of India prepares a document that has a plan for all its income and expenditure for the next five years. Accordingly, the budget of the Central and all the State governments is divided into two parts: 'non-plan' budget that is spent on routine items on a yearly basis and 'plan' budget that is spent on a five-year basis as per the priorities fixed by the plan.*

*A five-year plan has the advantage of permitting the government to focus on the larger picture and make long-term intervention in the economy. The draft of the First Five Year Plan and then the actual Plan Document, released in December 1951, generated a lot of excitement in the country.*

72. \_\_\_\_\_ model had the least supporters in India.

- (a) USSR (b) Liberal (c) Capitalist (d) Socialist

73. The draft of the First Five-Year Plan was released in-

- (a) November 1950 (b) December 1950 (c) October 1951 (d) December 1951

74. Two models of modern development followed by India are-

- (a) Liberal-capitalist and Socialist (b) Liberal and Capitalist  
(c) Socialist and Communist (d) None of these

75. The Budget is divided into which two parts?

- (a) Planned and semi planned budget (b) Planned and non-planned budget  
(c) Planned and reserved budget (d) None of these

76. The budget of the Central and all the State governments is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ parts.

- (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 2 (d) 6

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (77 to 81):

*The Second Five Year Plan stressed on heavy industries. It was drafted by a team of economists and planners under the leadership of P.C. Mahalanobis. If the first plan had preached patience, the second wanted to bring about quick structural transformation by making changes simultaneously in all possible directions. Before this plan was finalised, the Congress party at its session held at Avadi near the then Madras city, passed an important resolution.*

*It declared that 'Socialist pattern of society' was its goal. This was reflected in the Second Plan. The government imposed substantial tariffs on imports in order to protect domestic industries. Such a protected environment helped both public and private sector industries to grow. As savings and investment were growing in this period, a bulk of these industries like electricity, railways, steel, machineries and communication could be developed in the public sector. Indeed, such a push for industrialisation marked a turning point in India's development.*

77. \_\_\_\_\_ was anticipated from the Second Five Year Plan.

- (a) Structural transformation (b) Economic transformation  
(c) Infrastructural development (d) Eradication of poverty

78. Why did government impose substantial tariffs on imports?

- (a) To increase the income from imports (b) To create employment in import-export sector  
(c) To restrict foreign goods (d) To protect domestic industries

79. The Second Five Year Plan was drafted by whom?

- (a) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar (b) P. C. Mahalanobis  
(c) Morarji Desai (d) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru



80. What goal was declared by the Congress Party at the session held at Avadi?

- (a) Religious pattern society (b) Capitalist pattern society  
(c) Socialist pattern society (d) None of these

81. It declared that '\_\_\_\_\_ pattern of society' was its goal.

- (a) Liberal (b) Capitalist (c) Socialist (d) Monarchy

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (82 to 86):

*NITI Aayog or National Institution for Transforming India Aayog is basically a policy think tank of Government of India and State Governments that replaces the 65-year old Planning Commission. Union Government of India had announced formation of NITI Aayog on 1st January, 2015. The body is comprised of a CEO and a Vice Chairperson, to be appointed by the Prime Minister, in addition to some full-time members and two part-time members, while four Union Ministers would serve as ex-officio members.*

*Besides, there would be specific regional councils, while experts and specialists from various fields would be called as special invitees nominated by the Prime Ministers. NITI Aayog will serve as a "think tank" of the government as a "directional and policy dynamo" and would provide both to the governments at the centre and in the states with strategic and technical advice on key policy matters including economic issues of national and international importance. NITI Aayog will have regional councils to focus on developmental activities on specific areas and is patterned on the National Reforms Development Commission of China.*

82. The CEO of NITI Aayog is appointed by \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) President of India (b) Members of Parliament  
(c) Prime Minister of India (d) Home Minister of India

83. Which councils of the NITI Aayog will have to focus on developmental activities on specific areas and is patterned on the National Reforms Development Commission of China?

- (a) National Councils (b) International Councils (c) Regional Councils (d) Rural Councils

84. How will NITI Aayog serve India?

- (a) Backbone (b) Think Tank (c) Planning Commission (d) National Bank

85. Who was the first President of India?

- (a) Pt. J.L. Nehru (b) Indira Gandhi (c) Lal Bahadur Shastri (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

86. How old was the Planning Commission at the time of creation of the Niti Aayog?

- (a) 30 years (b) 45 years (c) 56 years (d) 65 years

### ANSWERS

#### Multiple Choice Questions

- |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a)  | 2. (b)  | 3. (c)  | 4. (a)  | 5. (b)  | 6. (c)  | 7. (d)  | 8. (a)  | 9. (d)  | 10. (c) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (b) | 13. (b) | 14. (c) | 15. (c) | 16. (d) | 17. (c) | 18. (d) | 19. (c) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (c) | 23. (a) | 24. (c) | 25. (b) | 26. (d) | 27. (c) | 28. (b) | 29. (b) | 30. (c) |
| 31. (c) | 32. (a) | 33. (b) | 34. (c) | 35. (c) | 36. (c) | 37. (d) | 38. (b) | 39. (a) | 40. (c) |
| 41. (c) | 42. (c) | 43. (b) | 44. (b) | 45. (a) | 46. (b) | 47. (c) | 48. (a) | 49. (a) | 50. (b) |
| 51. (d) | 52. (b) | 53. (b) | 54. (a) | 55. (a) | 56. (d) | 57. (b) | 58. (a) | 59. (c) | 60. (c) |
| 61. (b) | 62. (a) | 63. (b) | 64. (c) | 65. (b) | 66. (c) | 67. (d) | 68. (c) | 69. (a) | 70. (c) |

71. I-(a), II-(a), III-(d), IV-(d), V-(b)

#### Input Text Based MCQ's

- |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 72. (c) | 73. (d) | 74. (a) | 75. (b) | 76. (c) | 77. (a) | 78. (d) | 79. (b) | 80. (c) | 81. (c) |
| 82. (c) | 83. (c) | 84. (b) | 85. (d) | 86. (d) |         |         |         |         |         |