

Sambathikasoothranavum

Question.1. Which of the following was the focus of the Eleventh Five Year Plan ?[Marks : (1)]

- a) Poverty Alleviation**
- b) Integrated development of the entire population**
- c) Human Resource Development**
- d) Sustainable development**

Ans. b) Integrated development of the entire population

Question.2. Which of the following is not the objective of the Economic Planning put forward by the Planning Commission established in 1950?[Marks :(1)]

- a) Equivalent**
- b) Sustainable development**
- c) Growth**
- d) Self-reliance**

Ans. b) Sustainable development

Question.3. Which of the following is not an objective of the NITI Aayog?[Marks :(1)]

- a) Mixed agriculture production in agriculture**
- b) Reduce government participation in industry and services**
- c) To facilitate the growth of expatriate Indians**
- d) Enabling Panchayats to utilize power and economic resources for local development**

Ans. d) Enabling Panchayats to utilize power and economic resources for local development.

Question.4. Who are the unofficial members of the Governing Body of NITI Aayog ?[Marks : (1)]

Ans. Four cabinet ministers deputed by the Prime Minister.

Question.5. Name the system introduced instead of the Planning Commission of India[Marks :(2)]

Who presides it?

Ans. NITI Aayog

Prime Minister

Question.6. Write the name of various levels of the three-tier system of panchayat[Marks : (3)]

Ans. The Grama Panchayat

Block Panchayat

District Panchayat

Question.7. What are the administrative systems introduced in India based on 73, 74 Constitutional Amendment Laws?[Marks :(2)]

Ans. Panchayati Raj and Nagarapalika bill

Question.8. What were the programs implemented through five-year plans in agricultural sector that led to the Green Revolution?[Marks :(4)]

Ans. High yielding seeds

Irrigation facilities

Application of fertilizers and pesticides

Financial assistance on reduced interest

Question.9. Answer the following questions about Five Year Plans in India.[Marks :(4)]

a) The planning model of which country is adopted in India to implement the Five Year plans ?

b) What was the objective of the Indian Five Year Plans?

c) What are the thrust areas of the First and Second Five-Year Plans?

Ans. a) Soviet Union

b) The objective of the Five Year Plan is to give priority to a particular sector and achieve the target within 5 years.

c) Development of Agricultural sector and Industrial sector

Question.10. How are Panchayats categorized to enable local development? Explain the function of each.[Marks :(6)]

Ans. Grama Panchayat, Block Panchayat, District Panchayat

The Grama Panchayat

- Discusses regional development needs in ward level Grama Sabhas.
- Requirements are codified and submitted into projects.

Block Panchayat-

- Assessing grama panchayat projects and submitting them to district level in order of priority.

District Panchayat-

- The District Planning Committee approves the plans reviewed by the Block Panchayat.

- State Planning Board transfers these.

Question.11. What is the basic differences between centralized planning and decentralized planning?[Marks :(2)]

Ans. Centralized planning is the method of planning and executing projects at the national level.

Decentralized planning is an opportunity for the three-tier panchayats to utilize power and economic resources for local development.

Question.12. Identify the period of the 12th Five Year Plan which aims at Sustainable Development[Marks :(1)]

(2012 – 2017 , 1997-2002 , 2002-2007, 2007-2012)

Ans. 2012 - 2017

Question.13. What was the main objective of the Seventh Five Year Plan?[Marks :(1)]

Ans. Modernisation and increase in employment opportunities.

Question.14. Which Five-Year Plan in India aimed at eradication of poverty?[Marks :(1)]

(First Five Year Plan, Second Five Year Plan, Fourth Five Year Plan, Fifth Five Year Plan)

Ans. Fifth Five Year Plan

Question.15. What do you mean by White revolution and Blue revolution?[Marks :(2)]

Ans. White Revolution - Increase in milk and milk products

Blue Revolution - Significant progress in the field of fishing

Question.16. What is the Green Revolution ? What was the result of the Green Revolution? [Marks :(2)]

Ans. The Green Revolution is a significant improvement in agricultural production by utilizing high-yielding seeds, irrigation facilities, fertilizers, pesticides and agriculture finance at low interest rate.

In the case of foodgrains, especially rice and wheat, it has been able to achieve self- sufficiency and eliminate foreign dependence.

Question.17. Who said "Dams are the temples of India's economic development"?[Marks : (1)]

(Jawaharlal Nehru, Gandhiji, MN Roy, M Vishweshwaraiah)

Ans. Jawaharlal Nehru

Question.18. In which year was the Planning Commission in India constituted ? The planning model of which country is adopted in India[Marks :(1)]

Ans. 1950, Soviet Union

Question.19. Explain how modernization contributes to the development of nation[Marks : (4)]

Ans. Modernization produces economic progress and saving of time.

Improves the living conditions and security

Bring government services close to the people without delay.

Women's rights, social security, and openness to social changes.

Question.20. Modernisation not only uses latest technology but also makes a changes in the perception of the society". Substantiate.[Marks :(3)]

Ans. Modernisation involves protection of women's rights, social security, and openness to social changes.

Question.21. The statements given below are related to the objectives of economic planning in India.[Marks :(2)]

Identity the objectives mentioned below

a) The developments in machinery and technology has led to increase in productivity and simplification of manual labour.

b) Attain self - sufficiency in agriculutral, industrial and service sectros using the available resoruces and to avoid foreign dependence.

Ans. Modernization

Self-reliance

Question.22. Some of the objectives of economic planning in India are given below. Explain them.[Marks :(4)]

a) Equity

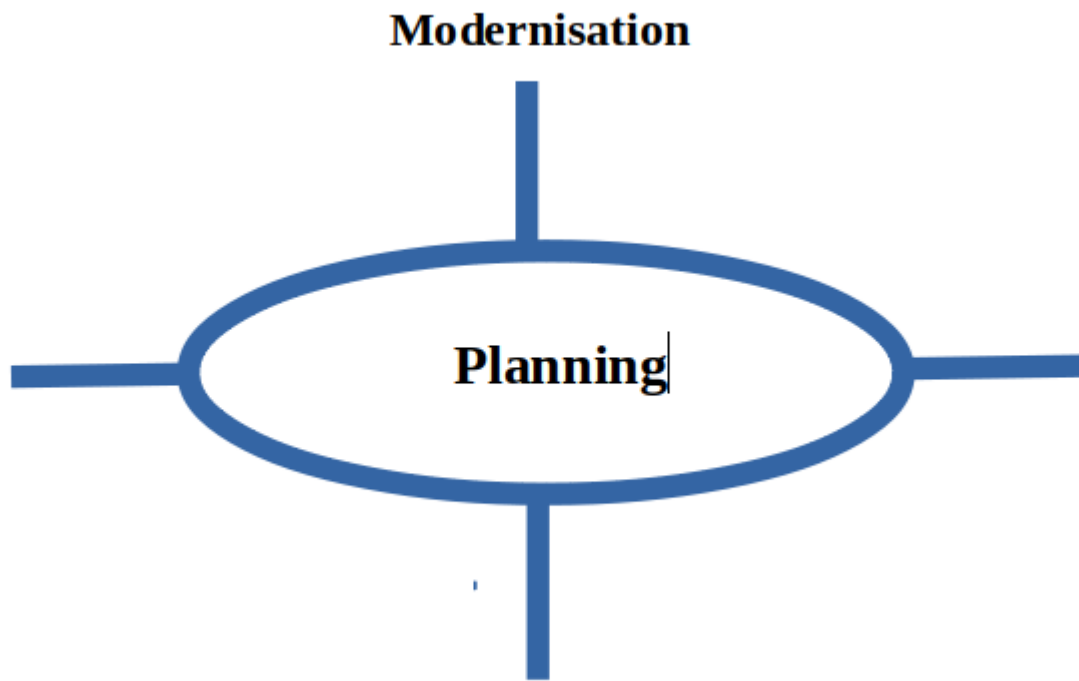
b) Growth

Ans. Equity is to ensure that all citizens of India have access to basic necessities such as food, clothing, shelter, education, drinking water and health care and have a fair distribution of wealth.

Growth

Growth is calculated based on the increase in production in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.

Question.23. Complete the Word-web showing the Objectives of Indian economic planning. [Marks :(3)]



Ans. Equity

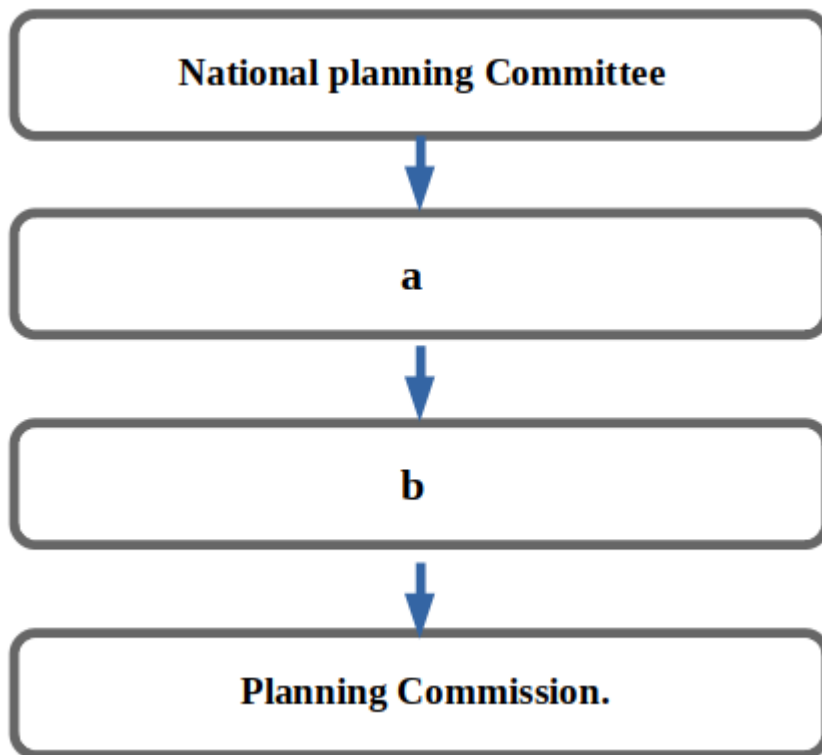
Growth

Self-reliance

Question.24. Who is the author of the book 'Planned Economy for India' published in 1934'?[Marks :(1)]

Ans M. Vishweshwaraiah

Question.25. Complete the flow chart showing the evolution of planning system.[Marks : (2)]



Ans. a. 'Bombay Plan'

b. 'Peoples Plan'

Question.26. What is meant by economic planning ? How does it help the country's development?[Marks :(3)]

Ans. Economic planning is a major step towards achieving the major economic goals of the society by utilizing the available resources

Making the best use of available resources

Accelerates economic growth

Question.27. Explain how modernization contributes to the development of nation [Marks : (4)]

Ans. Modernization produces time and economic benefits.

Improves quality of life and safety.

Government services are being made available to the public very quickly.

There were women's rights protection, social security and social change.

Question.28. "Modernization is not just the application of modern technology but also a change in the outlook of society". Substantiate.[Marks :(2)]

Ans. Modernization also aims at protecting women's rights, social security and new social changes

Question.29. Identify the planning methods mentioned below[Marks :(3)]

a) Planning and executing projects at national level

b) Three-tier Panchayats utilize power and economic resources for local development.

Ans. a) Centralized planning

b) Decentralized planning

Question.30. One of the objective of NITI Aayog is to bring down government participation in industrial and service sectors. What are the other aims ?[Marks :(3)]

Ans. To bring down government participation in industrial and service sectors.

2.To improve agriculture production by practicing mixed farming.

3.To utilize the services of the dominant middle class for sustainable economic growth.

4. To make use of the services of non-resident Indians for economic and technological growth.

5. To convert the cities into secure living centres using modern technology.

6. To equip the nation to face global transformation and