

HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

Q.1. Explain the term 'development' in the context of the west.

Ans. Development has different meanings. For the west, it means the standard for measuring development. It is believed that every country would go through the process of modernisation as in the west, which involves the breakdown of traditional social structures and the rise of capitalism and liberalism. Modernisation is also associated with the ideas of growth, material programme and scientific rationality.

Q.2. What were the fears of tribal population of Odisha and environmentalist about setting up industries in tribal areas?

Ans. These iron resources lie in some most underdeveloped and predominant tribal districts. The Tribal population feared that the setting up of industries would mean displacement from their home and livelihoods. The environmentalists feared that the environment would get polluted due to mining and industrial activities.

Q.3. What were the components of land reforms?

Ans. The components of land reforms were

(i) The first component was the abolition of the colonial system of zamindari. This act released land from the clutches of a class that had little interest in agriculture.

(ii) The attempts at consolidation of land brought small pieces of land together in one place so that farm size could become viable for agriculture.

(iii) Laws were made to put an upper limit or ceiling to how much agricultural land one person could own but people with excess land managed to evade the law.

(iv) The tenants who worked on someone else's land were given greater legal security against eviction but this provision was rarely implemented.

Q.4. Critically examine the major outcomes of the Indian model of mixed economy.

[CBSE Delhi 2016, (AI) 2016]

Ans. Outcomes of the Indian model of mixed economy:

(i) Much of the agriculture, trade and industry were left in Private hands.

(ii) The state controlled key heavy industries provided industrial infrastructure, regulated trade and some crucial interventions in agriculture.

(iii) It regulated trade in India.

(iv) This model laid the foundation of India's future economic growth.

This led to the growth of both, private and public sector, which became the basis for future development.

Q.5. State any two differences between the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan.

[CBSE (AI) 2015]

Ans. Difference between the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five year Plan:

(i) First Five year plan started with a thrust on agricultural development whereas the Second Five Year Plan stresses on heavy industries.

(ii) The First Five Year Plan had emphasised on patience and Second Five Year Plan wanted to bring about quick structural transformation.

Q.6. Examine the different areas of agreement and disagreement with respect to the model of economic development to be adopted in India after independence.

[CBSE Delhi 2016]

Ans. Areas of agreement were:

1. Development of India should mean both, economic growth and social and economic justice.
2. The matter of development cannot be left to businessmen, industrialists and farmers only but the government should play a key role.
3. The task of 'poverty alleviation and social and economic redistribution' was being seen as the primary responsibility of Government.

Areas of disagreement were:

Disagreement on the kind of role to be played by the government.

Disagreement over the importance attached to the needs of justice if it differed from the economic growth.

Disagreement on the issue of giving priority to industries vs Agriculture and private vs public sector.

Q.7. What results were revealed by Planned Economy?

Ans. The results were:

1. The land owning classes became politically powerful.
2. The land reforms could not take place effectively.
3. Big industrialists continued to benefit.
4. The early initiatives for planned development were realising the goals of economic development.

Q.8. Briefly describe the ‘White Revolution’.

Ans. The White Revolution in Gujarat was started by Verghese Kurien known as the ‘Milkman of India’. He launched the ‘Gujarat Cooperative Milk and Marketing Federation Ltd’. This federation further launched Amul. The Amul pattern became a uniquely appropriate model for rural development and poverty alleviation, what has come to be known as the ‘White Revolution’.

Q.9. Why is ‘Verghese Kurien’ known as ‘Milkman of India’ and what was revolution about?

Ans. The White Revolution in Gujarat was started by Verghese Kurien known as the ‘Milkman of India’. He launched the ‘Gujarat Cooperative Milk and Marketing Federation Ltd’. This federation further launched Amul. The Amul pattern became a uniquely appropriate model for rural development and poverty alleviation, what has come to be known as the ‘White Revolution’.

Q.10. Briefly explain the decentralisation Planning of Kerala.

Ans. The important landmarks in Kerala’s decentralisation, included the transfer of powers, functions, institutions and staff to local self-government, adoption of separate budget documents for LSGIs, decision to dissolve 35 to 40% of Annual Plan funds to LSGIs, launching of People’s Campaign in August 1996, institution- building at different tiers and levels, restructuring of the relevant state level Acts and Rules and submission of State Finance Commission Reports. In 2002-2003, the people’s Campaign Programme was renamed ‘Kerala development Plan’. The important features of Kerala development Plan are:

- a. Catalysing economic developing through these institutions.
- b. Improving the quality of Services.

Q.11. Describe any four consequences of the Green Revolution.

[CBSE (AI) 2015]

Ans. Consequences of the Green Revolution:

- (i) The rich peasants and the large landholders were the major beneficiaries of the process.
- (ii) In many parts, the stark contrast between the poor peasantry and the landlords produced conditions favourable for left wing organisations to organise the poor peasants.
- (iii) The green revolution also resulted in the rise of middle peasant sections.
- (iv) The green revolution delivered only a moderate agricultural growth and raised the availability of food in the country, but increased polarisation between classes and regions.

(Any four points)

Q.12. 'Indian policy makers made a mistake by emphasising the role of state in the economy. India could have developed much better if private sector was allowed a free play right from the beginning'. Give arguments for or against this proposition.

Ans. No, the above statement is not absolutely correct because state's intervention was mandatory to regulate country's economy after independence immediately. Instead, India adopted the model of mixed economy to be criticised from the right and the left. The Private sector lacked enough space and stimulus to grow. Licensing and permits for investment in private sector created hurdles for private capital accumulation. The state control beyond the limits led to inefficiency and corruption. State control was emphasised. State helped the private sector to make profits by intervening only in those areas where the private sector was not prepared to go. Instead of helping the poor, the states' intervention ended up creating a new class that enjoyed the privileges of higher salaries without much accountability.

Q.13. Write a short note on Planning Commission.

Ans. The Planning Commission was set up by a resolution of the government of India in March 1950 in pursuance of declared objectives of the government to promote a rapid rise in the standard of living of the people by efficient exploitation of the resources of the country, increasing production and offering opportunities to all for employment in the service of the community. The planning Commission was charged with the responsibility of making assessment of all resources of the country, augmenting deficient resources, formulating plans for the most effective and balanced utilisation of resources and determining priorities. Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Chairman of the Planning Commission. The Prime Minister is the chairman of the Planning Commission, which works under the overall guidance of the National Development Council. The Deputy Chairman and the full time Members of the Commission, as a composite body, provide advice and guidance to the subject. Divisions for the formulation of Five Year Plans, Annual Plan, State Plans, Monitoring Plan Programmes, Projects and Schemes.

Q.14. Assess the outcomes of the early phase of planned development in India.

[CBSE (AI) 2016]

Ans. Outcomes of early phase of planned development in India:

- The foundation of India's future economic growth was laid down.
- Some of the largest projects like Bhakra-Nangal were undertaken.
- Infrastructure for transport and communication were developed.
- Land reforms did not take place effectively in most parts of the country.
- Political power remained in the hands of land owning classes.
- Big industrialists continued to benefit.

