

## Very-Very Short Answer

---

**Q.1. Fill in the blank. The government gave a guarantee to buy the produce of the farmers at a given price. This was the beginning of '\_\_\_\_\_'.**

**Ans.** Green Revolution.

**Q.2. State True or False The Green Revolution did not have multi-dimensional results.**

**Ans.** False

**Q.3. Match the following correctly:**

'A'	'B'
i. Emphasis on Agriculture	a) 1966-69
ii. Emphasis on Heavy Industrialisation	b) M.S. Swaminathan
iii. Plan Holiday	c) First Five Year Plan
iv. Green Revolution	d) Second Five Year Plan

**Ans.**

- i. (c),
- ii. (d),
- iii. (a),
- iv. (b).

**Q.4. Correct the following statement and rewrite: NITI Aayog replaced Planning Commission on 1st Jan., 2013.**

**Ans.** False, NITI Aayog replaced planning Commission on 1st Jan., 2015.

**Q.5. What is considered to be an important challenge for the developing countries?**

**Ans.** The most important challenge for the developing countries is the systematic development of the country.

**Q.6. What is considered as the measure of development?**

**Ans.** The measure of development according to the people is the 'western countries'.

**Q.7. What are considered as markers of Modernisation?**

**Ans.** Prosperity, Materialistic development and scientific progress.

**Q.8. What were the two models in front of India during independence?**

**Ans.** The two models were Liberal-capitalism model and Socialist model.

**Q.9. Indians were influenced by which model?**

**Ans.** Indians were influenced by the socialist model.

**Q.10. Even before gaining independence, what did the Indian leaders agree on as a whole?**

**Ans.** They agreed that the policies of the Indian government would not be based on the British norms.

**Q.11. What is the meaning of planned development?**

**Ans.** With the motive of the development of the country, the planned policies and programmes, which are introduced by the government. For example, Five Year Plans contribute to the development of the country.

**Q.12. In 1940 and 1950, which idea received mass support?**

**Ans.** The idea of development of planned economy gained the mass support.

**Q.13. What kind of economy is needed by the Private investor?**

**Ans.** The Private investor wanted an open economy, which is not controlled by the government.

**Q.14. When was the 'Planning Commission' formed?**

**Ans.** It was formed on 15th March, 1950.

**Q.15. Who was the first Chairperson of the Planning Commission?**

**Ans.** Ex-Prime Minister Sri Jawaharlal Nehru was the First Chairperson of the Planning Commission.

**Q.16. When do the recommendations of the Planning Commissions come into effect?**

**Ans.** The recommendations come into effect after the council of ministers approves it.\

**Q.17. When was the Policy Commission (NITI Aayog) established?**

**Ans.** It was established on 1st January, 2015.

**Q.18. Which Commission was replaced by the Policy Commission (NITI Aayog)?**

**Ans.** Planning Commission was replaced by Policy Commission (NITI Aayog).

**Q.19. What was 'Bombay Plan'?**

**Ans.** Bombay Plan was drafted in 1944 in the want of states to take major initiatives in industrial and other economic investment through a joint proposal of section of the big industrialist for setting up a 'Planning Economy'.

**Q.20. What is the full form of GDP?**

**Ans.** The full form of GDP is Gross Domestic Product.

**Q.21. What is the full form of ICAR?**

**Ans.** The full form of ICAR is Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

**Q.22. Like Soviet Union, which option was chosen by the Planning Commission of India?**

**Ans.** Like Soviet Union, India chose the option of Five Year Plan.

**Q.23. When was the format of the First Five Year Plan issued?**

**Ans.** It was issued in 1951.

**Q.24. Why was the Fourth Five Year Plan stopped?**

**Ans.** It was stopped because India was facing an economic crisis.

**Q.25. Which sector was highlighted in the First Five Year Plan?**

**Ans.** Agriculture sector was highlighted in the first five year plan.

**Q.26. In the Second Five Year Plan, what efforts were made to protect the indigenous industries?**

**Ans.** To protect the indigenous industries, the government imposed tax on the import.

**Q.27. What was the 'Kerala Model'?**

**Ans.** It is the initiative taken by Kerala for planning and development strategies.

**Q.28. The Second Five Year Plan highlighted which aspect?**

**Ans.** It highlighted the industries.

**Q.29. Why is Indian economy known as mixed economy?**

**Ans.** Indian economy is known as mixed economy because it is mixture of capitalist and socialist model.

**Q.30. Name the electricity and water projects which began in India after independence.**

**Ans.** The electricity and water projects were Bhakra Nangal and Hirakud.

**Q.31. What was done by the government to increase the projects?**

**Ans.** The government started giving high yielding seeds, fertilizers and better irrigation facilities on an aided price.

**Q.32. Who is known as the 'Milkman of India'?**

**Ans.** Verghese Kurien is known as the 'Milkman of India'.

**Q.33. What is known as 'operation flood'?**

**Ans.** According to Operation flood, the cooperative milk production and marketing would be connected to the nation-wide system.

**Q.34. In 1967, how many private banks came under the government?**

**Ans.** There were 15 banks that came under the government in 1967.

**Q.35. In the First Five Year Plan, which project was allotted a big amount?**

**Ans.** Bhakra Nangal Project was allotted a big amount in the first five year plan.

**Q.36. In which year 'The Green Revolution' was launched?**

**Ans.** 'The Green Revolution' was launched in 1967.

**Q.37. Which rural development programme was started in 1970?**

**Ans.** In 1970, the rural development programme called 'Operation Flood' was started.

**Q.38. Who was the founder of Indian Statistical Institute?**

**Ans.** P.C. Mahalanobis was the founder of Indian statistical institute.

**Q.39. The Central Budget of India was divided into how many categories?**

**Ans.** It was divided into two categories—

1. Plan expenditure and
2. Non-plan expenditure.