

## CBSE Test Paper 02

### Class 12 - Political Science (B-2 Ch-3 Politics of Planned Development)

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1. Which five-year planning was formed during 1997-2002?
  - a. Eighth
  - b. Nineth
  - c. Sixth
  - d. Tenth
2. What do you know about the First Five Year Plan?
3. When was India's New Economic Policy launched? Who was its chief architect?
4. What is 'Left' and 'Right' in politics?
5. What was Bombay Plan?
6. Mention merits of Green Revolution.
7. What is composition of Planning Commission of India?
8. What led the policy-makers to reduce the importance of state in India's economy from 1980s onwards?
9. How was Planning Commission of India set up? Mention its scope of work.
10. State differences between the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan.
11. Read the following passage:

“In the early years of Independence, two contradictory tendencies were already well advanced inside the Congress Party. On the one hand, the national party executive endorsed socialist principles of state ownership, regulation and control over key sectors of the economy in order to improve productivity and at the same time curb economic concentration. On the other hand, the national Congress government pursued liberal economic policies and incentives to private investment that was justified in terms of the sold criterion of achieving maximum increase in production”.-Francine Frankel

- a. What is the contradiction that the author is talking about? What would be the political implications of a contradiction like this?
- b. If the author is correct, why is it that the Congress was pursuing this policy? Was it related to the nature of the opposition parties?
- c. Was there also a contradiction between the central leadership of the Congress party and its state-level leaders?

12. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



### Questions

- i. What message does the cartoon convey?
  - ii. Name the person who is making efforts to balance both the sectors.
  - iii. How was both these sectors balanced?
13. Assess the outcomes of planned development towards the foundation of India's economic growth and land reforms.

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**Answer**

1. b. Nineth

Explanation: Nineth five year plan was formed during 1997-2002.

2. The launching of the First Five Year Plan in 1951 marks the beginning of the era of planning in our country. The First Five Year Plan addressed, mainly, the agrarian sector including investment in dams and irrigation.
3. India's New economic policy was launched in 1999. India's New Economic Policy was launched by the then Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh.
4. The left-right political spectrum is a system of classifying positions, ideologies, and parties from equally on the left to social hierarchy on the right. The 'Left' signifies to favour the poor and downtrodden section of society through government politics whereas the 'Right' favours free economy in the market not to be intervened unnecessarily by the government.
5. A section of the big industrialists got together in 1944 and drafted a joint proposal for setting up a planned economy in the country. It was called the Bombay Plan. The Bombay Plan wanted the state to take major initiatives in industrial and other economic investments. Thus, it was from left to right, planning.
6. The merits of Green Revolution were :
- i. After launching this revolution, India achieved self-sufficiency in food production. Poor farmers also get benefit from this revolution.
  - ii. It raised the availability of food in the country with agricultural growth mainly a rise in wheat and rice production.
  - iii. Some regions like Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh became agriculturally prosperous, flourished more and hence the living standards also improved. Thus, first socially, then politically and economically the status of farmers in these states rose.
7. Composition of Planning Commission of India is as:

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- Prime Minister is the ex officio Chairman of the commission. He presides over the meetings of the commission.
  - Some ministers are incharge of economic portfolios.
  - The commission has a member secretary who is usually a senior IAS officer.
  - The members of the Planning Commission have a high public image along with an administrative and educational background.
8. Following factors led to reduce the importance of the state in India's economy from 1980s onwards:
- i. The period from 1967 onwards witnessed many new restrictions on private industry.
  - ii. 14 banks were nationalised.
  - iii. The government announced many pro poor programmes.
  - iv. Between 1950 and 1980 the Indian economy grew at a sluggish per annum rate of 3 to 3.5%.
  - v. The period of 1980s is seen as a period of rising regional aspirations for autonomy, often outside the framework of the Indian Union.
  - vi. Movements for autonomy involved armed assertions by the people, their repression by the government, and a collapse of the political and electoral processes.
  - vii. Most of those movements were long drawn and concluded in negotiated settlements or accords between the Central Government and the groups leading the movement for autonomy.
9. Planning Commission was set up in March 1950 by a simple resolution of the Government of India. It consists of:
- The Prime Minister as Chairman.
  - Some ministers or in charges of economic portfolios.
  - The members of the planning commission have a high public image along with an administrative and educational background.

**The scope of work:**

- Guarantee Fundamental Rights to the citizens of India and enunciated certain

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Directive Principles of State Policy.

- To bring socio-economic change.
- It was to provide a controlled and faster growth rate.
- To resolve contradictions between societies.

10. There were some differences between the first and second Five Year Plan which are elaborated below:

- i. The First Five Year Plan totally focused on agriculture whereas Second stressed on heavy industries sector.
- ii. The First Five Year plan started all round balanced development which would ensure increase in level of national income 22.6% allocation was done on education, health, housing etc whereas Second Plan reflected the goal of socialist pattern of society and it allocated only 19.7% on social services.
- iii. First Five Year plan allocated 15 percent on agriculture, 17% on irrigation and food control whereas the second Five Year Plan allocated only 11.8% on agriculture and 10% on irrigation and food control.
- iv. First Five Year Plan focused on land reforms as the key to the country's development, whereas the second Five Year Plan focused on the 'socialist pattern of society'.

11. a. The author is talking about contradiction regarding the adoption of development models either socialist or capitalist. Political implications of this contradiction may result in the differences among party members itself and government can issue licensing and permits in a more complicated manner.
- b. Congress was pursuing this policy as a sole criterion of achieving maximum increased in production. Yes, it was related to the nature of opposition parties to be pursued liberal economic policies and incentives to private investment.
- c. No, there was not a contradiction between the central leadership of the Congress Party and it's state-level leaders because state emphasised on states' ownership, regulation and control over key sectors improve productivity whereas control leadership pursued liberal economic policies and incentives to private investment.
12. i. The cartoon is trying to make a balance between the private and public sector to maintain the growth of an economy adopted by India.
- ii. The person who is making efforts to balance both the sector is Pt. Jawaharlal

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Nehru, the then Prime Minister of India.

- iii. Pt. Nehru made a balance between both the sectors by adopting the model which is a combination of both the models, in the form of mixed economy to co-exist the private and public sector.

13. In India after independent since 1st April 1951 planned development procedure was adopted for the development of India. Positive results of this procedure were felt in various spheres including the sound foundation of economic development and land reforms in the country. We can discuss the following points in this regard:

- i. In 1950, the Planning Commission was set-up to prepare a plan for the most effective and balanced utilisation of the country's resources. Formerly, the plan formulated by the Planning Commission was the part of a bigger plan known as the Colombo Plan that evolved for the development of the countries of South East Asia.
- ii. The central objective of planning in India was to initiate a process of development that will raise living standards and open out to the people new opportunities for a richer and more varied life.
- iii. The long-term objective originally laid down was to double the per capita income and to raise consumption standards by a little over 70 percent by 1977.
- iv. The launching of the First Five Year Plan in 1951 marks the beginning of the era of planning in our country. First Five Year Plan with a total outlay of Rs. 2249 crores had a two-fold objective.
- v. Under the Green Revolution in 1999-2000, it attained an all-time record of food production of 75.6 million tonnes.