

CBSE Test Paper 03

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

1. In which of the following session of the Indian national Congress passed the resolution to adopt the socialist model of the society?
 - a. Bombay
 - b. Awadi
 - c. New Delhi
 - d. Surat
2. Mention the various interests associated with Orissa Reserved Iron Resource.
3. What was the fear of the environmentalists about setting up of industries?
4. Which part of constitution helps the planning commission to ensure socio-economic justice?
5. Analyse any two reasons for India to accept the Socialist Model of development.
6. Which are the various considerations that should form the basis for setting up an industry?
7. What were the fears of tribal population of Odisha and environmentalist about setting up industries in tribal areas?
8. Which two models of modern development were there before India on the eve of independence? Which model did India decide to choose and why?
9. Explain the merits and demerits of the Green Revolution.
10. How a five year plan is prepared? What is its advantage?
11. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:



- i. Identify and name the person who is holding the balancing beam between the

public sector and the private sector.

- ii. Why has a big tilt towards the public sector been shown in the cartoon?
- iii. How did the over-emphasis on public sector adversely affect the Indian economy?

12. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions:

Decentralised Planning

It is not necessary that all planning always has to be centralised; nor is it that planning is only about big industries and large projects. The 'Kerala model' is the name given to the path of planning and development charted by the State of Kerala. There has been a focus in this model on education, health, land reform, effective food distribution, and poverty alleviation. Despite low per capita incomes, and a relatively weak industrial base, Kerala achieved nearly total literacy, long life expectancy, low infant and female mortality, low birth rates and high access to medical care* Between 1987 and 1991, the government launched the New Democratic Initiative which involved campaigns for development (including total literacy especially in science and environment) designed to involve people directly in development activities through voluntary citizens' organisations. The State has also taken initiative to involve people in making plans at the Panchayat, block and district level.

Questions

- i. What is meant by decentralisation?
 - ii. Which state is the best example of this?
 - iii. Which methods were used by state of Kerala for decentralisation?
- 13. Assess the outcomes of the early phase of planned development in India.**

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Answer

1. b. Awadi

Explanation: Awadi is in Tamilnadu. It was an important session of Indian national Congress held in 1955.

2. The reserved iron resource of Orissa, which has one of the largest reserves of untapped iron core in the country, is an important investment destination as:

- The global demand for steel increases.
- The State government signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with both international and domestic steel makers. The government believes that thus would bring in necessary capital investment and provide a lot of employment opportunities.

3. The environmentalists fear that mining and industry would pollute the environment.

4. The directive principles of state policy ensure that the State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing a social order in which social, economic and political justice is animated in all institutions of life. It provides:

- i. Men and women equally have the right to adequate means of livelihood.
- ii. Prevent concentration and means of production into the few hands only.
- iii. Equal distribution of resources.

5. The two reasons for India to accept the Socialist Model of development were as:

- i. That the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.
- ii. That the citizens, men and women equally have the right to an adequate means of livelihood.

6. The various consideration that should form the basis for setting up an industry were as follows:

- i. Interests of various groups.

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- ii. Interest of present generation and future generations.
 - iii. Approval of the people or their representatives.
 - iv. Advice from experts on mining.
 - v. Role of environmentalists and economists.
 - vi. Effective controlling policy-making and implementation.
7. The fears of tribal population of Odisha and environmentalist about setting up industries in tribal areas are mentioned below:
- i. The tribal population fears that the setting up of industries would mean displacement from their home and livelihood.
 - ii. The environmentalists fear that mining and industry would pollute the environment.
8. On the eve of Independence, India had before it, two models of modern development:
- i. The liberal-capitalist model as of Europe and the US
 - ii. The socialist model as in the USSR.

India decided to choose a socialist model of the modern development of USSR because:

- There were many in India then, who was 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.
9. The Merits of Green Revolution were:
- i. After launching this revolution, India achieved self-sufficiency in food production.
 - ii. Poor farmers also get benefit from this revolution.
 - iii. Delivered only a moderate agricultural growth and raised the availability of food in the country.

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- iv. Some regions like Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh flourished more and here the living standards also improved. Thus, first socially, then politically and economically the status of farmers in these states has risen.
 - v. Surplus food can be sold to earn more.
 - vi. Machines made for ploughing harvesting easy.

The Demerits of Green Revolution were:

- i. This revolution created a valley between poor peasants and the landlords.
 - ii. Discrimination and exploitation of poor farmers by the landlords became a wide set of practice. Some political parties started politics on it and managed seats in Assemblies and Lok Sabha elections
 - iii. Increased polarisation between classes and regions.
 - iv. This revolution also increased the power of middleman who worked as mediators between poor farmers and affluent landlords.
 - v. Excessive use of fertilizers makes soil alkaline and unfit for cultivation.
 - vi. Use of tube well reduced the water table.
10. 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 are divided into two parts: 'non-plan budget' that is spent on routine items on a yearly basis and 'Plan' budget are spent on a five-year basis as per the priorities fixed by the plan.

Advantage of a Five-year plan are as follows:

- i. Permitting the government to focus on the larger period.
 - ii. Make a long-term intervention in the economy.
11. i. The person who is holding the balancing beam between the public sector and the private sector is Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister of India.

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- ii. A big tilt towards the public sector been shown in the cartoon because the government was in favour of a mixed economy which is a combination of elements from both public and state models of economy. But the government provided much power to the public sector. The enlarged public sector produced powerful vested interests that created enough hurdles for private capital, especially by way of installing systems of licenses and permits for investment. The state's policy also restricted import of goods.
 - iii. The public sector exercised much power than private sector. The state controlled key heavy industries, provided industrial infrastructure, regulated trade and made some crucial interventions in agriculture. Much hurdles were created by public sector for private capital and moreover, state's policy restricts the import of goods that could be produced in the domestic market with little or no competition left the private sector with no incentive to improve their products and make them cheaper. The state-controlled more things that were necessary and this over-emphasis on public sector ultimately led inefficiency and corruption in the Indian economy.
12. i. Decentralization means the transfer of authority from central to local government. It shares the power among the states and its subordinate units to run the administration in an efficient manner i.e. at the Panchayats, blocs and district level.
- ii. The best example of this is Kerala which is known as 'Kerala Model' also.
 - iii. The that was used by state of Kerala for decentralization are:
 - Campaigning for development especially in Science and environment designed to involve people directly in development activities through voluntary citizen's organisations.
 - The state is also taken initiative to involve people in making plans at Panchayat, blocs and district level.
13. In 1938, Indian National Congress set-up a Planning Committee to formulate a plan for the development of India's future. After independence in April, 1951 India adopted the planned development procedure. It was felt that the procedure of planned development created a sound economic development and land reform. Some points which relates with the planned development towards the foundation of India's economic growth and land reforms are mentioned below:

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- i. In March 1950, Government of India passed a resolution and set-up the Planning Commission to prepare a plan for the most effective and balanced utilisation of the countries resources.
 - ii. The Planning Commission initiated the process of development which would increase the living standard and provide new opportunities.
 - iii. A Five Year plan has advantage of permitting the government to focus on the larger picture and make long term intervention in the economy.
 - iv. According to the long term objectives laid originally, it was to double the per capita income and to raise communication standards by 70% by 1977.
 - v. The First Five Year Plan brought with it an era of a planned country with total outlay of 2249 crore which had two fold aims.
 - vi. The revolution like green revolution attained the record of production of food up to 75.6 million tonnes.
 - vii. The Kerala model is the path of planning and development charted by the state of Kerala. It has been a focus on land reforms, effective food production, public distribution system, poverty alleviation, health and literacy rates.
 - viii. The state made laws for land reforms and distribution of resources among the poor in the villages. It also programmes of community development and spent large sums on irrigation projects.
 - ix. The abolition of the colonial system of zamindari. Consequently, this bold act not only released land from the clutches of a class that had little interest in agriculture, it also reduced the capacity of landlords to dominate politics.
 - x. White Revolution and Blue Revolution raised the development of country. In 1990, we adopted the mixed economy due to this planning of development increased and allowed investment in public sectors also.
 - xi. Research work, technologies in field of agriculture has been adopted therefore, India became self sufficient in food.
 - xii. In 1991, Indian Government adopted the new economy policy i.e., globalisation, privatisation and liberalisation. It helped a lot in development. Thus, the planning led to India's growth.