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## CBSE Test Paper 04

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

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1. Name the commission which replaced planning commission?
  - a. NITI Aayog
  - b. Start-up commission
  - c. Reserve Bank of India
  - d. Hazari commission
2. Who is the ex-officio chairperson of the Planning Commission of India?
3. How much national income increased during the first plan?
4. Why did India adopt planning (five-year plans)?
5. Why does the Central government insist on setting up of industry in the State of Orissa?
6. What results were revealed by Planned Economy?
7. Which methods were used to implement the development process in a mixed economy?
8. Describe consequences of the Green Revolution?
9. Analyse the criticism against the Indian model of mixed economy.
10. Describe the main functions of planning commission of India.
11. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

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

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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.

- i. What is the ' Kerala model' of planning?
- ii. Which are the fields of focus in this model?
- iii. What are the results of Kerala model of planning?

12. Read carefully the following paragraphs and study the picture also. Answer the questions that follow :



This film tells the story of a poor family in a Bengal village and its struggle to survive. Durga, the daughter of Harihar and Sarbajaya, with her younger brother, Apu, goes on enjoying life oblivious of the struggles and the poverty. The film revolves around the simple life and the efforts of the mother of Durga and Apu to maintain the family. Pather Panchali (Song of the Little Road) narrates the desires and disappointments of the poor family through the tale of the youngsters. Finally, during monsoon, Durga falls ill and dies while her father is away. Harihar returns with gifts, including a sari for Durga... The film won numerous awards nationally and internationally, including the President's Gold and Silver medals for the year 1955.

- i. Write the title of the film? Which year the movie was released and who directed it and who has written the stories as well as the screenplay it?
- ii. Write the names of the main actor artists of the film?
- iii. Discuss the main points and features of the film.

13. Examine the controversy regarding Agriculture vs. Industry in India after the 2nd Five Year plan.

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**Answer**

1. a. NITI Aayog  
Explanation: National Institute of Transforming India came into existence and replaced planning commission.
2. The ex-officio chairperson of the Planning Commission of India is the Prime Minister of India.
3. National income over the five years increased by about 18 percent; foodgrains production went up by 20 percent. Industrial production increased steadily with an average annual rate of about 7 percent.
4. India adopted planning (five-year plans) because:
  - i. To bring socio-economic changes.
  - ii. It was to provide a controlled and faster growth rate.
  - iii. To resolve contradictions between societies.
5. The Central government insist on setting up of industry in the State of Orissa because government felt that if the industry is not allowed it would set a bad example and discourage investments in the country.
6. The following results were revealed by Planned Economy:
  - i. Big industrialists continued to benefit.
  - ii. Land reforms could not take place effectively. The land owning classes became politically powerful.
  - iii. The early initiatives for planned development were realising the goals of economic development.
  - iv. All central problems are solved by conscious decisions of the Central Authority appointed by the government.
7. For the implementation of the development process in a mixed economy the following methods were employed:

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- i. Planning and governmental regulation to control the economy.
  - ii. Licensing, subsidies, progressive taxing, price control and reforms etc. were also implemented.
  - iii. To make a significant role in the public sector.
  - iv. To ensure a political democracy.

**8. The two merits of Green Revolution were:**

- i. After launching this revolution, India adopted a new strategy for agriculture in order to ensure food-sufficiency. Poor farmers also get benefit from this revolution.
- ii. Some regions like Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh became agriculturally prosperous, while others remained backwards. Thus, first socially, then politically and economically the status of farmers in these states rose.

**Demerit/Negative Outcomes:**

- i. This revolution created the stark between the poor peasantry and the landlords. Discrimination and exploitation of poor farmers by the landlords became a wide set practice. Some political parties started politics on it and managed seats in Assemblies and Lok Sabha elections.
  - ii. This revolution also resulted in the rise of the middle peasant sections. These were farmers with medium size holdings who benefited from the changes and soon emerged political influential in many parts of the world. It increased the power of middleman who worked as mediators between poor farmers and affluent landlords.
9. i. In a mixed economy like India, the development is not left entirely to the private sector, nor all the production is controlled by the state. It is a combination of a free-market economy and a centrally planned economy. Thus, elements from both the models-capitalist model and the socialist model are taken and mixed together.
- ii. It has been criticised on the following grounds:
    - a. The planners refused to provide the private sector with enough space and the stimulus to grow.
    - b. The enlarged public sector produced powerful vested interests that created enough hurdles for private capital, especially by way of installing systems of

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licenses and permits for investment.

- c. The state's policy to restrict 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 prove their products and make them cheaper.
- d. The state-controlled more things that were necessary and this led to inefficiency and corruption.
- e. The state did not spend sufficient amount on public education and healthcare.

10. The planning commission was set up in 1950 by a cabinet resolution as an extra-constitutional body:

- i. It has an advisory in role and its recommendations become effective only when the Union Cabinet approved these.
- ii. It prepares a document to have plan for income and expenditure for five year plans.
- iii. It prepares strategies that the citizens, men and woman equally, have the rights to an adequate means of livelihood.
- iv. It also ensures that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

11. i. The 'Kerala model' is the name given to the path of planning and development adopted by the State of Kerala.

ii. The focus in this model of planning is on education, health, land reform, effective food distribution and poverty alleviation.

iii. The results of the Kerala model of planning were:

- a. Despite low per capita incomes in comparison to Punjab and Haryana.
- b. Kerala achieved nearly total literacy, long life expectancy, low infant and female mortality, low birth rates and high access to medical care.

12. i. Title of the movie is Pather Panchali. This movie was realised in 1955. This movie was directed as well as the screenplay was written by the famous director "Satyajit Ray". The story of the film was written by the "Bibhutibhusan Bandyopadhyay".

ii. The main actors of Pather Panchali are Kanu Bannerjee, Karuna Bannerjee, Subir Bannerjee, Uma Das Gupta, Durga Chonibala Devi.

iii. the main points and features of the film are:

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- a. The film Pather Panchali tells the story of a poor family in a Bengal village. The family struggled for its survival.
  - b. Durga, the daughter of Harihar and Sagbajaya, with her younger brother, Apu, goes on enjoying life. Though they are struggling against their poverty.
  - c. The movie narrates the desire and disappointment of the poor family through the tale of the youngsters.

13. The controversy regarding Agriculture vs. Industry in India after the 2nd Five Year Plan:

- i. The Second Five Year Plan stressed on heavy industries. It was drafted by a team of economists and planners under the leadership of P. C. Mahalanobis. If the first plan had preached patience, the second wanted to bring about quick structural transformation by making changes simultaneously in all possible directions. A resolution was passed by Congress before the plan. It declared that the 'socialist pattern of society' was its goal. This was reflected in the Second Plan.
- ii. India was technologically backward, so it had to spend precious foreign exchange to buy technology from the global market. That apart, as industry attracted more investment than agriculture, the possibility of food shortage loomed largely. The Indian planners found balancing industry and agriculture really difficult.
- iii. The agricultural sector was hit hardest by partition and needed urgent attention. Huge allocations were made for large-scale projects like the Bhakhra Nangal Dam.
- iv. The agricultural situation went from bad to worse in the 1960s. Already, the rate of growth of foodgrain production in the 1940s and 1950s was barely staying above the rate of population growth. Between 1965 and 1967, severe droughts occurred in many parts of the country. This was also the period when the country faced two wars and a foreign exchange crisis. All this resulted in a severe food shortage and famine-like conditions in many parts of the country.