
CBSE Test Paper 05

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

1. Who was the finance minister of India during P .V. Narshimha Rao as prime minister?
 - a. V. P. Singh
 - b. Dr. Manmohan singh
 - c. P.V. Narshimha Rao
 - d. Morarji Desai
2. What was Kerala Model of development?
3. Why did the tribal people in Orissa fear the setting up of industries?
4. Who was popularly known as the milkman of India?
5. Mention the primary responsibilities of India immediately after independence.
6. What is meant by decentralised planning?
7. What is the meaning and importance of economic planning in the Indian context?
8. What is Planning Commission? In what terms commission was defined?
9. Why is Verghese Kurien nicknamed as milkman of India? How did his Amul pattern of cooperative movement become a uniquely appropriate model in itself?
10. Evaluate the major outcomes of the Indian model of mixed economy.
11. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions:

It was in Bihar that the food-crisis was most acutely felt as the state faced a near-famine situation. The food shortage was significant in all districts of Bihar, with 9 districts producing less than half of their normal output. Five of these districts, in fact, produced less than one-third of what they produced normally. Food deprivation subsequently led to acute and widespread malnutrition. It was estimated that the calorie in take dropped from 2200 per capital per day to as low as 1200 in many regions of the state (as against the requirement of 2450 per day for the average person). Death rate in Bihar in 1967 was 34% higher than the number of deaths that

occurred in the following year. food prices also hit a high in Bihar during the year, even when compared with other north Indian states. For wheat and rice the prices in the state were twice or more than their prices in more prosperous Punjab. The government had "zoning" policies that prohibited trade of food across states; this reduced the availability of food in Bihar dramatically. In situations such as this, the poorest sections of the society suffered the most.

Questions

1. What is food-crisis?
 2. What were the reasons of the food crisis in Bihar?
 3. What do you understand by 'Zoning' policies of the government?
12. Look at the above clippings of the Hindustan Times. You will agree that the agricultural conditions of India went from bad to worse in 1960s. In the light of this, answer the following questions :



- a. How did India solve her problem of food shortage?
 - b. Is India now sufficient in food production? State the reason for your answers.
13. Explain the main arguments in the debate that ensued between industrialisation agricultural development at the time of second five year plan.

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Answer

1. b. Dr. Manmohan singh

Explanation: He was the finance minister in 1991 brought economic reforms in India.

2. The Kerala model of development is a model of development based on the practices adopted in the state of Kerala, India. It is an example of decentralised planning at the state level. It is characterized by achievements in social indicators such as education, healthcare, high life expectancy, land reform, effective food distribution and poverty alleviation. Kerala model initiated to implement Panchayati Raj, blocs and district level of government.
3. Orissa which has one of the largest reserves of untapped iron ore in the country is being seen as an important investment destination. The iron ore resources lie in some of the most underdeveloped and predominantly tribal districts of the state. The tribal population fears that the setting up of industries would lead to displacement from their home and livelihood.
4. The Milkman of India was Verghese Kurien, was an Indian social entrepreneur and also known as the Father of " White Revolution" in India for his Operation Flood.
5. The primary responsibilities of India immediately after Independence were:
- i. Development of agriculture.
 - ii. Poverty alleviation of rural and urban level both.
 - iii. Social and economic redistribution.
6. Decentralised planning refers to a process of gradual devolution or transfer of functions, resources and decision- making powers to the lower level democratically elected bodies. It is a system in which the members of a community or group participate collectively in the taking of major decisions.

It is a strategy to involve people directly in development activities through voluntary citizens' organisations. The state also takes initiatives to involve people in making

plants at the panchayat, block and district level.

7. Economic planning in India refers to a systematic regulation of economic activities by the government to reduce the wastage of time and resources. Planning always plays a crucial role in the economic development of the country.

The importance of economic planning are as follows:

- i. Economic planning helps to achieve national goals in a continuous process of development.
 - ii. It is a rational process to associate with the future needs and goals to evaluate alternate proposals also.
 - iii. Economic Planning is a strategy to achieve the goal of economic development by pursuing a policy of planned economy.
 - iv. Planning opens new opportunities for development for people and also enhance the standard of living.
8. The Planning Commission was set up in March 1950 by a simple resolution of the Government of India. It has an advisory role and its recommendations become effective only when the Union Cabinet approved these. The Planning Commission ensures:
- i. that the citizens, men, and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood.
 - ii. that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good; and
 - iii. that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.
9. Verghese Kurien was an Indian social entrepreneur who is known as the Father of White Revolution in India for his Operation Flood, the world's largest agricultural development programme. Verghese Kurien, nicknamed the 'Milkman of India', played a crucial role in the story of Gujarat Cooperative Milk and Marketing Federation Ltd. that launched Amul. Amul pattern of the cooperative movement become a uniquely appropriate model in itself as:

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- i. It appropriate model for rural development and poverty alleviation, spurring what has come to be known as the White Revolution.
 - ii. In 1970, the rural development programme called Operation Flood was started. Operation Flood organised cooperatives of milk producers into a nationwide milk grid, with the purpose of increasing milk production, bringing the producer and consumer closer by eliminating middlemen and assuring the producers a regular income throughout the year. It saw dairying as a path to development, for generating employment and income for rural households and alleviating poverty. The number of members of the cooperative has continued to increase with the numbers of women members and Women's Dairy Cooperative Societies also increasing significantly.

10. The major outcomes of the Indian model of mixed economy:

- i. Private sectors and public sectors flourished well.
- ii. The State controlled key heavy industries, provided industrial infrastructure, regulated trade and made some crucial interventions in agriculture.
- iii. The enlarged public sector provided powerful vested interests that created enough hurdles for private capital especially by way of installing systems of licenses and permits for investment.
- iv. The state intervened into areas where the private sector made profits. The state's policy to restrict the import of goods that could be produced in the domestic market.

11. i. Food crisis is a long and extreme shortage of food, which results in deaths.

ii. The reasons of food crisis in Bihar are as:

- a. Famine situation occurred there.
- b. Food prices also hit a high in Bihar than other states.
- c. Government policies of 'Zoning' also caused it.

iii. 'Zoning policies' of government prohibited trade of food across the states which reduced the availability of food in Bihar. In situations such as this, the poorest sections of the society suffered the most.

12. a. India solved its problem of food shortage through the Green Revolution.

Agriculture was modernised and a good variety of seeds were used.

b. India is now almost self-sufficient in food production because after Independence,

India was dependent on other countries for its food grains requirements but now our imports of food grains are negligible.

13. At the time of second five year plan, some controversial issues rose in reference to the relevancy of agriculture over the industry:
- i. Many thought that the Second Plan lacked an agrarian strategy for development, and the emphasis on industry caused agriculture and rural India to suffer.
 - ii. J.C. Kumarappa, a Gandhian Economist proposed an alternative blueprint to emphasis on rural industrialisation.
 - iii. Chaudhary Charan Singh, a Congress leader who later broke from the party to form Bharatiya Lok Dal, forcefully articulated the case for keeping agriculture at the centre of planning for India.
 - iv. He said that the planning was leading to the creation of prosperity in the urban and industrial section at the expense of the farmers and the rural population.

Others debated that without an increase in industrial sector poverty could not be alleviated:

- India planning did not have an agrarian strategy to boost the production of food grains.
- It also proposed programmes of community development and spent large sums on irrigation projects. The failure was not that of policy but of its non-implementation, because the landowning classes had a lot of social and political power.
- Besides, they also argued that even if the government had spent more money on agriculture it would not have solved the massive problems of rural poverty.