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Planning in India Questions for CGL Tier 1 and SSC 10+2

Planning in India Quiz 1

Choose the right answer from the given options.

1. What is the purpose of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act?

- A. To provide employment to all those who are unemployed
- B. To provide 100 Days employment to those who are willing to take a job
- C. To ensure that nobody in the remains unemployed
- D. To ensure that people get enough income during off season

2. Which of the following is not one of the Monitorable Targets of the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12)?

- A. To increase the average GDP growth rate
- B. To increasing the literacy rate
- C. To increase energy efficiency
- D. To improve Sex ratio
- E. To minimize the effect of global warming

3. Which of the following Ministers along with Planning Commission of India has decided to set up a Corpus Fund of Rs. 500 crore, so that Tribals in Naxal-hit areas can be provided proper means of livelihood?

- A. Minister of Development B. Minister of Home Affairs
- C. Minister of Tribal Affairs D. Minister of Corporate Affairs
- E. Minister of Finance

4. Under which plan did the Government introduce an agricultural strategy which gave rise to Green Revolution?

- A. Second Five Year Plan B. Third Five Year Plan C. Fourth Five Year Plan
D. Sixth Five Year Plan

5. The Second Five Year Plan was based on:

- A. Mahalanobis model B. Vakil and Brahmananda's Wage – Goods Model
C. Harrod – Domar Growth Model D. Solow Growth Model

6. The Planning Commission of India is:

- A. A constitutional body B. An independent and autonomous body
C. A Statutory body D. A non-statutory body

7. Mahalanobis Model has been associated with which Five Year Plan?

- A. First Five Year Plan B. Second Five Year Plan C. Third Five Year Plan
D. Fourth Five Year Plan

8. Which Plan gave emphasis on removal of poverty for the first time?

- A. Fourth B. Fifth C. Sixth D. Seventh

9. The period of the Eleventh Five Year Plan is:

- A. 2005 to 2010 B. 2006 to 2011 C. 2007 to 2012 D. 2008 to 2013

10. The Planning Commission of India was constituted in the year:

- A. 1942 B. 1947 C. 1950 D. 1955

Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	E	A	B	A	D	B	B	C	C

Explanations:

1.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 was later renamed as the "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act" (or, MGNREGA), is an Indian labour law and social security measure that aims to guarantee the 'right to work'. It aims to ensure livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

Hence, the option B is correct.

2.

To minimize the effect of global warming is not the the Monitorable Targets of the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12)

The Monitorable Targets of the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012):

1. Rapid and inclusive growth.(Poverty reduction)
2. Emphasis on social sector and delivery of service therein.
3. Empowerment through education and skill development.
4. Reduction of gender inequality.
5. Environmental sustainability.
6. To increase the growth rate in agriculture,industry and services to 4%,10% and 9% respectively.
7. Reduce Total Fertility Rate to 2.1
8. Provide clean drinking water for all by 2009.
9. increase agriculture growth to 4%.

Hence, the option E is correct.

3.

After the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Naxal-hit districts, Congress-led UPA government is planning to introduce another ambitious plan to provide livelihood to the affected people through the civil society interface in 170 districts.

The rural development ministry and the Planning Commission have formulated a new policy under Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF), which would be initiated with an initial corpus of Rs 500 crore from the Centre.

for the complete information kindly visit given link

http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2012-02-24/news/31095286_1_naxal-hit-districts-rural-development-integrated-action-plan

Hence, the option A is correct.

4.

Green Revolution in India was a period when agriculture in India increased its yields due to improved agronomic technology. It allowed developing countries, like India, to overcome chronic food defects. It started in India in the early 1960s and led to an increase in food production, especially in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh during the early phase of third five year plan (1961–1966).

Hence, the option B is correct.

5.

The Second Five Year Plan was especially based on the development of the public sector. The plan followed the Mahalanobis model, an economic development model developed by the Indian statistician Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis in 1953. The plan attempted to determine the optimal allocation of investment between productive sectors in order to maximise long-run economic growth. It used the prevalent state of art techniques of operations research and optimization as well as the novel applications of statistical models developed at the Indian Statistical Institute. The plan assumed a closed economy in which the main trading activity would be centred on importing capital goods.

Hence, the option A is correct.

6.

The Planning Commission was established in March 1950 by an executive resolution of the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Advisory Planning Board constituted in 1946, under the chairman of K C Neogi. Thus the Planning Commission is neither constitutional nor a statutory body.

It is a non-constitutional (not created by the Constitution) and a non-statutory body (not created by an act of Parliament).

In India, it is the supreme organ of planning for social and economic development. It is not responsible for taking and implementing decisions. This responsibility rests with the Central and State governments.

The Planning Commission is only a staff agency- an advisory body and has no executive responsibility.

Hence, the option D is correct.

7.

The Second Five Year Plan was especially based on the development of the public sector. The plan followed the Mahalanobis model, an economic development model developed by the Indian statistician Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis in 1953. The plan attempted to determine the optimal allocation of investment between productive sectors in order to maximise long-run economic growth. It used the prevalent state of art techniques of operations research and optimization as well as the novel applications of statistical models developed at the Indian Statistical Institute. The plan assumed a closed economy in which the main trading activity would be centred on importing capital goods.

Hence, the option B is correct.

8.

The Fifth Five-Year Plan emphasized stress on employment, poverty alleviation and justice. The plan also focused on self-reliance in agricultural production and defence. Later, it was rejected by the newly elected Morarji Desai government in 1978. The Electricity Supply Act was amended in 1975, which enabled the central government to enter into power generation and transmission.

Hence, the option B is correct.

9.

The period of the Eleventh Five Year Plan was from 2007 to 2012.
Hence, the option C is correct.

10.

The Planning Commission was established in March 1950 by an executive resolution of the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Advisory Planning Board constituted in 1946, under the chairman of K C Neogi.
Hence, the option C is correct.



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