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

Planning in India Quiz 3

Choose the right answer from the given options.

1. Which is the highest body that approves Five Year Plans in the country?

- A. Planning Commission
- B. Union Cabinet
- C. Parliament
- D. National Development Council

2. In India, the concept of 'minimum needs' and 'directed anti-poverty programmes' were the innovation of:

- A. Fourth Five Year Plan
- B. Fifth Five Year Plan
- C. Sixth Five Year Plan
- D. Seventh Five Year Plan

3. 9th Five Year Plan in India covers the period of:

- A. 1990-1995
- B. 1992-1997
- C. 1997-2002
- D. None of these

4. What is the Tenth Plan period?

- A. Year 1999 to 2003
- B. Year 2000 to 2005
- C. Year 2002 to 2007
- D. None of these

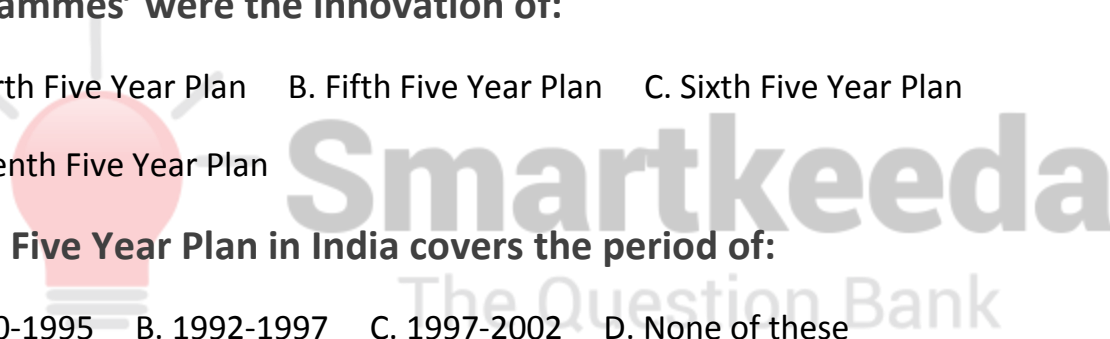
5. When was the Planning Commission established?

- A. 10th March, 1950
- B. 15th March, 1950
- C. 20th March, 1950
- D. 16th March, 1951

6. Economic Planning is in:

- A. Union list
- B. State list
- C. Concurrent list
- D. Not any specified list

7. The outline of Second Five Year Plan was made by:



A. B. N. Gadgil B. V. K. R. V. Rao C. P. C. Mahalanobis D. C. N. Vakil

8. NABARD was established in the:

A. Fourth Five Year Plan B. Fifth Five Year Plan C. Sixth Five Year Plan

D. Eighth Five Year Plan

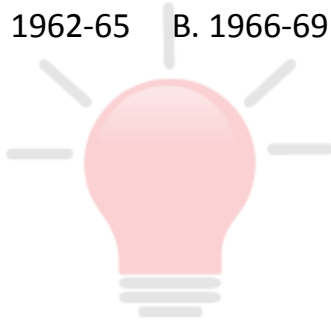
9. The Eleventh Five Year Plan's objective is:

A. Removal of Poverty B. Inclusive growth C. Growth with social justice

D. Development of minors

10. The period of Plan Holiday in India was:

A. 1962-65 B. 1966-69 C. 1969-72 D. 1972-75



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Correct Answers:

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

Explanations:

1.

The National Development Council (NDC) or the Rashtriya Vikas Parishad is the Supreme body for decision making and deliberations on development matters in India, presided over by the Prime Minister. It was established on 6th August 1952 to strengthen and mobilize the effort and resources of the nation in support of the Plan, to promote common economic policies in all vital spheres, and to ensure the balanced and rapid development of all parts of the country. The Council comprises the Prime Minister, the Union Cabinet Ministers, Chief Ministers of all States or their substitutes, representatives of the Union Territories and the members of the Planning Commission.

It is an extra-constitutional and non-statutory body. NDC is listed as an advisory body to Planning Commission but its advice is not binding.

Hence, the option D is correct.

2.

In India, the concept of 'minimum needs' and 'directed anti-poverty programmes' were the innovation of Fifth Five Year Plan.

About Fifth Five Year Plan:

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.

3.

9th Five Year Plan in India covers the period of 1997-2002.

About Ninth Five Year Plan:

The Ninth Five Year Plan came after 50 years of Indian Independence under the Prime Ministry of Atal Bihari Vajpayee. It focused on the relationship between the rapid economic growth and the quality of life for the people of the country. The prime focus of this plan was to increase growth in the country with an emphasis on social justice and equity.

Hence, the option C is correct.

4.

10th Five Year Plan covers the period of 2002-2007.

Hence, the option C is correct.

5.

The Planning Commission was established on 15th 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.

Hence, the option A is correct.

6.

Economic and Social Planning is in Concurrent list.

About Concurrent list:

The Concurrent List or List-III is a list of 52 items given in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India.

Hence, the option C 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, option C is correct.

8.

The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) was established for development of rural areas on 12th July 1982 by recommendation of the Shivaraman Committee in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Hence, the option C is correct.

9.

Objectives of Eleventh Five Year Plan:

1. Rapid and inclusive growth.
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 B is correct.

10.

Due to miserable failure of the Third Plan the government was forced to declare 'plan holidays' (from 1966–67, 1967–68, and 1968–69). The main reasons for plan holidays were the war, lack of resources, and increase in inflation.

Hence, the option B is correct.



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