

PLANNING, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & FIVE YEAR PLANS BASED INDIAN ECONOMY MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

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Q1. Which Five- Year Plan had an objective of “Rapid industrialization with particular emphasis on development of basic and heavy industries” ?

- a) Second
 - b) First
 - c) Fourth
 - d) Third
-

Q2. Who is the ex-officio Chairman of the Planning Commission of India ?

- a) The Prime Minister of India
 - b) Vice-President of India
 - c) The Law Minister of India
 - d) The Finance Minister of India
-

Q3. Disguised unemployment generally means

- a) Alternative employment is not available
 - b) Large number of people remain unemployed
 - c) Productivity of worker is low
 - d) Marginal productivity of labour is zero
-

Q4. During which Five Year Plan was the Emergency claimed, new elections took place and the Janta Party was elected?

- a) Sixth
- b) Third

- c) Fifth
- d) Fourth

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Q5. Which one of the following Five year plans of Indian Economy was terminated by the Janata Government?

- a) Fifth Five Year Plan
- b) Seventh Five Year Plan
- c) Fourth Five Year Plan
- d) Eighth Five Year Plan

Q6. Which day has been declared as 'Balika Diwas' (Girl Day) by the Ministry of Woman and Children Development?

- a) July 9, every year
- b) April 5, every year
- c) December 9, every year
- d) October 9, every year

Q7. The theme of the approach paper of the Eleventh Five Year Plan has been :

- a) Growth with social justice
- b) Towards faster and more inclusive
- c) Indicative planning
- d) Planning for prosperity

Q8. With reference to the government's welfare schemes, consider the following statements.

- Under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana, the foodgrains are available to the poorest of the poor families at Rs.2 kg for wheat and Rs.3 kg of rice.
- Under the National Old Age Pension Scheme, the old and destitute are provided Rs.75 month as Central Pension, in addition to the amount provided by most State Governments.
- Government of India has allocated 25 kg foodgrains per below poverty line family per month, at less than half the economic cost.

Which of these statements are **correct**?

- a) 1 and 2
 - b) 2 and 3
 - c) 1 and 3
 - d) 1, 2 and 3
-

Q9. The government introduced an agricultural strategy which gave rise to green revolution in India under the plan

- a) Fifth Five Year Plan
 - b) Fourth Five Year Plan
 - c) Third Five Year Plan
 - d) Sixth Five Year Plan
-

Q10. The 11th Five Year Plan strategy to raise agricultural output envisages which of the following?

- Greater attention to land reforms.
- Double the rate of growth of irrigated area.
- Promote animal husbandry and fishery.
- Interest free credit to the farmers.

Select the **correct** answer using the codes given below

- a) 1 and 3
 - b) 1, 2 and 3
 - c) 2 and 3
 - d) 2 and 4
-

Q11. In India, the concept of minimum needs and directed anti-poverty programmes were the innovation of :

- a) Fifth Five Year Plan
 - b) Sixth Five Year Plan
 - c) Fourth Five Year Plan
 - d) Seventh Five Year Plan
-

Q12. In the context of Indian Five Year Plans, a shift in the pattern of industrialization, with lower emphasis of heavy industries and more on infrastructure being in :

- a) Sixth plan
- b) Eighth plan
- c) Fourth plan
- d) Tenth plan

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Q13. Consider the following statements

- Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana which gives free electricity connections to the below poverty line households is implemented by Power Grid Corporation of India.
- The Integrated Rural Energy Programme aims to meet the energy needs of cluster of villages through a blend of conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.

Which of the statements given above is/are **correct**?

- a) Only 2
 - b) Both 1 and 2
 - c) Only 1
 - d) Neither 1 nor 2
-

Q14. _____ is an achievement of Indian planning.

- development of infrastructure
- diversification of industry and exports

- high growth in national in-come
- control over prices

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1, 2 and 4
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) 2 and 3

Q15. Overall aim of Indian plans is

- a) economic growth with social justice
- b) industrial development
- c) regional prosperity
- d) socialist pattern of society.

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (a)

The Second Five Year Plan's broad objective was establishment of a socialistic pattern of society. It aimed at rebuilding rural India, development of basic and heavy industries and enlarging scope of public sector.

Q2. Answer: (a)

Q3. Answer: (d)

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Q4. Answer: (c)

Q5. Answer: (a)

The fifth FYP was launched and planned for the period 1974-79 but Janata Government came in power in 1978 and terminated the plan prematurely in 1978.

The Janata government launched the sixth FYP for the period 1978-1983.

Congress government when came into power in 1980 abandoned the sixth FYP and launched a new sixth FYP for the period 1980-1985.

Q6. Answer: (c)

Q7. Answer: (b)

Faster and more inclusive growth is the theme of the approach paper of the Eleventh five year plan.

The Inclusive Growth in the eleventh plan has the objectives of increasing GDP, Agricultural GDP, Increasing work opportunities, developing education, providing clean drinking water, reducing malnutrition, increasing energy efficiency, healthcare facilities, road connectivity, broadband connectivity to villages, increasing forest etc.

Q8. Answer: (d)

Q9. Answer: (c)

Under the Third Five Year Plan, the government introduced an agricultural strategy that gave rise to the green revolution in India.

Under the Third Plan, the goal was to establish self-reliance and a self-generating economy. But the earlier plans had shown that agricultural production was the limiting factor so agriculture was given top priority.

Q10. Answer: (b)

11th Five Year Plan's initiatives for agriculture were:

1. Focusing on land reform issues
2. Doubling the rate of growth of the irrigated area
3. Promoting animal husbandry and fishery
4. Providing easy access to credit at affordable rates

Q11. Answer: (a)

In the fifth five year plan, the concept of 'minimum needs' and directed anti-poverty programmes were innovated.

The Minimum needs Programme aimed to establish a network of basic services to raise living standards and in reducing the regional disparities in development.

The basic needs of the people identified for this programme are Elementary Education, Adult Education, Rural Health, Rural Roads, Rural Electrification, Rural Housing. Moreover, it was during the plan, the slogan of 'Garibi hatao' was given to remove poverty.

Q12. Answer: (a)

The sixth five-year plan started in 1980-85 marked the beginning of economic liberalization in India.

In the Sixth Five year plan, a shift in the pattern of Industrialisation with a lower emphasis on the heavy industry and move on infrastructure begins.

Q13. Answer: (a)

Since 2005, REC has been appointed nodal agency by Ministry of Power for Government of India scheme Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana aimed at building rural electricity infrastructure and household electrification towards the National Common Minimum Programme goal of access to electricity for all.

This programme aims to meet the energy needs of a cluster of villages through a blend of conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.

Q14. Answer: (a)

Q15. Answer: (a)

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