Ornellas High School

**Class: 9B,C,D**

**Subject : History**

**Topic : Economic Development**

**Date : 01/09/2021**

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**Chapter 4 Economic Development**

**Questions and Answers**

1.A Choose right option and write the sentence:

Q1. On 19th July, 1969 \_\_\_\_\_\_ major banks in India were nationalised.
(a) 12
(b) 14
(c) 16
(d) 18
Ans: (b) 14

Q 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ declared a 20 – point programme.
(a) Pandit Nehru
(b) Lai Bahadur Shastri
(c) Indira Gandhi
(d) P.V. Narasimha Rao
Ans: (c) Indira Gandhi

B. Identify the wrong pair and rewrite the corrected one:

Q1.
(1) Kawasajee Dawar – Iron and Steel factory.
(2) Dr. Datta Samant – Leadership of mill workers.
(3) N. M. Lokhande – Holiday for mill workers.
(4) Narayan Surve – Depiction of lives of workers through poems.
Ans: Wrong Pair : Kawasajee Dawar – Iron and Steel factory.

Q2.
(1) SAPTA – Preferential trade
(2) SAARC – removal of import restrictions by India
(3) SEBI – established in 1998
(4) WTO – regulate global trade
Ans: Wrong Pair : SEBI – established in 1998

Q3.
(1) Barrister A.R.Antulay – leader of Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh
(2) Dr. Manmohan Singh – Finance Minister
(3) Indira Gandhi – nationalised 14 banks
(4) V.P. Singh – waived off loans of the farmers
Ans: Wrong Pair : Barrister A.R.Antulay – leader of Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh

Q4.
(1) Babasaheb Bhonsale – Chief Minster of Maharashtra
(2) Namdev Dhasal – Marathi Poet
(3) Shahir Sable – Programmes of public education
(4) Chandrashekhar – Associate of Mahatma Jyotirao Phule.
Ans: Wrong Pair : Chandrashekhar – Associate of Mahatma Jyotirao Phule.

2.A Complete the following chart:

Q1.

Answer:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Five Year Plan** | **Duration** | **Purposes** |
| First | 1951 -1956 | Agriculture and Social Development |
| Second | 1956 -1961 | Industrialisation |
| Third | 1961 -1966 | Elimination of inequality, increasing opportunities for employment, increase in national income. |
| Fourth | 1969 -1974 | Scientific research, health and family planning. |
| Fifth | 1974 -1979 | Making India economically self-sufficient by alleviating poverty. |

Q2.
Answer:

|  |
| --- |
| **SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN (1956-1961)** |
| Iron and Steel industries | Durgapur, Bhilai, Rourkela |
| Chemical Fertilisers Plant | Sindri |
| Rail Engine Factory | Chittaranjan |
| Factory of railway bogies | Perambur |
| Ship building Factory | Vishakhapattanam |

Q3.

Ans :



Q4.

Ans :



B. Explain the concepts:

Q1. Mixed Economy
Ans: (i) In a capitalist system, the means of production are privately owned. In a socialist economy, the means of production are owned by the State in the name of the society.
(ii) A mixed economy works both in the private and the public sector.
(iii) In order to achieve economic development of modem India, we gave preference to a model of ‘mixed economy’. We can see three parts in this kind of economy:

(a) Public Sector: The industries in this sector are completely under the control and management of the government. For example, production of defence equipment.

(b) Private Sector: The industries in this sector are owned by private industrialists. Of course, the government supervises and controls them too. For example, consumer goods.

(c) Joint Sector: In this sector, some industries are owned by private industrialists, while some are run under government management.

(iv) For mixed economy to run smoothly there is a need for co-ordination between the private sector and the public sector.
(v) This system aims at maximisation of production and popular participation on a large scale.
(vi) An effort has been made in this system to bring together the good aspects of both the capitalist and the socialist systems.
(vii) A mixed economy cannot ignore the profit motive, entrepreneurship, discipline, time bound planning, etc.

Q2. 20 – Point Programme
Ans: 20-Point Programme:

 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi announced the 20-Point Programme on 1st July 1975 and resolved to make efforts towards rapidly becoming a developed nation. The main provisions of the 20 point programme are as follows:

* Land ceiling for cities and agricultural land, equal division of wealth, minimum wages for workers, increase in water conservation schemes.
* Workers’ participation in industry, national training scheme, freeing bonded labour.
* Prevention of tax evasion, economic crimes and smuggling.
* Regulation of prices of basic necessities, improvement in the public distribution system.
* Improvement in the textile industry by developing handloom sector, waiving loans for weaker sections, housing, communication facilities, making educational equipment available to schools.

3.A Give reasons.

Q 1. Independent India opted for mixed economy.
Ans: (i) Our Prime Minister Pandit Nehru adopted the middle path rather than taking recourse to any extremes. Some countries had adopted Capitalism, while some had adopted Socialism. Each type of economy had its own advantages.

(ii) In a capitalist system, the means of production are privately owned. In a socialist economy, the means of production are owned by the State in the name of the society.

(iii) A mixed economy works both in the private and the public sector. In order to achieve economic development of modem India, we gave preference to a model of ‘mixed economy’.

Q2. Banks were nationalised in 1969.
Ans: (i) During the tenure of Prime Ministers Pandit Nehru and Lai Bahadur Shastri, banking was a monopoly of the private sector.

(ii) These banks represented different industrial groups. The Directors of these banks were working towards developing industrial sector and increasing its profit.

(iii) In order to stop this, the government nationalised the ‘Imperial Bank’ in 1955 and it got converted into State Bank of India.

(iv) This Bank opened several branches all over the country in a short while and played a major role in development.

(v) India had adopted a mixed economy after independence. Nationalisation of banks was essential to cover the deficits if they occurred while implementing different schemes.

(vi) Also the profit of these banks would come into the government treasury once they were nationalised. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi nationalised 14 banks on 19th July, 1969.

Q 3. Mill workers went on strike.
Ans: (i) During the Diwali of 1981, the workers expected to get a bonus of 20%.
(ii) The Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, which was negotiating with the employers, agreed upon 8 to 17% bonus without taking the workers into confidence.
(iii) The cut in the bonus proved to be the cause of unrest. Some workers went to Dr. Datta Samant.
(iv) They asked him to accept their leadership. Workers of 65 mills came together and Dr. Datta Samant led the strike. On 18th January 1982, two and a half lakh workers went on strike.

B. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words.

Q1. Which programmes were started in the Eighth Five Year Plan?
Ans: Following programmes were started in the Eighth Five Year Plan:

* Pradhanmantri Rozgar Yojana
* Mahila Samriddhi Yojana
* Rashtriya Samajik, Arthik Sahayya Yojana
* Midday Meal Scheme
* Indira Mahila Scheme
* Ganga Kalyan Scheme

Q2. Which heavy industries were set up under the Second Five Year Plan?
OR Which projects were started in the Second Five Year Plan?
Ans: (i) Iron and steel industries at Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela; Chemical fertilisers plant at Sindri; rail engine factory at Chittaranjan; factory of railway bogies at Perambur, Ship building factory at Vishakhapattanam and other heavy industries were set up in the Public Sector.

(ii) Huge dams like Bhakra-Nangal, Damodar, etc. were built to make water available for agriculture.

Q 3. Which enterprises came under government due to the lack of capital investment?
Ans: (i) The industries like defence, scientific research, education, roads, railways, waterways, sea port and airport development require huge capital investment but the returns in these areas are delayed.
(ii) Not many private industrialists are keen to invest in these areas. In such a situation, the government has to take the initiative.

Q4. State the Industrial policy of 1973.
Ans: (i) The industrial policy of 1973 increased the speed of development.
(ii) Priority was given in this policy to control the influence of heavy industries, industrial families and foreign industries and remove the imbalance in regional development.
(iii) The government focused on the development of small scale industries and cottage industries.

Q4. Answer the following questions in detail:

Q1. What is the fundamental principle of the Five Year Plans? Which economic goals are set forth by the Government?
Ans: Fundamental principle of planning: A general principle of planning is the proportionate distribution of the resources of a country and the appropriate use of the human resources to fulfill the needs of the people.
Goals of Plans:
The general goals of the economic planning of India are as follows:

* Increase in the national income.
* Bringing about rapid industrialisation by focusing on the basic industries.
* Bringing about an increase in agricultural production so that the country becomes self-sufficient in foodgrain production.
* Use the human resources in the country optimally by availing increasing employment opportunities.
* Remove inequality in earnings and wealth.
* Maintain stable prices of commodities.
* Controlling the growth of population through family planning.
* Improve the standard of living by eradicating poverty.
* Develop social services.
* Make the economy self-sufficient.

Q2. Describe the prolonged agitation of the mill workers under Dr. Datta Samant.
Ans: (i) In the beginning, the striking workers received help from their native villages. It was also not very difficult for them to help each other.

(ii) They set up departmental committees and distributed food grains, assistance in the form of funds, etc

(iii) The left parties had supported the strike. As the strike dragged on, efforts were made to split the striking workers’ ranks.

(iv) Even as the strike completed 6 months, the central government completely ignored it. The workers started a ‘Jail Bharo Agitation’.

(v) In September 1982, one and a half lakh workers took a march on the Legislative Assembly of Maharashtra State.

(vi) It didn’t help at all. The strike completed a year. This was the first strike to have gone on for a year.

(vii) In this period, about one and a half lakh workers became unemployed.

(viii) As polyester had come into greater demand than cotton cloth, the sale of mill cloth got affected. The mills moved from Mumbai to Surat in Gujarat.

(ix) The Central government nationalised 13 textile mills. Appointment of arbitrators did not help to resolve the issue.

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