Part - 4
1. **CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIAN ECONOMY**

**BITS**

1. D.R. Gadgil explained the exploitation of our economy by Britishers as **Economic Drain**.
2. Dadabhai Naoroji explained the exploitation of our economy by British as **plunder of Economic wealth**.
3. According to 2001 census rural population is **72.22%**.
4. According to 2001 census urban population is **27.78%**.
5. Examples of **Organised sector** are Large scale Industries like automobiles, chemicals, machineries, electronics.
6. Examples of **Unorganised sector** are small scale and cottage Industries.
7. Lord Caornwallis introduced **Zamindari system**.
8. Rapid growing of towns is called **urbanisation**.
9. Income earned through labor or work is called **Earned Income**.
10. Income earned through **wealth and property** is called **Unearned Income**.
11. Presence of large number of **private enterprises** in major branches of production is called **Capitalist Economy**.
12. Production and Supply of goods and services is organised by **the public enterprises** is called **Socialist Economy**.
13. Production, supply of goods and services is organised by **both private and public enterprises** is called **Mixed Economy**.
14. India has Mixed economy.
15. China and Russia have Socialist Economy.
16. U.S.A., England have Capitalist Economy.
17. Supply and demand forces determine the price level in the **Capitalist Economy**.
18. The literacy rate in India as per 2001 Census was **65.38% (2011-74.04)**
19. The East India Company captured political power in **1757**.
20. If the means of production are in the control of private individuals, it is **Capitalist Economy**.
21. The literacy rate in India as per 1991 census was **52.5%**
22. In 1991 the rural population in India was **629 millions**.
23. **The drain theory** was first introduced by D.R. Gadgil.
24. Under the **Mahalwari system**, land is owned by a small group of families who pay rent to the state.
25. Firms operation under the ownership of the state are known as **Public Sector**.
26. T.V. and computers come under **Organised or Tertiary sector**.
27. Most of the rain water needed for cultivation comes during the months of June-September in the **South-West monsoon**.
28. Centralized planning system is in the **Socialist Economy**.
29. The agricultural land was under the control of Individuals is called **Ryotwari System**.
30. Before the arrival of the British, Indian villages were **self sufficient**.
31. The period of Industrial Revolution in England **1780-1820**.
32. **Mahalanobis Committee** studied the personal income distribution in India.
33. Before the colonial rule the Indian village community republics consisted of agriculturist, artisan and menials and **Village officials**.
34. Handicrafts, handlooms, household manufacturing activities are included in the **Unorganised sector**.
35. Battle of Plassey-1757.
36. Battle of Buxar -1764.
37. **Rice (Paddy)** is grown during **Kharif season**.
38. **Wheat** is grown during **Rabi season**.
1. **What are the characteristics of Indian economy during the British Period?**

   A. 1. Before the arrival of the British, Indian villages were self-sufficient.
   2. India remained as a supplier of raw materials.
   3. The British followed discriminatory tariff policy to suppress Indian industries.
   4. Indian agriculture was commercialised.
   5. Indian Gross National Income was decreased.
   6. It resulted in enormous decline in real per capita income.
   7. Decreased wage levels.
   8. Unemployment and poverty was increased.
   9. D.R. Gadgil explained the exploitation of our economy by Britishers as Economic Drain.
   10. Dadabhai Naoroji explained the exploitation of our economy by British as plunder of Economic wealth.

2. **Explain the meaning of organised sector?**

   A. 1. Large scale industrial units and agricultural units with a defined pattern of production and employment is called organised sector.
      2. Examples. Automobiles.
         Engineering goods
         Textiles.
         Electronics
         Computers.

3. **Explain the meaning of unorganised sector?**

   A. 1. Household based manufacturing activity, small scale and tiny sectors without a defined pattern of production and employment is called Unorganised sector.
      2. Examples. Handicrafts.
         Khadi.
         Beedi making.
         Agarbatti making.
         Candle making.

4. **What is Earned Income?**

   A. Income earned through labour or work is called Earned Income.

5. **What is Unearned Income?**

   A. Income earned through wealth and property is called Unearned Income.

6. **What is Urbanisation?**

   A. 1. Rapid growth of towns with rural population is known as Urbanisation.
       2. It is considered as a sign of modernisation.

7. **What are the main forms of land tenure?**

   A. The main forms of land tenure were three types, they are.
      I. **Zamindari System:**
         1. Lord Cornwallis introduced Zamindari system.
         2. He transformed the existing tax collectors into landed proprietors.
         3. This created landlords in our country.
      II. **Mahalwari System:**
         1. Under this system the land belonged to a small group of families.
         2. They were responsible for paying rent to the state.
      III. **Ryotwari System:**
         1. The agricultural land was under the control of individuals.
         2. In this system land may be held in single independent holdings.
         3. They directly pay the revenue to the state.
8. Explain various economic systems?
A. There are three types of economies in the world.

I. Capitalist Economic System:
1. In this system production and distribution of goods and services are owned by private individuals.
2. The main aim of this system is “to earn more profits”.
3. Supply and demand forces determine the price level in the Capitalist Economy.
4. Free market conditions prevail in this system.
5. The interference of the Government is less.

II. Socialist Economic System:
1. In this system production and distribution of goods and services are owned by public enterprises.
2. The main aim of this system is “social welfare”.
3. Centralised planning mechanism prevail in this system.
4. Government controls the whole production.
5. For examples. China and Russia.

III. Mixed Economic System:
1. The production and supply of goods and services are organised by both capitalists and government.
2. Public Sector, Private Sector and Joint sectors are in this Mixed Economy.
3. India is the best example for the Mixed Economy.

Presidents of India

1. Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad
2. Sarevapalli Radhakrishnan
3. Dr. Jakir Hussain
4. V.V. Giri
5. Dr. Fakruddin Ali Ahmad
6. B.D. Jetty
7. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
8. Zhani Jailsingh
9. R. Venkatraman
10. Sankar Dayal Sarma
11. K. R. Narayanan
12. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
14. Pranab Mukhejee
2. PROBLEMS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

Poverty:
1. Problems of Indian Economy are Poverty, Inflation, Unemployment and Regional disparities.
2. Basic needs like food, shelter and clothing are not capable of meeting for livelihood is called poverty.
3. If a person does not get minimum required quantities of grain, pulses milk etc. it is called Absolute poverty.
4. Relative poverty is measured by taking the income levels of the top 5% to 10% of the population and compared with the bottom 5% to 10% of the population.
5. Incidence of poverty is more in rural areas than in urban areas.
6. The low-income group countries per capita income is less than 350 Dollars in 1986.
7. As per World Development Report 1997, low-income countries per capita income was 765 Dollars or less in 1995.
8. India’s per capita income is 340 Dollars in 1995 according to World Bank.
9. The low income group countries are: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Ethiopia, Somalia.
10. The middle income group countries are: Korea, Iran, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia.
11. The high income group countries are: USA, England, France, Australia, Germany, Japan.
12. GNP per capita is used as index of relative economic development.
17. As per UNDP human development report India got 126 place.
18. The UNO classified 144 countries as low-income group.
20. Dollar is the currency of America.
21. Lira is the currency of Italy.
22. If agriculture is considered as the indicator of growth, the state that ranks first Punjab. 2nd place Haryana.
23. If industrial growth is considered as the indicator of growth, the state that ranks first Maharashtra.
24. Housing need programs are IAY, UBS. (Social Housing Schemes).
25. Anti-poverty programs are: RLEGP, SGSY, JGSY, and SGRY.
27. SGSY means Swarna Jayanthi Grama Samridhi Yojana.
28. JGSY means Jawahar Grama Samridhi Yojana.
29. SGRY means Sampoorna Grama Rojgar Yojana.
30. IRDP means Integrated Rural Development Programme.

Unemployment:
30. Unemployment means finding no work to do at the existing real wage rate.
31. J.M. Keynes distinguished between involuntary and voluntary employments.
32. Unemployment is 3 types. They are Voluntary, Involuntary, Disguised.
33. Voluntary unemployment means individuals prefer not to work for reasons of leisure or their expected wage rate.
34. Involuntary unemployment is situation when jobs are not available at prevailing wages.
35. Disguised unemployment refers to the stock of gainfully employed individuals, yet work below their full capacity.
36. Under Disguised unemployment, marginal productivity is zero or negative.
37. The disguised unemployment is seen in Agriculture.
38. Working less than standard hours is called **under employment**.

39. According to National Sample Survey the under-employed are those working for less than **14 hours**.

40. The most employment generation programmes are meant for **rural areas**.

41. Employment generation programs are **RWP, MFALS, NREP and SFDA**.

42. RWP means **Rural Works Programme**.

43. MFALS means **Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Laborers Scheme**.

44. NREP means **National Rural Employment Programme**.

45. SFDA means **Small Farmers Development Agencies**.

46. JRY means **Jawahar Rojgar Yojana**.

**Inflation:**

47. **Inflation** means there is a sustained rise in general level of prices accompanied by a fall in the value of money.

48. Inflations are 3 types. They are **1. Demand-pull Inflation. 2. Cost-push Inflation. 3. Structural Inflation.**

49. Price rise due to a rise in the aggregate demand is called **Demand pull inflation**.

50. A sustained rise in the general price level due to an autonomous increase in costs is called **Cost push inflation**.

51. Price rise due to in output costs is called **Cost push inflation**.

52. Mismatch of structural relations is called **Structural Inflation**.

53. **Structural inflation is mostly noticed in Latin America.**

54. In an inflationary situation **poor** people are hit very much.

**Regional disparities - human development:-**

55. In Andhra Pradesh the backward places are located in **Telangana and Rayalaseema region**.

56. Regional plans for Telangana and Rayalaseema were adopted in **1970**.

57. Basic minimum services for human development are **Education, Health, Transport, Power, Housing & Irrigation**.

58. CADP means **Command Area Development Programme**.

59. The present “Health for under Privileged” is a modified “**Health for all strategy**”.

60. The country with the highest adult literacy is **Korea**.

61. **Amartya Sen** suggests Human Development Index as indicator for development.

62. In the elementary education system, India stands at **Second place**.

63. As per 1993 Human Development Report the high life expectancy country is **Singapore**.

64. As per 1993 Human Development Report the average life expectancy of India was **60.8 years**. (65.13 years As per 2010)

**Question and Answers:**

1. **Define the concept of per capita income?**
   1. Per capita income derived by dividing the National Income with of a country population.

2. **What is poverty?**
   1. The state in which basic needs like food, shelter and clothing are not capable of meeting for livelihood is called poverty.

3. **Mention some important poverty eradication programmes?**
   1. important poverty eradication programmes are: NREP, RLEG, SGSY, JGSY, and SGRY.
   2. NREP means National Rural Employment Program.
   3. RLEG means Rural Labor Employment Generation Program.
   4. SGSY means Swarna Jayanthi Gram Samridhi Yojana.
   5. JGSY means Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana.
   6. SGRY means Sampurna Gram Rojgar Yojana.
4. Differences between less developed and developed countries.

Less developed countries:
1. The per capita income of these economies is less than 765 Dollars.
2. The low income group countries are: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Ethiopia, Somalia.
3. These countries depend on agriculture.
4. In these economies investments are low.
5. These countries are not developed technologically and industrially.
6. Unemployment and poverty levels are more.
7. Standard of living is less.

Developed countries:
1. The per capita income of these economies is more than 9386 dollars.
2. Developed countries are: USA, England, France, Australia, Germany, Japan.
3. These countries depend on industries.
4. In these economies investments are high.
5. These countries are developed technologically and industrially.
6. Unemployment and poverty levels are low.
7. Standard of living is more.

5. Define poverty line. Explain the concepts of absolute and relative poverty?

I. Poverty line:
1. The total consumption expenditure on the minimum basic needs is the 'Poverty Line'.
2. Those whose level of income is below the quantum, are said to be below poverty line.

I. Absolute Poverty:
1. If a person does not get minimum required quantities of grain, pulses, milk etc. it is called Absolute poverty.
2. For example a person requires ₹ 1000 for his food, shelter and clothes.
3. But he gets only ₹ 500.
4. He is in absolute poverty.

II. Relative Poverty:
1. Relative poverty is measured by taking the income levels of the top 5% to 10% of the population and compared with the bottom 5% to 10% of the population.
2. This gives the relative levels of poverty.

6. Differentiate involuntary and voluntary unemployment.

What is the relevance of disguised unemployment in India?

Unemployment:
1. Unemployment means finding no work to do at the existing real wage rate.
2. Involuntary unemployment:
   1. If a person is ready to work at the existing real wage rate but does not find work.
   2. It is called involuntary unemployment.
   3. In our country involuntary unemployment is existing.
   4. Now-a-days many people are ready to work.
   5. But they don’t find work.
   6. Their unemployment is called involuntary unemployment.

II. Voluntary unemployment:
1. In developed countries some people do not like to work.
2. Some people refer leisure to work.
3. Some others do not come forward to work at the low wage rate.
4. All these types fall under the category of voluntary unemployment.

III. Disguised unemployment:
1. Disguised unemployment refers to the stock of gainfully employed individuals, yet work below their full capacity.
2. This type of unemployment is in agricultural sector.
3. This is a peculiar situation most commonly prevalent on Indian family owned agricultural units.

7. What is inflation? What is its result?

1. A sustained rise in general level of prices accompanied by a fall in the value of money is called Inflation.
2. When inflation exists in the economy the volume of money exceeds the value of goods and services.
8. Explain various programmes launched by the government for promotion of employment.
1. Various programmes launched by the government for promotion of employment are RWP, MFALS, NREP and SFDA.
2. RWP means Rural Works Programme.
3. MFALS means Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labors Scheme.
4. NREP means National Rural Employment Programme.
5. SFDA means Small Farmers Development Agencies.

9. What are the factors causing regional imbalances? Explain the indicators or regional disparities?
Factors causing regional imbalances:
All regions are not developed equally in any country. There are two main factors causing regional imbalances. Those are
1. Natural factors. 2. Historical factors.

I. Natural factors:-
1. Geographical Factors:-- Geographically some regions are backward because hills and mountains.
2. Climatic factors:-- Lack of rainfall and high temperature, some regions are backward.
3. Industrial factors:-- Only some regions have industrial development facilities.
4. Infrastructure factors:-- Lack of infrastructural facilities like Transport and electricity some regions are backward.
5. Natural resource factors:-- Due to the scarcity of natural resources some regions are backward.

II. Historical factors:--
1. The British colonial exploitation was a cause.
2. India resulted in wide disparities in regional growth.
3. Mumbai, Chennai, and Kolkata were developed by the British.

Indicators of Regional Disparities:-
1. Percapita income of the region.
2. Rate of Industrial growth.
3. Rate of agricultural growth.
4. Rate of generation and utilisation of infrastructure facilities.
5. Social indicators of development.
6. Availability of natural resources.

10. Explain different concepts of inflation.
Inflations are 3 types. They are

I. Demand – pull inflation :-
1. Price rise due to a rise in the aggregate demand is called Demand pull inflation.
2. The aggregate demand rises continuously due to increase in investment expenditure.
3. This may sustained rise in general price level.

II. Cost- push inflation:-
1. A sustained rise in the general price level due to an autonomous increase in costs is called Cost push inflation.
2. Rise in the cost of production which leads to the increase in general price level.
3. It may also result in the form of rising the prices of imports.

II. Structural Inflation:-
1. Mismatch of structural relations is called Structural Inflation.
2. The interaction of the primary sector with the secondary sector and variety of exchange relation causes a sustained rise in general price level.
3. In Latin America we find Structural Inflation.

11. Explain the concept of Human Development Index.

Human Development Index:-
1. Human development index based on life expectancy, general health level, literacy rate, education and sanitary facilities besides percapita income.
2. Amartyasen suggests Human Development Index as indicator for development.
1. The distribution of working population among different occupations or productive activities is known as **occupational structure**.
2. There are 3 types of Occupational structures in India. They are **1. Primary, 2. Secondary, 3. Tertiary**.
3. Examples for the primary or agricultural sector: Agriculture, Fishing, plantations, mining and allied activities.
4. Deficiency of Technology leads Low productivity in agriculture.
5. The productivity of agriculture depends upon the size of land holding.
7. The share of agriculture in National Income in **England** is 2%.
8. The share of agriculture in National Income in **USA** is 3%.
9. The share of agriculture in National Income in **Canada** is 4%.
10. The share of agriculture in National Income in **Australia** is 5%.
11. The share of agriculture in National Income in **India** is 63%.
12. Working population engaged in agriculture in **England** 2%
13. Working population engaged in agriculture in **USA** 4%
14. Working population engaged in agriculture in **India** 63%
15. Working population engaged in agriculture in **Pakistan** 74%
16. Rice yield in **India** was 17.5 quintals per hectare.
17. Rice yield in **China** was 55.1 quintals per hectare.
18. Rice yield in **North Korea** was 75 quintals per hectare.
19. Examples for the secondary or industrial sector: Large & small scale industries, building construction, manufacturing industries, consumption goods and capital goods.
20. Structure of Industry by type of ownership are 3 types. They are **1. Public sector, 2. Private sector, 3. Foreign sector**.
21. Structure of Industry by size of investment are 3 types. They are **1. Large scale sector, 2. Small scale sector, 3. Tiny scale sector**.
22. The large scale sector investment is above Rs. 1.5 Crores.
23. The small scale sector investment is Rs. 25 Lakhs to 1.5 crores.
24. The tiny scale sector investment is below Rs. 25 Lakhs.
26. **Basic Industries** are Iron & Steel, coal, chemicals, cement, aluminium, fertilizers and electric power.
27. **Capital goods** Industries are Machine tools, engineering goods, electrical equipment and automobiles.
28. **Capital goods** industries produce the machinery and equipment required for all industries and agriculture.
29. **Intermediate goods** industries are Petroleum products, Tyre industries, plastic industries.
30. **Consumer goods** industries are Cosmetics, bicycles, electronic goods like TVs, watches, textiles.
32. Industrial stagnation and declaration was observed during mid 1960s and late 1970s.
33. Examples for the Tertiary or Service sector: banking, commerce, communications, computers, Financial Institutions, Hotels.
34. Modernisation represents employment of work force in **Secondary and Tertiary sectors**.
35. **RBI** means Reserve Bank of India.
36. **RBI** was established in 1935.
37. **RBI** was nationalised in 1949.
38. Central Bank and monetary authority to control and regulate the flow of money in the country is Reserve Bank of India.
39. Scheduled commercial banks are those which fulfill the conditions stipulated in The Scheduled of Reserve Bank Act of 1934.
40. Reserve Bank of India controls and regulates flow of money and credit in the country.
41. Financial and banking institutions provide essential inputs to all industries and agriculture.
42. Present Governor of Reserve Bank of India is D. Subbarao.
43. The tele - communication policy of 1994 proposes to increase private investment.
44. High yielding seeds, Fertilizers, pesticides and better water managements are associated with the Green Revolution.
45. Green Revolution started from the year 1965.
46. Example for intermediate goods : Petroleum products.
47. FERA means Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.
48. FEMA means Foreign Exchange Management Act.
49. HYV means High Yielding Variety.
50. SEZ means Special Economic Zone.

QUESTION AND ANSWERS

1. Describe the occupational structure of the Indian economy.
   1. The distribution of working population among different occupations or productive activities is known as occupational structure.
   2. There are 3 types of Occupational structures in India. They are Primary, Secondary, Tertiary.
   3. **Primary or agricultural sector**: Agriculture, Fishing, plantations, mining and allied activities.
   4. **Secondary or industrial sector**: Large, small scale industries, building construction, manufacturing industries, consumption and capital goods.
   5. **Tertiary or Service sector**: services like in banking, commerce, communications, computers, Financial Institutions, Hotels.

2. What is the relationship between occupational structure and modernisation?
   1. The distribution of working population among different occupations or productive activities is known as occupational structure.
   2. Modernisation denotes making necessary changes in the existing system.
   3. Modernisation very much depends on occupational structure.
   4. The people can be shifted from primary sector to secondary and tertiary sectors.
   5. Thus the introduction of modernisation can eradicate the backwardness of economy.

3. What is green revolution? Explain the objectives of Green Revolution?
   **Green Revolution**: Utilisation of new fertilisers, pesticides HYV seeds and proper water resource management is called Green revolution.
   **objectives of Green Revolution**:
   1. To overcome the problem of food shortage.
   2. To overcome under nutrition and malnutrition.
   3. To raise two or three crops.
   4. To utilise resources effectively
   5. To introduce new methods in agriculture.
   6. To eliminate agricultural poverty in rural areas.
   7. Using high yielding varieties of seeds.

Indian Currency
4. Explain the relationship between farm size and productivity in Indian agriculture?
1. The productivity in agriculture depends upon the size of land holdings.
2. The productivity per acre depends upon the intensive cultivation.
3. This is known as inverse relationship between farm size and productivity.

5. Explain the significance of Service sector in Indian Economy.
1. Services like in banking, commerce, communications, computers, Financial Institutions, Hotels are come under the Tertiary or Service sector.
2. Service sector helps widen the market.
3. World markets are brought together.
4. International exchange of goods and services is made easier.
5. Service sector mobilise savings from public.
6. In this way service sector contribute to the growth of national income.

6. What is the role of banking and financial institutions in India? Will privatisation help in realising the objectives?
1. The banking and financial institutions in India mobilise savings from the public.
2. They offer financial assistance to the public.
3. They provide industrial finance.
4. They provide agriculture finance to farmers.
5. They play vital role in strengthening economy.
6. The customers get locker facilities for safe keeping of their valuable ornaments and documents.

Privatisation of financial institutions:-
1. Privatisation of banks will certainly affect the development of any economy.
2. In the private sector the rich will prosper.
3. But the interests of the poor will not safeguarded.

List of Prime Ministers / Planning Commission Chairmans of India

1. Jawaharlal Nehru
2. Guljari Nanda
3. Lal Bahadur Sastri
4. Indira Gandhi
5. Morarji Desai
6. Charan Singh
7. Rajiv Gandhi
8. V.P. Singh
9. Chandra Sekhar
10. P.V. Narasimha Rao
11. Devegowda
12. I.K. Gujral
13. Vajpai
14. Manmohan Singh
4. PLANNING : ACHIEVEMENTS AND FAILURES

BITS
1. Planning is a strategy and mechanism of coordinating economic decision through rational and centralised control.
2. Objectives of Indian Planning are Economic growth with stability, distributional justice and industrial development and employment.
3. The aim of five year plans is establishing socialistic pattern of society.
4. The primary objective of planning is improving the standard of living of the people.
5. Planning commission in India was setup in the year 1950.
6. “Heavy Industry Strategy” was the objective during the Second five year plan.
7. The policy of ‘Garibi Hatao’ was introduced by Smt. Indira Gandhi.
8. The chairman of the planning commission is Prime Minister.
9. The present Deputy Chairman of the planning commission is Mantec Singh Aahluvalia.
10. The first five year plan was launched in the year 1951.
11. Top priority was given to agriculture in the first five year plan(1951-56).
13. ‘Self reliance’ was declared as the main objective in the Third five year plan.
14. The fifth five year plan was terminated in 1978.
15. Sixth five year plan was introduced twice.(1979-1983 & 1980-1985).
16. Proposed target of growth rate for the Ninth plan was 7%.
17. Now we are in the 12th five year plan. (12th Plan started in April 2012)
18. Major failure of planning in India is that it could not achieve reduction Income inequalities, unemployment, inflation, illiteracy, and poverty.
19. The total plan out lay of 8th five year plan was 7,98,000 crores.
20. The total plan out lay of 9th five year plan was 8,75,000 crores.
21. The total plan out lay of 10th five year plan was 15,92,300 crores.
22. Control of population is one of the main objectives of 8th five year plan.
23. The main objectives of 8th five year plan: Universal elementary education, Strengthening of infrastructure sectors, Employment generation, control of population.
24. 1962- India China war.
25. 1948, 1965, 1971 - India Pakistan war
27. 1991- New industrial policy was announced.

QUESTION AND ANSWERS

1. What is economic planning?
1. Economic Planning is a strategy and mechanism of co-ordinating economic decisions through rational and centralised control of the economy.

2. What are the general and specific objectives of planning in India?
General objectives of planning in India:-
1. To improve the national income of the country.
2. To raise the standard of living of the people.
3. To attain rapid industrialisation.
4. Generation and expansion of employment opportunities.
5. To ensure distributional justice through reduction in inequalities in income and wealth.
3. What are the achievements and failures of our planning?

**Achievements of our planning:**
1. There is a considerable rise in savings and investments.
2. Self sufficiency in food grain production is achieved.
3. There is a good deal of diversification in industrial structure.
4. There has been tremendous development of educational sector.
5. Development of science and technology.
6. Effective control of dreadful diseases.
7. Effective use of the resources.

**Failures of our planning:**
1. Inequalities in income and wealth have not reduced.
2. Land reforms are not effectively implemented.
4. The exchange value of rupee decreased.
5. The foreign debt also increased.
6. The poverty has not decreased.
7. Indian planning failed in reducing unemployment.
8. In India there is a sustained rise in general level of prices.
10. India has largest number of illiterates in the world.

---

**Specific objectives of planning in India:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLAN NO.</th>
<th>DURATION</th>
<th>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; five year plan</td>
<td>1951-1956</td>
<td>Agriculture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; five year plan</td>
<td>1956-1961</td>
<td>Heavy industries development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; five year plan</td>
<td>1961-1966</td>
<td>Self - reliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three annual plans</td>
<td>1966-1969</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; five year plan</td>
<td>1969-1974</td>
<td>Removal of poverty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; five year plan</td>
<td>1974-1979</td>
<td>Removal of poverty and self – reliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; five year plan</td>
<td>1979-1983</td>
<td>This plan ended in 1980.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; five year plan</td>
<td>1980-1985</td>
<td>Removal of poverty and rural development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; five year plan</td>
<td>1985-1990</td>
<td>Food production and employment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two annual plans</td>
<td>1990-1992</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; five year plan</td>
<td>1992-1997</td>
<td>Infrastructure facilities, Primary education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; five year plan</td>
<td>1997-2002</td>
<td>Rural and agricultural development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; five year plan</td>
<td>2002-2007</td>
<td>Population, primary education poverty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; five year plan</td>
<td>2007-2012</td>
<td>Comprehensive growth in agriculture and society.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; five year plan</td>
<td>2012-2017</td>
<td>Faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mt. K2
Mt. Kanchenjunga
Mt. Everest
Mt. Nanda Devi
Vindhya Mountains
Chota Nagpur Plateau
Malwa Plateau
Mahadev Hills
Mt. Mahendragiri
Annamalai Hills
Seshadri Hills
Nilgiri Hills
Mt. Anaimudi
Dodabetta
Dhoulagiri
Arunachala Pradesh
Rann of Kuch
Siyachin
23 ½° North Latitude
82 ½° East longitude
Jammu & Kashmir
Minicoy Island
Kanyakumari
Great Nicobar Island
Indian Ocean
Tibet Plateau
Gulf of Mannar
Deccan Plateau
Mountains – Highest Peaks
Plateaus
KSEB
GURUDEVA.COM - NEW BY SURESH
GUIDELINES FOR STUDENTS TO SCORE HIGHEST MARKS IN SOCIAL STUDIES

“Success needs 99% of perspiration and 1% of inspiration”
- Thomas Alva Edison

1. Be positive. Public Examinations are also like terminal examinations.
2. Reach the examination centre half an hour before.
3. Present your answers in the form of points. Each point is worth 1/2 mark.
4. Write at least 8 points for 4 mark questions and 4 points for 2 mark questions.
5. Answer all the 1 mark questions on one page.
6. Start answering the questions which you can present well.
7. Maintain neat and legible handwriting throughout.
8. Leave a margin of one inch on the left-hand side of each page.
9. The number of lines on each page should not exceed 20.
10. Leave some space empty at the bottom of each page.
11. Make no mention of the year/s if you are not sure of it.
12. Start answering any question at the bottom of the page.
13. Avoid overwriting while answering questions in the bit paper.
14. The answer of a 2 mark question should cover at least half the page.
15. The given question should not be copied while answering any question.
16. Identifying some points in part A and some in part B on a map is not allowed.
17. Before commencing the examination take long breathes which gives you more oxygen and make you stress free.
18. Read the question paper completely and carefully before attempting to answer the questions.
19. Use quotation marks for important dates, years, incidents names of persons and titles.
20. Wrong answers should be struck out in one or two lines across and “wrong answer” must be written there.
21. Make no mention of the names of any Gods, religious symbols and appeals anywhere in the answer booklet.
22. The number of the question which we are answering must be written on the right side of the margin.
23. The number of each point in an answer must be written on the right side of the margin.
24. Choice questions can be answered only after all the questions are answered. The heading “Choice” must be given.
25. 4 mark question must have at least 8 points and the answer should cover at least one page.
26. Each question must have a suitable heading and subheadings in neat handwriting.
27. While pointing places on map, the points in only one part (either A or B) must be pointed out.
28. If any student wishes to point the places in both the parts, he/she can do so by using two different colours (Black or Blue).
29. In map pointing (Paper – I) thorough preparation must be given to Europe, Africa and South American continents.
30. Make sure that all the questions are answered and question numbers written clearly in the margin before handing in the answer booklet.
31. Don’t write two or more answers in multiple choice questions in bit papers. Put the correct answer in brackets.

“Take up one idea. Make that one idea your life. Think of it, dream of it, live on that idea. Let the brain, muscles, nerves, every part of your body be full of that idea, and just leave every other idea alone. This is the way to Success...”
- Swamy Vivekananda.
Latest who is who

President of India
Shri Pranab Mukherjee

Vice President of India
Shri Mohd. Hamid Ansari

Prime Minister of India
Dr. Manmohan Singh

Lok Sabha Speaker
Smt. Meira Kumar

Minister of Home Affairs
Shri Palaniappan Chidambaram

Minister of Human Resource Development
Kapil Sibal

Minister of Defence
Shri A.K. Antony

Minister of railways of India
Shri Dinesh Trivedi

Chief election commissioner of India
V. S.Sampath

Chief Justice of Supreme Court
Honerble Justice S.H. Kapadia

National Human Rights Commission of India
K.G. Balakrishnan

Governor of the Reserve Bank of India
Dr. D. Subbarao

U.N.O. Secretary General:
Ban Ki Moon

Planning commission vice President:
Montec Singh Ahluvalia

Minister of Defence
Shri A.K. Antony

Governor of Andhra Pradesh
Shri. E.S.L. Narasimhan

Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh
Shri. N. Kiran Kumar Reddy

Chief Justice of High Court
Andhra Pradesh

Assembly Speaker of Andhra Pradesh
Shri. N.Manohar

Chairman of Legislative Council of A.P.
Shri. Chakrapani

Finance Minister of A.P
Shri. A. Ramanarayana Reddy

Home Minister Of Andhra Pradesh
Smt. Sabitha Indra Reddy

Minister for Secondary Education of A.P.
Shri Partha Saradhi

Minister for Primary Education of A.P.
Sri. S. Sallajanad

Note: The Currents affairs may change from time-to-time. Follow the news paper for updation.
₹ 45/-
(All parts) (postage extra)

FOR COPIES CONTACT:

**K. SURESH**
ZP High School (Boys), Srikalahasti.
Phone: 9441775926
Mail: kunaatisesuresh@gmail.com

**K.S.V. Krishna Reddy,**
S.A., Social Studies,
SVS ZPP Boys High School,
Ravulapalem, East Godavari Dist.
Phone: 9492146689.
kris689@gmail.com