

- ★ Special plans for disadvantaged/backward regions

### **Major Achievements (Performance of 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan)**

- ❖ Implementation of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers & Teaching.
- ❖ Uchchatar Aavishkar Abhiyan programme to promote industry-specific need-based research.
- ❖ The National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology for making the best use of ICT
- ❖ Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) has been approved which aims to achieve equity, access and excellence in higher education.
- ❖ Free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years
- ❖ Construction of school toilets under Swachh Vidyalay initiative
- ❖ Implementation of Udaan programme to ensure quality education for girl child
- ❖ Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat initiative to increase learning outcomes in children.

## **Chapter 9**

### **II. Very Short Answer Questions:**

#### **21. Why was structural reform implemented in Indian Economy?**

Indian economy responded to the crisis by introducing a set of policies known as Structural Reforms.

#### **22. State the reasons for implementing LPG.**

Basic reasons behind liberalization, privatization could be summarized as nations believe that globalization and nation - states are not in contradiction.

#### **23. State the meaning of Privatization.**

Privatization means transfer of ownership and management of enterprises from public sector to private sector.

#### **24. Define disinvestment**

Disinvestment means selling of government securities of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to other PSUs or private sectors or banks.

#### **25. Write three policy initiative introduced in 1991 – 92 to correct the fiscal imbalance.**

- ✧ Reduction in fertilizer subsidy
- ✧ Abolition of subsidy on sugar
- ✧ Disinvestment of a part of the government holdings

#### **26. State the meaning of Special Economic Zones.**

A **special economic zone (SEZ)** is an area in which business and trade laws are different from the rest of the country. and their aims include: increased trade, increased investment, job creation

#### **27. State the various components of Central sector schemes under post - harvest measures.**

The ministry of food processing Industries (MOFPI) has implemented various components of central sector schemes, namely :

- (i) Mega Food Parks (ii) Scheme for Quality Assurance.

### **III. Short Answer Questions:**

#### **28. How do you justify the merits of Privatisation?**

- ❖ Helps in reducing the burden on government.
- ❖ Makes the public sector units competitive.
- ❖ Greater autonomy for public sector units.
- ❖ Industrial growth.

## 29. What are the measures taken towards Globalization?

*“Globalization refers to the integration of the domestic (Indian) economy with the rest of the world”*

### Measures of globalization

- ➔ Import liberalization through reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers,
- ➔ opening the doors to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI) are some of the measures towards globalization.
- ➔ The economic activity of multinational firms and the internationalisation of technology.

## 30. Write a note on Foreign investment policy?

Red carpet welcome to foreign investment and foreign technology Enhanced the industrial competition and improved business, including FDI and FPI were allowed Automatic permission was granted for a specified list of high-technology and high- investment priority industries

## 31. Give short note on Cold storage.

- ➔ India is the largest producer of fruits and second largest producer of vegetables in the world.
- ➔ Most of the problems relating to the marketing of fruits and vegetables can be traced to their perishability.
- ➔ In order to overcome this constraint, the Government of India and the Ministry of Agriculture promulgated an order known as “Cold Storage Order, 1964”

## 32. Mention the functions of APMC.

- ❖ To promote public private partnership in the ambit of agricultural markets.
- ❖ To provide market led extension services to farmer.
- ❖ To bring transparency in pricing system and transactions taking place in a transparent manner.
- ❖ To promote agricultural activities.

## 33. List out the features of new trade policy.

- ➔ **Free imports and exports:** Prior to 1991, in India imports were regulated. From 1992, imports were regulated by a limited negative list.
- ➔ **Rationalization of tariff structure and removal of quantitative restrictions**
  - ▲ Free imports and exports
  - ▲ Reducing tariffs
  - ▲ Liberalization of the exchange rate regime

## 34. What is GST? Write its advantages.

“Goods and Services Tax (GST) is defined as the tax levied when a consumer buys a good or service”

- ➔ The Act came into effect on 1st July 2017. *The motto is one nation, one market, one tax.*

### Advantages

- Removing cascading tax effect
- Single point tax
- Higher threshold for registration
- Composition scheme for small business

## IV. Long Answer Questions:

## 35. Discuss the important initiatives taken by the Government of India towards Industrial Policy.

### Meaning of Industrial Policy:

- ❖ **Any government action aimed at affecting industry** may be considered to be part of industrial policy, which makes it a limitless field.
- ❖ It usually means government action to influence the ownership and structure of industry and its performance, paying subsidies or providing finance, or of regulation.

Industrial Policy	Important Initiatives
<b>Industrial Policy Resolutions 1948</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It ushered india as a the system of mixed economy.</li> <li>2. Industries were classified into four groups such as public sector, public–cum –private Sector, controlled private sector, private and co-operative sectors.</li> <li>3. This policy endeavoured to protect cottage and small scale industries.</li> </ol>
<b>Industrial Policy Resolution 1956</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It assured a fair treatment to the private sector</li> <li>2. Support and encourage cottage and small scale enterprises</li> <li>3. Indianisation of foreign concerns</li> </ol>
<b>The New Industrial Policy of 1991</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Industrial licensing will be abolished for all projects except for a short list of industries</li> <li>2. The policy provides for automatic clearance for import of capital goods</li> </ol>

### 36. Explain the objectives and characteristics of SEZs.

#### Meaning of Special Economic Zones.

1. A **special economic zone (SEZ)** is an area in which business and trade laws are different from the rest of the country.
2. SEZs are located within a country's national borders, and their aims include: increased trade, increased investment, job creation and effective administration.

#### Major Objectives of SEZs

- ▲ To enhance foreign investment (especially FDI)
- ▲ To increase shares in Global Export
- ▲ To generate additional economic activity.
- ▲ To create employment opportunities.
- ▲ To develop infrastructure facilities.

#### Main Characteristics of SEZ

1. Geographically demarked area with physical security
2. Administrated by single body/ authority
3. Streamlined procedures
4. Having separate custom area
5. Governed by more liberal economic laws.

### 37. Describe the salient features of EXIM policy (2015 – 2020)

1. Reduce export obligations by 25% and give boost to domestic manufacturing supporting the “Make in India” concept.
2. As a step to Digital India concept, online procedure to upload digitally signed document by CA/CS/Cost Accountant are developed and further mobile app for filing tax, stamp duty has been developed.
3. Repeated submission of physical copies of documents available on Exporter Importer Profile is not required.
4. Export obligation period for export items related to defence, military store, aerospace and nuclear energy to be 24 months.
5. EXIM Policy 2015-2020 is expected to double the share of India in World Trade from present level of 3% by the year 2020. This appears to be too ambitions.