



Short Answer Type Questions [4 Marks]

1. Explain any two merits and two demerits each of the Green Revolution.

Answer: Two Merits of the Green Revolution:

(i) The Green Revolution ensured food sufficiency in the country. In many parts, the stark contrast between the poor peasantry and the landlords produced conditions favourable for left wing organisations to organise the poor peasants.

(ii) The Green Revolution resulted in the rise of middle peasant sections.

These were farmers with medium size holding, who benefited from the changes and soon emerged politically influential in many parts of the country.

Two Demerits of the Green Revolution:

(i) The Green Revolution delivered only moderate agricultural growth and raised the availability of food in the country but also increased polarisation between classes and regions.

(ii) Some regions like Punjab, Haryana and Western UP became agriculturally prosperous while others remained backward.

2. List any two merits and two demerits of Green Revolution.

Or

What is Green Revolution? Highlight any two of its effects?

Answer: Green Revolution was introduced to bring about revolutionary changes in agriculture especially in foodgrains like wheat and Rice to increase production:

1. Production was increased by the use of high yielding varieties of seeds.

2. Scientific irrigation and fertilisers were also applied.

Merits of Green Revolution:

(a) The government offered various irrigational facilities at a subsidised prices.

(b) It resulted in the rise of 'Middle Peasant Section' who soon emerged politically influential.

Demerits of Green Revolution:

(a) This created a stark contrast between the poor peasantry and the landlords.

(b) It increased polarisation between the classes and regions like northern states i.e. Punjab, Haryana, West UP, became agriculturally rich but other remained backward.

3. How was Planning Commission of India : set up? Mention its scope of work.

Answer:

Planning Commission was set up as:

1. It consists Prime Minister as its chairman.

2. Some ministers or incharges of economic portfolios.

3. The members of planning commission have a high public image alongwith an administrative and educational background.

Its scope of work:

1. To bring socio-economic change.

2. It was to provide a controlled and faster growth rate.

3. To resolve contradictions between societies.

4. describe the main functions of planning commission of India.

Answer: Planning commission was set up in 1950 by a cabinet

resolution as an extra constitutional body:

1. It look advisory in nature but it is very powerful to be known as economic cabinet of country.
2. Planning commission prepares a document to have plan for income and expenditure for five year plans.
3. Planning commission prepares strategies to provide adequate means of livelihood for every man and woman.
4. It also ensures not to concentrate wealth and means of production into few hands only.

5. What was the protest against Posco plants in Orissa?

Answer: In Orissa, Posco is the state plant. The government of Orissa signed a Memorandum of understanding (MoU) with Korean Company for enhancement of the plant. But this displaced many workers working in the plant.

Hence, the workers demonstrated outside Korean Company's office to cancel the memorandum. This demonstration was organised by Rashtriya Yuva Sanghtan and Navmirmana Samithi.

6. Which part of constitution helps the planning commission to ensure socio-economic justice?

Answer. The directive principles of state policy ensure the welfare through securing and protecting them from any kind of social, economic and political industries:

1. Men and women equally have the right to adequate means of livelihood.
2. Prevent concentration and means of production into the few hands only.
3. Equal distribution of resources.

7. What do you know about land reforms in India during planning period?

Answer:

1. Zamindari system was abolished to release land from big landlord who were least interested in agriculture.
2. Lands were consolidated to bring small pieces together to increase the farm size.

Drawbacks:

1. Despite a 'ceiling', people with excess land managed to violate the laws.
2. The tenants, who worked on someone else's land were given greater legal security which rarely implemented.
3. Landowners were very powerful and wielded considerable political influence.

8. What is meant by White Revolution in Gujarat?

Answer: The White Revolution in Gujarat was started by 'Varghese Kurien' known as milkman of India to launch Gujarat Cooperative Milk and Marketing Federation Ltd., which further launched 'Amul'. Amul is a dairy cooperative movement based in 'Anand' town of Gujarat to become a unique appropriate model for rural development and poverty alleviation.

Passage Based Questions [5 Marks]

1. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions:

It was in Bihar that the food-crisis was most acutely felt as the state faced a near-famine situation. The food shortage was significant in all districts of Bihar, with 9 districts producing less than half of their normal output. Five of these districts, in fact, produced less than one-third of what they produced normally. Food deprivation subsequently led to acute and widespread malnutrition. It was estimated that the calorie intake dropped from 2200 per capital per day to as low as 1200 in many regions of the state (as against the requirement of 2450 per day for the average person.). Death rate in Bihar in 1987 was 34% higher than the number of deaths that

occurred in the following year. Food prices also hit a high in Bihar during the year, even when compared to other states. For wheat and rice the prices in the state were twice or more than their prices in more prosperous Punjab. The government had 'hoarding' policies that prohibited trade of food across states thus reduced the availability of food in Bihar dramatically. In situations such as this, the poorest sections of the society are most affected.

Questions

1. What is food-crisis?
2. What were the reasons of food crisis in Bihar?
3. What do you understand by 'Hoarding' policies of government?

Answer:

1. When any state or country face the problem of insufficiency of food in the region or food shortage is known as food crisis.
2. (i) Famine situation occurred there.  
(ii) Food prices also hit a high in Bihar than other states.  
(iii) Government policies of 'Hoarding' also caused it.
3. Hoarding policies of government prohibit trade of food across the states which reduced the availability of food in Bihar.

2. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions:

Decentralized Planning: It is not necessary that all planning always has to be centralised; nor is it that planning is only about big industries and large projects. The 'Kerala model' is the name given to the path of planning and development charted by the State of Kerala. There has been a focus model on education, health, land reform, effective food distribution, and poverty alleviation. Despite low per capita incomes, and a relatively weak industrial base, Kerala achieved nearly total literacy, long life expectancy, low infant and female mortality, low birth rates and good access to medical care. Between 1987 and 1991, the government launched the New Democratic Initiative which involved campaigns for development (including total literacy especially in science and environment) designed to involve people directly in development activities through voluntary citizens' organisations. The State has also taken initiative to involve people in making plans at the Panchayat, block and district level.

Questions

1. What is meant by decentralisation?
2. Which state is the best example for this?
3. Which methods were used by state of Kerala for decentralisation?

Answer:

1. Decentralisation shares the powers even among the states and its subordinate units to run the administration in efficient manner i.e. at the Panchayats, blocks and district level.
2. Kerala which is known as 'Kerala Model' also.
- 3.

1. Campaigning for development especially in Science and environment.
2. To involve people in making plans at Panchayat, blocks and district level.

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