

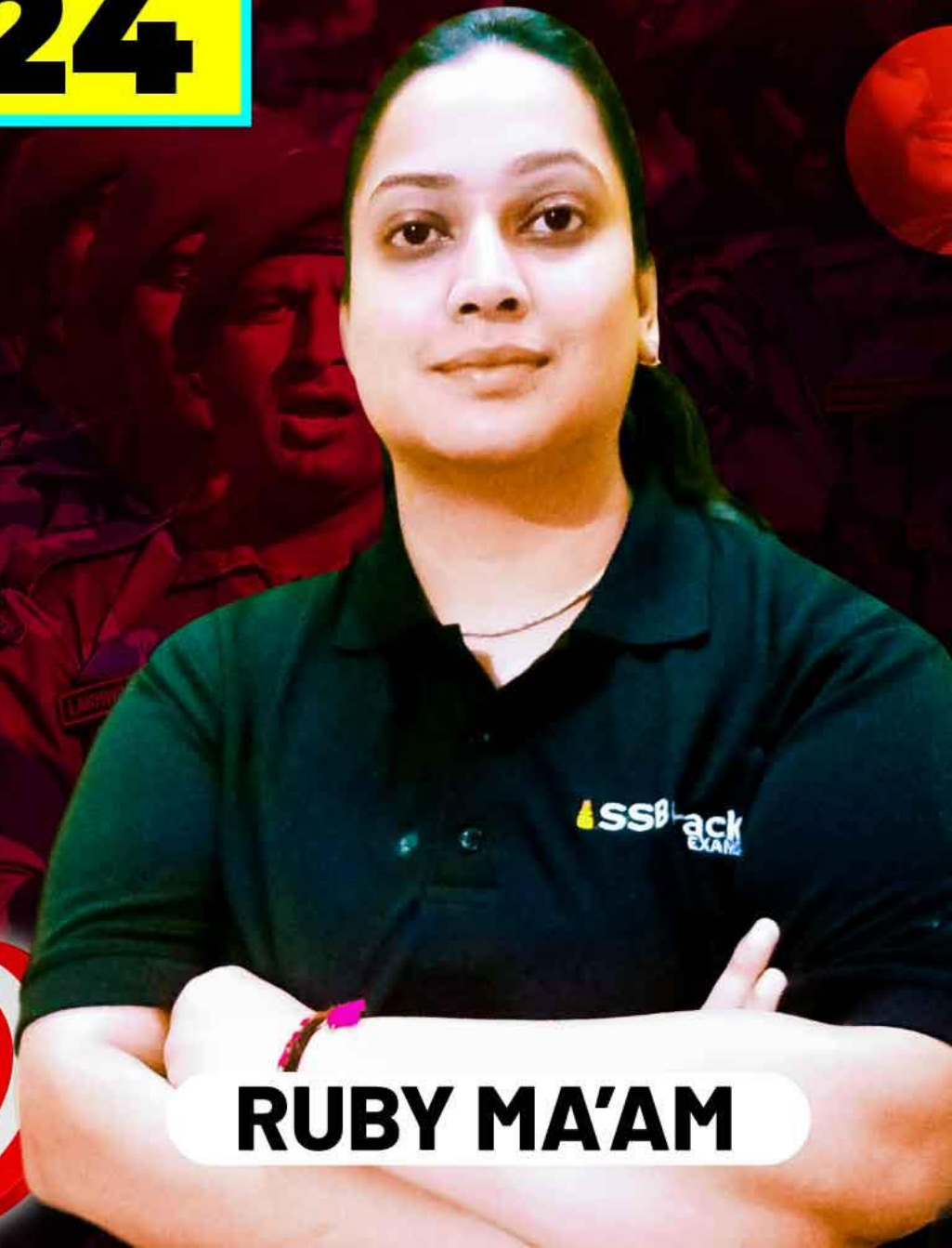
NDA-CDS 2 2024

GK

LIVE

ECONOMICS

CLASS 1



RUBY MA'AM



15 July 2024 Live Classes Schedule

8:00AM	15 JULY 2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS	RUBY MA'AM
9:00AM	15 JULY 2024 DAILY DEFENCE UPDATES	DIVYANSHU SIR

SSB INTERVIEW LIVE CLASSES

9:00AM	COMPLETE SCREENING TEST	ANURADHA MA'AM
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NDA 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM	GK - ECONOMICS - CLASS 1	RUBY MA'AM
5:30PM	ENGLISH - PREPOSITIONS & DETERMINERS - CLASS 1	ANURADHA MA'AM

CDS 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM	GK - ECONOMICS - CLASS 1	RUBY MA'AM
5:30PM	ENGLISH - PREPOSITIONS & DETERMINERS - CLASS 1	ANURADHA MA'AM



History of Five Year Plan

- Idea Of Planning As A Process Of **Rebuilding Economy** Gained Prominence In 1940s-50s. **Various Industrialists Came Together** In 1944 And Drafted A Joint Proposal For Setting Up A Planned Economy In India. It Is Famously Known As The **Bombay Plan**. **Joseph Stalin** Was The First Person To Implement The Five-year Plan In The Soviet Union, In The **Year 1928**.



National Planning Committee (1938)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indian National Congress formed this committee• Subhash Chandra Bose was Congress president and was chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru• Aim was to release detailed blueprint of an economic plan for independent India.
Bombay plan (1944)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Industrialists of Bombay including Mr. JRD Tata, GD Birla, Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Lala Shriram, Kasturbhai Lalbhai, AD Shroff, Ardeshir Dalal, & John Mathai prepared this plan.• it was neglected by the political parties and by the business class due to various reasons.
People's Plan (1945)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• By MN Roy.• This plan gave greatest priority to Agriculture.• This plan was for ten years.• It recommended nationalization of all agriculture and production.

Gandhian Plan (1944)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• By Sri Shriman Narayan who was principal of Wardha Commercial College.• Plan emphasized economic decentralization with primacy to rural development by developing cottage industries.
Sarvodaya Plan (1950)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• By Jaiprakash Narayan inspired by Gandhian plan as well as Sarvodaya Idea of Vinoba Bhave.• It emphasized on small and cotton industries and agriculture as well.• Plan also stressed upon land reforms and decentralized participatory planning
Planning Commission (1950)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• set up by a Resolution, with Jawaharlal Nehru as the first Chairman of the Planning Commission.

First Five-year Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1951-56• Based on the Harrod-Domar model.• Its main focus was on the agricultural development of the country including irrigation and power projects.• Targeted growth rate – 2.1 percent• Achieved growth rate of 3.6% (more than its target)
Second Five Year Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1956 to 1961• Rapid industrialization with a focus on heavy industries and capital goods• Targeted growth rate – 7.5 percent• Achieved growth rate of 4.1%• It was based on the P.C. Mahalanobis Model
Third Five Year Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1961 to 1966• Also called 'Gadgil Yojana'• The main target of this plan was to make the economy independent and to reach the self-active position of take-off.• For the first time, considered the aim of balanced, regional development.
Three annual plans (plan holiday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1966 to 1969.• Focus was on Self-reliance.• During this plan, annual plans were made and equal priority was given to agriculture & its allied sectors and the industry sector.• Green revolution was ushered in this period. (1966-67).

- I – Irrigation and Energy, INDUSTRY
- P - POWER
- S - SOCIAL SERVICE
- Co - Communication
- A – Agriculture & Community Development
- T – Transport

Second five year plan (1956 -61)

- M - Mahalanobis Model
- A - Atomic Energy Commission
- D - Durgapur steel company, Tata Inst of Fundamental Research
- R - Rourkela Steel Company, Rapid Industrialisation
- A - Agriculture
- S - Socialistic Pattern of Society



Third five year plan (1961-66)

- D - Development of Industry
- A – Agriculture
- S - Self Reliance



Fourth Five Year Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1969 to 1974
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth with stability and progressive achievement of self-reliance. • Targeted growth rate – 5.7 percent • Achieved growth rate of 3.3% (plan failed to achieve targeted growth rate)
Fifth Five Year Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1974 to 1979. • Focus on poverty alleviation and self-reliance • Targeted growth rate – 4.4 percent • Achieved growth rate of 4.8% (plan was successful) • This plan was terminated in 1978.
Rolling Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1978 to 1980 • As a continuation of the fifth year plan
Sixth Five Year Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1980 to 1985. • Targeted growth rate – 5.2 percent • Achieved growth rate of 5.7% (plan was successful) • Objective - poverty eradication and Employment generation.
Seventh Five Year Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1985 to 1990. • Objectives - emphasized on rapid food grain production, increased employment creation and productivity in general. • Targeted growth rate – 5 percent • Achieved growth rate of 6% (plan was successful)
Two Annual Plans 1990-91 & 1991-92	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eighth Plan (1990-95) could not take off due to political situation of the country, the Fiscal imbalances and the BOP crisis.

Eighth Five Year Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1992 to 1997.• Targeted growth rate – 5.6 percent• Achieved growth rate of 6.8% (plan was successful)• Objective - Development of human resources i.e., employment, education, and public health.• Adoption of Indicative planning in totality• Narasimha Rao Govt. launched the New Economic Policies of India• Rao-Manmohan Model– LPG (Liberalization, Privatization, Globalisation)
Ninth Five Year Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1997 to 2002.• Targeted growth rate – 7 percent. Achieved growth rate of 5.6%• Objective - “growth with justice and equity”.• It was launched in the 50th year of independence of India.
Tenth Five Year Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2002 to 2007.• Objective - aims to double the Per Capita Income of India in the next 10 years.• Targeted growth rate – 8 percent• For the first time the Plan went to set the ‘monitorable targets’ for eleven select indicators of development for the Centre as well as for the states.
Eleventh Five Year Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2007 to 2012.• Objective - “faster and inclusive growth”
Twelfth Five Year Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2012 to 2017.• Objective - “Faster, More Inclusive and sustainable growth”• Growth rate target is 9%

Fifth five year plan (1974-79)

- P - Poverty Eradication
- E - Employment
- S - Self reliance
- T - Twenty Point Programme
- **M - Minimum Need Programme**



Pest Control

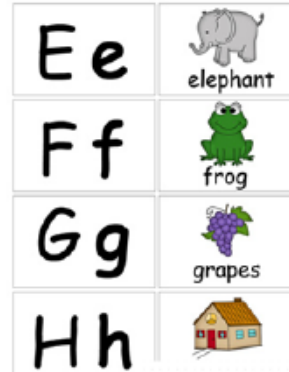
Sixth five year Plan (1980-85)

- M - Management
- A - Agriculture production
- I - Industry production
- L - Local Development Schemes



Seventh Five year plan (1985-90)

- E - Employment generation
- F - Foodgrain production was doubled
- G - Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (1989)
- H - Hindu rate of Growth



Eighth Five year plan (1992-97)

- L - Liberalisation
- P - Privatisation
- G - Globalisation



Ninth five year plan (1997-2002)

- E - Employment for Women, SC's and ST's
- S - Seven Basic minimum service
- P - Panchayat Raj Institutions, Primary Education, Public Distribution System
- N - Nutrition Security



Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)

- Poverty, Per Capita Income
- Employment
- Literacy Rate
- Forest Area
- Drinking Water
- IMR



Eleventh five year plan (2007 -2012)

- T - Telecommunicatons (2G)
- E - Electricity, Environment Science
- A - Anemia
- C - Clean water
- H - Health education
- E - Environment Science
- R - Rapid growth
- S - Skill Development



12 th Five Year Plan (2012-17)

- Sanitation, Skill Development
- Health
- Education
- PRI
- Agriculture
- Infrastructure

She
PAINTS
TRUTH

NITI Aayog

NITI → National Institution For Transforming India

- Established By Govt Of India As A Replacement For Planning Commission
- It Is A Policy **Think Tank Of Government Of India**, Established With Aim To Achieve Sustainable Development Goals With **Cooperative Federalism** By Fostering Involvement Of State Governments Of India In Economic Policy-making Process Using A Bottom-up Approach.
- **Co-operative Federalism** As A Principle Of Niti Aayog Is Also Called Marble-cake Federalism

NITI Ayog's Full-time Organisational Framework

Chairperson - Prime Minister

**Vice-Chairperson
(appointed by PM)**

Members Full-time

**Max. 2
Part time
members**

**Max. 4
Ex-officio
members**

**Chief
Executive
Officer**

Secretariat

Prime Minister As The Chairperson

- **Part-time Members** Maximum Of 2, From Leading Universities, Research Organisations And Other Relevant Institutions In An Ex-officio Capacity. Part Time Members Will Be On A Rotational.
- **Ex-officio Members** Maximum Of 4 Members Of Union Council Of Ministers To Be Nominated Prime Minister.
- **Chief Executive Officer** To Be Appointed By The Prime Minister For A Fixed Tenure, In The Rank Of Secretary To The Government Of India.



REVIEW QUESTIONS

Economic Planning Is In

- A. Union list
- B. State list
- C. Concurrent list
- D. Not any specified list

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Concurrent List or List-III is a list of 52 items given in Part XI of the Constitution of India, concerned with relations between the Union and States. Economic planning is specified in Concurrent list.

Concept Of Economic Planning In India Is Derived From Which Country

- A. USA
- B. UK
- C. Russia
- D. France

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In Which Year Was 20 Point Economic Programme Was Announced For The Very First Time

- A. 1975
- B. 2006
- C. 1986
- D. 1982

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The Twenty Point Programme was initially launched by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1975 and was subsequently restructured in 1982 and again on 1986. basic objective of the 20-Point Programme is to eradicate poverty and to improve the quality of life of the poor and the under privileged population of the country.

In The Post-independence Period, Economic Reforms Were First Introduced In India Under

- A. Janata Party Government (1977)
- B. Indira Gandhi Government (1980)
- C. Rajiv Gandhi Government (1985)
- D. P.V. Narsimha Rao Government (1990)

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Economy Of India Had Undergone Significant Policy Shifts In The Beginning Of The 1990s. This New Model Of Economic Reforms Is Commonly Known As The LPG Or Liberalization, Privatization And Globalization Model.

From Which One Of The Following Enshrined In Constitution, Planning Of India Derives Its Objectives And Social Premises

- A. Fundamental Rights
- B. Fundamental Duties
- C. Directive Principles of State Policy
- D. None of the above

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- A. Limited Centralisation
- B. Democratic Solution
- C. Planning Of Imperative Nature
- D. Planning Of Indicative Nature

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Which Of The Following Is True

- A. Financial Planning Is More Important Than Physical Planning.
- B. Physical Planning Is More Important Than Financial Planning.
- C. Physical And Financial Planning Are Equally Important.
- D. Physical And Financial Planning Are Complementary.

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Which One Of Following Is Not Included In The Agriculture And Allied Services Of Indian Economy

- A. Fishing
- B. Forestry
- C. Logging
- D. Food Processing

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Consider The Following Statements :

1. Agriculture And Allied Sectors Contribute Less Than 20% Of Gross Domestic Product Of India.

2. Around 60% Of Net Sown Agricultural Area Of India Is Depended On Rainfall.

Which Of The Statements Given Above Is/Are Correct?

A. 1 Only

B. 2 Only

C. Both 1 And 2

D. Neither 1 Nor 2

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The standard of living in a country is represented by its

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Per Capita Income, Also Known As Income Per Person, Is The Mean Income Of The People In An Economic Unit Such As A Country. Per Capita Income Is Often Used To Measure A Country's Standard Of Living.

Poverty Ratio : Ratio Of Number Of People Whose Income Falls Below Poverty Line, Taken As Half The Median Household Income Of Total Population.

National Income : Total Amount Of Money Earned Within A Country.

Unemployment Rate : It Is Defined Most Basically As The Percentage Of Total Labour Force That Is Unemployed But Actively Seeking Employment And Willing To Work.

Which One Of The Following Is Related With The Atkinson's Index Of An Economy

- A. A Method To Determine The Income Inequality
- B. An Effect Of Supply Demand Mismatch
- C. A Method To Determine The Unemployment
- D. None Of The Above

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Which One Of Following Countries Has Highest Percentage Of The Services Sector In The GDP Of The Country

- A. United States
- B. France
- C. United Kingdom
- D. Spain

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Which Of The Following Would Cause Consumption To Rise

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- B. A Greater Proportion Of The Population Is Between Age 20 And 30
- C. Transitory Income Increases
- D. Income Is Taken From Poor People And Given To Rich People

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During Which Five Year Plan, The Price Level In Indian Economy Showed A Decline

- A. Plan I
- B. Plan II
- C. Plan IV
- D. Annual plans

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Slogan Of 'Poverty Abolition' Was Given In Which Five Year Plan

- A. Second plan
- B. Fourth plan
- C. Fifth plan
- D. Sixth plan

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Government Introduced An Agricultural Strategy Which Gave Rise To Green Revolution In India Under The Plan

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The Major Emphasis On The First Five Year Plan Of India Was

- A. Agriculture
- B. Employment
- C. Industry
- D. Export Promotion

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- A. 1962 – 65
- B. 1966 – 69
- C. 1970 – 73
- D. 1973 – 76

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- B. 1966 – 69**
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Which Of Following Experienced The Fastest Expansion During The Plan In India

- A. Agriculture
- B. Industry
- C. Services
- D. None of these

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Final Authority In India To Adopt The Five Year Plan For The Country Vests In

- A. NITI Aayog
- B. The National Development Council
- C. The Union Cabinet
- D. The parliament

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Theme Of Approach Paper Of Eleventh Five Year Plan Has Been

- A. Indicative planning
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- C. Towards faster and more inclusive
- D. Planning for prosperity

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Which Of Following Best Explains Stated Broad Vision & Aspirations Of The 12th Five Year Plan

- A. Faster, Sustainable And More Inclusive Growth
- B. Modernisation Of Industries And Strengthening Infrastructure.
- C. Enhancing Agricultural And Rural Incomes
- D. Checking Inflation And Strengthening Non-economic Variables Like

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In India, Mergers & Acquisition Of Firms Are Regulated By

- A. National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council
- B. Competition Commission of India
- C. Security and Exchange Board of India
- D. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion

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Which One Of Following Five Year Plans Has Highest GDP Growth Rate In Agriculture Sector In India

- A. Eighth Five Year Plan
- B. Ninth Five Year Plan
- C. Tenth Five Year Plan
- D. Eleventh Five Year Plan

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