





- a) primary education, these      b) youth literacy rate,      c) adult literacy rate,      d) all of these

**Ans. d) all of these**

20. Government organisation that regulate education sectors  
a) NCERT ,      b) ICMR ,      c) UGC,      d) both a and c

**Ans. d) both a and c**

**Answer in short:**

1. What were the economic policies under colonial dispensation?

**Ans.**

Under the colonial dispensation, the economic policies of the government were concerned more with the protection and promotion of British economic interest than with the need to develop the economic condition of the India and its people.

2. Which economic system was envisaged by India after independence?

**Ans.**

After independence, India envisaged an economic system which combines the best feature of socialism and capitalism- this culminated in the mixed economy model.

3. Name common goals of five year plan.

**Ans.**

Goals of five year plans are growth, modernization, self-sufficiency and equity.

4. What was the major drawback in the industrial sector?

**Ans.**

One of the major drawbacks in the industrial sector was the inefficient functioning of the public sector as it started incurring losses leading to drain on the Nations limited resources.

5. Define globalization.

**Ans.**

Globalisation is the outcome of the policies of liberalisation and privatisation. It means and integration of the economy of the country with the world economy.

6. What is the objective of World Trade Organization?

**Ans.**

**Ans.** The objective of that WTO is to be established rule-based trade regime to ensure optimum utilisation of world resources

7. What resulted in engendering high mortality rates?

**Ans.**

Lack off adequate public health facilities, experience of frequent natural calamities and famines had adverse effects on Indian people and resulted in engendering high mortality rates.

8. What was the state of occupational structure of India on the eve of Independence?

**Ans.**

During the colonial period, the distribution of working persons across different sectors showed very little sign of change. The agricultural sector accounted for the largest share of workforce though there was little increase in the dependence on manufacturing and service sectors also.

9. Define disinvestment.

**Ans.**

Privatisation of the public sector undertaking by selling off part of the equity of PSUs to the private sector is known as disinvestment.

**10.** What is poverty line?

**Ans.**

The per capita consumption expenditure level which meets the average per capita daily requirement of 2400 calories in rural areas and 2100 calories in urban areas, along with a minimum of non food expenditure, is called poverty line or absolute poverty.

**11.** What is the approach adopted by government to reduce poverty in India?

**Ans.**

Over the years, the government has been following three approaches to reduce poverty in India: growth oriented development, specific poverty alleviation programmes and meeting the minimum needs of the poor.

**12.** Name the programmes that aim at improving the food and nutritional status of the poor.

**Ans.**

Three major programs that aim at improving the food and nutritional status of the poor are Public Distribution system, Integrated Child Development Scheme and mid day meal scheme.

**13.** What is human capital?

**Ans.**

Human capital represents enhanced labour productivity, which is an acquired ability and an outcome of deliberate investment decisions with an expectation that it will increase future income sources.

**14.** Name some sources of human capital formation.

**Ans.**

Investments in education, on the job training, health, migration and information are the sources of human capital formation.

**15.** Why investment in human capital formation is considered important?

**Ans.**

Investment in human capital formation enhance is efficiency, skills, capabilities implying economic growth.

### **Answer in Detail.**

Indicate the volume and direction of trade at the time of independence.

**Ques.1**

**Answer:**

Prior to independence, India had exclusive trade relation with other countries of Asia and Europe. It's exports were cotton Textiles, raw silk and Silk fabrics, wheat, rice, precious stones, paper, spices, Indigo and drugs. Imports consisted of pearls, wool, dates dry fruits, glass steel, paper, copper, perfumes. It's exports were more than imports. It had a large export surplus. However British maintained Monopoly control over India's foreign trade. More than half of India's foreign trade was with Britain.

**Ques.2** What are the objectives of industrial licensing?

**Answer:**

The objectives of obtaining a licence from the government were:

- i) To utilise the scarce resources to the maximum.
- ii) To secure industrial efficiency.
- iii) To achieve the objective of regional balanced growth.<sup>12</sup>

**Ques.3** Economic policy of 1991 stressed on removing unnecessary restrictions and creating a more competitive environment to increase its interaction with the world economy. Which values in your opinion have been realised as per new economic policy?

**Answer:**

The measures have been able to realise some important values which are described as :

- i) Liberalisation aims at liberating the trade and industry from unwanted restrictions and thus provides greater autonomy to investment and enhancing spirit of competitiveness and open mindedness.
- ii) Privatisation aims at introduction of private ownership in publicly owned and managed Enterprises and promotes efficiency of the private sector.
- iii) Globalisation aims at opening up the economy to the world market and thus motivating the developing economy like ours to face the challenge of international discipline.

**Ques.4** You are the head of village panchayat. You have been asked by the state government to help the government in removal of poverty from your rural block. What will you do to help the government?

**Answer:**

I will help the government by making people aware of the following benefits from:

- i) Limiting the size of family.
- ii) Cooperating with the government in its plan adopted to remove poverty.
- iii) Educating their children to enable them to work.
- iv) Improving work efficiency by maintaining reasonable standards of health, housing and Civic amenities.

**Ques.5** There are so many inadequacies and challenges in education Sector. Do you think the government should increase its intervention in this sector? What will be the valuable impact of such intervention by the government?

**Answer:**

Government intervention should increase by concentrating more in the education sector by allocating more funds and improving the quality of education.

- i) It is because education develops mental Origins of the people.
- ii) Illiteracy can be eradicated.
- iii) Advancement in thoughts can also be achieved.