

**WRAP Exams · wrapexams.com**

Prelims PYQ, Mains model answers, and copy evaluation. Write to the desk for this paper, a doubt, or the AI waitlist.

**ask@wrapexams.com · +91 85951 84903 · wrapexams.com**

Q6(a)

**Discuss in detail the main issues of development planning in mixed economy like India**

UPSC Civil Services Mains 2020 · Sociology GS 2 · 20 marks · Visions of Social Change in India

Visions of Social Change in India: Idea of development planning and mixed economy; Constitution, law and social change; Education and social change.

**Core demand of the question**

- Discuss in detail the main issues of development planning in mixed economy like India

**Revision summary**

Mixed-economy planning combined public heights with private capital.

Class and caste shaped who took industrial and canal gains.

Displacement and regional skew were built-in issues.

Informal labour meant no planned social wage for most workers.

After 1991 the issue is steering markets, not abandoning the social question.

**Introduction**

Development planning in India's mixed economy had to industrialise, irrigate, and promise justice without abolishing private property. The main issues are still who plans, who pays, and who takes the surplus.

**Body****Institutional issues**

- Five-Year Plans mixed a public commanding height with private capital. Licence raj, delays, and later liberalisation are one continuous argument about how mixed is mixed.
- Centre-heavy planning strained democratic federalism; states lived with targets they did not write.

**Social issues**

- **A. R. Desai:** planning as a bourgeois path that thickened rich peasants and houses more than mazdoors.
- Caste filtered IITs, factories, and canal water. The plan was never caste-blind.
- Displacement of Adivasis for dams and steel made the national good a local land loss.
- **Gender:** women's unpaid care was outside the plan's worker.

**Agrarian and regional issues**

- Green Revolution success was regional. Dry tracts waited. MSP politics still shows that skew.
- Informal labour means planned industry did not plan a social wage, which COVID migrants revealed.

## Ecological issues

- Green-cover loss, river linking dreams, and urban heat are the afterlife of growth planning without a metabolism.

## After 1991

- The issue is not 'no planning' but planning as infrastructure, ease of business, and welfare schemes beside inequality.
- Prospects depend on whether mixed economy can still discipline capital for land, nutrition, and care.

## Flow diagram

Mixed economy plans -> Industry irrigation

Mixed economy plans -> Class caste displacement

Liberalisation -> Infrastructure plus welfare

## Conclusion

Main issues of development planning in mixed-economy India are class-caste capture, federal imbalance, displacement, informality, and ecology. The mixed formula remains; the social question is whose development the mix serves.

## Facts & figures

### Commanding heights

Public industry as the planned core of the mixed economy.

### Green Revolution skew

Regional and class issue inside agrarian planning.

### A. R. Desai

Planning as incomplete bourgeois development.

### NITI-style steering

Indicative planning after the Commission era.