Indian Economy 1950-1990

Choose the correct alternative.

Question 1.

Which one of the following measures was not a part of tenancy reforms?

- (a) fixation of land ceiling
- (b) regulation of rent
- (c) ownership rights for tenants
- (d) security of tenure

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) fixation of land ceiling

Question 2.

Which of the following industry was not reserved for the government in Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956?

- (a) Iron and steel
- (b) Transport
- (c) Atomic energy
- (d) Railway transport

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Iron and steel

Question 3.

The motive behind the introduction of land reforms in India was _____

- (a) self-sufficiency in food grains
- (b) agricultural development
- (c) equity in agriculture
- (d) industrial development

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) equity in agriculture

Question 4.

When was NITI Aayog established?

- (a) 1991
- (b) 2001
- (c) 2011
- (d) 2015

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) 2015



Question 5.

Land ceiling refers to _____

- (a) fixing rural landholding at the existing level
- (b) fixing the quantum of land held by an individual
- (c) fixing urban landholdings at the existing level
- (d) fixing land area for irrigation purposes

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) fixing the quantum of land held by an individual

Question 6.

In which of the following types of economy are resources owned privately and the main objective behind economic activities is profit-making?

- (a) Capitalist
- (b) Socialist
- (c) Mixed
- (d) Global

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Capitalist

Question 7.

Which of the following is the main objective of carrying out various economic activities?

- (a) Profit
- (b) Public welfare
- (c) Competition
- (d) Equality

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Public welfare

Question 8.

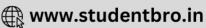
When was the National Development Council (NDC) set up as an adjunct to the Planning Commission?

- (a) 1950
- (b) 1969
- (c) 1952
- (d) 1979

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) 1952





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What is needed to provide protection against natural calamities like floods, drought, locusts, thunderstorms, etc.?

- (a) Multiple cropping
- (b) Green Revolution
- (c) Crop insurance
- (d) HYV

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Crop insurance

Ouestion 10.

How many industries have been reserved for the public sector under Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956?

- (a) 17
- (b) 21
- (c) 15
- (d) 2

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) 17

Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

Question 11.

______ planning includes all spheres of economic and social activities.

▼ Answer

Answer: Comprehensive

Question 12.

______ is the Chairman of the Planning Commission.

▼ Answer

Answer: Prime Minister

Question 13.

Full employment and equitable distribution of income and wealth are the ______objectives of planning in India.

▼ Answer

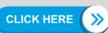
Answer: long-term





| Question 14 combined with social justice is the principal goal of planning in India. |
|---|
| ▼ Answer |
| Answer: Economic growth |
| Question 15. Modernisation means adoption of new technology and a change in |
| ▼ Answer |
| Answer: social outlook |
| Question 16. Planning in India started with a heavy reliance on the sector. |
| ▼ Answer |
| Answer: Public |
| Question 17. Land Reforms were introduced to make tillers the owners of the land and bring about in agriculture. |
| ▼ Answer |
| Answer: equity |
| Question 18. Import Substitution policy was introduced to protect the from foreign competition. |
| ▼ Answer |
| Answer: domestic industries |
| State whether the following statements are True or False. |
| Question 19. In a capitalist economy, production takes place for selling the output in the market with a profit motive. |
| ▼ Answer |
| Answer: True |
| |





Ouestion 20.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and many other leaders favoured capitalism for independent India.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

Ouestion 21.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru is regarded as the architect of Indian planning.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

Question 22.

Land Reforms were introduced to make tillers the owners of the land.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

Question 23.

Under Industrial Policy Resolution (IPR), 1956, Category II of the industrial sector includes industries jointly owned and controlled by the private sector and the state.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

Question 24.

Quotas are tax on imported goods while tariffs specify the number of goods which can be imported.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

Match the alternatives given in Column II with respective terms in Column I.

Question 25.

| Column I | Column II |
|---|--|
| (i) Objective of the capitalist economy | (a) 1956 |
| (ii) Objective of a socialist economy | (b) Controlled and managed by the government |





| (iii) Private Sector | (c) 1952 |
|---|---|
| (iv) Public Sector | (d) 1950 |
| ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | (e) Maximising social welfare |
| (vi) Industrial licensing started in India | (f) 2015 |
| (vii) Constitution of Planning Commission | (g) 1967-68 |
| (VIII) Establishment of N111 | (h) Controlled and managed by individuals |
| (ix) Introduction of New Industrial Policy | (i) 1991 |
| (x) Introduction of Green Revolution | (j) Profit |

▼ Answer

Answer:

| Column I | Column II |
|---|---|
| (i) Objective of capitalist economy | (j) Profit |
| (ii) Objective of socialist economy | (e) Maximising social welfare |
| (iii) Private Sector | (h) Controlled and managed by individuals |
| (iv) Public Sector | (b) Controlled and managed by government |
| (v) Adoption of Industrial Policy Resolution | (a) 1956 |
| (vi) Industrial licensing started in India | (c) 1952 |
| (vii) Constitution of Planning Commission | (d) 1950 |
| (viii) Establishment of NITI Aayog | (f) 2015 |
| (ix) Introduction of New Industrial Policy | (i) 1991 |
| (x) Introduction of Green | (g) 1967-68 |



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