

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

Question 9.

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

Question 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

Question 20.

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

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

Question 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
(v) Adoption of Industrial Policy Resolution	(e) Maximising social welfare
(vi) Industrial licensing started in India	(f) 2015
(vii) Constitution of Planning Commission	(g) 1967-68
(viii) Establishment of NITI Aayog	(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

Revolution
