

अध्याय - 2 | Indian Economy 1950-1990

QUIZ-01

1. What was the main reason behind adopting a mixed economy model in post-independence India?

- A. To increase foreign investments
- B. To combine the benefits of capitalism and socialism
- C. To fully privatize all industries
- D. To promote only small-scale industries (B)

Explanation : India chose a mixed economy to incorporate the best elements of both socialism and capitalism, allowing public sector control with private sector participation.

2. Which of the following was not one of the four main goals of India's Five Year Plans?

- A. Growth
- B. Globalisation
- C. Equity
- D. Self-reliance (B)

Explanation : The four goals were growth, modernisation, self-reliance, and equity. Globalisation came into focus only after 1991.

3. Who is regarded as the architect of Indian planning?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. Amartya Sen
- C. P.C. Mahalanobis
- D. Bimal Jalan (C)

Explanation : P.C. Mahalanobis played a key role in formulating the Second Five Year Plan and is known for laying the foundation of Indian planning.

4. The concept of 'marketed surplus' in agriculture refers to:

- A. Total production on a farm
- B. Subsidies given to farmers
- C. Portion of produce sold in the market
- D. Produce stored by the government (C)

Explanation : Marketed surplus is the part of agricultural produce that farmers sell in the market, not kept for self-consumption.

5. What was the main criticism of land reforms implemented after independence?

- A. They were imposed by foreign agencies
- B. They increased land inequality
- C. They benefited only the zamindars
- D. Loopholes in laws limited their success (D)

Explanation : Although intermediaries were abolished, loopholes and legal delays allowed landlords to retain control in many areas.

6. Which sector saw significant output increase during the Green Revolution?

- A. Cotton and jute
- B. Pulses and oilseeds
- C. Wheat and rice
- D. Fruits and vegetables (C)

Explanation : The Green Revolution initially benefited wheat and rice production through HYV seeds, irrigation, and fertilisers.

7. The Industrial Policy Resolution (IPR) of 1956 categorized industries based on:

- A. Size of investment
- B. Nature of ownership
- C. Labour requirements
- D. Environmental impact (B)

Explanation : IPR 1956 classified industries into three categories: exclusive to the state, joint, and private sector based on ownership.

8. What does import substitution mean in trade policy?

- A. Importing cheaper goods
- B. Promoting exports
- C. Replacing imports with domestic production
- D. Encouraging foreign companies to invest (C)

Explanation : Import substitution aims to produce domestically the goods that would otherwise be imported, reducing foreign dependency.

9. Which of the following was a criticism of the license-permit system?

- A. Encouraged small businesses
- B. Discouraged private monopolies
- C. Reduced corruption
- D. Promoted inefficiency and limited competition (D)

Explanation : The license system was often misused, limiting competition and innovation, and creating inefficiencies in production.

10. Why did some economists support subsidies in agriculture despite their cost?

- A. They benefit only large farmers
- B. They help import fertilizers
- C. They reduce interest rates on loans
- D. They enable poor farmers to access new technology (D)

Explanation : Subsidies made it possible for poor farmers to adopt HYV technology, thus preventing inequality in productivity.