

## CHAPTER-2 | Indian Economy (1950-1990)

QUIZ  
PART-03

1. What percentage of India's population depended on agriculture around the time of independence?
- A. About 25%                      B. About 50%  
C. About 75%                      D. About 90% (D)

**Explanation :** Nearly 75% of India's population relied on agriculture, making it the backbone of the economy.

2. Which of the following was not a problem faced by Indian agriculture after independence?
- A. Lack of irrigation  
B. Deficiency of finance  
C. Highly mechanized farming  
D. Small holdings (C)

**Explanation :** Indian agriculture was primitive, with outdated methods and no mechanization.

3. Which reform aimed to remove zamindars and transfer ownership rights to actual cultivators?
- A. Consolidation of holdings  
B. Abolition of intermediaries  
C. Regulation of rent  
D. Cooperative farming (B)

**Explanation :** The abolition of intermediaries ended the zamindari system, giving land rights to tillers.

4. Under regulation of rent, rents were generally fixed at what maximum share of the crop value?
- A. One-fourth                      B. One-third  
C. One-half                         D. Two-thirds (B)

**Explanation :** Rent regulation capped rents at one-third of the crop value to protect cultivators.

5. What does consolidation of holdings mean?
- A. Selling scattered land to zamindars  
B. Redistributing land to foreign investors  
C. Allotting land in one place instead of scattered plots  
D. Taking back surplus land by the state (C)

**Explanation :** Consolidation means giving farmers land in one place to replace scattered holdings, lowering cultivation costs.

6. Which measure was taken to promote equality in land distribution?
- A. Rent regulation  
B. Ceiling on land holdings  
C. Cooperative farming  
D. Commercialization of agriculture (B)

**Explanation :** Ceiling laws limited landholding size; surplus land was redistributed among small and landless farmers.

7. What was the main aim of cooperative farming?
- A. Increase zamindars' profits  
B. Allow small farmers to pool resources for better bargaining power  
C. Encourage export of crops  
D. Promote only large-scale farming (B)

**Explanation :** Cooperative farming empowered small farmers to buy inputs cheaply and sell crops profitably together.

8. Which of the following is not an agrarian reform by the Planning Commission?
- A. Green Revolution  
B. Abolition of Zamindari System  
C. Cooperative Farming  
D. Involvement of Intermediaries (D)

**Explanation :** Agrarian reforms included Green Revolution, abolition of zamindari, and cooperative farming, not retaining intermediaries.

9. Which of the following was a negative consequence of the Green Revolution?
- A. Increased crop yields  
B. Reduced water consumption  
C. Loss of soil fertility  
D. Decreased reliance on chemical fertilizers (C)

**Explanation :** While yields rose, heavy use of fertilizers and chemicals led to loss of soil fertility.

10. How did the government support small farmers during the Green Revolution?
- A. By giving free land  
B. By providing low-interest loans and subsidized fertilizers  
C. By removing irrigation facilities  
D. By banning HYV seeds for small farmers (B)

**Explanation :** Loans and subsidies helped small farmers access inputs, making their output comparable to large farmers.