

QUICK DRILL · CBSE CLASS 12

Indian Economy 1950-1990

Indian Economic Development · Chapter 2 · 15 MCQs · 20 minutes · PYQ-tagged with time budgets

DATE	TOTAL MARKS	DURATION	MARKING	TARGET
_____	15	20 min	+1 / 0	≥ 12/15

OBJECTIVES

Reinforce the four core topics of Indian Economy 1950-1990 via 15 PYQ-derived MCQs. Identify weak sub-topics via concept-node IDs (see answer key). Build per-question time budget habit.

INSTRUCTIONS

Attempt all 15. Time budget shown per Q (use it as pacing guide). Mark answers (A/B/C/D) in the margin. Answer key + explanations on the last page. **Don't peek — score yourself honestly.**

SECTION · QUICK DRILL

Q 1-15 · 20 MIN

Q1. The Planning Commission was established in:

- (A) 1947 (B) 1950
(C) 1956 (D) 1965

PYQ 2018 · Delhi · 1m · ⌚ 30s

Q2. The four goals of planning in India are:

- (A) Growth, Modernisation, Self-reliance, Equity (B) Growth, Employment, Literacy, Health
(C) Industry, Agriculture, Trade, Services (D) Public, Private, Joint, Cooperative

PYQ 2019 · All India · 1m · ⌚ 30s

Q3. The Second Five-Year Plan (1956-61) followed which model?

- (A) Harrod-Domar (B) Mahalanobis
(C) Solow (D) Keynesian

PYQ 2020 · Delhi · 1m · ⌚ 30s

Q4. Land Reforms in India had how many main components?

- (A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 5

PYQ 2017 · Delhi · 1m · ⌚ 30s

Q5. Operation Barga was implemented in:

- (A) Punjab (B) West Bengal
(C) Tamil Nadu (D) Uttar Pradesh

PYQ 2021 · Standard · 1m · ⌚ 45s

Q6. The Green Revolution began in India around:

- (A) 1947 (B) 1956
(C) 1965-66 (D) 1980

PYQ 2019 · Delhi · 1m · ⌚ 30s

Q7. Which Indian states benefited MOST from the Green Revolution?

- (A) Punjab + Haryana + Western UP (B) Tamil Nadu + Kerala
(C) Bihar + Odisha (D) Maharashtra + Gujarat

PYQ 2022 · Delhi · 1m · ⌚ 45s

Q8. HYV in Green Revolution stands for:

- (A) High Yield Volume (B) High Yielding Varieties
(C) Higher Yield Vegetation (D) Hybrid Vegetative

PYQ 2018 · All India · 1m · ⌚ 30s

Q9. MSP stands for:

- (A) Maximum Selling Price (B) Minimum Support Price
(C) Mandi Sale Price (D) Manufacturer's Sale Price

PYQ 2020 · All India · 1m · ⌚ 30s

Q10. The Industrial Policy Resolution 1956 reserved how many industries for the public sector?

- (A) 10 (B) 17
(C) 25 (D) 47

PYQ 2023 · Standard · 1m · ⌚ 45s

Q11. The IDR Act 1951 created the system of:

- (A) Tax exemption (B) Industrial licensing
(C) Foreign direct investment (D) Bank nationalisation

PYQ 2019 · All India · 1m · ⌚ 30s

Q12. Import Substitution Industrialisation (ISI) uses which of these tools?

- (A) Tariffs only (B) Quotas only
(C) Tariffs + Quotas + Licensing + Forex rationing (D) Free trade agreements

PYQ 2020 · Delhi · 1m · ⌚ 45s

Q13. Plan Holiday in Indian planning refers to the period:

- (A) 1947-1950 (B) 1956-1961
(C) 1966-1969 (D) 1980-1985

PYQ 2022 · Standard · 1m · ⌚ 45s

Q14. The Hindu rate of growth refers to India's average growth rate of approximately:

- (A) 1-2% pa (B) 3-4% pa
(C) 6-7% pa (D) 10% pa

PYQ 2021 · Standard · 1m · ⌚ 45s

Q15. Garibi Hatao slogan was associated with:

- (A) First Five-Year Plan (B) Fifth Five-Year Plan (under Indira Gandhi)
(C) Seventh Five-Year Plan (D) 1991 Reforms

PYQ 2023 · Standard Set 2 · 1m · ⌚ 45s

ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

Q 1-15 · MARK YOUR SCORE

Q1. Answer: B

Established by Government resolution in March 1950, chaired by PM, replaced by NITI Aayog in January 2015.

Q2. Answer: A

The canonical four goals: Growth + Modernisation + Self-reliance + Equity. Other items (employment, literacy, health) are sub-objectives.

Q3. Answer: B

Mahalanobis Model — priority to heavy machine-building industries. Built Bhilai, Rourkela, Durgapur steel plants.

Q4. Answer: B

Three components: (1) Zamindari Abolition, (2) Tenancy Reforms, (3) Land Ceiling.

Q5. Answer: B

Operation Barga (1978-80s) registered 1.5 million sharecroppers in West Bengal — the most successful tenancy reform in India.

Q6. Answer: C

Green Revolution began 1965-66, triggered by the mid-1960s food crisis + foreign-exchange shortage.

Q7. Answer: A

Punjab, Haryana, Western UP — assured irrigation + capable institutions + large farms. Eastern India + dryland regions were bypassed.

Q8. Answer: B

High Yielding Varieties — dwarf wheat (Norman Borlaug's Mexican wheat) + IR-8 rice (IRRI Philippines). Responsive to fertiliser + shorter growing time.

Q9. Answer: B

Minimum Support Price — price at which FCI (Food Corporation of India) procures foodgrains from farmers. Backed the Green Revolution demand-side.

Q10. Answer: B

IPR 1956 Schedule A reserved 17 industries (arms, atomic, heavy machinery, steel, oil, coal, electricity, communications) for the public sector.

Q11. Answer: B

Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 — required a LICENCE from the central government to start or expand a factory in a scheduled industry. Operational basis of 'License Raj'.

Q12. Answer: C

ISI used a combination of all four tools to protect domestic industry from imports. Heavy tariffs (100-300%) on consumer goods, quotas, import licences, and forex rationing.

Q13. Answer: C

Plan Holiday (1966-1969) of three Annual Plans, after the Third Plan was disrupted by the 1962 China war, 1965 Pakistan war, droughts, and forex crisis.

Q14. Answer: B

Hindu rate of growth ~3.5-4% pa during 1950-1990. Term coined by Raj Krishna, critiquing the slow pace relative to East Asian peers (~7-10%).

Q15. Answer: B

Garibi Hatao slogan launched by Indira Gandhi for 1971 election; influenced Fifth Five-Year Plan's emphasis on poverty removal.