

# MASTERG.NET CBSE COACHING CLASSES (VIII–XII)

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**Subject:** Economics (Class 12)

**Chapter:** Indian Economy 1950–1990

**Max Marks:** 60 Marks (2 Hrs)

**Archive:** 15–20 Yrs School & Board PYQs

**Student Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Roll No:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Batch/Sec:** \_\_\_\_\_

## SECTION A: OBJECTIVE & COMPETENCY-BASED MCQS (1 MARK EACH)

**Q1.** In the context of economic systems adopted across the world, which statement accurately reflects the fundamental operational basis of a socialist economy? **CBSE Delhi 2023 / Text Q1**

- (a) Price mechanism driven by consumer sovereignty
- (b) Collective ownership where State decides production as per social needs
- (c) Private sector dominates consumer goods
- (d) Laissez-faire market equilibrium

**Q2.** The Industrial Policy Resolution (IPR) 1956 classified industries into three distinct schedules. Under which category were industries exclusively reserved for the State placed? **CBSE All India 2019**

- (a) Schedule A (17 Industries)
- (b) Schedule B (12 Industries)
- (c) Schedule C (Remaining private)
- (d) Schedule D (Small Scale Units)

**Q3.** The Karve Committee (Village and Small Scale Industries Committee) established in 1955 primarily advocated for: **NCERT / KV Pre-Board 2024**

- (a) Rapid privatization of heavy machinery and metallurgy sectors
- (b) Fostering small-scale industries to promote rural industrialization and labor-intensive employment
- (c) Complete elimination of tariffs on textile imports
- (d) Replacing cooperative credit societies with commercial banking conglomerates

**Q4.** Which of the following is considered an institutional reform (Land Reform) rather than a technical reform in Indian agriculture? **DPS RK Puram Pre-Board 2022**

- (a) Introduction of HYV seed varieties
- (b) Abolition of intermediaries (Zamindari)
- (c) Chemical fertilizer subsidies
- (d) Rural tubewell electrification schemes

**Q5.** India's trade strategy during the first seven Five-Year Plans (1950–1990) was characterized as: **CBSE Foreign 2018**

- (a) Outward-looking export promotion
- (b) Inward-looking import substitution strategy
- (c) Unrestricted bilateral free trade
- (d) Complete capital account convertibility

**Q6.** Match the concepts in Column I with their correct description in Column II: **CBSE 2020**

| Column I            | Column II                                                                             |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. Land Ceiling     | (i) Portion of agricultural produce sold by farmers in the open market                |
| B. Marketed Surplus | (ii) Fixing the maximum quantitative limit of agricultural land an individual can own |
| C. Import Quota     | (iii) Quantitative ceiling imposed on goods that can be imported from abroad          |

- (a) A-(ii), B-(i), C-(iii)
- (b) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii)
- (c) A-(iii), B-(i), C-(ii)
- (d) A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(i)

**Q7. Assertion (A):** Green Revolution transformed India from a food-deficit nation dependent on US PL-480 shipments into a food-secure nation with buffer stocks.

**Reason (R):** The adoption of HYV seeds, assured canal/tubewell irrigation, and subsidized fertilizer inputs generated massive marketed surpluses, particularly in wheat and rice. **CBSE Sample Paper 2024**

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

**Q8. Assertion (A):** Despite the significant rise in agricultural output between 1950 and 1990, the proportion of the workforce engaged in agriculture dropped only marginally from 67.5% to ~64.9%.

**SECTION B: SHORT ANALYTICAL & CONCEPTUAL QUESTIONS (3 & 4 MARKS)**

**Q9. [3 Marks]** "The four core goals of Five-Year Plans in India—Growth, Modernization, Self-Reliance, and Equity—are mutually complementary yet sometimes conflicting." Justify this statement with reference to the modernization of technology and employment creation. **Modern School Barakhamba 2023 / CBSE 2015**

**Q10. [3 Marks]** Why was the public sector accorded the "commanding heights" in India's industrial development planning from 1950 to 1990? State three compelling structural reasons that forced the state to lead heavy industrialization. **CBSE All India 2016, 2021**

**Q11. [3 Marks]** Distinguish between *Tariffs* and *Quotas*. How did both these policy instruments protect indigenous infant industries from foreign multinational competition? **CBSE Foreign 2019 / Text Q14**

**Q12. [4 Marks]** Critically examine the two major phases of the Green Revolution in India. Why was its initial scope confined primarily to selected states and specific crops, and how was it broadened in the mid-1970s? **St. Xavier's Collegiate School 2022 / CBSE 2018**

**Q13. [4 Marks]** Debate on Agricultural Subsidies: Economists in India are sharply divided over the continuation of farm input subsidies (fertilizers, electricity, and water). Present two strong arguments in favor of and two arguments against the continuation of farm subsidies. **CBSE Sample Paper 2023 / Text Q16**

**Q14. [4 Marks]** While the abolition of intermediaries brought 200 lakh tenants into direct contact with the government, the 'Land to the Tiller' policy faced severe roadblocks in several states. Highlight two major loopholes exploited by former landlords to evade land ceiling and tenancy laws. **CBSE Delhi 2020**

**Q15. [3 Marks]** Explain the twin instruments used under the Industrial Policy Resolution (IPR) 1956 to enforce balanced regional development across backward and remote areas of the country. **KV Sangathan Annual Exam 2021 / Text Q18**

**SECTION C: LONG ANSWER & CASE STUDY APPLICATIONS (6 MARKS EACH)****Q16. [6 Marks] Case-Based Competency Question:**

Read the historical excerpt below and answer the analytical questions that follow:

"The policy of import substitution led to the protection of domestic industries against foreign producers, but we failed to promote a strong export surplus. Although the public sector expanded to a large extent, it could not bring the desired level of operational improvement in the secondary sector. Excessive bureaucratic regulations, popularly termed the 'Permit-License Raj', prevented the natural trajectory of entrepreneurial growth as there was no competition, no innovation, and no modernization on the front of the industrial sector.

Many Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) incurred huge losses due to operational inefficiencies, red-tapism, poor technology, and political interference. These PSUs continued to function because it was politically difficult to close a government undertaking even if it was a severe drain on the country's limited exchequer."

- (i) What is meant by the 'Inward-Looking Trade Strategy'? How did domestic producers misuse the protection provided against foreign competition? (2 Marks)
- (ii) How did the licensing system, originally designed to foster regional equity, turn into an entry barrier and private monopoly tool? (2 Marks)
- (iii) "Public Sector enterprises should not be judged merely by commercial profitability." Evaluate this argument in the context of infrastructure and basic goods production between 1950 and 1990. (2 Marks)

**Q17. [6 Marks]** "The economic performance of India between 1950 and 1990 was marked by remarkable structural diversification alongside alarming internal inefficiencies."

Defend or refute this statement by providing:

- (a) Three notable structural achievements in agriculture and industry during this four-decade period. (3 Marks)
- (b) Three critical failures or distortions that ultimately necessitated the landmark New Economic Policy reforms of 1991. (3 Marks)

[Past Board Reference: CBSE All India 2012, 2017, 2022 / DPS R.K. Puram Prelims]

**Q18. [4 Marks]** Why did the Karve Committee (1955) emphasize that small-scale industries (SSIs) are best suited for Indian socio-economic conditions? Mention the capital limit change from 1950 to present and discuss two special protections extended by the government to safeguard SSIs. **CBSE Delhi 2016, 2019**