



# ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



## PRE TEST WORKSHEET NO. - 26

**Class: 12**

**Sub: SOCIOLOGY**

**Date- 20/06/2020**

**TOPIC: CAUSES FOR FAILURE OF LAND REFORM POLICY**

**CHAPTER: 3**

### **I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION**

**(1x15=15)**

1. In order to escape the laws relating to land ceilings, zamindars have
  - a. Started selling lands to tenants
  - b. Started co-operative farming
  - c. Indulged in large scale transfer of land to their family members or kinsmen
  - d. None of these
2. Which of these is not the cause for failure of land reform policy in India?
  - a. Lack of social consciousness among the tenants
  - b. Advance publicity and quick enactment of land laws
  - c. State support the big farmers
  - d. Optional nature of laws
3. Which of the following is the cause for failure of land reform policy in India?
  - a. Lack of strong political will
  - b. Absence of records
  - c. Surplus land shown as fallow or uncultivable land
  - d. All
4. The barriers in the implementation of land reforms are
  - a. Ignorance of the poor
  - b. Selfishness of the rich
  - c. Both a & b
  - d. None
5. In \_\_\_\_\_ the Bengal government during British period reduced import duty on British goods by 2½ %.
  - a. 1793
  - b. 1814
  - c. 1815
  - d. None
6. Why was 'Economic Drain' peculiar to British rule?
  - a. Britain had the maximum number of colonies in the world
  - b. India got no adequate economic return for the wealth and resources it exported to Britain.
  - c. Most Indian governments spent revenue extracted from the people inside the country.
  - d. Both b & c
7. During Colonial period land ownership was changed from common ownership to
  - a. Public ownership
  - b. Private ownership
  - c. Community ownership
  - d. None
8. Economy in Pre-British India is characterized by
  - a. Barter system
  - b. Jajmani system
  - c. Self sufficient villages
  - d. All
9. Under Zamindari system, the total revenue collected would be divided into \_\_\_\_\_ parts
  - a. 12
  - b. 11
  - c. 22
  - d. 10
10. A remarkable step taken by Indian government for economic development after independence was
  - a. Equal division of labor
  - b. Land reforms
  - c. Equal distribution of land among peasants
  - d. All
11. The reason for the need of land reform was because of
  - a. Exploitation of tenants through high rents and insecurity of tenure
  - b. Unequal distribution of land
  - c. Absentee land ownership
  - d. All of the above
12. The objective of the land reform measure taken by the government after independence was
  - a. Regulation of size of holding
  - b. Remove patron-client relationship
  - c. Regulation of tenancy
  - d. All
13. The first Act to abolish the intermediaries was passed in \_\_\_\_\_ in 1948.
  - a. Calcutta
  - b. Bombay
  - c. Madras
  - d. Ahmadabad
14. The Orissa Estates Abolition Act was passed in the year
  - a. 1955
  - b. 1951
  - c. 1948
  - d. 1952
15. Which of the following is not the characteristic for the permanent tenants?
  - a. Have permanent ownership right over land
  - b. Rent is fixed
  - c. Have no right to cultivate the land permanently
  - d. Right to cultivate land passes from generation to generation so long as they pay the rent

