

Section A – MCQs

1. b) Distribution of landholdings
2. c) Tenants
3. b) M.N. Srinivas
4. b) Wheat and rice
5. c) Abolition of Zamindari System

Section B – Short Answers

6. Agrarian structure refers to the distribution of landholdings in rural society where land is the main resource.
7. Tenants lease land from landowners and cultivate it by paying rent, whereas agricultural labourers do not own land and work on others' land for wages.
8. Dominant caste refers to economically and politically powerful landowning castes in rural areas. Example: Jat Sikhs in Punjab.
9. Any two:
 - Increase in agricultural productivity.
 - India achieved self-sufficiency in food grains.
 - Increase in employment and wages for agricultural workers.
 - Farmers earned higher profits.

Section C – Long Answers

10. Types of landholdings:

- Medium and large landowners own sufficient land and earn substantial income.
- Agricultural labourers are landless workers dependent on wages.
- Tenants cultivate leased land and pay rent to landowners.
- Women have limited access to land ownership due to patriarchal practices.

11. Major land reforms:

- Abolition of Zamindari System removed intermediaries between cultivators and the state.
- Tenancy reforms provided security to tenants and regulated rents.
- Land Ceiling Acts fixed the maximum limit of land ownership and redistributed surplus land to landless families.

12. Negative consequences of Green Revolution:

- Increased inequality between rich and poor farmers.
- Small and marginal farmers could not benefit equally.
- Use of machinery displaced labourers and service caste groups.
- Migration from rural to urban areas increased.
- Regional inequalities and social tensions increased.