

Section A – MCQs (1 × 5 = 5 Marks)

Choose the correct option:

1. Agrarian structure mainly refers to: a) Urban employment structure
b) Distribution of landholdings
c) Industrial production
d) Population growth
 2. Cultivators who lease land from landowners are called: a) Agricultural labourers
b) Proprietary caste
c) Tenants
d) Zamindars
 3. Who gave the concept of dominant caste? a) Karl Marx
b) M.N. Srinivas
c) Max Weber
d) Gandhi
 4. The Green Revolution mainly focused on: a) Cotton and tea
b) Wheat and rice
c) Jute and sugarcane
d) Pulses only
 5. The abolition of intermediaries was done through: a) Green Revolution
b) Land Ceiling Act
c) Abolition of Zamindari System
d) Tenancy Reform
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Section B – Short Answer Questions (2 × 4 = 8 Marks)

6. Define agrarian structure.
 7. Differentiate between tenants and agricultural labourers.
 8. What is meant by dominant caste? Give one example.
 9. Mention any two positive consequences of the first phase of the Green Revolution.
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Section C – Long Answer Questions (4 × 3 = 12 Marks)

10. Explain the different types of landholdings found in rural India.
 11. Discuss the major land reforms introduced in independent India.
 12. Explain the negative social consequences of the Green Revolution in rural India.
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