



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: XII	Department: Commerce
Worksheet No: 2	Topic: Indian Economy on the Eve of Independence

MCQ:

1. Farming which focuses on basic needs of the family is called:

- a. Stagnant farming
- b. Subsistence farming
- c. Commercial farming
- d. None of these

Ans: b

2. British rule tried to _____ Indian handicrafts.

- a. Increase
- b. Destroy
- c. Develop
- d. Preserve

Ans: b

3. Landholdings at the time of independence was:

- a. Fragmented
- b. Large
- c. Small
- d. Both (a) and (c)

Ans: d

4. Decay of handicrafts was caused by:

- a. British tariff policy
- b. Competition from machine made products
- c. Change in the pattern of demands
- d. All of these

Ans: d

5. Railways were introduced in India in the year

- a. 1850
- b. 1853
- c. 1854
- d. 1855

Ans: a

6. The opening of Suez Canal served as a direct route for ships serving between
- India and America
 - India and Pakistan
 - India and Sri Lanka
 - India and Britain

Ans: d

QUESTIONS-ANSWERS:

1. What does colonialism refer to?
It is defined as the practice of powerful nation to extend its control over other countries establishing settlements or exploiting resources,
 2. What was the main purpose of British colonial rule in India?
The purpose was to make India a supplier of raw materials to British industries and market for British products.
 3. Which Indian traditional industries were well known before the British came? Cotton industries, jute textiles, Iron n Steel industries, Handicrafts industries.
 4. What was the main cause of food shortage in India after partition? The food surplus areas of west Punjab and Sind went to Pakistan.
 5. What was the effect of the decline of handicrafts industry in India? It created massive unemployment and increased demand for British manufactured goods in the domestic market.
 6. Mention the most important infrastructure development during the British period. (Refer notes)
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7. “Decline of handicraft industries adversely affected the Indian economy during the British rule.” Comment. (Refer notes)
 8. Discuss the land settlement system under the British rule. (Refer notes)
 9. How did commercialization of agriculture result in famines? Briefly discuss the state of roads and railways during the British rule. (Refer notes)
 10. State three reasons for the development of railways in India.
 11. Mention two important features of India’s occupational structure under the British rule.
 12. What were the main reasons of slow growth of population during the British rule?
 13. Explain any three positive contributions made by the British in India.
 14. Briefly discuss the reasons for development of infrastructure by the British.
 15. “British rule adversely hampered the industrial sector of India. Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer. (Refer notes 12-15)
 16. Identify the correct sequence of alternatives given in Column II by matching them with respective items in Column I:

Column I	Column II
a. Zamindari system of land revenue	i. One in which per capita income is very low
b. Stagnant economy	ii. The distribution of Working population across different sectors of the economy
c. Backward economy	iii. It worked through the system of middleman
d. Occupational structure	iv. One which shows little or no growth in National Income

Answers:

(a)- iii, (b)- iv, (c) – i , (d) – ii

17. Write the correct sequence of alternatives given in Column II by matching them with respective terms in Column I:

Column I	Column II
a. India's first official census	i. less than 2%
b. Introduction of the railways in India	ii. about 7%
c. India's annual growth rate of aggregate real output during colonial period.	iii. 1850
d. Female literacy level at the time of independence.	iv. 1881

Answers: a – (iv), b – (iii), c – (i), d – (ii)

18. Read the following Statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the Correct alternatives given below:

Assertion (A): India experienced trade surplus during British rule.

Reason (R) : British used the trade surplus to finance their administrative expenses in India.

Alternatives:

- Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
- Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true

Ans: b

19. Assertion: (A): British levied no tariffs on export of raw materials from India to Britain.

Reason (R) : Under the colonial rule, Indian handicraft sector suffered a massive decay.

Alternatives:

- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- c. Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
- d. Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true. Ans: b