INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: XII	Department: Commerce
Worksheet: 1	**Topic: Indian Economy on the Eve of Independence**

MCQs:

1. Per capita income refers to
   (a) Income per head of total population in the country
   (b) Income per head of total labour force in the country
   (c) Income per head of total workforce force in the country
   (d) None of these

2. Export surplus refers to
   (a) Value of export > value of import
   (b) Value of export < value of import
   (c) Value of export = value of import
   (d) None of these

3. Wealth drain is associated with
   (a) R C Desai
   (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
   (c) V V K R V Rao
   (d) WilliamDigdy

4. Which of the following statements correctly reflects the demographic profile of India on the eve of its independence?
   a) India had an average life expectancy of 63 years
   b) Both the birth rate and death rate in India were very low
   c) The overall levels of literacy in India was even less than 16 percent
   d) The infant mortality rate in India was just around 70 per every thousand live births

5. Which of the following statements is an accurate description of the Indian economy on the eve of independence?
   a. India was a net exporter of capital goods
   b. India was a net exporter of primary products
   c. India was a net exporter of industrial products
   d. India was a net exporter of agricultural goods

6. __________ pursued by the colonial Government adversely affected the structure, composition and volume of India's foreign trade.
   a. Restrictive trade policy
   b. De-industrialization
   c. Policy of tariffs
   d. Both a & c

7. Identify the incorrect statement from the following
   a. Indian economy under the British colonial rule remained fundamentally agrarian.
   b. A small section of the farmers in India during the British Rule changed their crop pattern from food crops to commercial crops.
   c. Opening of the Suez Canal reduced the British control over India's foreign trade.
   d. The export surplus generated by Colonial India did not result in any flow of gold or silver into India.

8. According to the 1881 census, the overall literacy level was ______ percent and female illiteracy was __________ percent.
   a) 16 & 7
   b) 10 & 2
   c) 15 & 3
   d) None of the above

9. India became a/an ____________ economy to the British.
   a) agrarian
   b) Independent
   c) Feeder
   d) Market

10. What was one of the major contributions of the Britishers to the Indian economy?
   a) The British rule in India saw the construction of several all-weather roads
   b) The British rule in India saw the introduction of the railway network
   c) The British rule in India saw the development of the inland trade and sea lanes
   d) All of the above

11. Suez Canal was opened for transport in the year______.
   a) 1805
   b) 1853
   c) 1850
   d) 1869

12. Which of the following was the main reason for stagnation in the agricultural sector during British rule?
   a) Technological deceleration
   b) Problems of irrigation facilities
   c) Land Settlement systems
   d) None of the above

13. Which of the following statements is true about the occupational structure of the Indian economy during British rule?
   a) The occupational structure of the Indian economy during the British rule was stagnant
   b) The occupational structure of the Indian economy during the British rule was underdeveloped
   c) The occupational structure of the Indian economy during the British rule was both stagnant and underdeveloped
   d) The occupational structure of the Indian economy during British rule was developed

14. De-industrialization had a major setback to which of the following Indian industries in particular?
   a) Coal

b) Handicrafts
c) Iron and Steel
d) Cotton textiles

15. Apart from Cotton, which other textile industry saw its advancement in parts of India during the British rule?
a. Jute
b. Sugar
c. Paper
d. Tea

16. Railways were introduced in India in the year
a. 1850
b. 1853
c. 1854
d. 1855

17. Which of the following industries is most affected by the deindustrialization policy of British?
a. Capital goods industry
b. Traditional handicraft industry
c. Consumer goods industry
d. public sector industry

18. Which of the following was not confined to public sector.

a) Railways
b) Iron & Steel industry
c) Power generation
d) Communications & ports

19. Which of the following statements is correct about British rule in India?
a) The literacy rate was high during the British rule in India
b) The infant mortality rate was high during the British rule in India
c) The life expectancy rate was high during the British rule in India
d) The female literacy rate was high during the British rule in India

20. Which industry was adversely affected due to partition?

a) Silk
b) Cotton
c) Jute
d) Nylon

ASSERTION REASON BASED QUESTIONS:

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

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

21. Assertion (A): During the British period, the production of cash crops improved the economic condition of the farmers.
Reason (R): Farmers were given higher prices to produce cash crops.

22. Assertion (A): Britishers destroyed the indigenous handicraft market in India.
Reason (R): India was made market for British manufactured products.

23. Assertion (A): The British introduced modern railways in India for the benefit of Indian people.
Reason (R): The railway network was primarily developed to facilitate British economic and administrative interests.

STATEMENT QUESTIONS

In the following questions, Statement 1 is followed by Statement 2. Mark the correct choice
(a) Both the statements are true.
(b) Both the statements are false.
(c) Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false.
(d) Statement 2 is true and statement 1 is false.

24. Statement 1: India had a flourishing handicraft industry before British rule.
Statement 2: British policies led to deindustrialization, causing a decline in traditional handicrafts and artisans' livelihoods.

25. Statement 1: India's per capita income showed significant growth during the British rule.
Statement 2: The Indian economy was heavily exploited under British rule, leading to stagnant economic growth and widespread poverty.

Questions:

1. What does colonialism refer to?
2. How did commercialization of agriculture result in famines?
3. Critically appraise some of the shortfalls of the industrial policy pursued by the British colonial administration.
4. Indicate the volume and direction of trade at the time of independence.

Case Study: Read the case carefully and answer the following questions:

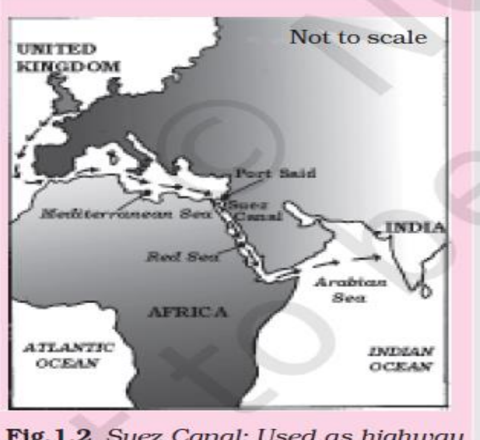

Fig.1.2 *Suez Canal: Used as highway between India and Britain*

Suez Canal is an artificial waterway running from north to south across the Isthmus of Suez in north-eastern Egypt. It connects Port Said on the Mediterranean Sea with the Gulf of Suez, an arm of the Red Sea. The canal provides a direct trade route for ships operating between European or American ports and ports located in South Asia, East Africa and Oceania by doing away with the need to sail around Africa. Strategically and economically, it is one of the most important waterways in the world. Its opening in 1869 reduced the cost of transportation and made access to the Indian market easier.

(i) Why is the Suez Canal considered one of the most important waterways in the world?

(ii) How did the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 impact trade with India?

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