

Our Past Economy

Skill Based Questions

Q.1. Answer these questions in details:

1. Enumerate the effects of economic policies introduced by the British.

Ans.
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2. Throw light on the conditions that gave birth to the Indigo Rebellion.

Ans.
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3. Discuss briefly the effects of the land revenue systems.

Ans.
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4. What led to the commercialization of agriculture? Explain.

Ans.
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5. Explain how British trade policies accelerated de- industrialization in India.

Ans.
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6. List the different steps taken for the spread of education.

Ans.
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7. How did tea- estates develop?

Ans.
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8. What attracted the European trading companies to settle down in India? Do you think trading was the only motive? Support you answer.

Ans.
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9. Enumerate the goals of colonial education as stated by Charles Trevelyan.

Ans.
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10. Describe the chief features of the growth of India industry in the 20th century.

Ans.
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11. Discuss Raja Rammohun Roy's contribution to the emancipation of women.

Ans.
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12. What led to urbanization during the early years of British occupation of India?

Ans.
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13. How has India progressed in the economic field under the Five Year Plans?

Ans.
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14. “Lord Dalhousie was responsible for expanding British territories in India”. Justify you answer.

Ans.
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15. “India has been in the forefront of shaping of international policies of other important nations including those of the United Nations.” Elaborate especially with respect to United Nations.

Ans.
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16. What was the effect of the emergence of art schools?

Ans.
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Q.2. Passage completion (Cloze Test):

Directions: Given below are some passages in which certain word(s)/term(s) have been omitted. Provide the correct word(s)/terms to complete the passage.

Subedar, emperor, Muhammad Shah, Farrukh Siyar, Alivardi Khan, Bengal, Calcutta, Governorship, Shujauddin, farman, ₹Crores, English, Chandranagore

1. Murshil Quit Khan (1717-27): In 1717, Murshid Quit Khan was appointed as Bengal's _____ i.e. governor by Mughal _____. Farrukh Siyar. Grant of the Governorship of Orissa also to him by _____ in 1719. He transferred the capital of _____ from Dacca to Murshidabad. Shujauddin (1727-39): He was the son-in-law of Murshid. He was granted the _____ of Bihar by Mughal emperor _____ in 1733. Sarfaraj Khan (1739-40): He was the son of _____ and was murdered by _____ the Deputy Governor of Bihar, in 1740. Alivardi Khan (1740 - 56): Legalised his usurpation by receiving a _____ from Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah after paying him _____. He prevented the _____ and the French from fortifying their factories at _____ and _____ respectively.

Charter, promotion, India, Lord Bentick, language, Presidency College, Uttar Pradesh, madrasa, acknowledged, foundation, Sanskrit, Instruction, Education, 1854, Calcutta, 1857, Wood's Despatch.

2. The _____ Act of 1813, for the first time, _____ state responsibility for the _____ of education in _____. _____ made English the court _____ replacing Persian. The universities at _____ Bombay and Madras were established in _____ under the _____ 1854. Hindu College, later _____ was established by David Hare in Calcutta. In _____ the first English-medium College, was founded at Agra in 1823. Warren Hastings set up a _____ in Calcutta in 1781. Jonathan Duncan laid the _____ stone of _____ College in Banaras in 1791. In 1841, the General Committee of Public _____ was replaced by a Council of _____. Sir Charles Wood, famous for the _____ education despatch, was the president of Board of Control in 1854.

Q.3. Passage based questions:

Directions: Read the passage and answer the questions given below:

1. “We must _____ do our best to form a class (of Indians) who may be interpreters between us and the millions whom we govern, a class of persons, Indians in blood and colour, but English in tastes, opinions, in morals and in intellect.”

(a) What was the importance of the Charter Act of 1813?

Ans.
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(b) Explain ‘modern education.’

Ans.
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(c) How did education help the Indians to fight for their Independence?

Ans.
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(d) “British Education policies were backed by social and economic causes”. Give reasons.

Ans.
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2. “Agriculture continued to be stagnant as neither the British nor the landlords took improve it. They did not provide irrigation facilities, seeds, ploughs, fertilizers and did not try to educate the farmers”

(a) Why did agriculture continue to be stagnant?

Ans.
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(b) What was the aim of the British land revenue policies?

Ans.
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(c) How did the condition of peasants become miserable?

Ans.
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3. Why do we need cash
There are many reasons why tribal and other social groups often do not wish to produce for the market. This tribal song from Papua New Guinea gives us a glimpse of how the tribals there viewed the market.
We say cash,
If unsatisfactory trash;
It won't keep off rain
And it gives me pain
So why should I work my guts
From coconut trees
For these government mutts;
Cash cropping is all very well
If you've got something to sell
But tell me sir why,
If there's nothing to buy;
Should I bother?

Read above extract carefully and answer the following questions:

(a) Why do people need cash?

Ans.
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(b) Why did tribals and other related social groups shy away from producing goods for the market?

Ans.
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Q.4. Map based questions:

1. Show on the map of world:
 - (a) Drain of Wealth (European countries in the East)
 - (b) Colonies of the English, French, Dutch and Portuguese.

