

## Social Awareness

### Our Past Economy

#### Check Your Concepts

##### Q.1. Match the following:

**Directions:** Given below are two columns - column I and column II. Match the two columns and write the correct answer in the given blank grid.

##### 1. Match the following:

Column – I		Column – II	
(A)	Permanent Settlement	(i)	Gangetic Valley, Central India, Punjab, North- WEST Province
(B)	Ryotwari System	(ii)	Were helped by the British Government
(C)	Mahalwari System	(iii)	Were harassed by the British Government
(D)	Indigo Planters	(iv)	Madras and Bombay
(E)	Indigo Cultivators	(v)	Bihar and Bengal

##### 2. Match the following:

Column – I		Column – II	
(A)	Presidencies	(i)	Satara, Sambalpur, Jhansi and Nagpur
(B)	Doctrine of Laps	(ii)	Annexed in 1849
(C)	Jagat Seths	(iii)	Madras, Calcutta and Bombay
(D)	Punjab	(iv)	Awadh, Tanjore, Surat and Carnatic
(E)	Subsidiary Alliance	(v)	Local Bankers of Bengal

##### 3. Match the following:

Column – I		Column – II	
(A)	Ginning	(i)	Gold Thread
(B)	Spinning	(ii)	Widespread industrial Development
(C)	Mahalwari System	(iii)	Were harassed by the British Government
(D)	Indigo Planters	(iv)	Madras and Bombay
(E)	Indigo Cultivators	(v)	Bihar and Bengal

4. Match the following:

Column – I		Column – II	
(A)	Firangi	(i)	Revolutionaries seized Delhi
(B)	Mangal Pandey	(ii)	Martyrdom
(C)	12th May 1857	(iii)	Barrackpore
(D)	Rani Lakshmibai	(iv)	The English in India
(E)	Victoria	(v)	Queen of Great Britain

5. Match the following:

Column – I		Column – II	
(A)	1886	(i)	University Commission
(B)	1921	(ii)	MAO College, Aligarh
(C)	1892	(iii)	Modern School, Wardha
(D)	1875	(iv)	Compulsory primary education in Baroda
(E)	1902	(v)	DAV School, Lahore

6. Match the following:

Column – I		Column – II	
(A)	First Municipal Corporation	(i)	Bombay
(B)	Civil Lines	(ii)	Residence of Indian government servants
(C)	Gateway of India	(iii)	Madras
(D)	Railways	(iv)	1854
(E)	Telegraph	(v)	1853

7. Match the following:

Column – I		Column – II	
(A)	Radcliffe Line	(i)	Line of demarcation between Tibet (China) and India
(B)	Durand Line	(ii)	Line of demarcation between Pakistan and Afghanistan
(C)	McMohan Line	(iii)	Colony of France until 1954
(D)	Goa	(iv)	Colony of Portugal until 1961
(E)	Pondicherry	(v)	Line of demarcation between India from Pakistan and Bangladesh

**Q.2. Fill in the blanks:**

**Directions:** Complete the following statements with an appropriate word / term to be filled in the blank space(s).

1. In 1639, Francis Day procured a permission to build a factory which was named \_\_\_\_\_ in Madras.
2. The Permanent Settlement was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The bid system is also called the \_\_\_\_\_ system.
4. Under the Permanent Settlement the income of the government was \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ themselves deposited the land revenue in the government treasury.
6. Under the British the land was made a \_\_\_\_\_ property.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ plantations were developed in Bengal and Bihar.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ was famous for its brass/ copper and metal wares.
9. The first steel mill was set up by \_\_\_\_\_ in 1911.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is a special type of hand woven cloth in India.
11. Tata Iron and Steel Company started its production in \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Under the British Rule, the economic condition of the people \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The introduction of greased \_\_\_\_\_ spread rumours which led to sepoys' revolt.
14. The Charter Act of \_\_\_\_\_ set aside a sum of rupees one lakh for promoting the study of modern science in India.
15. Universities were opened in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in 1857.

### Q.3. True / False:

**Directions:** Read the following statements and mark your response as true or false. Rewrite the correct statement(s) in the box provided below, in case of false statement(s).

1. Colonialism may be understood as a feeling of brotherhood for the people of one's own country. [     ]
2. The bulk of the Indian trade was monopolised by the Dutch. [     ]
3. India was an agrarian economy in the pre-colonial period. [     ]
4. The economic policies of the British to commercialised agriculture. [     ]
5. Lord Dalhousie introduced the Permanent Settlement. [     ]
6. Under the Mahalwari system the government could not increase land revenue periodically. [     ]
7. Indigo, tea, toffee are called food crops. [     ]
8. The Indigo cultivators were forced to grow this crop. [     ]
9. Indian craftsmen prospered in the colonial period. [     ]
10. The first Jute mill was set up by Jamshedji Tata in 1911. [     ]
11. Jawaharlal Nehru encouraged weaving of khadi to revive Indian textile industry. [     ]
12. Bethune school was started by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. [     ]
13. The First Five Year Plan began in 1950. [     ]
14. Chandernagar merged with India in 1949. [     ]
15. India was not one of the signatories of the UN Charter signed on June 26, 1945 at San Francisco. [     ]

16. Girija Prasad Koirala became Prime Minister of Bhutan in March 2007. [     ]
17. Sinhalese are the major community of Sri Lanka. [     ]

**Q.4. Correct these sentences:**

**Directions:** Correct the sentences given below by replacing the underlined words by the correct words.

1. Education of untouchables became one of the major issues taken up by social reformers.

**Ans.** .....  
.....  
.....

2. India's trade was drained through various means.

**Ans.** .....  
.....  
.....

3. The economic policies of the British led to the welfare of agriculture.

**Ans.** .....  
.....  
.....

4. The aim of the revolutionaries were to use fight, power and gun to get rid of the British from India.

**Ans.** .....  
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.....

5. The Planning Commission was set up in 1955.

**Ans.** .....  
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.....

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6. The Portuguese held to Goa, Daman and Diu until 1965.

**Ans.** .....  
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7. The First General Elections in India were held in 1960-61.

**Ans.** .....  
.....  
.....

8. The Fifteenth NAM Summit will be held in Mexico.

**Ans.** .....  
.....  
.....

9. India is a member partner of ASEAN.

**Ans.** .....  
.....  
.....

10. India has parliamentary dictatorship.

**Ans.** .....  
.....  
.....

**Q.5. Give answer in One Word or a sentence:**

1. Name a few places where the Dutch established their trading centres.

**Ans.** .....  
.....  
.....

2. Name a few French settlements.

**Ans.** .....  
.....  
.....

**3.** Who introduced the Permanent Settlement?

**Ans.** .....  
.....  
.....

**4.** What led to the peasant revolts?

**Ans.** .....  
.....  
.....

**5.** What was the British trade policy known as?

**Ans.** .....  
.....  
.....

**6.** Who set up the first Steel mill in India?

**Ans.** .....  
.....  
.....

**7.** “Inequality is the soul of Hinduism.” Who said these words?

**Ans.** .....  
.....  
.....

**8.** What was the Permanent Settlement?

**Ans.** .....  
.....  
.....

9. Write one sentence on each:

- (a) Capitalism (b) Wood's Despatch of 1854  
(c) Ryots (d) Mahals

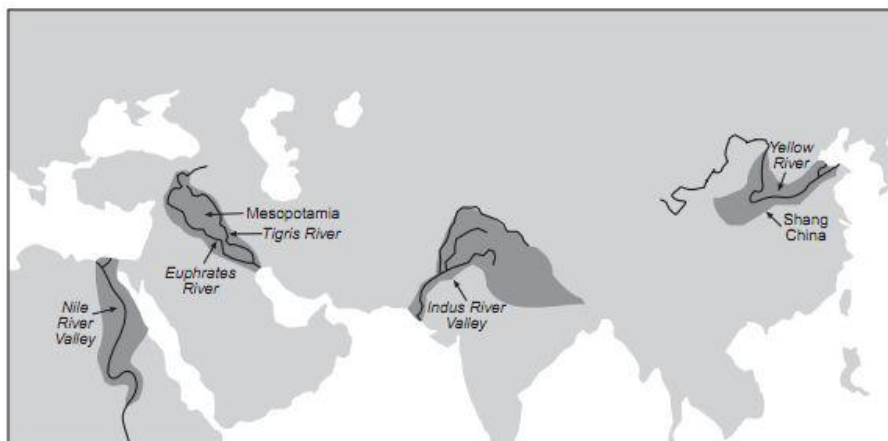
Ans. ....  
.....  
.....

**Q.6. Multiple choice questions:**

**Directions:** Read the following questions and choose the answer that best answer the questions.

1. Dual Administration was established in Bengal by  
(a) Clive (b) Warren Hastings (c) Wellesley (d) Dalhousie
2. Who introduced 'Permanent Settlement' In Bengal?  
(a) Lord Bentinck (b) Lord Cornwallis (c) Lord Wellesley (d) Lord Hastings
3. The real founder of the British Empire in India was  
(a) Clive (b) Warren Hastings (c) Wellesley (d) Dalhousie
4. Which of the following were the first Europeans to set up trading settlements in India?  
(a) French (b) Spanish (c) Portuguese (d) Dutch
5. With whom was the Ryotwari Settlement made?  
(a) The Zamindars (b) The Cultivators  
(c) The Village communities (d) The Muqaddars
6. .... introduced the Subsidiary Alliance.  
(a) Lord Cornwallis (b) Lord Wellesley  
(c) Lord Warren Hastings (d) Lord Dalhousie
7. Which of the following statements was not a feature of the Permanent Settlement Act?  
(a) Zamindars were made the legal proprietor of the land  
(b) Most of the landlords did not take interest in the improvement of land  
(c) State was assured of a fixed income  
(d) One-sixth of the produce was given to the Govt.

8. The English East India Company's first presidency in India was at  
 (a) Hooghly (b) Surat (c) Madras (d) Masulipatnam
9. In 1613, Jahangir authorized ..... to set up a factory at Surat.  
 (a) The French East India Company (b) The English East India Company  
 (c) Portuguese Company of Trade (d) All the above
10. Which revolution led to the development of these civilizations?



- (a) Industrial (b) Neolithic (c) Green (d) Commercial
11. The Governor-General of India who initiated the introduction of English in India was  
 (a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Macaulay (c) Lord Bennnck (d) Lord Dalhousie.
12. Lord Wellesly greatly extended the British Dominion through  
 (a) Doctrine of Lapse (b) Subsidiary Alliance  
 (c) Partitioning of India (d) Annexing princely states.
13. During the 13th and 14th centuries, peasants in India did not cultivate  
 (a) wheat (b) barley (c) gram (d) maize
14. Given below are four industries that developed during the British rule in India:  
 1. Jute industry 2. Iron and steel industry  
 3. Textile industry 4. Sugar industry  
 Which one of the following shows the correct chronological order in which the industries developed?  
 (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 3, 1, 2, 4 (c) 1, 3, 2, 4 (d) 4, 1, 2, 3



- 15.** In the early decades of Maratha rule, the most popular unit of land revenue measurement was  
 (a) Gaj (b) Kathi (c) Jurib (d) Janjir
- 16.** In the late 17th and early 18th centuries, the export of Indian opium to the Indonesia archipelago was dominated by the  
 (a) Gujarati and Marwari mercantile groups (b) Portuguese  
 (c) Dutch East India Company (d) English East India Company
- 17.** Monopoly of the East India company to trade with China was abolished by the Charter Act of  
 (a) 1793 (b) 1813 (c) 1833 (d) 1853
- 18.** Since 1858 the supreme court of financial administration in India was vested in the  
 (a) Supreme Government in India (b) British Parliament  
 (c) Board of Control in England (d) Secretary of State in Council
- 19.** In the early period of British rule, several civil rebellions broke out. Which of the following statements are correct about the nature of these rebellions?  
 I. They were generally protests against the new form of revenue administration  
 II. They had leaders of traditional outlook  
 III. They had an all-India participation in one or two cases  
 IV. They formed the base for future constitutional agitation by the Congress  
 (a) I and II (b) II and III (c) III and IV (d) I and IV
- 20.** Boycott and Swadeshi Launched in the wake of the partition of Bengal did not  
 (a) encourage the home industry to create more employment opportunities  
 (b) draw rising industrialists towards the Extermists  
 (c) affect British manufactureres at all  
 (d) create a huge export market for local manufacturers
- 21.** Under the dual government in Bengal, the administration was carried on by  
 (a) the East India Company and the British Government.  
 (b) the English Company and the Mughal emperor of India  
 (c) the British Government and the Indian Government  
 (d) the East India Company and the Nawab of Bengal

- 22.** The most important reason for the decline of urban handicrafts was
- (a) competition from cheaper machine made goods/ imported duty-free from Britain
  - (b) the railways which helped the dealers of distribute machine-made goods III at the expense of handicrafts
  - (c) monetisation of the Indian economy
  - (d) growth the modern industries in India