

End Semester Examination (2016)

Course Title: Economic History of India
Course No: PGECO1E005T

Max. Time: 3 hours
Max. Marks: 100

Section-A: Objective Type Questions

10*1.5=15

Attempt all the questions. Each question carries 1.5 marks

1. R.C. Dutt, Dadabhai Naoroji and other eminent thinkers believed that the real cause of India's economic stagnation during the British rule was
 - (a) An uneconomic outlook of the people
 - (b) The low rate of savings because of higher consumption necessitated by population pressure
 - (c) The British government's policy
 - (d) The low level of technology
2. The land tenure system where there was individual ownership of land and each individual was held responsible for the payment of land revenue to the government is known as
 - (a) Zamindari system
 - (b) Ryotwari system
 - (c) Mahalwari system
 - (d) None of these
3. Who among the following announced the acceptance of the Permanent Settlement in Bengal in 1793?
 - a) William Pitt
 - b) Hastings
 - c) William Bentic
 - d) Lord Cornwallis
4. An arrangement whereby the tax obligation of the landholder was calculated and kept constant for a fixed term during British Indian land revenue administration is known as
 - (a) Revenue farming
 - (b) Settlement
 - (c) Presidency
 - (d) None of these
5. One of the significance changes brought about in the field of agriculture by the Britishers was
 - (a) They provided cheap agricultural credit
 - (b) They provided better irrigation facilities
 - (c) Commercialisation of crops
 - (d) All the above
6. The important cash crop encouraged by the Britishers was
 - (a) Opium
 - (b) Indigo
 - (c) Cotton
 - (d) All of these
7. The East India Company took over the revenue administration of Bengal in
 - (a) 1775
 - (b) 1765
 - (c) 1805
 - (d) None of these

8. C.N. Davar, a Parsi merchant from Bombay started the first successful cotton mill in India in

- (a) 1870 (b) 1854
(c) 1900 (d) None of these

9. One of the outstanding industrial achievements of the pre war era was the Tata Iron and Steel Company, which began as a firm in

- (a) 1850 (b) 1920
(c) 1907 (d) None of these

10. The average literacy rate among the Parsi community in India in 1931 was

- (a) 90 per cent (b) 50 per cent
(c) 79 per cent (d) None of these

Section-B: Short Answer Type Questions

Each question carries 8 marks.

*5*8=40*

Q11. What do you mean by indigenous bankers? What is the role and important functions of the indigenous bankers in the unorganised banking sector in India?

Or

What effects does the opening of Suez Canal had on India's international trade?

Q12. Explain briefly the impact of World War II on India's international trade?

Or

Great Depression affected various industries in India though the adverse effect on the industrial sector was not as pronounced. Explain.

Q13. What was the mode of assessment of land revenue in Bombay Presidency under the Ryotwari tenure system? How this assessment was different from that in Madras Presidency?

Or

Explain in brief the trends in production and income of agricultural output during 19th century.

Q14. What do you mean by a large scale and a small scale industry? Make a comparison between them based on the criterion of organisation, technology and regulation.

Or

Give an account of the trend of GDP and employment in small scale industry in India since the beginning of 20th century till independence.

Q15. Describe the state of transport and means of communication in India during the early days of the British rule.

Or

What was the main driving force behind the infrastructure development in India during British rule? What role did Lord Dalhousie had an in supplying a big push to public goods project in India?

Section-C: Long Answer Type Questions

Attempt any three questions. Each question carries 15 marks

3*15=45

- Q16. Explain in detail the changes in the volume and composition of India's foreign trade from early British period up to World War II.
- Q17. Discuss the impact of World War I on Indian agriculture, industry, international trade and commercial policy.
- Q18. What were the reasons and consequences of transition of Indian agriculture from production for family self-sufficiency to the production for sale in the market?
- Q19. Give a complete picture of the process of industrial development in India during British rule.
- Q20. How far you agree with that in the 19th century, the main focus of productive investment by the state was irrigation, railways, roads and the telegraph. Elaborate.