

Seat No: - _____

Enrollment No: - _____

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARTS

B. Arts Midterm Examination 2022–23

Semester: - III

Date:01/08/2022

Subject Code: - 15101230

Time: (2 hours 30 min)

Subject Name: - Indian Economic Structure

Total Marks: 40

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Start new question on new page.

		Marks
Q.1	Do As Directed.	06
1	The villages during the pre-British period were	
	(A) Isolated and self-sustaining	(B) Isolated and inadequate
	(C) Isolated and dependent	(D) None of the above
2	In which year did the Britisher's introduced the permanent settlement act in Bengal?	
	(A) 1973	(B) 1987
	(C) 1793	(D) 1996
3 were the seats of administration, commerce, handicrafts and pilgrimage during the pre – British period.	
	(A) Villages	(B) Towns
	(C) Cities	(D) none
4	During the commercialization of agriculture, Indian farmers were forced to shift to the production of	
	(A) Food crops	(B) wheat
	(C) Commercial crops	(D) None
5	During the Industrial revolution in England India became an exporter of to England	
	(A) Raw material	(B) Manufactured products
	(C) Finished goods	(D) None
6	Before India was colonized which industry was very well developed in India?	
	(A) Ship building Industry	(B) Manufacturing Industry
	(C) Textile & Handicrafts Industry	(D) Machine building Industry
7	Animal husbandry and forestry are example of which kind of activities?	
	(A) Primary activities	(B) Tertiary activities
	(C) Secondary activities	(D) None
8	M RTP stands for	
	(A) Monopolistic and Restrictive Trade Practices	(B) Monopolistic and Rural Trade Practices
	(C) Monopsony and Restrictive Trade Practices	(D) None
9	In which year the Competition act was introduced?	
	(A) 2002	(B) 2001

	(C) 2005	(D) 2009	
10	Which among the following is not a constraint to economic growth?		
	(A) Lack of Savings	(B) Social and political factor	
	(C) Poor Macroeconomic Conditions	(D) Increase in level of education	
11	According to the definition of urbanization adopted in 1961 how many percent of population should be engaged in the non-agricultural activities		
	(A) At least 75	(B) At least 65	
	(C) At least 85	(D) At least 55	
12	According to the classification of cities, class I cities are those which has a population of		
	(A) 1,00,000 and more	(B) 2,00,000 and more	
	(C) 50,000 and more	(D) None	
B. Terms / Short Notes / Case Study / Charts / Graphs/ Tables, etc. (Each of 01 mark)			(04)
1	Name the three classes that existed in the villages during the pre-British period.		
2	In which sector the share or the contribution in GDP was reduced substantially?		
3	What was the main motive of the britishers behind the commercialization of agriculture?		
4	Which activities are included in the service sector?		
Q.2	Answer the following.		
1	Explain the various constraints on the economic Growth. (04)		
2	Explain the structure and organization of villages during the pre-British Era (04)		
OR			
2	Explain the land system during 1793-1850 (04)		
Q.3	Answer the following.		
1	Explain the Commercialization of Agriculture (05)		
2	Explain the various causes of increase in the concentration of Economic Power. (05)		
OR			
2	Explain the trends in the growth rate of Savings and the capital formation. (05)		
Q.4	Answer the following.		
1	Explain the decline of Indian handicrafts and progressive ruralisation of the Indian economy. (06)		
2	Write a short note on the Economic Development and the changes in the occupational structure. (06)		
OR			
2	Explain the any 3 forms of the Colonization during the British period. (06)		

*****All the Best*****