



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



PRE TEST WORKSHEET NO. - 8

Class: 12

Sub: SOCIOLOGY

Date- 11/05/2020

TOPIC: RURAL ECONOMY IN PRE-BRITISH INDIA

CHAPTER: 2

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION

(1x15=15)

1. Indian economy during pre British period consisted of

- a. Self sustaining village societies
- b. Towns as the seat of administration, pilgrimage, commerce and handicrafts
- c. Both a & b
- d. None

2. The village community was based on

- a. Complex division of labor
- b. Simple division of labor
- c. Both are correct
- d. Only b

3. Who said, 'The principle occupation of the countrymen was may be hunting or fishing, as in many primitive communities, but pre-dominantly it is farming involving the raising of crops and of stock.'

- a. Sir Charles Metcalfe
- b. Sir Henry Maine
- c. MacIver and Page
- d. All

4. Land became a private property in the

- a. Pre-British period
- b. British period
- c. Post modern period
- d. Independence period

5. The village community during pre-British period composed of

- a. Peasants
- b. Carpenter
- c. Potter
- d. All

6. One striking feature of Indian feudalism was

- a. landed feudal nobility class did not exist
- b. The feudal nobility that existed was given the right by the monarch to only collect appropriate land revenue
- c. Feudal nobility did not have proprietary rights over the land
- d. All are correct

7. During Gupta period the two types of land grants were

- a. Religious and secular grants
- b. Agrahara and Devagrahara grants
- c. Political and liberal grants
- d. All

8. The village that were exempted from taxation during Mauryan period was called

- a. Pariharaka
- b. Kupyra
- c. Sita
- d. Kshetra

9. A notable feature of village life in pre British period was

- a. Private ownership of land
- b. Common ownership of land
- c. Monarch as the owner of all land
- d. All

10. One essential feature of village life during pre-British period is

- a. Caste system
- b. Patriarchal society
- c. Religious orientation
- d. All

11. During the Muslim rule in India proprietary right was vested on the

- a. Peasants
- b. Feudal lords
- c. Landlords
- d. None

12. During Gupta period land was divided into

- a. Five categories
- b. Four categories
- c. Three categories
- d. Two categories

13. Aprada dharma is a land tenure term during Gupta period which says

- a. A recipient has all rights to enjoy a property but no right to make a further gift of the same
- b. Right of ownership will be acquired by a man turning barren land into cultivable land
- c. Perpetual endowment which a recipient could not alienate but could make use of the income arising from it
- d. None

14. The land ownership pattern during Gupta period was

- a. King or state ownership persisted
- b. Ownership by Cultivators
- c. Feudal lords
- d. Both a & b

15. Agrahara grants were restricted to

- a. Peasants b. Brahmins c. Noble class d. Monarch

Shabari Das