

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES OF THE BRITISH – WORKSHEET – B

1. The First Cotton Textile Mill was established in India at
a) Surat (1700) b) Murshidabad (1765) c) Ahmedabad (1919) d) Bombay (1854)
2. Which of the following administrative measure is not related to Lord William Bentinck?
a) Suppression of fraud
b) Approval of Regulation XVII of the Bengal Code regarding Abolition of Sati
c) Support for Thomas Babington Macaulay's 'Works on Indian Education'
d) Permanent Settlement Review
3. In what year did Mahatma Gandhi return to India from South Africa?
a) 7th March 1915 b) 7th Jan 1915 c) 9th March 1915 d) 9th Jan 1915
4. In which of the following year Haryana was partitioned by British into two sections because of authoritative and political reasons?
a) 1850 b) 1841 c) 1805 d) 1817
5. In which year was Jhansi annexed by Lord Dalhousie under the policy Doctrine of Lapse?
a) 1854 b) 1850 c) 1852 d) 1848
6. In which of the following years did India come under the direct rule of the British crown?
1878 b) 1858 c) 1868 d) 1888
7. Which of the following act was based on Montagu-Chelmsford Report?
a) Government of India Act, 1892 b) Government of India Act, 1909
c) Government of India Act, 1919 d) Government of India Act, 1935
8. The Supreme Court was established at Fort William in _____ as the Apex Court in 1774.
a) Delhi b) Shimla c) Mumbai d) Kolkata
9. The Vernacular Press Act was passed in British India in the year _____.
1868 b) 1888 c) 1858 d) 1878
10. Which of the following Acts was enacted in British India in the year 1878?
a) Indian Contract Act b) East India Stock Dividend Redemption Act
c) Transfer of Property Act d) Vernacular Press Act

ANSWERS

1. D

In 1854, the first cotton mill was set up in Bombay and it grew as an important port for the export of raw cotton from India to England and China.

- This cotton crop became a huge demand and farmers started investing in it.
- Cotton turned the market upside down.
- A huge number of labours started working in mills.
- In Bombay, about 84 mills were established by Parsi and Gujarati businessmen by 1900.
- The construction and development of mills in cities started and the first mill in Ahmedabad was started in 1861.
- The growth of cotton mills demanded manpower.
- Poor peasants, artisans, and agricultural labourers started working in the mills.
- The textile industry of India faced problems such as difficulty competing with the cheap textiles imported from Britain.
- In most countries, the government-supported industrialization by applying and imposing heavy duties on imports which eliminated competition and protected infant industries.
- The first major spurt in the development of cotton factory production in India was during the First World War when textile imports from Britain were declined and Indian factories were called upon to produce cloth for military supplies.

2. D

- Cornwallis introduced the system of Permanent Settlement in 1793. Hence, option 4 is the correct answer.
- Under this system, 'zamindars', who earlier only had the right to collect revenue, were established as the proprietors or owners of the land.
- The state's demand for land revenue was permanently fixed. But if the zamindars were unable to pay the full tax on time, their lands would be taken away and auctioned by the state.
- Through this system, the state tried to create an enterprising class of landowners, who would try to improve crop production in their fields to earn profits.
- Besides, it would be simpler for the state to deal with a limited number of zamindars than with every peasant, and a powerful section of society would become loyal to the British administration.

3. D

- Mahatma Gandhi returned from South Africa on 9th January 1915.
- To commemorate this day we celebrate this day as Pravasi Bharatiya Divas. January 9 is annually celebrated as the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas.
- After arriving in India, Mahatma Gandhi successfully organized Satyagraha Movements in various places.
- Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in 1915 at the request of Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
- Gandhi's return from South Africa can be seen as perfect timing for the future of the development of the Indian national movement. Gokhale helped Gandhiji at the time of hardships in raising funds when Gandhiji was in South Africa.

- Gokhale insisted to Gandhiji that he has been far away from his nation. He wanted Gandhiji to come to India and know the situation of India under British Rule.

4. C

- Haryana was partitioned by the British into two sections in 1805 because of authoritative and political reasons.
- The first part was called the assigned territories and it was a little part.
- It was specifically under the control of the company.
- The second part was a bigger part and it was given to the nearby rulers who were dependable and faithful to the British.
- The assigned territories comprised Sonapat, Samalkha, Ganaur, Palam, Nuh, Nagina, Jhirka, and Sona.
- The East India company officer had controlled this region.
- The second part was partitioned in to royal states and given over to nearby rulers and nawabs.

5. A

- Jhansi was an independent princely state ruled by the Maratha Newalkar dynasty under the suzerainty of British India from 1804 to 1853 when the Britishers took over the state under the terms of the Doctrine of Lapse.
- Before that, Jhansi was under the Peshwas from 1728 to 1804.
- Jhansi fell to the Marathas in 1732 and was acquired by the British in 1854.
- A massacre of British officers and civilians occurred at Jhansi during the Indian Mutiny (1857-58).
- In 1886, Jhansi came under British rule in exchange for the British execution of Gwalior.

6. B

- The 'Crown Rule' or the 'Direct Rule' by the British on the Indian subcontinent remained from 1858 to 1947.
- The area under British control was called British India and the area under indigenous rulers was known as Princely states.
- After the Indian rebellion of 1857, the control of the British India Company was transferred to the Crown of Queen Victoria.
- In 1858, lower Burma was part of British India while upper Burma became a part of it in 1886.
- Imperial Entities of India – British India (1612 – 1947)
 - a) East India Company (1612 – 1757)
 - b) Company Rule in India (1757 – 1858)
 - c) British Raj (1858 – 1947)
 - d) Princely States (1721 – 1949)
 - e) Partition of India (1947)

7. C

- Government of India Act, 1919 is popularly known as Montagu-Chelmsford Report.
- The Act embodied the reforms recommended in the report of the Secretary of State for India, Edwin Montagu, and the Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford.
- The Government of India Act 1919 was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom.
- It was passed to expand the participation of Indians in the government of India.
- The Act received royal assent on 23 December 1919.
- The act came into force in 1921.
- The Act covered ten years, from 1919 to 1929.
- It was set to be reviewed by the Simon Commission in 10 years.
- This Act represented the end of benevolent despotism (the act of authorities enhancing themselves) and began the genesis of responsible government in India.

8. D

- The regulating act of 1773 established a supreme court at Fort William, Calcutta.
- This Supreme Court consisted of one Chief Justice and three other regular judges or Puisne Judges.
- Sir Elijah Impey was the first Chief Justice of this Supreme Court.

9. D

Key Points

- Vernacular Press Act 1878 (VPA 1878) was enacted to better control and repress the seditious writing in vernacular language.
- The provisions of the act were:
 - a) The district magistrate was empowered to call upon the printer and publisher of any vernacular newspaper to enter into a bond with the government.
 - b) The action of the magistrate was final and no appeal could be made against it.
- The act was given the nickname “the gagging Act”.

10. D

- Vernacular Press Act was enacted in British India in the year 1878.
 - a) In British India, the Vernacular Press Act (1878) was enacted to curtail the freedom of the Indian press and prevent the expression of criticism toward British policies—notably, the opposition that had grown with the outset of the Second Anglo-Afghan War (1878–80).
 - b) The Act was proposed by Lytton, then Viceroy of India, and was unanimously passed by the Viceroy's Council on 14 March 1878.