

The Age of Industrialisation

1. OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. The paid servants of the East India Company was known as:

- (a) Seth (b) Mamlatdar
(c) Gomastha (d) Lambardar

Ans : (c) Gomastha

2. Who devised the Spinning Jenny?

- (a) Samuel Luck (b) Richard Arkwright
(c) James Hargreaves (d) James Watt

Ans : (c) James Hargreaves

3. The fly shuttle was used for:

- (a) Washing (b) Weaving
(c) Drying (d) Sowing

Ans : (b) Weaving

4. When was cotton piece goods production in India doubled?

- (a) 1880-1890 (b) 1900-1912
(c) 1890-1900 (d) None of these

Ans : (b) 1900-1912

5. Which is the pioneer country in industrialisation?

- (a) Russia (b) India
(c) England (d) None of these

Ans : (c) England

6. Which among these was a pre-colonial sea port?

- (a) Vishakhapatnam (b) Chennai
(c) Hoogly (d) Cochin

Ans : (c) Hoogly

7. Where was the first cotton mill set up?

- (a) Surat (b) Bombay
(c) Calcutta (d) Kerala

Ans : (a) Surat

8. Who was a 'Jobber'?

- (a) Trusted worker (b) Painter
(c) Dancer (d) Soldier

Ans : (a) Trusted worker

9. Who usually help industrialists to get new recruits in their industries?

- (a) Jobbers (b) Weavers
(c) Koshtis (d) Exporters

Ans : (a) Jobbers

10. Which of the following country is considered to be the first industrial nation of the world?

- (a) France (b) Germany
(c) Britain (d) Italy

Ans : (c) Britain

11. Which of the following city was known as a finishing centre of the cloth at the time of proto - industrialisation?

- (a) London (b) Berlin
(c) Paris (d) Rome

Ans : (a) London

12. What makes Lancashire the best cotton-spinning locality in the world?

- (a) Nearness to coal mines
(b) Temperate atmosphere
(c) Humid atmosphere
(d) Abundance of power

Ans : (c) Humid atmosphere

13. What does the age of industries indicate?

- (a) Economic changes
(b) Technological changes
(c) Social changes
(d) Political changes

Ans : (b) Technological changes

14. What did the term 'Orient' refer to?

- (a) England (b) Asia
(c) Russia (d) America

Ans : (b) Asia

15. Why were the weavers tied with the company traders?

- (a) They were under loans.
(b) They had no other place to work.
(c) They had less equipments.

Ans : (a) They were under loans.

16. 18th Century India witnessed the decline of port town?

- (a) Surat (b) Bombay
(c) Calcutta (d) Madras

Ans : (a) Surat

17. In which of the following decade, the earliest factories in England came up?

- (a) 1710-20 (b) 1730-40
(c) 1720-30 (d) 1740-50

Ans : (b) 1730-40

18. Which one is the most popular means for creating new consumers?
 (a) Branding (b) Pricing
 (c) Advertisement (d) Promotion
Ans : (c) Advertisement
19. Which among the following industrialists began selling cloth in India with labels on cloth bundles?
 (a) Manchester industrialists
 (b) Yorkshire industrialists
 (c) Lancashire industrialists
 (d) Glasgow industrialists
Ans : (a) Manchester industrialists
20. Which image of a God was most commonly used to popularise baby products?
 (a) Ram (b) Shiva
 (c) Krishna (d) Hanuman
Ans : (c) Krishna
21. Which one of the following Goddess' image was not used on imported cloth labels?
 (a) Kartika (b) Saraswati
 (c) Lakshmi (d) Durga
Ans : (d) Durga
22. Who invented the steam engine in 1781 in England?
 (a) Newcomen (b) C.E. Turner
 (c) M.Jackson (d) James Watt
Ans : (d) James Watt
23. In the first phase of industrialisation, the most dynamic industries in Britain were
 (a) Metals (b) Coal
 (c) Cotton (d) Both a and c
Ans : (d) Both a and c
24. Which of the following companies gradually gained power in the 1750s after the decline of Indian merchant's trade capacity?
 (a) Chinese companies (b) Russian companies
 (c) English companies (d) European companies
Ans : (d) European companies
25. In the last years of 17th century, the gross value of trade that passed through had been < 16 million. By the 1740 s it had slumped to
 (a) Surat, < 3 million
 (b) Masulipatnam, < 7 million
 (c) Hoogly, <5 million
 (d) Madras, < 9 million
Ans : (a) Surat, < 3 million
26. Which of the following two ports grew after the European companies gained power in trade?
 (a) Surat and Hoogly
 (b) Madras and Masulipatnam
 (c) Bombay and Calcutta
 (d) Kandla and Visakhapatnam
Ans : (c) Bombay and Calcutta
27. Which of the following is not an European managing agency who controlled large sector of Indian industries during the First World War?
 (a) Bird Heiglers and Company
 (b) Andrew Yule
 (c) Jardine Skinner
 (d) East India Company
Ans : (d) East India Company
28. By the late 19th century, manufacturers were printing to popularise their products.
 (a) diaries (b) files
 (c) calendars (d) clothes
Ans : (c) calendars
29. Which one product is being used even by people who could not read?
 (a) Newspapers (b) Calendar
 (c) Magazines (d) Journals
Ans : (b) Calendar
30. Apart from images of Gods, which other figures were commonly used in advertisement?
 (a) Animals
 (b) Nature
 (c) Personages, emperors and nawabs
 (d) Society
Ans : (c) Personages, emperors and nawabs

2. FILL IN THE BLANK

DIRECTION : Complete the following statements with appropriate word(s).

- First jute mill was established by in India.
Ans : Seth Hukumchand
- In 1850, India started.
Ans : Machine age
- is the first industrial city in England.
Ans : London
- industry was the flourishing industry of England.
Ans : Iron and steel
- Dwarkanath Tagore was an Indian to set up six joint stock companies in India in 1830.
Ans : Entrepreneur

3. TRUE/FALSE

DIRECTION : Read each of the following statements and write if it is true or false.

- Elgin mill was set up in Kanpur.
Ans : True

2. First Jute mill was established in Calicut.
Ans : False
3. Once the cloth was ready, the finishing was done in London and it was known as 'finishing centre'.
Ans : True
4. Advertisement by Indian manufacturers hardly gave any nationalist message.
Ans : False
5. The work of the fuller was to gather cloth.
Ans : True

4. ASSERTION AND REASON

DIRECTION : Mark the option which is most suitable :

- (a) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 - (b) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
 - (c) If assertion is true but reason is false.
 - (d) If both assertion and reason are false.
1. **Assertion :** When Manchester industrialists began selling cloth in India, they put labels on the cloth bundles.
Reason : The label was a mark of Quality. When buyers saw 'MADE IN MANCHESTER' written in bold on the label, they were expected to feel confident about buying the cloth.
Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. J'
The Assertion has been justly explained by the reason.
 2. **Assertion :** The first symbol of the new era was cotton.
Reason : In Victorian Britain, the industrialists did not want to introduce machines that got rid of human labour and required large capital investment.
Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
The upper classes preferred hand produced goods in Victorian Britain, however this does not explain the assertion.
 3. **Assertion :** The consolidation of East India Company power after the 1760s did not initially lead to a decline in textile exports from India.
Reason : British cotton industries had not yet expanded and Indian fine textiles were in great demand in Europe.
Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
The reason justifies the assertion.
 4. **Assertion :** The cotton weavers of India flourished with the Manchester imports.
Reason : With the American Civil War, the cotton supplies from US to Britain increased.
Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.
Cotton weavers in India faced two problems with Manchester goods coming to India: their export

market collapsed, and the local market shrank, being glutted with Manchester imports. With the American Civil War, the cotton supply to Britain from US were cut off. Britain turned to India. Thus, both assertion and reason are false.

5. **Assertion :** In most industrial regions, workers came from the districts around.
Reason : Peasants and Artisans who found no work in the village went to the industrial centres in search of work.
Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
The reason justifies the assertion.
6. **Assertion :** From 1906, the export of Indian yarn to China declined.
Reason : After the First World War, Manchester could never recapture its old position in the Indian market.
Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
The reason does not justify the assertion. From 1906, export of Indian yam to China declined as produce from China and Japan flooded the Chinese market.
7. **Assertion :** In the twentieth century, handloom cloth production expanded steadily.
Reason : This was partly because of technological changes,
Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
The reason clearly justifies the assertion.
8. **Assertion :** Like the images of gods and goddesses, figures of important personages like emperors and nawabs adorned advertisements and calendars.
Reason : This was done to show the pomp and glory of the nation.
Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
This was done to win the confidence of the buyers to buy the products. Hence the reason is false.

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