

1. The first phase of industrialisation in Britain lasted till
(A) 1820s (B) 1830s (C) 1840s (D) 1850s
2. In order to -secure supplies from the weavers Gomasthas offered
(A) high prices (B) raw materials (C) grains (D) loans
3. The first spinning and weaving mill of Madras was established in
(A) 1854 (B) 1860 (C) 1874 (D) 1917
4. In 1760s and 1770s, company servants complained about
(A) high-handed treatment (B) competition
(C) Indian rulers (D) supply and high prices
5. The emergence of Bombay and Calcutta in 18th century as chief ports is an indicator of
(A) Regional power (B) Colonial power
(C) Industrialisation (D) Mughal power
6. By the end of 19th century, the percentage of people employed in the technological advantage industry was
(A) less than 10% (B) less than 20% (C) 30% (D) less than 30%
7. By 1850, the share of the total imported cotton piece goods in India was
(A) 32% (B) 31% (C) 30% (D) 29%
8. The term 'orient' is used for
(A) European countries (B) American countries
(C) African countries (D) Asian countries
9. Now proto-industrialised economy differed from the factory system ?
(A) It was controlled by merchants
(B) The number of workers were in large numbers
(C) The producers were working within their family, not in factories
(D) Merchants controlled the entire-production
10. Six joint stock companies were set during 1830s and 1840s by an Indian entrepreneur called
(A) Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy (B) Dwarkanath Tagore
(C) Jamsetjee Tata (D) Seth Hukumchand
11. Which one of the following led to the control of Indian merchants due to which Indian trade broken down completely ?
(A) Monopoly of European Companies (B) Decline of trade on old ports
(C) The currency flow reduced (D) Indian rulers weakness
12. Who among the following created cotton-mill ?
(A) Richard Muir (B) Richard Arkwright (C) Richard Keep (D) Richard Moy
13. During the industrial Revolution, workers from the countryside moved to cities for getting jobs but this actual possibility of getting a job depended e existing networks of
(A) friendship and kin relations (B) familiarty with factory owners
(C) regionalism (D) religion and colour
14. Dinshaw Petit and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata who were important industrialists in India built hug industrial empires in
(A) Bengal (B) Bombay (C) Kanpur (D) Madras
15. Proto-industrialisation refers to
(A) modern period (B) period of industrialisation
(C) post industrialisation (D) pre industrialisation
16. Which one is an appropriate answer that show how factory differed from proto-industrialised sce
(A) Production increased (B) Careful supervision, watch over quality increase in mill
(C) Workers gathered at one place (D) Trade unions formed
17. The first Indian jute mill was set up by
(A) Dwarkanath Tagore (B) Dinshaw Petit
(C) Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata (D) Seth Hukumchand

18. The industrialisation did not progress in the begin of seventeenth century due to
 (A) expensive new technology (B) less number of factories
 (C) unskilled workers (D) unwillingness of merchants for more products
19. The Movement launched by nationalist to boycott foreign cloth was the
 (A) Swadeshi Movement (B) Ahmedabad Mill Satyagraha
 (C) Non Co-operation Movement (D) Civil Disobedience Movement
20. In North India, the Elgin Mill was started in Kanpur in
 (A) 1860s (B) 1870s (C) 1880s (D) 1890s
21. Match the following and choose the answer from the codes given below
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| Column I (Dates) | Column II (Events) |
| (A) 1850 | (i) Factory production began |
| (B) 1860 | (ii) EIC control over production increased |
| (C) 1870 | (iii) Export market collapsed |
| (D) 1880 | (iv) Cotton supplies cut off from u |
| (A) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv) | (B) A-(ii), B-(iv), C-(iii), D-(i) |
| (C) A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(i), D-(ii) | (D) A-(ii), B-(i), C-(iii), D(iv) |
22. The industry in which the Spinning Jenny was introduced for the first time
 (A) Cotton industry (B) Jute industry (C) Woollen industry (D) Paper industry
23. Spinning Jenny was devised by
 (A) T.E Nicholson (B) James Hargreaves (C) William Bell Scott (D) Mathew Boulton
24. By 1873, Britain was exporting iron and steel worth about
 (A) 77 million (B) 75 million (C) 76 million (D) 74 million
25. Which of the following industrial towns is located on the Chhotanagpur Plateau ?
 (A) Chennai (B) Ranchi (C) Srinagar (D) Sundernagar
26. Who among the following produced a popular music book that had a picture on the cover page announcing the Dawn of the Century?
 (A) New Comen (B) James Watt (C) E. T, Paul (D) Mathew Boulton
27. Which among the following associated with Gornasthas?
 (A) Trader (B) Businessman (C) Unpaid Servant
 (D) Supervisor appointed by the company
28. Which one of the following factories was considered as a symbol of new era in England in the late eighteenth century?
 (A) Iron and steel (B) Metal (C) Jute (D) Cotton
29. How does advertisement help us to create new consumer?
 (A) It makes products appear desirable and necessary
 (B) It tries to shape the minds of people and create new needs
 (C) It helps in expanding the markets for products
 (D) All the above
30. Name the person who created the cotton mill in England?
 (A) Richard Arkwright (B) James Watt (C) Mathew Boulton (D) Newcornen
31. The industrialist who believed that India would develop through westernization arid industrialization
 (A) Dinshaw Petit (B) Dwarkanath Tagore
 (C) Jamsetjee Nusservwanjee (D) Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy
32. The introduction of which new technology in England angered women?
 (A) The spinning jenny (B) The underground railway
 (C) The steam engine (D) None of these
33. Which pre-colonial port connected India to the Gulf countries and the Red Sea ports?
 (A) Bombay (B) Hooghly (C) Surat (D) Machhalipatanam
34. Where in India was the first cotton mill set up?
 (A) Kanpur (B) Bombay (C) Ahmedabad (D) Madras
35. Which one of the following Indian ports lost its importance during colonial rule?
 (A) Bombay (B) Calcutta (C) Surat (D) Madras
36. Which of the following was not a European Managing Agency dominating industrial production in India?

- (A) Andrew Yule (B) Bird Heiglers and Co (C) Jardine Skinner and Co. (D) Elgin Mills
37. By which of the following phenomena was the pattern of industrial change in India conditioned?
 (A) Colonial rule (B) Weakness of Mughal rule
 (C) Poverty of the countryside (D) Struggle between the European powers to control India
38. Which one of the following was the job of the Gomastha?
 (A) Supervise weavers (B) Collect supplies
 (C) Examine the quality of the cloth (D) All the above
39. The person who got people from villages, ensured them jobs, helped them settle in cities and provided them money in times of need was known as
 (A) Stapler (B) Fuller (C) Gomastha (D) Jobber
40. Production processes involving carding, twisting, rolling and stapling are associated with :
 (A) Textile Industry (B) Railway industry (C) Shipping industry (D) Glass industry
41. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :
 I. In Victorian Britain there was no shortage of human labour
 II. Gas works, breweries needed extra workers during the summer.
 III. Ship building industry needed workers during the winter.
 IV. Industrialists usually preferred hand labour seasonally.
 (A) I and III are correct (B) II and IV are correct (C) III and IV are correct (D) All are correct
42. In Victorian Britain, the aristocrats and bourgeoisie preferred hand-made goods as :
 (A) they were cheap (B) they could be obtained easily
 (C) they were made of better material (D) they symbolised refinement and class
43. Who improved the 'Steam Engine' produced by Newcomen?
 (A) Marcopolo (B) James Watt (C) Hargreaves (D) Richard Arkwright
44. Who was Dwarkanath Tagore?
 (A) A social reformer (B) Musician (C) Industrialist (D) Painter
45. Which were the most dynamic industries in Britain during the 19th century?
 (A) Cotton and metal (B) Metal and sugar (C) Ship and cotton (D) Cotton and sugar
46. Where was the first Indian jute mill set up
 (A) Bengal (B) Bombay (C) Madras (D) Bihar
47. Which of the following was not a problem of Indian weavers at the early 19th century?
 (A) Shortage of raw material (B) Clashes with Gomasthas
 (C) Collapse of local and foreign market (D) Setting up of new factories
48. When did the exports of British cotton goods increased dramatically?
 (A) in the early 17th century (B) in the early 18th century
 (C) in the early 19th century (D) in the early 20th century
49. Which one of the following is the reason due t which company found it difficult to ensure go supply to Europe in eighteenth century ?
 (A) The clothes or goods were costly. (B) They were in short supply
 (C) Company faced stiff competition from others in markets.
 (D) Company official were not efficient.
50. Which of the following mechanical devices used for weaving, with ropes and pullies, which helped to weave wide pieces of cloth?
 (A) Handloom (B) Powerloom (C) Fly Shuttle (D) Spinning Jenny

KEY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	D	C	D	B	B	B	D	D	B	A	B	A	B	D	B	D	A	A	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	C	B	A	B	C	D	D	D	A	B	A	C	B	C	D	A	D	D	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50										
A	D	B	C	A	A	B	C	C	C										