

**Chapter: 3**

**Q.1 Choose the right option and rewrite the sentences.**

**3**

- 1** Portuguese, ....., French of British participated in the completion of capturing the Indian Market.  
a. Austrian      b. Dutch      c. German      d. Swedish

**Ans** Portuguese, **Dutch**, French of British participated in the completion of capturing the Indian Market.

- 2** In 1802, Peshwa ..... signed the subsidiary alliance with the British.  
a. Bajirao-I      b. Sawai Madhavrao  
c. Peshwa Nanasaheb      d. Bajirao-II

**Ans** In 1802, Peshwa **Bajirao-II** signed the subsidiary Alliance with the British.

- 3** Jamshedji Tata started the manufacturing of steel at Tata Iron and Steel company established .....  
a. Mumbai      b. Kolkata      c. Jamshedpur      d. Delhi

**Ans** Jamshedji Tata started the manufacturing of steel at Tata Iron and Steel company established **Jamshedpur**.

**Q.2 Complete the given concept map**

**2**

**1**

Lord Cornwallis	.....
.....	Passed Sati Prohibition Act
Lord Dalhousie	.....
.....	Established 'Asiatic Society of Bengal'

**Ans**

Lord Cornwallis	<b>Civil Service in India</b>
<b>Lord William Bentinck</b>	Passed Sati Prohibition Act
Lord Dalhousie	<b>Rejected adoption policy</b>
<b>William Jones</b>	Established 'Asiatic Society of Bengal'

**Q.3 Explain the following concept / Short Notes.**

**6**

- 1** Economic policy of British

**Ans** i. Capitalist economy prevailed in England due to the Industrial Revolution.  
ii. This system was brought to India to nurture the British economy.  
iii. It resulted in the economic gains for England but exploitation and improvement of India.

- 2** Commercialisation of Agriculture.

**Ans** i. In the pre-British period, food grains were cultivated by the farmers.  
ii. It used to fulfill their domestic needs as well as the needs of the village.  
iii. The British government started giving more encouragement to cash crops like cotton, indigo, tobacco, tea etc.  
iv. The process of giving cash crops instead of food grain is known as the commercialisation of Agriculture.

- 3** Civil Services

**Ans** i. Lord Cornwallis introduced Civil Services which became an important part of the British government.  
ii. The territories occupied by the British were divided into district for administrative convenience  
iii. The district administration were headed by collector.  
iv. The officers appointed through the Civil Service were taken into administration services.

**1** Farmers in India became bankrupt.

- Ans**
- i. The new land revenue system had an undesirable effect on the farmers.
  - ii. For payment of taxes, Indian farmers started selling the crops at whatever price they received.
  - iii. The land revenue collection different from place to place which resulted in the exploitation of the farmers.
  - iv. At certain places, the farmers had to mortgage his land to the money lender for arrangement of money to pay the tax.

**2** There was decline of traditional Industries of India.

**Ans** The British government obtained

- i. huge taxes on goods exported from India to England.

Very less tax was imposed

- ii. on goods imported from England to India.

Goods manufactured in England were machine

- iii. made and hence there was maximum production at minimum cost.

The Indian artisans

found it

- iv. difficult to complete with low priced British goods.

