**THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALISATION**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. The person who got people from village, ensured them jobs, helped them settle in cities and provided them money is times of need was known as: **[CBSE (CCE) 2011]**
(a) Stapler
(b) Fuller
(c) Gomastha
(d) Jobber

2. Where was the first Indian Jute mill set up?**[CBSE (CCE) 2011]**
(a) Bengal
(b) Bombay
(c) Madras
(d) Bihar

3. In 1911, 67 percent of the large industries were located in which one of the following places in India? **[CBSE (CCE) 2011]**
(a) Bengal and Bombay
(b) Surat and Ahmedabad
(c) Delhi and Bombay
(d) Patna and Lucknow

4. Whom did the British government appoint to supervise weavers collect supplies and to examine the quality of cloth? **[CBSE (CCE) 2011]**
(a) Jobber
(b) Sepoy
(c) Policemen
(d) Gomastha

5. Indian Industrial growth increased after the First World War because
(a) Indian mills now had a vast home market to supply.
(b) British opened new factories in India.
(c) New technological changes ocurred.
(d) India became independent.

6. Which of the following helped the production of handloom cloth production?
(a) Technological changes
(b) Import duties
(c) Imposition of export dirties
(d) Government regulations

7. Why did the weavers suffer from a problem of raw cotton?
(a) The cotton crop perished
(b) Raw cotton exports increased
(c) Local markets shrank
(d) Export market collapsed.

8. In early 20th century handloom cloth production increased because
(a) factories were set up.
(b) new technology like looms with flying shuttle were introduced.
(c) merchants invested more capital in industry.
(d) demand for handloom increased.

9. How did the Indian weavers and merchants resist colonial control ?
(a) They went on strike to protest
(b) Decided to form guilds
(c) Demanded tariff protection and tried to create new market for the new produce
(d) Migrated to other place to look for new markets.

10. At which place did the first spinning and weaving mill set up in 1874 ?
(a) Kanpur
(b) Bombay
(c) Calcutta
(d) Madras

11. Why were there frequent clashes between the gomastha and the weavers ?
(a) The weavers hated foreigners.
(b) The gomastha forced the weavers to sell goods at a dictated price.
(c) Gomasthas were outsiders without long term social link with the village.
(d) None of the above.

12. Why were workers in England hostile to machines and new technology ?
(a) They did not know how to use these.
(b) They feared that they would lose their jobs and livelihood.
(c) The workers were too poor to buy new machines.
(d) They were scared of machines.

13. Indian handmade goods could not compete with the British machine made goods because
(a) these handmade goods were not of good quality.
(b) machine made goods were cheaper than hand made goods.
(c) hand made goods were not easily available.
(d) hand made goods were not appealing to them.

14. Which of the following was a European managing agency ?
(a) Tata Iron and Steel Company
(b) Andrew Yule
(c) Elgin Mill
(d) Birla industries

15. The main function of the jobber was to
(a) create jobs for the industrialists.
(b) get new recruits for the industrialists.
(c) help the middleman to get artisans for the company.
(d) to advise the company on the issues related to the weavers.

16. Which of the following innovations helped the weavers in increasing productivity and compete with mill sector ?
(a) Spining jenny
(b) Flying shuttle
(c) Cotton Gin
(d) Roller

17. By late 19th century why did the British manufacturers print calendars for advertisements ?
(a) Indian people were fond of using calendars in their houses.
(b) Unlike newspapers and magazines, calendars were used even by people who did not know how to read or write.
(c) It was cheaper to advertise goods through calendars.
(d) It used to add beauty to the room.

18. In 20th century handloom cloth production expanded steadily because
(a) handloom material was cheaper.
(b) Indians preferred the handloom material.
(c) intricate design of handloom cloth could not easily be copied by the mills.
(d) using handloom material created national feeling.

19. Why did Manchester export to India decline after the first world war ?
(a) People were busy fighting the war.
(b) Factories closed down due to security problem.
(c) Factories and mills were busy producing goods to fulfil the need of army.
(d) Export trade was restricted by the government.

20 In Victorian Britain the ujiper classes-aristocratic class and bourgeoisie preferred handmade goods because
(a) they were made from imported material.
(b) the handmade goods came to symbolise refinement and class.
(c) they were better finished.
(d) only upper class could afford the expensive items.

21. Why were advertisements used to sell products in 18th century ? Mark the most important factor
(a) To help the consumer in choosing the products.
(b) To popularise the products by using pictures of gods and goddesses.
(c) To make the products look good and desirable.
(d) All the above

22. Nationalist Indian manufacturers used advertisement
(a) to impress the people
(b) to make Indian goods popular
(c) to use advertisement as a vehicle for spreading the message of Swadeshi
(d) to increase sale of products

23. Strike the odd one out from the following option. European managing companies were interested in in-vesting in
(a) Mining
(b) Rice production
(c) Jute
(d) Indigo

24. From which of the following trade did the early entrepreneurs make a fortune ?
(a) Textile trade
(b) China trade
(c) Trade in tea
(d) Industries