

CHAPTER-3

THE IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

One marks questions

1. Who implemented the administration of civil services in India?

Lord Cornwallis

2. Who implemented the permanent Zamindar system in India?

Lord Cornwallis

3. Who introduced the Police system for first time in India?

Lord Cornwallis

4. Who created the post of Superintendent of Police?

The post of Superintendent of Police was created by Lord Cornwallis

5. Which committee recommended for redesign of Indian Military system?

Peel committee

6. Who implemented the Mahalwari system?

R.M Bird and James Thomson

7. Who introduced the Ryotwari system?

Alexander Reed

8. Name the British officer who supported the modern education in India?

Lord Warren Hastings

9. Who established the Sanskrit college in Banaras?

Jonathan Duncan

10. Which report laid the foundation for modern education in India?

Macaulay's report

11. Which act became the basis for the formation of the Indian constitution?

Government of India act of 1935.

12. Which act recommends the establishment of the Reserve Bank of India?

Government of India act of 1935

13. Why did "Separate electoral college" be created in 1909 act?

To provide separate representation for Muslims "Separate electorol college" has been created in the 1909 act.

Two marks Questions

14. Where were Universities established under the recommendations of the Charles wood?

- Calcutta
- Madras
- Bombay

15. Illustrate the judicial system formulated through the East India Company?

A) Diwani Adalat :- It is a Civil Court which Hindus were dispensed justice as per the Hindu scriptures and Muslims as per Sharia these courts came under administration of European offices

B) Fouzadaari Aadalat :- It is a Criminal court under the control of Qajis. They were functioning under the supervision of European officer. later British legal procedures were introduced in the criminal courts

16. What were the main aspects of Pitt's India act of 1784?

- Board of controller's institution was established
- It curtailed the political powers of Indians
- East India company becomes integral part of British empire
- The Government of England is the ultimate ruler of India

17. Explain the reforms of Minto-Morley act of 1909.

- The central legislative council was extended
- The regional council was also extended
- Elections are introduced in the regional councils
- Separate electorate college was created on the basis of the Religion

Three marks/four marks questions

18. What were the effects of British land tax policies?

- These systems bring regular income to company
- The company exploited Indian farmers
- Farmers lost the ownership of land
- The British officials collect excess tax from farmers
- The money lenders became strong
- A new class of Zamindars was created.

19. The British education system created a new generation of Indians with progressive attitudes. Justify.

- English education was introduced
- Indians developed democracy, rationality and nationality ideas.
- Impetus was received for the local literature and the languages
- Indian freedom struggle was influenced by English education
- Universities are established in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta
- New social and religious reformation movements were emerged.

20. What were the restrictions imposed in the regulating act of 1773?

- The Bengal Presidency gain the control over other presidencies
- The governor general was authorized to direct exercise control and supervise other presidencies
- Supreme Court of judicature was established in Calcutta
- Lord Warren Hastings became the first governor general of Bengal
- It regulates the east India company
- Madras and Bombay presidencies came under the control of governor of Bengal.

21. What are the important features of the Indian government act of 1858?

- The license of East India was cancelled
- India was brought under the direct administration of the queen
- The post of governor general was changed into Viceroy
- Lord Canning became the first viceroy of India
- A new post called “secretary of state for India” was created
- A council of India was created.

22. How does the Government of India act of 1935 become the base of Indian Constitution?

- Most of provisions in the Indian Constitution are based on this act
- This act allows the formation of the fully responsible government by Indians
- A federal system of Indian principalities, British Governed regions and Dominion States was formed
- The federal court was established
- Reserve bank of India was established
- Diarchy was established at the centre

23. What are the important features of the 1919 act?

- Lower house and Upper house were formed
- Diarchy was allowed at regional governments
- A high commissioner was appointed for India
- Separate electoral college was extended for Muslims Sikhs, Anglo Indians and Europeans
- It promised to improve the local self-government
- Provincial budget was separated from Central budget

24. What are the reforms undertaken in the Police system by the British?

- The Superintendent of police post was created
- Every district divided into many stations
- Every station came under the control of Kotwal
- All villages are under the care of Chowkidhar.
- The police commission law was also introduced.
- The police officers were under the powers of Magistrates.

25. “Indian farmers were born in debt, lived in debt, and died in debt. justify?”

- In this system farmers lost their ownership of lands
- Zamindar collected excess taxes from farmers
- Farmers have to work under the control of the Zamindars

- Farmers are exploited and had to live a life of insecurity
- Indian farmers become poor
- Farmers borrow the loans from money lenders to pay heavy tax
- Hence, we say the Indian farmers were born in Debt, lived in Debt and died Debt

26. What were the main aspects of the Ryotwari system?

- The tiller of the land was recognized as the owner of the land
- The farmers and company were directly linked
- The owner had to pay the 50% of produce as tax
- The Land tax had 30 years tenure
- The British officials took punitive actions to collect land taxes
- The farmers borrow the loans from money lenders whenever crops failed