

CLASS -8  
SUB-SOCIAL SCIENCE  
HISTORY-2(ii)

GROWTH OF COLONIAL ARMY AND CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

SHORT QUESTION

Q1. Which act made the company responsible to the British parliament?

ANS .Regulating Act-1773

Q2. what were the provisions of the charter acts of 1813 and 1833?

Ans 1. Administration of the company was centralised.

2. Full authority over civil and military affairs of the company.

3. Financial powers were transferred to the governor general-in-council.

Q3. when did the company lose its monopoly on Indian trade?

Ans. 1853

Q4. who introduced civil service in India?

Ans. Lord Cornwallis

Q5. why did the British introduce a uniform code of law?

Ans. The British introduce a uniform code of law because this made the law uniform and easier to enforce.

LONG QUESTION

Q1. Discuss the provisions of Regulating Act of 1773?

Ans. The Governor of Bengal was to be known as the Governor-General of Bengal. A council of four members was constituted to assist him. He had to act according to the decisions taken by this council. A supreme court was set up at Calcutta with a chief justice and three other judges. The Directors of the company were directed to submit their accounts of income and expenditure.

Q2. What improvements did the Pitt's India Act of 1784 make over the Regulating Act?

Ans. It separated the political functions of the company from the commercial activities. A six-member Board of Control was appointed by the king. The Governor-General-in-council was given full power to superintend, direct and control the affairs of the presidencies of Bombay and Madras. The power to declare war or to make peace was also given to the Governor General.

Q3. why did British need a large army?

Ans. it was because of a strong army that the British could establish a large empire. Army served three purposes- conquer new territories, protect British territories from other European rivals and suppress revolts of Indian kings.

Q4. In what way was the administration of the company different from that of the Indian rulers?

Ans. AGENCIES OF ADMINISTRATION

1. THE CIVIL SERVICE

\*COLLECTOR

\*MAGISTRATE

\*JUDGE

2. ARMY

3. POLICE

4. JUDICIARY

ADMINISTRATION INDIAN OF RULERS.-

1. The collector supervised revenue collection.

2. the magistrate maintained law and order.

3. the judge was in-charge of justice.

Q5. what do you understand by term 'Rule of Law'? Could the company really establish it?

Ans.this meant that law was same for all without discrimination of caste,sex,religion,social position or economic status.however,the Europeans were even then tried only by the British judges in special courts.

Q6 write a note on police oraganisation under the British?

Ans.Lord Cornwallis organised a regular and permanent police force in india that was essential for the maintenance of law and order.the police assisted the District Magistrate in carrying out his duties.Each district was organsied into thanas.Each thana was headed by a daroga.