

Date of Exam: 09.10.2017

APPLO



STUDY CENTRE

TNPSC GROUP I MAIN 2017

MODEL EXAM

PAPER - I

பொது அறிவு

GENERAL STUDIES

(தமிழ் மற்றும் ஆங்கில வடிவம்)
(Tamil & English Versions)

நேரம் : 3 மணி

மதிப்பெண்கள்: 300

Duration: 3 Hrs

300

மொத்த

Max. Marks:

Paper - I

பிரிவு - அ

SECTION - A

(மிகச் சிறிய அளவில் விடையளிக்கும் வினா வகை)
(Very short Answer Type)

குறிப்பு: i. அனைத்து வினாக்களுக்கும் விடையளி. ஒவ்வொன்றிற்கும் 30 சொற்களுக்கு

மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்.

Note: Answer **all** the questions **not exceeding 30 words each**.

ii. ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் மூன்று மதிப்பெண்கள்

Each question carries **three** marks.

iii. கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள முப்பத்தைந்து வினாக்களில் எவையேனும் முப்பது

வினாக்களுக்கு மட்டும் விடையளிக்கவும்

Answer any **thirty** questions only out of **thirty five** Questions.

(30 × 3 = 90)

UNIT I

1. Alfonso de Albuquerque

The **real founder of Portuguese** power in India was **Alfonso de Albuquerque**.

He captured **Goa** from the rulers of **Bijapur** in 1510. It was made their **headquarters**.

He also strengthened his relationship with the Vijayanagar Empire. In 1511 he captured **Malacca**. He built the **Port of Ormuz** in the Persian Gulf in 1515. He also built a fort at **Calicut**. He treated the Hindus well. He opened schools for their education. He encouraged **marriage relationship** between the **Indians** and the **Portuguese**.

He took steps to do away with Sati. He was the **precursor of Lord William Bentinck**

2. Treaty of Mangalore

- signed in 1784.
- 2nd Mysore war came to end by this treaty
- signed between Tipu Sultan and British
- Both the sides agreed to exchange the captured territories and war prisoners.

3. Prarthana Samaj

- The Prarthana Samaj was founded in **1867** in **Bombay** by **Dr. Atmaram Pandurang**. It was an off-shoot of Brahmo Samaj. It was a reform movement within Hinduism and concentrated on social reforms like **inter-dining, inter-marriage, widow remarriage** and **uplift of women and depressed classes**.
- **Justice M.G. Ranade** and **R.G. Bhandarkar** joined it in 1870 and infused new strength to it. Justice Ranade promoted the **Deccan Education Society**

4. Munda Revolt

- The Munda Sardars of Chotanagpur had been struggling against the destruction of their system of common land holdings by the destruction

of their common land holdings by the intrusion of jagirdars, thikadars(revenue farmers) and traders money lenders.

- Mundas rose under Birsa munda in a religious movement or rebellion with an agrarian and political content.
- They aimed to establish a munda role in the land by killing thiktars, jagirdars, rajas, and hakims.

5. Illbert bill (1883)

1. The Law Member of Ripon's Government, **C.P. Ilbert** brought a Bill in 1883. It is called as **Ilbert Bill**. It is to abolish discrimination in indian judiciary.
2. It made the Indian judges equal in power to the European judges.
3. Therefore the European community opposed the Bill vehemently. The bill had to be amended subsequently. According to it the British accused could be tried by a 'jury consisting of atleast half European members.'

6. Mahaman

- Madan mohan Malaviya
- He established of the **Banaras Hindu University or Kashi Hindu Vishvavidyalaya**.
- INC president 1909 and 1918
- Chairman of Hindustan times
- Hindu mahajana sabha member

7. Ahmedabad mill strike(1918)

- This was the Gandhiji's **first Hunger strike**.
- Agitation had been going on between the **labourers and the owners of a cotton textile** mill for an increase of pay in **Ahmedabad**.
- In 1918, Gandhiji intervened in a dispute between the workers and mill owners and he took a **fast death** to force a compromise.
- Finally, the mill owner agreed to give arise of **35 percent** in wages to the workers.

- Ambalal Sarabhai's sister, **Anusuya Ben**, was one of the main lieutenants of Gandhiji in this struggle

8. Lucknow pact 1916

- Joint session with Muslim league- **Lucknow pact** President- Ambica Charan Mazumdar
- The divided Congress became united.
- An understanding for joint action against the British was reached between the Congress and the Muslim League and it was called the **Lucknow Pact**.
- The signing of the Lucknow Pact by the Congress and the Muslim League in 1916 marked an important step in the Hindu-Muslim unity.

9. C.R Formula (1944)

C. Rajagopalachari's formula (or **C. R. formula** or **Rajaji formula**) was a proposal formulated by Chakravarti Rajagopalachari to solve the political deadlock between the All India Muslim League and Indian National Congress on independence of India from the British.

The Core principle of the CR Formula was a proposal for the **Congress to offer the League the Muslim Pakistan based on plebiscite** of all the peoples in the regions where Muslims made a majority. It was tactic acceptance of League's demand for **Pakistan**. **Gandhi supported** the formula.

10. SAFTA

- Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA)''.
- This agreement was reached in 2004 in the 12th SAARC summit at Islamabad.
- The objective was to create a free trade area comprising Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
- The seven foreign ministers of the region signed a framework agreement on SAFTA to reduce customs duties of all traded goods to zero by the year 2016.
- This agreement came into force in 2006 and is **currently NOT fully operational**.

11. Forward bloc (1939)

1. Formed by Subhash Chandra Bose.
2. Formation was announced in a Public Rally at Calcutta.
3. TN- Muthuramalinga Devar belongs to this party

12. Kalashetra

- It is an arts and cultural academy dedicated to the preservation of traditional values in Indian art and crafts, especially in the field of Bharatanatyam dance and Gandharvaveda music.
- Founded in 1936 by Rukmini Devi Arundale. HQ- Chennai
- 1994, an Act of the Parliament of India recognised the Kalakshetra Foundation as an "Institute of National Importance"

8 marks

36. Subsidiary Alliance

- Introduced by Lord Wellesly
- **Main Features of Subsidiary Alliance**
 - Any Indian ruler who entered into the subsidiary alliance with the British had to maintain a contingent of British troops in his territory. It was commanded by a British officer. The Indian state was called '**the protected state**' and the British hereinafter were referred to as '**the paramount power**'.
 - It was the duty of the British to safeguard that state from external aggression and to help its ruler maintain internal peace. The protected state should give some money or give part of its territory to the British to support the subsidiary force.
 - The protected state should cut off its connection with European powers other than the English and with the French in particular.
 - The state was also forbidden to have any political contact even with other Indian powers without the permission of the British.
 - The ruler of the protected state should keep a British Resident at his court and disband his own army. He should not employ Europeans in his service without the sanction of the paramount power.

- The paramount power should not interfere in the internal affairs of the protected state.

➤ **States which entered into the Subsidiary Alliance :**

1. The Nizam of Hyderabad was the first to accept the subsidiary alliance system. He handed over the territories of **Cuddappah, Bellary, Anantapur and Carnool**,
2. After the death of Tippu Sultan, his kingdom was handed over to **Krishna Raja Wadiar** who accepted the scheme,
3. The Nawab of Oudh accepted this scheme and surrendered **Rohilkhand and Southern districts of Doab** region.
4. Peshwa Baji Rao II and many Rajput rulers also entered into this alliance.

37. Raja ram mohan roy

- He is considered as the first '**modern man of India**'.
- He was a pioneer of socio-religious reform movements in modern India.
- His primary aim was to reform the Hindu society and religion.
- In 1815, he established the **Atmiya Sabha**. Through this organisation, he preached that there is **only one God**.
- He combined the teachings of the **Upanishads, the Bible and the Koran** in developing unity among the people of different religions. Rammohan died in **Bristol** in England in 1833.

The Brahma Samaj of India (1828)

Raja Rammohan Roy established the **Brahmo Samaj** at Calcutta in **1828** in order to **purify Hinduism** and to preach **monotheism**. The Brahma Samaj believed in a universal religion based on the **principle of one Supreme God**. Raja Rammohan Roy condemned **idol worship, rites and rituals**. The Brahma Samaj condemned **caste, image worship, untouchability, the practice of Sati**.

Contribution to the society:

- Raj Rammohan Roy is most remembered for helping **Lord William Bentinck** to declare the **practice of Sati** a punishable offence in 1829. He also protested against the child marriage and female infanticide.
- He favoured the remarriage of widows, female education and women's right to property.

- The Brahmo Samaj also opposed **polygamy**. He felt that the caste system was the greatest hurdle to Indian unity.
- He believed in the equality of mankind. He did not believe in the supremacy of the Brahmin priests. He favoured inter-caste marriages.
- In 1817, he founded the **Hindu College (now Presidency College, Calcutta)** along with **David Hare**, a missionary. He also set up schools for girls.
- Ram mohan Roy started the first **Bengali** weekly **Samvad Kaumudi** and edited a **Persian** weekly **Mirat-ul-akhbar**. He stood for the freedom of the press.
- Due to the efforts of **Keshab Chandra Sen**, **civil marriage act** was passed in **1872**. It abolished polygamy and child marriage. The Act also supported inter-caste marriage and widow remarriage. But he violated this act by marrying his 13 year old minor daughter to Hindu maharaja of Cooch-Bihar.

38. Moderates (1885 - 1905)

Moderates came from educated middle class. They believed in the fairness of British justice. They adopted peaceful methods to press their demands and claims.

Surendranath Banerjee, Dadabai Naoroji, Pheroze Shah Metha, Gopalakrishna Gokhale, W.C. Banerjee, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Badruddin Tyabji, G.Subramanya Aiyar and M.G. Ranade were some of the leaders. They were known as the Moderates of the Congress.

Main Demands of Moderates

- Expansion and reform of legislative councils.
- Greater opportunities for Indians in higher posts by holding the ICS examination simultaneously in **England** and in **India**.
- Separation of the judiciary from the executive.
- More powers for the local bodies.
- Reduction of land revenue and protection of peasants from unjust landlords.
- Abolition of **salt tax and sugar duty**.
- Reduction of spending on army.
- Freedom of speech and expression and freedom to form associations

Methods of Moderates

The Moderates had total faith in the British **sense of justice and fair play**. They were loyal to the British. They looked to England for inspiration and guidance.

The Moderates used **petitions, resolutions, meetings, leaflets** and **pamphlets**, memorandum and delegations to present their demands. They confined their political activities to the educated classes only. Their aim was to attain **political rights and self-government** stage by stage.

In the beginning, the British Government welcomed the birth of the Indian National Congress.

In 1886, Governor General **Lord Dufferin** gave a tea garden party for the Congress members in **Calcutta**. The government officials had also attended Congress sessions. With the increase in Congress demands, the government became **unfriendly**. It encouraged the Muslims to stay away from the Congress.

Role of Moderates

1. The Moderates were able to create a wide national awakening among the people.
2. They popularized the ideas of **democracy, civil liberties** and representative institutions.
3. They explained how the British were exploiting Indians. Particularly, Dadabhai Naoroji in his famous book **Poverty and Un British Rule in India** wrote his **Drain Theory**. He showed how India's wealth was going away to England in the form of: (a) **salaries**, (b) **savings**, (c) **pensions**, (d) **payments to British troops in India** and (e) **profits of the British companies**. In fact, the British Government was forced to appoint the **Welby Commission**, with **Dadabhai** as the first Indian as its member, to enquire into the matter.
4. Moderates like **Ranade and Gokhale** favoured social reforms. They protested against **child marriage and widowhood**.
5. The Moderates had succeeded in getting the **expansion** of the legislative councils by the **Indian Councils Act of 1892**.

40. Netaji

Netaji (means the leader) Subash Chandra Bose was one of the great patriots. He was not satisfied with the peaceful means of struggle adopted by Gandhi. He joined the Indian National Congress in 1927. He worked with Jawaharlal Nehru. Netaji was the source of inspiration for the youth and the masses. He made several youth join the national movement. He was elected as the President of the Indian National Congress in **1938 Haripuri session**.

He started the **Forward Bloc Party** in 1939. He sought support from Germany and Japan. More than 20,000 Indians were released from the Japan.

Subhash Chandra Bose formed the **Indian National Army** with these Indians. In 1943 Subash went to Singapore. There the president ship of the **Indian Independence League** was handed over to **Subash** by **Rash Behari Bose**.

Rash Behari Bose was an Indian who had settled in Japan since 1915. He organized a freedom conference in Tokyo in March 1942. Idea of **Indian National Army** was first conceived in Malaya by **Mohan Singh**. Subash became the Supreme commander of the **INA or Azad Hind Fauj**. From then onwards, Subash Chandra Bose was popularly called **Netaji**.

40. Rajaji role

- Rajagopalachari joined the Indian National Congress and participated as a delegate in the 1906 Calcutta session and the 1907 Surat session
- In 1917, he defended Indian independence activist P. Varadarajulu Naidu against charges of sedition
- Participated in the agitations against the Rowlatt Act
- He participated in the Non-Cooperation movement and gave up his law practice.
- Rajagopalachari was a member of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee.
- He was also involved in the Vaikom Satyagraha movement against untouchability during 1924–25.
- **Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha**
Rajagopalachari broke the salt laws at Vedaranyam, near Nagapattinam, along with Indian independence activist Sardar Vedaratnam and was afterwards imprisoned by the British

- Rajagopalachari was instrumental in getting the Indian National Congress to participate in the 1937 general elections
- Rajagopalachari entered the Assembly as the first Premier of the Madras Presidency from the Congress party.
- Rajaji in the Individual Satyagraha On 15th October 1940 at Wardha, Gandhi discussed his plan of Individual Satyagraha with Rajaji, Jawaharlal Nehru and Vallabbai Patel, Abul Kalam Asad and others.
- The individual Satyagraha Movement was organized in almost all parts of the Madras Presidency.
- Rajaji - The Great Dissenter of Quit India Movement Rajaji was a true and dedicated disciple of Gandhi and did not hesitate to voice his dissent when he felt strongly about any particular matter. 'Quit India' was as Gandhiji said, a decision to 'do or die'. Rajaji protested both publicly and privately against the 'Quit India' demand
- **C.R.Formula (1944)**

C. Rajagopalachari's formula (or C. R. formula or Rajaji formula) was a proposal formulated by **Chakravarti Rajagopalachari** to solve the political deadlock between the **All India Muslim League** and **Indian National Congress** on independence of India from the British.

41. Cabinet mission plan (1946)

Lord Atlee, the Prime Minister of England made a historic announcement on **15 March, 1946** in which the right to self-determination and the framing of a Constitution for India were conceded. Consequently, three members of the British Cabinet - **Lord Pethick-Lawrence** (the Secretary of State for India), **Sir Stafford Cripps** (President of the Board of Trade) and **A. V. Alexander** (the First Lord of the Admiralty) were sent to India. They reached India on **23rd March 1946**. This is known as the **Cabinet Mission**.

The Plan

- The Cabinet Mission put forward a plan for solution of the constitutional problem.
- Provision was made for three groups of provinces to possess their separate constitutions.

- There should be Union of India, comprising both the British India and the Princely States. It would deal with foreign affairs, defence and communications leaving the residuary powers to be vested in the provinces.
- Setting up an Interim Government, which would remain in office till a new government was elected on the basis of the new Constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly. Both the Muslim League and the Congress accepted the plan.
- A Constituent Assembly should be elected to frame a constitution for the Indian Union.

15 mark

54. Quit india movement 1942

The Quit India Movement, 1942

The failure of the Cripps Mission and the fear of an **impending Japanese invasion** of India led Mahatma Gandhi to begin his campaign for the British to quit India. He asked for the **complete withdrawal** of the British from India. He openly declared that there could be no friendly understanding and cooperation between India and Britain.

The All India Congress Committee met at **Gwalia tank, Bombay** on **8 August 1942** and passed the famous **Quit India Resolution**. On the same day, Gandhi gave his call of **"I am not going to be satisfied with anything short of complete freedom. We shall do or die. We shall either free India or die in the attempt."**

Course of Events

On **8th and 9th August 1942**, the government arrested all the prominent leaders of the Congress. Indian people left without leadership.

Mahatma Gandhi was kept in prison at **Poona**. **Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Abul Kalam Azad**, and other leaders were imprisoned in the **Ahmednagar Fort**.

At this time, leadership was provided by **Ram Manohar Lohia, Achyuta and S.M. Joshi**. The role of **Jayaprakash Narain** in this movement was important. Large number of students also left their schools and colleges to join the movement. The youth of the nation also participated in this movement with patriotism.

Strikes, demonstrations and public meetings were organised in various towns and cities. Slowly the movement reached the rural areas.

In 1943, as the movement gained further momentum, there were **armed attacks** on government buildings in **Madras and Bengal**. In 1944 Mahatma Gandhi was released from jail. Quit India Movement was the final attempt for country's freedom.

It aroused among Indians the feelings of bravery, enthusiasm and total sacrifice.

Underground activity was carried out by **Rammanohar lohia, Jayaprakash Narayanan, aruna asaf ali, Usha Sharma, Biju patnaik, Sucheta Kripalini**. Usha Sharma started an **Underground radio** in Bombay.

Parallel Government

1. **Ballia** - under **Chittu Pandey**. He got many congress leaders released.
2. **Tamluk (Midnapore)** which undertook cyclone relief work, sanctioned grants to schools, supplied paddy from the rich to poor.
3. **Satara-** named **Prati sarkar** was organised under **Y.B.Chavan, Nana patil**. Village libraries and Nyayadan mandals were organised prohibition campaigns were carried on and "**Gandhi marriages**" were organised.

55. Reorganisation of indian states

14 states and 6 union territories were created on November 1, 1956.

Maharashtra and Gujarat

- In 1960, the bilingual state of Bombay was divided into two separate states **Maharashtra for Marathi-speaking** people and Gujarat for Gujarati-speaking people. Gujarat was established as the **15th state** of the Indian Union.

☞ **Dadra and Nagar Haveli**

- The Portuguese ruled this territory until its liberation in **1954**. It was converted into a union territory of India by the **10th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1961**.

☞ **Goa, Daman and Diu**

- India acquired these three territories from the Portuguese by means of a police action in 1961. They were constituted as a union territory by the **12th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1962**. Later, in **1987**, Goa was conferred a statehood. Consequently, Daman and Diu was made a separate union territory.

☞ **Puducherry**

- The territory of Puducherry comprises the former French establishments in India known as Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. The French handed over this territory to India in **1954**. Subsequently, it was administered as an 'acquired territory', till **1962** when it was made a union territory by the **14th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1962**.

☞ **Nagaland**

- In **1963**, the State of Nagaland was formed as the **16th state of the Indian Union** by the **13th amendment act, 1962**.

☞ **Haryana, Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh**

- In **1966**, the State of Punjab was bifurcated to create Haryana, the **17th state of the Indian Union**, and the union territory of Chandigarh.
- In **1971**, the union territory of Himachal Pradesh was elevated to the status of a state (18th state of the Indian Union).

☞ **Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya**

- The two Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura and the Sub-State of Meghalaya got statehood and the two union territories of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh (originally known as North-East Frontier Agency – NEFA) came into being. With this, the number of states of the Indian Union increased to **21 (Manipur 19th, Tripura 20th and Meghalaya 21st)**. Initially, the **22nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1969)** created Meghalaya as an 'autonomous state' or 'sub-state' within the state of Assam with its own legislature and council of ministers.

☞ **Sikkim**

- In **1947**, **Sikkim** became a 'protectorate' of India. The **35th Constitutional Amendment Act (1974)** introduced a new class of statehood under the constitution by conferring on Sikkim the status of an 'associate state' of the Indian Union.

- Consequently, the **36th Constitutional Amendment Act (1975)** was enacted to make Sikkim a full-fledged state of the Indian Union (the 22nd state).

☞ Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa

- In **1987**, three new States of Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa came into being as the **23rd, 24th and 25th states** of the Indian Union respectively.

☞ Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand

- In **2000**, three more new States of Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand were created out of the territories of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar respectively. These became the **26th, 27th and 28th states** of the Indian Union respectively.

☞ Telangana

- On **June 2, 2014** state of **Telangana** was created by bifurcating Andhra Pradesh. Hyderabad is made the joint capital for Telangana and Andhra Pradesh for a period of 10 years. During this period, Andhra Pradesh should establish its own separate capital. Andhra Pradesh High court renamed as Hyderabad High court and is made common for both the states till a separate High court is set up for the state of Andhra Pradesh. At present India have **29 states and 6 union Territories**.

56 . Socio economic impact of British india

Social Reforms

1. Female Infanticide

Female infanticide was inhuman practice practised in **Rajputana, Punjab and the North Western Provinces**. Immediately after birth, the female infants were being killed.

The **Female Infanticide Prevention Act, 1870 or Act VIII of 1870** was passed in British India, to prevent murder of female infants.

2. Widow Remarriage

The widow remarriage was allowed during ancient period in India. In course of time the practice ceased to prevails. **Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar** carried out large scale campaigns through books, pamphlets and petitions with scores of signatures. In July **1856**, **J.P. Grant**, a member of the Governor-General's Council finally tabled a bill in support of the widow remarriage, which was

passed on 13 July 1856 and came to be called the **Widow Remarriage Act, 1856**.

3. Child Marriage

The practice of child marriage was another major problem. In November 1870, the **Indian Reforms Association** was started with the efforts of **Keshav Chandra Sen**. The **Native marriage act of 1872** prohibits child marriage. A journal called **Mahapap Bal Vivah** (Child marriage: The Cardinal Sin) was also launched with the efforts of **B.M. Malabari** to fight against child marriage.

In 1846, the minimum marriageable age for a girl was only **10 years**. In 1891, through the enactment of the **Age of Consent Act**, this was raised to 12 years. In 1930, through the **Sharda Act**, the minimum age was raised to 14 years. After independence, the limit was raised to 18 years by **Child marriage Restraint (Amendment) act 1978**.

4. Purdah System

The condition of women among the peasantry was relatively better in this respect. Purdah was not so much prevalent in Southern India. Through the large scale participation of women in the national freedom movement, the system disappeared without any specific legislative measure taken against it.

5. Abolition of Sati

The practice of **sati**, custom of burning of widows alive on the funeral pyre of their husbands was prevalent in India from ancient times. It is very common in northern India more particularly in **Bengal**. **Bentick** became a crusader against sati and promulgated his **Regulation XVII** on **4 December 1829** prohibiting the **practice of sati**. Those who practiced sati were made liable for punishment by law courts as accessories to the crime. The Regulation was extended to the **Madras and Bombay Presidencies** in 1830.

6. Abolition of slavery

The **Indian Slavery Act, 1843**, also **Act V of 1843**, was an act passed in British India under **Governor - General Lord Ellen borough** which outlawed many economic transactions associated with **slavery**.

The sale of any person as a slave was banned, and anyone buying or selling slaves would be booked under the Indian Penal Code, with offence carrying strict punishment.

7. Education to women

The Christian missionaries were the first to set up the **Calcutta Female Juvenile Society** in 1819. The **Bethune school** was founded by J.E.D. Bethune

Economic Reforms

Land Revenue Measures

1. The Permanent Settlement (19% total area under British)

Lord Cornwallis introduced the **Permanent Land Revenue Settlement or Zamindari settlement** in Bengal, which was extended to the provinces of Bihar and Orissa, western provinces, northern Karnataka. It recalled the **Warren Hastings annual lease system** of auctioning the land to the highest bidder.

2. Ryotwari Settlement (51% of total area under British)

The Ryotwari settlement was introduced mainly in **Madras, Berar, Bombay and Assam**. **Sir Thomas Munro** introduced this system in the Madras Presidency in 1820.

3. Mahalwari Settlement (30% of total area under British)

In 1833, the Mahalwari settlement was introduced in the **Punjab, the Central Provinces and parts of North Western Provinces**.

4. Deindustrialisation- Ruin of Artisans and Handicraftsmen

Cheap and machine-made imports flooded the Indian market after the Charter Act 1813 allowing one-way free trade for the British citizens.

5. Development of modern Industry

Modern machine based industries were set up in different parts of India. The **1st cotton textile mill** was set up in **1853 in Bombay** by **Cowasjee Nanobhoy** and the **first jute mill** came in 1855 in Bengal. But most of the industries were owned and controlled by British.