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British Rule Questions for CDS Exam

British Rule (Modern) Quiz 1

Choose the right answer from the given options.

1. The following question consists of two Statements, Statement I and Statement II.

Statement I: The economy of India in the 19th century came to a state of ruin under English East India Company.

Statement II: English East India Company's acquisition of Diwani right led to the miseries to the peasants and those associated with the traditional handicrafts industry of India.

- A. Both the statements are true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
- B. Both the statements are true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I
- C. Statement I is true, but Statement II is false
- D. Statement I is false, but Statement II is true

2. The fortification of Calcutta by the British in 1756 was regarded by Nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ud-Daulah, as

- A. Growth of large-scale British trade
- B. An attack upon his sovereignty
- C. Insecurity of the British in India
- D. British control over Bengal

3. British colonialism in India saw the emergence of new cities. Calcutta, now Kolkata, was one of the first cities. Which of the following villages were amalgamated to form the city of Calcutta?

- A. Midnapur, Chittagong, Burdwan
- B. 24-Pargaas, Kalikata, Thakurgaon
- C. Sutanuti, Kalikata, Gobindapur
- D. Midnapur, Thakurgaon, Gobindapur

4. The following questions consist of two statements, Statement I and Statement II.

Statement I: The Permanent Zamindari Settlement of land created a new class of landlords.

Statement II: The new class of landlords became strong political allies of the British and were interested in the continuance of British dominion.

- A. Both the statements are true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
- B. Both the statements are true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I
- C. Statement I is true, but Statement II is false
- D. Statement I is false, but Statement II is true

5. Which one among the following was the immediate cause of attack by Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula on Calcutta in 1756?

- A. Refusal of the English Company to pay the overdue trade tax
- B. The English conspired against the Nawab with a view to depose him from the Throne
- C. Siraj-ud-Daula wanted to drive out the English from Bengal
- D. Refusal of the English to demolish the fortification of Calcutta

6. Dalhousie has been regarded as the maker of modern India because he brought about reforms and made a beginning in many fields. Which one among the following was not one of his schemes of reforms?

- A. Educational reforms
- B. Construction of railways and introduction of telegraph and postal services
- C. Establishment of a public works department
- D. Factories Act to improve the condition of Indian labour

7. The Cabinet Mission Plan for India envisaged a

- A. Federation
- B. Confederation
- C. Unitary form of Government
- D. Union of States

8. Which one among the following states was first annexed by Lord Dalhousie under the Doctrine of Lapse?

- A. Nagpur
- B. Jhansi
- C. Sambalpur
- D. Satara

9. Identify the correct sequence of the following events of Indian history (starting with the earliest)

- 1. The Doctrine of Lapse**
- 2. The Subsidiary Alliance**
- 3. The Treaty of Lahore**
- 4. The Pitt's India Act**

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

A. 4, 2, 3, 1 B. 1, 2, 3, 4 C. 2, 1, 4, 3 D. 3, 2, 1, 4

10. Which among the following was the reason of the resignations of the Indian Ministers in all the provinces in the year 1939?

- A. The Governors refused to act as constitutional heads
- B. The Centre did not provide the required financial help to provinces
- C. The Governor-General converted India administration from federal to unitary one because of the beginning of the World War II
- D. India was declared a party to the World War II without the consent of the provincial government

Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	B	C	A	D	D	D	D	A	D

Explanations:**1.**

Both statement I and II are true and statement II is the correct explanation of statement I, because after acquiring of Diwani rights by the English East India Company, the traditional handicrafts industry of India suffered a lot and the conditions of peasants was miserable as a result the Indian economy in the 19th century was under the state of ruin.

Hence, the option A is correct.

2.

The Siege of Calcutta was a battle between the British East Indian company and Siraj-ud-Daula, the Nawab of Bengal in India. The Nawab aimed to recapture the city of Calcutta from European control, after tensions had risen due to the East India Company building fortifications in case of French attack and part of the 7th Years War. The British were unprepared for the attack on June 20th and Fort William-containing the entire European population of the city fell almost immediately, leaving the city in Indian hands.

Hence, the option B is correct.

3.

Sutanuti, Kalikata and Gobindapur were amalgamated to form the city of Calcutta.

Hence, the option C is correct.

4.

Both the statements I and II are true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I, as landlords were the allies of Britishers because the Zamindari settlement proved beneficial for them as they were given the rights to collect revenue.

Hence, the option A is correct.

5.

Fort William is a fort built in Calcutta on the eastern banks of the River Hooghly

In 1756, the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj Ud Daulah, attacked the Fort, temporarily conquered the city, and changed its name to Alinagar.

Hence, the option D is correct.

6.

Dalhousie, Lord was the Governor General of India from 1848 to 1856.

Factories Act was started under Lord Ripon's in 1881, to improve the condition of Indian labour.

Hence, the option D is correct.

7.

The Cabinet Mission of 1946 to India aimed to discuss and plan for the transfer of power from the British Raj to Indian Leadership, providing India with independence under Dominion status. The mission consisted of Patrick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and AV Alexander.

Hence, the option D is correct.

8.

The Doctrine of Lapse was an annexation policy purportedly devised by Lord Dalhousie, who was the Governor General in India between 1848 and 1856.

According to the doctrine, any princely state or territory under the direct influence of the British East India Company, as a Vassal state under the British subsidiary system, would automatically be annexed if the ruler was either 'manifestly incompetent or

died without a direct heir'. The company took over the princely state of Satara (1848), Jaipur and Sambalpur (1849), Nagpur and Jhansi (1854) and Awadh (1856) by using this doctrine.

Hence, the option D is correct.

9.

The correct sequence is

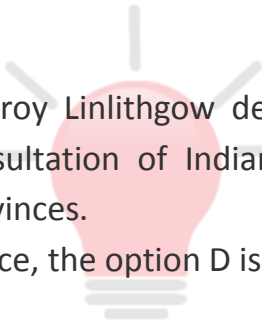
1. The Pitt's India Act - 1784 Warren Hastings
2. The Subsidiary Alliance - 1798 Lord Wellesly
3. The Treaty of Lahore - 1846 Hardings
4. The Doctrine of Lapse - 1848 Lord Dalhousie

Hence, the option A is correct.

10.

Viceroy Linlithgow declared India at war against Germany in 1939 without prior consultation of Indians. Congress reacted strongly to his by resigning in all the provinces.

Hence, the option D is correct.



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