

## ANSWERS TEST – 8: MODERN HISTORY - I

1. Solution: D

Pondicherry had remained under the occupation of Portuguese, Dutch, Danes, English and the French from time to time.

2. Solution: C

There was a disaffected faction at the nawab's court, consisting of merchants, bankers, financiers and powerful zamindars, like the Jagat Seth brothers, Mahtab Rai and Swarup Chand, Raja Janki Ram, Rai Durlabh, Raja Ram-narain and Raja Manik Chand, who felt threatened by the assertion of independence by a young nawab enthusiastically trying to reorder the balance of power in his court. There was also a natural communion of interests between the Indian mercantile community and the European traders, as many of the Indian merchants were operating in collaboration with the English Company and private traders, acting as their **Dadani** merchants supplying them textiles from the interior in exchange for advances or **dadan**.

3. Solution: B

Dupleix, the French Governor-General at Pondicherry, evolved the strategy of using the well disciplined, modern French army to intervene in the mutual quarrels of the Indian princes and by supporting one against the other, securing monetary, commercial or territorial favours from the victor.

4. Solution: B

1877: S. Bannerjee led an All-India protest for reforms in Civil Services during the time of Lytton.

In Charter Act of 1853, system of competition was introduced in Civil Services.

Wellesley started Civil Services training college at Fort William in 1800.

5. Solution: C

All over the country, land was now made saleable, mortgageable, and alienable. This was done primarily to protect the government's revenue. If land had not been made transferable or saleable, the government would find it very difficult to realise revenue from a cultivator who had no savings or possessions out of which to pay it. Now he could borrow money on the security of this land or even sell part of it and pay his land revenue.

6. Solution: A

Treaty of Allahabad signed between Indian States and EICo in 1765 after Battle of Buxor.

Treaty of Srirangapatnam (1792) signed between Tipu Sultan and EICo (Cornwallis) after Third Anglo-Mysore War.

Treaty of Bassein (1802) signed as a Subsidiary alliance treaty with Peshwa Bajirao II.

7. Solution: D

8. Solution: A

European companies traded with India as the Indian commodities had large market elsewhere in the World. These companies carried out this trade with the help of bullion as Indian didn't require anything else from the companies in return. Mughals allowed this trade because it was favourable to India.

9. Solution: A

Bentinck passed Regulation XVII of 1829, or Sati Abolition Act to eradicate Sati.

However he was not directed by the British government to do so through the Charter Act 1813.

10. Solution: B

Revolt was not fought over the whole of India, it was largely confined to North India. Mughal Emperor, Bahadur Shah II remained a nominal leader only.

Hindu-Muslim unity was an important feature. Educated Middle class did not support the revolt.

11. Solution: C

The rebels did not have any coherent ideology and had no post revolt political plan. They were guided by conservative and orthodox thinking. They did not accept even progressive action of social reforms by the British. They were always fearful or apprehensive of conversion to Christianity.

12. Solution: D

He established the Civil Services.

He implemented Permanent Revenue settlement in 1793 and defeated Tipu Sultan in Third Anglo-Mysore war and imposed on him Treaty of Srirangapatnam by which he could acquire half of the territory of Mysore.

**13. Solution: D**

East India Company acquired Madras, on lease from a local Raja of Chandragiri in 1639.

It obtained Bombay from king of England, Charles II at a nominal rent in 1668.

At the time of Battle of Plassey, Calcutta was already under the occupation of the company.

**14. Solution: B**

Company got Royal firmans from Mughal emperors. The firmans allowed the company to carry out duty free trade by paying fixed amount in lieu of trade. They were allowed free transit at toll chowkies. This was done through free transit passes called Dastak.

**15. Solution: B**

During the course of Carnatic Wars (1744-1763) Madras had been captured by the French.

Pondicherry had been captured by the British from time to time. It was finally handed over to the French in 1815.

**16. Solution: B**

The controversy was related the education system. The Anglicist view emphasised English education and the Orientalist view emphasised Indian vernacular education. It was decided through a committee under Macaulay in 1835 in the time of Bentinck.

**17. Solution: C**

INC was presided by George Yule, William Wedderburn, Alfred Webb, Henry Cotton, Nellie Sengupta, Annie Besant, All of them were non-Indians.

No session of the INC could be held in London. Initially, INC had support of viceroy Dufferin.

**18. Solution: A**

1882: Ripon passed Resolution on Local self government.

Cornwallis organised Civil Services

Indian Telegraph was organised by Dalhousie.

**19. Solution: C**

In 1686 the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb blockaded the Bombay factory as the English tried to stop the Mughal vessels carrying pilgrims to Mecca. Bombay remained under sieze for few months. The British official John Child was reprimanded by the Emperor and only after

paying a huge fine, was the company allowed to trade from Bombay.

**20. Solution: C**

In 1856, Dalhousie annexed Awadh on the ground of Good of the Governed i.e. misrule of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah.

**21. Solution: A**

Under the Subsidiary Alliance System, the ruler of the allying Indian state was compelled to accept the permanent stationing of a British force within his territory and to pay a subsidy for its maintenance. All this was done allegedly for his protection but was, in fact, form through which the Indian ruler paid tribute to the Company. Sometimes the ruler ceded part of his territory instead of paying annual subsidy.

**22. Solution: D**

In 1498 when Portuguese landed at Calicut they were given permission to trade there by the ruler of Calicut called Zamorin. The Vijaynagar rulers had no influence there. From 1503 to 1529-30, Cochin remained there main base of operation, it was in 1529, the Portuguese Governor Albuquerque captured Goa with the help of Vijaynagar ruler Krishna Dev Raya.

**23. Solution: C**

After Third Anglo-Mysore War 1799, with the defeat and death of Tipu Sultan, nearly half of Tipu's dominions were divided between the British and their ally, the Nizam. The reduced Kingdom of Mysore was restored to the descendants of the original rajas from whom Haidar Ali had seized power.

**24. Solution: D**

The French East India Company was heavily dependent on the French government which helped it by giving it treasury grants, subsidies and loans, and in various other ways. Consequently, it was largely controlled by the government which appointed its directors after 1723. State control of the Company proved quite harmful to it. The French state of the time was autocratic, semi-feudal, and unpopular and suffered from corruption, inefficiency and instability. Instead of being forward-looking it was decadent, bound by tradition, and in general unsuited to the times. Control by such a state could not but be injurious to the interests of the Company.

**25. Solution: A**

On the other hand, the shareholders of the East India Company discovered that the policy of expansion through war was proving costly and was reducing their profits. The Company's debt had increased from £17 million in 1797 to £31 million in 1806. Moreover, Britain's finances were getting exhausted at a time when Napoleon was once again becoming a major threat in Europe. British statesmen and the directors of the Company felt that time had come to check further expansion, to put an end to ruinous expenditure, and to digest and consolidate Britain's recent gains in India. Wellesley was, therefore, recalled from India and the Company made peace with Holkar in January 1806 by the treaty of Raighat, giving back to the Holkar the greater part of his territories.

**26. Solution: D**

It was not a mass-based organisation in the initial years. It was started by a group of educated Indians. It was founded by A.O. Hume, a British Indian leader who did not seek any support through Hume by a petition in the British Parliament.

**27. Solution: D**

Annie Besant (1917) and S. Naidu (1928) presided the session.

In 1890, Kadambini Ganguli, the first woman graduate of Calcutta University, addressed the Congress session.

Aruna Asaf Ali during 1940s was an active member of the congress but never became its President.

**28. Solution: D**

The government of William Bentinck in the Resolution in March 1835 accepted the viewpoint of Macaulay that in future, the object of the company's government should be the promotion of European literature and sciences, through the medium of English.

**29. Solution: A**

He was guided by territorial expansion as he considered maladministration in Indian states hampered growth of British trade in Indian states.

**30. Solution: A**

Under the Dual government of Clive, as the Diwan, the Company directly collected its revenues, while through the right to nominate

the Deputy Subahdar, it controlled the nizamats or the police and judicial powers. This arrangement is known in history as the 'dual' or 'double' government. It held a great advantage for the British: they had power without responsibility.

**31. Solution: C**

The important nobles in the government of Sirajudaulah conspired with company to oust the Nawab from the power.

Bengal Nawab objected to the misusing of trading privileges by the company.

**32. Solution: C**

From 14<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century, Vijaynagar kingdom was a dominant power in South India but Vijaynagar king entered into a treaty with the Portuguese.

An important cause of Portuguese success in South was absence of Mughal.

**33. Solution: C**

It was the first effort on the part of the British Parliament to regulate the affairs of Company in Indian. A Select Committee of the Parliament was appointed in 1772 to inquire into the state of affairs in India.

**34. Solution: C**

In 1835, Charles Metcalfe provided a lot of powers to Indian Press, hence he is known as the Liberator of Indian Press. In 1882 Ripon also lifted the restrictions on Indian Press earlier imposed by the Vernacular Press Act, 1878 imposed by Lytton.

**35. Solution: C**

**36. Solution: A**

By the Charter Act of 1813, the trade monopoly of the Company in India was ended and trade with India was thrown open to all British subjects. But trade in tea and trade with China were still exclusive to the Company.

**37. Solution: C**

The Act empowered the Crown to establish by charter a Supreme Court of Judicature, consisting of a Chief Justice and three puisne judges at Calcutta.

All British subjects in Bengal, European and Indian, could seek redress in the Supreme Court against oppression.

**38. Solution: B**

Holt Mackenzie was the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners. He recommended a survey of land, preparation of record of rights in land, settlement of land revenue demand village by village or mahal by mahal and collection of land revenue through the village headman or Lambardar.

Mertins Bird also known as the Father of Land Settlements in Northern India. Under the new scheme land in a tract was surveyed. Then the assessment for the whole tract was fixed followed by setting down the demand for each village, leaving to the mahal powers to make internal adjustments. The State demand was fixed at 66% of the rental value and the Settlement was made for 30 years.

**39. Solution: A**

India became a supplier of cheaper raw material and a forced consumer of the Industrial goods of England. Indian industrial development was completely subordinated to the British Interests.

**40. Solution: D**

In 1854 Wood prepared his comprehensive despatch on the scheme of future education in India. The despatch came to be considered as the Magna Carta of English education in India. The scheme envisaged a co-ordinated system of education on an all-India basis.

It also emphasised the importance of the vernacular languages, for it was through the medium of the vernacular languages, that European knowledge could infiltrate to the masses.

Universities on the model of the London University were proposed for Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

**41. Solution: B**

Dharma Sabha founded by Radhakant Dev. It was rival to Brahma Samaj and its aim was to defend orthodox Hinduism.

**42. Solution: C**

It was opposed by European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association as they were not ready to be tried by Indian Judges.

**43. Solution: C**

After the Revolt the British undertook a deliberate policy of creating division between Hindus and Muslims as their unity was an important feature of the Revolt 1857. Moreover,

the British considered the intervention in the Indian social systems as one of the causes of the Revolt. Hence they also amended their policy of interfering in the social systems as far as possible.

**44. Solution: C**

By Treaty of Salbai 1802, the British secured peace with Marathas for 20 years and devoted their efforts towards destruction of Mysore.

**45. Solution: C**

The Company's authorities on their part set up to gather the rich harvest and drain Bengal of its wealth. They stopped sending money from England to purchase Indian goods. Instead, they purchased these goods from the revenues of Bengal and sold them abroad. These were known as the Company's Investment.

**46. Solution: C**

John Shore devised Permanent Settlement.

First factory in Bengal was established at Hugli (1650). Job Charnock established factory at Sutanuti (1690).

Thomas Munro Governor of Madras implemented Ryotwari settlement in Madras.

Thomas Roe was ambassador of King James I of England.

**47. Solution: A**

In 1882 the Government appointed a Commission under the chairmanship of W.W. Hunter to review the progress of education in the country since the Despatch of 1854.

The principal object, of the enquiry of the Commission should be the present state of elementary education throughout the Indian Empire and the means by which this can be extended and improved. The Commission was not to enquire into the general working of the Indian universities.

**48. Solution: D**

He repealed Vernacular Press Act and freed Indian press.

He passed resolution on local self government.

He passed Hunter Report on Primary Education.

He passed First Factory Act 1881 against Child Labour.

**49. Solution: D**

Important demands:

- Civil rights for Indians.
- Military reform i.e. rank position for Indian and reduction in military expenditure.
- More Indian in Civil Services and exam holding of in India as well.
- Improving condition of tea plantation workers in Assam.
- End of Drain of wealth.

**50. Solution: D**

In 1866 Dada Bhai Nauroji organised East India Association in London and campaigned for the cause of Indians there. He wrote a book Poverty and Unbritish Rule in India in which he criticized the Economic Drain from India. He also calculated the per capita income of Indian.

**51. Solution: B**

In 1817 David Hare founded Hindu College in Calcutta with the active support of Raja Ram Mohun Roy.

**52. Solution: A**

The French lost Pondicherry, a few months after Wandiwash but it could be recovered through Treaty of Paris (1763).

**53. Solution: A**

The Maratha defeat at Panipat was a disaster for them. They lost the cream of their army and their political prestige suffered a big blow. Most of all, their defeat gave an opportunity to the English East India Company to consolidate its power in Bengal and south India. Nor did the Afghans benefit from their victory. They could not even hold the Punjab.

**54. Solution: B**

Jhansi and Udaipur (a state in central India) were captured on the ground doctrine of lapse.

**55. Solution: A**

Tipu also seems to have grasped the importance of modern trade and industry. In fact, alone among the Indian rulers, he understood the importance of economic strength as the foundation of military strength. He made some attempts to introduce modern industries in India by importing foreign workmen as experts and by extending state support to many industries. He sent emissaries to France, Turkey, Iran and Pegu Myanmar to develop foreign trade. He also

traded with China. He even tried to set up a trading company on the pattern of European companies and thus sought to imitate their commercial practices. He tried to promote trade with Russia and Arabia by setting up state trading institutions in the port towns.

**56. Solution: C**

Since India was on the whole self-sufficient in handicrafts and agricultural products, it did not import foreign goods on a large scale. On the other hand, its industrial and agricultural products had a steady market abroad. Consequently, it exported more than it imported and its trade was balance by import of silver and gold. In fact, India was known as a sink of precious metals.

In fact, at the dawn of the eighteenth century, India was one of the main centres of world trade and industry.

**57. Solution: D**

The politics of these states were invariably non-communal or secular the motivations of their rulers being similar in economic and political terms. These rulers did not discriminate on religious grounds in public appointments, civil or military; nor did the rebels against their authority pay much attention to the religion of the rulers. There is therefore, little warrant for the belief that the decline and break-up of the Mughal empire was followed by anarchy or breakdown of law and order in different parts of India.

**58. Solution: B**

The British Policy was governed by free trade principle where the industrial capitalist of England wanted their entry in India by abolishing trade monopoly of East India Company.

In England, the prevalence of evangelical thought which based itself on spreading Christianity in India.

However, the educated middle class, around this time did not have any influence on the political affairs of Indian states which were still governed by medieval motions of politics.

**59. Solution: A**

The Moderate nationalists worked to educate British public opinion. For this purpose, they carried on active propaganda in Britain. Deputations of leading Indians were sent to Britain to propagate the Indian view. In 1889, a

British Committee of the India National Congress was founded. In this efforts the Indian were also supported by the British like William Wedderburn etc.

**60. Solution: C**

It was initially implemented in Bengal, Bihar and later extended to Orrisa, Banaras and some parts of Madras.

No rate of taxation was mentioned in any document which the Zamindars could collect from the cultivators.

The Zamindars were bound to pay 89% of the estimated revenue to the company.

**61. Solution: B**

The British Committee of the Indian National Congress was established in Britain by the Indian National Congress in 1889. Its purpose was to raise awareness of Indian issues to the public in Britain, to whom the Government of India was responsible. It followed the work of W.C. Bonnerjee and Dadabhoi Naoroji, who raised India related issues in the British parliament through the support of radical MPs like Charles Bradlaugh. William Wedderburn served as the first chairmanship and William Digby as secretary.

**62. Solution: B**

Company wanted to suppress power of Tipu as he was in touch with various foreign powers and had sent envoys there. The company attacked Tipu, not Tipu attacked Madras.

Arthur Wellesley also defeated the Marathas and Napoleon later.

**63. Solution: B**

Around 52% of the total cultivated area fell under Ryotwari System.

**64. Solution: D**

Behramji Malabari was a Parsi social reformer and advocated for this legislation of Age of Consent Act 1891 which fixed at marriageable age at 12 for girls.

**65. Solution: C**

Vernacular Press Act or Act IX of 1878 restricted Vernacular Press. However it was not applicable to English newspapers whether published by Indian or Europeans.

**66. Solution: D**

**67. Solution: C**

By these Rules, the British introduced Portfolio System whereby the Viceroy would allocate departments to Council members.

These Rules are now called GoI (conduct of Business) Rules, 1961.

**68. Solution: B**

The First Factory Act, 1881: The Act was applicable in case of factories employing 100 or more hands. The Act prohibited the employment of children under the age of seven, limited the number of working hours for children below the age of twelve and required that dangerous machinery should be fenced.

**The Indian Factory Act, 1891**

- Reduced maximum working hours for children to 7 hours a day
- Fixed maximum working hours for women at 11 hours per day with an one and- a-half hour interval
- working hours for men were left unregulated
- Provided weekly holiday for all.

But these laws did not apply to British-owned tea and coffee plantations where the labour was exploited ruthlessly and treated like slaves.

**69. Solution: B**

**70. Solution: D**

**71. Solution: C**

In 1801, Awadh was made to sign Subsidiary Alliance by Wellesley, though Awadh was already under their indirect control through Treaty of Allahabad, 1765.

In reality, it was the immense potential of Awadh as a market for Manchester goods which excited Dalhousie's greed to annex it in 1856.

**72. Solution: A**

'Precepts of Jesus' was written by Ram Mohun Roy.

**73. Solution: A**

Ram Mohun Roy was critical of Indian's irrational praise of India's past, particular social evils. He wanted reformation of Indian social norms, not their replacement by western ideals.

**74. Solution: C**

Landholder's society was founded by Dwarkanath Tagore in 1837, a contemporary of Roy but by the

time of its establishment, Roy had gone to England where he died in 1833.

**75. Solution: B**

Surenranath Bannerjee was the first Indian to go jail for performing his duty as a journalist in 1883. He wrote against a HC judge in his newspaper Bengalee. He was charged with contempt of court.

**76. Solution: C**

**77. Solution: C**

Hunter Commission (1882) suggested reform for Primary Education.

One of the purposes of English education was reducing administrative cost by having English-read Indians in subordinate positions at clerical levels.

**78. Solution: D**

Madras founded by Francis Day.

Pondicherry founded by Francois Martin.

**79. Solution: C**

Goa: established by Portuguese from 1510 onwards

Surat: by Portuguese

Calcutta: by English 1690

Masulipatnam: Portuguese traded from here before the Dutch and English and French.

**80. Solution: C**

The revenue was directly settled with the ryot whose land was surveyed and its average income was assessed. The lands were resurveyed after 30 years and the revenue rates increased.

**81. Solution: A**

By Charter Act, 1813, all the British companies were allowed to trade in India and the general trade monopoly of East India Company was abolished. Now the trade in India was in the hands of Industrial capitalist of England.

**82. Solution: A**

It was brought in order to suppress Amrit Bazaar Patrika which was growing highly critical of the British rule.

**83. Solution: B**

James Prinsep deciphered Ashokan Inscriptions in 1837.

**84. Solution: B**

Surenranath Bannerjee could not attend the first session as he was involved in the session of Indian National Social Conference.

**85. Solution: C**

In 1896, in Calcutta, song 'Vande Mataram' was sung by Rabindranath Tagore.

**86. Solution: B**

The British encouraged Syed Ahmed Khan and Raja Shiv Prasad of Benaras to counter propaganda against the Government. Hence both of them organised United Indian Patriotic Association in 1888.

**87. Solution: C**

Roy in fact was the first Indian of modern thought who openly criticised the British policies. He supported the cause of English education because it could become a medium to inherit benefit of western scientific education and modern political thought.

**88. Solution: C**

They refrained from mass campaigns as they believed that political unification of Indian masses was necessary before any mass movement could be organised. They openly criticised the British policies through newspapers/journals.

**89. Solution: D**

In 1878, Arms Act was passed which made it a Criminal offence to keep or traffic in arms without licence

He proposed Statutory Civil Service for Indian, an inferior service.

He organised Delhi Darbar in 1877 to announce Royal Titles Act by which Victoria also became Empress of India.

In 1878, he appointed a famine commission under, Richard Strachey to enquire into the whole question of famine and famine relief.

**90. Solution: B**

**91. Solution: C**

Ashokan Edicts were deciphered by James Prinsep in 1837.

William Jones founded Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1784.

**92. Solution: C**

Behramji Malabari campaigned for abolishing the system of child marriages.

Ishwar Chand Vidyasagar did a lot of work to improve the conditions of widows and at his instance Widows' Re-marriage Act was passed in 1856.

Bhartendu Harish Chandra contributed in the development of Hindi.

M.G Ranade was active in Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and Prarthana Samaj.

Radhakant Deb founded Dharam Sabha and was against passage of Sati Abolition Act 1829.

**93. Solution: B**

Surenranath Bannerjee led an all-India agitation for Civil Services reforms.

**94. Solution: A**

Dufferin (1884-88) dubbed INC as 'a microscopic minority'.

**95. Solution: B**

The French Company was a state owned company, hence organisationally not that keen for trade benefits in India. It's naval strength could not match that of the East India Company. The French Officers were not unified in their approach. At times their actions lacked complete coordination.

**96. Solution: D**

**97. Solution: C**

Though Bombay was handed over to Charles II as a part of marriage alliance between English and Portuguese. A Treaty of Whitehall was signed by

which the king of England Charles II was required to protect Portuguese settlements in India.

**98. Solution: D**

In the fourth Anglo Mysore War 1799, Arthur Wellesley against Tipu Sultan. In this war Tipu Sultan died and this brought the end of Anglo-Mysore Wars.

In 1849, Dalhousie annexed Punjab.

In 1818, Poona was captured by Lord Hastings after defeating Marathas in the Third Anglo-Maratha War.

**99. Solution: C**

Policy of Laissez Faire did not promote Indian capitalism but it promoted the interests of the British capitalists who invested a lot of capital in India and reaped a huge fortune. The British transformed Indian agriculture completely and promoted cultivation of cash crops, hence Indian agriculture was connected to the British market but it did not benefit Indians.

In Permanent Settlement the British hoped that the Zamindars would improve the cultivation of crops which would benefit the British in their trade. However, the Indian Zamindars did not increase the cultivation of crops, rather became absentee landlords

**100. Solution: C**

Ram Mohun Roy contributed a lot in the abolition of Sati. The regulation was initially applicable to Bengal later on it was extended to Bombay and Madras. Roy led the campaign against the practice through his Journal Sambad Kaumudi (brought in Bangla).