

# INITIAL MODERN INDIA BASED INDIAN HISTORY MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

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**Q1.** In which year, did the British introduce Gregorian calendar in their dominion in India?

- a) 1772
  - b) 1752
  - c) 1740
  - d) 1765
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**Q2.** Who among the following had started the **Public Works Department** in India in 1848?

- a) Lord Cornwallis
  - b) Lord Dalhousie
  - c) Lord William Bentinck
  - d) Lord Wellesley
- 

**Q3.** Which one of the following Indians was appointed as Deputy Diwan of Bihar?

- a) Raja Shitab Rai
  - b) Omi Chand
  - c) Manik Chand
  - d) Rai Durlabh
- 

**Q4.** Which one of the following Governors-General was conversant with **Arabic, Persian and Bengali**

- a) Warren Hastings

- b) Lord Cornwallis
- c) Sir John Shore
- d) Lord William Bentinck

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**Q5.** Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

**Assertion (A):**

With the acquisition of Diwani of Bengal the company directly organised the 'drain of wealth.

**Reason (R):**

The company began to send to England the revenue of Bengal through what were called 'Investment'.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is **correct**?

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

**Q6.** Who was the **chairman** of the committee which was to study the **development in education** after 1854 AD?

- a) W. Jones
- b) W.W. Hunter
- c) H.T. Prinsep
- d) H.H. Wilson

**Q7.** Who among the following authored the book entitled "**The Precepts of Jesus, the Guide to Peace and Happiness**"?

- a) William Carey
  - b) Michael Madhusudan Dutt
  - c) Ram Mohan Roy
  - d) Thomas Babington Macaulay
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**Q8.** The first newspaper published in India was

- a) The Bengal Gazette
  - b) The Calcutta Gazette
  - c) The Calcutta Chronicle
  - d) The Indian Gazette
- 

**Q9.** Which of the following states were **seized** under the Doctrine of lapse

- Awadh
- Nagpur
- Satara
- Udaipur

Select the **correct** option from the codes given below:

- a) 1 and 4 only
  - b) 1 and 2 only
  - c) 2 and 3 only
  - d) 2 and 4 only
- 

**Q10.** Give the correct **chronological sequence** of the following events by using the codes given below:

- Wood's Education Despatch
- Macaulay's Minute on Education
- The Sargent Education Report
- Hunter Education Commission

Codes:

- a) 2, 1, 4, 3
- b) 2, 1, 3, 4

c) 1, 2, 4, 3

d) 4, 3, 1, 2

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**Q11.** The Ryotwari settlement of **Madras** was introduced by

a) Munro

b) Wingate

c) Cornwallis

d) Clive

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**Q12.** British adopted the principle of Non-interference in Afghanistan under the Governor-Generalship of

a) Lord Hastings

b) Lord Lytton

c) Lord Ripon

d) Lord Canning

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**Q13.** Which of the following statement(s) regarding **Wood's despatch, 1854** is/are correct?

- declared English as the medium of education at all levels
- It proposed for setting up of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras university

Select the **correct** option from the codes given below:

a) 2 only

b) 1 and 2 both

c) 1 only

d) None

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**Q14.** The Brahma Samaj is based on the principle of

- a) Monism
- b) Polytheism
- c) Monotheism
- d) Atheism

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**Q15.** Who among the following **Governors-General** formed the triple alliance against Tipu Sultan?

- a) Lord William Bentick
- b) Lord Cornwallis
- c) Warren Hastings
- d) Lord Wellesley

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**Answers to the above questions :**

**Q1. Answer: (b)**

**Q2. Answer: (b)**

Lord Dalhousie had started the Public Works Department in India in 1848. Before the period of Dalhousie, the job of the Public Works Department was done by the Military Board. Dalhousie created a separate Public Works Department and allotted more funds for cutting canals and roads.

The Upper Ganges Canal was completed in 1854. Many bridges were constructed. By modernizing the Public Works Department, he laid the foundations of the engineering service in India.

**Q3. Answer: (a)**

Raja Shitab Rai was appointed as Deputy Diwan of Bihar. For the exercise of Diwani functions, the company appointed two deputy Diwans, Mohammad Raza Khan for Bengal and Raja Sitab Roy for Bihar.

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### Q4. Answer: (a)

Warren Hastings was conversant with Arabic, Persian, and Bengali languages besides English. He was a gifted personality endowed with 'strong will, great energy, and resourcefulness.

His long stay in Bengal 'in the shadow of the Mughal cultural tradition' gave him enough opportunity to learn oriental languages, such as Bengali (the local language) and Persian (the diplomatic language), and to develop 'oriental tastes'.

Since he considered Indian culture as a basis for sound Indian administration, he patronized the learning of Indian languages and arts.

**Q5. Answer: (a)**

With the acquisition of Diwani of Bengal the company directly organised the 'drain of wealth' as labelled by Dadabhai Naoroji.

**Q6. Answer: (b)**

W.W. Hunter was the Chairman of the committee which was to study the development in education after 1854 AD.

Lord Ripon appointed the first Indian Education Commission on 3rd February 1882.

Sir William Hunter (a member of the viceroy's Executive Council) was appointed as the chairman of the commission.

The commission was popularly known as Hunter Commission after the name of its chairman. Besides the chairman, the commission consisted of 20 other members. There was a good representation of missionaries and Indians in the commission.

Among the Indian members were Sayed Mahmud, Bhudev Mukherjee, Anand Mohan Bose and K.T. Telang.

**Q7. Answer: (b)**

Dadu Miyan was the leader of the Farazi rebellion. Farazis were the followers of a Muslim sect founded by Haji Shariatallah of Faridpur in eastern Bengal.

They advocated radical religious, social, and political changes. Shariatullah's son Dadu Miyan organized his followers with an aim to expel the English intruders from Bengal.

**Q8. Answer: (a)**

The first newspaper published in India was the Bengal Gazette. James Augustus Hickey published the first newspaper in India on January 29, 1780.

It was the liberal policy of the Press Act of 1835, which continued till 1856, that encouraged the growth of newspapers in the country.

**Q9. Answer: (c)**

Awadh was seized by the British as they accused Nawab of having misgoverned the state. Udaipur was a part of the Subsidiary Alliance system of the British government.

Nagpur and Satara were annexed as the ruler had no natural heir.

**Q10. Answer: (a)**

1. Macaulay's minute on education in 1835.
2. Charles Wood's despatch in 1854.
3. Hunter Commission on India Education in 1882.
4. Sargent's plan on Education in 1944.

**Q11. Answer: (a)**

The Ryotwari settlement of Madras was introduced by Munro. In this system, revenue settlement was done directly with the ryots. Ryots would be periodically revised generally after 20 to 30 years.

But the government retained the right to enhance the land revenue at will.

**Q12. Answer: (c)**

Afghan ruler, Sher Ali was defeated by Lord Lytton and his son signed the treaty of Grandamark, under which a British resident was kept at Kabul.

After he was killed, Lord Ripon adopted the principle of non-interference.

**Q13. Answer: (a)**

The despatch declared English as the medium of education for Higher education. It proposed the setting up of vernacular primary schools at the lowest stage. On the model of the London University,

It proposed to establish, Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras university.



**Q14. Answer: (c)**

**Q15. Answer: (b)**

Lord Cornwallis formed the triple alliance against Tipu Sultan, The English, the Nizam, and the Marathas entered into a “Triple Alliance” against Mysore.

The war against Mysore was carried on in three campaigns. The first under Medows proved indecisive. The other two campaigns were led by Cornwallis himself.

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