

EAST INDIA COMPANY AND NAWAB OF BENGAL BASED INDIAN HISTORY MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

For All Competitive SSC, Bank, IBPS, UPSC, Railway, IT & Other Govt. Exams

Created By [Careericons](#) Team

Q1. Emperor Shah Alam II gave the Diwani of Bengal-Bihar and Orissa to East India Company on

- a) 12 August, 1765
 - b) 18 August, 1765
 - c) 29 August, 1765
 - d) 21 August, 1765
-

Q2. What was/were the object/objects of **Queen Victoria's Proclamation (1858)**?

- To disclaim any intention to annex Indian States
- To place the Indian administration under the British Crown
- To regulate East India Company's trade with India

Select the **correct** answer using the code given below.

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

Q3. Which one among the following was the result of the **First Anglo-Maratha War** of 1775–1818?

- a) The British won the war
 - b) The Marathas won the war
 - c) There was no victory for either side
 - d) It helped Haider Ali to gather strength because the British and Marathas were engaged in a mutual war
-

Q4. Ghasiti Begam, Sahukat Jang, Rajballabh and Yar Latif Khan were sore enemies of

- a) Nawab Alivardi Khan
- b) Nanda Kumar
- c) Siraj-ud-daulah
- d) Shuja-ud-daulah

5000+ FREE INDIAN HISTORY MCQ QUESTION BANK FOR ALL SSC, UPSC, BANK, RAILWAY EXAMS

[Free Practice MCQs »](#)

[Download More PDF »](#)

[Free Online Quiz »](#)

Q5. Who granted the Diwani of Bengal to the East India Company in 1765?

- a) Nawab of Bengal
- b) Mughal Emperor
- c) British Monarch
- d) The Afghan King

Q6. Tipu Sultan was a man of complex character. He was an innovator, which of the following was not one of his innovations?

- a) A new calendar
- b) A new method of survey and settlement
- c) A new system of coinage
- d) New scales of weights and measures

Q7. Which of the following statements about Permanent Settlement are correct?

- It conferred proprietary rights to peasants.
- The Zamindars were recognised as the proprietors of land.
- The government permanently fixed the land revenue demand.
- The Zamindars acted as the middlemen between the peasants and the government.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Q8. What was the worst part of the permanent settlement of Bengal?

- a) Disintegration of the village communities
 - b) Creation of absentee landlords
 - c) Sub-infeudation of estates and holdings
 - d) Subjection of the cultivator to untold misery
-

Q9. 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
-

Q10. What was/were the object/objects of **Queen Victoria's Proclamation (1858)**?

- To disclaim any intention to annex Indian States
- To place the Indian administration under the British Crown
- To regulate East India Company's trade with India

Select the **correct** answer using the code given below.

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 only

c) 1 and 3 only

d) 1, 2 and 3

Q11. An Indian ruler of the 18th century who planted “the Tree of liberty” at his capital, enrolled himself as a member of the Jacobin club of France and loved himself to be called ‘Citizen’, was

a) Mir Jafar

b) Tipu Sultan

c) Haider Ali

d) Banda Bahadur

Q12. Which of the following statements regarding Permanent Settlement is/are correct?

- The Permanent Settlement was introduced in parts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.
- The Permanent Settlement created a new class of landlords with hereditary rights on land.
- The landlords created by the Permanent Settlement could never be removed under any circumstance.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) 2 and 3

d) 1, 2 and 3

1000+ FREE EAST INDIA COMPANY AND NAWAB OF BENGAL BASED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAMS

[Free Practice MCQs »](#)

[Download More PDF »](#)

[Free Online Quiz »](#)

Q13. In 1856, Awadh would **not have been** annexed with the British empire if the Nawab of Awadh had

a) allied with the British

b) not refused to introduce reforms as suggested by the British

c) fought against the British

d) a natural heir

Q14. Statement I:

The annexation of Awadh by Lord Dalhousie in 1856 adversely affected the financial conditions of the sepoys.

Statement II:

The sepoys had to pay higher taxes on the land where their family members stayed in Awadh.

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

Q15. Which was the following war consolidated British supremacy over India?

a) Battle of Buxar

b) Battle of Plassey

c) Third battle of Mysore

d) Independence struggle of 1857

[Read More modern east india company Question and Answers »](#)

Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (a)

Q2. Answer: (a)

The object/objects of Queen Victoria's Proclamation (1858) were to disclaim any intention to annex the Indian States as the announcement reversed Lord Dalhousie's pre-war policy of

political unification through princely state annexation. It was also to place the Indian administration under the British Crown.

Therefore, statements 1 & 2 are correct. However, it was not to regulate East India Company's trade with India so statement 3 is wrong.

Q3. Answer: (c)

The First Anglo-Maratha War (1775-1782) was fought between the British East India Company and Maratha Empire in India. The war began with the Treaty of Surat and ended with the Treaty of Salbai. After the British defeat, Warren Hastings through Mahadji Shinde proposed a new treaty between the Peshwa and the British that would recognize the young Madhavrao as the Peshwa and grant Raghunathrao a pension.

This treaty, known as the Treaty of Salbai, was signed on 17 May 1782 and was ratified by Hastings in June 1782 and by Phadnis in February 1783. The treaty also returned to Shinde all his territories west of the Yamuna. It also guaranteed peace between the two sides for twenty years, thus ending the war.

5000+ INDIAN HISTORY MCQ TOPIC WISE MCQ QUESTION BANK WITH SOLVED ANSWERS & FREE PDF

[PRE HISTORIC PERIOD](#)

[INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION](#)

[VEDIC PERIOD](#)

[BUDDHISM JAINISM & RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT](#)

[MAURYA & POST MAURYAN PERIOD](#)

[GUPTA & POST GUPTA PERIOD](#)

[DELHI SULTANATE](#)

[THE MUGHAL EMPIRE](#)

[STONE AGE](#)

[ADVENT OF EUROPEANS](#)

[INITIAL MODERN INDIA](#)

[EAST INDIA COMPANY AND NAWAB OF BENGAL](#)

[REGIONAL STATES : PUNJAB AND MYSORE](#)

[GOVERNOR, GOVERNOR GENERAL AND VICEROY](#)

[IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE ON INDIAN ECONOMY](#)

[BRITISH PERIOD](#)

[CHRONOLOGY OF BRITISH INDIA](#)

[INDIAN FREEDOM STRUGGLE I \(1857 – 1917\)](#)

[INDIAN FREEDOM STRUGGLE II \(1917 – 1947\)](#)

[EMERGENCE OF MAHAJANAPADAS & MAGADH](#)

[SOUTH INDIA SANGAM PERIOD \(CHOLA, CHALUKYA, PALLAV...\)](#)

[HARSHAVARDHAN PERIOD](#)

[ANCIENT INDIAN ARCHITECTURE & LITERATURE](#)

PRE MEDIVAL PERIOD

Q4. Answer: (c)

Q5. Answer: (b)

Q6. Answer: (b)

Q7. Answer: (a)

On the basis of the report submitted by Sir John Shore Cornwallis introduced land revenue settlement for ten years with Zamindars in 1789 but the same was made permanent in 1793 by the proclamation of Cornwallis and it was known as Permanent Land Revenue settlement. The basic features of the settlement were as follows:

- The Zamindars were made hereditary owners of the land under their possession. They and their successors exercised total control over lands.
- The Zamindars could sell and purchase lands.
- The state had no direct contact with the peasants.
- The company's share in the revenue was fixed permanently with the Zamindars.

Q8. Answer: (d)

Q9. Answer: (a)

Q10. Answer: (a)

Q11. Answer: (b)

Q12. Answer: (b)

As per the Permanent Settlement system, the Zamindars who formerly collected revenues were “recognized” as Landlords and the ownership of the Land was made hereditary. This means that now onwards there would be no auctioning. The son of Zamindar would be a Zamindar.

Q13. Answer: (d)

Lord Dalhousie was keen on annexing the kingdom of Awadh. But the task presented certain difficulties because the Nawab of Awadh had been a British ally since the Battle of Buxar and had been most obedient to the British over the years.

Lord Dalhousie hit upon the idea of alleviating the plight of the people of Awadh and accusing Nawab Wajid Ali on the ground of misgovernance and annexed his state in 1856.

Q14. Answer: (a)

Q15. Answer: (b)

On our site **Careerions.com**, You can find all the content you need to prepare for any kind of exam like. **Verbal Reasoning, Non-Verbal Reasoning, Aptitude, English, Computer, History, Polity, Economy, Geography, General Science, General Awareness & So on.** Make use of our expert-curated content to get an edge over your competition and prepare for your exams effectively.

Practice with our **Free Practice MCQs, Mock Tests Series, Online Quiz** and get an idea of the real exam environment. Keep track of your progress with our detailed performance reports. They are perfect for competitive exam preparation, as well as for brushing up on basic & fundamental knowledge. The questions are updated regularly to keep up with the changing syllabuses.