

Modern India

Later Mughals-

- The glory of the great Mughals ended with the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 CE, as those who succeeded him were only puppets and real power was held by a coterie of prominent nobles, mainly the Sayyid brothers, for a long time.
- The most important consequence of the decline of the Mughals was that it enabled the British to conquer India. In 1803 CE, Delhi was itself occupied by the British reducing the Mughal emperor to the status of a prisoner within the Red Fort, where once Shahjahan sat on the splendid Peacock Throne.
- Though the Marathas emerged as an all India power for a short while, their destruction at the hands of the ferocious Ahmad Shah Abdali in 1761 in the Third Battle of Panipat extinguished any challenge to the emerging East India Company
- Farrukhsiyar became the emperor in 1713 with the help of the Sayyid brothers who had him killed in 1719 due to tussle for power.
- After enthroning three puppet kings in quick succession, the Sayyid brothers raised Muhammad Shah to the throne (1719-1748) who in 1720 got rid of the Sayyid brothers for good.
- Known as 'Rangila' he was immersed in merry making, which invited the Persian king Nadir Shah to invade India in 1739. After cruel massacre and reckless plunder of Delhi for two months, he returned to Persia with immense wealth including the Peacock Throne and the Kohinoor Diamond.
- Meanwhile, the East India Company had obtained a royal farman from Farrukhsiyar in 1717 enabling it to trade freely in Bengal and the right to issue **dastak**.
- This privilege became a bone of contention between the Company and the Nawabs of Bengal and culminated into the Battle of Plassey (1757) which became a turning point in Indian history, as it enabled the victorious Company to gain a permanent foothold on Indian soil.

British Conquest of Major Indian Kingdoms

- Mir Jafar, the traitor who was enthroned after Plassey, soon realised the stupendous greed of the Company couldn't be fulfilled, as he was replaced by Mir Qasim. Mir Qasim refused to be a puppet which angered the British.
- The Battle of Buxar (1764) fought between Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-daulah and Shah Alam-II on one side and the Company on the other, resulted in the victory of the latter and paved the way for ultimate conquest of Bengal. Lord Wellesley (1798-1805) introduced the **Subsidiary Alliance** system to a great effect to expand British territories.
- Later on Lord Dalhousie (1848-1856) used the policy of **Doctrine of Lapse** to great effect to annex many kingdoms such as Satara (1848), Sambhalpur (1850), Udaipur (1852), Nagpur (1853) and Jhansi (1854).
- Meanwhile, the state of Mysore ruled by Hyder Ali and his son Tipu Sultan was in constant conflict with the British and refused to surrender. Four Anglo-Mysore wars fought between the Company and Mysore, each after a brief interlude, finally led to the annexation of Mysore. Tipu Sultan was killed defending his capital Seringapatam in 1799 during the fourth Anglo- Mysore War.
- Likewise, the Third Anglo- Maratha War (1817-1819) finally crushed the Marathas. The adopted son of the last Peshwa, Bajirao II, Nana Sahib was pensioned off, deposed and exiled to Bithur near Kanpur.
- Under Lord Hastings (1813-1823) a new policy of 'paramountcy' was begun by which the Company claimed that its authority was paramount or supreme in India
- Lord Dalhousie annexed Punjab in 1849 and Sindh was annexed in 1843 by Sir Charles Napier,

The Revolt of 1857

- By the mid eighteenth century, most of the kings and Nawabs had lost their power, Political, economic and cultural subjugation of the country led to a wave of discontent.
- Rani Laxmibai's adopted son was not recognised as heir and Nana Sahib was exiled to Bithur. The annexation of Oudh in 1856 by Lord Dalhousie was the last straw on the camel's back.
- The Indian sepoys had long been unhappy over their pays, allowances, conditions of service and discrimination.
- The accumulated ammunition of anger burst out into a revolt when the sepoys were forced to bite the new cartridges greased with fat of cow and pig. Due to fear of defilement of their religion, Hindus and Muslim sepoys refused to do so and were arrested and disbanded.

- On 10th May, 1857, the rebellion began at Meerut. Hanging of sepoy Mangal Pandey in April 1857 had already ignited the environment. The rebel sepoys marched towards Delhi and captured it in no time declaring Bahadur Shah Zafar as the emperor.
- The Stormcentres of Revolt were Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Jhansi, Gwalior, Bareilly and Arrah in Bihar
- The rebellious forces were led by Bakht Khan in Delhi, Nana Sahib in Kanpur, Laxmibai in Jhansi, Begum Hazrat Mahal in Lucknow, Kunwar Singh in Arrah region.
- Tanya Tope was the ablest commander fighting on behalf of Nana Sahib and Laxmibai
- Though the Revolt was powerful, it was localised and lacked coordinated leadership, resources and unity. It took almost a year for the British to reverse the tide of the upsurge and win back lost territories.
- Delhi was regained in September 1857, Kanpur in December 1857, in March 1858 Lucknow was regained, Rani Jhansi fell in the battlefield in June 1858. By the end of 1858, peace was restored. Bahadur Shah Zafar was taken prisoner and exiled to Rangoon.

The Indian National Movement (1885-1919)

- In the 1870s and 1880s, the dissatisfaction with the British rule intensified, leading to formation of regional organisations and associations by prominent leaders.
- Passing of the Arms Act (1878) and the Vernacular Press Act (1878) by Lord Lytton intensified the dissatisfaction with the British rule
- An All India organisation, the Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 at the initiation of A.O. Hume. The first session of Indian National W.C, Banerjee.
- Some prominent leaders during the **Moderate Phase** (1885-1905) of the national Movement were W.C. Banerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji, Badruddin Tyabji, Surendranath Banerjee, Pherozeshah Mehta and Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
- The Moderate Leaders relied on petitions and resolutions and the reforms in the councils alongwith educating the public about the true nature of the British rule.
- The Radical Phase of the Nationalist Movement (1905-1919) was dominated by the trio - Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal (Lal, Bal, Pai) who relied on processions and protests by masses based on Swadeshi Boycott,
- In 1905, Viceroy Lord Curzon ordered the partition of the province of Bengal on the pretext of administrative convenience, the real motive being to weaken the freedom struggle and divide Hindus and Muslims.
- The Swadeshi - Boycott Movement (1905-07) began against the partition of Bengal in Bengal, Maharashtra and many parts of India.
- In many places, public burning of foreign clothes were foreign cloth were picketed. Many indigenous factories, workshops and educational institutions were established.
- Meanwhile, Mahatma Gandhi arrived in India in 1915 from South Africa, where he had led successful Satyagraha campaigns against racial discrimination of Indians.
- Mahatma Gandhi's first Satyagraha campaign was launched in 1917 in Champaran, in support of Indigo farmers. In 1918, Gandhiji intervened in a dispute between the workers and mill owners of Ahmedabad and the same year, he launched another Satyagraha in support of farmers of Kheda for land revenue remission.
- Gandhiji was successful in all three movements he launched during 1917-1918 and became famous as the most influential national leader.
- In 1919 the British passed the Rowlatt Act which was described as 'devilish' and tyrannical Gandhiji gave a call for a nationwide strike on 6 April, 1919 against the Act, which was a resounding success.
- On 13 April, 1919 a peaceful, unarmed crowd had assembled at Jalianwala Bagh in Amritsar, General Dyer ordered firing on the people in which at least one thousand were killed and thousands wounded.
- This tragedy shook the nation, many nationalists renounced their awards given by the British, with R.N. Tagore renouncing his knighthood. A wave of protests and demonstrations were held all over India against the massacre

National Movement (1919-1942)

- The Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22) was the first mass movement led by Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. The dismemberment of Turkey and the curtailing of powers of the Khalifa/ Caliph after the First World War, sent shock waves across the Muslim world.
- Ali Brothers (Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali) started the Khilafat movement with support of Mahatma Gandhi. It soon merged with the Non-Cooperation Movement aimed at crippling the government machinery.

- As a result, thousands of students left schools and colleges, hundreds of prominent lawyers including Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, C.R. Das, Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad gave up their lucrative profession and joined the freedom movement.
- Unfortunately a violent incident occurred at Chauri-Chaura on February 4, 1922 where 22 policemen were burnt to death by the mob.
- Gandhiji, the apostle of non-violence, immediately called off the movement. The movement was at its zenith and almost all the leaders were stunned at Gandhiji's decision. Soon CR. Das and Motilal Nehru founded the Swaraj Party.
- In 1928, a Commission headed by Lord Simon arrived in India to examine future constitutional reforms. As the Commission did not have any single Indian member, it was boycotted by all the parties.
- During one of the Anti-Simon processions, Lala Lajpat Rai was brutally assaulted by the police causing his death. This incident added fuel to the raging fire of nationalism.
- Meanwhile, the Congress at its Lahore session (28-31 December, 1929), passed a resolution for Poorna Swaraj (Complete Independence) and declared 26 January 1930 as 'Independence Day'.
- Thus, the stage was set for starting a major national movement, the second one, led by Mahatma Gandhi. The Dandi March (12 March 1930-6 April 1930) from Sabarmati to Dandi sparked off the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Alongwith hundreds of followers Gandhiji picked up a handful of salt and broke the salt law.
- The Dandi March drew worldwide attention and was an unprecedented success. The agitation soon engulfed the entire nation - massive strikes, processions, bonfire of foreign goods and refusal to pay taxes became common phenomena all over India.
- As the movement acquired gigantic proportion, the British were alarmed and signed a pact known as Gandhi Irwin Pact in March, 1931.
- As a result, Congress suspended the movement and the Mahatma proceeded to London to take part in the Second Round Table Conference. Gandhiji returned empty-handed and resumed the Civil Disobedience Movement in January 1932.
- The Movement was suspended in June 1933 and finally withdrawn in May 1934. Gandhiji withdrew from active politics till the Quit India Movement (1942).
- The Second World War started in 1939 and the British dragged India into the war without consultation with the nationalist leaders, prompting the Congress ministers in all the provinces to resign. The Muslim League celebrated it as a Deliverance Day.
- The failure of the Cripps Mission (March 1942) convinced the Congress to start another all India mass movement to press for complete freedom.
- A meeting of the AICC held at Bombay on August 8, 1942 passed the Quit India resolution with Gandhiji finally asking the people to 'Do or Die' and asking the British to "Quit India for good".
- The Revolt was shortlived but extremely powerful. About 20,000 people died in firing and about 70,000 were put behind bars. Such a massive and violent revolt was not witnessed since the Great Rising of 1857.
- Meanwhile, Subhash Chandra Bose was elected president of the congress in 1938 and 1939. Due to differences with Gandhiji he resigned in 1939 and started the Forward Bloc with radical objectives.
- However, he escaped from India in 1941 and went over finally to Singapore to reorganise and lead the INA.

The Cabinet Mission (February 1946)

- Comprising Patrick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A.V. Alexander put definite proposals for transfer of power to India. No direct and definite proposals were made to create Pakistan.
- The Cabinet Mission's main proposals were (i) setting up a federation of all the provinces and states of India (ii) The Federal Centre would control only defence, foreign affairs and communication. The rest of the subjects would be in the domain of provinces (iii) There were to be three groups of provinces:

Group A: United Provinces, Central Provinces, Madras, Bombay, Orissa and Bihar

Group B: Punjab, NWFP and Sind

Group C Bengal and Assam

Transfer of Power

- The Muslim League passed a resolution on July 29, 1946 rejecting the Cabinet Mission Plan. The Viceory invited Pt. Nehru on August 14, 1946 to form an Interim government. Jinnah resorted to "Direct Action" on August 16, 1946 to achieve Pakistan and Bengal witnessed bloody riots for several days.

- Lord Mountbatten arrived as new Viceroy in March 1947 replacing Lord Wavell. He held a series of meetings with leaders of the Congress and the League and came to the painful conclusion that India was to be partitioned and a new state of Pakistan was to be created.
- The famous Mountbatten plan was declared on June 3, 1947-
 - a) The country was to be divided into two dominions of India and Pakistan.
 - b) Provinces of Assam, Bengal and Punjab were to be divided.
 - c) Referendum was to be held in NWFP
 - d) Princely States would have the option to join either of the two dominions.
 - e) The transfer of power was to be formalised by 15 August, 1947,
- On the basis of the Mountbatten Plan, the British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act on July 16, 1947.
- India got independence on 15th August 1947 and Pakistan a day earlier. But the riots on both sides of the proposed borders led to an unprecedented refugee problems - millions became homeless and thousands were massacred

TRY THESE QUESTIONS

- 1) **The East India Company secured a farman in 1717 granting duty-free trade from which Mughal emperor?**
 - a) Aurangzeb
 - b) Farrukhsiyar
 - c) Jahangir
 - d) Bahadur Shah
- 2) **When was the Battle of Plassey fought?**
 - a) 1756
 - b) 1757
 - c) 1758
 - d) 1759
- 3) **Who was installed as the Nawab of Bengal soon after the Battle of Plassey?**
 - a) Mir Jafar
 - b) Mir Qasim
 - c) Manik Chanil
 - d) Jagat Seth
- 4) **Who fought against the British in the Battle of Buxar (1764)?**
 - (a) Mir Jafar, Shuja-ud-daulah, Shah Alam II
 - (b) Mir Qason, Siraj-ud-daulah, Shah Alam II
 - (c) Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-daulah, Shah Alam II
 - (d) Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-daulah, Shah Alam I
- 5) **Tipu Sultan was finally defeated and killed by the British in the year**
 - a) 1798
 - b) 1799
 - c) 1800
 - d) 1801
- 6) **Which was the chief instrument through which Lord Dalhousie implemented his policy of annexation?**
 - (a) Doctrine of Lapse
 - (b) Doctrine of Misgovernance
 - (c) Subsidiary Alliance
 - (d) None of these
- 7) **When was the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa granted to the East India Company?**
 - a) 1757
 - b) 1763
 - c) 1764
 - d) 1765
- 8) **Which land revenue settlement was introduced in Bengal and Bihar in 1793 ?**
 - (a) Permanent Settlement
 - (b) Mahalwari Settlement
 - (c) Ryotwari Settlement

- (d) All of these
- 9) Which land revenue settlement was devised and recommended by Reed and Munro?
- Permanent Settlement
 - Mahalwari Settlement
 - Ryotwari Settlement
 - All of these
- 10) The *nij* and *ryoti* systems of cultivation were related to which crop?
- Tea
 - Cotton
 - Sugarcane
 - Indigo
- 11) On which principle or doctrine did the Company annex Awadh in 1856?
- Doctrine of Lapse
 - Principle of maladministration
 - Outright annexation
 - All of these
- 12) When did the Revolt of 1857 begin?
- 9th May, 1857
 - 10th May, 1857
 - 12th May, 1857
 - 10th May, 1856
- 13) Who were the chief leaders of the Rebellion at Kanpur?
- Nana Sahib
 - Tantia Tope
 - Azimullah Khan
 - All of these
- 14) Who led the Revolt in Awadh?
- Begum Hazrat Mahal
 - Birjis Qudr
 - Nana Sahib
 - Rani of Jhansi
- 15) Who led the Revolt in Bihar and in the areas around Banaras?
- Kunwar Singh
 - Maulvi Ahmaddulah
 - Tantia Tope
 - None of these
- 16) Which of the following is often referred to as the 'Magna Carta of Modern Education in India'?
- Wood's Despatch of 1854
 - English Education Act of 1835
 - James Mill's views on education
 - Mahatma Gandhi's views on education
- 17) Who emphasised on 'Nai Talim' and 'Basic Education' for children in India?
- R.N. Tagore
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - T.B. Macaulay
 - Charles Wood
- 18) Who founded the Santiniketan in West Bengal?
- Abanindranath Tagore
 - Rabindranath Tagore
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Dayanand Saraswati
- 19) Who coined the famous slogan 'one religion, one caste (b) Narayana Guru and one God for mankind'?
- Ghasidas
 - Narayana Guru
 - Jyotirao Phule
 - B.R. Ambedkar
- 20) Who wrote the book named Gulamgiri?
- B.R. Ambedkar

- (b) Jyotirao Phule
- (c) Narayana Guru
- (d) EV.R. Naicker

21) Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?

- a) Anns Act-1878
- b) Vernacular Press Act - 1878
- c) Ilbert Bilt-1883
- d) Foundation of Indian National Congress - 1886

22) Which of the following was not a Moderate leader?

- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (b) Surendranath Banerjea
- (c) B.G. Tilak
- (d) Pherozeshah Mehta

23) When did the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy occur?

- a) 10th April, 1919
- b) 13th April, 1919
- c) 12th April, 1919
- d) 9th April, 1919

24) Do or die' slogan was given by Mahatma Gandhi at the commencement of which movement?

- (a) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (b) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (c) Quit India Movement
- (d) Champaran Satyagraha

25) Which of the following statements regarding Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is incorrect?

- a) He was called Sarhadi Gandhi
- b) He founded the Khudai Khidmatgars
- c) He opposed the partition of India
- d) He opposed Mahatma Gandhi

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26) Mahatma Gandhi was married to Kasturba at the age of

- a) 10 years
- b) 18 years
- c) 15 years
- d) 13 years

27) The principal leaders of the Congress, Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew were arrested and deported to

- a) Lucknow
- b) Dharamsala
- c) Kanpur
- d) Shimla

28) The All India Khilafat Committee in May 1920 adopted its _____ programme to fight against the British.

- a) Satyagraha
- b) Non-Cooperation
- c) Quit India
- d) Shimla

29) The Jamia Millia Islamia was established as a national university during the

- a) Non-Cooperation Movement
- b) Civil Disobedience Movement
- c) Quit India Movement
- d) Swadesh and Boycott Movement

30) The angry crowd attacked and burnt the police station at Chauri Chaura, resulting in calling off

- a) Quit India Movement
- b) Civil Disobedience Movement
- c) Anti-partition Movement
- d) Non-cooperation Movement

31) According to Mahatma Gandhi, Harijans are

- a) Deprived people
- b) Wandering people

- c) Children of God
d) None of these
- 32) Which among the following, according to Mahatma Gandhi is an essential principle of Satyagraha?**
a) None-Violence
b) Truth
c) Infinite capacity of suffering
d) All of these
- 33) During the Civil Disobedience Movement there were demonstrations at Peshawar to protest against the arrest of**
a) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
b) Mahatma Gandhi
c) Jawaharlal Nehru
d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- 34) On 24 September 1932, the Poona Pact was signed between**
a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi
b) CPI and CPI (M)
c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and the Muslim League
d) Subhas Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru
- 35) Which among the following Reports proposed Dominion status for India?**
a) Khan Report
b) Nehru Report
c) Bose Report
d) Gandhi Report
- 36) On the midnight of 31 December, 1929, Jawaharlal Nehru led a procession to the banks of the River**
a) Indus
b) Ravi
c) Jhelum
d) Satluj
- 37) Mahatma Gandhi rejected proposals of _____ as a 'post-dated cheque.'**
a) Cripps Mission
b) Government of India Act, 1919
c) Cabinet Mission
d) Simon Commission
- 38) About 10,000 people died in firing and 70,000 were put behind the bars during the Civil Disobedience Movement**
a) Civil Disobedience Movement
b) Champarn Stayagraha
c) Quit India Movement
d) Kheda Satyagraha
- 39) The Forward Bloc was formed by**
a) Dr Rajendra Prasad
b) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
c) Subhas Chandra Bose
d) Mulana Abul kalam Azad
- 40) The _____ did not accept the August Offer (1940), as it did not give a clear assurance for the establishment of Pakistan.**
a) Muslim League
b) Communist Party of India
c) Indian National Congress
d) Congress Socialist Party
- 41) In 1942, the threat of _____ invasion of India convinced the Indian leaders that for India's safety, the British should withdraw from India immediately.**
a) German
b) French
c) Japanese
d) Italian
- 42) The slogan 'Dilli Chalo is related to**
a) Dr. Sangeeta Narang

- b) Avneet Kaur
- c) S.C. Bose
- d) G.S. Dhillon

43) Officers like Shah Nawaz Khan, Gurdial Singh Dhillon and Prem Sehgal were associated with the

- a) Quit India Movement
- b) Indian National Army
- c) Non-Cooperation Movement
- d) Civil Disobedience Movement

44) S.C. Bose was elected Congress President in the year

- a) 1938
- b) 1939
- c) Both of these
- d) None of these

45) Mahatma Gandhi launched Individual Satyagraha in

- a) 1938
- b) 1940
- c) 1933
- d) 1938

46) During the Quit India Movement parallel governments were set up in

- a) Ballia
- b) Tamluk
- c) Satara
- d) All of these

47) Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali and Jayaprakash Narayan were associated with the

- a) Champaran Satyagraha
- b) Civil Disobedience Movement
- c) Non-Cooperation Movement
- d) Quit India Movement

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48) The Wavell Plan was rejected by the Muslim League because it fell short of its demand for

- a) Pakistan
- b) Sindh
- c) Baluchistan
- d) Lahore

49) Who among the following was not a member of the Cabinet Mission?

- a) Sir Stafford Cripps
- b) A.V. Alexander
- c) Pathic Lawrence
- d) Lord Wavell

50) The Mountbatten Plan was announced on

- a) June 3, 1947
- b) June 8, 1947
- c) June 13, 1947
- d) June 23, 1947

51) Who was the Prime Minister of England at the time of Indian independence?

- a) Winston Churchill
- b) John Major
- c) Clement Attlee
- d) Harold Wilson

52) For the first time, the Constituent Assembly met on

- a) 3 December 1946
- b) 2 December 1946
- c) 9 December 1946
- d) 5 December 1946

53) Who was elected as permanent President of the Constituent Assembly?

- a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- b) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

- 54) The acronym 'NWFP' stands for**
- North West Frontier Parliament
 - North- Western Forum Province
 - North-West Far Province
 - North-Western Forum Province
- 55) Who among the following propagated the 'Two Nation Theory'?**
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 - Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
 - Shaukat Ali
 - Dr. M.A. Ansari
- 56) Who was the President of Indian National Congress at the time of Indian Independence?**
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
 - Anwar Ali
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - J.B. Kripalani
- 57) Who was appointed as the Chairman of the two boundary commissions appointed by the British Government for the partition of Bengal and Punjab?**
- Sir Cyril Radcliffe
 - John Marshall
 - Sir William Jones
 - Alfred Mathew
- 58) Who is regarded as the founder of British Empire in India?**
- Lord Clive
 - Lord Cornwallis
 - Lord Dalhousie
 - None of these
- 59) Who fought against the British in the battle of Buxar (1764)?**
- Mir Qasim
 - Shuja-ud-Daulah
 - Shah Alam II
 - All of these
- 60) Who granted the Diwani of Bengal to the East India Company?**
- Shah Alam I
 - Shah Alam II
 - Mir Qasim
 - Mir Jafar
- 61) The British army finally defeated and killed Tipu Sultan in the battle of Seringapatam fought in the year**
- 1899
 - 1799
 - 1795
 - 1805
- 62) The last Peshwa Baji Rao II was dethroned and pensioned off to Bithur by (c) Lord Dalhousie (d) Lord Cornwallis**
- Lord Wellesley
 - Lord Hastings
 - Lord Dalhousie
 - Lord Cornwallis
- 63) The Doctrine of Lapse was applied by whom to annex the Indian Kingdom?**
- Lord Dalhousie
 - Lord Curzon
 - Lord Hastings
 - Lord Clive
- 64) Satara, Nagpur and Jhansi were annexed by applying the doctrine of**
- Lapse
 - Subsidiary Treaty
 - Misgovernance
 - None of the above
- 65) Awadh was annexed on the pretext of**

- a) 1854
- b) 1857
- c) 1856
- d) 1858

66) Awadh was annexed on the pretext of

- a) Doctrine of Lapse
- b) Subsidiary Alliance
- c) Misgovernance
- d) None of the above

67) By which act the trade monopoly of the East India Company in India was ended (except for tea and opium)?

- a) Charter Act of 1813
- b) Charter Act of 1833
- c) Charter Act of 1853
- d) None of the above

68) Who explained, analysed and criticised the drain of wealth from India to England?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- c) W. C Bannerjee
- d) B. G. Tilak

69) In which year was the first railway line running from Bombay to Thane opened to traffic?

- a) 1853
- b) 1854
- c) 1855
- d) 1856

70) Which Governor-General introduced the Permanent Settlement in Bengal?

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

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Answer Key:-

1) B	2) B	3) A	4) C	5) B	6) A	7) D	8) A	9) C	10) D
11) B	12) B	13) D	14) A	15) A	16) A	17) B	18) B	19) B	20) B
21) D	22) C	23) B	24) C	25) D	26) D	27) B	28) B	29) A	30) D
31) C	32) D	33) A	34) A	35) B	36) B	37) A	38) C	39) C	40) A
41) C	42) C	43) B	44) C	45) B	46) D	47) D	48) A	49) D	50) C
51) C	52) C	53) A	54) D	55) A	56) D	57) A	58) A	59) D	60) B
61) B	62) V	63) A	64) A	65) C	66) C	67) A	68) B	69) A	70) C