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ACADEMY**

PYQs on expansion and consolidation of BRITISH POWER



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The 'Doctrine of Lapse' was a policy that aimed to

- (a) control the rebellions in the Princely States
- (b) extend the military strength of the British
- (c) regulate the landlords
- (d) extend the territorial boundaries of the English East India Company





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The Permanent Settlement of 1793 introduced

- (a) peasant rights
- (b) bourgeois property rights in land to Zamindars
- (c) shipping rights for the English East India Company
- (d) rights for women to have property rights



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Which one among the following Acts for the first time allowed Indians, at least theoretically, entry to higher posts in British Indian administration?

- (a) Charter Act, 1813
- (b) Charter Act, 1833
- (c) Charles Wood's Education Despatch, 1854
- (d) Indian Councils Act, 1861

Which one of the following was NOT a feature of the Subsidiary Alliance of Lord Wellesley?

- (a) The British were responsible for protecting the ally from any external threats
- (b) All internal threats were to be handled by the ally alone, with no help from the British
- (c) The ally was to provide resources for maintaining a British armed contingent stationed in its territory
- (d) The ally could not enter into any agreement with other rulers without the permission of the British



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. Who among the following introduced the Permanent Settlement of Bengal in 1793 ?

- (a) Lord Cornwallis
- (b) Lord Ripon
- (c) Robert Clive
- (d) John Adam



D. What was the consequence of Permanent Settlement on rural society in Bengal ?

- (a) The zamindars invested capital and enterprise to improve agriculture along lines of British yeoman farmers .
- (b) A group of rich peasants known as jotedars succeeded in consolidating their position in the villages
- (c) The ryots prospered as a result of fixed revenue levy imposed on them
- (d) The system of Collectorate introduced by the Company for exercising supervisory control on zamindars failed to take off



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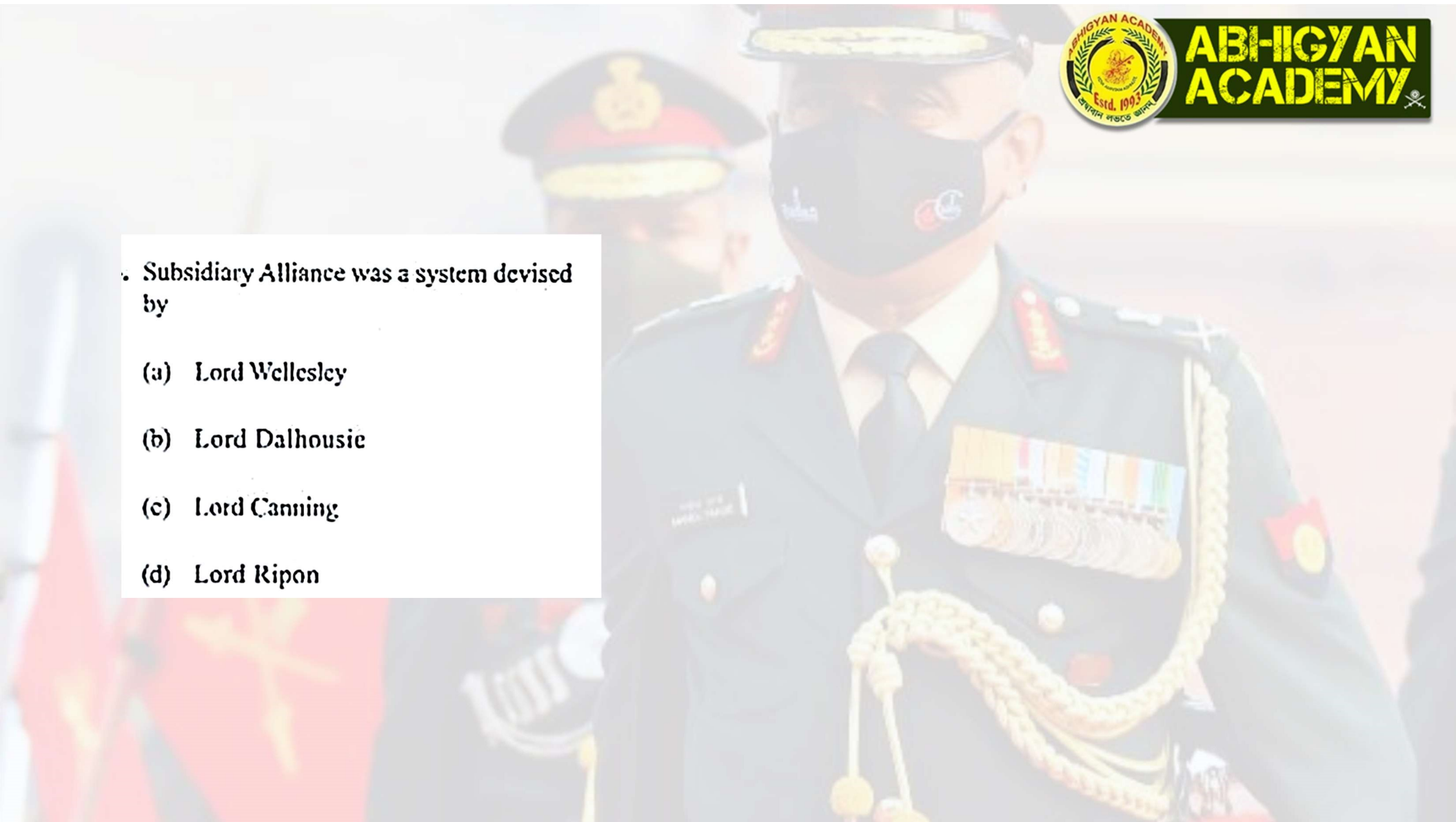




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• Subsidiary Alliance was a system devised by

- (a) Lord Wellesley
- (b) Lord Dalhousie
- (c) Lord Canning
- (d) Lord Ripon





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Consider the following statements :

1. British colonialism continued to grow steadily in the 18th and 19th centuries
2. Raw cotton for the textile industry in Britain during the industrial revolution needed to be imported

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2



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Which one of the following statements about Subsidiary Alliance devised by Lord Wellesley in the year 1798 is *not* correct?

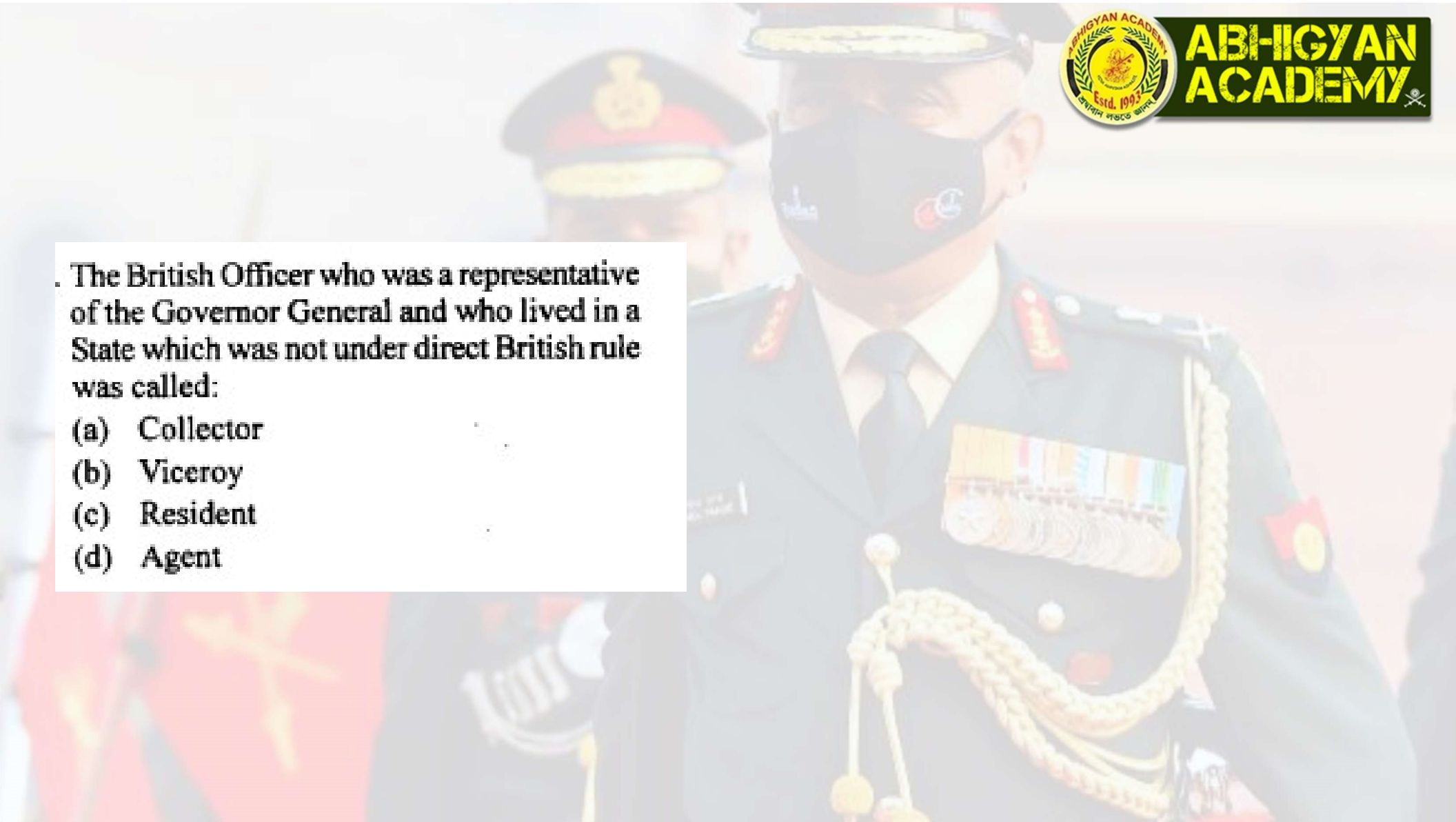
- (a) The territories entering into a subsidiary alliance with the British were responsible for their own internal and external protection
- (b) In the territory of the ally, a British armed contingent would be stationed
- (c) The ally would have to provide the resources for maintaining the British contingent in the territory
- (d) The permission of the British was needed for the ally to enter into agreements with other rulers



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. The British Officer who was a representative of the Governor General and who lived in a State which was not under direct British rule was called:

- (a) Collector
- (b) Viceroy
- (c) Resident
- (d) Agent





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Statement I :

The defects of the Regulating Act and the exigencies of British politics necessitated the passing of the Pitt's India Act.

Statement II :

The Pitt's India Act gave the British Government supreme control over the Company's affairs and its administration in India.

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
- (b) Both the statements are individually 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



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- Which Governor General of Bengal underwent impeachment proceedings in the British Parliament ?
 - (a) Robert Clive
 - (b) Henry Vansittart
 - (c) Warren Hastings
 - (d) Lord Cornwallis



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Which one among the following statements about the Mansabdari system is correct ?

- (a) All army troopers were allotted mansabs.
- (b) Mansabs were usually assigned on the basis of ancestry.
- (c) Position and salary of mansabdars were indicated by a numerical designation called zat.
- (d) Mansabdars were never paid in cash.





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