

Q.1)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

Statement 1 is incorrect. The first Portuguese factory was set up at Calicut by Pedro Alvarez Cabral (not Vasco Da Gama). Vasco Da Gama arrived at Calicut in 1498 and the king Zamorin accorded a friendly reception to Vasco Da Gama. A voyage was undertaken by Pedro Alvarez Cabral to trade for spices; he negotiated and established a factory at Calicut, where he arrived in 1500.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Portuguese were the first one to set up a factory in Pondicherry in 1523 and then Danes in 1624. Dutch established its rule over Pondicherry only in 1693 after capturing it from France. Later Dutch returned Pondicherry to France in 1699 under the Treaty of Ryswick.

Statement 3 is correct: The Dutch founded their first factory in Masulipatnam (in Andhra) in 1605. They went on to establish trading centres in different parts of India and thus became a threat to the Portuguese. They captured Nagapattinam near Madras (Chennai) from the Portuguese and made it their main stronghold in South India.

Q.3)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Portuguese were the first Europeans to find a direct maritime route to India. Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama arrived in Calicut, a major seaport in South-West India, on May 20, 1498. The local ruler, King Zamorin, welcomed him and granted him some privileges. Thereafter, they established a number of trading posts in India and later conquered and seized territories from the Indian rulers.

Statement 1 is correct- After the founding of Portuguese settlements, Jesuit missionaries came to India. Notable figures among them include:

- 1) Fr. Roberto de Nobili.
- 2) Fr. Henrique.

Statement 2 is correct- The Portuguese introduced few crops to India like Tobacco, potatoes, lady's finger etc.

Statement 3 is correct- The Portuguese introduced the first printing press in India. By 1556, the inaugural printing press was established at St. Paul's College in Goa. Originally intended for Abyssinia, circumstances prevented the press from leaving India, leading to the initiation of printing operations in Goa in 1556. A professional printer, accompanied by an Indian assistant, was dispatched to oversee and operate the press. The first book was published by Portuguese missionaries in 1557.

Q.7)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

A subsidiary alliance was a political agreement between the British East India Company and Indian princes in the 18th and 19th centuries. Under this agreement, the Indian princes would acknowledge British supremacy, accept British military assistance, and pay tribute to the British East India Company in exchange for protection from any threat. This arrangement allowed the British to expand their control over India without directly annexing territories.

Statement 1 is incorrect: In the Subsidiary Alliance system devised by Lord Wellesley in 1798, the British were not only responsible for protecting their ally from external threats but also internal threats. The British stationed armed contingents in the ally's territory, and the ally had to bear the cost.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The policy of "subsidiary alliance," aimed at establishing control over the internal affairs of Indian states without incurring direct imperial liabilities for the British. It did not

involve a fixed income component. Instead, it compelled Indian rulers to rely on the Company for protection, with financial penalties and territorial consequences for non-payment, consolidating British influence over Indian states from 1813 to 1857.

Statement 3 is correct: Nizam Ali Khan, also known as Asaf Jah II, ruled Hyderabad from 1762 to 1803. In 1790, aligning with the Marathas and East India Company, he joined the Third Anglo-Mysore War against Tipu Sultan. **Concerned about French influence, the British resident, Captain Achilles Kirkpatrick, persuaded the Nizam to sign a subsidiary alliance in 1798. This made Hyderabad the first princely state to adopt such an agreement, securing British military support.** In the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799), the Nizam backed the British against Tipu Sultan, solidifying their alliance.

Q.11)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Option a is correct: In 1698, the English King William III sent Sir William Norris to negotiate with Aurangzeb to obtain extensive English authority over the English settlements. Norris Mission was aimed at reaffirming existing privileges and expanding their trading rights.

However, the concession to this request only occurred during 1714-1717 when a mission led by Surman, sent to Mughal Emperor Farukhsiyar, acquired a farman (grant of trading rights) addressed to the local rulers of Gujarat, Hyderabad, and Bengal.

Option b,d and c are incorrect: Norris Mission was neither a cultural mission nor religious mission to spread christianity in tribal regions of Deccan. Furthermore, Norris Mission was not related to exploring mineral resources of Colonial India

Q.12)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Carnatic, situated in South India between the Eastern Ghats and the Coromandel Coast, encompasses the current regions of Tamil Nadu, eastern Karnataka, north-eastern Kerala, and southern Andhra Pradesh. It was the name given by the Europeans.

Statement 1 is correct- The First Carnatic War (1740-48) was an extension of the War of the Austrian Succession. In India, the Battle of St. Thome in Madras during the First Carnatic War is notable for the conflict between French forces and the army of Anwar-ud-din, the Nawab of Carnatic, whom the English sought assistance from.

Statement 2 is correct- Charles Godeheu succeeded Joseph François Dupleix as the French Governor-General in India in August 1754, as a direct consequence of the Second Carnatic War. The French East India Company's losses and financial strain during the war led to Dupleix's recall and replacement by Godeheu, who was tasked with implementing a more conciliatory and pragmatic approach towards the British and Indian powers

Statement 3 is incorrect- The Second Carnatic Wars concluded with the Treaty of Pondicherry, where the English and the French agreed not to intervene in the disputes of native princes. On the other hand, the Third Carnatic Wars concluded in the Treaty of Paris. The Treaty of Peace of Paris in 1763 marked the return of Pondicherry and Chandannagar to France and these territories were limited to trading activities only. Subsequently, the French, akin to the Portuguese and Dutch in India, restricted themselves to small enclaves, focusing primarily on commercial endeavours.

Q.18)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The early history of slavery in the Indian subcontinent is contested because it depends on the translations of terms such as *dasa* and *dasyu*. Slavery in India escalated during the Muslim domination of northern India after the 11th-century, after Muslim rulers re-introduced slavery to the Indian subcontinent. Slavery in India continued through the 18th and 19th centuries.

Statement 1 is incorrect: European travellers and administrators, who came in the 17th century, reported the widespread prevalence of slaves in India. During the colonial era, **Indians were taken into different parts of the world as slaves** by various European merchant companies as part of the **Indian Ocean slave trade**. Over a million indentured labourers (referred to as *girmityas*) from the Indian subcontinent were transported to various European colonies in Africa, Asia and the Americas to labour on plantations and mines.

Statement 2 is correct: Unlike slaves in Europe, who were often treated as menials, the condition of slaves in India was better. **They were treated more as hereditary servants** (bound to the generations of the family they serve, with their children expected-not forced, to serve the next generation of the owner family, just as their parents did).

Statement 3 is incorrect: People belonging to higher castes such as Khatri, Rajputs and Kayasthas, generally kept a **woman slave for domestic help**. In India, generally slave labour was not used for productive economic tasks like agriculture. This is in contrast to Afro-American slaves, who apart from domestic works, were used in vast plantations, free of wages, to generate profits for the owners.

Statement 4 is incorrect: **The Charter Act of 1833, asked the Company to ensure improvement in conditions of slaves and ultimately try to abolish it.** In 1843, Company passed a law banning slavery in its Indian territories. However, as a significant portion of Indian territories was under Native Princes, slavery continued there until Independence in 1947. Also even in British Indian territories, despite the law abolishing slavery, it continued in different forms (like *begari*, etc).

Q.25)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

In 1724, Nizam-ul-Mulk established autonomous rule over the Deccan region and founded the regional state of Hyderabad. He ruled Hyderabad independently and started what came to be known as the Asaf Jahi dynasty.

Statement 1 is incorrect: **Hyderabad under Nizam ul Mulk never openly declared his independence from the Mughal empire** but in practice he acted like an independent ruler. He waged wars and concluded peace without any reference to the empire in Delhi.

Statement 2 is incorrect: It is **Murshid Quli khan, the ruler of regional state of Bengal** who transformed the large amount of jagir land into *Khalisa* land and introduced the system of revenue farming in Bengal. Whereas the state of **Hyderabad continued to offer jagirs** and tried to rid the revenue system of corruption.

Statement 3 is correct: It is true that **Hyderabad under Nizam ul Mulk followed a policy of religious tolerance towards Hindus**. For example, a Hindu Puran Chand was his Dewan. He tried to consolidate his power by establishing an orderly administration in his state.

Q.26)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

In the early 19th century, the English started to show an interest in Sindh where they enjoyed some trade facilities. Later, the English interest in controlling Sindh grew with the threat of Russian and French invasion and to secure the Northwestern boundary of India.

Statement 1 is correct: In 1807, the treaty of Tilsit signed between Russia and France, favoured a combined invasion of India by the land route to deal with British imperial might. Now the British wanted to create a barrier between Russia and British India, negotiated with the Amirs of Sindh. After negotiations, the Amirs agreed to their **first-ever treaty with the English to exclude the French from Sindh and to exchange agents at each other's court.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: In 1832, William Bentinck sent Colonel Pottinger to Sindh to sign a treaty with the Amirs. The important provisions of treaty are as follows:

- 1) Free passage through Sindh would be allowed to the English traders and travellers and the use of Indus for trading purposes. However, **no warships would ply, nor any materials for war would be carried in the Indus River.**
- 2) No English merchant would settle down in Sindh, and passports would be needed for travellers.
- 3) Tariff rates could be altered by the Amirs if found high and no military dues or tolls would be demanded.

Statement 3 is incorrect: During the reign of **Governor-General Ellenborough (1842-1844), Sindh was merged into the British Empire in 1843.** Charles Napier was appointed its first governor. Burma (modern-day Myanmar) was merged into the British empire in 1886 during the reign of Viceroy **Lord Dufferin (1884 -1888).**

Q.28)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Option a is incorrect. Provisions of the Charter Act, 1813:

The Charter Act of 1813 ended the monopoly of the East India Company in India, the company's monopoly in trade with China and trade in tea with India was kept intact.

The company's rule was extended to another 20 years.

The act granted permission to the persons who wished to go to India for promoting moral and religious improvements. (Christian Missionaries)

Option b is correct. Provisions of the Charter Act, 1833:

The charter act of 1833 legalized the British colonization of India. It ended the activities of the East India Company as a commercial body, it became an administrative body. It provided that the company's territories in India were held by the government 'in trust for His Majesty, His heirs and successors'.

It made the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor-General of India and vested in him all civil and military powers. This made Lord William Bentinck the first Governor-General of India {centralization of the administration of India}.

The Governors of Bombay and Madras lost their legislative powers. The Governor-General of India had legislative powers over the entire British India.

Option c is incorrect. Provisions of the Charter Act, 1853:

It separated, for the first time, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council.

It provided for the addition of six new members called legislative councillors to the council {12 in total}.

It introduced an open competition system for the selection and recruitment of civil servants. The covenanted civil service was thus thrown open to the Indians also. Accordingly, the Macaulay Committee (the Committee on the Indian Civil Service) was appointed in 1854.

Option d is incorrect. Provisions of the Government of India Act, 1858:

The East India Company was liquidated.

Indian territories of Britain were to be governed in the name of the British Queen.

The Court of Directors and the Board of Control were scrapped.

The powers of the Company's Court of Directors were vested with the Secretary of State for India.

This Secretary of State was to be a British MP and a member of the Prime Minister's cabinet. He was to be assisted by a council of 15 members.

Q.38)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

Option 1 is incorrect: Coffee came to India through an **India Sufi saint named "Baba Budan"**. He brought coffee beans from Yemen to India around 1670. He brought the beans when he went on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

Option 2 and 5 is correct: Portuguese introduced new crops like **tobacco**, cashew nut, **chilli**. Tobacco is said to have been introduced into India in the beginning of 17th century. The spread of Chilli peppers to Asia was most likely a natural consequence of its introduction to Portuguese traders.

Option 3 is incorrect: **Tea** was introduced to India by **the British** in the nineteenth century, to overcome the monopoly of Chinese production. The first area to be planted was the mountain region surrounding the city of Darjeeling, perched on the Himalayan foothills, in the 1850s.

Option 4 is incorrect: **Cultivation of sugarcane in India dates back to the Vedic period**. The earliest mention of sugarcane cultivation is found in Indian writings of the period 1400 to 1000 B.C.

Q.45)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. The main objective of any business is to earn a profit so the prime objective of East India Company was the expansion of trade. Statement 2 is correct. East India company's prime objective was the expansion of trade. This could be done without conquest, because the local rulers were willing to grant privileges to the east India company. So, company decided not to take over territories directly.

Q.49)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Of all the European nations who came as traders to India after new sea routes were discovered, England emerged as the most powerful and successful by the end of the 18th century. They defeated the Portuguese, Dutch, and the French.

Statement 1 is incorrect: East India Company was a private Enterprise which was formed through amalgamation of several rival companies at home. It was controlled by a board of directors whose members were elected annually. The shareholders of the company exercised considerable influence. The trading companies of France and Portugal were largely owned by the State, and their nature was in many ways feudalistic. The French Company was simply managed as a department of the State and no meetings of shareholders took place between 1725 and 1765.

Statement 2 is correct: As compared to Spain, Dutch or Portugal, Britain was less interested in the spread of Christianity. Its rule was, therefore, far more acceptable to the subjects than the other colonial powers.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The use of debt was one of the most important factors which helped Britain in succeeding against other colonial powers. The world's first central bank– the Bank of England–was established to sell government debt to the money markets on the promise of a decent return on Britain's

defeating rival countries like France and Spain. Britain was thus enabled to spend much more on its military than its rivals.

Statement 4 is correct: The Royal Navy of Britain was the largest and the most advanced of its times. British were able to defeat the Portuguese and the French due to strong and fast movement of the naval ships. The English learnt from the Portuguese the importance of an efficient navy and improved their own fleet technologically.

Q.52)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

Tipu Sultan, one of the greatest rulers of the Mysore kingdom, laid down his life at the end of the **fourth Anglo Mysore war, 1799**. The English forged an alliance with the Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad to defeat Tipu Sultan.

Statement 1 is correct: The fourth Mysore war was the last of the Anglo Mysore wars. An indirect control of the capital of Tipu Sultan, Seringapatam and Mysore came under the hands of the British. **They re-established the Wodeyar dynasty to the Mysore throne.** Fateh Ali, Tipu's young successor, was sent into exile. The Kingdom of Mysore became a princely state of British India. The members of the family of Tipu Sultan were first kept at Vellore and later they were deported to Calcutta.

Statement 2 is incorrect: After the cessation of territories to native rulers by the English, the new state of Mysore was handed over to the old Hindu dynasty (Wodeyars) under a minor ruler Krishnaraja III. **The Nizam of Hyderabad was the first to accept the Subsidiary Alliance in 1798 and the new Mysore state accepted the subsidiary alliance only after Hyderabad.**

Statement 3 is correct: In 1831, Lord William Bentinck took control of Mysore on grounds of misgovernance. However, Lord Ripon in 1881 restored the kingdom to its ruler.

Q.60)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Regulating Act was passed in the British Parliament in June 1773. It was the first parliamentary ratification and authorization defining the powers and authority of the East India Company with respect to its Indian possessions.

Statement 1 is correct. The Regulating Act of 1773 provided that a Supreme Court of Judicature was to be established in Bengal with original and appellate jurisdictions where all subjects could seek redressal.

Statement 2 is correct. Under the Regulating Act of 1773, the Governors in Councils at Madras and Bombay were brought under the control of Governor-General of Bengal, especially in matters of foreign policy.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The Pitt's India Act of 1784 made a distinction between the commercial and political activities of the East India Company.