ForumIAS

Prelims Marathon

1st week, November 2026

FORUMIAS

HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

INDEX

Advent of Europeans and Acts 2
Acts During British Rule 6
Different Acts and British Education Policy 11
Acts British Education Policy 16
British Policies on Princely States 21
British Wars and Judicial Policies 26

Created with love ❤ by ForumIAS- the knowledge network for civil services.
Visit academy.forumias.com for our mentor based courses.
ForumIAS

Advent of Europeans and Acts

1. Which one of the following is the correct chronological sequence of events regarding early Portuguese expansion in the Indian Ocean, starting from the earliest?

(a) Vasco da Gama reaches Calicut Establishment of factory at Cannanore Defeat of Portuguese at Battle of Chaul Portuguese victory at Battle of Diu

(b) Establishment of factory at Cannanore Vasco da Gama reaches Calicut Portuguese victory at Battle of Diu Defeat of Portuguese at Battle of Chaul

(c) Vasco da Gama reaches Calicut Portuguese victory at Battle of Diu Defeat of Portuguese at Battle of Chaul Establishment of factory at Cannanore

(d) Establishment of factory at Cannanore Portuguese victory at Battle of Diu Vasco da Gama reaches Calicut Defeat of Portuguese at Battle of Chaul

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

The correct chronological order of Portuguese arrival and early naval actions is:

1. **Vasco da Gama reaches Calicut (May 1498):** Arrived at Kappad near Calicut with the assistance of Gujarati pilot Abdul Majid.
2. **Establishment of Factory at Cannanore (1501–1502):** Following hostility with the Zamorin of Calicut on his second voyage, Vasco da Gama established a fortified trading post (factory) at Cannanore.
3. **Battle of Chaul (1508):** A joint naval fleet of the Mamluk Sultanate of Egypt and the Gujarat Sultanate defeated a Portuguese squadron off Chaul, killing Governor Francisco de Almeida's son, Lourenço de Almeida.
4. **Battle of Diu (February 1509):** Francisco de Almeida decisively crushed the combined Egyptian-Gujarati-Venetian naval force off Diu, securing Portuguese naval dominance in the Indian Ocean and enforcing the Cartaz system.

2. Consider the following crops:

I. Papaya

II. Pineapple

III. Guava

How many of the above were introduced into India by the Portuguese in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All the three

(d) None

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- As part of the Columbian Exchange following the discovery of the Americas, the Portuguese introduced several New World crops to India during the 16th and 17th centuries.
- I (Papaya), II (Pineapple), and III (Guava) were all brought to India by Portuguese traders along with tobacco, cashew nuts, chillies, tomatoes, and maize.

3. Who among the following rulers of medieval Gujarat surrendered Diu to the Portuguese in the 1530s?

(a) Ahmad Shah

(b) Mahmud Begarha
(c) Bahadur Shah
(d) Muhammad Shah

Correct Answer: (c)
Explanation:

- Sultan Bahadur Shah of Gujarat (1526–1537): Facing an invasion from Mughal Emperor Humayun, Bahadur Shah sought military assistance from the Portuguese.
- In exchange for help, Bahadur Shah signed the Treaty of Bassein (1534), surrendering Bassein (Vasai) and authorizing the Portuguese to build a fort at Diu. During subsequent negotiations aboard a Portuguese ship in 1537, Bahadur Shah was killed.

4. With reference to Indian history, consider the following statements:

1. Dutch established their factories on the east coast on lands granted to them by Gajapati rulers.
2. Afonso de Albuquerque captured Goa from the Bijapur Sultanate in 1510.
3. EIC established a factory at Madras on a plot of land leased from a representative of the Vijayanagara empire.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (b)
Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Dutch established their prominent east coast factories (e.g., Pulicat and Masulipatnam) on lands granted by local rulers such as the Nayak of Jinjee and the Sultans of Golconda, not the Gajapati rulers of Odisha (whose regional power had declined by the mid-16th century).
- **Statement 2 is correct:** In 1510, Portuguese Governor Afonso de Albuquerque seized Goa from Ismail Adil Shah, the Sultan of Bijapur, establishing Goa as the primary seat of Portuguese authority in Asia.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** In 1639, Francis Day of the English East India Company secured a lease for Madrasapatnam from Damarla Venkatadri Nayaka, a representative/viceroy of the late Vijayanagara Empire (under King Peda Venkata Raya / Chhandragiri court), where Fort St. George was built.

5. Which of the following statements regarding the Battle of Plassey (1757) are correct?

1. Robert Clive led the British forces to victory by exploiting internal treachery within the Nawab's court involving Mir Jafar and Jagat Seth.
2. Following the battle, Siraj-ud-Daulah was deposed and replaced by Mir Jafar as the puppet Nawab of Bengal.
3. EIC granted sovereign Diwani rights over Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa immediately after the Battle.
4. Victory at Plassey granted the British the unhindered right to collect revenue from the 24 Parganas territory.

Select the answer using the code given below:
(a) 1, 2 and 4
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Robert Clive engineered a secret pact with Siraj-ud-Daulah's military commander Mir Jafar, chief financier Jagat Seth, and Rai Durlabh to secure a victory at Plassey on June 23, 1757.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Siraj-ud-Daulah was captured and killed; Mir Jafar was installed on the masnad as a puppet Nawab compliant with Company demands.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Full revenue collection rights (Diwani) over Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa were granted later by the Treaty of Allahabad (1765) following the Battle of Buxar.
- **Statement 4 is correct:** In gratitude for placing him on the throne, Mir Jafar granted the East India Company the revenue-yielding zamindari of the 24 Parganas.

6. Which of the following statements regarding the Battle of Buxar are correct?

1. Fought between Hector Munro and the combined army of Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daula, and Emperor Shah Alam II.
2. Major cause was Mir Qasim's abolition of all transit duties to level the trading field between local Indian merchants and the Company's servants.
3. Defeat led to the Treaty of Allahabad, by which Shah Alam II granted the Company the Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.
4. Robert Clive abolished the Nawab's military office and established direct civil administration run by directly by British officers.

Select the answer using the code given below:

(a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 1 and 4 only
(c) 2 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Major Hector Munro led the British forces at Buxar (October 22, 1764) against the triple alliance of Nawab Mir Qasim of Bengal, Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula of Awadh, and Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Mir Qasim attempted to eliminate the abuse of private trade passes (Dastaks) by abolishing inland transit duties for all merchants, which angered the East India Company.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Under the Treaty of Allahabad (1765) signed by Shah Alam II and Clive, the Company received legal Diwani rights (civil revenue collection) for Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.
- **Statement 4 is incorrect:** Clive introduced the Dual System of Government (Dyarchy), where the Company held Diwani (revenue/civil justice) while the puppet Nawab retained Nizamat (criminal justice/executive administration), operating through Indian deputy-diwans (Naib Diwans like Reza Khan).

7. By which one of the following Acts was the Governor General of Bengal designated as the Governor General of India?

(a) The Regulating Act of 1773
(b) The Pitt's India Act of 1784
(c) The Charter Act of 1793
(d) The Charter Act of 1833

Correct Answer: (d)
Explanation:

- Charter Act of 1833: Redesignated the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor-General of India, vesting all civil and military authority of British India in a single central executive office.
- Lord William Bentinck became the first Governor-General of India under this Act.

8. Consider the following statements regarding the Charter Act of 1813:

1. Ended the trade monopoly of the East India Company in India, except for trade in tea and trade with China.
2. Asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Indian territories held by the Company.
3. Revenues of India were now controlled directly by the British Parliament without Company involvement.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)
Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Charter Act of 1813 revoked the East India Company's trade monopoly in India, opening Indian trade to all private British merchants, while preserving the Company's exclusive monopoly over the tea trade and trade with China.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Preamble of the Act explicitly asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the territorial possessions governed by the Company in India.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Company control over revenue collection continued under Parliamentary oversight; direct control over Indian revenues by the British Crown and Parliament via a Secretary of State was enacted later by the Government of India Act 1858, following the Revolt of 1857.

9. Which of the following statements with regard to the Regulating Act of 1773 is/are correct?

1. It granted the Governor-General an absolute personal veto power over all decisions of his four-member Executive Council
2. It established a Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, Calcutta, comprising a Chief Justice and three companion judges.
3. It elevated the Governor of Bengal to the position of Governor-General of Bengal and subjected the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras to his supervisory control.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (b)
Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Decisions in the 4-member Executive Council were taken by a majority vote, with the Governor-General holding only a casting vote in the event of a tie; he did not possess a personal veto power (which was granted later under the Amending Act of 1786).
- **Statement 2 is correct:** It provided for the creation of a Supreme Court at Fort William, Calcutta (constituted in 1774), with Sir Elijah Impey appointed as the first Chief Justice alongside three regular judges.

- **Statement 3 is correct:** The Regulating Act of 1773 designated Warren Hastings as the first Governor-General of Bengal, making the Governors of Bombay and Madras subordinate to Bengal in matters of war and peace.

10. Which of the following statements with regard to the Act of Settlement are correct?

1. It exempted the official actions of the Governor-General and his Council from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at Calcutta.
2. It excluded matters concerning revenue collection and revenue administration from the purview of the Supreme Court.
3. It mandated that the Supreme Court administer English common law to all native Indian inhabitants, completely abolishing personal Hindu and Muslim laws.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** To resolve jurisdictional conflicts between the executive and judiciary created by the 1773 Act, the Act of Settlement (1781) exempted the Governor-General and Council from the Supreme Court's jurisdiction for official acts performed in their official capacity.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** It removed revenue collection and land revenue administration from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The Act specifically stipulated that the Supreme Court must respect personal laws, requiring that cases involving native inhabitants be tried under Hindu personal law for Hindus and Islamic Sharia law for Muslims, rather than imposing English common law.

Acts During British Rule

1. With reference to the Pitt's India Act of 1784, consider the following statements:

1. It established a dual system of control by creating a 6-member Board of Control to supervise civil, military, and revenue administration.
2. Court of Directors was granted supreme binding authority over the Board of Control regarding political and foreign affairs.
3. Governor-General of Bengal's Executive Council was expanded from three to four members to enhance executive authority.
4. Territories held by the East India Company in India were declared as the British possessions in India for the first time.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 3
(b) 2 and 4 only
(c) 1 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2 and 4

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Act established a system of dual control. A 6-member Board of Control (comprising the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Secretary of State, and Privy Councillors) was created to supervise civil, military, and revenue affairs.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Court of Directors (24 members) was retained only to manage commercial functions. The Board of Control held binding authority over political matters and supervised the Court of Directors.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The Governor-General's Executive Council was reduced from four members to three members (including the Commander-in-Chief) to avoid deadlock situations.
- **Statement 4 is correct:** For the first time, the Company's territories in India were officially termed "British possessions in India," establishing British Crown sovereignty in principle.

2. With reference to the provisions of the Charter Act of 1793, consider the following statements:

1. It required the East India Company to pay an annual sum of £500,000 to the British Crown from Indian revenues.
2. Salaries of the members of the Board of Control and their staff were mandated to be drawn directly from the British Royal Exchequer.
3. It permitted Country Trade allowing private traders under license to export opium to China.
4. Act completely separated revenue collection from judicial administration across all provinces.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 and 4
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) 2 and 3 only

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Act renewed Company rule for 20 years and stipulated an annual payment of £5 Lakh (£500,000) from Indian revenues to the British government.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Act mandated that the salaries and operational costs of the Board of Control and its officials were to be paid out of Indian revenues, not the British Royal Exchequer.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** It legalized 'Country Trade' (privilege trade), enabling the Company to grant licenses to private merchants to participate in regional trade, directly facilitating opium supply routes to China.
- **Statement 4 is incorrect:** While Revenue Courts were reformed under Lord Cornwallis (Cornwallis Code 1793), administrative and judicial functions were not completely separated across all provincial levels by this statutory act alone; judicial power remained tied to executive oversight in lower administration.

3. Consider the following statements regarding the Charter Act of 1813:

1. It ended the EIC's trade monopoly in India completely, opening all commercial trade sectors including tea and trade with China to private British merchants.
2. It permitted Christian missionaries to enter British possessions in India to preach and propagate religion.
3. An annual grant of ₹1 lakh was earmarked for the revival of literature and the promotion of modern science among Indian subjects.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (b)
Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Charter Act of 1813 abolished the Company's commercial monopoly over Indian trade, but retained its monopoly over the tea trade and trade with China. (The total abolition of all monopolies occurred later under the Charter Act of 1833).
- **Statement 2 is correct:** It officially permitted Christian missionaries to go to India and reside there under a system of licenses for moral and religious instruction.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** It incorporated a specific financial clause directing the sum of ₹1 lakh per year to be spent on literature, education, and modern sciences in India.

4. With reference to the Charter Act of 1833, consider the following statements:

1. Governor-General of Bengal was redesignated as the Governor-General of India, centralizing civil and military powers.
2. A fourth member was added to the Governor-General's Executive Council with full voting rights on all legislative and executive decisions.
3. Commercial and trading activities of the East India Company were completely terminated, converting it into a purely administrative body.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)
Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Lord William Bentinck became the first Governor-General of India. Legislative authority was centralized, depriving the Governors of Bombay and Madras of their legislative powers.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** A Law Member (Lord Macaulay) was added to the Council as a fourth member, but he was included only for legislative purposes and did not possess full voting rights on executive decisions.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The Act ended all remaining commercial monopolies (tea trade and China trade). The East India Company ceased to be a trading entity and became an administrative agent under the Crown.

5. Consider the following statements regarding the Charter Act of 1853:

1. It established the Indian Legislative Council by separating the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's Council.
2. It introduced local representation in the Central Legislative Council by appointing nominees from Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and the North-Western Provinces.
3. The Act renewed the East India Company's commercial charter and territorial administration for a fixed period of 20 years.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)
Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The legislative and executive duties of the Governor-General's Council were separated for the first time. Six new legislative councillors were added to form a mini-parliament.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Out of the six new additional legislative members, four were nominated by the local (provincial) governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and Agra (North-Western Provinces), introducing local administrative representation.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Unlike previous Charter Acts (1793, 1813, 1833), the Act of 1853 renewed Company rule without specifying any time limit, indicating that the Crown could take over administration at any time.

6. With reference to the Government of India Act, 1935, consider the following statements:

1. It provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation based on the accession of British Indian Provinces and Princely States.
2. Dyarchy was abolished at the provincial level and introduced at the Central Executive level.
3. Defense and Foreign Affairs were categorized as transferred subjects under the direct control of the federal legislature.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (a)
Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Act proposed an All-India Federation comprising British Provinces and Princely States (though it never came into effect as Princely States did not join).
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Provincial Autonomy replaced Dyarchy in the provinces, while Dyarchy was proposed at the Center.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Defense, External Affairs, Ecclesiastical Affairs, and Tribal Areas were classified as Reserved Subjects at the Center, under the exclusive discretionary power of the Governor-General, outside the control of the federal legislature.

7. In the Government of India Act, 1919, the provincial subjects were divided into "Reserved" and "Transferred" categories. Which of the following were treated as "Reserved" subjects?

1. Administration of Justice
2. Land Revenue
3. Police
4. Local Self-Government

Select the correct answer using the code given below: (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct Answer: (a)
Explanation:

- **Reserved Subjects** were administered by the Governor and his Executive Council without accountability to the local legislature. Examples included: Police, Land Revenue, Administration of Justice, Finance, and Irrigation.
- **Transferred Subjects** were administered by the Governor with the advice of Ministers responsible to the Legislative Council. Examples included: Local Self-Government, Public Health, Education, Agriculture, and Public Works.

8. Consider the following statements regarding political franchise and franchise rights under British rule:

1. The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 granted universal adult voting rights to all women above the age of 21 across British India.
2. The Government of India Act of 1935 extended communal representation by providing separate electorates and reserved seats for women in legislatures.

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The GOI Act of 1919 did not grant universal adult franchise to women. It allowed provincial legislatures to decide if women could vote based on high property and tax qualifications, resulting in very limited franchise.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The GOI Act of 1935 expanded communal representation by providing separate electorates for depressed classes (Scheduled Castes), labor, and reserved seats for women in provincial and central legislatures.

9. With reference to the Government of India Act of 1858, consider the following statements:

1. It abolished the dual government system by dissolving both the Board of Control and the Court of Directors.
2. It created the office of the Secretary of State for India, a member of the British Cabinet, assisted by an advisory 15-member Council of India.
3. The military forces of the East India Company were retained under an independent corporate command separate from the British Crown forces.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Act ended the dual governance structure introduced by Pitt's India Act (1784) by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The office of Secretary of State for India was created with complete authority over Indian administration, assisted by a 15-member advisory body called the Council of India (based in London).

- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The military and naval forces of the East India Company were directly transferred to the service of the British Crown (subsequently restructured under the Crown's Army reorganization).

10. With reference to the Indian Councils Act of 1861, consider the following statements:

1. It initiated the process of legislative decentralization by restoring legislative powers to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.
2. It empowered the Viceroy to issue ordinances during emergencies without the concurrence of the Legislative Council, valid for a duration of six months.
3. Raja of Benaras, Maharaja of Patiala, and Sir Dinkar Rao were appointed as the first official full-time executive members of the Viceroy's Council.
4. It granted statutory recognition to the Portfolio System introduced by Lord Canning in 1859.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Act reversed the centralizing trend that began with the Regulating Act of 1773 and peaked in 1833 by restoring law-making powers to the Madras and Bombay councils.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Viceroy was empowered to promulgate ordinances in emergencies without council approval, with a life span of 6 months.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The Raja of Benaras, Maharaja of Patiala, and Sir Dinkar Rao were nominated as non-official members to the expanded Legislative Council (not full-time executive members).
- **Statement 4 is correct:** It institutionalized the Portfolio System (introduced by Lord Canning in 1859), wherein a member of the Executive Council was made in charge of one or more government departments.

Different Acts and British Education Policy

1. Which of the following statements with regard to the Indian Councils Act, 1892 is/are correct?

1. It introduced a limited system of indirect election by allowing non-official members to be nominated on the recommendation of specified local bodies like municipalities and chambers of commerce.
2. Members of the legislative councils were granted the right to discuss the annual financial budget statement.
3. Legislative council members were empowered to move formal resolutions and vote on demand for grants under all budget heads.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Indian Councils Act, 1892 introduced an indirect elective element. Non-official members of the Central and Provincial Legislative Councils were nominated on the recommendations of bodies such as district boards, municipalities, universities, zamindars, and chambers of commerce.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Act expanded council functions by permitting members to discuss the annual financial statement (budget) and to ask questions on public interest matters (with six days prior notice).
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Council members had no power to vote on the budget, nor were they allowed to move formal resolutions or ask supplementary questions (which was later granted under the 1909 Act).

2. Which of the following statements regarding the Indian Councils Act, 1909 are correct?

1. It introduced separate communal electorates for Muslims, legalizing communal representation in Indian administration.
2. It created an official majority in both the Central Legislative Council and all Provincial Legislative Councils.
3. Lord Minto was appointed as the first Indian Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.
4. Separate representation was provided for presidency corporations, chambers of commerce, universities, and zamindars.

Select the answer using the code given below:

(a) 2 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 4
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Act introduced separate electorates for Muslims, where Muslim representatives were chosen exclusively by Muslim voters. Lord Minto became known as the Father of Communal Electorate.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** An official majority was retained at the Centre, but non-official majorities were permitted in the Provincial Legislative Councils.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Satyendra Prasad Sinha (S.P. Sinha) was appointed as the first Indian member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, serving as the Law Member. Lord Minto was the Viceroy.
- **Statement 4 is correct:** The Act provided distinct representation for special interest groups, including presidency corporations, chambers of commerce, universities, and zamindars.

3. Which of the following statements with regard to the Government of India Act, 1919 (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms) is/are correct?

1. Dyarchy was introduced in the provinces, splitting provincial subjects into *Reserved* and *Transferred*.
2. Bicameralism and direct elections were introduced for the first time at the Central Legislative level.
3. The Act established complete universal adult suffrage for all citizens residing in British Indian provinces.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Act introduced Dyarchy in provinces. *Reserved subjects* (police, finance, land revenue, justice) were managed by the Governor and his Executive Council without legislative accountability. *Transferred subjects* (education, public health, local self-government, agriculture) were managed by elected Indian ministers accountable to the provincial legislature.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Act replaced the Indian Legislative Council with a bicameral central legislature consisting of the Council of State (Upper House) and the Central Legislative Assembly (Lower House), introducing direct elections.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The franchise remained highly restricted based on property ownership, tax payment, or educational qualifications, granting voting rights to roughly 3% of the adult population.

4. Which of the following statements with regard to the Government of India Act, 1935 is/are correct?

1. It provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation comprising British Indian provinces and Princely States as units.
2. It abolished Dyarchy at the provincial level and introduced Provincial Autonomy, making ministers responsible to elected provincial legislatures.
3. Legislative powers were distributed into: Federal List, Provincial List, and Concurrent List, with residuary powers explicitly assigned to the Federal Legislature.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Act provided for an All-India Federation composed of provinces and princely states. (This federation never came into operation because the requisite number of princely states declined to join).
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Act abolished provincial Dyarchy and introduced Provincial Autonomy (effective 1937), making provincial ministers responsible to the elected provincial legislatures.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Legislative authority was divided into the Federal List (59 items), Provincial List (54 items), and Concurrent List (36 items). However, residuary powers were vested in the Governor-General (Viceroy) personally.

5. Which of the following statements with regard to the Government of India Act, 1935 is/are correct?

1. It introduced provincial bicameralism in all eleven British Indian provinces.
2. It established a Federal Court at Delhi and provided for the setting up of the Reserve Bank of India to manage currency and credit
3. It extended separate communal electorates to depressed classes (scheduled castes), women, and industrial labor.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Bicameralism was introduced in 6 out of 11 provinces (Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Assam, and the United Provinces).
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Act provided for the establishment of the Federal Court of India (set up in 1937) and the Reserve Bank of India (to regulate state currency and credit).
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The Act extended separate electorates beyond existing religious minorities to include depressed classes, women, and labor/workers.

6. Which of the following statements with regard to the Indian Independence Act, 1947 is/are correct?

1. It mandated that the Constituent Assemblies of India and Pakistan must adopt the British Common Law framework without amending any provisions of the 1935 Act.
2. It declared the lapse of British Paramountcy over Indian Princely States and abolished the offices of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Act designated the Constituent Assemblies of both dominions as sovereign legislative bodies empowered to frame any constitution, repeal any Act of the British Parliament (including the Independence Act itself), and alter the Government of India Act 1935 as an interim measure.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Act terminated British rule on August 15, 1947, creating two independent Dominions (India and Pakistan). It lapsed British Paramountcy over princely states and abolished the offices of the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy (replacing the Viceroy with a constitutional Governor-General).

7. Regarding Wood's Educational Dispatch of 1854, which of the following statements are true?

1. A Grants-in-Aid system was introduced to encourage private enterprise in education.
2. English was recommended as the medium of instruction at all levels of primary and secondary education.
3. The establishment of universities in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras was recommended

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Wood's Dispatch introduced a Grants-in-Aid system to encourage private educational institutions that complied with state inspections and standards.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Wood's Dispatch recommended English as the medium of instruction for higher higher-education/university studies, but explicitly advocated vernacular languages at the primary level and Anglo-Vernacular schools at the secondary stage.

- **Statement 3 is correct:** It recommended establishing universities modeled on London University in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras (set up in 1857).

8. With reference to educational institutes during colonial rule in India, consider the following pairs:

Institution	Founder
1. Sanskrit College at Benaras	William Jones
2. Calcutta Madrasa	Warren Hastings
3. Fort William College	Arthur Wellesley

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 2
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3
(d) 3 only

Correct Answer: (b)
Explanation:

- **Pair 1 is incorrect:** The Sanskrit College at Benaras was founded in 1791 by Jonathan Duncan (the British Resident at Benaras) to study Hindu law and philosophy.
- **Pair 2 is correct:** The Calcutta Madrasa was established in 1781 by Governor-General Warren Hastings for the study of Muslim law, Arabic, and Persian.
- **Pair 3 is incorrect:** Fort William College at Calcutta was founded in 1800 by Governor-General Lord Richard Wellesley (Lord Mornington) to train British civil servants in Indian languages and customs, not his brother Arthur Wellesley (who was a military commander).

9. Which of the following led to the formal policy introduction of English Education in India?
1. The Charter Act of 1813
2. General Committee of Public Instruction, 1823
3. Orientalist and Anglicist Controversy

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

Correct Answer: (d)
Explanation:

- **Item 1 is correct:** The Charter Act of 1813 was the first statutory step, setting aside a annual sum of ₹1 lakh to promote literature and science among Indian subjects.
- **Item 2 is correct:** The General Committee of Public Instruction (1823) was formed to direct educational grants, but became deadlocked over how to allocate the funds.
- **Item 3 is correct:** This deadlock produced the Orientalist-Anglicist Controversy (Orientalists advocating traditional learning in Persian/Sanskrit vs. Anglicists advocating Western sciences via English). The issue was settled by Macaulay's Minute (1835) and Bentinck's approval, formally establishing state-funded English education.

10. Consider the following pairs:

Early Educational Institution	Promoter
1. Calcutta Madrasa (1781)	Warren Hastings
2. Asiatic Society of Bengal (1784)	Sir William Jones
3. Sanskrit College at Benaras (1791)	Jonathan Duncan

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?
(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (d)
Explanation:

- **Pair 1 is correctly matched**: Warren Hastings founded the Calcutta Madrasa in 1781 to train officials in Islamic law, Persian, and administrative drafting.
- **Pair 2 is correctly matched:** Sir William Jones founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1784 in Calcutta to research Oriental literature, history, and Sanskrit classics.
- **Pair 3 is correctly matched:** Jonathan Duncan established the Sanskrit College at Benaras in 1791 to preserve and study Hindu laws, philosophy, and literature.

Acts British Education Policy

1. Which of the following statements with regard to early 19th-century educational initiatives in British India are correct?

1. Lord Wellesley established Fort William College in Calcutta in 1800 to train British civil servants in Indian languages and customs.
2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy advocated for Western education and protested the British government's proposal to establish a new Sanskrit College at Calcutta in 1823.
3. He actively opposed the founding of the Hindu College at Calcutta in 1817 with Sir Hyde East to impart liberal Arts.

Select the answer using the code given below:
(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (d)
Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Lord Wellesley founded Fort William College at Calcutta in 1800 to instruct newly arrived British civil servants in Indian vernacular languages, law, and administrative traditions.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Raja Ram Mohan Roy championed modern Western scientific education. In 1823, he sent a famous letter of protest to Lord Amherst against setting up a government Sanskrit

College in Calcutta, arguing that traditional scholasticism would keep India lagging behind European scientific advancements.

- **Statement 3 is correct:** Ram Mohan Roy supported the establishment of the Hindu College at Calcutta (1817) alongside David Hare and Sir Hyde East to impart liberal Arts and Western Science to Indian youth, rather than opposing it.

2. Which of the following statements with regard to the General Committee of Public Instruction and Macaulay's Minute is/are correct?

1. The General Committee of Public Instruction was instituted in 1823 to supervise state educational allocations across British India.
2. Lord Macaulay's Minute of 1835 recommended allocating public funds exclusively for Oriental literature and Sanskrit scholarship, completely banning English instruction.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The General Committee of Public Instruction was established in 1823 to administer the annual ₹1 lakh educational grant stipulated under the Charter Act of 1813. Lord Macaulay later served as its President in 1834.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Macaulay's Minute (1835) explicitly rejected Oriental learning, advocating that government funding be used exclusively for Western education with English as the medium of higher instruction. He famously aimed to create a class of intermediaries Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste, in opinions, in morals, and in intellect.

3. Which of the following statements with regard to the educational policy during the Governor-Generalship of Lord William Bentinck is/are correct?

1. Lord William Bentinck formally accepted Macaulay's recommendations via the English Education Act of 1835, prioritizing Western science and literature.
2. Under Bentinck's administration, English replaced Persian as the official language of higher court proceedings and official government correspondence.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Lord William Bentinck approved Macaulay's Minute and enacted the English Education Act of 1835, directing state funds toward Western education and marking a clear victory for the Anglicists over the Orientalists.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Bentinck's government replaced Persian with English as the official language of the higher law courts and central government administration, while permitting regional vernaculars

in lower courts. He also supported the Downward Filtration Theory, assuming Western education given to upper classes would filter down to the masses.

4. Which of the following statements with regard to Wood's Despatch of 1854 are correct?

1. It recommended setting up a provincial Department of Public Instruction (DPI) in every province to inspect and administer educational institutions.
2. It outlined a graded school hierarchy: Vernacular primary schools at the bottom, Anglo-Vernacular secondary schools in the middle, and English medium colleges/universities at the apex.
3. It mandated that all private educational institutions receiving state Grants-in-Aid must be managed directly by government-appointed British officers.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Wood's Despatch recommended establishing a Department of Public Instruction (DPI) under a Director in each of the five provinces (Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Punjab, NWFP) to oversee education.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** It established a clear graded structure: primary schools teaching in vernaculars middle/high schools teaching in Anglo-Vernacular medium affiliated colleges and universities teaching in English.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The Grants-in-Aid system was designed specifically to encourage private Indian and missionary management, providing government funds conditional on proper management, secular instruction, and periodic inspection, without demanding direct state takeover.

5. Which of the following statements regarding colonial educational commissions is/are correct?

1. Hunter Commission recommended, state prioritize the expansion and management of primary elementary education over higher university education.
2. Indian Universities Act of 1904, passed under Lord Curzon based on the Raleigh Commission recommendations.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Hunter Commission (1882–83) reviewed the progress of Wood's Despatch and recommended that the state transfer higher education to private initiatives while focusing government resources on expanding primary education managed by newly formed municipal and district boards.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Based on the Raleigh Commission (1902), Lord Curzon enacted the Indian Universities Act of 1904, which restricted university autonomy, tightened affiliation rules for private

colleges, gave government veto power over senate regulations, and increased nominated official members.

6. Which of the following statements with regard to educational reform proposals between 1917 and 1929 are correct?

1. Sadler Commission recommended introducing a 2-year Intermediate stage between high school and university, managed by a dedicated Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.
2. Under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms the subject of Education was placed under the Reserved category.
3. Hartog Committee criticized the indiscriminate mass expansion of primary education, highlighting high wastage and stagnation rates due to dropouts.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Sadler Commission (1917–19) reviewed Calcutta University and recommended setting up Intermediate Colleges (12-year school course) and separate Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education to prepare students for university work.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Under the Government of India Act 1919 (Dyarchy), Education was made a Transferred subject, handed over to elected Indian provincial ministers accountable to the local legislature.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The Hartog Committee (1929) evaluated educational standards and criticized rapid, unorganized mass expansion, pointing out severe wastage (students dropping out before completing primary school) and stagnation (students repeating classes).

7. Which of the following statements regarding the Wardha Scheme of Basic Education are correct?

1. Formulated at the All-India National Education Conference in 1937, the detailed curriculum was prepared by a committee headed by Dr. Zakir Husain.
2. Core principle of the scheme was learning through activity, centering the primary school curriculum around a basic productive craft.
3. Scheme mandated that English must serve as the compulsory medium of instruction from the age of seven to ensure rapid industrialization.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Wardha Scheme was conceptualized based on Mahatma Gandhi's articles in Harijan and formally detailed by the Dr. Zakir Husain Committee in late 1937.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** It introduced Nai Talim (Basic Education), emphasizing craft-centered education where academic learning (mathematics, science, social studies) was integrated around practical manual crafts (e.g., spinning, weaving, woodwork).

- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The scheme explicitly mandated that the mother tongue must be the medium of instruction throughout the 7-year free and compulsory basic schooling period (ages 7 to 14), explicitly rejecting English at the basic stage.

8. Which of the following statements with regard to the Sargent Plan of Education (1944) is/are correct?

1. Formulated by the Central Advisory Board of Education, it proposed a comprehensive system of universal, free, and compulsory primary education.
2. It aimed to bring Indian educational standards up to contemporary British levels within a timeline of 40 years.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Sargent Plan (1944) (headed by Sir John Sargent) was a post-WWII blueprint that recommended universal, free, and compulsory basic education for children between 6 and 14 years of age.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The plan outlined a multi-tiered educational structure (Nursery Primary High School University / Technical) designed to achieve educational parity with Great Britain within a projected 40-year timeframe.

9. Which one of the following statements does not apply to the system of Subsidiary Alliance introduced by Lord Wellesley?

(a) To maintain a large standing army at the expense of allied Indian states
(b) To protect British Indian territories from potential French/Napoleonic influence
(c) To secure a fixed annual cash income directly to the Company's treasury from every signed state
(d) To establish British political supremacy and paramountcy over the Indian Princely States

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- The Subsidiary Alliance System required the allied state to maintain a British subsidiary force (either by paying for its maintenance or ceding territory with revenue yield) and to accept a British Resident at its court.
- It did not focus on securing a fixed direct cash income for the Company's central treasury. Rather, its primary goals were military deployment at another's expense (Option a), eliminating French influence during the Napoleonic era (Option b), and establishing political hegemony over internal and foreign affairs of Indian states (Option d).

10. Which of the following statements regarding early British territorial policy and the Policy of Ring Fence are correct?

1. Policy of Ring Fence was championed by Warren Hastings to create buffer states surrounding British borders to protect territories from Maratha and Afghan incursions.
2. Under the Policy of Ring Fence, the British stationed troops inside allied buffer states like Awadh to defend them, with costs borne by the allied state.

3. Policy of Ring Fence involved direct military invasion and total administrative annexation of all surrounding princely states into British Presidencies.
4. The strategy emphasized non-interference in the internal administrative governance of the buffer states while securing their external defense.

Select the answer using the code given below:

(a) 1, 2 and 4
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Formalized during the governorship of Warren Hastings after the Battle of Buxar, the Policy of Ring Fence sought to create defensive buffer states (e.g., Awadh) around Bengal to shield British territories from Maratha, Mysore, and Afghan raids.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The East India Company pledged to defend the border of its ally (Awadh) against external attack, stationing British troops within the ally's territory at the ally's expense.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The Ring Fence strategy was defensive and aimed at maintaining buffer zones, **avoiding direct annexation** of the buffer state's territory. Total territorial absorption became dominant later under Wellesley and Dalhousie.
- **Statement 4 is correct:** The policy focused on external defense alliances while maintaining formal **non-interference in the internal administration** of the buffer states.

British Policies on Princely States

1. Which of the following statements with regard to the Subsidiary Alliance system introduced by Lord Wellesley is/are correct?

1. Signatory state was required to station a permanent British subsidiary force within its territory and pay for its maintenance, while maintaining a mandatory British Resident at court.
2. State retained absolute freedom to enter into diplomatic alliances with neighboring Indian powers and cannot employ European officers without East India Company approval.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Under the Subsidiary Alliance System (introduced by Lord Wellesley in 1798), an Indian ruler had to surrender their external sovereignty, accept a permanent British garrison within their borders, pay cash or cede territory for its upkeep, and host a British Resident at court.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** A defining condition of the alliance was that the ruler could not negotiate alliances with any other Indian state or employ any other European (especially French) in service without the prior consent of the East India Company.

2. Which of the following statements regarding British policy toward Indian Princely States between 1813 and 1856 are correct?

1. Under the Policy of Subordinate Isolation, princely states retained internal administration while surrendering external sovereignty to the British Crown.
2. Lord Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse stipulated that if a ruler of a dependent state died without a natural biological male heir, the state lapsed to the British Empire.
3. Doctrine of Lapse explicitly permitted adopted sons to inherit both private personal property and sovereign political rights of the state.
4. Kingdom of Awadh was annexed by Lord Dalhousie in 1856 under the direct application of the Doctrine of Lapse.

Select the answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 4
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Policy of Subordinate Isolation (1813–1857), initiated under Lord Hastings, forced princely states to accept British paramountcy, surrendering foreign relations and defense while keeping local administrative control under Resident supervision.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Under Lord Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse (1848–1856), dependent states without a direct biological male heir were annexed (e.g., Satara, Sambalpur, Jhansi, Nagpur).
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The Doctrine of Lapse allowed an adopted son to inherit only the private personal property of the deceased ruler, explicitly denying him the right to inherit the state title, throne, or official state pension.
- **Statement 4 is incorrect:** Awadh was annexed in 1856 on the grounds of chronic misgovernance/maladministration (Outram Report), not under the Doctrine of Lapse (since Nawab Wajid Ali Shah had legitimate heirs).

3. Which of the following statements with regard to the Policy of Subordinate Union (1858–1935) is/are correct?

1. British Crown abandoned the policy of outright territorial annexation preserving the state's territorial entity.
2. British Crown disbanded princely state military units, prohibiting their re-organization or deployment for imperial defense duties.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Under the Policy of Subordinate Union, Queen Victoria's Proclamation (1858) pledged to respect the territorial integrity of princely states. Unruly or disloyal princes were punished or deposed individually (e.g., Malhar Rao Gaekwad of Baroda in 1875), but the states themselves were no longer annexed.

- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Princely military forces were not eliminated; rather, they were restructured as Imperial Service Troops, trained and equipped under British officers to be placed at the disposal of the British Indian Army for external or imperial defense when called upon.

4. Which of the following statements with regard to the First Carnatic War are correct?

1. It was a spillover of the War of the Austrian Succession in Europe after British naval action seized French merchant ships.
2. At the Battle of Adyar a small, disciplined French force led by Captain Paradis defeated the much larger army of Nawab Anwar-ud-din of the Carnatic.
3. Concluded with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle by which Madras was permanently annexed by the French East India Company.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The First Carnatic War was triggered by the European War of the Austrian Succession. Hostilities began when British Commodore Barnett seized French ships, prompting Governor Dupleix to retaliate.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Battle of Adyar (1746) demonstrated European tactical superiority when a small, trained French force under Captain Paradis routed the 10,000-strong army of Nawab Anwar-ud-din commanded by Mahfuz Khan.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748) ended the war on a status quo ante basis: Madras was restored to the British in exchange for Louisbourg in North America being returned to France.

5. Which of the following statements regarding the Second Carnatic War are correct?

1. English and French East India Companies into succession disputes in Hyderabad and the Carnatic.
2. Dupleix formed a triple alliance backing Muzaffar Jang for the Nizamship of Hyderabad and Chanda Sahib for the Nawabship of the Carnatic.
3. Battle of Ambur the combined forces of the French, Muzaffar Jang, and Chanda Sahib defeated and killed Nawab Anwar-ud-din.
4. The siege and capture of Arcot in 1751 by Robert Clive turned the tide of the war in favor of British candidate Muhammad Ali.

Select the answer using the code given below:

(a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 1 and 4 only
(c) 2 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Even without an active war in Europe, Dupleix and the English engaged in proxy warfare by intervening in internal succession contests in Hyderabad (Muzaffar Jang vs. Nasir Jang) and Carnatic (Chanda Sahib vs. Muhammad Ali).

- **Statement 2 is correct:** Dupleix engineered an alliance supporting Muzaffar Jang in Hyderabad and Chanda Sahib in the Carnatic against British-backed candidates.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** At the Battle of Ambur (August 1749), the French-backed alliance defeated and killed Nawab Anwar-ud-din of the Carnatic.
- **Statement 4 is correct:** Robert Clive's daring siege of Arcot (1751) with just 500 troops diverted Chanda Sahib's forces, relieving pressure on Muhammad Ali at Trichinopoly and turning the military balance toward the British.

6. Which of the following statements with regard to the Third Carnatic War are correct?

1. Under the Treaty of Paris the French were permitted to re-fortify Pondicherry and maintain a large standing army in Bengal
2. At Battle of Wandiwash British forces under Sir Eyre Coote decisively defeated the French army commanded by Count de Lally.
3. War was triggered by the outbreak of the Seven Years War in Europe, causing conflict between Anglo-French forces in India.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Treaty of Paris (1763) restored French factories (such as Pondicherry and Chandernagore) solely as unfortified trading posts, strictly banning them from raising armies or building fortifications in India.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Battle of Wandiwash (January 22, 1760) was the decisive military engagement where Sir Eyre Coote defeated Count de Lally, effectively destroying French power in India.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The Third Carnatic War was the Indian theater of the global Seven Years' War (1756–1763).

7. Which of the following statements with regard to the First Anglo-Mysore War are correct?

1. Originated from a coalition formed by the British, the Nizam of Hyderabad, and the Marathas against Haidar Ali.
2. Haidar Ali used skillful diplomacy to break the hostile coalition by neutralizing the Marathas with cash payments and drawing the Nizam onto his side.
3. Concluded with the Treaty of Madras, which included a clause obligating the British to provide military assistance to Haidar Ali if he was attacked by a foreign power.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Alarmed by Haidar Ali's rapid expansion, the British formed a secret tripartite alliance with the Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad in 1766 to invade Mysore.

- **Statement 2 is correct:** Haidar Ali maneuvered out of the trap by paying off the Marathas to secure their neutrality and offering territorial shares to win over the Nizam.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Haidar Ali launched a counter-offensive directly threatening Madras, forcing the British to sign the Treaty of Madras (1769), which mandated mutual restoration of conquests and a defensive alliance promising British military help if Mysore were attacked.

8. Which of the following statements with regard to the Second Anglo-Mysore War are correct?

1. A major cause of the war was the British failure to assist Haidar Ali during the Maratha attack of 1771, violating the Treaty of Madras.
2. British capture of the French-controlled port of Mahe within Haidar Ali's jurisdiction served as a direct provocation for war.
3. War ended with the Treaty of Mangalore, signed by Tipu Sultan, which restored captured territories to status quo ante.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** When the Marathas invaded Mysore in 1771, the British refused to aid Haidar Ali, directly breaching the defensive terms of the Treaty of Madras.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** In 1779, British troops seized the French settlement of Mahe (located on the Malabar coast under Haidar Ali's protection), which Haidar viewed as a violation of his sovereignty.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Following Haidar Ali's death in 1782, Tipu Sultan continued fighting until both sides agreed to the Treaty of Mangalore (March 1784), agreeing to return captured lands and prisoners (status quo ante bellum).

9. Which of the following statements with regard to the Third Anglo-Mysore War are correct?

1. Hostilities began when Tipu Sultan attacked Travancore, a British ally, over its purchase of Jalkottal and Cannanore from the Dutch.
2. Lord Cornwallis led the allied forces of the British, the Marathas, and the Nizam to besiege Tipu Sultan at Seringapatam.
3. Treaty of Seringapatam Tipu Sultan was forced to cede nearly half of his kingdom's territory to the British and their allies.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Tipu Sultan attacked the Kingdom of Travancore in 1789 because Travancore had purchased two coastal forts from the Dutch located within the territory of Cochin (a Mysore vassal state).

- **Statement 2 is correct:** Governor-General Lord Cornwallis personally took field command, allying with the Nizam and Marathas to surround Mysore and breach the defenses of Seringapatam in 1792.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The Treaty of Seringapatam (1792) stripped Tipu of half his empire (divided between the British, Marathas, and Nizam), levied a war indemnity of 3.3 crore rupees, and took two of Tipu's sons hostage until the indemnity was paid.

10. Which of the following statements with regard to the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War are correct?

1. Lord Wellesley launched the campaign against Mysore citing Tipu Sultan's diplomatic correspondence with Revolutionary France, Napoleon, and the Afghan ruler Zaman Shah.
2. Tipu Sultan died defending his capital city during the siege of Seringapatam.
3. Following Tipu's death, the central territories of Mysore were restored to the minor prince Krishnaraja Wodeyar III under a Subsidiary Alliance.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Lord Wellesley used Tipu Sultan's links with Napoleon Bonaparte, the French Governor of Mauritius (Isle de France), and Zaman Shah of Kabul as a casus belli to demand total submission.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Tipu Sultan was killed in action on May 4, 1799, while defending the breaches in the city walls during the Siege of Seringapatam.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The British partitioned Mysore's maritime and border districts among themselves and the Nizam, while restoring the core state to the old Hindu ruling family—the Wodeyars (Krishnaraja Wodeyar III)—who were forced to accept a Subsidiary Alliance.

British Wars and Judicial Policies

1. Which of the following statements with regard to the First Anglo-Maratha War is/are correct?

1. Following the Treaty of Surat, Raghunath Rao sought British assistance in his internal succession dispute against the Barbhai Council led by Nana Phadnavis.
2. Battle of Wadgaon, British forces were surrounded and forced to sign the Convention of Wadgaon, agreeing to relinquish all territorial gains made.
3. Concluded with the Treaty of Salbai, by which the British formally recognized Raghunath Rao as the undisputed sovereign Peshwa of Pune.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The First Anglo-Maratha War was triggered by the Treaty of Surat (1775) between Raghunath Rao (Raghoba) and the Bombay Presidency. Raghunath Rao sought military aid to secure the Peshwaship against the Barbhai Council (a council of twelve Maratha chiefs led by Nana Phadnavis backing infant Peshwa Madhav Rao II).
- **Statement 2 is correct:** At the Battle of Wadgaon (January 1779), Mahadji Shinde and Nana Phadnavis encircled the Bombay army, forcing the British to sign the humiliation-laden Convention of Wadgaon (1779), agreeing to surrender all territorial acquisitions made since 1775.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Governor-General Warren Hastings rejected the Wadgaon terms and launched counter-offensives. The war ended with the Treaty of Salbai (1782), which recognized Madhav Rao II as the legitimate Peshwa, while Raghunath Rao was pensioned off and peace was maintained between both powers for twenty years.

2. Which of the following statements regarding the Second Anglo-Maratha War are correct?

1. Major military engagements led by Arthur Wellesley and Lord Lake resulted in British victories at the Battles of Assaye and Laswari
2. Peshwa Baji Rao II signed the Treaty of Bassein, placing Pune under a British Subsidiary Alliance after his defeat by Yashwantrao Holkar.
3. Maratha rulers Scindia and Bhonsle were victorious, driving British troops out of Central India and the Deccan.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Resenting British interference, Maratha chiefs Scindia and Bhonsle declared war. British commanders Arthur Wellesley (at the Battle of Assaye, 1803) and Lord Lake (at the Battle of Laswari, 1803) scored decisive military victories.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** After being routed by Yashwantrao Holkar at Pune in 1802, Peshwa Baji Rao II fled to Bassein and signed the Treaty of Bassein (1802), accepting a British Subsidiary Alliance and stationing Company troops at Pune.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Scindia and Bhonsle were decisively defeated, forcing them to sign humiliating treaties, the Treaty of Deogaon (1803) with Bhonsle and the Treaty of Surji-Anjangaon (1803) with Scindia—ceding vast territories (Cuttack, Gangetic Doab) to the British.

3. Which of the following statements with regard to the Third Anglo-Maratha War is/are correct?

1. Lord Hastings used military operations against the Pindaris as an operational pretext to surround and pressure Maratha territories.
2. Decisive Maratha defeats at Khirki, Sitabuldi, and Mahidpur forced the signature of treaties dismantling the Maratha Confederacy.
3. Upon Baji Rao II's surrender, the office of the Peshwa was permanently abolished, and Baji Rao II was exiled to Bithur on a pension.

Select the answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (d)
Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Governor-General Lord Hastings used campaigns against Pindari freebooters to deploy a massive force across Central India, enforcing restrictive treaties on Gwalior (Scindia) and Indore (Holkar).
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Resisting British dominance, Peshwa Baji Rao II attacked the Poona Residency (Khirki), Appa Sahib attacked at Nagpur (Sitabuldi), and Holkar fought at Mahidpur. All were routed in detail.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Following Baji Rao II's surrender in June 1818, the Peshwaship was abolished, the Maratha Confederacy dissolved, Baji Rao II was exiled to Bithur near Kanpur, and a small princely enclave at Satara was created for Pratap Singh, a direct descendant of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. All three statements are correct.

4. Which of the following statements with regard to the First Anglo-Sikh War is/are correct?

1. The decisive British victory at the Battle of Sobraon broke Sikh military resistance and enabled British troops to occupy Lahore.
2. Under the Treaty of Lahore, Maharaja Duleep Singh was deposed and Kashmir was annexed under British Presidency administration.

Select the answer using the code given below:
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Answer: (a)
Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Following engagements at Mudki, Ferozeshah, and Aliwal, the Battle of Sobraon (February 10, 1846) served as the decisive climax where British forces under Sir Hugh Gough routed the Khalsa army, paving the way for the occupation of Lahore.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Treaty of Lahore (March 1846) did not depose Duleep Singh; he was retained as Maharaja under the regency of Rani Jindan. Furthermore, Kashmir was transferred to Gulab Singh for 75 lakh rupees under the separate Treaty of Amritsar (1846), establishing the autonomous Princely State of Jammu & Kashmir rather than a direct British Presidency area.

5. Which of the following statements regarding the Second Anglo-Sikh War are correct?

1. The rebellion was ignited by local uprisings against British political interference at Multan and Hazara.
2. Battle of Gujarat, often dubbed the Battle of the Guns, ended in a crushing British victory that destroyed remaining Sikh artillery and forces.
3. Lord Dalhousie annexed Punjab into British India in March 1849, deposing Maharaja Duleep Singh and acquiring the Koh-i-Noor diamond for the British Crown.

Select the answer using the code given below:
(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (d)
Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Second Anglo-Sikh War was sparked by local anti-British rebellions led by Dewan Mulraj of Multan (following the murder of two British officers) and Chattar Singh Attariwala in Hazara.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** At the Battle of Gujarat (February 21, 1849) near the Chenab, Sir Hugh Gough utilized heavy artillery to shatter the combined Sikh-Afghan forces, ending armed resistance.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** In March 1849, Lord Dalhousie formally annexed Punjab. Maharaja Duleep Singh was deposed and sent to England, Rani Jindan was exiled, and the Koh-i-Noor diamond was surrendered to the British Crown. All three statements are correct.

6. Which of the following statements with regard to Warren Hastings Judicial Plan of 1772 is/are correct?

1. It established a dual system of civil courts and criminal courts in every district of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.
2. It completely abolished all Hindu and Islamic personal law codes, enforcing traditional British statutory law across all district courts.

Select the answer using the code given below:
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Answer: (a)
Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Under the Judicial Plan of 1772, Warren Hastings instituted district-level courts: the Mofussil Diwani Adalat (civil courts presided over by Company Collectors) and the Mofussil Faujdari Adalat (criminal courts presided over by local Qazis and Muftis supervised by Collectors).
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The plan explicitly preserved personal customary laws: civil disputes were adjudicated applying Hindu legal codes for Hindus (assisted by Pandits) and Islamic Sharia law for Muslims (assisted by Qazis), rather than enforcing British statutory law.

7. Which of the following statements with regard to the Supreme Court of Judicature established at Calcutta under the Regulating Act of 1773 is/are correct?

1. It was designed as an independent court of record applying English statutory and common law to British subjects and residents of Calcutta.
2. In civil cases where the value in dispute exceeded 4,000 rupees, an appeal could be carried from the Supreme Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London.

Select the answer using the code given below:
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Answer: (c)
Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Supreme Court at Fort William (1774) applied English legal principles, exercising jurisdiction over British subjects and inhabitants of Calcutta, operating independently of the Company's Mofussil Adalat system.

- **Statement 2 is correct:** For high-value civil litigation (exceeding 4,000 rupees / 1,000 pounds), the statutory channel of appeal lay directly to the Privy Council in London.

8. Which of the following statements regarding colonial judicial reforms from the 1790s to the 1830s are correct?

1. Cornwallis Code established the principle of separation of powers by divesting District Collectors of judicial duties, handing civil justice to District Judges.
2. Lord Cornwallis created European-judged Provincial Courts of Appeal at Calcutta, Dacca, Murshidabad, and Patna for civil and criminal cases.
3. First Law Commission, chaired by Thomas Babington Macaulay, was established to codify uniform Indian laws, laying the groundwork for the Indian Penal Code.
4. Cornwallis Code granted Indian non-official judges full jurisdiction to try and sentence European British military officers in district courts.

Select the answer using the code given below:

(a) 2 and 4 only
(b) 1 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Cornwallis Code (1793) separated revenue collection from judicial administration. District Collectors were stripped of judicial power, which was transferred to dedicated District Judges.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Cornwallis abolished the local Mofussil Faujdari Adalats and set up four Provincial Courts of Appeal at Calcutta, Dacca, Murshidabad, and Patna, headed by European judges.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Under the Charter Act of 1833, the First Law Commission was set up under T.B. Macaulay, leading to the drafting of the Indian Penal Code (IPC, 1860) and Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure.
- **Statement 4 is incorrect:** European British subjects were explicitly exempted from the jurisdiction of local Indian judges and courts, retaining racial privileges in legal proceedings.

9. Which of the following statements regarding judicial institutions in 19th and 20th-century British India are correct?

1. Indian High Courts Act of 1861 abolished the dual court system by merging the old Supreme Courts and Sadar Adalats.
2. Ilbert Bill Controversy arose during Lord Ripon allow senior Indian magistrates to try European subjects in country sessions.
3. The Federal Court of India, established under the Government of India Act 1935, functioned as a court of original, appellate, and advisory jurisdiction.
4. Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London served as the ultimate appellate court for British Indian legal appeals until in 1949.

Select the answer using the code given below:

(a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 2 and 4 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct Answer: (d)
Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Indian High Courts Act of 1861 unified the split judicial structure by merging the Crown's Supreme Courts and the Company's Sadar Adalats into single High Courts at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Introduced under Lord Ripon, the Ilbert Bill (1883) sought to grant Indian District Magistrates and Sessions Judges equal jurisdiction to try European offenders, provoking intense opposition from Anglo-Indian communities.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The Federal Court of India (set up in 1937) possessed original jurisdiction over disputes between provinces/federation units and advisory jurisdiction, serving as the direct predecessor to the Supreme Court of India.
- **Statement 4 is correct:** The Privy Council in London remained the highest court of appeal until the Abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act, 1949 transferred pending appeals to the Federal Court / Supreme Court of India. All four statements are correct.

10. The Ilbert Bill controversy was related to the
(a) imposition of certain restrictions to carry arms by the Indians
(b) imposition of restrictions on newspapers and magazines published in Indian languages
(c) removal of disqualifications imposed on the Indian magistrates with regard to the trial of the Europeans
(d) removal of a duty on imported cotton cloth make on it

Correct Answer: (c)
Explanation:
The Ilbert Bill was introduced in 1883 during the viceroyalty of Lord Ripon. It was drafted by Sir Courtenay Ilbert, the legal member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

- **Core Issue:** Prior to 1883, an Indian judge or magistrate (even if senior in rank) was disqualified from trying a European British subject in trial courts outside the presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
- **Objective:** The bill sought to remove this racial discrimination by placing Indian District Magistrates and Sessions Judges on par with their European counterparts, empowering them to preside over cases involving European defendants.
- **The Controversy:** The proposal provoked fierce opposition and organized protests from the Anglo-Indian and European community in India (the White Mutiny).
- **Outcome:** Due to intense pressure, the British administration diluted the bill. The amended version, enacted on January 25, 1884 (as part of the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act), specified that a European brought before an Indian judge had the right to demand a trial by a jury composed of at least 50% European members.