

Q1. Wellesley established the Fort William College at Calcutta because (2020)

- (a) he was asked by the Board of Directors at London to do so.
- (b) he wanted to revive interest in oriental learning in India.
- (c) he wanted to provide William Carey and his associates with employment.
- (d) he wanted to train British civilians for administrative purpose in India.

Q2. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Robert Clive was the first Governor-General of Bengal.
- 2. Warren Hastings was the first Governor-General of India.

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

Q3. Under the permanent settlement, the Zamindars were required to pay the revenue by the sunset of the due date, failing which:

- (a) they were charged very high interest rate
- (b) their zamindari was auctioned in open market
- (c) they were given criminal punishment
- (d) they were blacklisted from all future government contracts

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding the dual government in Bengal:

- 1) It was designed by Robert Clive because he wanted to avoid taking direct responsibility for governing Bengal after the battle of Plassey
- 2) It continued till the battle of Buxar in which Company was given Diwani rights.
- 3) It led to the famine of 1770 in the Bengal subah in which 1/3rd of population was wiped out.

Which of the statements above are not correct?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) all of the above

Q5. Regulating Act of 1773 didn't lead to:

- (a) Creation of Board of Control to supervise Company's affairs
- (b) Appointment of Warren Hastings as Governor of Bengal
- (c) Creation of Council of four to assist the Governor of Bengal
- (d) Provision for the establishment of the Supreme Court

Q6. Which of the following was not the cause leading to the promulgation of the Regulating Act of 1773?

- (a) Freedom of British American colonies
- (b) Famine of 1770 in Bengal
- (c) Bankruptcy of the Company

(d) Fear of corruption in British politics due to Indian loot

Q7. Cornwallis Code (1793) didn't lead to which of the following?

- (a) Permanent Settlement in Bengal
- (b) Judicial Reforms
- (c) Police Reforms
- (d) Control of French Menace

Q8. Arrange the following in the chronological order:

- 1) Abolition of Dual Government
- 2) Implementation of Cornwallis Code
- 3) Granting of Diwani by Shah Alam II
- 4) Codification of Laws by Warren Hastings

Select the correct code from the options given below:

- (a) 3-1-4-2
- (b) 3-4-1-2
- (c) 3-2-4-1
- (d) 1-3-2-4

Q9. Who among the following came to India the last?

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

Q10. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

List I – Governor	List II – Initiative
a. Cornwallis	Beginning of Permanent Settlement
b. Lord Wellesley	Formalization of Subsidiary Alliance
c. Warren Hastings	Farming System
d. Robert Clive	Abolition of Dyarchy

Q11. Who founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal in Calcutta in 1784?

- (a) Jonathan Duncan
- (b) William Jones
- (c) Warren Hastings
- (d) Charles Grant

Q12. Which of the following Governor-General known as father of Civil Service?

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

Q13. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Calcutta Madarsa was founded by Warren Hastings.
- 2. Sanskrit College at Benares by Jonathan Duncan.

3. Fort William College founded by Lord Wellesley.

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

Q14. The Permanent Settlement of 1793 introduced:

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

Q15. Consider the following statements with reference to Mercantile Phase (1757-1813) of colonial exploitation:

- 1. During this period, the East India Company enjoyed a monopoly of trade with India and China.
- 2. Indian handicrafts and goods faced tough competition from factory produced goods imported from England.

Which of the statements given above is/are *not* correct?

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

Q16. Consider the following statements about Dual System of Administration in Bengal which was established soon after the Battle of Buxar 1764:

- 1. Under this system the British were technically responsible for Diwani functions only.
- 2. Divorce of power from responsibility was inherent in this system.

Which of the above given statements is/are true?

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

Q17. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Calcutta Madrasa was established by Warren Hastings.
- 2. Sir William Jones founded Asiatic Society of Bengal
- 3. Sanskrit College was founded by Jonathan Duncan at Benaras.

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

Q18. Arrange the following judicial organization in the right power structure using the mechanism during Warren Hastings period. (JKPSC 2023)

1. Diwani Adalat
2. Sadar Diwani Adalat
3. Provincial Courts of Appeal
4. Registrar of Courts

Choose the correct answer:

- (a) 1-4-3-2
- (b) 4-1-3-2
- (c) 1-2-3-4
- (d) 1-3-4-2

Q19. Which of the following statements with respect to the East India Company Act of 1784 is/are correct? (JKPSC 2023)

1. The Act gives the British Government supreme control over the company's affairs and administration in India.
2. The Act provides special powers to the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, providing it more powers in terms of revenue matters.
3. It established the Board of Control with six commissioners to look out commercial functions of the Company.

Choose the correct answer:

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

Q20. Consider the statements regarding following Development of Judiciary in British India:

1. District Diwani and Fauzdari Adalat were established under the supervision of collector by Warren Hastings.
2. Warren Hastings continued the use of Persian in the functioning of lower courts but made the use of English mandatory in the functioning of the Supreme Court.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

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

Q21. Consider the following statements regarding 'Dual Government' in Bengal (1765-72):

1. It was a political arrangement in which East India Company was entitled to both Diwani Rights and Nizamat power.
2. East India company controlled the Nizamat through its right to nominate the Deputy Nawab.

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

Q22. Which of the following are the objectives of the Regulating Act of 1773?

1. Reforming the constitution of the company.
2. Reforming the Company's Government in India.
3. To provide remedies against illegalities and oppressions committed by servants of the company in India.
4. To take over the administration from the company into the hands of the Government of Britain.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

Q23. Which of the following statements regarding the Supreme court established at Bengal in the 18th century is correct?

- (a) It was established through the Pitt's India Act.
- (b) The court enjoyed full power only in civil and criminal matters.
- (c) Its jurisdiction extended to all British subjects in India.
- (d) None of the above.

Q24. Consider the following statements:

1. Pitt's India Act 1784 called the Company's territories as the British Possessions in India.
2. The Act of 1786 provided that the entire burden of the expenses of the Board of Control and their staff should be on the Indian revenues.
3. The Charter Act of 1793 allowed Governor-General to override the council's decision.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

Q25. With reference to the Regulating act of 1773, consider the following statements:

1. It marked the beginning of parliamentary control over the government of the Company.
2. It laid the foundation of a unitary form of Government in British India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q26. Consider the following statements regarding the East India Company regulations:

1. The Governor-General should be given power to override the decision of his council in special cases.
2. He would also be the Commander-in-Chief.

Which of the following Acts contains the above given provision?

- (a) Charter Act of 1793
- (b) Pitt's India Act, 1784
- (c) Act of 1786

Q27. Under the Permanent Settlement system, the Zamindars were required to issue pattas (title deeds) to the farmers. However, these pattas were not issued by many Zamindars.

The reason was:

- (a) The Zamindars were trusted by the farmers.
- (b) The Zamindars deliberately avoided issuing pattas to exploit farmers.
- (c) It was the responsibility of the British Government to issue pattas.
- (d) None of the above.

Q28. Consider the following statements regarding Permanent Settlement:

- 1. It was initiated by Lord Wellesley.
- 2. Under this, the state was made the permanent owner of the land.
- 3. Under this system, the right to collect revenue was given to the highest bidder.

Which of the above statements are incorrect?

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

Q29. The British had introduced the permanent settlement in many areas. Which of these was a feature of Permanent Settlement?

- 1. Fixed land revenue
- 2. Non-transferable ownership of lands
- 3. Cultivators reduced to the status of tenants

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q30. Consider the following statements about Permanent Settlement System:

- 1. Permanent Settlement System was introduced by Lord Wellesley in 1793.
- 2. It was introduced on the recommendations of Sir John Shore.

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

Q31. Consider the following reforms during British rule:

- 1. Revenue settlement
 - 2. Establishment Civil of Services
 - 3. Signing of Treaty of Srirangapatnam with Tipu Sultan.
- Which among these can be attributed to Governor General Cornwallis?

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

- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q32. Under the Subsidiary Alliance System of East India Company:

1. In case of non-payment of subsidy, the Indian state was required to allot territory yielding subsidy equal to the amount required for maintaining troops for its protection.
 2. The Indian state was required to pay only cash to the East India Company for their service
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q33. Which of the following is not a characteristic of the Permanent Settlement?

- (a) The Permanent Settlement vested land ownership right in the zamindar.
- (b) The Permanent Settlement continued to pay attention to the customary occupancy rights of peasants.
- (c) The burden of the high revenue assessment was shifted to the peasants.
- (d) The conditions of the actual cultivators of the land were very poor.

Q34. With reference to the factories of the East India Company, consider the following statements:

1. A factory was a fortified area where the manufacturing of goods was carried out.
2. The Company's servants were paid huge salaries and thus they were keen to take services in India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q35. Consider the following statements regarding the Permanent settlement introduced by the Britishers:

1. It was introduced by Alexander Reed.
2. The Zamindar's right of ownership was made hereditary and transferable.
3. The system remained confined only to the province of Bengal.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q36. With reference to the Permanent Settlement, consider the given statements:

1. Under this system, the State was made the owner of the land.
2. Warren Hastings introduced the system in Bengal.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

- (a) 1 only

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

Q37. Consider the following statements regarding the dual system of administration of Bengal:

1. Under this system, the Company directly controlled the finances and administration of the province.
2. The Nawab was practically dependent on the British for both his internal and external security.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q38. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R. (HPSC 2023)

Assertion A: The Europeans denounced the Indian civilization and culture. They described it as backward, uncivilized, and orthodox.

Reason R: In the early 19th century there was interest in studying the classical language and literature of India. A number of scholars took to Indology and one of them was Maxmuller.

In the light of the above statements choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is correct but R is not correct.
- (D) A is not correct but R is correct.
- (E) Question not attempted