

Day 18

Modern History-1 (Government of India Acts)

Questions from modern history remain a very important topic for UPSC. A lot of questions have been asked over the years. Mostly, static questions on this topic are asked. One should go through any standard textbook.

Class XII History Textbook Theme-I

Class XII History Textbook Theme-II

Class XII History Textbook Theme-III

Advent of Europeans and Their Policies

- Q. The staple commodities of export by the English East India Company from Bengal in the middle of the 18th century were: (2018)
- (a) Raw cotton, oil-seeds and opium
- (b) Sugar, salt, zinc and lead
- (c) Copper, silver, gold, spices and tea
- (d) Cotton, silk, saltpetre and opium
- Q. Consider the following: (2012)
 - 1. Assessment of land revenue on the basis of nature of the soil and the quality of crops
 - 2. Use of mobile cannons in warfare
 - 3. Cultivation of tobacco and red chillies

Which of the above was/were introduced into India by the English?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) None
- Q. With reference to Ryotwari Settlement, consider the following statements: (2012)
 - 1. The rent was paid directly by the peasants to the Government.
 - 2. The Government gave Pattas to the Ryots.

3. The lands were surveyed and assessed before being taxed.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) None

Charter Acts

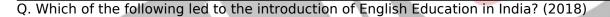
- Q. Consider the following statements about 'the Charter Act of 1813':(2019)
 - 1. It ended the trade monopoly of East India Company in India except for trade in tea and trade with China.

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- 2. It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Indian territories held by the Company.
- 3. The revenues of India were now controlled by the British Parliament.

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



- 1. 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

Government of India Acts

- Q. In the context of Indian history, the principle of 'Dyarchy (diarchy)' refers to (2017)
- (a) Division of the central legislature into two houses.
- (b) Introduction of double government i.e., Central and State governments.
- (c) Having two sets of rulers; one in London and another in Delhi.
- (d) Division of the subjects delegated to the provinces into two categories.

- Q. The Government of India Act of 1919 clearly defined (2015)
- (a) the separation of power between the judiciary and the legislature
- (b) the jurisdiction of the central and provincial governments
- (c) the powers of the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy
- (d) None of the above
- O. The distribution of powers between the Centre and the States in the Indian Constitution is based on the scheme provided in the (2012)
- (a) Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909
- (b) Montagu-Chelmsford Act, 1919
- (c) Government of India Act, 1935
- (d) Indian Independence Act, 1947

Important Legislations During the British Government

- Q. The distribution of powers between the Centre and the States in the Indian Constitution is based on the The Vision scheme provided in the (2012)
- (a) Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909
- (b) Montagu-Chelmsford Act, 1919
- (c) Government of India Act, 1935
- (d) Indian Independence Act, 1947
- Q. With reference to Rowlatt Satyagraha, which of the following statements is/are correct? (2015)
 - 1. The Rowlatt Act was based on the recommendations of the 'Sedition Committee'.
 - 2. In Rowlatt Satyagraha, Gandhiji tried to utilize the Home Rule League.
 - 3. Demonstrations against the arrival of Simon Commission coincided with Rowlatt Satyagraha.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3
- Q. The Ilbert Bill controversy was related to the (2013)
- (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

Governor Generals

- Q. Who among the following Governor Generals created the Covenanted Civil Service of India which later came to be known as the Indian Civil Service? (2010)
- (a) Warren Hastings
- (b) Wellesley
- (c) Cornwallis
- (d) William Bentinck
- Q. Which one of the following statements does not apply to the system of Subsidiary Alliance introduced by Lord Wellesley? (2018)
- (a) To maintain a large standing army at other's expense
- (b) To keep India safe from Napoleonic danger
- (c) To secure a fixed income for the Company
- (d) To establish British paramountcy over the Indian States
- Q. Who among the following was/were associated with the introduction of Ryotwari Settlement in India during the British rule? (2017)
 - 1. Lord Cornwallis
 - 2. Alexander Read
 - 3. Thomas Munro

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3
- Q. The tendency for increased <u>litigation</u> was visible after the introduction of the land settlement system of Lord Cornwallis in 1793. The reason for this is normally traced to which of the following provisions? (2011)
- (a) Making Zamindar's position stronger vis-a-vis the ryot
- (b) Making East India Company an overlord of Zamindars
- (c) Making the judicial system more efficient
- (d) None of the (a), (b) and (c) above

