

## Pre-Mix – 5 MCQs for Prelims

### Subject – History

Date – 10<sup>th</sup> February 2023

#### Questions from Test Series

##### Foundation Test – 3 (History)

1. Consider the following statements with regard to Pitt's India Act, 1784:

1. For commercial affairs, the board of control was appointed.
2. Through this act, the right to appoint and transfer British officials was retained by the East India Company.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

2. Which of the following are correct with reference to consequences of Battle of Buxar?

1. The Company secured the diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.
2. Company gained right to nominate the Deputy Subaidar for collection of Revenue.
3. The battle ended with the signing of the Treaty of Allahabad.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1and2only
- B. 2and3only
- C. 1and3only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

#### Questions from Crash Course

3. The crop which was not known to the Vedic People was -

- A. Barley

- B. Wheat
- C. Rice
- D. Tobacco

4. Which of the correct ascending order of Political structure of Rig Vedic India?

- A. Grama > Kula > Vis > Rashtra > Jana
- B. Kula > Grama > Vis > Jana > Rashtra
- C. Rashtra > Jana > Grama > Kula > Vis
- D. Jana > Grama > Kula > Vis > Rashtra

#### UPSC Previous Year Question – 2021

5. Which of the following statements correctly explains the impact of the Industrial Revolution on India during the first half of the nineteenth century?

- A. Indian handicrafts were ruined.
- B. Machines were introduced in the Indian textile industry in large numbers.
- C. Railway lines were laid in many parts of the country.
- D. Heavy duties were imposed on the imports of British manufacturers.

### Answers with Explanations

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#### Questions from Crash Course

1. Consider the following statements with regard to Pitt's India Act, 1784:

1. For commercial affairs, the board of control was appointed.
2. Through this act, the right to appoint and transfer British officials was retained by the East India Company.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1only
- B. **2 only**
- C. Both 1 and 2

D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer : B**

**Explanation**

Detailed Explanation

- Statement 1 is not correct: The Pitt's India Act, 1784 also called the East India Company Act, 1784 was passed by the British Parliament to correct the defects of the Regulating Act of 1773. This act resulted in dual control of British possessions in India by the British government and the Company with the final authority resting with the government. For political matters, the Board of Control was created and for commercial affairs, the Court of Directors was appointed.
- The Board of Control took care of civil and military affairs. It comprised of 6 people:
  - Secretary of State (Board President)
  - Chancellor of the Exchequer
  - Four Privy Councillors
- Statement 2 is correct: In this dual system of control, the company was represented by the Court of Directors and the British government by the Board of Control. For the first time, the term 'British possessions in India' was used. This act gave the British government supreme control over Indian administration. The company's monopoly on Indian and Chinese trade remained intact. The right to appoint and transfer British officials was retained by the company.

**2. Which of the following are correct with reference to consequences of Battle of Buxar?**

1. The Company secured the diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.

2. Company gained right to nominate the Deputy Subaidar for collection of Revenue.
3. The battle ended with the signing of the Treaty of Allahabad.

**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**

**Answer : D**

**Explanation**

**Detailed Explanation -**

- The Battle of Buxar (1764) was fought between the forces of the British East India Company and the combined armies of Mir Qasim, Nawab of Bengal; the Nawab of Awadh; and the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II. British East India Company emerged victorious defeating the Mughal forces. The war ended with the signing of the Treaty of Allahabad in 1765.
- By this treaty, the Nawab of Bengal was to disband most of his army and to administer Bengal through a Deputy Subalidar who was to be nominated by the Company and who could not be dismissed without its approval. The Company thus gained supreme control over the administration (or nizamat) of Bengal.
- Statement 1 is correct: From Shah Alam II, who was still the titular head of the Mughal Empire, the Company secured the Diwani, or the right to collect revenue, of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa (not entire India). Thus, its control over Bengal was legalised and the revenues of this most prosperous of Indian provinces placed at its command.

- Statement 2 is correct: The East India Company became the real master of Bengal. The Nawab depended for his internal and external security on the British. As the Diwan, the Company directly collected its revenues, while through the right to nominate the Deputy Subalidar, it controlled the Nizamat or the police and judicial powers. This arrangement is known in history as the Dual or Double Government. It held a great advantage for the British: they had power without responsibility. Thus Bengal came under Dual Government.
- Statement 3 is correct: The Treaty of Allahabad formally gave the British East India Company the right to exact revenue from the eastern province of Bengal which turned the economic fortune of the company. It provided the company of huge resources which it could divert for strengthening its army which was a vital cog in furthering British goal of territorial conquest.

### Questions from Test Series

#### Foundation Test – 3 (History)

3. The crop which was not known to the Vedic People was -

- A. Barley
- B. Wheat
- C. Rice
- D. Tobacco

**Answer : D**

#### Self Explanatory

4. Which of the correct ascending order of Political structure of Rig Vedic India?

- A. Grama > Kula > Vis > Rashtra > Jana
- B. **Kula > Grama > Vis > Jana > Rashtra**
- C. Rashtra > Jana > Grama > Kula > Vis
- D. Jana > Grama > Kula > Vis > Rashtra

**Answer : B**

#### **Explanation**

#### **Detailed Explanation -**

The political structure of RigVedic India may be traced in the following ascending order:

- The Family (kula)
- The Village (grama)
- The Clan (vis)
- The People (Jana)
- The Country (rashtra)

#### **UPSC Previous Year Question – 2021**

5. Which of the following statements correctly explains the impact of the Industrial Revolution on India during the first half of the nineteenth century?

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- C. Railway lines were laid in many parts of the country.
- D. Heavy duties were imposed on the imports of British manufacturers.

**Answer : A**

#### Self Explanatory