

PRACTICE SET

End Semester Examination, Spring- 2026

Program: BA LL B

Semester: II

Course: History II (Legal History)

Course Code: 24F. 110

Course Outcome:

On the completion of the Course, the students will be able to:

COURSE OUTCOMES	DESCRIPTION
CO1	Describe the legal foundation of British rule in India through Company charters, early courts, and major judicial reforms.
CO2	Analyze the development of personal, civil, and criminal law, and explain the role of law commissions and codification.
CO3	Assess the significance of major constitutional acts between 1861 and 1935 in shaping legislative and administrative structure.
CO4	Critically evaluate how colonial justice systems influenced gender, caste, and postindependence legal thought

UNIT I

Section A (10 marks)

1. Describe Queen Elizabeth I's 1600 Charter provisions, specifically focusing on the initial 15-year trade monopoly granted to the East India Company(CO1) (Remember) (LOT)
2. Evaluate the Charter of 1661's expansion of judicial and military authority. (CO1) (Evaluate) (HOT)
3. Discuss the Regulating Act of 1773's role in establishing the first parliamentary control over Company administration. (CO1) (Remember) (LOT)
4. Examine the Act of Settlement 1781's specific restrictions on the Supreme Court's jurisdiction. (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)
5. Describe the composition and appellate structure of the 1726 Mayor's Courts in presidency towns. (CO1) (Remember) (LOT)
6. Assess the "First Judicial Murder" of Raja Nand Kumar, emphasizing the controversial application of the English Act of 1729 and the jurisdictional disputes between local Faujdari Adalats and the Supreme Court. (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)

7. Explain the 1772 Judicial Plan's introduction of District Diwani and Faujdari Adalats. (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)
8. Review Lord Cornwallis's 1793 Judicial Plan, highlighting the definitive separation of revenue from civil justice and the establishment of Provincial Courts of Appeal in Patna, Calcutta, Murshidabad, and Dacca. (CO1) (Evaluate) (HOT)

Section B (20-Marks)

9. Compare the progressive transformation of the East India Company from a merchant entity under the 1600 Charter to a quasi-sovereign governing body by 1661, detailing the acquisition of minting rights, judicial supremacy, and the authority to seize unauthorized interloper traders. (CO1) (Apply) (HOT)
10. Critically examine the recurring jurisdictional conflicts between the Supreme Court and the Supreme Council through the lenses of the Kamaluddin, Patna, and Cossijurah cases, illustrating the resulting necessity for the Act of Settlement 1781 to define executive-judicial boundaries. (CO1) (Evaluate) (HOT)
11. Synthesize the long-term impact of Lord Cornwallis's and William Bentinck's reforms on the Indian legal framework, focusing on the abolition of circuit courts, the professionalization of judges, and the eventual codification of the IPC and CrPC. (CO1) (Evaluate) (HOT)

UNIT II

Section A (10 marks)

12. Describe the legislative impact of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 and Hindu Succession Act 1956, emphasizing improvements in women's property rights, adoption legitimacy, and formal divorce procedures. (CO2) (Remember) (LOT)
13. Evaluate the Special Marriage Act 1954's role in facilitating inter-religious civil marriages, contrasting its provisions with traditional religious personal laws governing marriage and family matters. (CO2) (Evaluate) (HOT)
14. Discuss the constitutional debate surrounding Article 44's Uniform Civil Code directive, specifically addressing the non-enforceable nature of Article 37 and arguments for maintaining separate personal laws. (CO2) (Understand) (LOT)
15. Examine the colonial evolution of criminal law from ancient self-defence rights to the 19th-century codification of the IPC and CrPC, including their modern replacements like Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita. (CO2) (Understand) (LOT)
16. Describe the application of the Doctrine of Justice, Equity and Good Conscience in Bengal. (CO2) (Understand) (LOT)
17. Review the First Law Commission's 1834 mandate under Lord Macaulay, highlighting its primary objectives of studying existing courts and drafting the uniform Indian Penal Code of 1860. (CO2) (Evaluate) (HOT)
18. Assess the significance of the Indian High Courts Act 1861 in merging Crown and Company courts. (CO2) (Understand) (LOT)

19. Explain the Federal Court of India's 1937 jurisdictional functions, emphasizing its role in settling disputes between provinces and the Centre prior to the Supreme Court's 1950 establishment. (CO2) (Understand) (LOT)

Section B (20 marks)

20. Compare the divergent legal developments in Presidency towns following English common law against Mufassil areas governed by personal religious laws, detailing the gradual unification through the 1726 Charter, the 1773 Regulating Act, and the 1861 High Courts Act. (CO2) (analyse) (HOT)
21. Critically evaluate the major contributions of the 1833 Charter Act and subsequent Law Commissions toward ending the East India Company's trade monopoly, establishing central law-making powers, and codifying essential statutes like the Code of Civil Procedure and Limitation Act. (CO2) (Evaluate) (HOT)

UNIT III

Section A (10 marks)

22. Discuss the Indian Councils Act 1861's structural changes, specifically the introduction of the portfolio system, restoration of legislative powers to Bombay and Madras, and the Viceroy's emergency ordinance authority. (CO3) (Remember) (LOT)
23. Evaluate the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909, focusing on the expansion of the Central Legislative Council to 60 members and the introduction of separate electorates for Muslim citizens. (CO3) (Evaluate) (HOT)
24. Discuss the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms' implementation of Diarchy in provinces. (CO3) (Understand) (LOT)
25. Examine the Government of India Act 1935's proposal for a federal structure, emphasizing its role in establishing the Reserve Bank of India and Provincial Public Service Commissions. (CO3) (Evaluate) (HOT)
26. Describe the Instrument of Accession's legal function post-1947, noting Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's leadership in integrating semi-autonomous princely states through peaceful negotiations and necessary police actions like Operation Polo. (CO3) (Remember) (LOT)
27. Assess the States Reorganization Act 1956, explaining the transition from 27 states to a system based on political factors and historical backgrounds while providing privy purses to retired princes. (CO3) (Understand) (LOT)
28. Review the limitations of British-era legislative acts, particularly the symbolic nature of Indian participation, the lack of fundamental rights, and the restricted nature of the electoral franchise. (CO3) (Evaluate) (HOT)

Section B (20 marks)

29. Synthesize the progressive expansion of Indian representation from the symbolic nominations of 1861 to the direct elections of 1919 and the provincial autonomy of 1935, highlighting the shifting balance of power between the Viceroy and local legislatures. (CO3) (Analyse) (HOT)

30. Critically examine the communal and political impacts of the 1909 separate electorates and the 1919 Diarchy system, illustrating their influence on modern Indian constitutional principles and the subsequent reorganization of states following independence. (CO3) (Evaluate) (HOT)
31. Compare the administrative frameworks of the 1919 and 1935 Acts, detailing the transition toward a federal structure, the separation of Burma, and the establishment of essential national institutions like the Federal Court and Public Service Commissions. (CO3) (Apply) (HOT)

UNIT IV

Section A (10 marks)

32. Analyse the structural differences between colonialism and imperialism, specifically focusing on the mechanisms of direct territorial settlement, resource exploitation, and the imposition of foreign legal systems on local populations. (CO4) (Analyse) (HOT)
33. Evaluate the socio-economic consequences of the 1793 Permanent Settlement. (CO4) (Evaluate) (HOT)
34. Discuss the significance of the 1930 Civil Disobedience Movement. CO4) (Remember) (LOT)
35. Outline Mahatma Gandhi's early Satyagraha successes in Champaran and Kheda. (CO4) (Remember) (LOT)
36. Describe the restrictive provisions of the 1919 Rowlatt Act, focusing on the suspension of basic legal rights including arrest without warrant, detention without trial, and the denial of legal counsel. (CO4) (Remember) (LOT)
37. List the factors leading to the rise of communalism in the 20th century, specifically the British "divide and rule" policy, separate electorates, and the emergence of the Two-Nation Theory. (CO4) (Understand) (LOT)
38. Review the evolution of gender justice in India from the Vedic period to modern times, noting the shift from early social participation to medieval restrictions and contemporary constitutional guarantees. (CO4) (Evaluate) (HOT)

Section B (20 marks)

39. Synthesize the impact of British colonial policy on the Indian economy, detailing the destruction of traditional crafts, the forced shift toward cash crops like indigo, the resulting widespread famines, and the transformation of India into a supplier of raw materials. (CO4) (Evaluate) (HOT)
40. Critically examine the trajectory of the Indian independence movement from the non-violent methods of the 1920 Non-Cooperation Movement to the 1942 Quit India Movement's "Do or Die" slogan, illustrating the increasing global pressure and ultimate impact on British rule. (CO4) (Evaluate) (HOT)

Summary Sheet:

CO Wise

CO	Q. No.	Marks
CO 1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	140
CO 2	12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21	120
CO 3	22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31	130
CO 4	32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40	110
Total		500

Unit Wise:

Unit	Q. No.	Marks
Unit 1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	140
Unit 2	12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21	120
Unit 3	22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31	130
Unit 4	32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40	110
Total		500

Blooms Taxonomy Level (BTL) Wise

BTL	Q. No.	Marks
LOT	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22, 24, 26, 27, 34, 35, 36, 37	200
HOT	2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17, 20, 21, 23, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 38, 39, 40	300
Total		500

Prepared by: Dr. M. Hussain

Moderated by: Vanshika Tainwala

Disclaimer: -This is a Practice set. The Question in End term examination will differ from the Practice set. This Practice set is meant for practice only.