

NDA-CDS 2 2024

GK



LIVE ●

MODERN HISTORY

CLASS 1

RUBY MA'AM



27 June 2024 Live Classes Schedule

8:00AM --- 27 JUNE 2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS --- RUBY MA'AM

9:00AM --- 27 JUNE 2024 DAILY DEFENCE UPDATES --- DIVYANSHU SIR

SSB INTERVIEW LIVE CLASSES

9:30AM --- STATIC GK - IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL GROUPS --- ANURADHA MA'AM

AFCAT 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

2:30PM --- STATIC GK - IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL GROUPS --- DIVYANSHU SIR

NDA 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM --- GK - MODERN HISTORY - CLASS 1 --- RUBY MA'AM

2:30PM --- GS - CHEMISTRY MCQS - CLASS 4 --- SHIVANGI MA'AM

5:30PM --- ENGLISH - ORDERING OF WORDS - CLASS 2 --- ANURADHA MA'AM

6:30PM --- MATHS - INDEFINITE & DEFINITE INTEGRATION - CLASS 1 --- NAVJYOTI SIR

CDS 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM --- GK - MODERN HISTORY - CLASS 1 --- RUBY MA'AM

2:30PM --- GS - CHEMISTRY MCQS - CLASS 4 --- SHIVANGI MA'AM

5:30PM --- ENGLISH - ORDERING OF WORDS - CLASS 2 --- ANURADHA MA'AM



Advent Of Europeans

The Europeans Came To India In Phases. The First To Come To India As Traders Were The **Portuguese Followed By, The British, The Dutch, The Danes, And The French**, Who Subsequently Developed Designs To Be The Political Masters.

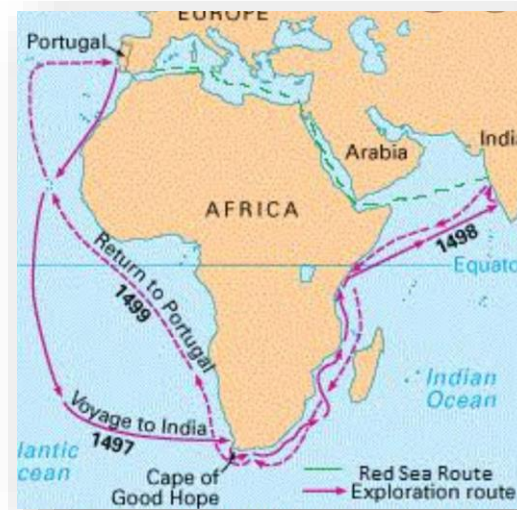
Sequence of an establishment of European Companies

- Portuguese (1498)
- English East **India** Company (1600)
- Dutch East **India** Company (1602)
- Danish East **India** Company (1616)
- French East **India** Company (1664)



The Arrival Of Portuguese In India

In **1492**, The Italian Explorer Christopher Columbus Discovered America And **Vasco Da Gama Of Portugal** Discovered A New Sea Route From Europe To **India In 1498**. After This Discovery, **Many Trading Companies** From All Across Europe Came To India And Established Their Centers.



Years	Events
1498 AD	Vasco da Gama landed in Calicut.
1503 AD	The Portuguese had established their first fort in Cochin in India.
1505 AD	Francisco de Almeida was appointed Viceroy of India, on the condition that he would set up four forts on the south western Indian coast: at Anjediva Island, Cannanore, Cochin and Quilon. He Followed The Blue Water Policy.
1509 AD	Almeida becomes the first Portuguese to set sail in Bombay. He also brought down a decisive defeat on a joint fleet of the Mamluk Burji (Sultanate of Egypt), the Ottoman Empire, the Zamorin of Calicut and the Sultan of Gujarat, with the naval support from the Republic of Venice and the Republic of Ragusa (Dubrovnik).
1510 AD	Afonso de Albuquerque was appointed as the Viceroy of India.
1511 AD	Portuguese conquered the City of Malacca Island.
1515 AD	Portuguese conquered the Harmuz located at the mouth of the Persian Gulf. The death of Viceroy Albuquerque.
1526 AD	Portuguese took possession of Mangalore under the viceroyship of Lopo Vaz de Sampaio.
1530 AD	Portuguese made Goa as the capital city of its Indian state.
1535 AD	The Portuguese took control over Diu.
1559 AD	The Portuguese took control over Daman.
1566 AD	Treaty between the Portuguese and the Turks
1596 AD	Dutch defeated Portuguese and carried out them from Southeast Asia.
1612 AD	After defeating the Portuguese in Surat, the British established their factory.
1641 AD	The Dutch took the Malacca fort from the Portuguese.
1659 AD	Sri Lanka went out of the hands of Portuguese
1663 AD	Dutch devoured the Portuguese decisively after capturing all the fort of Malabar.



The Arrival Of Dutch In India

Cornelis De Houtman Was The First Dutch Citizen To Arrive In India In 1597.

The Dutch EIC Was Formed In 1602. The First Dutch Factory Was Established At Masulipatnam In 1605 Followed By Pulicat (1610), And Surat (1616).



The Arrival Of Dutch In India

In **1741**, They Were Defeated By The King Of Travancore **Martanda Verma** In The **Battle Of Colachel**, And In **1759**, They Were Decisively Defeated By The **British** In The **Battle Of Bedara**, Which Was Led By **Robert Clive**.



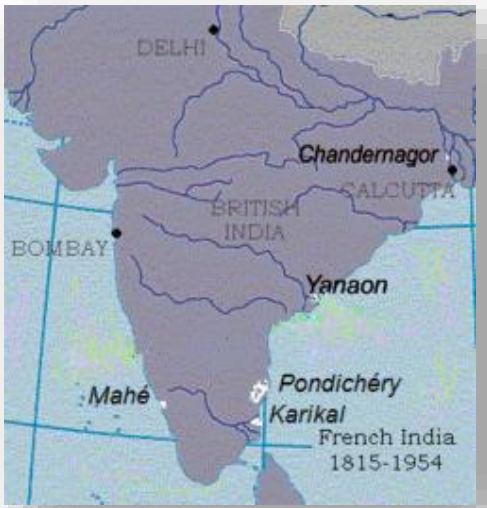
The Arrival Of French In India

In **1664**, During The Reign Of **Louis XIV**, The Efforts Of His **Minister Colbert** Resulted In The Formation Of The **French Trading Company**. It Was Established By The Government And Therefore Was **Managed, Funded, And Controlled By The Government**.



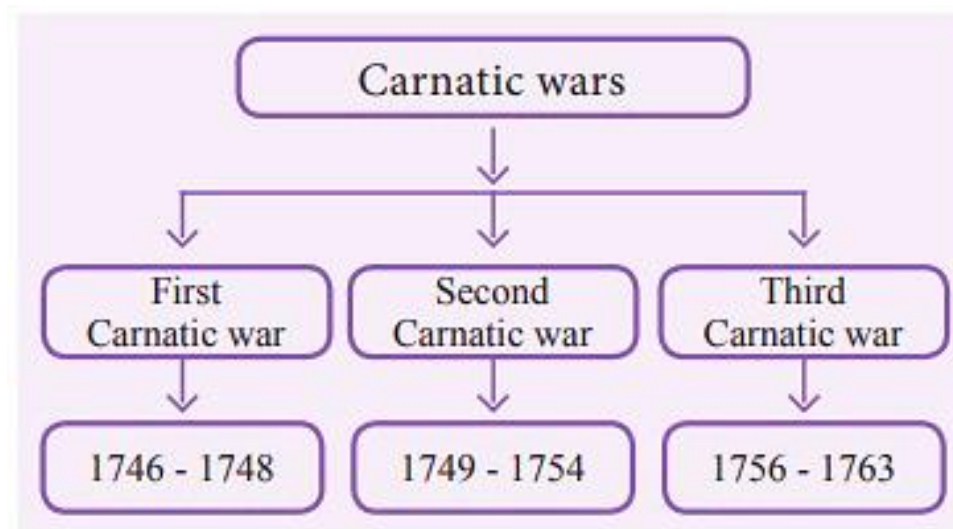
The Arrival Of French In India

The **First French Factory** Was Established At **Surat In 1667** They Occupied **Mahe In Malabar, Yanam In Coromandel (Both In 1725), And Karikal In Tamil Nadu (1739)**. The Arrival Of **Dupleix** As French Governor In India In 1742 Saw The Beginning Of The **Anglo-French Conflict (Carnatic Wars)**.



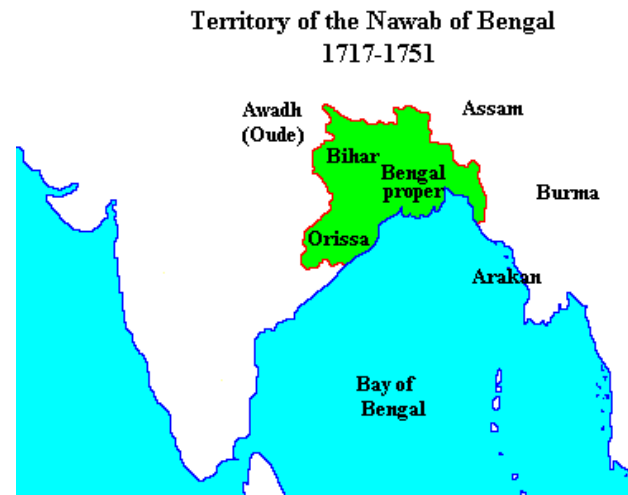
Anglo-French Rivalry

Lasted In India For Nearly 20 Years And This Ultimately Gave Way To The Establishment Of British Power In India. In The **Carnatic Region And Bengal**, The **Anglo-French Rivalry** Was Much Evident. In **Bengal**, Their Hostility Had Been Contained By The Effective Intervention Of **Alivardi Khan**.



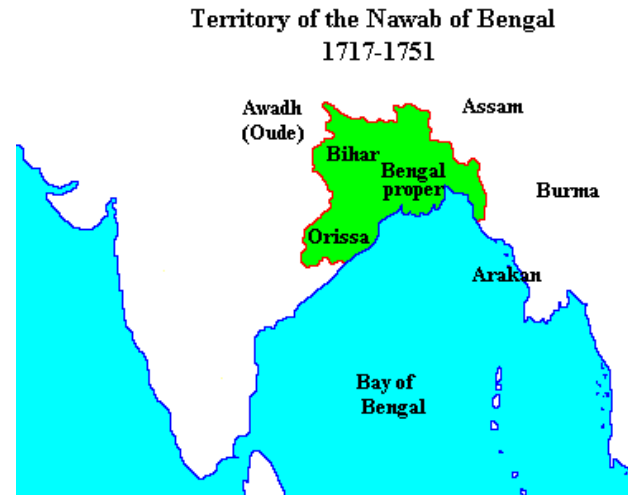
British Conquest For Bengal

The **Farman By Jahangir** Granted To The British Allowed Them To **Conduct Free Trade-In Bengal**. Not Required To **Pay Dastaks** For The Movement Of Such Goods. However, These Were **Abused By The Company's Employees**, Resulting In Revenue Loss For Bengal.



British Conquest For Bengal

Post Demise Of Aurangzeb, The Nawab Of Bengal Attained Autonomy And Withdrew All The Privileges Of The British, Demanded Huge Taxes On Trade And Ordered Them To Withdraw Their Settlements. British Now Planned To Support Siraj-Ud Daulah's Rivals To Overthrow Him.



British Conquest For Bengal

Siraj-Ud Daulah Attacked The British EIC And Captured Fort Williams. The Company Retaliated By Paving The Way For **The Battle Of Plassey In 1757 Between The **EIC Led By Robert Clive And Siraj-Ud Daulah And His French Alliance.****



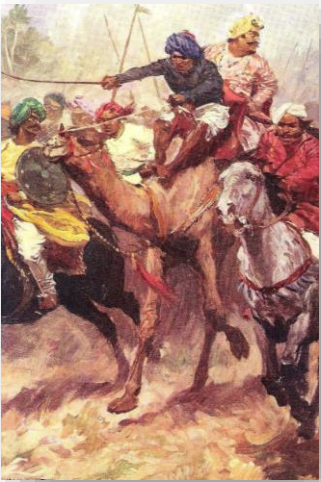
The Battle of Plassey (1757)

EIC Had Made A Deal With **Mir Jafar**, The Commander Of **Siraj-Ud Daulah**, Who **Was Assassinated**, And With Victory In The Battle, The Britishers Became The Kingmakers. **Mir Jafar Became The New Nawab Of Bengal.**



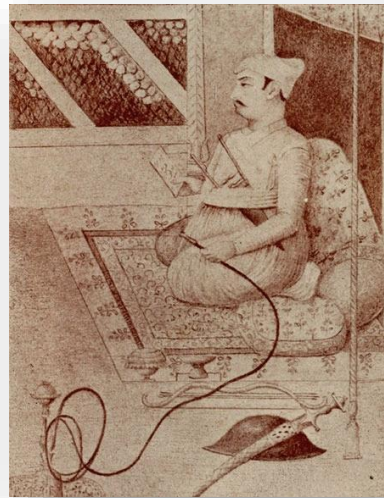
The Battle of Buxar (1764)

Mir Jafar Had To Pay A Hefty Amount To The Britishers For The Indemnification Of War, And The Britishers Continued To Demand More Funds. He Could Not Pay Regular Salaries To His Soldiers. Mir Jafar Wanted To Be Free From The Britishers' Clutches.



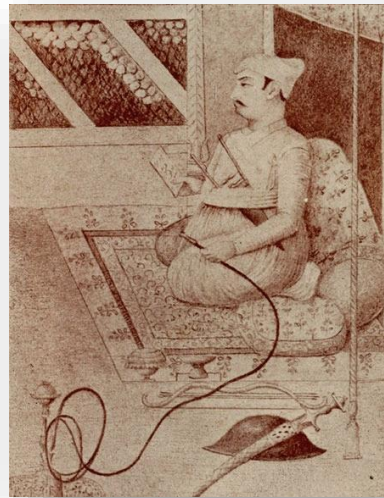
The Battle of Buxar (1764)

EIC Replaced Mir Jafar With Mir Qasim. Mir Qasim Also Denied Becoming A Puppet At The Hands Of The Britishers. He Put Up A Fight Against The East India Company. This Became The Reason For The **Battle Of Buxar.**



The Battle of Buxar (1764)

Mir Qasim Allied With Nawab Of Awadh And The Mughal Emperor And Fought Against The British East India Company Army Led By **Hector Munro**. The **British Defeated The Alliance**, And This Victory Was The Foundation Of The British Empire In India.



Anglo-Mysore Wars

First Anglo-Mysore War

1767 - 1769

- EIC Vs HAIDER ALI
- TREATY OF MADRAS (1769)
- Both Parties Returned Areas Won By Each Other

Second Anglo-Mysore War

1780 - 1784

- WARREN HASTINGS Vs HAIDER ALI & TIPU
- TREATY OF MANGALORE (1784)
- Eyre Coote Defeated Tipu At Porto Novo

Third Anglo-Mysore War

1790 - 1792

- CORNWALLIS Vs TIPU
- TREATY OF SERINGAPATNAM (1792)
- Tipu Ceded Half Of His Territory & Paid Heavy Indemnity

Fourth Anglo-Mysore War

1799

- WELLESLEY Vs TIPU
- BATTLE OF SERINGAPATNAM (1799)
- Tipu Was Martyred, Krishna Raja Wadiyar Placed On Throne.

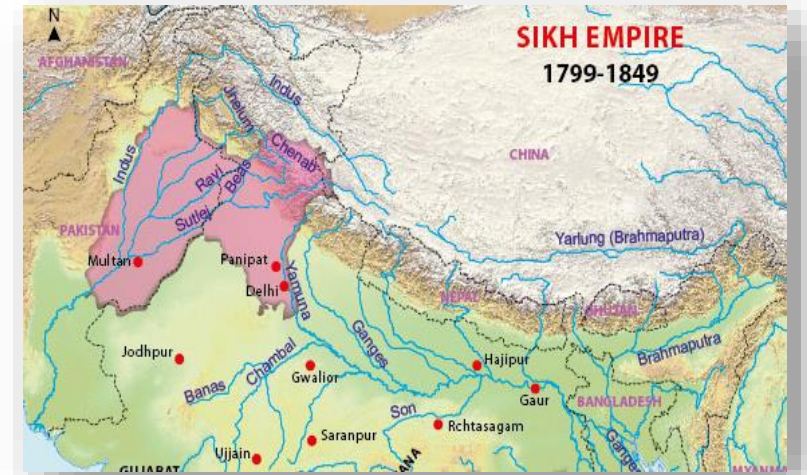
Anglo- Maratha Wars

War/Battle	Year	Who V/S who	Result
First Anglo- Maratha War	1775-1782	British and Marathas British supported Raghunath Rao Marathas- All Maratha under the leadership of Nanan Phadnavis	Treaty of Salbai. Both agreed to help each other.
Second Anglo Maratha War	1803	British and Marathas Lord Wellesley and Dualat Rao Sindia and Raghuji Bonsley	Treaty of Bassein . British got many territories of Ma rathas
Third Anglo – Maratha war	1817-1818	British and Marathas The five Maratha Chiefs Peshwa , Sindia, Holkar, Gaikwad, Bhonsley	Marathas were defeated later they became the subordinate to British till Indian Independence.

The Anglo-Sikh Wars

➤ **1st Anglo-Sikh War (1845-1846):** The **Treaty Of Lahore** Was Signed On **9 March 1846**. Controls Were Placed On The **Size Of The Lahore Army**, And 36 Field Guns Were Confiscated.

➤ **2nd Anglo-Sikh War (1848-1849):** The Sikhs Were Defeated In This War, And **Punjab Was Annexed By The East India Company**, Which Eventually Became The North-West Frontier Province.

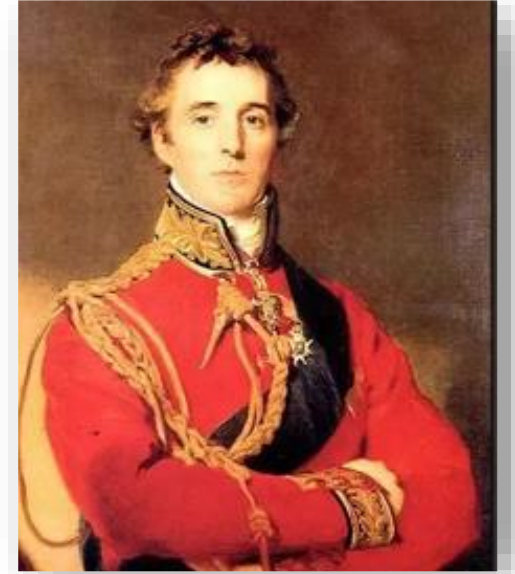


Subsidiary Alliance System

- Propounded By **Lord Wellesley**, Governor-General From **1798 To 1805**.
- The **Ruler Of An Allying Indian State** Was Compelled To Accept:
 - ❖ The Permanent Stationing Of A British Force Within His Territory & Pay A Subsidy For Its Maintenance.
 - ❖ The Posting Of A British Resident In His Court.
 - ❖ Indian Ruler Could Not Hire Any European Without First Obtaining Permission From The British.

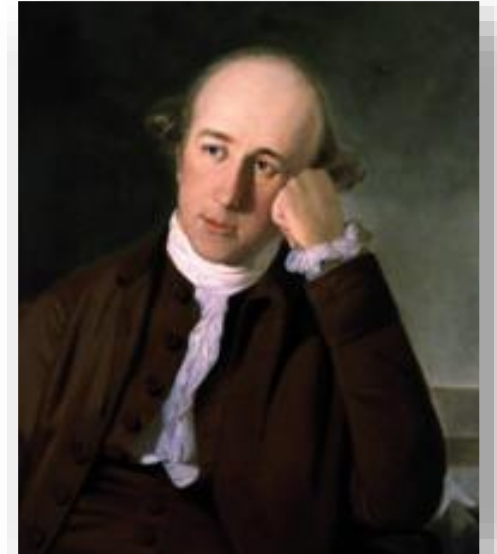
Subsidiary Alliance System

- ❖ Unable To Negotiate With Any Indian Ruler Without First Consulting The Governor-General.
- ❖ The British Would Defend The Ruler From His Enemies And Follow A Non-interference Policy In Allied States' Internal Affairs.
- Over 100 Small And Large Indian States Signed The Subsidiary Treaty During Wellesley's 7-Year Reign.



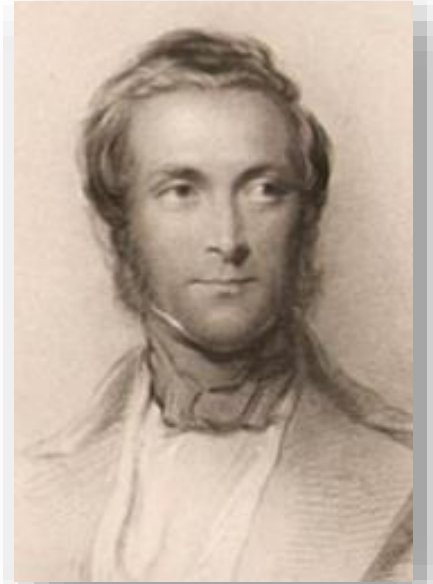
Policy Of Paramountcy

- Propounded By **Lord Hastings**, Governor-General From **1813 To 1823**.
- The Company Claimed That Because Its Authority Was Paramount Or Supreme, It Could Annex Or Threaten To Annex Any Indian Kingdom.
- Sind Had Been Taken Over. Punjab Was Annexed In 1849.
- Later, All British Policies Were Guided With This Policy.



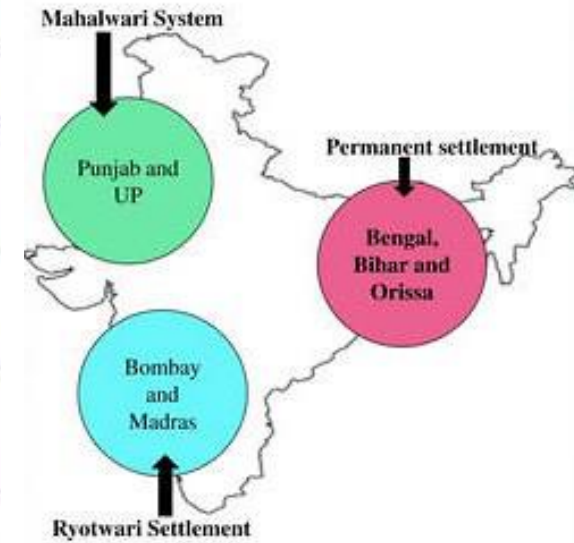
Doctrine Of Lapse

- Propounded By **Lord Dalhousie**, Governor-General From **1848 To 1856**.
- If An Indian Ruler Died Without A Male Heir, His Kingdom **Would "Lapse,"** Or Become Part Of The Company Territory.
- Many Kingdoms Were Simply Annexed By Using This Doctrine: Satara (1848), Sambalpur (1850), Udaipur (1852), Nagpur (1853), Jhansi (1854), And Awadh (1856).



Revenue Settlements Under British Raj

Particulars	Zamindari	Mahalwari	Ryotwari
Year	1793	1822 [^]	1792*
Provinces	<i>Bengal, North Madras and Banaras</i>	<i>Agra and Oudh, Punjab and Central India</i>	<i>Madras, Bombay, Berar and Central India</i>
Ownership	Earlier individual, later on to Zamindar	Whole village /community based	Individual
Responsibility of payment	Zamindar	Whole Village (village Committee)	Individual
Protagonist	Lord Cornwallis	William Bentinck	Sir Thomas Munro



The British Social And Cultural Policy

- **Lord Bentinck** Outlawed The **Practice Of Sati**, In **1829** Which Had Taken A Toll Of 800 Lives In Bengal Alone Between 1815 And 1818.
- Regulations **Prohibiting Infanticide** Had Been Passed In **1795 And 1802**, Sternly Enforced Only By **Bentinck And Harding**.
- Harding also Suppressed The **Practice Of Making Human Sacrifices** That Had Prevailed Among The Primitive Tribe Of Gonds.
- In 1856, An Act **Enabling Hindu Widows** To Remarry Was Also Passed.

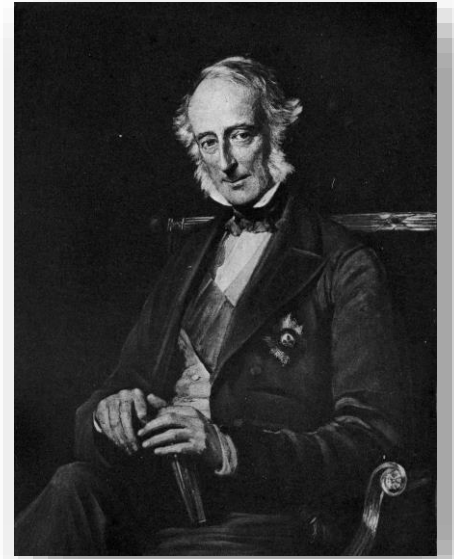
The Spread Of Modern Education

In **1781**, **Warren Hastings** Set Up The **Calcutta Madrasah** For The Study And Teaching Of Muslim Law And Related Subjects. In **1791**, **Jonathan Duncan** Started A **Sanskrit College In Varanasi**, Where He Was The Resident, For The Study Of Hindu Law And Philosophy.



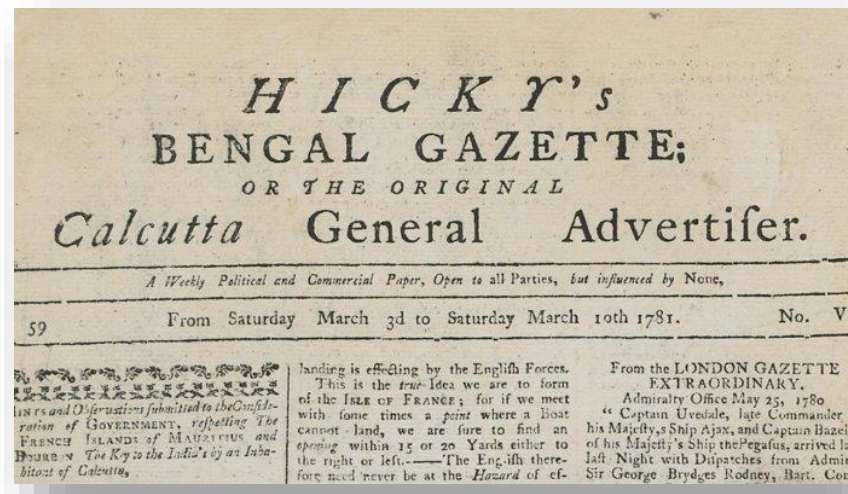
The Spread Of Modern Education

- The **State's Educational Dispatch Of 1854 (By Charles Wood)** Was Another Important Step In The Development Of Education In India That Repudiated The “**Downward Filtration**” Theory, At Last, On Paper.
- **Departments Of Education** Were Instituted In All Provinces, And Affiliating Universities Were Set Up In **1857 At Calcutta, Bombay, And Madras.**



The Development Of Indian Press

The Portuguese Introduced The Printing Press In India In 1550 And Published A Book In 1557. James Augustus Hickey In 1780 Came Out With The First Newspaper In India Named Bengal Gazette Also Known As Calcutta General Advertiser, Earning Him The Title Of ‘Father Of Indian Press’.



British Legislations To Control Press

- **Censorship Of Press Act, 1799 By Lord Wellesley** Imposed Various Restrictions On Publications Via **Pre-Censorship**.
- **Licensing Regulations, 1823 (Adams' Regulations)** Where A License Was Needed To Establish Or Use The Press.
- **Metcalfe Act, 1835 The 'Liberator Of The Indian Press', Charles Metcalfe** Did Away With The Adams' Regulations.

British Legislations To Control Press

- **Licensing Act Of, 1857** In The Wake Of **Mutiny** Reserved The Right To Suspend Any Publication From Printing Or Circulation.
- **Section 124A Of IPC** Was Inserted In 1870 By An Amendment That Dealt With **Sedition**.
- **Vernacular Press Act, 1878** By Lord Lytton With Limitations Imposed On The Vernacular Press. Also Known As “**Gagging Act**”.

SUMMARY

- ADVENT OF EUROPEANS
- BRITISH WARS
- BRITISH POLICY & ADMINISTRATION



Q. The French East India Company Established Its First Factory In India At

- A. Calicut
- B. Surat
- C. Pondicherry
- D. Masulipatnam

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- British East India Company, founded in 1600
- Danish East India Company, founded in 1616
- Dutch East India Company, founded in 1602
- French East India Company, founded in 1664
- Swedish East India Company, founded in 1731
- Portuguese East India Company, founded in 1628

In 1668, The First French Factory Was Established In Surat.

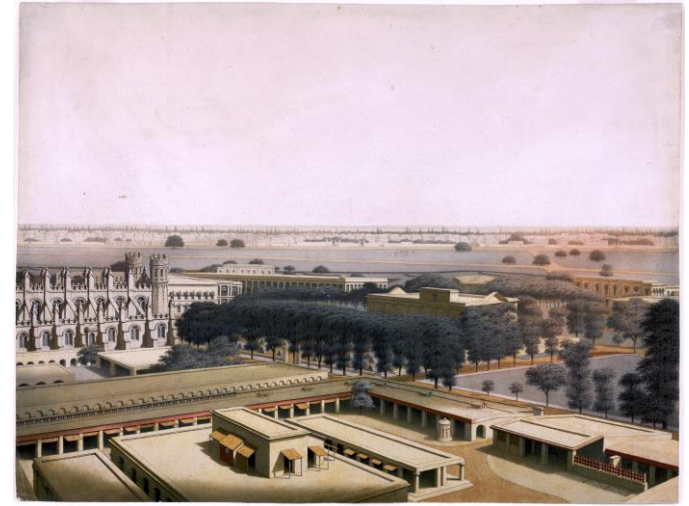
In February 1701, **Pondicherry** Was Made The Capital Of The French Settlements In India.

Q. The Place Of The English East India Company Settlement In Madras Was Known As

- A. Fort William
- B. Fort St. George
- C. Elphinstone Circle
- D. Marble Palace

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Q. In The Context Of British Raj, The Principle Of “Dyarchy (Diarchy)” Refers

- 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

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**D. Division Of The Subjects Delegated To The Provinces Into Two
Categories**

Q. Which of the following statements relating to the Government of India Act, 1858 is/are correct?

1. The British Crown assumed sovereignty over India from the East India Company.
2. The British Parliament enacted the first statute for the governance of India under the direct rule of the British.
3. This Act was dominated by the principle of absolute imperial control without any popular participation in the administration of the country.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
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ANSWER: C

All The Statements Are True. The GOI Act 1858 Was Passed Post Revolt 1857.

Q. Choose The Incorrect Among The Following Statements:

- 1. The Sole Purpose Of Wood's Dispatch Was To Promote Western Education Through The English Language At Rural Level**
- 2. Universities At Calcutta, Bombay, And Madras Were Established Under The Wood's Dispatch**

- A. 1 Only
- B. 2 Only
- C. Both 1 & 2
- D. None Of The Above



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A. 1 Only

The Sole Purpose Of Woods Dispatch

B. 2 Only

Was To Spread Western Education But

C. Both 1 & 2

The Vernacular Primary Education

D. None Of The Above

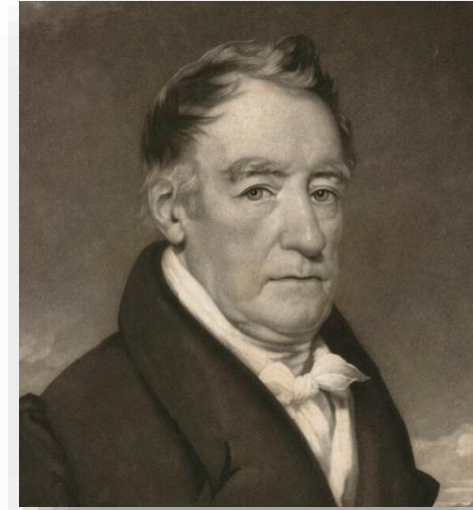
(Local Languages) At Rural Level.

Q. Who Translated Bhagavad Gita Into English For First Time?

- A. Sir William Jones
- B. James Princep
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- D. Max Muller

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ANSWER: A

Indian Agriculture Services & Indian Agricultural Research Institute was a result of the decision taken by Lord Curzon in 1905. It was further supported by Lord Minto in 1906.

Q. Choose The Correct Statements About Government Of India Act, 1935:

- 1. It Recommended A Unitary Form Of Government**
- 2. It Led To The Establishment Of The Federal Court**
- 3. It Vested The Residuary Power In The Governor-general**

A. 1 & 2 Only

B. 3 Only

C. 2 & 3 Only

D. 1, 2 & 3

Q. Choose The Correct Statements About Government Of India Act, 1935:

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A. 1 & 2 Only

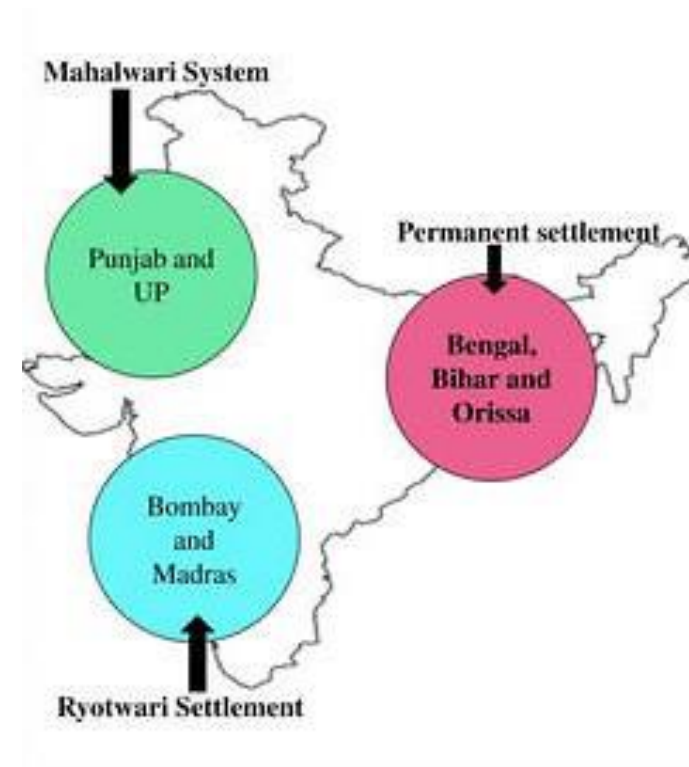
B. 3 Only

C. 2 & 3 Only

D. 1, 2 & 3

Q. Who among the following introduced the Permanent Settlement of Bengal in 1793 ?

- (a) Lord Cornwallis
- (b) Lord Ripon
- (c) Robert Clive
- (d) John Adam



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ANSWER: A

The Permanent Settlement Was Introduced In Bengal And Bihar In 1793 By **Lord Cornwallis**.

Q. Which one of the following statements about the Government of India Act, 1919 is *not* correct ?

- (a) It extended the practice of communal representation.
- (b) It made the Central Executive responsible to the Legislature.
- (c) It is also known as the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.
- (d) It paved the way for federalism by clearly separating the responsibilities of the Centre and the Provinces.

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ANSWER: B

The Act Made The Governor-general The Chief Executive Authority. There Had To Be The Executive Council Of The Viceroy Of Eight Members, Out Of Which Three Were To Be Indians. The Governor-General Could Restore Cuts In Grants, Certify Bills Rejected By The Central Legislature And Issue Ordinances.

Q. Which One Of The Following Acts Reserved Seats For Women In Legislatures In Accordance With The Allocation Of Seats For Different Communities?

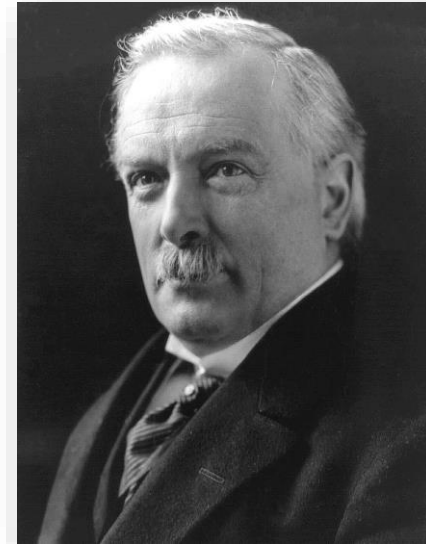
- A. The Government Of India Act, 1858
- B. The Indian Councils Act, 1909
- C. The Government Of India Act, 1919
- D. The Government Of India Act, 1935

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- C. The Government Of India Act, 1919
- D. The Government Of India Act, 1935**

Q. Who Was The Prime Minister Of England When The Montague-Chelmsford Act Was Passed In 1919?

- A. Lloyd George
- B. George Hamilton
- C. Sir Samuel Hoare
- D. Lord Salisbury



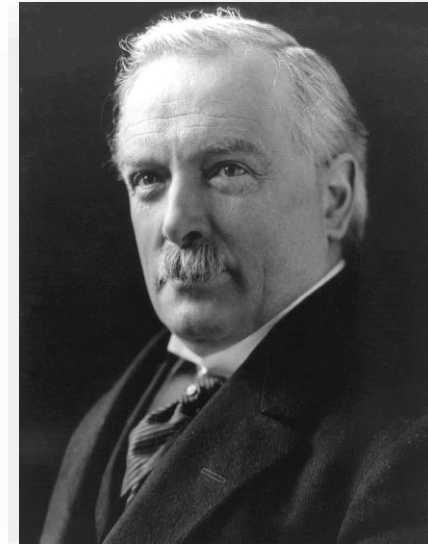
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He Served As Prime Minister Of The UK From 1916 To 1922.

Q. Which of the following statements relating to the Indian Councils Act, 1861 is/are correct?

1. The Act introduced a grain of popular element by including non-official members in the Governor-General's Executive Council.
2. The members were nominated and their functions were confined exclusively to consideration of legislative proposals placed before it by the Governor-General.
3. The Governor-General did not have effective legislative power.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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ANSWER: A

The Indian Councils Act Of 1861 Transformed The Viceroy's Executive Council Into A Miniature Cabinet Run On The Portfolio System, And Each Of The Five Ordinary Members Was Placed In Charge Of A Distinct Department Of Calcutta's Government— home, Revenue, Military, Finance, And Law.

Q. Subsidiary Alliance Was A System Devised By

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- B. Lord Dalhousie
- C. Lord Canning
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The Subsidiary Alliance In India Was Planned By **Lord Wellesley**,

The Governor-general Of India From 1798 To 1805.

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ANSWER: A

Ilbert Bill, In The History Of India, A Controversial Measure Proposed In 1883 That Sought To Allow Senior Indian Magistrates To Preside Over Cases Involving British Subjects In India.

Q. The Creation Of A Federal Court In India Was Advocated By Which Of The Following Acts/Commissions?

- A. The Government Of India Act, 1919
- B. The Lee Commission, 1923
- C. The Government Of India Act, 1935
- D. The Indian Councils Act, 1909



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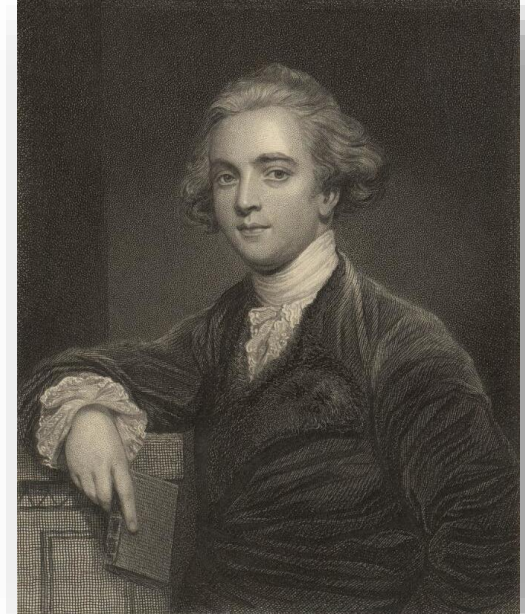


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