

INDIAN POLITY

FOR UPSC
CIVIL SERVICES
&
STATE SERVICES .



Question bank of 400 + most expected questions
with detailed solutions .

Objective Competitive Indian Polity and Constitution(Chapterwise/Topicwise Total 415 Questions)

- 1. Historical Background**
- 2. The Making of the Constitution**
- 3. Philosophy and Nature of the Indian Constitution**
- 4. Outstanding Features of the Constitution**
- 5. Nature of the Federal System**
- 6. Administration of Union Territories in India**
- 7. Citizenship**
- 8. Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties**
- 9. Directive Principles of State Policy**
- 10. Procedure for Amendment to the Constitution**
- 11. The Union Executive**
- 12. The Union Legislature**
- 13. State Government**
- 14. The State Legislature**
- 15. The State of Jammu and Kashmir**
- 16. Administration of Union Territories**
- 17. New System of Panchayat and Municipalities**
- 18. The Panchayats**

19.Municipalities**20.Administration of Scheduled and Tribal Areas****21.Organisation of Judiciary****22.The Supreme Court****23. The High Court****24.Distribution of Legislative and Executive Powers in Indian Constitution****25.Distribution of Financial Powers between Centre and States****26.Administrative Relations Between the Center and the States****27.The Inter-State Relations in India****28.Emergency Provisions****29.Rights, Liabilities of the Government and Public Servants****30.The Service and Public Service Commissions****31.Elections****32.Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minorities****33.Languages****34.Miscellaneous****1. Historical Background****2. Consider the following statements-**

1. The Charter Act of 1853 was enacted in the wake of a timely renewal of 20 years for each Charter Act
2. The centralized power was given a thought in this act, with contemplation of divided power for separate ruling

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

- (c) both
- (d) None of the above

Ans—c

Explanation

The Charter Act of 1853 renewed the powers of the Company and allowed it to retain the possession of Indian territories in trust for the British Crown but not for any specified period. The number of members of the Court of Directors was reduced from 24 to 18 of which 6 were to be nominated by the Crown. Through this act British pressure and oppression was strengthened even more, however complete eyewash. However, Company rule and its rulers were seen in diminished light and order, bestowing even less privileges. Secretary of State were proposed to be elected, as well as top ranking coveted posts in the administration were made competitive, where no discrimination was to be made during examinations.

3. Which of the following was the first ever attempt by Lord Canning to divide executive ruling from the legislative council, which had kind of become a separate parliament by itself?

- a) Indian Councils Act of 1861
- b) Indian Council Act, 1909
- c) Government of India Act, 1919
- d) Government of India Act, 1935

Ans –a

Explanation

By this Indian Councils Act of 1861, Lord Canning had ushered in the cabinet system of government in India, inducing separate and divided members for each governmental section. The three presidency cities (Bengal, Bombay and Madras) were given special administrative privilege, along with Punjab, always laying stress on local necessities and emergencies.

4. Which of the following vastly increased the powers of Indian legislature, with the system of election being introduced for the very first time?

- a) Indian Councils Act of 1861
- b) Indian Council Act, 1892
- c) Government of India Act, 1919
- d) Government of India Act, 1935

Ans-b

Explanation

By Indian Council Act, 1892 the legislative councils in India, the provincial governments in the three presidency cities (Bengal, Bombay, Madras) were suggested . It also looked into, lending specific

powers. Two improvements in both the Central and Provincial Legislative Councils were brought though the majority of the official members was retained, the non-official members were to be nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Provincial Legislative Councils. The non-official members of the Provincial Councils were to be nominated by certain local bodies such as universities, district boards, municipalities.

5. Identify the act which contained the following provisions

1. With regard to Central Government, and Indian member was taken in the Executive Council of the Governor General
2. The size of the Provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged by including elected non-official members so that the official majority was gone
3. The most notable and retrograde change introduced was that Muslims were given separate representation

Select the answer using the code given below

- a) Government Of India Act, 1858
- b) Indian Council Act, 1861
- c) Indian Council Act, 1892
- d) Indian Council Act, 1909

Ans-d

Explanation

Morley was the Secretary of State, while Minto was the Indian Viceroy when this act was passed . Legislative Councils, both at the Centre and in the Provinces, were expanded. The size of the Provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged by including elected non-official members so that the official majority was gone. Their functions were also increased. Now, they could move resolutions on Budget and on some matters of public matters. An element of election was also introduced in the Central Legislative Council, but the official majority was maintained.

6. The Government of India Act of 1919 was passed for

- a) administrative purposes
- b) political purposes
- c) economic purposes
- d) all of the above

Ans-a

Explanation

Designed by Sir Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, the act had laid down the essential system of a diarchy government, with separate administration for state and centre. The Indian Press (Emergency) Act was enacted in 1931-32, under troubling agitations through the Civil Disobedience Movement, which had

paved way for further press seditions and propoganda. Hence, this law was enforced to deliberately bog down press publications.

7. Which of the following Acts provided for the establishment of Supreme Court in Calcutta(now Kolkata)?

- a) Regulating Act ,1773
- b) Pitt's India Act , 1784
- c) Charter Act , 1813
- d) Charter Act , 1833

Ans-a

Explanation

Regulating Act of 1773 was the first landmark in the constitutional development of India. Via this act, the British Parliament for the first time interfered into affairs of India. The Prime Minister of England at the time of Regulating Act of 1773 was Lord North.provided for the establishment of Supreme Court at Calcutta(Kolkata) and Sir Elijah Impey was appointed as its first Chief Justice.

8. By which of the following Acts was created Federal Court in India?

- a) Indian Councils Act , 1861
- b) Indian Councils Act ,1909
- c) Government of India Act ,1919
- d) None of the above

Ans-d

Explanation

The Government of India Act 1935 derived material from four key sources viz. Report of the Simon Commission, discussions at the Third Round Table Conference, the White Paper of 1933 and the reports of the Joint select committees. This act ended the system of diarchy introduced by GOI Act 1919 and provided for establishment of a Federation of India to be made up of provinces of British India and some or all of the Princely states. However, the federation never came into being as the required number of princely states did not join it.Federal Court in India was established on 1 october,937 under the provision of Government of India Act of 1935. Sir Maurice Gwyer was appointed as its first Chief Justice .

9. In which of the following states does the criminal procedure code enacted in 1973 not apply?

- a) Mizoram
- b) Nagaland
- c) Tripura
- d) Manipur

Ans-b

Explanation

The Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) is the main legislation on procedure for administration of substantive criminal law in India. It was enacted in 1973 and came into force on 1 April 1974. It provides the machinery for the investigation of crime, apprehension of suspected criminals, collection of evidence, determination of guilt or innocence of the accused person and the determination of punishment of the guilty. Additionally, it also deals with public nuisance, prevention of offences and maintenance of wife, child and parents.

10. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

List-I

- a) appointment of a Board of Control
- b) establishment of Supreme Court
- c) allowing English Missionaries to work in India
- d) Appointment of law members in the Governor-General-in-Council

List-II

1. Regulating Act, 1773
2. Pitt's India Act, 1784
3. Charter Act, 1813
4. Charter Act, 1833

Codes :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	1	3	4
(c)	1	2	4	3
(d)	2	4	1	3

Ans-b**Explanation**

Regulating Act of 1773 is about establishment of Supreme Court as the Apex Court, Pitt's India Act of 1784 is related to the appointment of a Board of Control, Charter Act of 1813 pertains to English Missionaries were allowed to work in India, Charter Act of 1833 is related to Appointment of law members in the Governor-General-in-Council.

11. Under which of the following Acts was diarchy established at the Centre?

- a) Indian Councils Act of 1909
- b) Government of India Act , 1919
- c) Government of India Act , 1935
- d) Indian independence act, 1947

Ans-c

Explanation

Government of India Act of 1935 provided for the adoption of diarchy at the Centre -that is- establishment of an All-India Federation and abolition of dyarchy in the Provinces. It may be mentioned here that the scheme of dual governance, 'dyarchy', was introduced in the Provincial subjects under Government of India Act of 1919. Under the dyarchy at the centre the provincial subjects were divided into two groups: reserved subjects and transferred subjects.

12. Which of the following is/are the principal feature (s) of Government of India Act of 1919?

1. Introduction of separate communal electorate for Muslims
2. Devolution of the legislative authority by the centre to the provinces
3. Introduction of dual governance system in the executives of provinces

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Ans—b

Explanation

Government of India Act of 1919 was passed by British Parliament. Its objective was to increase the participation of Indians in Indian administrative system. This Act was passed during the tenure of Edwin Montagu secretary of India and Viceroy Lord Chelmsford. The Act provided for a dual form of government for the major provinces. In each such province, administration of the province was divided into two categories- the reserved and , and "transferred ", and under the transferred subjects the centre transferred the legislative powers to provinces.

13. Indian legislature was made bicameral by-

- a) Indian Councils Act of 1892
- b) Indian Councils Act of 1909
- c) Government of India Act of 1919
- d) Government of India Act of 1935

Ans-c

Explanation

Bicameral legislature was established at the Centre by Government of India Act of 1919. The upper house was called Council of States which had a 5 year term and out of its 60 members 34 were elected and 26 members were nominated. The lower house had a 3 - year term and out of its 144 members 104 were elected and 40 members were nominated.

14. The power of the president to issue ordinance is the relic of-

- a) Government of India Act , 1919
- b) Government of India Act ,1935
- c) Government of India Act , 1909
- d) Indian Independence Act ,1947

Ans-b**Explanation**

Government of India Act 1935 was passed by British Parliament in August 1935. With 321 sections and 10 schedules, this was the longest act passed by British Parliament so far and was later split into two parts viz. Government of India Act 1935 and Government of Burma Act 1935. Though the governor general had been empowered to issue ordinance under Indian Councils Act of 1861 without the taking permission from legislative council, the power of president of India to issue ordinance is derived from article 123 of Government of India Act of 1935.

15. Which of the following for the first time made the provision for the post of Governor-General in India?

- a) Charter Act of 1793
- b) Charter Act of 1813
- c) Charter Act of 1833
- d) Regulating Act of 1773

Ans-d**Explanation**

The beginnings of the harsh acts are primarily traced in the wake of Sepoy Mutiny, post 1857, when India had already woken up to battle cry, with Mangal Pandey paving the way. However, East India Company did also try hard to achieve a common commercial goal and strike a middling pact. During the ongoing Company administration in the 18th century, they had introduced some substantial acts, primarily based on regulations and lands. The history of the Constitutional development of India can be traced back to the Regulating Act of 1773. However, the year 1858 serves as watershed when the Indian Administration came was at its pinnacle. The Regulating Act of 1773 was enacted to primarily weed out corruption in the British East India Company.

16. Consider the following statements with regard to the Amending Act of 1781 –

1. came as a sequential outcome to the previous regulating act
2. subjected the company's actions to the supervision of the British government
3. ended dual government
4. governor of Bengal to be the governor-general of British territories of India by the provision of this act
5. established Supreme Court in Calcutta

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a) Only 1 and 2,
- b) Only 2,3 And 4
- c) Only 1,2,3,4 and 5
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans—c

Explanation

The Amending Act of 1781 was passed by British Parliament on 5th July 1781 to remove the defects of Regulating Act 1773. It is also known as Declaratory Act, 1781. The key provision of this act was to demarcate the relations between the Supreme Court and the Council. Key Provisions of the Act include limiting powers of Supreme Court. One of the biggest problems created by the Regulating Act was the tussle between the Supreme Court and the Governor General in Council. This was done by curtailing several powers of the Supreme Court in favour of the Governor General in Council.

17. By which of the following acts the East India Company became a subordinate department of the State?

- a) The Pitt's India Act of 1784
- b) Charter Act of 1793
- c) Charter Act of 1813
- d) Charter Act of 1833

Ans-a

Explanation

The Pitt's India Act of 1784 was the enactment of the British Parliament to bring the administration of the British East India Company under the direct control of the British Government. Madras and Bombay Presidencies were subordinated to the Governor-General-in-Council of Bengal in all matters. This act gave the British-Government a measure of control over the Company's affairs. Lord Cornwallis was appointed as the next Governor-General to Hastings by this law, stating down additional measures, like establishing a Secret Committee, or establishing sweeter relations with native Indians and striving towards a 'permanent settlement'. The commercial and political activities of the Company were now separated. Board of Control of six members (including two cabinet ministers) set-up guide and supervise the affairs of the Company in India. Three members were there in Governor- General's



Search by Title / Author / ISBN / Descrip



PRODUCT NOT FOUND!

Product not found!

[continue](#)

School Books

[Oswaal Books](#)

[Class 9th Books](#)

[Class 10th Books](#)

[Class 11th Books](#)

[Class 12th Books](#)

Engineering Books

[RGPV Books & Notes](#)

[VTU Books & Notes](#)

[Free Engineering Books](#)

[Information Technology Books](#)

[Electrical Engineering Books](#)

Competitive Exams

[Bank PO Exam](#)

[Gate Books](#)

[Teaching Exams Books](#)

[AIEEEE-NIT-JEE MAINS Books](#)

[UPSC Books](#)

Professional Courses

[ICSI Books & Study Materials](#)

[Chartered Accountant Books](#)

[Company Secretary Books](#)

[ICSI 7 days Trial](#)

[Latest Scanners](#)

About KopyKitab.com

Kopykitab is India's 1st digital & multiple publishers platform. Kopykitab has largest collection of e-textbooks & branded digital content in Higher & School education. We have strong foundation of leading publishers & tutorials as content partners.

We offer e-textbook, Test Preparation, Notes & LMS for various curriculam to Students, Professionals & Institutes. These are same textbooks, way smarter. Our goal is to make education affordable & accessible. A user can access the content in all electronic devices e.g. Mobile, PC & Tabs

Information

[About Us](#)

[FAQ](#)

[Privacy Policy](#)

[Terms & Conditions](#)

[Payment Information](#)

Links

[ICSI eLibrary](#)

[KopyKitab eBook Reader](#)

[Contact Us](#)

[Site Map](#)

My Account

[Refer & Earn](#)

[My Account](#)

[Order History](#)

[Wish List](#)

[Newsletter](#)

[My Library](#)

[Office 365 Email Login](#)

[Google Login](#)

Verified By



©2016 DigiBook Technologies (P) Ltd, All Rights Reserved. An ISO 9001:2008 Certified Company