



KAKATIYA IAS ACADEMY

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Polity-Test-1

1. Essence of Constitution lies in

1.How the government will be constituted

2. Specifies who has the power to make decisions in a society

3.Provide a set of basic rules that allow for minimal coordination amongst members of a society.

Choose the correct code

a)only 1&2

b)only 2&3

c)only
1&3

d)All the above

2.Which of the following is/are true about 1861 act.

1.It sought the cooperation of the Indians in the administration of their country

2.It initiated the process of decentralization

3.Viceroy's council was made in-charge of one or more departments of the government

Choose the correct code

a)All the above

b)only 1&2

c)only 2&3

d)only 1&3

3.Which of the following act is known as the 'Act for the Good Government of India'

a)Indian council act of 1861

b)Indian council act of 1909

c)Montague –Chelmsford reforms

d)None of the above

4.Which of the following is/are true about Pitts act

1. It empowered the Board of Control to supervise and direct all operations of British possessions in India including commercial activities.

2. The British Government was given the supreme control over Company's affairs and its administration in India.

Choose the correct code

a)Only 1

b)only 2

c)Both 1&2

d)None of the above

5. Which of the following is/are true about 1909 act

1.It enlarged the deliberative functions of the legislative councils at both the levels.



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2. Members were allowed to ask supplementary questions
3. Resolutions on the budget were not allowed.

Choose the correct code

a) only 1&2

b) only 2&3

c) only 1&3

d) All the above

6. Which of the following is/are true

1. Constitutions limit the power of government in many ways.
2. The limitations on the rights has no variations from constitution to constitution.
3. Citizens will be protected from being arrested arbitrarily and for no reason

Choose the correct code

a) All the above

b) only 1&2

c) only 2&3

d) only 1&3

7. Which of the following is/are true

1. The Indian Constitution enables the government to take positive welfare measures some of which are legally enforceable.
2. Constitutions contains only rules and regulations controlling the powers of the government

Choose the correct code

a) Only 1

b) only 2

c) Both 1&2

d) None of the above

8. Which of the following is/are true

1. Constitution expresses the fundamental identity of people
2. Constitutional norms are the overarching framework within which one pursues individual aspirations
3. The Indian Constitution does not make ethnic identity a criterion for citizenship.

Choose the correct code

a) only 1

b) only 2&3

c) only 3

d) All the above

9. Which of the following is/are true about 1833 act

1. The laws made under this act were called as Regulations
2. It deprived the governor of Bombay and Madras of their legislative powers
3. It ended the activities of the East India Company as a commercial body

Choose the correct code

a) All the above

b) only 1&2

c) only 2&3



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d)only 1&3

10. Which of the following is/are true about Features of the 1784 Act

1. It distinguished between the commercial and political functions of the Company.

2. It allowed the Court of Directors to manage the commercial

Which of the above is/are true

a)Only 1

b)only 2

c)Both 1&2

d)None of the above

11. Which of the following created the office of Governor-General of India

a)1773 act

b)Regulation act of 1813

c) Regulation act of 1793

d) Act of 1833

12. Which of the following created Indian (Central) Legislative Council

a)Regulation act of 1773

b)Regulation act of 1813

c) Council act of 1853

d) Act of 1833

12. Which of the following are Features of the 1858 act

1. It ended the system of double government

2. Abolished Board of Control and Court of Directors.

3. It created a new office, Secretary of State for India

Choose the correct code

a)only1

b)only 2&3

c)only 1&3

d)All the above

14. Which of the following is/are true about 1858 act

1. The Act of 1858 was, however, largely confined to the improvement of the administrative machinery by which the Indian Government was to be supervised and controlled.

2. It did not alter in any substantial way the system of government that prevailed in India.

Choose the correct code

a)only1

b)only 2

c)Both 1&2

d)None of the above

15. Viceroy was empowered through 1861 act by

1. Rule –making power

2. Ordinance issuing power

3. Veto the legislations

4. Nominating members to council



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Choose the correct code

a)only1,2&3

b)only 1,2&4

c)only 1&3

d)All the above

16. Who of the following Minto came to be known as the Father of Communal Electorate.

a)Lord Morley

b)Lord Minto

c)Lord Rippon

d)Lord Curzon

17. 1919 act provided for the separate representation of

1. Presidency corporations

2. Chambers of commerce

3. Universities

4. Zamindars

Choose the correct code

a)only1,2&4

b)only 1,2&3

c)only 1,3&4

d)All the above

18. Which of the following are provided by 1919 act

1. Provincial Autonomy

2. Dyarchy in Central legislature

3. Central Public Service commission

4. Public Accounts Committee

Choose the correct code

a)only1&3

b)only 1,3&4

c)only 3&4

d)All the above

19. Under Dyarchy system of 1919 act

1. The transferred subjects were to be administered by the governor with the aid of ministers

responsible to the legislative Council.

2. The reserved subjects were to be administered by the governor and his executive council without being responsible to the legislative Council.

Choose the correct code

a)only1

b)only 2

c)Both 1&2

d)None of the above

20. Which of the following is/are correct about 1919 act

1. Indian Legislative Council was replaced by a bicameral legislature

2. The majority of members of both the Houses were chosen by direct election.

Choose the correct code

a)only1



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b)only 2

c)Both 1&2

d)None of the above

21. Which of the following is/are correct about 1935 act

1. Provincial Autonomy

2. All-India federation

3. Division of Powers

4. Residual powers given to central legislature

Choose the correct code

a)only 1,2&4

b)only 1,2&3

c)only 1,3&4

d)All the above

22. Which of the following provinces had bicameral legislature by 1935

1. Madras

2. Bihar

3. Assam

4. Central Province

Choose the correct code

a)only 1,2&4

b)only 1,2&3

c)only 1,3&4

d)All the above

23. Consider the following statements regarding the evolution of budget in India:

1. System of budget was introduced during the tenure of Lord Canning.

2. Voting on a limited portion of the budget was allowed in the Indian Council Act,

1892.

3. Provincial budget was separated from the federal budget in the GOI Act, 1919.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

24. Consider the following statements:

1. The Supreme Court at Calcutta was established by the Regulating Act of 1773.

2. The Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was outlined by the Pitt's India Act.

3. The Federal Court was established as per the provisions of the Montagu Chelmsford reforms.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

(a) 1 only

(b) 1 and 2 only

(c) 2 only

(d) 2 and 3 only



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25. Consider the following statements regarding the Government of India, 1935:

1. The All-India Federation was operationalized.
2. Establishment of Reserve Bank of India.
3. Dyarchy at the central level was operationalized.
4. Distribution of powers between Centre and States.
5. Greater powers to the secretary of state.
6. Separation of Burma from India

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 1, 3 and 6 only
- (c) 2, 4 and 6 only
- (d) 1, 3 and 5 only

26. Consider the following statements regarding the Charter Act of 1833:

1. Centralization was at its peak in the Charter Act of 1833.
2. Open system of competition for recruitment of civil servants is being operationalized.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

27. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the Indian Councils Act, 1861:

- (a) It made the beginning of representation by associating Indians with the law-making process.
- (b) Decentralization was gradually introduced from this Act.
- (c) The system of budget was introduced as per the provisions of this Act.
- (d) Act gives recognition to the portfolio system.

28. Consider the following statements with respect to Government of India Act:

1. Government of India Act, 1919 allowed non-official majority at the provincial level retaining official majority at the Federal level.
2. Government of India Act, 1909 introduced direct elections for the first time.

Select the incorrect answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

29. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Independence Act, 1947:

1. It abolished the office of the General-Governor of India and the British monarch's right to veto bills.



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2. Governor General, in the name of His majesty, had full powers to give assent to the bills.

3. It abolished the office of the Secretary of State.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

(a) 1 and 3 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 2 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

30. Which of the following statements is correct:

(a) Pitt's India Act provided for the payment of the Board of Control charged to the East India company.

(b) Local government was empowered to levy taxes by the Charter Act of 1813.

(c) Simon Commission recommended for the continuation of Dyarchy in the provinces.

(d) Ramsay MacDonald was called father of the communal electorate for the Communal Award, 1932.

31. With reference to the Indian Independence Act 1947, consider the following statements:

1. The Act designated the Governor-general of India and provincial governor as constitutional (nominal) heads of the states.

2. It provided for the governance under the provisions of Government of India Act of 1935 strictly without any modifications.

3. It provided that the Constituent Assembly should also function as a legislative body.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 1 and 3 only

(c) 3 only

(d) 2 and 3 only

32. Consider the following statements:

1. The Regulating Act of 1773 created the double government system.

2. The Pitt's India Act, 1784 made Lord Cornwallis as the commander-in-chief along with the Governor-General.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

33. Which of the below provisions are correct regarding the Morley Minto Reforms:

(a) It introduced bicameralism in the Indian Legislative Council at the central level.

(b) Ordinance making power was given to the Viceroy.

(c) There was a system of indirect elections for the elected members of the councils.



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(d) The Act preceded the formation of the Muslim League.

34. Consider the following statements:

1. The office of the secretary of state was created before the revolt of 1857.
2. Secretary of State was the member of the British Cabinet and headed the Board of Control in India.
3. The office of secretary of state was abolished in the Government of India Act, 1935.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) None of the above.

35. Consider the following statements:

1. Division of subjects into three lists Federal, Provincial and Concurrent were provided within the Government of India Act, 1919.
2. The provision for establishment of a joint public service commission was given by the Government of India Act, 1935.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

36. Which of the following was the most appropriate regarding the development of

Constitutional history of India:

- (a) The National flag of India was adopted by the constituent assembly after the independence of India in 1947.
- (b) Ninth Schedule was added in the Constitution of India to deal with the laws relating to land reforms.
- (c) The Concurrent list of the Indian Constitution has been borrowed from the Government of India Act, 1919.
- (d) The discussions of the Third Round Table Conference led to the signing of the Poona Pact.

37. Consider the following statements about the Constitution:

1. The Constitution of India is the legal document that is devoid of a political philosophy.
2. Indian Constitution gives precedence to liberalism over social justice.

Select the incorrect answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

38. Consider the following statement about dyarchy

1. It is the scheme of governance introduced by the Morley-Minto reform



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2. It distinguishes between commercial and political functions of the company.

3. Government of India act 1935 recommended for adoption of dyarchy at centre.

Which of the statement/s given above is/are correct?

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

39. Consider the following statements:

1. Indian council act 1861 made limited and indirect provision for election to fill some non-official seats.

2. Separate electorate was extended to Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans by the Government of India Act 1919.

3. The Government of India Act 1935 introduced responsible government in the province.

Which of the statement/s given above is/are correct?

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

40. Consider the following statements about the Government of India Act 1858:

1. The Act introduced system of double government in India

2. It created a new office of Secretary of State for India.

3. The Act made the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor-General of India.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

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

41. Consider the following Statements about Charter Act 1853:

1. It ended the activities of the East India company as a commercial body and made it purely an administrative body.

2. The Act separated the legislative and executive function of the Governor-General's council.

3. The Act introduced, for the first time, local representation in Indian (Central)

legislative council.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

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

42. Consider the following statements:



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1. The Charter Act of 1853 was the final step towards centralisation in British India.

2. The Charter Act of 1833 provides the governor general of India with exclusive legislative powers for the entire British India.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None of the above

43. Which of the following Act introduced, for the first time "bicameralism and direct election"

in the Country?

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

44. With respect to Indian Council Act of 1861, Consider the following statements:

1. The process of decentralization was initiated by this act.
2. The act provided for the establishment of three new legislative councils for Punjab, Bengal and North western provinces.
3. The portfolio system was given recognition by the act, which was introduced by Lord Elgin.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

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

45. Under which act, the Company's territories in India were for the first time called the British possessions in India?

- (a) Regulating Act of 1773
- (b) Charter Act of 1853
- (c) Charter Act of 1833
- (d) Pitt's India Act of 1784

46. With reference to provisions of Simon Commission, consider the following statements:

1. Abolition of dyarchy
2. Extension of responsible government in the provinces
3. Abolition of communal electorates
4. Establishment of a federation of British India and Princely states

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- (d) 1, 2 and 4 only



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47. Which of the following Acts separated the legislative and executive functions of the

Governor general council?

- (a) Charter Act of 1833
- (b) Charter Act of 1853
- (c) Government of India Act of 1858
- (d) Indian Council Act of 1892

48. With reference to Government of India Act of 1935, consider the following statements:

1. The act provided for the establishment of a Reserve Bank of India to control the currency and credit of India.
2. The residuary powers were given to princely states.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

49. Which of the following acts, for the first time recognised the Political and administrative

functions of the East India Company?

- (a) Regulating Act of 1773
- (b) Act of settlement of 1781
- (c) Pitt's India Act of 1784
- (d) Charter Act of 1833

50. Under which Act, the system of double government was ended by abolition of the Court of Directors and Board of Control?

- (a) Charter Act of 1853
- (b) Government of India Act of 1858
- (c) Indian Council Act of 1861
- (d) Indian Council Act of 1892

Descriptive Questions

1. Explain how centralized administration was introduced into Indian Administration.
2. Discuss the institution that were contributed by British in between 1773 to 1853