

SSC GD 2023 (सफलता का महामंत्र)



SSC GD CONSTABLE 2023



सफलता का महामंत्र DAY-6

Development of
Indian Constitution

भारत का संवैधानिक विकास

POLITY

LIVE 02:00 PM





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GSbyFarihamam



The period of historical British Constitutional experiments in India can be divided into two phases:

भारत में ऐतिहासिक ब्रिटिश संवैधानिक प्रयोगों की अवधि को दो चरणों में विभाजित किया जा सकता है:

Phase 1- during the rule of the East India Company (1773-1857)

Phase 2 – under the British Crown (1857-1947)



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1. East India Company got the exclusive right of trading in India under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth in:

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ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी को महारानी एलिजाबेथ द्वारा दिए गए चार्टर के तहत भारत में व्यापार का विशेष अधिकार प्राप्त हुआ:

- a) 1559
- b) 1600
- c) 1601
- d) 1602



2. In 1765, The East India Company got Diwani rights in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, what is the meaning of Diwani right:

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1765 में ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी को बंगाल, बिहार और उड़ीसा में दीवानी का अधिकार मिला, दीवानी अधिकार का क्या अर्थ है:

- a) Right over revenue only / केवल राजस्व पर अधिकार
- b) Right over Civil Justice only/ केवल सिविल न्याय पर अधिकार
- c) Right over revenue and civil justice only/ केवल राजस्व और नागरिक न्याय पर अधिकार
- d) Right over revenue, Criminal justice, and civil justice only/ केवल राजस्व आपराधिक न्याय और नागरिक



3. Who was the first to suggest the need for a Constituent Assembly after Independence?

स्वतंत्रता के बाद संविधान सभा की आवश्यकता का सुझाव देने वाले पहले व्यक्ति कौन थे?

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- a) Motilal Nehru
- b) M N Roy
- c) B G Tilak
- d) Mahatma Gandhi



4. Which one is **NOT** a feature of Regulating Act 1773:

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- a) It was the first step taken by the British to control and regulate the affairs of the East India Company in India. यह भारत में ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी के मामलों को नियंत्रित और विनियमित करने के लिए अंग्रेजों द्वारा उठाया गया पहला कदम था।
- b) First time, the British recognized the political and administrative functions of the company. पहली बार, अंग्रेजों ने कंपनी के राजनीतिक और प्रशासनिक कार्यों को मान्यता दी।
- c) The Regulating Act of 1773 laid down the foundations of central administration in India. 1773 के रेगुलेटिंग एक्ट ने भारत में केंद्रीय प्रशासन की नींव रखी।



Regulating Act – 1773

- The post of 'GOVERNOR' was now made 'GOVERNOR-GENERAL' and Bengal was the first province to have Warren Hastings as the first Governor-General.
- He was assisted by an executive council of four members.
- The Supreme Court at Calcutta was established with one chief justice and three other judges. Sir Elijah Impey was the Chief Justice.



रेगुलेटिंग एक्ट – 1773

'गवर्नर' का पद अब 'गवर्नर-जनरल' कर दिया गया और बंगाल पहला प्रांत था जिसके पहले गवर्नर-जनरल वॉरेन हेस्टिंग्स थे।

उन्हें चार सदस्यों की एक कार्यकारी परिषद द्वारा सहायता प्रदान की गई।

कलकत्ता में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की स्थापना एक मुख्य न्यायाधीश और तीन अन्य न्यायाधीशों के साथ की गई थी। सर एलिजा इम्पे मुख्य न्यायाधीश थे।



5. Which one is NOT a feature of Regulating Act 1773:

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- a) Board of Control to manage the political affairs was established. राजनीतिक मामलों के प्रबंधन के लिए नियंत्रण बोर्ड की स्थापना की गई।
- b) Court of Directors was created to report the revenue, civil, and military affairs in India. भारत में राजस्व, नागरिक और सैन्य मामलों की रिपोर्ट करने के लिए निदेशक न्यायालय बनाया गया था।
- c) It designated the Governor of Bengal as the "Governor-General of Bengal" and governors of Bombay and Madras subordinated to the Governor-General of Bengal. इसने बंगाल के गवर्नर को "बंगाल के गवर्नर-जनरल" के रूप में नामित किया और बॉम्बे और मद्रास के गवर्नर को बंगाल के गवर्नर-जनरल के अधीन कर दिया।



6. Which of the following action is also called the "Act of Settlement"

निम्नलिखित में से किस क्रिया को "निपटान का अधिनियम" भी कहा जाता है

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



7. Which of the following is not a feature of Pitt's India Act of 1784.

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- a) It distinguished between the commercial and political functions of the company. इसने कंपनी के वाणिज्यिक और राजनीतिक कार्यों के बीच अंतर किया।
- b) A new body Board of Control was established to manage the political affairs. It empowered the Board of Control to supervise and direct all operations of civil and military government and revenue of the British Possession in India. राजनीतिक मामलों के प्रबंधन के लिए एक नई संस्था बोर्ड ऑफ कंट्रोल की स्थापना की गई। इसने नियंत्रण बोर्ड को भारत में ब्रिटिश कब्जे के नागरिक और सैन्य सरकार और राजस्व के सभी कार्यों की निगरानी और निर्देशन करने का अधिकार दिया
- c) It established a system of double government इसने



Pitt's India Act – 1784

(1) Created another body- 'BOARD OF CONTROL' to manage political affairs in India. COURT OF DIRECTORS kept on managing commercial affairs though.

(2) Thus, companies' possessions were for the first time called 'British possessions in India' and the commercial wing was headed by the court of directors and the political wing headed by the board of control.

(3) The Act was introduced by the then British Prime Minister William Pitt



पिट्स इंडिया एक्ट - 1784

(1) भारत में राजनीतिक मामलों के प्रबंधन के लिए एक और निकाय- 'बोर्ड ऑफ कंट्रोल' बनाया गया। हालाँकि, निदेशक मंडल ने वाणिज्यिक मामलों का प्रबंधन जारी रखा।

(2) इस प्रकार, कंपनियों की संपत्ति को पहली बार 'भारत में ब्रिटिश संपत्ति' कहा गया और वाणिज्यिक विंग की अध्यक्षता निदेशक मंडल और राजनीतिक विंग की अध्यक्षता नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने की।

(3) यह अधिनियम तत्कालीन ब्रिटिश प्रधान मंत्री विलियम पिट द्वारा पेश किया गया था।



8. Which of the following are important facts about Pitt's India Act of 1784.

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- a) For the First time, “the Company’s territories in India” were called the “British possessions in India” पहली बार, "भारत में कंपनी के क्षेत्रों" को "भारत में ब्रिटिश संपत्ति" कहा गया
- b) Under this act, the British Government was given supreme control over the Company’s affairs and its administration in India. इस अधिनियम के तहत, ब्रिटिश सरकार को भारत में कंपनी के मामलों और उसके प्रशासन पर सर्वोच्च नियंत्रण दिया गया था।
- c) It was the first step towards centralization in British India यह ब्रिटिश भारत में केंद्रीकरण की दिशा में पहला कदम था।



9. Which act was considered the final step towards centralization in British India.

किस अधिनियम को ब्रिटिश भारत में केंद्रीकरण की दिशा में अंतिम कदम माना गया था?

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



10. Which of the following is **NOT** a feature of the Charter Act of 1833.

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- a) It made the governor-general of Bengal the Governor-General of India. इसने बंगाल के गवर्नर-जनरल को भारत का गवर्नर-जनरल बना दिया
- b) Lord William Bentick was the first Governor-general of India. लॉर्ड विलियम बेंटिक भारत के पहले गवर्नर-जनरल थे
- c) The act deprived the legislative powers of Bombay, Bengal, and Madras. इस अधिनियम ने बॉम्बे, बंगाल और मद्रास की विधायी शक्तियों को वंचित कर दिया



11. Which of the following was not the basis of the limited franchise under the Government of India Act 1919?

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निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा भारत सरकार अधिनियम 1919 के तहत सीमित मताधिकार का आधार नहीं था

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| a) Education | a) शिक्षा |
| b) Property | b) संपत्ति |
| c) Tax | c) कर |
| d) Gender | d) लिंग |



12. Which of the following was the first Governor-General of Bengal;

निम्नलिखित में से कौन बंगाल का पहला गवर्नर-जनरल था;

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- a) Warren Hasting
- b) William Bentick
- c) Lord canning
- d) Lord Dalhousie



13. Which of the following activities, for the first time, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council were separated out?

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निम्नलिखित में से किस गतिविधि में पहली बार गवर्नर-जनरल की परिषद के विधायी और कार्यकारी कार्यों को अलग किया गया?

- a) Pitts's India Act of 1784
- b) Chartered Act of 1833
- c) Chartered Act of 1853
- d) Government of India Act of 1857



14. Which of the following is **NOT** a feature of Chartered Act 1853?

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- a) It introduced an open competition system of selection and recruitment of civil servants. इसने सिविल सेवकों के चयन और भर्ती की एक खुली प्रतियोगिता प्रणाली शुरू की।
- b) It extended the company rule but did not specify any particular time. इसने कंपनी के नियम को बढ़ाया लेकिन कोई विशेष समय निर्दिष्ट नहीं किया।
- c) It introduced first-time local representation in the Indian(Central) legislative council इसने भारतीय (केंद्रीय) विधान परिषद में पहली बार स्थानीय प्रतिनिधित्व की शुरुआत की



15. Which of the following is not a feature of the Government of India Act of 1858

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- a) It changed the designation of Governor-General of India to Viceroy of India. इसने भारत के गवर्नर-जनरल का पदनाम बदलकर भारत का वायसराय कर दिया।
- b) It abolished the Board of Control and Court of Directors and ended the double government. इसने नियंत्रण बोर्ड और निदेशक मंडल को समाप्त कर दिया और दोहरी सरकार को समाप्त कर दिया।
- c) It established the secretary of state with 25 members council. इसने 25 सदस्यीय परिषद के साथ राज्य सचिव की स्थापना की।



16. Which of the following acts made the first attempt to associate Indians with the law-making process?

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निम्नलिखित में से किस अधिनियम ने भारतीयों को कानून बनाने की प्रक्रिया से जोड़ने का पहला प्रयास किया?

- a) Chartered Act 1853
- b) Government of India Act 1858
- c) The Indian Council Act of 1861
- d) Government of India Act 1909



17. Which of the following acts initiated the process of decentralization by restoring the legislative powers to Bombay and Madras presidencies?

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निम्नलिखित में से किस अधिनियम ने बॉम्बे और मद्रास प्रेसीडेंसी में विधायी शक्तियों को बहाल करके विकेंद्रीकरण की प्रक्रिया शुरू की?

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



18. Which of the following acts empowered the Viceroy to issue ordinances?

निम्नलिखित में से किस अधिनियम ने वायसराय को अध्यादेश जारी करने का अधिकार दिया?

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- a) Government of India Act 1858
- b) The Indian Council Act of 1861
- c) The Indian Council Act 1892
- d) Government of India Act 1909



19. Which of the following acts empower the discussion of the budget in the legislative councils

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निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा अधिनियम विधान परिषदों में बजट की चर्चा को सशक्त बनाता है

- a) Government of India Act 1858
- b) The Indian Council Act of 1861
- c) The Indian Council Act 1892
- d) Government of India Act 1909



20. Which of the following acts made a limited and indirect provision for the use of the election for filling up some non-official seats both in the central and provincial legislative councils?

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निम्नलिखित में से किस अधिनियम ने केंद्रीय और प्रांतीय विधान परिषदों में कुछ गैर-आधिकारिक सीटों को भरने के लिए चुनाव के उपयोग का सीमित और अप्रत्यक्ष प्रावधान किया?

- a) Government of India Act 1858
- b) The Indian Council Act of 1861
- c) The Indian Council Act 1892
- d) Government of India Act 1909



21. Which act allowed the provincial legislative council to have a non-official majority?

किस अधिनियम ने प्रांतीय विधान परिषद को गैर-सरकारी बहुमत की अनुमति दी

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- a) Council Act 1892
- b) Morley-Minto Act 1909
- c) Government of India Act of 1919
- d) Government of India Act of 1935



22. Which one of the following is the first Indian to join the Viceroy's Executive Council?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन वायसराय की कार्यकारी परिषद में शामिल होने वाला पहला भारतीय है?

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- a) Raja of Banaras
- b) Maharaja of Patiyala
- c) Sir Dinkar Rao
- d) Satyendra Prasad Sinha



23. Which of the following acts introduced a "Separate Electorate for Muslims?"

निम्नलिखित में से किस अधिनियम ने "मुसलमानों के लिए अलग निर्वाचन क्षेत्र" की शुरुआत की?

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- a) Council Act 1992
- b) Morley-Minto Act 1909
- c) Government of India Act of 1919
- d) Government of India Act of 1935



24. Which of the following Acts introduced the dual scheme of governance "dyarchy"

निम्नलिखित में से किस अधिनियम ने शासन की दोहरी योजना "द्वैध शासन" की शुरुआत की

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- a) Pitt's Indian Act 1784
- b) Government of India Act 1909
- c) Government of India Act 1919
- d) Government of India Act 1935.



25. Which of the following acts introduced the first time bicameralism(Upper House and lower house) and Direct election in India?

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निम्नलिखित में से किस अधिनियम ने भारत में पहली बार द्विसदनीयता (उच्च सदन और निचला सदन) और प्रत्यक्ष चुनाव की शुरुआत की?

- a) Pitt's Indian Act 1892
- b) Government of India Act 1909
- c) Government of India Act 1919
- d) Government of India Act 1935.



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THANK YOU 😊



Regulating Act – 1773

(1) The post of 'GOVERNOR' was now made 'GOVERNOR-GENERAL' and Bengal was the first province to have Warren Hastings as the first Governor-General. He was assisted by an executive council of four members.

(2) The Supreme Court at Calcutta was established with one chief justice and three other judges. Sir Elijah Impey was the Chief Justice.



Pitt's India Act – 1784

(1) Created another body- 'BOARD OF CONTROL' to manage political affairs in India. COURT OF DIRECTORS kept on managing commercial affairs though.

(2) Thus, companies' possessions were for the first time called 'British possessions in India' and the commercial wing was headed by the court of directors and the political wing headed by the board of control.

(3) The Act was introduced by the then British Prime Minister William Pitt



Charter Act – 1813: Ended the monopoly of the trading rights of the British East India Company and allowed other companies to participate in trading activities with India.



Charter Act – 1833

(1) Created the post of 'GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA' in place of Governor-General of Bengal. The presidencies of Madras and Bombay were taken away with their respective legislative powers and were made subordinate to the Presidency of Calcutta.

William Bentick was the first Governor-General of India.

(2) This act completely ended the commercial activities of the company. The company existed but it became a purely administrative and



Charter Act – 1853

(1) Established a separate Governor General's Legislative council.

(2) Introduced an open system of competition for Indians into Civil Services. Macaulay committee was formed (1854) for this purpose. Satyendra Nath Tagore became the first Indian to qualify for that service in 1863.

(3) NOTE – Father of Civil Services in India – Lord Charles Cornwallis because of his efforts to modernize civil services in India.



Government of India Act of 1858

- (1) Also known as Act for Good Government of India.
- (2) Abolished the British East India Company. Abolished the Mughal administration as well.
- (3) Abolished the Governor General's post and created a new post Viceroy. Lord Canning became the first Viceroy of India.
- (4) Also created a new office – Secretary-of-State for India and a 15-member council to assist him. He was a member of the British



Indian Councils Act 1861

(1) Expanded the viceroy's executive council. Made provisions for him to nominate some Indians as non-official members. Lord Canning nominated the Raja of Benaras, the Maharaja of Patiala and Sir Dinkar Rao.

(2) New Legislative councils for Bengal (1862), North Western Frontier Province (1866) and Punjab (1897) were established.



Indian Councils Act 1892

- (1) Power of discussing the budget was given to the legislative council in India.
- (2) Expanded the councils and some members could be nominated to both Central as well as Provincial Legislative Councils.



Indian Councils Act 1909

- (1) Also known as Morley-Minto Reforms.
- (2) The number of members in the Central Legislative council was increased from 16 to 60.
- (3) Satyendra Prasad Sinha became the first Indian to be nominated as a law member to the Viceroy's Executive Council.
- (4) The communal electorate was introduced. Muslims were given separate representation to elect their representatives. Hence, Minto is also



Government of India Act 1919

- (1) Also called as Montague-Chelmsford reforms and it came into effect in 1921.
- (2) Central and provincial subjects or lists were introduced where they could frame laws in their respective lists. Provincial subjects were further divided into transferred and reserved. Thus, this act introduced diarchy.
- (3) Introduced Bicameralism and direct elections.



Government of India Act 1935

(1) Provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation with provinces and princely states as units. The Federation never came into being as princely states did not join it.

(2) Abolished diarchy in the provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place. But in centre, it introduced diarchy; however, that never came into being.

(3) Introduced bicameralism in provinces as well extended separate electorates to depressed classes as well



Indian Independence Act 1947

(1) Partition Plan or the Mountbatten Plan (3rd June 1947) was to give effect to partition of the country and Atlee's declaration (20th February 1947) to provide independence to the Nation.

(2) Created two independent dominions of India and Pakistan, ended British rule and authorised the two independent Nations' constituent assemblies to frame their respective constitutions.

(3) The Indian independence bill got royal assent on 18th July 1947