



UPSC CURRENT AFFAIRS MCQS 03-12-2023

1. Consider the following statements regarding Regulating Act of 1773:

1. It was the first step taken by the British Government to control and regulate the affairs of the East India Company in India.
2. It designated the Governor of Bengal as the 'Governor-General of India' and vested in him major executive powers.
3. It provided for the establishment of a Supreme Court at Calcutta presidency.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (A) Only one
- (B) Only two
- (C) All three
- (D) None

Answer: (B)

Explanation: This act is very important to the constitution because it was the first action taken by the British Government to control and regulate the East India Company's operations in India; it also recognized the Company's political and administrative functions for the first time; and it established the framework for central administration in India. In order to support the Governor of Bengal, it established an Executive Council consisting of four members and named him the "Governor-General of Bengal." Lord Warren Hastings was the first Governor-General of that kind. It allowed for the Supreme Court to be established in Calcutta. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.

2. Consider the following statements regarding 'Objectives resolution':

1. The resolution laid down the fundamentals and philosophy of the constitutional structure.
2. This Resolution was unanimously adopted by the Constituent Assembly.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 2 only
- (C) Both 1 and 2
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (C)

Explanation: In December, 1946, Jawaharlal Nehru moved the historic 'Objectives Resolution' in the Assembly. It laid down the fundamentals and philosophy of the constitutional structure. It included the major values and ideals of sovereignty, republic, fundamental rights, directive principles, non-interference etc. It sought to secure to ideals mentioned in the Preamble. It provided for adequate safeguards for minorities, backward and tribal areas, and depressed and other backward classes. This Resolution was unanimously adopted by the Assembly on January 22, 1947. It influenced the eventual shaping of the constitution through all its subsequent stages. Its modified version forms the Preamble of the present Constitution. Hence, both statements are correct.

3. With reference to the Charter Act, 1813, consider the following statements:

1. By this act the trading monopoly of the British East India Company (the monopoly on the trade with China and tea remained) was abolished.
2. In this act, a provision of one lakh rupees was made every year for the spread of education in India.
3. The revenue of India came under the control of the British Parliament.

Which of the above rights is/are not available to all persons in India?

- (A) 1 and 2 only
- (B) 2 and 3 only
- (C) 1 and 3 only
- (D) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (C)

Explanation: By the Charter Act, 1813 the trading monopoly of the British East India Company (the monopoly on the trade of China and tea remained) was abolished. Also, through this act, the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Indian territories occupied by the Company was also strengthened. Hence, statement 1 is correct.

In this act, a provision of one lakh rupees was made every year for the spread of education in India. In 1823, the General Committee of Public Instruction was formed, in whose responsibility there was a provision of giving one lakh rupees for education. Hence, statement 2 is also correct.

The revenue of India was brought under the direct control of the British Parliament by the Act of 1858 AD. Hence statement 3 is not correct.



4. Consider the following statements:

1. Equality before the law
2. Right against discrimination
3. Right to contest elections
4. Freedom to travel freely in the country

Which of the above rights is/are not available to all persons in India?

- (A) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (B) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (C) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (D) 1, 2 and 3 only

Answer: (C)

Explanation: Right to equality before the law mentioned in Article 14 of the Constitution is available to all persons including citizens in India. Hence statement 1 is not correct. The other three rights in question are available only to Indian citizens.

5. Consider the following statements with reference to Gandhian principles, which are reflected in the Directive Principles of State Policy:

1. Consolidation of Village Panchayats
2. Uniform Civil Code
3. To encourage cottage industry in rural areas.
4. Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and weaker sections of the society.

How many of the above are correct?

- (A) Only one
- (B) Only two
- (C) Only three
- (D) All four

Answer: (C)

Explanation: DPSP based on Gandhian philosophy are as follows- Organization of village panchayats (Article 40), promotion of cottage industries in rural areas (Article 43), promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and weaker sections of the society (Article 46), Prohibition on the consumption of drugs, drugs other than medicinal purposes



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(Article 47), Prohibition of slaughter of cows and calves and other milch animals and improvement of their breeds (Article 48) whereas Uniform Civil Code (Article 44) comes under Liberal intellectual theory. Hence statement 2 is not correct.