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## INDIAN POLITY –7

### MCQ

Q.1 Constitution of India was adopted by constituent assembly on?

- (A) 25 October, 1948
- (B) 25 October, 1949
- (C) 26 November, 1948
- (D) 26 November, 1949

Q.2 Setting a supreme court at Calcutta was a part of?

- (A) Regulating Act of 1773
- (B) Pitts India Act of 1784
- (C) Charter Act of 1793
- (D) Charter Act of 1893

Q.3 The first statute for the governance of India, under the direct rule of the British Government, was the

- (A) Government of India Act, 1858
- (B) Government of India Act, 1861
- (C) Government of India Act, 1892
- (D) Government of India Act, 1915

Q.4 Which Act enabled the viceroy to associate representatives of the Indian People with the work of legislation by nominating them to his expanded council?

- (A) Government of India Act, 1858
- (B) Government of India Act, 1861
- (C) Government of India Act, 1892
- (D) Government of India Act, 1915

Q.5 Under which Act, the councils were having a power to discuss the budget and addressing questions to the executive.

- (A) Government of India Act, 1858
- (B) Government of India Act, 1861
- (C) Government of India Act, 1892
- (D) Government of India Act, 1915

Q.6 For the first time Indian Legislature was made "Bi-cameral" under:

- (A) Government of India Act, 1861
- (B) Government of India Act, 1892
- (C) Government of India Act, 1915
- (D) Government of India Act, 1919

Q.7 Which Act divided legislative powers between the Centre and Provinces?

- (A) Government of India Act, 1935
- (B) Government of India Act, 1919
- (C) Government of India Act, 1892
- (D) Government of India Act, 1861

Q.8 The plan to transfer of power to the Indians and partition of the country was laid down in the?

- (A) Cabinet Mission Plan
- (B) Simon Commission
- (C) Cripps Mission
- (D) The Mountbatten Plan

Q.9 How much time it took for Constituent Assembly to finalize the constitution?

- (A) 2 Years 11 Months 18 Days
- (B) 2 Years 9 Months 8 Days
- (C) 2 Years 7 Months 18 Days
- (D) 2 Years 5 Months 20 Days

Q.10 Who was the chairman of Drafting Committee?

- (A) N Gopala Swamy
- (B) K.M Munshi
- (C) N Madhava Rao
- (D) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Q.11 Constitution of India came into effect from?

- (A) 15 January, 1950
- (B) 26 January, 1950
- (C) 15 August, 1950
- (D) 15 January, 1950

Q.12 How many Schedules are there in Constitution of India?

- (A) 10 Schedules
- (B) 12 Schedules
- (C) 14 Schedules
- (D) 16 Schedules

Q.13 In which Amendment act Sindhi language was included as 15th regional language in the Eight Schedule?

- (A) 1st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1956
- (B) 7th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1956
- (C) 15th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1963
- (D) 21st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1967

Q.14 The Constitution of India is the lengthiest of all Constitutions of the world.

- (A) True
- (B) False

Q.15 How many articles were there originally in Constitution of India?

- (A) 395
- (B) 397
- (C) 403
- (D) 410

Q.16 How many articles are in Constitution of India now?

- (A) 440
- (B) 441
- (C) 448
- (D) 443

Q.17 Under the constitution of India who are the ultimate Sovereign?

- (A) Indian People
- (B) Prime Minister of India
- C) President of India
- (D) All elected leaders of India

**18. Which of the following word have not been written in the **preamble** of the Indian Constitution?**

- (A) Sovereign
- (B) Socialist
- (C) Democratic
- (D) Indians

**19. Which of the following statements is not true?**



- (A) The date of implementation of Indian Constitution is November 26, 1949
- (B) The “Secular” word was added by the 42nd Constitution Amendment
- (C) The 42nd Constitutional Amendment was done in 1976
- (D) Social, Economic and political justice has been taken from the Russian Revolution in the Indian Constitution

**20. Which of the following statements is false?**

- (A) Most of the structure of the Indian Constitution has been taken from the Government of India Act, **1935.**
- (B) The original constitution had 10 schedules
- (C) The political part of the Indian Constitution is taken from the British Constitution
- (D) The philosophical part of the Indian Constitution is taken from the american and irish Constitution

