

## **Independence, Partition & Constitution Making**

### **PART I: PARTITION OF INDIA (15 Questions)**

#### **1. The Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 proposed:**

- (a) Complete independence for India
- (b) Partition of India
- (c) A federal union with grouping of provinces
- (d) Dominion status for 10 years

**Answer: (c) A federal union with grouping of provinces**

#### **2. Who was the Chairman of the Cabinet Mission (1946)?**

- (a) Lord Wavell
- (b) Sir Stafford Cripps
- (c) Lord Pethick-Lawrence
- (d) A.V. Alexander

**Answer: (c) Lord Pethick-Lawrence** (Secretary of State for India)

#### **3. The Cabinet Mission rejected the demand for:**

- (a) Independence
- (b) Pakistan
- (c) Constituent Assembly
- (d) Interim Government

**Answer: (b) Pakistan**

#### **4. The "Direct Action Day" called by the Muslim League that led to massive violence was on:**

- (a) 16th August 1946
- (b) 26th July 1946
- (c) 15th August 1947
- (d) 3rd June 1947

**Answer: (a) 16th August 1946**

#### **5. The Interim Government formed in September 1946 was headed by:**

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- (c) Lord Wavell
- (d) Sardar Patel

**Answer: (a) Jawaharlal Nehru**

#### **6. Who was the last Viceroy of India?**

- (a) Lord Mountbatten
- (b) Lord Wavell
- (c) Lord Linlithgow
- (d) Lord Irwin

**Answer: (a) Lord Mountbatten**

#### **7. The "Mountbatten Plan" for partition was announced on:**

- (a) 15th August 1947
- (b) 3rd June 1947
- (c) 18th July 1947
- (d) 14th August 1947

**Answer: (b) 3rd June 1947**

#### **8. The Indian Independence Act was passed by the British Parliament in:**

- (a) June 1947
- (b) July 1947
- (c) August 1947
- (d) September 1947

**Answer: (b) July 1947** (Received Royal Assent on 18th July 1947)

#### **9. The boundary between India and Pakistan was demarcated by:**

- (a) Lord Mountbatten
- (b) Cyril Radcliffe
- (c) Sir Stafford Cripps
- (d) Lord Wavell

**Answer: (b) Cyril Radcliffe**

#### **10. The Radcliffe Line was announced on:**

- (a) 14th August 1947
- (b) 15th August 1947
- (c) 16th August 1947
- (d) 17th August 1947

**Answer: (d) 17th August 1947** (Two days after independence)

#### **11. Which province was partitioned between India and Pakistan?**

- (a) Madras
- (b) Bombay
- (c) Punjab and Bengal
- (d) United Provinces

**Answer: (c) Punjab and Bengal**

#### **12. The princely state that was divided between India and Pakistan was:**

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir
- (b) Junagadh
- (c) Hyderabad
- (d) None were divided

**Answer: (a) Jammu and Kashmir** (Part went to Pakistan as Azad Kashmir, India got Jammu, Ladakh and Valley)

#### **13. The main architect of India's integration of princely states was:**

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (c) Rajendra Prasad
- (d) C. Rajagopalachari

**Answer: (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**

#### **14. The "Instrument of Accession" was used for:**

- (a) Joining the United Nations
- (b) Princely states joining India
- (c) Partition of provinces
- (d) Formation of Pakistan

**Answer: (b) Princely states joining India**

#### **15. The first Governor-General of independent India was:**

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Lord Mountbatten
- (c) C. Rajagopalachari
- (d) Rajendra Prasad

**Answer: (b) Lord Mountbatten**

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### **PART II: INDEPENDENCE AND TRANSFER OF POWER (15 Questions)**

**16. India became independent on:**

- (a) 26th January 1947
- (b) 15th August 1947
- (c) 26th January 1950
- (d) 26th November 1949

**Answer: (b) 15th August 1947**

**17. Who became the first Prime Minister of independent India?**

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Sardar Patel
- (d) Rajendra Prasad

**Answer: (b) Jawaharlal Nehru**

**18. The famous "Tryst with Destiny" speech was delivered by:**

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Sardar Patel
- (d) Lord Mountbatten

**Answer: (b) Jawaharlal Nehru** (On 14th-15th August midnight)

**19. Which British Prime Minister announced the transfer of power?**

- (a) Winston Churchill
- (b) Clement Attlee
- (c) Neville Chamberlain
- (d) Anthony Eden

**Answer: (b) Clement Attlee**

**20. The last British Governor-General of India was:**

- (a) Lord Mountbatten
- (b) C. Rajagopalachari
- (c) Lord Wavell
- (d) Lord Linlithgow

**Answer: (a) Lord Mountbatten** (Until June 1948, then continued as first Governor-General of independent India)

**21. Who was the first Indian Governor-General of independent India?**

- (a) Rajendra Prasad
- (b) C. Rajagopalachari
- (c) S. Radhakrishnan
- (d) Zakir Hussain

**Answer: (b) C. Rajagopalachari** (1948-1950)

**22. The violence during Partition resulted in the migration of approximately:**

- (a) 1 million people
- (b) 5 million people
- (c) 10 million people
- (d) 15 million people

**Answer: (d) 15 million people**

**23. Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated on:**

- (a) 15th August 1947
- (b) 30th January 1948
- (c) 26th January 1950
- (d) 2nd October 1948

**Answer: (b) 30th January 1948**

**24. Who assassinated Mahatma Gandhi?**

- (a) Muslim fundamentalist
- (b) British agent
- (c) Nathuram Godse
- (d) Pakistani nationalist

**Answer: (c) Nathuram Godse** (Hindu extremist)

**25. The first Home Minister of independent India was:**

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (c) C. Rajagopalachari
- (d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

**Answer: (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**

**26. The "Ministry of States" was created to handle:**

- (a) Foreign affairs
- (b) Integration of princely states
- (c) Partition issues
- (d) Constitution making

**Answer: (b) Integration of princely states**

**27. Which princely state was integrated through "Police Action"?**

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir
- (b) Hyderabad
- (c) Junagadh
- (d) Goa

**Answer: (b) Hyderabad** (Operation Polo, September 1948)

**28. The state that acceded to India after a plebiscite was:**

- (a) Hyderabad
- (b) Junagadh
- (c) Jammu and Kashmir
- (d) Sikkim

**Answer: (b) Junagadh**

**29. The first war between India and Pakistan over Kashmir started in:**

- (a) 1947
- (b) 1948
- (c) 1965
- (d) 1971

**Answer: (a) 1947** (October 1947 - January 1949)

**30. The United Nations brokered ceasefire in Kashmir came into effect on:**

- (a) 15th August 1947
- (b) 1st January 1948
- (c) 1st January 1949
- (d) 26th January 1950

**Answer: (c) 1st January 1949**

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### **PART III: MAKING OF THE CONSTITUTION (40 Questions)**

**31. The idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was first proposed by:**

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) M.N. Roy

(d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

**Answer: (c) M.N. Roy (1934)**

**32. The Constituent Assembly was established under:**

(a) Government of India Act, 1935

(b) Indian Independence Act, 1947

(c) Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946

(d) Mountbatten Plan, 1947

**Answer: (c) Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946**

**33. The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held on:**

(a) 26th January 1947

(b) 15th August 1947

(c) 9th December 1946

(d) 26th November 1949

**Answer: (c) 9th December 1946**

**34. Who was elected as the temporary Chairman of the Constituent Assembly?**

(a) Dr. Sachidanand Sinha

(b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

(c) Jawaharlal Nehru

(d) B.N. Rau

**Answer: (a) Dr. Sachidanand Sinha**

**35. Who became the permanent President of the Constituent Assembly?**

(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

(b) Jawaharlal Nehru

(c) Sardar Patel

(d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

**Answer: (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad**

**36. The historic "Objectives Resolution" was moved by:**

(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

(b) Jawaharlal Nehru

(c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

(d) Sardar Patel

**Answer: (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (13th December 1946)**

**37. The Constituent Assembly adopted the National Flag on:**

(a) 26th January 1947

(b) 22nd July 1947

(c) 15th August 1947

(d) 26th January 1950

**Answer: (b) 22nd July 1947**

**38. Who was the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly?**

(a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

(b) B.N. Rau

(c) K.M. Munshi

(d) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar

**Answer: (b) B.N. Rau**

**39. The Drafting Committee of the Constitution was appointed on:**

(a) 9th December 1946

(b) 13th December 1946

(c) 29th August 1947

(d) 26th November 1949

**Answer: (c) 29th August 1947**

**40. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee?**

(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

(b) Jawaharlal Nehru

(c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

(d) Sardar Patel

**Answer: (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**

**41. How many members were in the Drafting Committee?**

(a) 5

(b) 7

(c) 9

(d) 11

**Answer: (b) 7**

**42. Which of these was NOT a member of the Drafting Committee?**

(a) N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar

(b) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar

(c) K.M. Munshi

(d) Jawaharlal Nehru

**Answer: (d) Jawaharlal Nehru**

**43. The Constitution of India was adopted on:**

(a) 26th January 1950

(b) 26th November 1949

(c) 15th August 1947

(d) 9th December 1946

**Answer: (b) 26th November 1949**

**44. The Constitution came into effect on:**

(a) 26th January 1950

(b) 26th November 1949

(c) 15th August 1947

(d) 9th December 1946

**Answer: (a) 26th January 1950**

**45. Why was 26th January chosen as the date for commencement of Constitution?**

(a) It was Independence Day

(b) It was when Congress demanded Purna Swaraj in 1930

(c) It was Gandhi's birthday

(d) It was a lucky date

**Answer: (b) It was when Congress demanded Purna Swaraj in 1930**

**46. The Constitution has a Preamble, Articles and Schedules. How many Schedules originally?**

(a) 8

(b) 10

(c) 12

(d) 14

**Answer: (a) 8 (Now 12 after amendments)**

**47. The Preamble declares India as:**

(a) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic

(b) Sovereign, Democratic, Republic, Secular

(c) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic

(d) Sovereign, Democratic, Socialist, Republic

**Answer: (c) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic**

**48. The words "Socialist" and "Secular" were added to the Preamble by:**

- (a) 1st Amendment
- (b) 42nd Amendment
- (c) 44th Amendment
- (d) 73rd Amendment

**Answer: (b) 42nd Amendment (1976)**

**49. The source of authority of the Constitution mentioned in the Preamble is:**

- (a) Parliament
- (b) President
- (c) People of India
- (d) Constituent Assembly

**Answer: (c) People of India ("We the people of India...")**

**50. The Constitution of India borrowed the concept of Directive Principles from:**

- (a) USA
- (b) Ireland
- (c) Canada
- (d) Australia

**Answer: (b) Ireland**

**51. The concept of Fundamental Rights was borrowed from:**

- (a) USA
- (b) UK
- (c) Canada
- (d) Australia

**Answer: (a) USA**

**52. The Parliamentary system of government was borrowed from:**

- (a) USA
- (b) UK
- (c) Canada
- (d) Australia

**Answer: (b) UK**

**53. The Federal system with strong Centre was borrowed from:**

- (a) USA
- (b) UK
- (c) Canada
- (d) Australia

**Answer: (c) Canada**

**54. The emergency provisions were borrowed from:**

- (a) Weimar Constitution of Germany
- (b) Constitution of Ireland
- (c) Government of India Act, 1935
- (d) All of the above

**Answer: (a) Weimar Constitution of Germany**

**55. The Indian Constitution is often described as:**

- (a) Flexible
- (b) Rigid
- (c) Both rigid and flexible

(d) Unwritten

**Answer: (c) Both rigid and flexible**

**56. Who described the Indian Constitution as "quasi-federal"?**

- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) K.C. Wheare
- (c) Granville Austin
- (d) Ivor Jennings

**Answer: (b) K.C. Wheare**

**57. Who called the Indian Constitution "a bag of borrowings"?**

- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) K.M. Munshi
- (c) B.N. Rau
- (d) Ivor Jennings

**Answer: (d) Ivor Jennings**

**58. The Constitution originally had how many Articles?**

- (a) 395
- (b) 448
- (c) 470
- (d) 500

**Answer: (a) 395**

**59. The Constitution originally had how many Parts?**

- (a) 22
- (b) 24
- (c) 25
- (d) 26

**Answer: (a) 22 (Now 25)**

**60. Which Part of the Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights?**

- (a) Part I
- (b) Part II
- (c) Part III
- (d) Part IV

**Answer: (c) Part III (Articles 12-35)**

**61. Which Part deals with Directive Principles of State Policy?**

- (a) Part III
- (b) Part IV
- (c) Part IVA
- (d) Part V

**Answer: (b) Part IV (Articles 36-51)**

**62. Fundamental Duties were added by:**

- (a) 24th Amendment
- (b) 42nd Amendment
- (c) 44th Amendment
- (d) 86th Amendment

**Answer: (b) 42nd Amendment (1976)**

**63. How many Fundamental Duties are there?**

- (a) 8
- (b) 10
- (c) 11
- (d) 12

**Answer: (c) 11 (Originally 10, 11th added by 86th Amendment)**

**64. Who was the first President of India?**

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- (c) Dr. Zakir Hussain
- (d) V.V. Giri

**Answer: (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad**

**65. Who was the first Vice-President of India?**

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- (c) Dr. Zakir Hussain
- (d) V.V. Giri

**Answer: (b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan**

**66. The first Chief Justice of India was:**

- (a) M. Patanjali Sastri
- (b) B.K. Mukherjea
- (c) Harilal J. Kania
- (d) S.R. Das

**Answer: (c) Harilal J. Kania**

**67. The first Election Commissioner of India was:**

- (a) T.N. Seshan
- (b) Sukumar Sen
- (c) K.V.K. Sundaram
- (d) S.P. Sen Verma

**Answer: (b) Sukumar Sen**

**68. The first general elections in India were held in:**

- (a) 1947-48
- (b) 1950-51
- (c) 1951-52
- (d) 1952-53

**Answer: (c) 1951-52**

**69. The Constitution provides for how many types of emergencies?**

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

**Answer: (c) 3 (National, State, Financial)**

**70. The Constitution can be amended under Article:**

- (a) 352
- (b) 356
- (c) 360
- (d) 368

**Answer: (d) Article 368**