

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

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

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