

MCQ ON THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION
Course Code: 18UC0008/19UC0008

CO1

- 1. What was the role of Tatia Tope in the 1857 mutiny?**
- a. He was commander-in-chief of the army of Nana Saheb**
 - b. He organized Bhils of Panchamaharaj region against the British**
 - c. Both A and B**
 - d. Neither A nor B**

Answer: C

- 2. Who was the governor-general during the Revolt of 1857?**
- a. Lord Canning**
 - b. Lord Irwin**
 - c. Lord Lytton**
 - d. Lord Willington**

Answer: A

- 3. Who is the author of the book "The First Indian War of Independence- 1857-59"?**
- a. Karl Marx**
 - b. Syed Ahmad Khan**
 - c. R. C. Mazumdar**
 - d. S. N. Sen**

Answer: A

- 4. Question: The Indian Council Act of 1909 was provided for**
- a. Dyarchy**
 - b. Communal representation**
 - c. Federation**
 - d. Provincial autonomy**

Answer: B

- 5. What is the Government of India Act, 1909 also known as.**
- a. Morley Minto Reforms.**
 - b. Indian Councils Act of 1892**
 - c. Montague Chelmsford Reforms.**
 - d. Government of India Act, 1935.**

Answer: A

6. Separate electoral for Hindus and Muslims was made in.

- a. Government of India Act, 1935.**
- b. Morley Minto Reforms.**
- c. Montague Chelmsford Reforms.**
- d. Mountbatten Plan**

Answer: B

7. Who among the following was one of the speaker after Jawaharlal Nehru to address the parliament on the midnight of 15TH August 1947.

- a. C. Rajagopalachari.**
- b. Rajendra Prasad.**
- c. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.**
- d. Sardar Vallabhai Patel.**

Answer: C

8. Between whom was the Lucknow pact of 1916 signed.

- a. Mahatma Gandhi and Muhammad Ali Jinnah**
- b. Mahatma Gandhi and Aga Khan.**
- c. Bal Gangadhar Tilka and Muhammad Ali Jinnah.**
- d. Aga Khan and Bal Gangadhar Tilka.**

Answer: C

9. Who founded the East India Association.

- a. Dadabhai Naoroji.**
- b. Gopal Krishna Gokhale.**
- c. Lala Lajpat Rai.**
- d. Raja Rammohan Roy.**

Answer: A

10. Who was the political guru of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

- a. M. G. Ranade.**
- b. Chittaranjan Das.**
- c. Gopal Krishna Gokhale.**
- d. Mahatma Gandhi.**

Answer: B

11. Who founded the London Indian Society.

- a. Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
- b. Lala Lajpat Rai.
- c. Dadabhai Naoroji.
- d. Raja Rammohan Roy.

Answer: C

12. What was Chittaranjan Das popularly known as.

- a. Iron man of India.
- b. Deshbandhu.
- c. Diamond of India.
- d. Servants of India.

Answer: B

13. In which year the Partition of Bengal was cancelled.

- a. 1906.
- b. 1909.
- c. 1911.
- d. 1913.

Answer: C

14. What did the British Government contribute to the development or growth in Indian Nationalism.

- a. Introduction of western education in India
- b. Racial arrogance of the British
- c. Denial of Higher Jobs to deserving Indians
- d. Queen's proclamation of 1858

Answer: A

15. Which Act ensured the Partition of India.

- a. Government of India Act, 1909
- b. Government of India Act, 1919
- c. Government of India Act, 1935
- d. None of these

Answer: B

16. What did the Government of India Act, 1935 introduce.

- a. Dyarchy was retained in the provinces**
- b. Dyarchy was altogether abandoned**
- c. Dyarchy was introduced in the centre**
- d. None of the above.**

Answer: C

17. The Government of India Act 1935 came into effect in

- a. 1934**
- b. 1935**
- c. 1936**
- d. 1937**

Answer: D.

18. The Government of India Act, 1935 was the longest act passed by British Parliament and was later split into

- a. two parts**
- b. three parts**
- c. four parts**
- d. five parts**

Answer: A.

19. Who had put together the Wavell Plan in 1945.

- a. Lord Linlithgow**
- b. Lord Mountbatten**
- c. Lord Wavell**
- d. Lord Irwin**

Answer: C

20. The Communal Award was set forth by

- a. Lord Mountbatten**
- b. Lord Morley**
- c. Lord Minto**
- d. British Prime minister Ramsay MacDonald**

Answer: D.

21. Who was the President of the Swarajist party ?

- a. Rajagopalachari**
- b. Motilal Nehru**
- c. CR Das**
- d. Rajendra Prasad**

Answer: C

22. Which of the following is not the provision of government of India act, 1935.

- a. The act ended the system of diarchy**
- b. The structure for “Federation of India” was established for both British India and some or all of the “princely states.”**
- c. Burma became the part of India.**
- d. The introduction of direct elections, thus increasing the franchise from seven million to thirty-five million people.**

Answer: C

23. For what Morley -Minto Reforms of 1909 is known.

- a. Separate electorates**
- b. Provincial anarchy**
- c. Provincial autonomy**
- d. Federalism**

Answer: A

24. The British Government appointed an Indian Statutory Commission to review the Government of India Act 1919, which was also known as.

- a. Simon Commission**
- b. Hunter Commission**
- c. Elbert Commission**
- d. Cripps Mission**

Answer: A

24. Who were Swarajist.

- a. those who wanted to enter into the council**

- b. those who opposed council entry**
- c. those who maintained silence on council entry**
- d. None of these**

Answer: A

25. Which is not a feature of the Government of India Act 1919.

- a. Division of provincial subjects into two parts—transferred and reserved**
- b. It introduced bicameralism and direct elections in the country**
- c. separate electorates**
- d. It provided for free and compulsory education**

Answer: D

26. What is the composition of the Cabinet Mission ?

- a. It comprised of 5 members**
- b. It comprised of 4 members**
- c. All the members except the member-Secretary were cabinet ministers**
- d. It comprised of three cabinet ministers of England**

Answer: D

27. When was the Cabinet Mission was sent off to India.

- a. 1943**

b. 1944

c. 1945

d. 1946

Answer: D

28. The creation of boundary commission to settle the two dominions in case of partition, was proposed by

a. Wavell Plan

b. Cripps Mission

c. Cabinet Mission

d. Mountbatten Plan

Answer: D.

29. The British introduced Provincial autonomy in India through

a. The Morley-Minto Reforms Act of 1909

b. The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919

c. Indian Councils Act of 1892

d. The Government of India Act of 1935

Answer: D.

30. Which provision was not included in the Nehru Report.

a. India must be given Dominion status

- b. The Governor General must be only the constitutional head**
- c. There was to be no separate electorate**
- d. Diarchy should be introduced both at the centre as well as provinces**

Answer: D.

31. The boundary between India and Pakistan was demarcated by....

- a. Lord Mountbatten**
- b. Sir C. Radcliff.**
- c. Sir Stanford Cripps**
- d. Sir P. Lawrence.**

Answer: B

32. Which day is observed to be the Direct Action Day.

- a. 15th August 1947**
- b. 18th August 1946**
- c. 16th August 1946**
- d. 14th August 1947**

Answer: C

33. Cabinet Mission was presided over by

- a. Lord Attlee**

b. Strafford Cripps

c. Clement Attlee

d. Sir P. Lawrence

Answer: D

33. Who arrived India, in 1946 after Second World War.

a. Cripps Mission

b. Cabinet Mission

c. Wavell Mission

d. Simon Commission

Answer: B

34. Who amongst the following headed the 1946 Cabinet Mission?

a. Hugh Gaitskell

b. Sir John Simon

c. Sir Pethick-Lawrence

d. None of the above

Answer: (C)

35. Cabinet Mission, 1946 comprised of three cabinet ministers. Who among the following was not its member?

a. Lord Pathic Lawrence

b. A.V. Alexander

c. Sir Stafford Cripps

d. Lord Emery

Answer: D

36. Which one of the following had proposed a three-tier polity for India?

- a. Nehru Committee**
- b. Simon Commission**
- c. Cripps Mission**
- d. Cabinet Mission**

Answer: D

37. Which of the following was not a member of Cabinet Mission?

- a. William Wood**
- b. Pethick Lawrence**
- c. Sir Stafford Cripps**
- d. A.V. Alexander**

Answer: A

38. Who among the following was not a member of the Cabinet Mission?

- a. Pethick Lawrence**
- b. John Simon**
- c. Stafford Cripps**
- d. A.V. Alexander**

Answer: B

39. Which one of the following is not correct about the Cabinet Mission Plan?

- a. Provincial Grouping**
- b. Interim Cabinet of Indians**
- c. Acceptance of Pakistan**
- d. Constitution Framing Right**

Answer: C

40. Who is regarded as “Maker of Modern India”?

- a. M. G. Ranade**
- b. Mahatma Gandhi**
- c. Keshav Chandra Sen**
- d. Ram Mohan Roy**

Answer: D

41. Who among the following founded the Madras Labour Union?

- a. Subodh Banerjee**
- b. B.P. Wadia.**
- c. Lala Lajpat Rai**
- d. Bharat Bhushan Pandey**

Answer: B

42. During the independence movement, newspaper ‘Kesari’ was published by_:

- a. Subhash Chandra Bose**

- b. Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
- c. Mohammad Ali Jinnah**
- d. Lala Lajpat Rai**

Answer: B

43. The Battle of Chillianwalla was a part of?

- a. Anglo-Maratha Wars**
- b. Anglo-Carnatic Wars**
- c. Anglo-French Wars**
- d. Anglo-Sikh Wars**

Answer: D

44. Goa was captured by Albuquerque from ruler of which among the following states?

- a. Bijapur**
- b. Golconda**
- c. Mysore**
- d. Vijaynagar**

Answer: A

45. Who among the following has written the book Bahubivah?

- a. Ishwar Chand Vidyasagar**
- b. Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay**

c. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

d. Sri Aurobindo

Answer: A

46. Which organization was formed in Germany in 1914 during World War I by Indian students and political activists residing in the country?

a. Ghadar Party

b. Indian Independence Committee

c. Indian National Army

d. Communist Party of India

Answer: B

47. By which among the following acts, the East India Company lost its monopoly of trade with China?

a. Pitts India act 1784

b. The Charter Act of 1813

c. The Charter Act of 1833

d. The Charter Act of 1853

Answer: C

48. Which of the following Governor Generals was impeached for charges of corruption?

a. Earl Cornwallis

b. Warren Hastings

c. Lord Mayo

d. Lord Minto

Answer: B

49. Who among the following is related to Repeal of Vernacular Press Act of 1878?

a. Lord Rippon

b. Lord Lytton

c. Lord Curzon

d. Lord Irwin

Answer: A

50. Consider the following recommendations of a committee in pre-independence era:

Short term measure: 1 Primary health center per 40,000 population, 30 beds, 3 Sub centers and 2 medical officers

Long term programme: Primary health units with a 75 bedded hospital per 10,000 -20,000 population; secondary health units with 650 bedded hospital, Regional Health units with 2,500 beds

This committee had triggered the public health reforms in India. Identify the name of this committee from the given options:

a. Jackson Committee

b. Bering Committee

c. Bhore Committee

d. None of them

Answer: C

51. India after the war will become a running sore which will sap the strength of British Empire” Who among the following had expressed this thought?

a. Lord Wavell

b. Lord Linlithgow

c. Lord Mountbatten

d. Sir Stafford Cripps

Answer: A

52. Who among the following said that “The Rowlatt Act is a Preventive Murder“?

a. Mahatma Gandhi

b. Lala Lajpat Rai

c. Edwin Samuel Montagu

d. Jawahar Lal Nehru

Answer: C

53. Who was the author of the book “Sepoy Mutiny 1857”?

a. HP Chattopadhyaya

b. SN Sen

c. PC Joshi

d. RC Majumdar

Answer: A

54. The Bhagavad Gita was first translated into English by which of the following Europeans?

a. Warren Hastings

b. Charles Wilkins

c. James Princep

d. Lord Wellesley

Answer: B

55. Who was the Governor General of India when the Charter Act of 1833 was passed?

a. Lord Wellesley

b. Lord Hastings

c. Lord Minto I

d. Lord William Bentinck

Answer: D

56. When did Abdul Gaffar Khan founded Khudai Khidmatgar Movement?

a. 1927

b. 1928

c. 1929

d. 1930

Answer: C

57. The book “Iqbalnama-i-Jahangiri” was written by whom?

a. Mutamid Khan

b. Khafi Khan

c. Nizamuddin Ahmed

d. Kamgar Khan

Answer: A

58. An Itlaian traveller, Gemelli Careri visited India in which year?

a. 1695 AD

b. 1699 AD

c. 1656 AD

d. 1687 AD

Answer: A

59. Which among the following were brought under the provincial governments as per the Montgomery-Chelmsford Constitutional Reforms of 1919?

Public health and sanitation

Vital statistics

Local Self Government

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- a. Only 1 & 2**
- b. Only 2 & 3**
- c. Only 1 & 3**
- d. 1, 2 & 3**

Answer: D

60. Foreign Relations Act was enacted in which year?

- a. 1929**
- b. 1932**
- c. 1935**
- d. 1941**

Answer: B

61. A Lok Sabha speaker addresses his/ her resignation to whom among the following?

- a. Deputy Speaker**
- b. President**
- c. Prime Minister**
- d. Law Ministry**

Answer: A

63. The amendment of the constitution can be initiated in which of the following?

Lok Sabha

Rajya Sabha

State Assemblies

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- a. Only 1**
- b. Only 1 or 2**
- c. Only 1 or 3**
- d. 1 or 2 or 3.**

Answer: B

64. What fraction of Rajya Sabha members retire after every two years?

- a. $\frac{2}{3}$**
- b $\frac{1}{3}$**
- c. $\frac{1}{2}$**
- d. $\frac{1}{6}$**

Answer: B

65. Under which act, the legislative council was given the power of discussing the budget in the British Indian Parliament?

- a. Indian Councils Act, 1861**
- b. Government of India Act, 1858**
- c. Indian Councils Act, 1892**

d. Government of India Act, 1909.

Answer: C

66. Who is called ‘Modern Manu’?

a. Dr. K M Munshi

b. N Gopalswamy Ayyangar

c. T T Krishnamachari

d. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Answer: D

67. Who was the chairman of the drafting committee of the Constituent Assembly?

a. G. V. Mavalankar

b. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

c. Dr. K. M. Munshi

d. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Answer: D

68. On whose recommendation was the Committee on Public Undertakings created?

a. Punchi Commission

b. Sarkaria Commission

c. Krishna Menon Committee

d. Fazl Ali Commission

Answer: C

69. Who observed “To live by the rule if the constitution ought to be considered not slavery but salvation”

- a. plato**
- b. Aristotle**
- c. Socrates**
- d. Machiavelli**

Answer B

70. The Indian National Congress was established in the year

- a. 1880**
- b. 1885**
- c. 1890**
- d. 1895**

Answer: B

71. The RowLatt Acts was introduced in the year.....

- a. 1919**
- b. 1990**
- c. 1930**
- d. 1942**

Answer: A

72. In the Jaliwanabag massacre the total number of death was

a. 339

b. 339

c. 359

d. 379

Answer: D

73. Seimen commission had given its report in the year –

a. 1929

b. 1928

c. 1931

d. 1930

Answer: D

74. On the A -July, 1947, the Governor Greatral announced the setting up of Separate constituent Assembly for pearsan.

a. 24th

b. 20th

c. 26th

d. 27th

Answer: C

75. The Indian Independence Act, 1947 bill which was introduced in Parliament on July 4, received the Royal Assent on July..... and come into force from that date.

a.12

b. 14

c. 16

d. 18

Answer: D

76. In..... Session, the congress declared that it stood for a genuine democratic state in India where political power would be transferred to the people as a whole

a. Faizpur session

b. Mumbai session

c. Lahore session

d. Delhi session

Answer: A

77. Who was rejected by the Indian leaders ” as post dated cheque on a failing bank”.

a. Mountbatten plan

b. marle-minto reform

c. August offer

d. wavell plan

Answer: C

78. The total strength of constituent Assembly was

a. 387

b. 188

c. 389

d. 390

Answer: C

79. The elections for the constituent Assembly constituent Assembly were held in 1946.

a. June

b. July

c. September

d. August

Answer: B

80. Muslim League celebrated

a. 13th

b. 14th

c. 16th

d. 15th

Answer: C

81. By the Government of India Act, 1858, the powers of the crown were to be exercised by the Secretary of State for India assisted by a council ofmembers.

- a. 10**
- b. 12**
- c. 15**
- d. 20**

Answer: C

82. Who observed “To live by the rule if the constitution ought to be considered not slavery but salvation”

- a. plato**
- b. Aristotle**
- c. Socrates**
- d. Machiavelli**

Answer: B

83. he representative organization of Indian public opinion, the congress passed” the Swaraj” resolution in.....

- a. 1897**
- b. 1900**
- c. 1905**
- d. 1907**

Answer: C

84. The idea of separate electorates for the muslims was synchronous with the formation of the muslim League as a political party in

- a. 1906**
- b. 1909**
- c. 1915**
- d. 1920**

Answer: A

85. Simen commission arrived in British India in the year.

- a. 1926**
- b. 1927**
- c. 1928**
- d. 1929**

Answer: D

86. Sand that " Swaraj will not be a free gift of the British Parliament it will be a declaration of India's full self-expression"

- a. Jawaharlal Nehru**
- b. Sardar patel**
- c. Mahatma Gandhi**
- d. Moulana Azad.**

Answer: C

87. In 1928 raised the demand for the organisation of a constituent Assembly of India

- a. Kim munsu**
- b. M.N. Roy**
- c. Subash Bose**
- d. T. T. Krishnamachari**

Answer: B

88. declared August offer for India

- a. Lord minto**
- b. Lord wavell**
- c. Lord Brice**
- d. Lord Lin Lithgo**

Answer: D

89. Who was rejected by the Indian leaders " as post dated cheque on a failing bank".

- a. Mountbatten plan**
- b. marle-minto reform**
- c. August offer**
- d. wavell plan**

Answer: C

90. from odisha allotment seats in the constituent Assembly was.

- a. 6**
- b. 7**
- c. 8**
- d. 9**

Answer: D

91. The elections for the constituent Assembly constituent Assembly were held in 1946.

- a. June**
- b. July**
- c. September**
- d. August**

Answer: B

92. The members of the Constituent Assembly were:

- a. Nominated by the Governor-General**
- b. Directly elected by the people**
- c. Elected by the legislatures of various provinces and nominated by the rulers of the princely states**
- d. Nominated by the Congress and the Muslim League**

Answer: C

93. How many seats were allotted to British India and to the princely states

- a. 295 from British India and 94 from the princely states**
- b. 296 from British India and 93 from the princely states**
- c. 298 from British India and 91 from the princely states**
- d. 297 from British India and 92 from the princely states**

Answer: B

94. Who moved the ‘Objective Resolution’ in the Assembly On December 13, 1946?

- a. Dr. B.R. Ambedhkar**
- b. Jawaharlal Nehru**
- c. M.N. Roy**
- d. K.M. Munshi.**

Answer: B

95. Which of the following statements are true regarding the composition of the Constituent Assembly?

- a. The representatives were to be elected from the four constituents – Hindu, Muslim, Sikh & Christian.**
- b. The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was 389.**
- c. The chairman of the Union Constituent Committee was Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.**
- d. The Drafting Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. B. R. Ambedhkar consisted of eight members.**

Answer: B

96. The idea of a Constituent Assembly was put forward for the first time by:

a) M.N. Roy

b) Dr. B. R. Ambedhkar

c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel