

CUET · HISTORY · CLASS XII · CODE 314

# Framing the Constitution

CUET unit: Theme XII — The Making of the Constitution

By UniDrill · NCERT-grounded study material

[WWW.UNIDRILL.IN](http://WWW.UNIDRILL.IN)

UniDrill

## Snapshot

- Chapter traces the framing of the Indian Constitution between December 1946 and November 1949 by a Constituent Assembly that held eleven sessions over 165 days.
- It centres on the Objectives Resolution (13 December 1946), the debates on rights, separate electorates, Centre–State powers, and the language question.
- It introduces the dominant voices — Nehru, Patel, Rajendra Prasad, Ambedkar, Munshi, Alladi Krishnaswamy Aiyar — and the civil-servant aides B. N. Rau and S. N. Mukherjee.
- It uses Constituent Assembly Debates (CAD) as the principal source and discusses sources cited by Granville Austin and others.
- CUET tests this chapter as a high-yield Theme-XII unit because it concentrates dates, personalities, resolutions, committees and conceptual debates in a compact form.

## Detailed Notes

### 2.1 Core concepts

- The Indian Constitution came into effect on 26 January 1950, is the longest in the world, and was framed between December 1946 and November 1949 in an Assembly that held 11 sessions spread over 165 days (NCERT §Intro, pp. 316–317).
- The Constitution was signed in December 1949 after three years of debate; Fig. 12.1 records this signing scene (NCERT §Intro, p. 316).
- Section 1 (“A Tumultuous Time”) places the Assembly’s work against Partition violence, Quit India 1942, the Royal Indian Navy ratings’ rising of spring 1946, the Great Calcutta Killings of August 1946 and the problem of princely states whose constitutional status had become ambiguous when the British left (NCERT §1, pp. 317–318).
- Members of the Constituent Assembly were not elected on universal franchise; provincial elections of winter 1945-46 were followed by the Provincial Legislatures choosing the representatives to the Constituent Assembly (NCERT §1.1, p. 318).
- The Congress swept general seats and the Muslim League most reserved Muslim seats, but the League boycotted the Assembly, the Socialists also initially stayed out,

and 82 per cent of Assembly members were ultimately Congressmen — though Congress itself was not single-voiced (NCERT §1.1, pp. 318–319).

- Public opinion shaped the deliberations — linguistic minorities wanted protection of mother tongue, religious minorities sought safeguards, dalits demanded an end to caste oppression and reservation in government bodies (NCERT §1.1, pp. 319–320).
- The Assembly had 300 members; six played dominant roles — Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad (the three Congress leaders), and B. R. Ambedkar with K. M. Munshi (Gujarat) and Alladi Krishnaswamy Aiyar (Madras); B. N. Rau (Constitutional Advisor) and S. N. Mukherjee (Chief Draughtsman) gave vital civil-servant assistance (NCERT §1.2, pp. 320–321).
- Ambedkar — a former political opponent of the Congress — was, on Mahatma Gandhi’s advice, asked to join the Union Cabinet as Law Minister and served as Chairman of the Drafting Committee; he was responsible for guiding the Draft Constitution through the Assembly (NCERT §1.2, pp. 320–321).
- The printed record of the discussions runs to eleven bulky volumes; the box on p. 320 lists key committees and their presidents — Rules of Procedure (Rajendra Prasad), Union Powers (Nehru), Union Constitution (Nehru), Provincial Constitution (Patel), Steering (Rajendra Prasad), Drafting (Ambedkar), Flag (J. B. Kripalani), States (Nehru), Advisory (Patel), Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee (Kripalani), Minorities Sub-Committee (H. C. Mookerjee) (NCERT §1.2, p. 320).
- The Objectives Resolution was moved by Nehru on 13 December 1946; it proclaimed India to be an “Independent Sovereign Republic”, guaranteed justice, equality and freedom and assured “adequate safeguards ... for minorities, backward and tribal areas, and Depressed and Other Backward Classes” (NCERT §2, p. 322; Source 1, pp. 322–323).
- Nehru explained that the word “democratic” was not used because the word “republic” was thought to contain it; he also said India would move towards a Socialist State (Source 1, pp. 322–323).
- Nehru deliberately located Indian constitution-making within the longer history of the American and French Revolutions and the Russian Revolution, saying “We are not going just to copy” (NCERT §2, pp. 322–324).
- Communist member Somnath Lahiri argued the Assembly was working under the shadow of British guns and that Indian deliberations were still constrained by the British Plan; Nehru replied that governments are the expression of the will of the people (Source 2 and adjoining text, pp. 325–326).
- The earlier Acts of 1909, 1919 and 1935 had gradually enlarged Indian participation in provincial governments; under the 1935 Act the executive was almost entirely responsible to the provincial legislature, but the electorate remained limited to 10–15 per cent of the adult population — there was no universal adult franchise (NCERT §2.1, pp. 326–327).

- Section 3 (“Defining Rights”) opens with B. Pocker Bahadur of Madras pleading on 27 August 1947 for the continuation of separate electorates so that minorities could have meaningful representation (NCERT §3.1, pp. 327–328).
- R. V. Dhulekar, Sardar Patel and Govind Ballabh Pant opposed separate electorates; Patel called them a “poison that has entered the body politic”, while Pant said they were “suicidal” to minorities themselves (NCERT §3.1, pp. 328–329; Sources 3 and 4).
- Begum Aizaz Rasul opposed separate electorates as self-destructive; by 1949 most Muslim members of the Constituent Assembly agreed that separate electorates were against the interests of the minorities (NCERT §3.1, pp. 329–330).
- N. G. Ranga argued that the term minorities should be defined in economic terms — the real minorities were the poor, downtrodden, the tribals dispossessed by merchants and money-lenders, and rights would need much more than the Resolution (NCERT §3.2, pp. 330–331; Source 6).
- The tribal leader Jaipal Singh, an Adibasi orator, welcomed the Objectives Resolution but stressed that tribals had been “disgracefully treated, neglected for the last 6,000 years”; he asked not for separate electorates but for reservation of seats in the legislature (NCERT §3.2, pp. 332).
- Section 3.3 deals with the Depressed Castes — J. Nagappa pointed out that Depressed Castes were not numerically a minority (20–25 per cent of the population); their suffering was due to systematic marginalisation; after Partition Ambedkar too dropped his earlier demand for separate electorates for Depressed Castes (NCERT §3.3, pp. 332–333).
- The Constituent Assembly finally recommended that untouchability be abolished, Hindu temples be thrown open to all castes, and seats in legislatures and jobs in government offices be reserved for the lowest castes (NCERT §3.3, p. 333).
- Hansa Mehta of Bombay (Source 8) demanded justice for women — not reserved seats or separate electorates — but social, economic and political justice and equality (NCERT §3.3, p. 333; Source 8).
- Section 4 (“The Powers of the State”) records that the Draft Constitution provided three lists — Union, State and Concurrent — with many more items under exclusive Union control than in other federations and Article 356 giving the Centre power to take over a state administration on the Governor’s recommendation (NCERT §4, p. 334).
- The Constitution also created a complex fiscal federalism — customs and Company taxes wholly to the Centre, income tax and excise duties shared, estate duties wholly to the states; states could levy land/property taxes, sales tax and the “hugely profitable tax on bottled liquor” (NCERT §4, p. 334).
- K. Santhanam of Madras argued that overloading the Centre would not strengthen it and that the proposed allocation would impoverish provinces; an Orissa member warned that “the centre is likely to break” (NCERT §4.1, pp. 334–335; Source 9).

- Ambedkar declared he wanted a Centre much stronger than under the Government of India Act 1935; Gopalaswami Ayyangar and Balakrishna Sharma supported a strong Centre to control communal violence, mobilise resources and defend the country (NCERT §4.2, pp. 335–336).
- Before Partition the Congress had agreed to grant considerable autonomy to provinces to assure the Muslim League; after Partition the nationalists shifted, and the Constitution showed a distinct bias towards the rights of the Union over those of its constituent states (NCERT §4.2, pp. 335–336).
- Section 5 (“The Language of the Nation”) — by the 1930s the Congress had accepted Hindustani (a blend of Hindi and Urdu) as the national language; Mahatma Gandhi felt it could unify Hindus and Muslims and north and south because it was a composite multi-cultural language (NCERT §5, p. 336).
- From the late 19th century, Hindi was being Sanskritised and Urdu Persianised; as communal conflicts deepened, language became associated with religious identities (NCERT §5, p. 336).
- R. V. Dhulekar of the United Provinces aggressively pleaded that Hindi (not Hindustani) be used as the language of constitution-making and even said members who did not know Hindustani should leave (NCERT §5.1, p. 337).
- On 13 September 1949 the Language Committee’s compromise was reported — Hindi in the Devanagari script would be the official language; for the first fifteen years, English would continue for all official purposes; each province could choose one of the regional languages for provincial work (NCERT §5.1, p. 337).
- G. Durgabai from Madras (§5.2) reported strong southern opposition; T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar warned that pushing Hindi aggressively would leave bitter feelings; Shankarrao Deo of Bombay supported Hindustani but warned against “raising suspicions” (NCERT §5.2, pp. 338–339).
- Two central features won broad agreement — universal adult franchise (a vote to every adult Indian, unprecedented in scale) and an emphasis on secularism, expressed in Fundamental Rights Articles 25–28 (freedom of religion), 29–30 (cultural and educational rights) and 14, 16, 17 (rights to equality) (NCERT §Conclusion, pp. 339–340).
- The Indian variant of political secularism is described as “no absolute separation of State from religion, but a kind of judicious distance between the two” (NCERT §Conclusion, p. 340).
- Timeline highlights — 16 May 1946 Cabinet Mission announces constitutional scheme; 16 August 1946 Muslim League’s Direct Action Day; 9 December 1946 Constituent Assembly begins its sessions; 29 January 1947 Muslim League demands dissolution of the Constituent Assembly; December 1949 Constitution is signed (NCERT Timeline, p. 341).

## 2.2 Definitions to memorise

Term	Definition	Page
Constituent Assembly	The body that framed the Indian Constitution between December 1946 and November 1949; members were chosen by Provincial Legislatures, not by universal franchise; held 11 sessions over 165 days.	316–318
Objectives Resolution	Resolution moved by Nehru on 13 December 1946 declaring India an “Independent Sovereign Republic” and guaranteeing justice, equality, freedom and safeguards for minorities, backward and tribal areas, and Depressed and Other Backward Classes.	322
Drafting Committee	Committee that prepared the draft of the Constitution; chaired by B. R. Ambedkar; included K. M. Munshi and Alladi Krishnaswamy Aiyar.	320–321
Cabinet Mission	British mission whose constitutional scheme was announced on 16 May 1946; provided the framework under which Constituent Assembly members were chosen by Provincial Legislatures.	318, 341
Hindustani	A composite blend of Hindi and Urdu, popular as common speech, accepted by the Congress (by the 1930s) and Gandhi as the national language because it could unify Hindus and Muslims and north and south.	336
Separate electorates	An electoral system in which a community votes only for candidates of its own community; opposed in the Constituent Assembly as British-introduced and divisive; Patel called it “poison” and Pant “suicidal”.	327–330
Article 356	Constitutional provision giving the Centre power to take over a state administration on the recommendation of the Governor.	334
Three Lists	The Draft Constitution’s Union, State and Concurrent lists — with many more items under exclusive Union control than in other federations.	334
Fiscal federalism	The Constitution’s scheme of dividing taxes between Centre and states — some retained by the Centre (customs, Company tax), some shared (income tax, excise), some assigned to states (estate duties); states also levy land/property, sales tax and tax on bottled liquor.	334
Adibasi	Term used by Jaipal Singh for himself when welcoming the Objectives Resolution and asking for reservation of seats for tribals.	332
Depressed Castes	Term for the lowest castes; 20–25 per cent of population per J. Nagappa; later granted abolition of untouchability and reservation in legislatures and government jobs.	332–333
CAD		

Term	Definition	Page
	Constituent Assembly Debates — the printed record of the Assembly's discussions, running to eleven bulky volumes, repeatedly cited in this chapter as the source for speeches.	321, sources

## 2.3 Diagrams / processes to remember

- Fig. 12.1 — The Constitution being signed in December 1949 after three years of debate (p. 316).
- Fig. 12.2 — Images of desolation and destruction that haunted Constituent Assembly members (p. 317).
- Fig. 12.3 — Nehru speaking in the Constituent Assembly at midnight on 14 August 1947, with the “tryst with destiny” passage (p. 318).
- Fig. 12.4 — The Constituent Assembly in session, with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel sitting second from right (p. 319).
- Fig. 12.5 — B. R. Ambedkar presiding over a discussion of the Hindu Code Bill (p. 321).
- Fig. 12.6 — Members of the Interim Government with front row identifying Baldev Singh, John Mathai, C. Rajagopalachari, Nehru, Liaquat Ali Khan, Vallabhbhai Patel, I. I. Chundrigar, Asaf Ali, C. H. Bhabha (p. 325).
- Box on p. 320 — “Important Committees of the Constituent Assembly and Presidents” listing all the committees and their chairs.
- Box on pp. 332 — “List of women members of the constituent assembly” naming 15 women including Ammu Swaminathan, Annie Mascarene, Begum Aizaz Rasul, Dakshayani Velayudhan, Hansa Mehta, Sarojini Naidu, Sucheta Kripalani, Vijayalakshmi Pandit.
- Fig. 12.9 — Ambedkar and Rajendra Prasad greeting each other at the time of the handing over of the Constitution (p. 340).
- Timeline box on p. 341 — Key dates from 26 July 1945 (Labour Government in Britain) to December 1949 (Constitution is signed).

## 2.5 Timeline / Key events

Year / Period	Event	Significance
26 Jul 1945	Labour government takes office in Britain	Opens door to Indian self-government (NCERT timeline, p. 341)
15 Mar 1946	British Cabinet Mission announced	Plan for federal India with Constituent Assembly (NCERT p. 341)
	Cabinet Mission Plan released	

Year / Period	Event	Significance
16 May 1946		Three-tier federation proposed (NCERT p. 341)
16 Aug 1946	Muslim League's "Direct Action Day" — Calcutta killings	(NCERT p. 341)
2 Sep 1946	Interim Government under Nehru formed	(NCERT p. 341)
9 Dec 1946	First sitting of the Constituent Assembly in Delhi	(NCERT §12.1, p. 318)
13 Dec 1946	Nehru moves the Objectives Resolution	Sets out values of the Constitution (NCERT §12.2, p. 320)
22 Jan 1947	Objectives Resolution adopted by the Assembly	(NCERT p. 320)
3 Jun 1947	Mountbatten Plan for partition announced	(NCERT p. 341)
15 Aug 1947	Independence; Nehru's "tryst with destiny" speech	(NCERT §12.1, p. 318)
29 Aug 1947	Drafting Committee formed; Ambedkar elected chairman	(NCERT §12.3, p. 322)
30 Jan 1948	Mahatma Gandhi assassinated	Shadow over later debates (NCERT background)
4 Nov 1948	Ambedkar presents the Draft Constitution to the Assembly	(NCERT §12.3, p. 322)
25 May 1949	Constituent Assembly debate on the official language (Hindi vs Hindustani)	(NCERT §12.7, p. 339)
14 Sep 1949	Hindi adopted as the official language; English to continue for 15 years	"Munshi-Ayyangar formula" (NCERT p. 339)
26 Nov 1949	Constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly	(NCERT §12.1, p. 316)
24 Jan 1950	Members of Assembly sign three copies of the Constitution	(NCERT p. 340)
26 Jan 1950	Constitution comes into force	Birth of the Republic (NCERT §12.1, p. 316)

## 2.4 Common confusions / NTA trap points

- "Constitution came into force" = 26 January 1950, but Constitution was **signed** in December 1949 and **adopted** through three years of debate beginning 9 December 1946 — distractors often switch these dates.

- The Constituent Assembly was **not** elected by universal adult franchise; members were chosen by Provincial Legislatures (themselves elected on a restricted franchise of 10–15 per cent of adults) — NTA frequently swaps this with “universal adult franchise”.
- Nehru introduced the **Objectives Resolution** on **13 December 1946** — distractors swap this with the date of signing or the date of first sitting (9 December 1946).
- Ambedkar chaired the **Drafting Committee**; Rajendra Prasad presided over the **Assembly**. Munshi and Alladi Krishnaswamy Aiyar were on the Drafting Committee as lawyers — NTA likes to swap these committee roles.
- Patel chaired the **Provincial Constitution Committee** and the **Advisory Committee** (per the box on p. 320), not the Drafting Committee.
- “Hindi in the Devanagari script” was declared the **official** language (not the “national” language) — distractors often substitute “national”.
- The transition to Hindi was to be **gradual** with **English continuing for fifteen years for all official purposes** — distractors may write “ten years” or claim immediate replacement.
- Begum Aizaz Rasul opposed separate electorates — distractors paint her as a supporter; B. Pocker Bahadur was the one defending separate electorates.

## Practice MCQs

## PYQ Alignment

This chapter is a perennial CUET History favourite — direct factual questions on the dates of the first sitting (9 December 1946), the Objectives Resolution (13 December 1946) and the coming into force (26 January 1950), match-the-following items pairing committees with their chairs (Drafting–Ambedkar, Provincial Constitution–Patel, Flag–Kripalani), and statement-based questions on separate electorates, Article 356, the three lists and the language compromise recur every cycle. Source-based questions framed around the Objectives Resolution, Patel’s “poison” quote on separate electorates and Ranga’s definition of minorities are also common.

## CUET 2023 — Actual PYQs from this chapter

**Q.22 (CUET 2023)** Who among the following was the President of the Constituent Assembly?

- A) Govind Ballabh Pant B) Rajendra Prasad C) B. R. Ambedkar D) Vallabhbhai Patel

**Tests:** Constituent Assembly — composition and leadership **Answer:** Not in extracted key

**Q.23 (CUET 2023)** Identify the civil servants who prepared background papers for the Constituent Assembly.

- A) B. N. Rau and B. R. Ambedkar B) B. N. Rau and S. N. Mukherjee C) Rajendra Prasad and K. M. Munshi D) B. N. Rau and N. Gopaldaswami **Tests:** B. N. Rau and the background papers for the Assembly **Answer:** Not in extracted key

**Q.24 (CUET 2023)** Which one of the following was NOT a member of B. R. Ambedkar's Drafting Committee?

- A) He was a lawyer B) He was asked to join as Law Minister C) He spoke for women's education D) He was the Chairman of Drafting Committee **Tests:** Drafting Committee and Ambedkar **Answer:** Not in extracted key

**Q.25 (CUET 2023)** Arrange the following events in chronological order. A. Lahore Session B. Quit India Movement C. Direct Action Day D. Constitution adopted

- A) A, C, B, D B) C, A, B, D C) B, A, C, D D) A, B, C, D **Tests:** Chronology of nationalist events leading to the Constitution **Answer:** Not in extracted key

**Q.26 (CUET 2023)** Identify the correct chronological order of the following events. A. Objectives Resolution B. Quit India Movement C. Cabinet Mission Plan D. Poona Pact

- A) D, B, C, A B) B, D, C, A C) B, C, D, A D) D, C, B, A **Tests:** Chronology of nationalist events leading to the Constitution **Answer:** Not in extracted key

**Q.95 (CUET 2023)** The Cabinet Mission came to India in:

- A) 1942 B) 1946 C) 1947 D) 1935 **Tests:** Cabinet Mission Plan (1946) and the Constituent Assembly **Answer:** Not in extracted key

**Q.96 (CUET 2023)** India became independent in:

- A) 1945 B) 1946 C) 1947 D) 1950 **Tests:** Independence and the transfer of power (1947) **Answer:** Not in extracted key

**Q.97 (CUET 2023)** The Constitution of India came into force in:

- A) 1947 B) 1948 C) 1949 D) 1950 **Tests:** Adoption and commencement of the Constitution **Answer:** Not in extracted key

**Q.98 (CUET 2023)** The Chairman of the Drafting Committee was:

- A) Rajendra Prasad B) Jawaharlal Nehru C) B. R. Ambedkar D) Vallabhbhai Patel **Tests:** Drafting Committee and Ambedkar **Answer:** Not in extracted key

**Q.99 (CUET 2023)** The first Prime Minister of independent India was:

- A) Rajendra Prasad B) Jawaharlal Nehru C) Vallabhbhai Patel D) B. R. Ambedkar **Tests:** Nehru and the first government of independent India **Answer:** Not in extracted key

**Q.100 (CUET 2023)** The first President of India was: A. Rajendra Prasad B. Jawaharlal Nehru C. C. Rajagopalachari D. S. Radhakrishnan 100. The first President of India was

- A) Rajendra Prasad B) Jawaharlal Nehru C) S. Radhakrishnan D) C. Rajagopalachari **Tests:** Rajendra Prasad and the first Presidency **Answer:** Not in extracted key

**Q.123 (CUET 2023)** The Cabinet Mission came to India in:

- A) 1946 B) 1945 C) 1944 D) 1947 **Tests:** Cabinet Mission Plan (1946) and the Constituent Assembly **Answer:** Not in extracted key

**Q.124 (CUET 2023)** India was partitioned in:

- A) 1946 B) 1947 C) 1948 D) 1950 **Tests:** Partition and the transfer of power (1947) **Answer:** Not in extracted key

**Q.125 (CUET 2023)** Pakistan was created in:

- A) 1946 B) 1947 C) 1948 D) 1950 **Tests:** Partition and the transfer of power (1947) **Answer:** Not in extracted key

**Q.126 (CUET 2023)** The Mountbatten Plan was announced in:

- A) June 1947 B) August 1947 C) July 1946 D) January 1947 **Tests:** Mountbatten Plan and the Indian Independence Act **Answer:** Not in extracted key

**Q.127 (CUET 2023)** The Indian Independence Act was passed in:

- A) 1946 B) 1947 C) 1948 D) 1950 **Tests:** Mountbatten Plan and the Indian Independence Act **Answer:** Not in extracted key

**Q.128 (CUET 2023)** The Constituent Assembly started working in:

- A) 1946 B) 1947 C) 1948 D) 1950 **Tests:** Working of the Constituent Assembly **Answer:** Not in extracted key

**Q.129 (CUET 2023)** The Constitution of India was adopted on:

- A) 26 January 1950 B) 15 August 1947 C) 26 November 1949 D) 2 October 1948 **Tests:** Adoption and commencement of the Constitution **Answer:** Not in extracted key

**Q.130 (CUET 2023)** The Constitution came into force on:

- A) 26 January 1950 B) 15 August 1947 C) 26 November 1949 D) 1 January 1950 **Tests:** Adoption and commencement of the Constitution **Answer:** Not in extracted key

**Q.131 (CUET 2023)** The Indian Constitution is described as:

- A) Federal B) Unitary C) Federal with unitary features D) Presidential **Tests:** Federal character of the Indian Constitution **Answer:** Not in extracted key

**Q.132 (CUET 2023)** The Fundamental Rights are included in:

- A) Part II B) Part III C) Part IV D) Part V **Tests:** Fundamental Rights in the Constitution  
**Answer:** Not in extracted key

**Q.133 (CUET 2023)** Directive Principles of State Policy are included in:

- A) Part III B) Part IV C) Part V D) Part VI **Tests:** Directive Principles of State Policy  
**Answer:** Not in extracted key

## CUET 2024 — Actual PYQs from this chapter

**Q.34 (CUET 2024)** Constitution of India came into force on:

- A) 26 January 1950 B) 15 August 1947 C) 31 January 1929 D) 6 November 1949  
**Tests:** Commencement of the Constitution (26 January 1950) **Answer:** Not in extracted key

**Q.35 (CUET 2024)** Why is it the longest constitution?

- A) Carefully drafted B) Detailed document C) Hierarchical culture D) Size and diversity of India **Tests:** Why the Indian Constitution is the longest written constitution **Answer:** Not in extracted key

**Q.36 (CUET 2024)** Constitution unified India because:

- A) Deals with problems B) Controls territory C) Unites different classes and communities D) Develops institutions **Tests:** Constitution as a unifying framework for a diverse India **Answer:** Not in extracted key

**Q.37 (CUET 2024)** Constitution was debated in:

- A) Parliament B) Newspapers C) Constituent Assembly D) Princely states **Tests:** Constituent Assembly debates **Answer:** Not in extracted key

**Q.38 (CUET 2024)** Constitution incorporated the right to:

- A) Cultural rights B) Educational rights C) Equality D) Religion **Tests:** Fundamental Rights — equality and other rights **Answer:** Not in extracted key

## CUET 2025 — Actual PYQs from this chapter

**Q.41 (CUET 2025)** Who is the speaker?

- A) Mahatma Gandhi B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel C) B. R. Ambedkar D) R. V. Dhulekar  
**Tests:** Speeches in the Constituent Assembly — separate electorates **Answer:** Not in extracted key

**Q.42 (CUET 2025)** According to the speaker, the consequence of separate electorates was:

- A) Free and fair election B) Increase in nationalism C) Freedom for India D) Partition of India **Tests:** Separate electorates and Partition **Answer:** Not in extracted key

**Q.43 (CUET 2025)** What is opposed by the speaker?

- A) Division of the country B) Separate electorates C) Lapse of British rule D) Demand for easy administration **Tests:** Speeches in the Constituent Assembly — separate electorates **Answer:** Not in extracted key

**Q.44 (CUET 2025)** The mischief of separate electorates was left behind by:

- A) Muslim League B) British Government C) People leaving after partition D) Nawabs and Rajas **Tests:** Separate electorates as a colonial legacy **Answer:** Not in extracted key

**Q.45 (CUET 2025)** Why did the British introduce separate electorates?

- A) Easy administration B) Strengthen Indian polity C) Protect rights of Indians D) Provide balanced framework **Tests:** British rationale for separate electorates **Answer:** Not in extracted key



UniDrill