

## **Class 12 History ch-2**

**1. Which three princely states had not acceded to India by 15 August 1947?**

- a) Junagadh, Jammu & Kashmir, Hyderabad
- b) Junagadh, Mysore, Hyderabad
- c) Jammu & Kashmir, Bhopal, Hyderabad
- d) Junagadh, Travancore, Kashmir

**Answer: a**

**2. Why was Junagadh's accession to Pakistan problematic?**

- a) It had a Hindu ruler but Muslim majority
- b) It was geographically non-contiguous with Pakistan
- c) It was too small to be sovereign
- d) The Nawab was already allied with Britain

**Answer: b**

**3. Who was the Dewan of Junagadh who later invited India to intervene?**

- a) Sir Walter Monckton
- b) Shah Nawaz Bhutto
- c) Sheikh Abdullah
- d) Hari Singh

**Answer: b**

**4. In the February 1948 plebiscite in Junagadh, the majority voted for:**

- a) Pakistan
- b) Independence
- c) India
- d) UN administration

**Answer: c**

**5. Who was the ruler of Kashmir in 1947?**

- a) Sheikh Abdullah
- b) Hari Singh
- c) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- d) Mountbatten

**Answer: b**

**6. What percentage of Kashmir's population was Muslim in 1947?**

- a) 50%
- b) 60%
- c) 75%
- d) 90%

**Answer: c**

**7. Who led the popular political forces in Kashmir demanding accession to India?**

- a) Syed Ahmed Khan
- b) Sheikh Abdullah
- c) Shah Nawaz Bhutto
- d) Liaquat Ali Khan

**Answer: b**

**8. Who advised that under international law, India could send troops only after accession?**

- a) Patel
- b) Mountbatten
- c) Nehru
- d) Gandhiji

**Answer: b**

**9. When did the Maharaja of Kashmir sign the Instrument of Accession to India?**

- a) 24 October 1947
- b) 26 October 1947
- c) 31 December 1947
- d) 27 October 1948

**Answer: b**

**10. Who was installed as head of the Kashmir administration after accession?**

- a) Nehru
- b) Sheikh Abdullah
- c) Hari Singh
- d) Patel

**Answer: b**

**11. What action by Pakistan forced India to change its attitude towards Kashmir?**

- a) Diplomatic protests
- b) Pathan tribal invasion in October 1947
- c) UN lobbying
- d) Formation of Azad Kashmir government

**Answer: b**

**12. Who approved India's decision to fly troops to Srinagar on 27 October 1947?**

- a) Mountbatten
- b) Sheikh Abdullah
- c) Gandhiji
- d) Patel

**Answer: c**

**13. When did India take the Kashmir issue to the UN?**

- a) 24 October 1947
- b) 30 December 1947
- c) 31 December 1948

d) 1951

**Answer: b**

**14. Which two powers supported Pakistan in the UN Security Council?**

- a) USA and USSR
- b) USA and Britain
- c) France and USSR
- d) USA and China

**Answer: b**

**15. When was the India-Pakistan ceasefire on Kashmir declared?**

- a) 24 October 1947
- b) 30 December 1947
- c) 31 December 1948
- d) June 1948

**Answer: c**

**16. Which resolution remained unimplemented due to Pakistan's refusal to withdraw troops?**

- a) 1948 UN ceasefire resolution
- b) 1951 UN referendum resolution
- c) Mountbatten Plan
- d) Cabinet Mission resolution

**Answer: b**

**17. Hyderabad was unique because it was:**

- a) The only coastal state refusing accession
- b) Surrounded entirely by Indian territory
- c) Already merged with Pakistan
- d) A British Dominion

**Answer: b**

**18. What was the militant paramilitary wing of Ittihad-ul-Muslimeen called?**

- a) Razakars
- b) Dalams
- c) Sepoys
- d) Pathans

**Answer: a**

**19. Which peasant struggle revived in Telangana against the Nizam and landlords?**

- a) Tebhaga
- b) Telengana armed struggle
- c) Indigo revolt
- d) Santhal uprising

**Answer: b**

**20. When did Indian troops finally enter Hyderabad?**

- a) August 1947
- b) June 1948
- c) September 1948
- d) November 1948

**Answer: c**

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## Assertion–Reasoning Questions (10)

**Q1.**

Assertion (A): Junagadh's Nawab announced accession to Pakistan.

Reason (R): The majority Hindu population of Junagadh supported this decision.

- a) A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation
- b) A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation
- c) A is true, R is false
- d) A is false, R is true

**Answer: c**

**Q2.**

Assertion (A): Nehru and Patel supported plebiscites in Junagadh, Hyderabad, and Kashmir.

Reason (R): They believed sovereignty should rest with the will of the people.

**Answer: a**

**Q3.**

Assertion (A): Pakistan rejected the principle of plebiscite in Junagadh and Hyderabad.

Reason (R): Pakistan always supported democratic solutions to princely state issues.

**Answer: c**

**Q4.**

Assertion (A): Maharaja Hari Singh delayed accession to India or Pakistan.

Reason (R): He wanted to maintain independence and personal power.

**Answer: a**

**Q5.**

Assertion (A): Indian troops could only be sent to Kashmir after accession.

Reason (R): This was in line with international law, as advised by Mountbatten.

**Answer: a**

**Q6.**

Assertion (A): India's reference of the Kashmir issue to the UN helped secure justice.

Reason (R): The Security Council acted impartially and condemned Pakistan's aggression.

**Answer: d**

**Q7.**

Assertion (A): Hyderabad's Nizam signed a Standstill Agreement with India in 1947.

Reason (R): He wanted to buy time to strengthen his military forces.

**Answer:** a

**Q8.**

Assertion (A): The Razakars supported democratic reforms in Hyderabad.

Reason (R): They were a militant communal organization.

**Answer:** d

**Q9.**

Assertion (A): By 1948, Sardar Patel became impatient with Hyderabad's delay in accession.

Reason (R): The Nizam continued to import arms and Razakars escalated violence.

**Answer:** a

**Q10.**

Assertion (A): Hyderabad's accession in 1948 was seen as a triumph of secularism.

Reason (R): Large sections of Muslims in Hyderabad and other parts of India supported integration with India.

**Answer:** a

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