

1. Which of the following about Junagadh's accession is **NOT correct**?

- a) It was geographically connected to Pakistan
- b) Its Nawab announced accession to Pakistan
- c) Its population overwhelmingly supported India in a plebiscite
- d) Its Dewan invited India to intervene

**Answer: a**

2. Which of the following statements about Kashmir in 1947 is the **closest to Nehru's approach**?

- a) Kashmir must join India immediately to stop Pakistan
- b) Kashmir should decide its fate through the will of the people
- c) Kashmir should remain independent permanently
- d) Kashmir should be handed over to the UN for administration

**Answer: b**

3. What was the **common feature** in the cases of Junagadh, Hyderabad, and Kashmir?

- a) All had Muslim rulers with Hindu-majority populations
- b) All had rulers seeking independence or accession to Pakistan against the will of the people
- c) All acceded willingly to India by 15 August 1947
- d) All were resolved only by UN intervention

**Answer: b**

4. Which factor was the **most important reason** for India's military intervention in Hyderabad?

- a) Nizam's negotiations with Mountbatten
- b) Rise of Razakars' violence
- c) The Telangana peasant movement
- d) The Nizam's secret commitment not to join Pakistan

**Answer: b**

5. Which of the following events happened **last chronologically**?

- a) Kashmir's accession to India
- b) Plebiscite in Junagadh
- c) Ceasefire in Kashmir under UN resolutions
- d) Hyderabad's surrender

**Answer: d**

6. Which is **NOT a similarity** between Junagadh and Kashmir?

- a) Both had rulers differing from the majority population in religion
- b) Both were initially undecided about accession
- c) Both were subjects of UN resolutions
- d) Both had plebiscites held to decide accession

**Answer: d**

7. Which option is **most accurate** about Mountbatten's role in accession issues?

- a) He consistently supported Pakistan
- b) He advised India to follow international law and seek legal accession before intervention
- c) He pressed for immediate military occupation of all princely states
- d) He prevented Nehru from involving the UN

**Answer: b**

8. What was the **key difference** in India's approach to Junagadh and Hyderabad compared to Kashmir?

- a) India used military force only in Kashmir
- b) India allowed UN to directly supervise Hyderabad
- c) India offered plebiscites in Junagadh and Hyderabad, but Kashmir became an international issue at the UN
- d) India delayed accession in Junagadh, but forced it in Kashmir

**Answer: c**

9. Which of the following best represents the **importance of Kashmir's accession** for Nehru?

- a) It was proof of India's military superiority
- b) It was a test of secularism against communalism
- c) It was necessary to counter China
- d) It was demanded by the United Nations

**Answer: b**

10. Which was the **immediate trigger** for Kashmir's accession to India?

- a) Sheikh Abdullah's movement
- b) UN's intervention
- c) Pathan tribal invasion with Pakistani support
- d) Nehru's insistence on secularism

**Answer: c**

11. Which of the following was **NOT a reason** for the Nizam of Hyderabad delaying accession?

- a) He hoped to maintain sovereignty
- b) He wanted to accede to Pakistan
- c) He relied on Razakars for support
- d) He was ready to democratize Hyderabad quickly

**Answer: d**

12. Which of the following best explains why Nehru later regretted referring Kashmir to the UN?

- a) The UN declared Pakistan's accession valid
- b) The UN acted in a partisan way under US and British influence
- c) The UN forced India to withdraw troops immediately
- d) The UN imposed economic sanctions on India

**Answer: b**

13. Which factor best explains **why Hyderabad was not given Dominion status** by Britain?

- a) It was too small geographically

- b) It was completely surrounded by Indian territory
- c) The Nizam refused to sign any treaties with Britain
- d) The Razakars opposed Dominion status

**Answer: b**

**14. Which development made the Telangana peasant struggle revive in 1947–48?**

- a) Gandhi's call for satyagraha
- b) Razakar attacks and state repression
- c) Nizam's acceptance of Pakistan's advice
- d) Mountbatten's mediation

**Answer: b**

**15. Which of the following was a shared challenge for India in both Kashmir and Hyderabad?**

- a) International UN involvement
- b) Violent communal militias creating instability
- c) The ruler voluntarily joining Pakistan
- d) Communist peasants siding with rulers

**Answer: b**

**16. Which of these statements is incorrect?**

- a) Junagadh's Nawab fled and a provisional government was set up
- b) Hari Singh wanted to remain independent
- c) Hyderabad's Nizam willingly acceded to India in August 1947
- d) Patel warned Hyderabad's independence would threaten Indian unity

**Answer: c**

**17. Which aspect of the Hyderabad crisis highlighted India's secular credentials most strongly?**

- a) The Nizam's quick surrender
- b) Indian Muslims' support for integration with India
- c) The Communist role in Telangana
- d) The Nizam's continued wealth after surrender

**Answer: b**

**18. Which factor most directly led to India's ceasefire acceptance in Kashmir (1948)?**

- a) Gandhi's assassination
- b) Fear of a full-scale war with Pakistan
- c) Britain's military threats
- d) UN pressure on Hyderabad issue

**Answer: b**

**19. Which common principle guided Indian leaders in all princely state cases initially?**

- a) UN-supervised elections
- b) Respecting the will of the people through plebiscite/democracy
- c) Forcing rulers militarily into accession
- d) Ignoring communal composition of the states

**Answer: b**

**20.** Which one was the **most decisive factor** in forcing Hyderabad's accession in 1948?

- a) Patel's diplomacy
- b) The Telangana armed struggle
- c) Razakar violence creating chaos
- d) UN resolutions

**Answer: c**

---