

12th Political Science Lesson 7 Questions in English

7] Challenges of Nation Building

1. Who published the three -volumes work "THE HISTORY OF BRITISH INDIA"?
 - a) James Walter
 - b) Walter Whitman
 - c) James Mill
 - d) Walter Mill
2. From where Rajputs migrated into the Indian sub-continent?
 - a) Eastern Asia
 - b) Central Asia
 - c) Southern India
 - d) South East Asia
3. Which of the following statement about Rajput is correct?
 - 1) The word 'Rajput' means 'sons of kings'
 - 2) The princely states by Rajput were established even before the Mughal and British colonial invasion
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None
4. Which of the following statement is correct?
 - 1) There were a number of non-Rajput princely states too some ruled by Nawabs and Nijams, some ruled by native dynasties like Mysore, Travancore and Pudukottai
 - 2) The word 'princely' was deliberately retained during the British regime, to ascribe subordination of the rulers in the subcontinent to the British Crown.
 - 3) The princely states were established even before the Mughal and British colonial invasion
 - a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) All the above
5. To which century do the Bimbisara, and Ajatasatru belongs?
 - a) 5th century AD
 - b) 6th century BC
 - c) 6th century AD
 - d) 5th century BC
6. Who is the father of Samudragupta?
 - a) Bindusara
 - b) Bimbisara
 - c) Gadothgaja
 - d) Chandragupta
7. Assertion (A): There were two kinds of princely states: 'Salute Princely States' and 'Non-Salute Princely States'.
Reason(R): There were 565 princely states in pre-independent India and, the 'gun salute' system under the British rule was an open gesture to announce the level of affiliation of a princely state to the British East India Company
 - a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) does not explain (A)
 - b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
 - c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A)
 - d) (A) is Correct and (R) is wrong
8. Assertion (A): The heads, rulers, or princes of these states, were greeted with gun salutes.
Reason(R): The number of guns used to salute a particular head of a State reflected the level of honour and prestige granted to a ruler
 - a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) does not explain (A)
 - b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
 - c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A)
 - d) (A) is Correct and (R) is wrong
9. What was the highest gun salute honour granted to an Indian ruler?
 - a) 9
 - b) 18
 - c) 21

d) 24

10. Which of the following state ruler have not received 21-gun salute?

- a) Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior
- b) Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir
- c) Nawab of Sachin
- d) Nizam of Hyderabad

11. Which of the following ruler received 9-gun salutes?

- 1) Nawab of Sachin
- 2) Maharaja of Patna
- 3) Nawab of Oudh
- 4) Nawab of Loharu

- a) 1, 2, 3
- b) 2, 3, 4
- c) 1, 2, 4
- d) All the above

12. What was the reason for heads of some States not receiving any gun salute?

- 1) Some were not acknowledged as gun salute states
- 2) Some princely states were considered of lower prestige
- 3) Some princely states were obsolete but the rulers were permitted to their royal entitlements and even received pensions

- a) 1, 2
- b) 1, 3
- c) 2, 3
- d) All the above

13. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) During the pre-independence phase, many princely states enjoyed the patronage of the British rule and were not eager to part with their privileges when the integration of States was proposed.
- 2) In 1947, the unification process began amidst high politics, diplomatic negotiations, and violence
- 3) The then British Prime Minister Clement Attlee when addressing the House of Commons on 15th March 1946 acknowledged the fight for

freedom and the lives lost towards the struggle for an independent nation

- a) 1, 2
- b) 1, 3
- c) 2, 3
- d) All the above

14. Who was the 1st Deputy Prime Minister of Independent India?

- a) VP Menon
- b) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) Mahatma Gandhi

15. Who was the Patel's able Secretary, who did the groundwork for unification of India?

- a) JS Kirpalani
- b) VP Menon
- c) Dewan Bhutto
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

16. Which of the following states wanted to remain independent after Independence?

- 1) Kashmir
- 2) Junagadh
- 3) Hyderabad

- a) 1, 2
- b) 1, 3
- c) 2, 3
- d) All the above

17. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Three States surrounding Junagadh chose to be part of India, and the fourth side it is covered by the Bay of Bengal Sea.
- 2) The majority of the population of Junagadh was non-Muslims; nonetheless Dewan Bhutto joined Pakistan on 15th August 1947.
- 3) The Nawab of Junagadh, or his Dewan, Shah Nawaz Bhutto, father of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who later went on to become the President of Pakistan, both rejected the autocratic rule

- a) 1, 2
- b) 1, 3
- c) 2, 3
- d) All the above

18. Who informed Hyderabad that it cannot become a Dominion?
- Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Sardar Vallabhai Patel
 - Clement Atlee
 - Lord Mountbatten
19. Which of the following statement is correct about Nizam of Hyderabad?
- Nizam of Hyderabad became a prisoner of a communal organisation, Ittehad-ul Musilmeen led by Kasim Razvi, whose armed volunteers were called 'razakars'.
 - The Nizam had initially encouraged them but later lost control over their activities
 - Nizam had lifted the ban on imposed on Communist Party in 1947.
- 1, 2
 - 1, 3
 - 2, 3
 - All the above
20. When the Indian troops were sent to Hyderabad?
- 1947
 - 1948
 - 1949
 - 1950
21. Who initiated the Bhoodan movement?
- Mahatma Gandhi
 - Vinobha Bhave
 - Nizam Mir Osman Ali Khan Siddiqi
 - Hari Shankar Prasad
22. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
- Hyderabad, the largest princely state under Nizam Mir Osman Ali Khan Siddiqi, Asaf Jah VII, wanted to join neither India nor Pakistan.
 - In September 1948, the Indian army under Operation Polo annexed Hyderabad and overthrew the Nizam, merging the State with the rest of the country
- 1 alone
 - 2 alone
 - Both 1 and 2
 - None
23. Which of the following statement is correct?
- Initially, Jodhpur had expressed their desire to join India
 - But Maharaja Hanvant Singh, preferred joining Pakistan instead of India.
 - Fearing communal violence, because the populations of Jodhpur were predominantly Hindus, Maharaja Hanvant Singh conceded to join India.
- 1, 2
 - 1, 3
 - 2, 3
 - All the above
24. Who was the ruler of Kashmir during Independence?
- Maharaja Hanvant Singh
 - Maharaja Hari Singh
 - Nizam Mir Osman Ali Khan
 - Maharaja Devar Singh
25. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
- On August 15th 1947, ruler Hari Singh proposed a standstill agreement allowing the mobility of people and goods.
 - Lord Mountbatten clarified that under the International law, India can send her military troops only if the State signs the instrument of accession, which Hari Singh promptly did, on 26th October 1950
 - On the very next day, 27th October 1950, the army was sent to Srinagar, ousting Pakistan from the Kashmir valley
- 1, 2
 - 1, 3
 - 2, 3
 - All the above
26. Assertion (A): Even before independence, the linguistic vibrancy of the land had a significant impact on mobilising movements and protests during the freedom struggle

Reason(R): The plan for linguistic re-organisation began in 1917 by the Congress party

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) does not explain (A)
- b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A)
- d) (A) is Correct and (R) is wrong

27. Which state becomes first linguistically independent State in India before Independence?

- a) Madras
- b) Odisha
- c) Andhra Pradesh
- d) Rajasthan

28. Which of the following leaders were in favour of States reorganised on linguistic basis?

- 1) Lokmanya Tilak
 - 2) Annie Besant
 - 3) Mahatma Gandhi
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) All the above

29. When was the first Linguistic Province Commission setup?

- a) 1950
- b) 1949
- c) 1948
- d) 1956

30. Assertion (A): 'The Dhar Commission' favoured the linguistic redistribution of states

Reason(R): They said that it will be supportive towards the unity of India

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) does not explain (A)
- b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A)
- d) (A) is Correct and (R) is wrong

31. When was JVP Committee setup?

- a) 1948
- b) 1949
- c) 1950
- d) 1956

32. Which of the following statement is correct?

1) Initially, the JVP committee adamantly continued to oppose the reorganisation of linguistic States

2) Agitation and movements across the country continued for linguistic States until the 1990s

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

33. Which of the following state was 1st linguistic State after independence?

- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Odisha
- c) Punjab
- d) Jammu and Kashmir

34. On which day of his hunger strike Potti Sriramulu died?

- a) 55th day
- b) 56th day
- c) 65th day
- d) 45th day

35. Which of the following was the commission setup for linguistic state re-organisation?

- 1) Dhar Commission
- 2) JVP Commission
- 3) Fazl Commission

- a) 1, 2
- b) 1, 3
- c) 2, 3
- d) All the above

36. When did Fazl Commission Submitted its report?

- a) 1955
- b) 1948
- c) 1949
- d) 1956

37. How many states and Union territories were suggested by Fazl commission?

- a) 16, 3
- b) 17, 4
- c) 16, 5
- d) 17, 3

38. Which of the following is not a Union Territories that came into existence by State Reorganisation Act, 1956?

- a) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- b) Manipur
- c) Delhi
- d) Pondicherry

39. Match the following

I. State of Nagaland Act - 1. 1966

II. Formation of Gujarat - 2. 1962

III. Formation of Haryana - 3. 1970

IV. New State of Himachal Pradesh Act - 4. 1960

- a) 1, 4, 2, 3
- b) 2, 4, 1, 3
- c) 2, 3, 1, 4
- d) 2, 1, 4, 3

40. Match the following

I. Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act - 1. 2000

II. Bihar Reorganisation Act - 2. 2014

III. State of Goa Act - 3. 1975

IV. New State of Sikkim Act - 4. 1987

- a) 2, 1, 4, 3
- b) 2, 1, 3, 4
- c) 2, 3, 1, 4
- d) 3, 1, 2, 4

41. Match the following localities demanding separate States with their corresponding states:

I. Purvanchal - 1. Western Uttar Pradesh

II. Gorkhaland - 2. Odisha

III. Kosal - 3. Northern West Bengal

IV. Harith Pradesh - 4. Eastern Uttar Pradesh

- a) 2, 1, 3, 4
- b) 2, 1, 3, 4
- c) 4, 3, 2, 1
- d) 4, 2, 1, 3

42. Which of the following statement is correct?

1) During the British Colonial period, there were about 600 administrative units as the Princely States.

2) Depending on the geographical, cultural, and religious preferences, people were given a choice to either stay back in the new country India or equally new country Pakistan

3) The current administrative units were formed between 1947 and 1950.

- a) 1, 2
- b) 1, 3
- c) 2, 3
- d) All the above

43. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

1) Amidst religious tensions, post-independence witnessed two nations, India and Pakistan.

2) One of the primary concerns for the Indian government was to instil sentiments of unity and a deep sense of belonging to the country.

3) The reorganisation of the country maintained cultural diversity, linguistic vibrancy, and glorious heritage

- a) 1, 2
- b) 1, 3
- c) 2, 3
- d) None

44. Assertion (A): With the number of agitation that prevailed while restructuring the State based on language, made it clear, that the Centre was stronger than the States

Reason(R): The reorganisation of the States and granting self-governance to the States meant, the central government and the State government had to balance the powers.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) does not explain (A)
- b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A)
- d) (A) is Correct and (R) is wrong

45. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The key leaders who paved the way for the restructuring include Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhai Patel.
- 2) They did not want to divide the country any further because they had a vision a more pluralistic nation.
- a) 1 alone
b) 2 alone
c) 1, 2
d) None
46. Assertion (A): Following the creation of the States, distribution of resources and right to access to resources became the next priority.
Reason(R): Some States were large, and some were small and Some States, irrespective of their size, wielded more power than the rest.
- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) does not explain (A)
b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A)
d) (A) is Correct and (R) is wrong
47. Assertion (A): Restructuring could not be done with the language being the only criterion
Reason(R): Structuring of States based on languages sparked a debate between national identity and linguistic-cultural identity.
- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) does not explain (A)
b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A)
d) (A) is Correct and (R) is wrong
48. Bodos people belong to which state?
a) West Bengal
b) Karnataka
c) Assam
d) Kerala
49. How many languages were recognized initially in 1950 by Government of India?
a) 11
b) 12
c) 22
d) 15
50. Which of the following states had border negotiation?
1) Karnataka and Maharashtra
2) Andhra Pradesh and parts of Madras Presidency
3) Maharashtra and Gujarat
4) Haryana and Punjab
a) 1, 2, 3
b) 1, 3, 4
c) 2, 3, 4
d) All the above
51. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
1) Apart from the other differences, the dominant linguistic communities asserted their specific regional and cultural forms of power and identity
2) The State had to accommodate the cultural linguistic minorities who spoke languages other than the language of the dominant population.
a) 1 alone
b) 2 alone
c) 1, 2
d) None
52. In which of the following fields dominant population started to assert their power over the minorities?
1) Administration
2) Employment
3) Judiciary
4) Economy
a) 1, 3, 4
b) 2, 3, 4
c) 1, 2, 4
d) All the above
53. Which of the following statement is correct?
1) The regional parties across States started to emerge because of region-based identity movements and loyalty towards one's own region.

- 2) When regional political parties began to emerge, it meant more challenge for the Centre because the problems at the grassroots were not the same throughout the country
- 1 alone
 - 2 alone
 - 1, 2
 - None
54. Which of the following statement is correct?
- The Parliament in recent context can form a new State by removing a particular locality from any State
 - The power to alter the boundary of a state lies within the hands of President alone.
 - The Parliament has the power to increase or reduce the land to be allotted for a particular State.
- 1, 2
 - 1, 3
 - 2, 3
 - All the above
55. When Andhra Pradesh was formally bifurcated into Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?
- June 2, 2012
 - June 2, 2014
 - June 2, 2015
 - June 2, 2011
56. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
- The word nation comes from the Latin and when first coined clearly conveyed the idea of common blood ties.
 - A State exists where there is a territory, a people, a government and sovereignty, it may lack the feeling of nationality or of oneness among the people and yet remain a State.
 - The term 'nation' emphasises the consciousness of unity among its people and according to the older view, a nation need not necessarily be a State.
- 1, 2
 - 1, 3
 - 2, 3
 - None
57. Who preferred a planned and mixed economy to make India a self-reliant modern nation?
- Mahatma Gandhi
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Motilal Nehru
 - Sardar Vallabhai Patel
58. Which of the following were ensured by Five-year plan?
- Irrigation schemes
 - Speedy electrification
 - Elimination of diseases like malaria
 - Self-sufficiency in food production
- 1, 2, 3
 - 1, 3, 4
 - 2, 3, 4
 - All the above
59. Who among the following did the Nationalisation of bank?
- Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Rajiv Gandhi
 - Indira Gandhi
 - Manmohan Singh
60. Which of the following statement is correct?
- The agriculture sector has been declining since the mid-1990s
 - India's agriculture sector, which houses more than 60 percent of the people, has grown at a rate of 1.65 percent between 1996/97 and 2004/05.
 - Ten percent of the marginal farmers do not have access to formal loans
- 1, 2
 - 1, 3
 - 2, 3
 - All the above
61. Which Commission recommended reservation for OBCs in Unions educational avenues?
- Mandal Commission
 - Kothari Commission

- c) Sarkaria Commission
d) Balwantrao Mehta Commission
62. What Percent of workforce is protected by Industrial Disputes Act?
- a) < 24%
b) > 24%
c) < 10%
d) > 10%
63. What percent of villages were confirmed with Open Defecation Free (ODF) according to National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (2018-19)?
- a) 60.1
b) 90.7
c) 97.0
d) 87.1
64. When was Swachh Bharat Mission launched?
- a) 2016
b) 2014
c) 2015
d) 2017
65. Assertion (A): Land acquisition has become a major problem resulting in the displacement of tribal and their land
Reason(R): Forced land acquisition by the government has led to violent unrest in some parts of India.
- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) does not explain (A)
b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A)
d) (A) is Correct and (R) is wrong
66. After which year interstate inequalities have increased?
- a) 1991
b) 1977
c) 1976
d) 1999
67. Which of the following statement is correct?
- 1) With more states in India coming under the influence of Regional parties, the union-state relations have become strong
2) Regional parties are asking for more state autonomy and a greater role for the Inter-state council.
3) Regional parties are also asking for more sharing of the finances from the centre
- a) 1, 2
b) 1, 3
c) 2, 3
d) All the above
68. Which of the following statement is correct?
- 1) Between 1993/94 and 1999/2000, the number of Indians living at less than a dollar a day came down from 36 percent to 26 percent
2) Nehru point out that the number of Indians living at less than a dollar a day has come down, even though there is a substantial debate about the extent of decline in the poverty rate
3) India has about 270 million absolutely poor people when the figure for China is about 110 million.
- a) 1, 2
b) 1, 3
c) 2, 3
d) All the above
69. Assertion (A): Human development in areas such as primary education and health leave a lot to be desired.
Reason(R): The Dalit India, the tribal India in addition to the OBC India need to be given more attention so as to ensure social integration and National unity
- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) does not explain (A)
b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A)
d) (A) is Correct and (R) is wrong
70. In which year India's infant mortality rate had overtaken Bangladesh's?
- a) 1991

- b) 1999
c) 1996
d) 1992
71. Assertion (A): India has witnessed communal violence since the time of partition
Reason(R): It is the 'narratives of hatred' spread by these groups that result in the communal clashes.
- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) does not explain (A)
b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A)
d) (A) is Correct and (R) is wrong
72. Which of the following statement is correct?
- 1) Caste clashes and caste discrimination continues to be a major challenge for nation building.
2) (Dis) honour killing is a major blow to the inter-caste marriages in India
3) 33% reservation of seats for women in the parliament and assembly seats are yet to be materialised.
- a) 1, 2
b) 1, 3
c) 2, 3
d) All the above
73. Assertion (A): India's industrialisation continues to be capital and knowledge-intensive at a time when over 250 million people survive on less than a dollar a day
Reason(R): If India grows in this way it will take a longer time to eradicate poverty, illiteracy, and malnutrition.
- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) does not explain (A)
b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A)
d) (A) is Correct and (R) is wrong
74. Which of the following development projects that is State specific?
- a) Frame 4
b) Frame 3
c) Frame 2
d) Frame 6
75. When was Madras presidency created?
- a) 1884
b) 1802
c) 1794
d) 1800
76. Which of the following parts are included in Madras Presidency?
- 1) Odisha
2) Lakshadweep
3) Karnataka
4) Tamil Nadu
- a) 1, 2, 3
b) 1, 3, 4
c) 2, 3, 4
d) All the above
77. When a new separate State for Tamil's was created?
- a) November 1, 1956
b) April 1, 1956
c) September 1, 1956
d) March 1, 1956
78. Whom among the following is one of the founders of South Indian Liberal Federation?
- a) Tyagaraja
b) Periyar
c) Rajaji
d) All the above
79. Between which years 'Justice Party' formed four out of the five ministries?
- a) 1924 to 1937
b) 1920 to 1935
c) 1920 to 1937
d) 1929 to 1927
80. Which movement strengthened congress organisation in Tamil country?
- a) Non- Co-operation movement
b) Civil Dis-obedience Movement
c) Quit India movement

d) Salt Satyagraha

81. Which of the following statement is correct?

1) Rajaji prioritised and implemented two public policies, first one was abolishing the untouchability and the second one was adopting of Hindi as the National language.

2) Rajaji announcement that Hindi should be a compulsory subject in schools was perceived as an insult to the non-Brahmins pride as Dravidians/Tamilians.

3) Tamil scholars like Maraimalai Adigal, Thiru.Vi.Kalyanasundaram and others convened a lot of public meetings and created awareness among the people about the imposition of Hindi

a) 1, 2

b) 1, 3

c) 2, 3

d) All the above

82. When did EVR Periyar organise the Dravida Nadu Conference?

a) 1940

b) 1939

c) 1931

d) 1942

83. When did organised Dravidar Kazhagam in the Salem conference?

a) 1939

b) 1944

c) 1947

d) 1956

84. What does the term Dakshina Pradesh mean?

a) Separation of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh

b) Amalgamation of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh

c) Amalgamation of Tamil Nadu and Kerala

d) Separation of Tamil Nadu and Kerala

85. Who among the following opposed the idea of the State of Dakshina Pradesh?

1) A.K.Gopalan

2) Achutha Menon

3) EVR Periyar

4) Sreekantan

a) 1, 2, 4

b) 1, 3, 4

c) 2, 3, 4

d) All the above

86. In which Journal E.V. Ramasamy requested all Tamils to send telegrams against the formation of Dakshina Pradesh?

a) Poraali

b) Viduthalai

c) Pithaan

d) Kaviarasu

87. Which of the following statement is correct?

1) Rajaji and his supporters once again raised the concept of Dakshina Pradesh at Amritsar Congress Conference in 1946

2) There, K.Kamaraj, Chief Minister of Madras State reflected people's resistance and stood against Dakshina Pradesh

3) He opposed the Dakshina Pradesh concept in all the public meetings and it had aroused a great spirit among the Tamils

a) 1, 2

b) 1, 3

c) 2, 3

d) All the above

88. Which of the following statement is correct?

1) The demand of States on linguistic basis was developed even before the independence of India under British rule.

2) The reorganisation of the States on the basis of language, a major aspect of national consolidation and integration, came to the force almost immediately after independence

a) 1 alone

b) 2 alone

c) 1, 2

d) None

89. Which of the following statement is correct?

1) The formation of Tamil Nadu, based mainly on political trends and conceived after the

linguistic status reorganisation, emerged as an offshoot of the freedom struggle of India

2) The States Reorganisation Commission submitted the final report in 1955.

3) According to States Reorganisation Commission, the new Madras State came into existence on 1st November 1956.

a) 1, 2

b) 1, 3

c) 2, 3

d) All the above

90. Which of the following Taluks are taken by State Reorganisation Commission recommended the basis of the percentage of the people speaking Tamil?

1) Agasteeswaram

2) Thovalai

3) Karur

4) Vilavancode

a) 1, 2, 4

b) 2, 3, 4

c) 1, 3, 4

d) All the above

91. Who observed fast unto his death to rename Madras State as Tamil Nadu?

a) Ma. Po. Sivaganam

b) Jeevanandam

c) Sankaralinganar

d) All the above

92. Which Political party renamed the Madras State as 'Tamil Nadu'?

a) DMK

b) DK

c) ADMK

d) Janata Party

93. Which of the following statement is correct?

1) The great nation builders of modern times like Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru were against Two-Nation Theory

2) Jawaharlal Nehru could see the perils involved in replacing English with Hindi, hence gave an assurance on the continuance of English

as long as the non-Hindi people desired the same

3) In an age of liberal democracy, peoples' will, rights and their linguistic, cultural identities, and their economic development have to be the basis of nation building.

a) 1, 2

b) 1, 3

c) 2, 3

d) All the above

94. When does the fiscal year begins?

a) 1st April to 31st March

b) 1st March to 29th February

c) 1st January to 31st December

d) 1st May to 31st April

95. Which of the following statement is correct?

1) An association of nations involving the United Kingdom and many former British colonies are called as British Commonwealth

2) A self-governing nation in the British Commonwealth is Dominion.

3) The lower house of the Parliament of the United Kingdom is known as 'Members of Parliament'

a) 1, 2

b) 1, 3

c) 2, 3

d) All the above