



Passage Based Questions [5 Marks]

1. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:

The interim government took a firm stance against the possible division of India into smaller principalities of different sizes. The Muslim League opposed the Indian National Congress and took the view that the States should be free to adopt any course they liked. Sardar Patel, India's Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister during the crucial period, immediately after Independence, played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of Princely States in bringing most of them into the Indian Union.

Questions

1. Which government has been referred to as the interim government?
2. Why did the Muslim League oppose the Indian National Congress?
3. What makes the role of Sardar Patel a historic one? Explain.

Answer:

1. The Indian National Congress has been referred to as the interim government.
2. The Muslim League opposed the Indian National Congress because it was of the view that the states should be free to adopt any course they liked.
3. Sardar Patel was India's Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister during the crucial period immediately following Independence. He negotiated with the rulers of princely states firmly but diplomatically and brought most of them into the Indian Union.

2. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions:

We should begin to work in that spirit and in course of time all these angularities of the majority and minority communities, the Hindu community and the Muslim community-because even as regards Muslims you have Pathans, Punjabis, Shias, Sunnis and so on and among the Hindus you have Brahmins, Vaishnavas, Khatri, also Bengalees, Madrasis, and so on-will vanish. ... You are free; you are free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or to any other place of worship in this State of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion or caste or creed-that has nothing to do with the business of the State.

—Mohammad Ali Jinnah

Questions

1. Do you think that Jinnah's statement contradicts the theory which was the basis of creation of Pakistan? Justify your answer.
2. What is the essence of Jinnah's statement in this passage?
3. To what extent did Pakistan live up to Jinnah's expectations in this passage?

Answer:

1. Jinnah's statement does not contradict the 'Two Nations' Theory' as he aimed at the creation of separate state for Muslims without any interference in other communities like Pathans, Punjabis, Shias and Sunnis.
2. The essence of Jinnah's statement in this passage is his secular

outlook regarding the protection and promotion of every community by giving freedom to practice one's own beliefs (religiously).

3. Pakistan did not live up to Jinnah's expectations because Pakistan became an orthodox Muslim country that did not respect interests of other communities after independence.

3. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions:

We have a Muslim minority who are so large in numbers that they cannot, even if they want, go anywhere else. That is a basic fact about which there can be no argument. Whatever the provocation from Pakistan and whatever the indignities and horrors inflicted on non-Muslims there, we have got to deal with this minority in a civilised manner. We must give them security and the rights of citizens in a democratic state. If we fail to do so, we shall have a festering sore which will eventually poison the whole body politic and probably destroy it.

—Jawaharlal Nehru

Questions

1. Why did Jawaharlal Nehru want to deal with the Muslim minority in a civilised way?
2. Why this minority should be given the security and rights on the same footing as all others in a democratic system?
3. If this minority was not provided security and rights what kind of scenario is envisaged?

Answer:

1. Because India adopted democracy which commit equal rights and opportunities to each and every human being in place of dividing them.
2. It was argued by Jawaharlal Nehru not only for ethical and sentimental reasons but prudential reasons also to realise long cherished goals and principles as socialism, equality, and fraternity.
3. If this minority was not provided security and rights it may effect:

1. Basic nature of democratic system.
2. It is against secular nature of India.
3. It may effect India's foreign policy also.
4. It may threat to other minorities also.
5. Most important it may lead to disintegration of the nation.

Long Answer Type Questions [6 Marks]

1. What forced the Union Government of India to appoint the State Reorganisation Commission in 1953? Mention its two main recommendations. Name any four new states formed after 1956.

Answer:

1. State Reorganisation Commission was appointed in 1953 by central Government to rearrange the boundaries of states.
2. Its main recommendations were to organise states on language basis as well as the boundaries of state could reflect the linguistic aspects also.
3. The Madras province under British India created following linguistic states:
(a) Andhra Pradesh (Telugu)
(b) Tamilnadu (Tamil)
(c) Kerala (Malayalam)
(d) Karnataka (Kannad)
4. The state Reorganisation Act was passed in 1956 which created 14 states and 6 Union territories.

2. Explain any three challenges faced by India at the time of its independence.

Answer: India had to face many challenges immediately after she got independence, which can be summed up as follows:

1. Challenge to Shape a Nation: India was divided among various

states at the time of independence. Hence a great challenge arose to unify and integrate country into one bond. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel took upon himself to integrate these states either wishfully or diplomatically to be completed into different stages.

2. To Establish Democratic Set up: India constituted representative democracy based on parliamentary form of government and it was a great challenge to develop these democratic practices in the nation.

3. To Ensure Development and Well Being of the Society: Indian polity made herself to achieve welfare goals with the evolvement of effective economic policies and eradication of poverty and unemployment.

3. How did the reorganisation of states take place in India after its independence? Explain.

Answer:

1. In the initial years it was felt that linguistic states may foster separatism and create pressures on newly founded nation, but India considered democracy and federalism by making a favour to linguistic states only.

2. State Reorganisation Commission was appointed in 1953 central Government to rearrange the boundaries of states.

3. Its main recommendations were to organise states on language basis as well as the boundaries of states could reflect the linguistic aspects also.

4. The State Reorganisation Act was passed in 1956 which created 14 states and 6 union territories.

5. Linguistic states enhanced democratic practices.

6. Linguistic states reduced separatist attitude by accepting the regional and linguistic claims of all regions.

4. Explain any three consequences of partition in India.

Answer:

1. In the name of religion, people of one community killed and maimed people of the other community. Cities like Lahore, Kolkata and Amritsar were titled as communal zones.

2. People went through social sufferings also be forced to abandon their homes especially minorities, who took shelter in refugee camps.

3. To preserve the honour of family, many women were killed even many children were separated from their family and if crossed borders, they did not have any home.

4. The partition did not only divide property, assets or liabilities but also the government employees and the railways etc.

5. Assess the role played by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in nation building.

Answer: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is also known as 'Iron man of India', became India's Deputy Prime minister and Home minister during integration of princely states. He played a historic role in negotiating the rulers of princely states and diplomatically brought most of them in Indian Union. It was very complicated which required skilful persuasion i.e. there were 26 small states in today's Orissa, Saurashtra region of Gujarat had 14 states with 119 small states etc.

Picture/Map Based Questions [5 Marks]

A1. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



Questions

1. What does this picture represent?
2. Mention some consequences of partition.
3. Which year is being denoted in the picture?

Answer:

1. This picture represents the painful scene of partition of country when people were supposed to leave their homes.
2. (i) Communal Riots
(ii) Social Sufferings
(iii) Administrative Concerns and Financial Strains.
3. The year of 1947, most abrupt, unplanned year in the history.

2. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



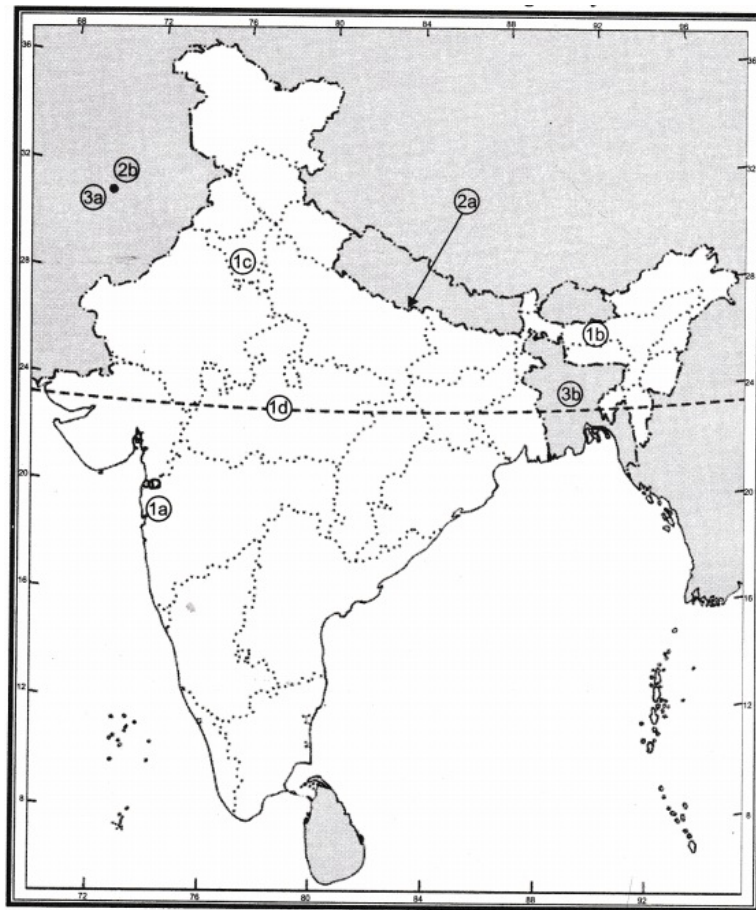
Questions

1. Identify the person in the centre of the cartoon and mention the challenge surrounding him.
2. What does the picture actually refer?
3. How did India avoid all these conflicts?

Answer:

1. The person is the first Prime Minister of India Pt. Jawahar Lai Nehru, who faced the first and foremost challenge of integration of princely states and formation of linguistic states.
2. The picture refers the problem of reorganisation of states on linguistic basis with the fear of disintegration in the country.
3. India identified and respected regional demands of the people and enhanced democracy by providing some autonomy to the states also.

B. On a political outline map of India locate and label the following and symbolise them as indicated:



Questions

1. Name and mark the original state from which the following states were carved out.

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Meghalaya
- (c) Haryana
- (d) Chhattisgarh

2. Name and mark the countries reorganised on religious grounds.

3. Demarcated boundaries of these countries by geographical zones.

Answer:

- 1. (a) Gujarat (from Bombay)
- (b) Meghalaya (from Assam)
- (c) Haryana (from Punjab)
- (d) Chhattisgarh (from Madhya Pradesh)
- 2. (a) India
- (b) Pakistan
- 3. (a) Pakistan
- (b) Bangladesh

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