



Very Short Answer Type Questions [2 Marks]

1. Identify any two consequences of the partition of India in 1947.

Answer:

1. Communal Riots took place as the people of one community were killed and maimed by the people of other community in the name of religion.

2. People went through immense sufferings as they were forced to abandon their homes and to secure temporary shelter in the refugee camps. Thousands of women were abducted on both sides of border.

2. Mention any two challenges that India faced just after independence.

Answer:

(i) Challenge to shape a nation

(ii) Challenges to establish democracy.

(iii) Challenge to ensure the development and well being of the entire society.

3. Name the original states from which the following states were carved out.

(a) Meghalaya

(b) Gujarat

Answer:

(a) Assam (1972)

(b) Bombay (1960)

4. Explain the role played by Sardar Patel in the integration of princely states into the Indian Union.

Answer. Sardar Patel negotiated with the rulers of princely states and diplomatically merged most of them into the Indian Union i.e. there were 26 small states in today's Orissa and 14 big states and 119 small states in today's Gujarat.

5. Which state got divided on bilingual basis?

Answer: Bombay got divided on bilingual basis consisting of Gujarat and Marathi speaking people. After popular agitation, the states of Maharashtra and Gujarat were created in 1960.

6. Name the leader who advocated separate state of Andhra Pradesh by observing fast unto death and participation in Salt Satyagraha.

Answer: The leader Potti Sriramulu of Madras resigned from government job to participate in Salt Satyagraha and advocated equality in the society and demanded entry of dalits in temples of Madras as well as observed fast unto death since 19 October 1952 to create separate state of Andhra Pradesh

7. What was government's approach towards the integration of princely states was based on three considerations?

Answer:

1. Most of the princely states willingly wanted to join Indian Union.

2. The government wanted to accommodate plurality by adopting flexible approach in dealing with the demand of the region.

3. The central government was so much concerned towards integration and consolidation of territorial boundaries of Indian

nation.

8. Which interests were hidden behind the conflicts between Hindus and Muslims at the time of independence?

Answer: Hindu and Muslim communities bear some political interests at the time of independence:

1. Muslim League demanded a separate nation for Muslims to protect the interests of Muslims only.
2. There were some Hindu organisations also which made efforts to look after the interests of Hindus only to make India a 'Hindu Nation'.

9. "India got independence under very difficult circumstances rather than any other country". Justify the statement.

Answer: India got independence in 1947 under very difficult circumstances:

1. Freedom came with the partition of the country.
2. The year 1947 became the year of unprecedented violence and trauma.
3. Still our leader faced all these challenges in an appreciable manner by accommodating regional diversities also.

Short Answer Type Questions [4 Marks]

1. How was the princely state of Manipur acceded to India?

Answer: Due to integration of princely states, Maharaja of Manipur Bodhachandra Singh signed the Instrument of Accession with the India Government on the assurance to be maintained the internal autonomy of Manipur:

1. The state became a constitutional Monarchy after it conducted elections in 1948 to become first state to hold elections based on 'Universal Adult Franchise'.
2. But sharp differences arose in Legislative Assembly over the question of merger of Manipur with India while the state congress wanted the merger other political parties were opposed to this.

2. Describe briefly any four problems faced in the process of partition of India.

Answer: The process of partition had been started in 1940 when Muslim League Propounded Two Nation Theory. This process involved various problems:

1. Areas were supposed to be distributed on the basis of religions majority i.e. Muslim majority areas built Pakistani territory and rest stayed with India. It created communal riots in country.
2. No single belt of muslim majority was the part of British India. They were concentrated in East and West. Hence, it was decided that Pakistan will comprise two territories namely East and West Pakistan separated by long expansion of India territory.
3. All muslim majority areas did not want to be merged with Pakistan  
i. e. it was opposed in NWFP. But ultimately NW.FP was made to merge with Pakistan.
4. Another problem belonged to minorities on both sides of border  
i. e. Lakhs of Hindus and Muslims and Sikhs from both the sides were left with no option except to leave their homes.

3. Name the states divided on the basis of sub-regional culture.

Answer: In the late 20th century, some states sub-regions raised the voice for separate states accommodating their regional culture on the ground of complaints of regional imbalances. Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Uttarakhand were created in 2000 on the basis of separate regional culture only.

4. Explain three challenges which independent India faced during the process of Nation Building.

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 unity and integrate country into one bond Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel took upon himself to integrate these states either wilfully or diplomatically to be completed into different stages.
2. To Establish Democratic Setup: 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 goods with the environment of effective economic policies and eradication of poverty and unemployment.

5. What problems were involved at the integration of princely states during nation building?

Answer: Integration of princely states possessed many difficulties in front of nation builders:

1. British announced to lapse of British Paramountcy over princely states with the end of their rule over India.
2. British government took the view that all these states were free to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent wilfully. It became a hindrance for unity of nation.
3. Ruler of Travancore declared the states an independent one.
4. Nizam of Hyderabad and Bhopal also followed Travancore.
5. These responses created a possibility of division of country in place of unity and democracy.

6. Write a short note on the people's movement of Hyderabad.

Answer: Hyderabad was the largest princely state of India under the rule of Nizam. One of the world's richest person. Nizam wanted Hyderabad to be an independent state. But the people of Hyderabad were not happy with the rule of Nizam due to his non-democratic practices. Hence, various section of society agitated against him:

1. The peasants in Telangana region particularly rose voice against him.
2. Women also joined the movement in large number.
3. The communist and Hyderabad congress were in the forefront of movement.
4. Nizam responded by unbashing a Razakars paramilitary force on people.
5. Ultimately, the central government had to order the army to tackle and in 1948, Indian army moved in control the Nizam's forces. All the above mentioned situations led to an accession of Hyderabad.

7. What was the significance of linguistic reorganisation of Indian states to the nation building?

Answer: 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:

1. Linguistic states enhanced democratic practices.
2. Linguistic states reduced separatist attitude by accepting the regional linguistic claims of all regions.
3. Linguistic reorganisation provided a uniform base to the nation and strengthened unity of nation.
4. Linguistic states promoted the principle of unity in diversity, a distinct feature of nation.

\*\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*\*