

Challenges of Nation Building

Fastrack Revision

► Challenges for the New Nation

- At the hour of midnight on 14th August, 1947 India attained Independence. Jawaharlal Nehru, the first PM of free India addressed a special session of the constituent assembly that night. This speech came to be known as "Tryst with Destiny". Through this speech Nehru advised the members of the house to dedicate themselves for the service of the Nation.

► Major Goals of Our National Movement

- After Independence a democratic government should be formed in the country.
- The government should function for the welfare of all sections of the society.

► Three Challenges

- To build the nation.
- To establish a democratic government.
- To ensure the development and well being of the entire society.

► Partition : Displacement and Rehabilitation

- On 14th-15th August, 1947 two nation-states India and Pakistan came into existence.
- According to the "two nation theory" advanced by Muslim league leader Muhammad Ali Jinnah, India consisted of not one but two 'people' Hindus and Muslims. That is why it demanded Pakistan, a separate country for the Muslims. The Congress opposed this theory and the demand for Pakistan.
- Although INC opposed the two nation theory and the demand for Pakistan, the Political competition between Congress and Muslim League and the role of British Government led to the creation of Pakistan.

► Process of Partition

- The decision to divide India into two nations was painful.
- It was based on the principle of religious majorities.
- It means that places where Muslims were in majority would make up the territory of Pakistan, the remaining portion would constitute the territory of India. But it created several problems. Mainly there were four problems:
 - There was no single belt of Muslim majority areas in the British India.
 - Not all Muslims majority areas wanted to be in Pakistan.
 - The two Muslim majority provinces—Punjab and Bengal had very large areas, where non-Muslims were a majority.
 - There was the problem of minorities on the both sides of the border.

► Consequences of Partition

- Tragical transfer of population (About 80 Lakh).
- Killings and atrocities (5-10 Lakh were killed).
- Women were abducted and raped.
- Forceful conversion and marriage.
- Children were separated from their parents.

► Integration of Princely States

- British India was divided into the British Indian Provinces and the Princely States.
- The British Indian Provinces were directly under the control of the British Government.
- Princely states covered one-third of the land area of the British Indian Empire and one out of four Indians lived under princely rule.

► The Problem of Integration

- All the Princely states would become legally independent.
- 565 Princely states would have three options after getting independence:
 - To join India or
 - To join Pakistan or to remain independent
 - First of all, the ruler of Travancore announced that the state had decided on independence.
 - The Nizam of Hyderabad made a similar announcement the very next day. Rulers like the Nawab of Bhopal were averse to joining the Constituent Assembly.

► Government's Approach

- The interim government took a firm stand against the division of India into several independent states.
- Indian independence was aimed at unity, self-determination and democracy.

► Government's Approach was Guided by Three Considerations

- Most of the people of the princely states wanted to become the part of Indian union.
- The government was ready to give autonomy to some regions in order to accommodate its plurality.
- The integration and consideration of the territorial boundaries of the nation.
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, India's first deputy PM and the Home Minister negotiated with the rulers of princely states firmly but diplomatically.
- S.V. Patel was assisted by V.P. Menon in this task.

- Most of the rulers were ready to sign 'Instrument of Accession' with the union of India.
- Accession was more difficult in the Princely states of Junagarh, Hyderabad, Kashmir and Manipur.

► Integration of Hyderabad

- The largest among the Indian Princely states.
- Nizam, the ruler of Hyderabad was one of the richest persons of the world.
- He wanted to retain Hyderabad as an independent state inside the India.
- People of Hyderabad started agitation against the Nizam. The peasantry of Telangana rose against Nizam, due to his oppressive rule.
- Nizam responded it by a paramilitary force known as 'Razakars' which was an extremist group of Muslims religious fanatics.
- Non-Muslims were the main targets of Nizam.
- In September 1948, Indian army moved to Hyderabad.
- Nizam surrendered after a few days of fighting.
- It led to the accession of Hyderabad to the, Indian Union.

► Integration of Manipur

- Bodhachandra Singh, the Manipur Maharaja, signed the instrument of accession with the union of India.
- People of Manipur was against the accession.
- Election in Manipur held due to the public pressure.
- The state became a constitutional monarchy in June 1948.
- Manipur thus became the first region in India to hold election on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise.
- There was a wide difference of opinion in the Manipur legislative assembly on the question of the merger of Manipur with India.
- State congress supported merger, while all other parties opposed it.
- Maharaja signed the merger agreement without consulting the popularly elected Legislative Assembly of Manipur.
- It created a lot of anger and resentment in Manipur and still it is going on.

► Reorganisation of States

- Drawing the internal boundaries was another task in the process of nation building.
- The leaders of our national movement had promised the formation of states on linguistic basis.
- After the independence our national leaders felt that formation of states on linguistic basis might lead to disintegration.
- The fate of the princely states had not been decided.
- The center leadership decided to postpone the matter.
- This decision was challenged by local leaders and people. The Vishalandhra movement for a separate Andhra started.
- It demanded that the telugu speaking areas should be separated from the Madras Province.
- All the political parties in the Andhra region supported the movement.

► Potti Sriramulu

- On October 19, 1952 Potti Sriramulu, a congress leader and veteran Gandhian, began the indefinite fasting demanding the formation of Andhra Pradesh on linguistic basis.

- In December 1952, PM announced the formation of Andhra Pradesh. Thus, the first linguistic state of India came into existence in October 1953.
- Formation of Andhra Pradesh led to similar movements in other parts of the country.

► State Reorganisation Commission 1953

- The formation of Andhra Pradesh on the linguistic basis inspired the people of different parts to make agitations for linguistic states.
- It forced the central government to appoint a state reorganisation commission in 1953.
- Its Chairman was Justice Fazal Ali, a retired Supreme Court Judge.
- On the basis of its report, Lok Sabha passed States Reorganisation Act in 1953. Accordingly 14 States and 6 Union Territories came into existence.

► Important Terms

- **Two-Nation Theory:** This theory was propounded by Muslim league and Muhammad Ali Jinnah demanding partition of country resulting in separate nation states for Hindus and Muslims.
- **Princely States:** The states which were ruled by Indian kings and Princes but were under economic and political supremacy of British Crown.
- **Nizam:** Urdu or Persian title given to a Muslim king.
- **Razakars:** The paramilitary forces sent by Nizam of Hyderabad to quash people's demand for joining Indian Union.
- **States Reorganisation Commission:** The commission formed by Indian Government in 1953 to define boundaries of Indian states.

Important Dates

Date/ Year	Important Events
August, 1947	— Partition of the country into two nation states - India and Pakistan.
January, 1950	— Formation of new state of Uttar Pradesh.
1953	— Setting up of States Reorganisation Commission by Jawaharlal Nehru.
October, 1953	— Formation of New Andhra State.
1956	— State Reorganisation Act enforced creating 14 States and 6 Union Territories.
May, 1960	— Formation of new states of Maharashtra and Gujarat.
December, 1963	— Formation of new state of Nagaland.
1966	— Formation of new state of Haryana.
1972	— Formation of new states of Meghalaya, Manipur and Jaiapur.
1987	— Formation of new states of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.
2000	— Formation of new states of Chhattisgarh, Uttaranchal (renamed to Uttarakhand) and Jharkhand.
2014	— Formation of new state of Telangana.



Practice Exercise



Multiple Choice Questions

Q 1. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the undisputed leader of the North Western Frontier Province was known by the name of:

- a. Staunch Muslim
- b. Frontier Gandhi
- c. Patriot of Pakistan
- d. Minister of Pakistan

Q 2. Which of these statements about the princely states is incorrect? (CBSE SQP 2021)

- a. Some of the Princely states clearly wanted to become part of the Indian Union.
- b. The Indian Government was ready to give autonomy to some regions.
- c. The ruler of Junagarh had decided to join the Indian Union.
- d. Princely states covered one-third of the land area of the British.

Q 3. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel faced key challenges of integration in which of the following states.

(CBSE SQP 2021, Term-1)

- a. Hyderabad, Moradabad, Junagarh
- b. Hyderabad, Sikandrabad, Jammu
- c. Hyderabad, Junagarh, Kashmir
- d. Jammu, Junagarh, Kashmir

Q 4. Which of the following state was carved out of Assam from the following?

- a. Sikkim
- b. Manipur
- c. Tripura
- d. Meghalaya

Q 5. Which one of the following leaders played an important role in the integration of princely states with India? (CBSE 2020)

- a. Jawaharlal Nehru
- b. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- c. C. Rajagopalachari
- d. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Q 6. Match the principles with the instances:

	Column I	Column II
A.	Mapping of boundaries on religious grounds	(i) Pakistan and Bangladesh
B.	Mapping of boundaries on grounds of different languages.	(ii) India and Pakistan
C.	Demarcating boundaries within a country by geographical zones.	(iii) Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh
D.	Demarcating boundaries within Uttarakhand country on administrative and political ground.	(iv) Himachal Pradesh

Codes:

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|------|----------|------|------|-------|
| A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D |
| a. (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) | b. (ii) | (i) | (iv) | (iii) |
| c. (iv) | (iii) | (ii) | (i) | d. (iii) | (iv) | (i) | (ii) |

Q 7. What was India's stand on the partition ?

- a. India wanted to become a Hindu nation.
- b. India did not respond at all.
- c. India wanted peace, harmony and equality of religion.
- d. None of the above.

Q 8. When was Mahatma Gandhi assassinated?

- a. 31st January 1948
- b. 30th November 1948
- c. 30th January 1948
- d. 30th December 1948

Q 9. What was the first challenges among the following challenges to India while building a nation state?

- a. Poverty
- b. Communal tensions
- c. Building a United Nation
- d. All of these

Q 10. Boundaries of states were decided on what basis:

- a. on the basis of linguistic principles
- b. on the basis of locality
- c. on the basis of area
- d. None of the above

Q 11. Which was the biggest challenge before the newly independent India?

- a. National Integration
- b. Industrialisation
- c. Population
- d. Unemployment

Q 12. Choose the odd one out of the following statements:

- a. States Reorganisation Act, 1956
- b. Partition of India, 1947
- c. Number of Princely States, 512
- d. Independence of India, 1947

Q 13. Which one of the following statements is false:

- a. The Nizam of Hyderabad was keen to have an independent status for the state of Hyderabad.
- b. Jammu and Kashmir was ready to sign the Instrument of Accession.
- c. The issue of Junagarh was resolved after a plebiscite in the state.
- d. Manipur was not the first Indian State to merge into the Union of India.

Q 14. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was entrusted with the task of unification of the princely states. Which of the following argument is not correct?

- a. He had a long political experience.
- b. He was a visionary and a good speaker.
- c. Muslim League wanted that the task of integration should be entrusted to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
- d. He was the Home Minister as well as the Minister of Princely States Department.



Q 15. Which one of the following was not a reason for the partition of British India in 1947?

- a. The Two-Nation Theory
- b. The political aim of the Muslim League
- c. Integration of Princely States with India
- d. British policy to divide India

Q 16. Which of the following are the consequences of India's partition in 1947?

- (i) Communal violence
- (ii) Lakhs of people had to migrate from one place to another
- (iii) Parliamentary system of governance
- (iv) Reorganisation of States

Choose the correct option:

- a. (i) and (iii)
- b. (ii) and (iv)
- c. (i) and (ii)
- d. (iii) and (iv)

Q 17. The rulers of the most of the princely states had agreed to become a part of the Union of India

- a. on 15th August, 1947
- b. before 15th of August, 1947
- c. on 26th of January, 1950
- d. after 26th of January, 1950

Q 18. Which one of the following statements about India's relations with Pakistan is incorrect?

- a. India and Pakistan signed the Indus Water Treaty which has survived in spite of various military conflicts.
- b. India and Pakistan worked together to restore people back to their families.
- c. India and Pakistan have signed a treaty of friendship to work against terrorism.
- d. India and Pakistan signed the Tashkent Agreement in 1966.

Q 19. Study the picture given below carefully and answer the question that follow:



The picture is related to which incident?

- a. Quit India Movement - 1942
- b. First Independence Day of India - 15th August, 1947
- c. First Republic Day of India - 26th January, 1950
- d. An election rally in 1952.

Assertion & Reason Type Questions

Directions (Q.Nos. 20-25): In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

- b. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Q 20. Assertion (A): The interim government took a firm stance against the possible division of India into small principalities of different sizes.

Reason (R): Before 15th August, 1947, peaceful negotiations had brought almost all states whose territories were contiguous to the new boundaries of India, into the Indian Union.

Q 21. Assertion (A): India adopted representative democracy based on the parliamentary form of government.

Reason (R): These features ensure that the political competition would take place in a democratic framework.

Q 22. Assertion (A): It was decided to follow the principle of religious majorities for the partition.

Reason (R): The process of partition was smooth and none of the violence took place.

Q 23. Assertion (A): The British Government took the view that all these 565 states were free to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent if they so wished.

Reason (R): This was a very serious problem and could threaten the very existence of a United India.

Q 24. Assertion (A): The Nizam of Hyderabad never negotiated with Sardar Patel. He did not agree to accept any offer to join India.

Reason (R): The Nizam wanted an independent status for Hyderabad.

Q 25. Assertion (A): Movement of the people of Hyderabad State against the Nizam's rule had gathered force and momentum.

Reason (R): Peasantry and women joined hands against the oppressive rule of the Nizam.

Fill in the Blank Type Questions

- Q 26. Independent India face kinds of challenges.
- Q 27. was the Maharaja of Manipur at the time of independence.
- Q 28. At the time of independence, there were Princely states.
- Q 29. advocated by the 'Muslim League' was the important reason for the creation of Pakistan.
- Q 30. played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states to join the Indian Union.

True or False Type Questions

- Q 31. Cities like Lahore, Amritsar and Kolkata became divided into 'secular zones'.

- Q 32. The year 1947 was the year of one of the largest, most abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of population that human history has known.
- Q 33. The Muslim league was formed to protect the interests of all Indians in the colonial India.
- Q 34. Just before independence it was announced by the British that at the end of their rule over India paramountcy of the British Crown over Princely states would not collapse.
- Q 35. In the backdrop of partition, the integration and consolidation of the territorial boundaries of the nation had assumed supreme importance.



Correct and Rewrite Type Questions

- Q 36. There was many single belt of Muslim majority areas in the British India.
- Q 37. VP Menon India's first Deputy PM and the Home Minister negotiated with the rulers of princely states firmly, but diplomatically.

Answers

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (b)
6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (c) 9. (c) 10. (a)
11. (a) 12. (c) 13. (b) 14. (c) 15. (c)
16. (c) 17. (b) 18. (c) 19. (b) 20. (b)
21. (a) 22. (c) 23. (b) 24. (d) 25. (b)
26. 3
27. Bodhachandra Singh
28. 565
29. Two-Nations-Theory
30. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
31. False
32. True
33. False
34. False
35. True
36. There was no single belt of Muslim majority areas in the British India.
37. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel India's first Deputy PM and the Home Minister negotiated with the rulers of princely states firmly, but diplomatically.



Passage Based Questions

Passage 1

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

Thus it was decided that what was till then known as 'India' would be divided into two countries, 'India' and 'Pakistan'. Such a division was not only very painful, but also very difficult to decide and to implement. It was decided to follow the principle of religious majorities. This basically

means that areas where the Muslims were in majority would make up the territory of Pakistan. The rest was to stay with India. The idea might appear simple, but it presented all kinds of difficulties.

- Q 1. Why did the partition of India in 1947 prove to be very painful?
- a. The general public was in favour of the partition.
 - b. The leaders of the two countries handled it properly.
 - c. People were divided on the basis of language.
 - d. It was the largest, most abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of population.
- Q 2. What major difficulty/difficulties arose in the way of partition?
- a. There was no single belt of Muslim majority areas in British India.
 - b. All Muslim majority areas did not want to be in Pakistan.
 - c. Neither a. nor b.
 - d. Both a. and b.
- Q 3. What would have been India's position in the world, had there been no partition of India?
- (i) India would have been a much larger nation in terms of territorial area.
 - (ii) India would have played a more vital role in the world scenario.
- a. Only (i) is correct.
 - b. Only (ii) is correct.
 - c. Both are correct.
 - d. Both are incorrect.
- Q 4. What led to the decision for the creation of Pakistan? Choose the incorrect statement as the reason:
- a. Political competition between Muslim League and Congress.
 - b. Several political developments in 1940's.
 - c. Role played by the British.
 - d. Failure of the Interim Government.

Answers

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b)

Passage 2

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

On 14th-15th August, 1947, not one but two nation-states came into existence—India and Pakistan. This was a result of partition, the division of British India into India and Pakistan.... This partition was the outcome of 'two-nation theory' advanced by the Muslim League. The Congress opposed this theory and the demand for Pakistan. But several political developments led to the decision for the creation of Pakistan.

Q 1. Which political leader demanded the partition of British India?

- a. Jawaharlal Nehru
- b. Sardar Patel
- c. M.A. Jinnah
- d. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

Q 2. Choose the statement that correctly explains the 'two-nation theory' :

- a. India consisted of two groups of people, Hindus and Muslims, hence two nations are required.
- b. Two separate nations should be formed to accommodate the leaders of Hindus and Muslims.
- c. One nation for Congress and other for Muslim League was demanded.
- d. Hindus should have a separate nation but Muslims could choose any out of the two.

Q 3. Which two states were bifurcated on the basis of religious majority?

- a. Gujarat and Punjab b. Gujarat and Rajasthan
- c. Punjab and Bengal d. Bengal and Gujarat

Q 4. What among the following was not divided between India and Pakistan? (CBSE 2021, Term-1)

- a. Typewriters, books and musical instruments
- b. Liabilities
- c. Monuments
- d. Assets

Answers

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c)

Passage 3

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

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 arguments. 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, it will be a dent on the democratic structure of the independent India.

Q 1. In spite of indignities and horrors inflicted on Non-Muslims by Pakistan, why Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to deal with the Muslims minority in a civilised way?

Ans. At the time of partition Pakistan inflicted horrors on Non-Muslims. Despite this fact Nehru wanted to deal with the Muslim Minority in a civilised way because out of the then minority communities in India Muslims were large in numbers and their rights and honour needed to be protected.

Q 2. Why this minority should be given the security and rights on the same footing as to all others in a democratic system.

Ans. India is a democratic and secular country, where all religions are treated equally. Because of this factor the Muslim minority should be given security and rights on the same footings in India.

Q 3. If this minority was not provided security and rights what kind of scenario is envisaged?

Ans. If this minority was not provided security and rights it will poison the whole Indian political system and the Indian democratic set-up would come to an end.

Passage 4

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

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 in 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.

Q 1. Who gave this statement and when and where was this statement given:

Ans. Muhammad Ali Jinnah delivered this statement at the Presidential Address to the constituent Assembly of Pakistan at Karachi, 11th August, 1947.

Q 2. Does this statement contradict the 'two-nation' theory which was the basis of creation of Pakistan? Justify this statement.

Ans. Jinnah's statement does not contradict the 'two-nation' theory as he aimed at the creation of separate states for Muslims without any interference in other communities like Pathans, Punjabis is etc.

Q 3. To what extent Pakistan did live up the expectations given above in the passage.

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

Q 4. What is the essence of the statement given above?

Ans. The essence of the statement given above is the secular outlook of Jinnah regarding the protection and promotion of every community by giving the freedom to practice one's own beliefs.





Very Short Answer Type Questions

Q 1. What was the 'two nation theory' as advanced by the Muslim league?

Ans. India consisted of not one but two different groups of people. Hindus and Muslims. According to the Muslim League, there should be a separate country for Muslims, that is, Pakistan, and India should be made of the Hindus only. This was the "two nation theory" advanced by the Muslim league.

Q 2. "The process of nation : building did not come to an end with the partition of India and integration of Princely states." Give any one example to support the statement. (CBSE 2019)

Ans. Nation building is a continuous process which does not come to an end at any particular point of time. For example, after Independence, framing of constitution, reorganisation of states and need to address social economic challenges continued.

Q 3. Which famous speech was delivered by Jawaharlal Nehru on the mid-night of 14th-15th August, 1947 and where?

Ans. The famous speech 'Tryst with Destiny' was delivered in the constituent assembly on the mid-night of 14th-15th August, 1947.

Q 4. What was the basis of the report of the States Reorganisation Commission?

Ans. The basis of report of the States Reorganisation Commission was that the boundaries of the states should reflect boundaries of different languages.

Q 5. Which four princely states of India initially resisted to join the Indian Union?

Ans. Princely states of Junagarh, Hyderabad, Kashmir and Manipur initially resisted to join the Indian Union.

Q 6. What was the biggest obstacle in nation building at the time of India's independence?

Ans. The huge obstacle in nation building at the time of India's Independence was to shape a nation that was united, yet accommodative of the diversity of our society.

Q 7. What do you understand by 'Instrument of Accession'?

Ans. The 'Instrument of accession' was a legal document created in 1947. It was executed by government of India to Princely states which was signed by most of the rulers.

Q 8. How many Princely States were there in India at the time of its independence?

Ans. At the time of Independence there were 565 Princely States in India.

Q 9. Give the name of two provinces which were also divided during the partition of India?

Ans. The two provinces which were divided during the partition of India were Punjab and Bengal.

Q 10. Why did the leaders of the National Movement cherish the ideal of the secular nation? Give any one reason.

Ans. The leaders of the National Movement cherished the ideal of the secular nation because they knew that India, i.e., Bharat is a land of many religions and faiths. So, in order to survive as a unified country India had to follow secular ideals.



Cartoon Based Questions

Q 1. Study the cartoon carefully and give the answer to the questions that follow:



(i) What does this picture represent?

Ans. The picture represents the painful scene of partition of country when people were supposed to leave their homes.

(ii) Mention few of the consequences of partition.

Ans. (a) Communal Riots
(b) Social Sufferings
(c) Administrative concerns and financial strains.

(iii) Which year is being denoted in the picture?

Ans. The year of 1947, most abrupt and unplanned year in the Indian history.

Q 2. Study the cartoon carefully and give the answer to the questions that follow:



(i) Identify the name and leader shown on the right in the cartoon.

Ans. The leader shown on the right in the cartoon is Sardar Patel, very instrumental in the integration of

princely states.

(ii) What type of relationship does the cartoon indicate between the people and the rules?

Ans. The above cartoon indicated the oppressive rule of the princely states where king used to suppress the people, their freedom and right. This is very visible in the cartoon as king Bodhachandra of Manipur symbolically sitting on the people as his throne.

(iii) In opinion how successful was the approach adopted by the leader on the right to solve the issue of princely states.

Ans. (a) In our opinion Sardar Patel the leader shown in the cartoon successfully solved the issue of princely especially Manipur and Hyderabad.
(b) His democratic approach was based on the Agreement and Instrument of Accession which showed skillful persuasion of Sardar Patel.

 Short Answer Type Questions ➡

Q 1. Analyse the two political developments of 1940s that led to the decision for the creation of Pakistan.
(CBSE 2016)

Ans. Two prominent political development were:
(i) The political competition between the congress and the Muslim league was taking place. The congress wanted to make a nation that reflect democratic government, whereas the Muslim league propounded Two Nation Theory to gain power and status for minority community in politics.
(ii) The British were also playing their role of 'divide and rule policy' and accepted the two-nation theory for partition of India.

Q 2. Highlight any two outcomes of partition or division of India into India and Pakistan.

Ans. (i) There were killings and atrocities on both sides of the border.
(ii) Political divisions of the country led to the administrative failure.

Q 3. What was the issue related to Punjab and Bengal?

Ans. The following issue are related to Punjab and Bengal.
Punjab and Bengal were the two Muslim majority provinces of British India.
(i) These province had very large areas where the non-Muslims were in majority. Thus, it was decided that these two provinces would be bifurcated according to the religious majority.
(ii) The partition of these two provinces caused the deepest trauma of partition.

Q 4. What do you mean by British Paramountcy?

Ans. "British Paramountcy or Suzerainty" was the forced British supremacy accepted by the Indian Princely states. Actually Princely states enjoyed some form of control over their internal affairs as long as they accepted British supremacy.

Q 5. "Democracy of India is associated with plurality of ideas and ways of life." Justify.

Ans. "Indian Democracy" favours, recognises and accepts the existence of different values, ideologies and ethos. This in turn signifies that "Democracy is associated with plurality of ideas and ways of life."

Q 6. Under what circumstances did India gain Independence?

Ans. Tragically India got independence in very difficult circumstances perhaps no other country by then was born in a situation more difficult than that of India in 1947.
(i) Freedom came with the partition of the country.
(ii) The year 1947 was a year of unprecedented violence and trauma of displacement.
(iii) Yet the turmoil that accompanied independence did not make our leaders lose sight of the multiple challenges that faced the new nation.

Q 7. What were the inherent interests behind the conflicts between the Hindus and Muslim communities at the time of independence?

Ans. There were competing political interests behind the severe conflicts between Hindu and Muslim communities.
(i) The Muslim league was founded to protect the interests of the Muslims in colonial India. It was in the forefront of the demand for a separate Muslim nation.
(ii) Similarly, there were organisations which were trying to organise the Hindus in order to turn India into a "Hindu nation".

Q 8. Describe briefly any four problems faced in the process of partition of India.

Ans. The major problems faced by India at the time of partition were as follows:
(i) The country faced communal riots in almost every part of India.
(ii) Problem of integration of the territories which were divided on the basis of language, religion and culture.
(iii) Problem of well-being of the entire society particularly the minorities and other weaker sections.
(iv) Challenges to shape a nation which just got the Independence.
(v) Challenge to establish democracy and make a

constitution for all.

Q 9. "Partition of India implies administrative concern and financial strains." Discuss.

Ans. The partition of India saw a division of properties, liabilities and assets. It also saw a political division of the country and the administrative apparatus.

- (i) Besides there was also the division of financial assets and things like tables, chairs, type-writers, paper clips, books and musical instruments of the police band.
- (ii) The employees of the government and the railway were also divided.
- (iii) Above all, it was a violent separation of communities who had lived together as neighbours.

Q 10. How did the state of Hyderabad become a part of the Indian Union after partition?

Ans. Hyderabad, the largest of the princely states covered almost 1/3rd part of South India. Nizam signed standstill agreement with the Government of India and emerged as an independent state after India's independence. Many movements took place in Hyderabad, state specially in Telangana region where many peasants were victimised and opposed by Nizam. Nizam sent his para-military force, Razakars. Razakars murdered, raped and looted particularly the non-Muslims. Therefore, central government ordered the army to tackle the situation on 13th September, 1948. Indian army marched in Hyderabad and on the 17th September, 1948, Hyderabad surrendered. This way Hyderabad became a part of the Indian Union after partition.

Q 11. What was the approach of the Government of India towards the princely states immediately after the partition of India in 1947?

Ans. At the time of India's independence, there were 565 princely states. Immediately after partition communal violence was at its culmination. In this environment, the government's approach towards princely states was guided by following three considerations:

- (i) Firstly, the people of most of the princely states clearly wanted to become part of the Indian Union.
- (ii) Secondly, the government was prepared to be flexible in giving autonomy to some regions. The idea was to accommodate plurality and adopt a flexible approach in dealing with the demand of the regions.
- (iii) Thirdly, in the backdrop of partition which brought into focus the contest over demarcation of territory the integration and consideration of

the territorial boundaries of the nation had assumed supreme importance.

Q 12. Describe how the princely states of Manipur and Junagadh acceded to India.

Ans. Accession of Manipur: After the independence in 1947, Maharaja of Manipur Bodhachandra Singh, signed the Instrument of Accession with Indian union on the assurance that the internal autonomy of Manipur would be maintained. Under the pressure of people of Manipur, Maharaja held the election in June, 1948 and state became a constitutional monarchy. Thus, Manipur was the first state to hold an election on the basis of adult franchise. The legislature of the regional parties of Manipur did not want to merge with India but state Congress wanted the Government of India to pressurise the Manipur Maharaja and succeeded to do so. Maharaja accepted the agreement and signed it without consulting the legislative assembly. This led to lot of anger and resentment in Manipur, the repercussions of which are still being felt.

Accession of Junagadh: In case of Junagadh, the Nawab of Junagadh wanted to merge with Pakistan or wanted to remain independent. The people of Junagadh wanted to merge with Indian Union. This led to several events and also a plebiscite which resulted in the integration of Junagadh into India.

The successful negotiations brought many states to sign Instrument of Accession which means that states wanted to accept the sovereignty of India.

Q 13. Examine the significance of linguistic reorganisation of Indian states in the nation-building.

Ans. In the early years of reorganisation of states it was felt that linguistic states may foster separation and create pressures on newly founded nation. But the leadership, under popular pressure, finally made a choice in favour of linguistic states.

- (i) Actually linguistic states and the movements for the foundation of these states changed the nature of democratic politics and leadership in some basic ways.
- (ii) This division also reduced the threat of division and separatist attitude among the states as it accepted the regional and linguistic claims of all regions.
- (iii) Linguistic reorganisation also gave some boundaries and thus strengthened national unity.
- (iv) Above all the linguistic states underlined the acceptance of the principle of diversity, i.e., the plural nature of democracy.



Long Answer Type Questions

Q 1. Assess any two causes of the partition of India in 1947. Explain any four of its consequences.

OR

Analyse any six consequences of the partition of India in 1947.

(CBSE SQP 2023-24)

Ans. Muslim league advanced 'two-nation theory' which advocated India consisted of not one but two 'people', Hindus and Muslims. That is why Muslim league demanded Pakistan, a separate country for the Muslims. The two main causes of Partition in 1947 were as follows:

- (i) Political competition between the Congress and the Muslim league.
- (ii) The role of British in dividing the Hindus and Muslims by their policy of 'divide and rule'.

The consequences of partition of India in 1947 are as follows:

(i) Exploitation of Minorities: Further there were problems with the minorities on both side of the borders. They were easily targeted and there was no option except to leave their own land and go across the border. This transfer is said to be most abrupt, largest and unplanned transfer known in the human history. There were killing and atrocities on both sides of border in the name of religion. The minorities on both sides fled from their homes and often secured temporary shelter in refugee camps. Even they were not safe in refugee camps so, they travelled to the other side by all means railways, roads and by feet.

(ii) Division of Provinces According to Majority: The implementation of partition was very difficult because there was no single belt of Muslims majority in British India. The concentration of Muslims were in Punjab which was in the West and Bengal which was in East. The problems laid in these areas as concentration of non-Muslims were more. Therefore, it was decided that these two provinces would be bifurcated according to the majority at the district or even lower level.

(iii) Exploitation of Women: During this journey, women were often attacked and killed. Women were abducted and raped and also forcefully converted to other religion. Therefore, family members killed their girls and women. 80 lakh people migrated across the new border and between 5 to 10 lakh people were killed during partition. Thus, partition of India established the deep trauma within minds of the citizens.

(iv) Problem with Refugee: Those who did manage to cross the border found that they had no home. For lakhs of these 'refugees' the country's freedom meant life in 'refugees camps', for months and sometimes for years.

(v) Distribution of Financial Assets: The financial assets and things like tables, chairs, typewriters, paper-clips, books and also musical instruments of the police band were divided. The employees of the government and the railways were also 'divided'. It was a violent separation of communities who had hitherto to lived together as neighbours.

(vi) Administrative Failure: There were competing political interests behind communal conflicts. The Muslim league was formed to protect the interests of the Muslims in colonial India. It was in the forefront of the demand for a separate Muslim nation. Similarly, there were organisations, which were trying to organise the Hindus in order to turn India into a Hindu nation. This situation led to administrative failure in the country.

Q 2. "The accommodation of regional demands and the formation of linguistic states were also as more democratic." Justify the statement with any three suitable arguments.

(CBSE 2016)

Ans. This statement can be justified by following three arguments:

- (i) Regional aspirations are very much a part of democratic politics. Expression of regional issues is not an aberration or an abnormal phenomenon. A large and diverse democracy like India must deal with regional aspirations on a regular basis.
- (ii) The best way to respond to regional aspirations is through democratic negotiations rather than through suppression.
- (iii) Regional imbalance in economic development contributes to the feeling of regional discrimination. Regional imbalance is a fact of India's development experience.

Q 3. Explain any three challenges that India faced at the time of her independence.

OR

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

(CBSE SQP 2023-24)

Ans. The major challenges faced by India at the time of its independence are as follows:

(i) To Shape a Nation: Immediately after independence, there was a challenge to make India a unified nation. There were diversities of cultures, languages, religions etc. increased the questions on India's future.



(ii) **To Establish Democracy:** However, India is seventh largest country in the world and has different values, cultures, norms etc. According to the constitution, India has adopted the democratic government on the basis of adult franchise. The challenge was how to maintain democracy.

(iii) **To ensure the Development and Well-being:** The constitution laid down in Fundamental Rights that citizens are equal and all of them are free to practise their own religion. In DPSP laid down the ideals welfare state. Although the Preamble of the constitution laid down that the principles of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity were adopted to develop the society. However, the challenges were how to overcome the poverty and how to develop economy of India through the people's participation.

(iv) **Integration of Princely States:** After the independence, there were 565 Princely states. The Independence Act, 1947 says that British India would be divided into two nations India and Pakistan. And Princely states may be merged with both the countries or stay independent. The British left India with multiple problem. This was certain and very serious challenge raised in front of India.

Q 4. Explain the circumstances that led to the accession of Hyderabad to India. [CBSE 2017]

Ans. 'Hyderabad' was the largest Princely state of Indian territory. Its ruler was titled as Nizam and he was one of the world's richest men. Regarding joining the Indian Union the Nizam wanted an independent status for Hyderabad and entered into standstill Agreement with India.

But the people of Hyderabad were not happy with the non-democratic rule of Nizam, so in the meantime a movement of the people of Hyderabad state against the Nizam rule gathered force.

Various sections of society participated in the movement.

- (i) The peasantry, the Telangana region in particular, was the victim of Nizam's oppressive rule and rose against him.
- (ii) Women who had seen the worst of this oppression joined the movement in large number.
- (iii) The communists and the Hyderabad congress were in the forefront of the movement.
- (iv) Hyderabad town was the nerve centre of this movement.
- (v) In retaliation the Nizam responded by unleashing a paramilitary force known as the Razakars on the people.

(vi) Ultimately the central government had to order the army to tackle the situation. And in September 1948, Indian army moved in to control the Nizam's forces and led to the integration of the Hyderabad in the Indian Union.

Q 5. Examine the role of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel as Iron man of India. (CBSE 2019)

OR

Evaluate Sardar Patel's role in the integration of princely states in the Indian Union? (CBSE 2023)

Ans. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the first Deputy Prime Minister and first Home Minister of India. He became or emerged as a major leader of the freedom movement after the Kheda Satyagraha and the Bardoli Satyagraha of 1928.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel played very challenging role for the national unity and integration of 565 princely states. For which he is popularly known as the Iron man of India.

- (i) Sardar Patel's approach to the integration or the merger of princely states into independent India was very clear. He was not in favour of any compromise with the territorial integrity of India.
- (ii) It was his political experience, diplomatic brilliance and foresightedness, due to which, out of 565 princely states many had already given their consent to merge with India even before achieving the Independence.
- (iii) At the same time Sardar Patel had to play very firm and challenging role towards three states-Hyderabad, Junagarh and Kashmir. It was only under his leadership that Indian forces compelled Hyderabad and Junagarh to merge with India.
- (iv) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's opinion was very different regarding Kashmir. Keeping in mind Mohd. Ali Jinnah's "two nation theory," Sardar Patel wanted to integrate Kashmir with India through military operations like Hyderabad. But due to political decisions of some prominent leaders, Sardar Patel could not succeed in integrating Kashmir fully with India and this was the biggest historical blunder for which India had to pay a big cost.

Q 6. Discuss the problem related to Kashmir between India and Pakistan.

Ans. The Congress party has evolved its politics on Kashmir on the basis of major global and domestic developments. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru repeated his commitment to find the will of the people of Kashmir in the constituent assembly of India. The problems of Kashmir between India and Pakistan are:

(i) **Accession to India:** India was satisfied that the most important political leader and party of Kashmir had accepted accession to India. The leader like Sheikh Abdullah of national conference represented the democratic will of the people of Kashmir and they were unambiguously acceded to India. The Congress party also assured internal autonomy to the people of Jammu and Kashmir through the constitution of India.

(ii) **Article 370 and Political Consensus:** The Article 370 of Constitution can be altered in favour of the centre. Many other parties have supported this article, but Bharatiya Jan Sangh (Now BJP) rejected every promise and every policy of the Congress and wanted to change Article 370. Two extremely polarised position on Kashmir are represented by Congress and the BJP and it is impossible to involve any minimal national consensus on Kashmir in India.

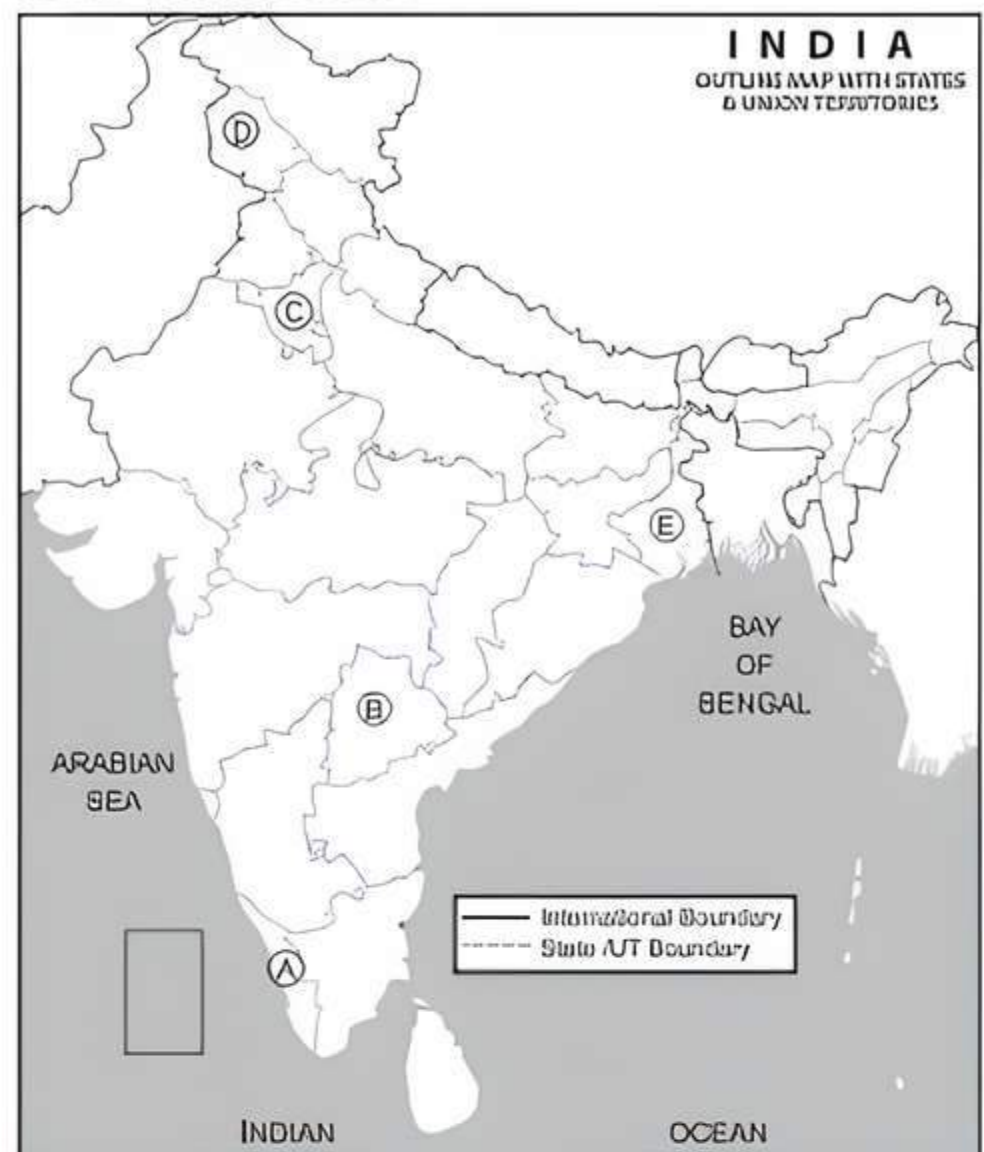
(iii) **Emergence of Terrorism:** Further the emergence of terrorism in the valley has accentuated politicisation among political parties in India because Pakistan is directly involved in terrorist activities.

(iv) **Inter Regional Dispute:** Another dimensions that Kashmir valley, Jammu and Ladakh have involved is, inter-regional disputes and competition. Ladakh's political parties say that Kashmir discriminated them. But after the entry of centre all the movements were discontinued. If Jammu and Kashmir valley are separated from each other, then another two nation theory could be faced by Indian Union. That's why the political parties have to maintain legitimacy and democracy with all.

Map Based Question

Q 1. In the given political outline map of India, five states have been shown as (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). Identify them on the basis of the given information.

Give their correct names with the respective serial number of the information and alphabet concerned in the format below:



- (i) The state which came into existence due to bifurcation at the time of partition in 1947.
- (ii) A Princely state whose ruler resisted its merger with India.
- (iii) The State where the Congress party failed to win a majority in the first General Elections of India.
- (iv) The 29th State of India.
- (v) The State that was created in 1966.

Ans.

S.No. of the Information Used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the State
1.	E	West Bengal
2.	D	Jammu Kashmir
3.	A	Kerala
4.	B	Telangana
5.	C	Haryana



Chapter Test

Multiple Choice Questions

- Q 1. The 'two nation theory' was based upon:
- Expansion of India
 - Bifurcation of the states
 - Partition of India
 - All of the above
- Q 2. Which state was carved out of Assam from the following:
- Meghalaya
 - Sikkim
 - Manipur
 - Tripura

Fill in the Blank Type Questions

- Q 3. was assassinated on 30th January, 1948 in the compound of Birla House, New Delhi by Nathuram Godse.
- Q 4. was a speech delivered by Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India.

Assertion and Reason Type Questions

Directions (Q.Nos. 5-6): In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

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

Q 5. Assertion (A): India adopted the representative democracy based on the parliamentary form of Government.

Reason (R): These features ensure that the political competition would take place in a democratic framework.

Q 6. Assertion (A): It was decided to follow the principle of religious majorities for the partition.

Reason (R): The process of partition was smooth and none of the violence took place.

Passage Based Question

Q 7. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

The Interim government took a firm stance against the possible divisions of India into smaller principalities of different States. 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.

(i) Which government has been referred to as the interim government?

- (ii) Why did the Muslim League oppose the Indian National Congress?
- (iii) What makes the role of Sardar Patel a historic one? Explain.

Cartoon Based Question

Q 8. Study the cartoon carefully and give the answer to the questions that follow:



- (i) What does this picture represent?
- (ii) Mention few of the consequences of partition.
- (iii) Which year is being denoted in the picture?

Very Short Answer Type Questions

- Q 9.** Why were the states reorganised on linguistic basis in India in 1956?
- Q 10.** Which two princely states refused to join either Pakistan or India at the time of independence?

Short Answer Type Questions

- Q 11.** Mention the role of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel towards India's Integration.
- Q 12.** Describe the outcomes of States Reorganisation Commission appointed in 1953.

Long Answer Type Question

- Q 13.** What were the main considerations for bringing princely states with Indian Union? Who played the historic role in this task?