



POLITICAL SCIENCE

BOOKS - FULL MARKS POLITICAL SCIENCE (HINGLISH)

CHALLENGES OF NATION-BUILDING

Ncert Textbook Questions With Answers

1. Match the principles with instances:



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2. Take a current political map of India (showing outlines of states) and mark the location of the following Princely States.

A. Junagadh

B. Manipur

C. Mysore

D. Gwalior.

Answer:



3. Here are two opinions:

Bismay: "The merger with the Indian State was an extension of democracy to the people of the Princely States."

Inderpreet: "I am not so sure, there was force being used. Democracy comes by creating consensus."

What is your opinion in the light of accession of Princely States and the responses of the people in these parts?



4. Read the following very different statements made in August 1947:

"Today you have worn on your heads a crown of thorns. The seat of power is a nasty thing. You have to remain ever wakeful on that seat.... You have to be more humble and forbearing... now there will be no end to your being tested." —M.K. Gandhi

"India will awake to a life of freedom.... we step out from the old to the new....we end today a

period of ill fortune and India discovers herself again. The achievement we celebrate today is but a step, an opening of opportunity..." —
Jawaharlal Nehru

Spell out the agenda of nation building that flows from these two statements. Which one appeals more to you and why?



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5. What are the reasons being used by Nehru for keeping India secular? Do you think these

reasons were only ethical and sentimental? Or were there some prudential reasons as well?



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6. Bring out two major differences between the challenge of nation building for eastern and western regions of the country at the time of Independence.



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7. What was the task of the States Reorganisation Commission? What was its most salient recommendation?



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8. It is said that the nation is to large extent an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations and imaginations. Identify the features that make India a nation.



9. Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

"In the history of nation-building only the Soviet experiment bears comparison with the Indian. There too, a sense of unity had to be forged between many diverse ethnic groups, religious, linguistic communities and social classes. The scale-geographic as well as demographic was comparably massive. The raw material the state had to work with was

equally unpropitious: a people divided by faith and driven by debt and disease." —

Ramachandra Guha

(a) List the commonalities that the author mentions between India and Soviet Union and give one example for each of these from India.

(b) The author does not talk about dissimilarities between the two experiments.

Can you mention two dissimilarities?

(c) In retrospect which of these two experiments worked better and why?



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Additional Questions With Answers | Very Short Type Questions

1. At the hour of midnight on 14-15 August 1947, India attained independence.....
was the first Prime Minister of free India.



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2. The year 1947 was a year of unprecedented violence and trauma of



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3. Independent India faced three kinds of challenges. The challenge was to shape a nation that was united, yet accommodative of the diversity in our society.



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4. Identify the state which was formed in 2014.



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5. Identify the state which was formed on 25 January 1971.



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6. Select the correct option.

West Bengal was formed on

A. 1st January 1950

B. 1st January 1954

C. 1st January 1956

D. 1st January 1958

Answer:



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7. Select the correct option.

The Two-Nation theory was propounded by:

A. Mahatma Gandhi

B. Mohammad Ali Jinnah

C. Jawaharlal Nehru

D. Sarojini Naidu

Answer:



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8. Select the correct option:

A para-military force of Nizam:

A. Razakars

B. Gonds

C. Bhils

Answer:



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9. Correct and rewrite the statement.

The process of nation-building come to an end with Partition and integration of Princely States.



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10. Correct and rewrite the statement.

During colonial rule, the state boundaries were drawn either on administrative convenience or simply coincided with the territories annexed by the self-government or the territories ruled by the princely powers..



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11. Correct and rewrite the statement.

Our national movement had accepted these divisions as artificial and had promised the

linguistic principle as the basis of formation of states.



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12. Identify the movement for a separate Andhra.



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13. Which two languages were spoken in Bombay state before it was divided in 1960?



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14. Why were the states reorganised on linguistic basis in India in 1956?



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15. Whose speech was known as 'tryst with destiny'?



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16. Name the states which decided to remain independent in place of joining India.



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17. In which Congress Session proposal for linguistic principles of reorganisation was accepted?



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18. Name the movement which demanded separate province for Andhra region.



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19. Why did Amritsar and Kolkata become communal zones?



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20. What is WSF?



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Additional Questions With Answers li Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Which state got divided on bilingual basis?



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2. Name the leader who advocated separate state of Andhra Pradesh by observing fast

unto death and participation in Salt Satyagraha.



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3. What was government's approach towards the integration of Princely States was based on three considerations?



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



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



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



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Additional Questions With Answers Iii Short Answer Type Questions

1. Being a popular leader of the country what steps would you have taken for keepig India a secular state?



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2. How was the Princely State of Manipur acceded to India?



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



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4. Write any three consequences of partition of India in brief.



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



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6. In nation-building assess the role played by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in brief.



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Additional Questions With Answers Iv Long Answer Type Questions I

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

"On 14-15 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. The drawing of the border demarcating the territory of each country marked the culmination of political developments that you have read about in the history textbooks. According to the 'two-nation theory' advanced by the Muslim League, 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. But several political developments in

1904s, the political competition between the Congress and the Muslim League and the British role led to the decision for the creation of Pakistan."

(i) Who gave the theory of two nation? Name the two countries that came into existence on 14-15 August 1947.

(ii) Explain the three problems in the process of partition of India.



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2. 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.

(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.



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3. 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, Khattris, also Bengalees, Madrasis and so on-will vanish.You are free, you are free to go to your temples, you are free to go

your mosques or 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

(i) Do you think that Jinnah's statement contradicts the theory which was the basis of creation of Pakistan? Justify your answer.

(ii) What is the essence of Jinnah's statement in this passage?

(iii) To what extent did Pakistan live up to Jinnah's expectations in this passage?



4. 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

(i) Why did Jawaharlal Nehru want to deal with the Muslim minority in a civilised way?

(ii) Why this minority should be given the security and rights on the same footing as 20 all others in a democratic system?

(iii) If this minority was not provided security and rights what kind of scenario is envisaged?



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Additional Questions With Answers V Picture Map Based Questions

1. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follows:

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



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

(i) Identify the person in the centre of the cartoon and mention the challenge surrounding him.

(ii) What does the cartoon actually refer?

(iii) How did India avoid all these conflicts?



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3. On a given outline map of India, locate and label the following and symbolise them as indicated :



1. Name and mark any four of the Princely States.

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

(a) Gujarat

(b) Meghalaya

(c) Haryana

(d) Chhattisgarh

3. Name and mark the country reorganised on religious grounds.

4. Demarcated boundaries of these countries by geographical zones.



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4. Study the map and answer the following questions.



1. Name any two states which were under British rule directly before partition of the

country.

2. Name any two Princely States of India before and after the partition.

3. Name any one state which was basically divided because of partition.



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Additional Questions With Answers Vi Long Answer Type Questions li

1. Explain three challenges which independent India faced during the process of nation building.



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2. What problems were involved at the integration of Princely States during nation building?



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



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Previous Years Board Questions With Answers I Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Name the leader who played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of Princely States to join the Indian Union.



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2. What is meant by Two-Nation Theory ?



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3. What was the basis of the report of States Reorganisation Commission ?



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4. Mention the main recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission of 1953.



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5. Name any four Princely States that resisted their merger with the Indian Union.



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6. How many Princely States consisted at the time of independence of India ?



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7. What was meant by Princely States ?



View Text Solution

8. of states on the basis of language gave the uniform basis to the drawing of state

boundaries.



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9. Correct the following sentence and rewrite.

Before 1947, Jammu and Kashmir (J & K) was a provincial State. Its Hindu ruler, Kunwar singh, wanted to merge with India and tried to negotiate with India and Pakistan to have an independent status for his state.



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Previous Years Board Questions With Answers II

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. How was the reorganisation of North-East India completed and by when ?



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



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

(a) Meghalaya (b) Gujarat



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4. Explain the role played by Sardar Patel in the integration of Princely States into the Indian Union.



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5. Assess the commonly agreed upon two goals visualized by the Indians during the national moment which have been fulfilled after independence.



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6. Analyse the two political developments of 1940s that lead to the decision for the creation of Pakistan.



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7. Mention any three challenges that India faced just after independence.



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Previous Years Board Questions With Answers Iii Short Answer Type Questions

1. Explain the circumstances that led to the accession of Hyderabad to India.



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2. Highlight any four consequences of the partition of India in 1947.



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Previous Years Board Questions With Answers Iv Long Answer Type Questions Ii

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 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.



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Previous Years Board Questions With Answers Iv Long Answer Type Questions Ii

1. Study the following eartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow :



- (i) Identify that name and leader shown on the right in the cartoon
- (ii) What type of relationship does the cartoon indicate between the people and the ruler ?
- (iii) In your opinion, how successful was the approach adopted by the leader on the right to solve the issue of princely states ?



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**Previous Years Board Questions With Answers V
Long Answer Type Questions II**

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



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



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3. What forced the Union Government of India to set up the States Reorganisation Commission in 1953 ? Mention its two main recommendations. Name any four new states formed after 1956.



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



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5. Explain any six consequence of the partition of India in 1947.



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Resource Material Vert Short Answer Type Question

1. Challenges of Nation Building-'Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and National Integration'

The first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,

emerged as a major leader of the freedom movement after the Kheda Satyagraha (1918) and the Bardoli Satyagraha (1928).

At the time of independence, the problem of integration of princely states was a big challenge for the national unity and integrity of India. Under such difficult times, Sardar Patel undertook the daunting tasks of uniting all 565 princely states of India. Known as an 'Iron Man' of India, Patel's approach to the question of 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. By his political experience, diplomatic prowess and foresightedness, out of India's 565 princely states many had already given their consent to merge with India even before achieving the independence. Sardar Patel faced key challenges of integration from three states, viz., Hyderabad, Junagarh and Kashmir. It was under his leadership that Indian forces compelled Hyderabad and Junagarh to merge with India. Being well-versed with Pakistan's intentions from Jinnah's divisive "Two Nation Theory, Sardar Patel's opinion on Kashmir was

different from other leaders. Like Hyderabad, he also wanted Kashmir's integration with India through military operations. But due to political decisions of some prominent leaders, Sardar could not succeed in integrating Kashmir fully with India which later turned into a major historical blunder for the country. However, Patel will always remain as an astounding leader who combined in himself the features of a true Nationalist', 'Catalyst' and 'Realist - popularly characterised as NCR in Indian political history.

Name the leader who played an important role

after the Kheda Satyagraha and the Bardoli Satyagraha (1928).



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Resource Material Long Answer Type Question

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Discuss the role of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at the time of India's independence.



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