

**CLASS :- 12<sup>th</sup> , POLITICAL SCIENCE QUESTIONS & ANSWERS, CHAPTER:- 01 , CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING**

**Very Short Answer Type Questions [2 Marks]**

**1. What is WSF?**

Answer: WSF is the World Social Forum, a global platform to bring together a wide coalition of human rights activists, environmentalists and women activists.

**2. 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.

**3. 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.

**4. . Name the original states from which the following states were carved out.**

(a) Meghalaya (b) Gujarat

Answer: (a) Assam (1972) (b) Bombay (1960)

**5. .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.

**6. 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.

**7 . 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

**8. 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.

**9. 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'.

**10. "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.

**Question 11.**

**Which four princely states of India initially resisted joining the Indian Union?**

**Answer:** Junagarh, Hyderabad, Kashmir, Manipur.