

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

**DATE:- 1.06.21**

**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.
2. **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel** took upon himself to integrate these states either wishfully or diplomatically to be completed into different stages.
3. **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.

4. **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. **Analyses any six Consequences of the Partition of India in 1947.**

**Or**

**Explain any six consequences of the Partition of India in 1947.**

**Or**

**Assess any six consequences of the Partition of British India in 1947.**

**Answer:**

On 14-15 August 1947, not one but two nation-states came into existence—India, and Pakistan. This was due to the partition of British India into India and Pakistan. Following were the consequences of the partition of India:

1. **Transfer of Population and Killings of People.** The first consequence of partition was the largest unplanned and tragic transfer of population that human history has known. On both sides of the border, there were large-scale killings and atrocities. In the name of religion, people of one community killed the people of another community.

Minorities were forced to abandon their homes and move across borders. Even during their journey they were often attacked, killed, and looted. On both sides, thousands of women were raped, abducted, and killed.

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

**Or**

**Describe the three considerations that guided the interim government's approach towards the merger of Princely states into India. Who played the historic role in the finalization of this merger and how?**

**Answer:**

1. With the lapse of paramountcy on August 15, 1947, Indian princely states were left to decide their own fate.

2. They could accede to either Dominion (India or Pakistan) or remain independent if they liked.

3. In view of the fact, all but 10 of the 565 states lay in the territory that ultimately fell within its jurisdiction, India was faced with a formidable challenge.
4. These states had been nursed by the British Government to serve as bulwarks against the political unrest spreading in the rest of India.
5. They had become bastions of reaction.
6. Their traditions of absolute rulership did not permit any movement for freedom even to raise its head.
7. For nation-building and for the unity of the country, it was essential to bring these princely states into Indian Union.
8. The government's views were guided by three points Firstly the people of the most Princely states wanted to merge with India.
9. Secondly, the government approach was very flexible and Thirdly in the backdrop of Partition which brought into focus the contest over the demarcation of land, was not in favor of Indian national unity.
10. But, much to his credit as a statesman, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel the directing genius of the Ministry of State, solved their problem within a year. Moreover, barring the exceptions of Kashmir and Hyderabad, there was no loss of life.
11. Sardar Patel was determined to build a strong and united India. He, therefore, strained every nerve to weld the states together with the rest of India.
12. He coaxed the rulers, cajoled them, and even threatened the reluctant with dire consequences. Lord Mountbatten also helped him in this difficult task.

First of all Sardar Patel appealed to the princes for co-operation, pleading with them to act as patriots and warning them that the alternative would not be in their interest. He assured the Princes of the generous privy purses and full ownership. Sardar Patel also guaranteed to their subjects the same rights, liberties, and privileges as those enjoyed by India's citizens. The response was very good. Prince after prince signed the Instrument of Accession. By August 15, 1947, all except three states within its geographical limits had acceded to the Indian dominion. The exception was Junagarh, Hyderabad, and Kashmir.