

CHAPTER:-1

PART:-3

POLITICAL SCIENCE

RIVISON NOTES ,NCERT BASED

CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING

Very Short Answer Type Questions [1 Mark]

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

Answer: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

2.What is meant by Two Nation Theory?

Answer: Two Nation Theory was propounded by Muhammad Ali Jinnah to create separate state for Muslims.

3.Mention the main recommendation of the State Reorganisation Commission of 1953. **Answer:** The

main recommendation of the State Reorganisation Commission was to organise states on language basis and the boundaries of states could also reflect the linguistic aspects.

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

Answer: Gujarati and Marathi

5. Name any four princely states that resisted their merger with the Indian Union?

Answer: Junagadh, Hyderabad, Kashmir and Manipur.

6. How many princely states consisted at the time of independence of India?

Answer: 565 princely states.

7. What was meant by princely states?

Answer: Princely states were ruled by princes who employed some form of control over their internal affairs under the supremacy of the British.

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

Answer: States Reorganisation Commission Report was based on the distribution of boundaries of states on language basis to reflect linguistic aspects.

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

Answer: States were reorganised on linguistic basis in India in 1956 to maintain unity and integrity of the nation to avoid violence and conflicts among the people.

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

Answer. 'Tryst with destiny' speech was delivered by the first Prime Minister of independent India Pt. Jawahar Lai Nehru while addressing special session of constituent Assembly at the midnight of 14-15 August 1947.

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

Answer: Travancore, Junagadh, Hyderabad and Bhopal decided to remain independent.

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

Answer: Nagpur Congress Session of 1920.

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

Answer: The Vishalandhra movement demanded that Telugu speaking areas should be separated from Madras

Province of which they were a part and be made into a separate Andhra Province.

14. Why did Amritsar and Kolkata become communal zones?

Answer: Amritsar and Kolkata became communal zones because Muslims did not wish to move into area of Hindus and Sikhs majority and on the other hand Hindus and Sikhs also wanted to stay away from the areas of Muslim predominance.

15. Define Globalisation.

Answer: Globalisation refers to integration of an economy with the other country based on interdependence.

16. 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.

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.

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

Answer: (i) Challenge to shape a nation

(ii) Challenges to establish democracy.

Or

(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)

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.**