

POLITICAL SCIENCE, CLASS:-12TH,

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

NCERT BASED

CHAPTER:- 10

Challenges of Nation Building

1 Mark Questions

Question 1.

Name the leader of the freedom movement of India who was popularly known as Frontier Gandhi.

Question 2.

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

Question 3.

Mention the main recommendation of the State Reorganisation Commission of 1953.

OR

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

Question 4.

What is the 'Two Nation Theory' advanced by Muslim League?

Question 5.

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

Question 6.

What was the huge obstacle in nation building at the time of India's independence?

OR

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

Question 7.

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

Question 8.

Which two princely states refused to join either Pakistan or India at the time of Independence?

Question 9.

What do you understand by 'instrument of accession'?

Question 10.

When and by whom was the 'tryst with destiny'

'Question 11.

Which theory was behind the partition of India in 1947?

QUESTION 12

How many princely states were in India at the time of its independence?

Question 13.

Where was the 'Tryst with Destiny' speech delivered by Pt. Nehru?

Question 14.

Give the name of two provinces which were

also divided during the partition of India?

Question 15.

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

2 Marks Questions

Question 1.

Analyse the two political developments of 1940s that led to the decision for the creation of Pakistan,

Question 2.

While the rest of the country was reorganised on linguistic lines in 1950s, why had Punjab to wait till 1966?

Question 3.

Identify any two consequences of the partition of India in 1947.

OR

Highlight any two outcomes of partition or division of India into India and Pakistan,

Question 4.

What is meant by 'Two Nation Theory'?

Question 5.

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

(i) Meghalaya

(ii) Gujarat

Question 6.

What two challenges were faced by India at the time of her independence?

OR

Mention any two challenges that India faced just after independence.

OR

Mention any two challenges that India faced just after independence.

Question 7.

What was meant by princely states? How many princely states were there in India at the time of independence?

Question 8.

Explain the role played by Sardar Patel in the unification of princely states in India.

OR

Mention the role of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

towards India's integration.

4 Marks Questions

Question 1.

What does the special status given to Jammu and Kashmir under Article 370 mean?

Question 2.

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

Question 3.

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

Question 4.

Describe the outcomes of States Reorganisation Commission appointed in 1953.

Question 5.

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

Question 6.

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

6 Marks Questions

Question 1.

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

OR

Assess any six consequences of the partition of British India in 1947.

OR

Explain any two causes of the partition of India in 1947. Analyse its any four major consequences.

OR

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

OR

What were the consequences of partition of

India in 1947?

Question 2.

“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, .

Question 3.

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

OR

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

OR

Explain the process and basis of the Reorganisation of States of Indian Union.

OR

What was the States Reorganisation Commission? When was it constituted? What was the most important recommendation of

this commission.?

OR

What was the States Reorganisation Commission? What were its important recommendations?

QUESTION 4.

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

OR

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

Question 5.

What were the major challenges of building democracy in India?

Question 6

Discuss the problem related to Kashmir

between India and Pakistan.

Question 7.

What were the main consideration for bringing princely states with Indian Union? Who played the historic role in this task?

Passage-Based Question

Question 1.

Read the paragraph given below carefully and answer the following questions. (Delhi 2010)
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, Letter to Chief Minister, 15th October, 1947 :

(i) In spite of indignities and horrors inflicted on Non-Muslims by Pakistan, why Jawaharlal Nehru wanted 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 to all others in a democratic system?

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

Value Based Questions

Question 1.

Sardar Patel in a letter to princely rulers in 1947 said, "I hope the Indian states shall realise fully that if we do not cooperate and work together in general interest, anarchy and chaos will overwhelm us all, great and small,

and lead us to total ruin.”

Answer the following questions

(i) What general interest has been referred to?

(ii) What situation would lead to total ruin?

(i) Question 2.

***Malama Gandhi said on 14th August, 1947,
“Tomorrow will be a day rejoicing as well as
mourning”.***

OR

***According to MAllatma Gandhi, why would
15th August, 1947 (tomorrow) be a day of
rejoicing as well as mourning?***