

## CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING | WORKSHEET

### Class 12 - Political Science

**Question No. 1 to 5 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

**5.0**

Most important is that with linguistic states permission was given to the doctrine of diversity. When we say that India has opted for democracy. There its broader meaning in Indian democracy. Democracy was chosen for recognising diversities and accepting them. Besides, we also have to accept that in diversities, there might be conflicts in them. In other words, democracy in India is related to ideas, life methods and their multiplicity.

1. With which democracy is aligned?

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Politics and government  | b) Social and economic life |
| c) In ideas and life method | d) None of these            |

2. What is the meaning of choosing democracy?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) To recognise diversity and accepting it | b) To recognise diversity and not accepting it |
| c) To recognise unity and accepting it     | d) All of these                                |

3. For linguistic states reorganization, which principle was permitted?

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| a) Culture   | b) Unity        |
| c) Diversity | d) Civilisation |

4. In diversity there may be mutual \_\_\_\_\_.

- |            |                  |
|------------|------------------|
| a) Support | b) War           |
| c) Protest | d) None of these |

5. What is the meaning of the will of the people?

- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| a) autocracy | b) none of these |
| c) democracy | d) monarchy      |

6. The interim government formed under the Cabinet Mission plan was headed by

**[1]**

- |                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel | b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad |
| c) Rajagopalachari          | d) Jawaharlal Nehru    |

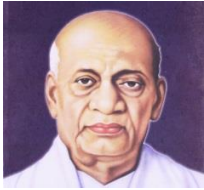
7. Which one of the following is not a consequence of the partition?

**[1]**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) The Muslim population in India after migration accounted for 12 percent in 1951 | b) The employees of the government and the railways were divided         |
| c) The integration of the princely states  | d) The division of financial assets and things like tables, chairs, etc. |

8. Goa and Daman Diu was ruled by \_\_\_\_\_ before 1961. [1]

- a) British
- b) Portuguese
- c) Denmark
- d) France



9. Identify the person in the picture: [1]

- a) M. K. Gandhi
- b) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad
- c) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

10. The states created in 1960 were \_\_\_\_\_. [1]

- a) Punjab and Haryana
- b) Orissa and West Bengal
- c) Maharashtra and Gujarat
- d) Rajasthan and Gujarat

11. British India was divided into two parts, one was called the British Indian Provinces and the other was \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- a) Princely States
- b) British India
- c) Independent India
- d) Indian Provinces

12. Which among the following statements about the Partition is incorrect? [1]

- a) Partition of India was the outcome of the “two-nation theory”
- b) The scheme of Partition included a plan for the transfer of population across the border
- c) Punjab and Bengal were the two provinces divided on the basis of religion
- d) East Pakistan and West Pakistan were not contiguous

13. Which among the following princely states proved to be most difficult to join Indian Union? [1]

- a) Kashmir
- b) Junagadh
- c) Manipur
- d) Saurashtra

14. Which among the following states was first to hold elections based on the Universal Adult Franchise? [1]

- a) Manipur
- b) Kerala
- c) Bihar
- d) Gujarat

15. Which of the following cities were not divided into the communal zone after the India Pakistan partition? [1]

- a) Hyderabad
- b) Lahore
- c) Kolkata
- d) Amritsar

16. The Cities that were divided into **communal zones** during the partition violence were: [1]

- a) Kashmir, Lucknow and Allahabad
- b) Delhi, Mumbai and Gwalior
- c) Lahore, Amritsar and Calcutta
- d) Madras, Hyderabad and Mysore

17. Who among the following is also known as **Frontier Gandhi**? [1]

- a) Morarji Desai
- b) Loknayak JP Narayan
- c) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- d) Sheikh Abdullah



a) In 1948

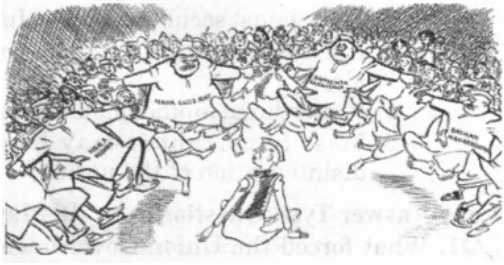
b) In 1956

c) In 1972

d) In 1953

26. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:

[5]



**Questions**

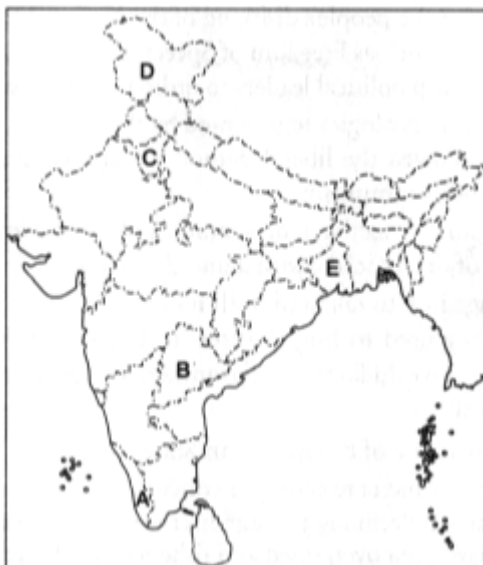
- i. Identify the person in the centre of the cartoon and mention the challenge surrounding him.
- ii. What does the picture actually refer?
- iii. How did India avoid all these conflicts?

27. In the given political outline map of India, five states have been shown as (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). Identify them on the basis of information given below and write their correct names in your answer book with the respective serial number of the information used and the alphabet concerned as per the following format:

[5]

Sr. no. of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		

- i. The state which came into existence due to bifurcation at the time of partition in 1947.
- ii. A Princely State whose ruler resisted its merger with India.
- iii. The state where the Congress Party failed to win majority in the First General Election of India.
- iv. The 29th state of India.
- v. The state which was created in 1966.



28. What do you understand by 'instrument of accession'?

[2]

29. What was government's approach towards the integration of princely states? [2]
30. Bring out two major differences between the challenge of nation-building for eastern and western regions of the country at the time of independence. [2]
31. Explain in brief any two challenges that India faced just after independence. [2]
32. Which state got divided on bilingual basis? [2]
33. Describe the challenges that India faced at the time of independence in 1947. [4]
34. Write a short note on the people's movement of Hyderabad. [4]
35. Explain three challenges which independent India faced during the process of Nation Building. [4]
36. The accommodation of regional demands and the formation of linguistic states were also seen as more democratic. Justify the statement with suitable arguments. [6]
37. How did the death of Potti Sriramulu lead to the States Reorganisation on linguistic basis? [6]
38. Discuss the problem related to Kashmir between India and Pakistan. [6]

## Solution

### CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING | WORKSHEET

#### Class 12 - Political Science

1. (c) In ideas and life method  
**Explanation:** In ideas and life method
2. (a) To recognise diversity and accepting it  
**Explanation:** To recognise diversity and accepting it
3. (a) Culture  
**Explanation:** Culture
4. (a) Support  
**Explanation:** Support
5. (c) democracy  
**Explanation:** democracy
6. (d) Jawaharlal Nehru  
**Explanation:** The interim government, led by Jawaharlal Nehru, took a firm stance against the possible division of India into small principalities of different sizes.
7. (c) The integration of the princely states  
**Explanation:** India's first Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhai Patel used a combination of political manoeuvring and brute force to integrate the Princely states. The integration of princely states is part of nation-building rather than a consequence of the Indo-Pakistan partition.
8. (b) Portuguese  
**Explanation:** Goa and Daman Diu was the colony of Portuguese. The Indian government took military action to liberate Goa and Daman Diu in 1961.
9. (c) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel  
**Explanation:** Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
10. (c) Maharashtra and Gujarat  
**Explanation:** There was an experiment of 'bilingual' Bombay state, consisting of Gujarati- and Marathi-speaking people. After a popular agitation, the states of **Maharashtra and Gujarat** were created in **1960**.
11. (a) Princely States  
**Explanation:** British India was divided into what was called the British Indian **Provinces** and the **Princely States**. The British Indian Provinces were directly under the control of the British government. On the other hand, several large and small states ruled by princes, called the Princely States, enjoyed some form of control over their internal affairs as long as they accepted British supremacy.
12. (b) The scheme of Partition included a plan for the transfer of population across the border  
**Explanation:** During partition areas where the Muslims were in majority was made as Pakistan. The rest was to stay as India. Earlier the plan of transfer was not included in the partition plan but afterwards, the minorities in both the states were treated ruthlessly and were killed, so unwillingly they had to leave their homes and fled away to their respective religion majority states.
13. (d) Saurashtra  
**Explanation:** The interim government took a firm stance against the possible division of India into small principalities of different sizes. It was a very complicated task that required skillful persuasion. For instance, there were 26 small states in today's Orissa. Saurashtra region of Gujarat had 14 big states, 119 small states and numerous other different administrations.
14. (a) Manipur  
**Explanation:** Bodhachandra Singh, Maharaja of Manipur, made it a constitutional monarchy and became the first state to hold elections under Universal Adult Franchises. But on sharp differences over a merger of Manipur, the government of India pressurised Maharaja into signing an agreement in September 1949.
15. (a) Hyderabad  
**Explanation:** The year 1947 was the year of one of the largest, most abrupt, unplanned, and tragic transfer of population that

human history has known. In the name of religion people of one community ruthlessly killed and maimed people of the other community. Cities like Lahore, Amritsar, and Kolkata were divided into communal zones.

16. (c) Lahore, Amritsar and Calcutta

**Explanation:** Cities like Lahore, Amritsar, and Kolkata became divided into ‘communal zones’. Muslims would avoid going into an area where mainly Hindus or Sikhs lived; similarly, the Hindus and Sikhs stayed away from areas of Muslim predominance.

17. (c) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

**Explanation:** Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is also known as ‘Frontier Gandhi’ was the undisputed leader of the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP). Despite his opposition NWFP was merged with Pakistan.

18. (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

**Explanation:** Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was India’s Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister during the crucial period immediately following Independence. He played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states firmly but diplomatically and bringing most of them into the Indian Union.

19. (d) Madhya Pradesh

**Explanation:** Chhattisgarh reconstituted Madhya Pradesh; Uttaranchal reformed Uttar Pradesh; and Jharkhand was carved out of Bihar. The basis for the creation of these states is said to be socio-political and not linguistic.

20. (b) The government had used deceitful tactics to united princely states

**Explanation:** The rulers of the princely states signed a document called the Instrument of Accession. The ‘Instrument of accession’ was a legal document created in 1947. It was executed by Government of India to princely states which were signed by most of the rulers.

21. (b) i, ii, iv, iii

**Explanation:** i, ii, iv, iii

22. (b) Nagpur

**Explanation:** Our national movement had rejected these divisions as artificial and had promised the linguistic principle as the basis of formation of states. In fact, after the Nagpur session of Congress in 1920, the principle was recognised as the basis of the reorganisation of the Indian National Congress party itself. Many Provincial Congress Committees were created by linguistic zones, which did not follow the administrative divisions of British India.

23. (c) Bodhachandra Singh

**Explanation:** The Maharaja of Manipur was Bodhachandra Singh. A few days before independence, he signed the instrument of accession with the Indian government on the assurance that the internal autonomy of Manipur would be maintained.

24. (a) (i) - (b), (ii) - (a), (iii) - (c), (iv) - (d)

**Explanation:** (i) - (b), (ii) - (a), (iii) - (c), (iv) - (d)

25. (d) In 1953

**Explanation:** The States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) constituted by the Central Government of India on 22nd December 1953 to recommend the reorganisation of state boundaries.

26. i. The person in the center of the cartoon is Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, who faced the first and foremost challenge of integration of princely states and formation of linguistic states.

ii. The picture actually refers to the problem of reorganization of states on the linguistic basis with the fear of disintegration in the country.

iii. India avoided all the conflicts by respecting and identifying the regional demands of the people and enhanced democracy by providing some autonomy to the states also.

Sr. no. of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the State
(i)	D	Jammu and Kashmir
(ii)	A	Kerala
(iii)	E	West Bengal
(iv)	B	Telangana
(v)	C	Haryana

28. The 'Instrument of accession' was a legal document created in 1947. It was executed by Government of India to princely states which was signed by most of the rulers. Many rulers of the Princely States were dreaming of establishing independent of their own. However, as a result of the movement of the people the states and the able stewardship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, they acceded to India by signing an Instrument of Accession.
29. The government's approach was guided by three considerations:
1. The people of most of the Princely States clearly wanted to become part of the 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.
30. The two major differences between the challenge of nation-building for eastern and western regions of the country at the time of independence were:
- i. The western region such as Punjab was facing the problem of refugees i.e. persons displaced from Pakistan. Forced to abandon their homes and move across borders, people went through immense suffering. Their rehabilitation was necessary. There was no such problem in the eastern region.
  - ii. The western region was facing the challenge of communal tension and violence. There was no such violence and communal tension in the eastern region.
31. India had to face many challenges immediately after 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 the country into one bond. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel took upon himself to integrate these states either wishfully or diplomatically to be completed into different stages.
  2. **To Establish Democratic Set up:** India constituted representative democracy based on the parliamentary form of government and it was a great challenge to develop these democratic practices in the nation.
32. The States Reorganisation Commission considered to form states on linguistic basis but recommended that Bombay state should stay as a bilingual state. It was further enlarged by the addition of Saurashtra State and Kutch State, the Marathi-speaking districts of Nagpur Division of Madhya Pradesh, and the Marathwada region of Hyderabad. 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.
33. India faced the following three challenges at the time of independence in 1947:
- i. The first challenge was to shape a nation that was united, yet accommodative of the diversity in our society. There were different culture, religions, languages in the country. It was a very serious question of unity and integration which was to be solved by the leaders.
  - ii. The second challenge was to establish democracy. The Constitution had granted fundamental rights and the right to vote to every citizen. Representative democracy had been adopted under the Constitution. The challenge was to develop democratic practices in accordance with the Constitution.
  - iii. The third challenge was to ensure the development and well-being of the entire society and not only of some sections. The Constitution had adopted the principle of equality and provided special protection to socially disadvantaged groups and religious and cultural communities. The Directive Principles of State Policy aimed at setting up a welfare state but the challenge was to evolve effective policies for economic development and eradication of poverty.
34. The state of Hyderabad which formed the heartland of the Deccan was the biggest among the Native States of India. Nizam wanted Hyderabad to be an independent state. But the people of Hyderabad were not happy with the rule of Nizam due to his non-democratic practices. Hence, the various section of society agitated against him:
1. The people of Hyderabad state had to fight not only against the British imperial power but also against the Nizam's feudal and communal rule for the achievement of independence and responsible government.
  2. The peasants in the Telangana region particularly rose voice against him.
  3. Women also joined the movement in large number.
  4. The communist and Hyderabad congress were at the forefront of the movement.
  5. Nizam responded by unleashing a Razakars paramilitary force on people.
  6. Ultimately, the central government had to order the army to tackle and in 1948, the Indian army moved in control the Nizam's forces. All the above-mentioned situations led to accession of Hyderabad.
35. India had to face many challenges immediately after she got independence, which can be summed up as follows:
1. **Challenge to Shape a Nation:** The first challenge was to shape a nation that was united, yet accommodative of the diversity in our society. India was a land of continental size and diversity. Its people spoke different languages and followed different



culture and religions. Hence a great challenge arose to unity and integrate the country into one bond Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel took upon himself to integrate these states either wilfully or diplomatically to be completed into different stages.

2. **To Establish Democratic Setup:** The Constitution had granted fundamental rights and extended right to vote to every citizen. India adopted Representative democracy based on the parliamentary form of government. The challenge was to develop democratic practices in accordance with the Constitution.
3. **To Ensure Development and Well Being of the Society:** The Constitution had adopted the principle of equality and provided special protection to socially disadvantaged groups and religious and cultural communities. Indian polity made herself to achieve welfare goods with the environment of effective economic policies and eradication of poverty and unemployment.

36. This statement can be justified by following arguments:

- i. Formation on the basis of language became a uniform basis for drawing the state boundaries. It has united the country rather than leading to disintegration.
  - ii. Regional aspirations are very much a part of democratic politics. Expression of regional issues is not an aberration or an abnormal phenomenon. A large and diverse democracy like India must deal with regional aspirations on a regular basis. Regional aspirations when fulfilled, give strength to the people and make democracy a success. Many a regional aspirations are being accommodated to strengthen the democracy.
  - iii. The best way to respond to regional aspirations is through democratic negotiations rather than through suppression.
  - iv. Regional imbalance in economic development contributes to the feeling of regional discrimination. Regional imbalance is a fact of India's development experience.
37. i. Potti Sriramulu was a renowned Gandhian activist and participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement (Dandi March or Salt Satyagraha) as also in individual Satyagraha. He had wide support of people from depressed castes as he got opened temples in Madras Presidency in 1946 for their worship in 1946. He was thus an outstanding figure in that province.
- ii. Sriramulu was also present in the Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress held far back in 1920. Here the Congress had consented to the prospective plan of reorganisation of states on language basis.
- iii. He was also known to the fact that Provincial Congress committees were also constituted during the struggle for independence on the basis of distinct language spoken in the area/ region. When so learned and the veteran person saw that Madras province was so large in terms of area and diverse in languages, it would impossible to run the same as a single administrative unit. He raised his voice for reorganisation but it was fallen in the deaf ears of the government in the centre. Hence, he sat on a hunger strike till death on October 19, 1952. Eventually, he died on December 15, 1952 (viz. 56 days' hunger strike).
38. Soon after the partition, the two countries were involved in a conflict over the fate of Kashmir. The Pakistani government claimed that Kashmir belonged to it. This led to wars in 1947-48 and 1965. India won a decisive war against Pakistan in 1971 but the Kashmir question remained unsolved. The Congress party has evolved its politics on Kashmir on the basis of major global and domestic developments. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru repeated his commitment to find the will of the people of Kashmir in the Constituent Assembly of India.

The problems of Kashmir between Indian and Pakistan are:

- i. **Accession to India:** India was satisfied that the most important political leader and party of Kashmir had accepted accession to India. The leader like Sheikh Abdullah of National Conference represented the democratic will of the people of Kashmir and they were unambiguously acceded to India. The Congress party also assured internal autonomy to the people of Jammu and Kashmir through the Constitution of India.
- ii. **Article 370 and political consensus:** Article 370 of the Indian constitution is an article that gives autonomous status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The Article 370 of Constitution can be altered in favour of the centre. Many other parties have supported this article, but Bharatiya Jan Sangh (now BJP) rejected every premise and every policy of the Congress and wanted to omit Article 370. Two extremely polarised position on Kashmir are represented by Congress and the BJP and it is impossible to evolve any minimal national consensus on Kashmir in India.
- iii. **Emergence of terrorism:** Further the emergence of terrorism in the valley has accentuated polarisation among political parties in India because Pakistan is directly involved in terrorist activities. The situation in Kashmir has been tense and there have been several deadly attacks on soldiers. In the last five years, Jammu and Kashmir has witnessed rise in death of security personnel. A chunk of these attacks have occurred in Pulwama region of J&K. Data released by the government showed that the Valley has been witnessing regular terror attacks in the past five years.
- iv. **Inter-regional dispute:** Another dimensions that Kashmir valley, Jammu and Ladakh have involved is, inter-regional disputes and competition. Ladakh's political parties say that Kashmir discriminated them. But after the entry of centre all the movements were discontinued. If Jammu and Kashmir valley are separated from each other, then another two-nation theory could be faced by Indian Union.

That's why the political parties have to maintain legitimacy and democracy with all.