

7. Decolonisation to Political Integration of India

Q.1 (A) Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the statement.

1. In 1946, under the leadership of..... the movement of Civil Disobedience' was launched in Goa.

(a) Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia

- (b) Dr. T.B. Cunha
- (c) Dr. P.P. Shirodkar
- (d) Dr. Ram Hegde

2. Hyderabad's struggle of freedom was led skillfully by.....

(a) King Hari Singh

(b) Swami Ramanand Tirth

- (c) Pandit Mahadevshastri Joshi
- (d) Keshavrao Jedhe

3. The Princely States in India were merged in India mainly through the efforts of

(a) Jayantrao Tilak

(b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

- (c) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Dr. T.B. Cunha

(B) Find the incorrect pair from group "B", and write the corrected one.

Group 'A'	Group 'B'
(a) Merger of the princely state of Hyderabad	Swami Ramanand Tirth
(b) Merger of the princely state of Kashmir	Shaikh Abdullah
(c) Significant contribution in the 'Goa Liberation' Movement	Mohan Ranade
(d) The trade unionist leader in Puducherry	V. Subbayya

Ans. Merger of the princely state of Kashmir King Hari Singh (Instrument of Accession)

Q.2 Write the names of historical places/ persons/events.

1. The princely state that did not merge in India immediately after its independence

Ans. Junagadh, Hyderabad, Kashmir, Dadra and Haveli, Goa and Puducherry.

2. The President of Goa Congress Committee

Ans. Dr. T.B. Cunha

Q.3 Observe the map on p.no. 61 and answer the questions based on it.



(1) What is the name of the country located at the northwest border of India?

Ans. Pakistan and Afghanistan.

(2) Which place in India was the centre of Portuguese rule?

Ans. Goa, Dadra and Nagar haveli, Diu and Daman.

(3) Which place on the eastern coast of India were the centre of French rule?

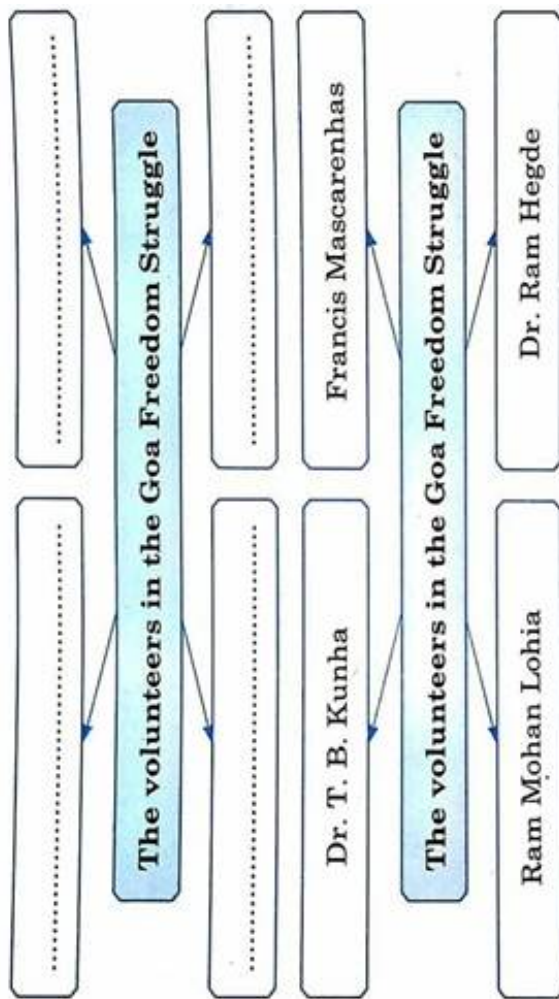
Ans. Puducherry, Yanam and Karaikal.

(4) Which nation is located at the southern tip of India?

Ans. Sri Lanka.

Q.4 Complete the following concept map.

(Rotate your phone)



Q.5 Explain the following statements with reason.

1. Ultimately the princely state of Hyderabad was merged in India.

Ans. (i) Hyderabad was under Nizam rule, it was the largest amongst princely state along with Telugu, Kannada and Marathi regional sections.

(ii) Various organisation were formed to fight against the Nizam's policies for his people. (iii) Swami Ramanand Tirth alongside loyal workers were leading this organisation to gain freedom from the Nizam.

(iv) Hyderabad State Congress passed a resolution that Hyderabad will merge in India and this was not liked by Nizam, he was willing to join Pakistan.

(v) People of Hyderabad wanted to merge in India.

(vi) Kasim Razvi formed Razakar' organisation against people.

(vii) At the end Indian Government launched police campaign against Nizam, under the name "Operation Polo".

(viii) In 1948 Nizam surrendered and Hyderabad merged in India.

2. Puducherry was declared as a union territory.

Ans. (i) Puducherry was under French colony. India was under the impression that British and Portuguese will send a message to French to leave India, however this did not happened.

(ii) Puducherry, Mahe, Yanam and Chandranagar in West Bengal was under French control.

- (iii) People of Puducherry got united under Şubbayya, a communist politician and leader.
- (iv) Government noticed it as serious and strongly demanded that French govt should return all the regions held by them.
- (v) In 1948, a bilateral agreement was signed by both the governments. In 1949, Chandranagar was merged.
- (vi) In 1954, all French colonies were merged in India. In 1962, the French Parliament approved the bilateral agreement and in 1963, Puducherry became the 'Union Territory' of India.

Q.6 State your opinion.

1. Andhra, Karnataka, Maharashtra Councils (Parishad) were founded in the princely state of Hyderabad.

- Ans.** (i) Hyderabad was the largest amongst princely states in India. It comprised Telugu, Kannada and Marathi regional section. It was ruled by Nizam.
- (ii) Nizam of Hyderabad had put many restrictions on Civil and Political rights of his subjects to a great extent.
- (iii) To fight against such restrictions in the state, people had formed organisations like 'Andhra Parishad' in Telangana, Maharashtra Parishad' in Marathwada and Karnataka Parishad' in Karnataka.

2. The Portuguese rule in Goa remained untouched till 1961.

- Ans.** (i) Goa was under Portuguese control. There prevailed a general notion among Indians that departure of the British from India would send a signal to the Portuguese and the French to leave India on their own.
- (ii) However, this did not happen and many freedom fighters like Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Dr Kunha and many more have contributed in the struggle against the Portuguese.
- (iii) At last, Indian govt have sent the army, under Operation Vijay, to make Goa free from Portuguese control and became a part of India on 19th December, 1961.