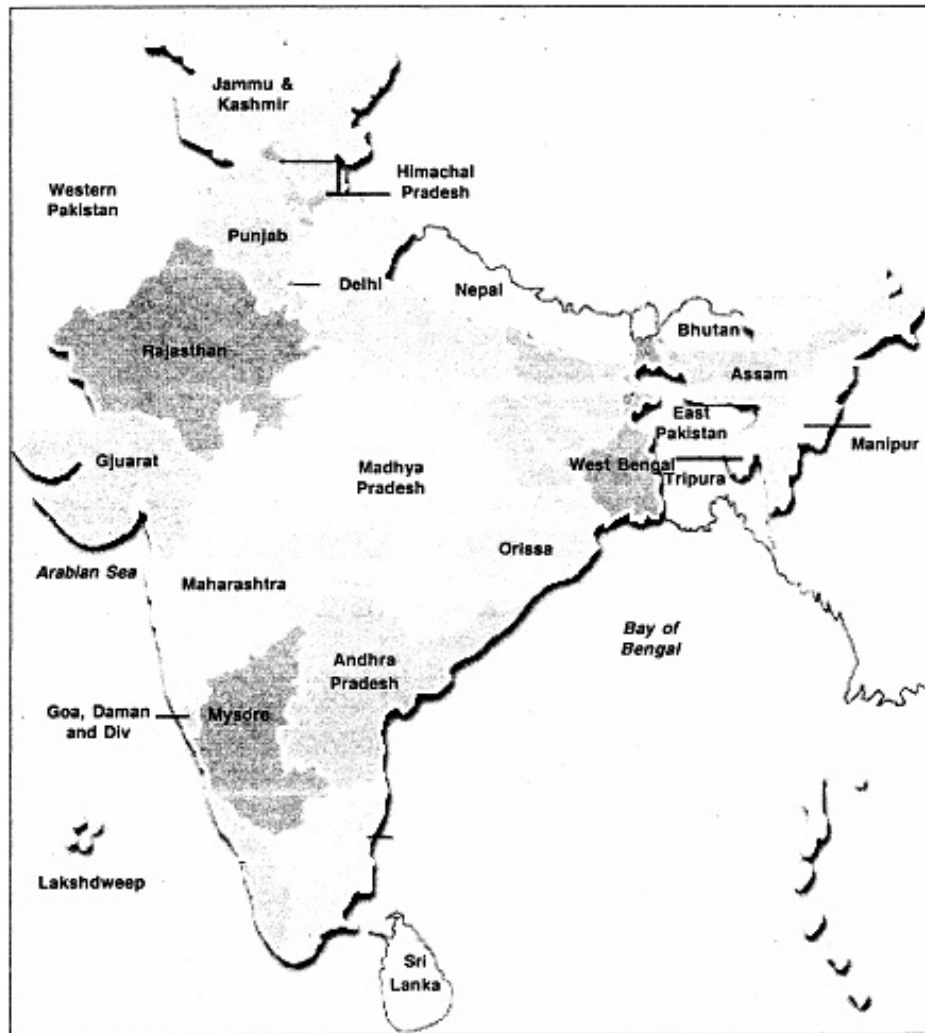


**CBSE Test Paper 02**  
**Class 12 - Political Science (B-2 Ch-1 Challenges of Nation-Building)**

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1. How many states were recommended by states reorganization commission in 1955?
  1. 18
  2. 16
  3. 17
  4. 15
2. How many princely states were in India at the time of its independence?
3. Which two languages were spoken in Bombay state before it was divided in 1960?
4. Justify the reorganization of states in India on language basis by giving an argument.
5. Which theory was behind the partition of India in 1947?
6. What was government's approach towards the integration of princely states?
7. What is the 'Two Nation Theory' advanced by Muslim League?
8. What problems were involved at the integration of princely states during nation building?
9. Write a short note on the people's movement of Hyderabad.
10. Describe briefly any four problems faced in the process of partition of India.
11. Read the following outline map of India and answer the questions that follow:
  - i. Name the original state from which the following states were carved out: Gujarat, Haryana, Meghalaya, Chhattisgarh.
  - ii. Name two states that were affected by the partition of the country.



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



### Questions

- i. What does this picture represent?
- ii. Mention some consequences of partition.
- iii. Which year is being denoted in the picture?

13. Assess the role played by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in nation building.

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**Answer**

1. b. 16

Explanation: Sixteen states and three union territory were recommended by states reorganization commission in 1955. But 14 states and 5 UTs were formed.

2. There were 565 princely states in India at the time of Independence.
3. Gujarati and Marathi were spoken in Bombay state before it was divided in 1960.
4. Reorganisation of states accepted that the boundaries of the State should reflect the boundaries of different language. It underlined the acceptance of the principle of diversity.
5. In 1947, the two-nation theory of Muslim League led to the partition of India.
6. The government's approach was guided by three considerations:
  - i. The people of most of the Princely States clearly wanted to become part of the Indian Union.
  - ii. The government wanted to accommodate plurality by adopting flexible approach in dealing with the demand of the region.
  - iii. The central government was so much concerned towards integration and consolidation of territorial boundaries of Indian nation.
7. The two-nation theory is the basis of the creation of Pakistan. It states that Muslims and Hindus are two separate nations. According to the 'Two-Nation Theory', India consisted of not one but two 'people', Hindus and Muslims. Therefore, Muslims should be able to have their own separate homeland in the Muslim majority areas of India. There should be a separate country for Muslims i.e. Pakistan, and India should be of the Hindus only.
8. Integration of princely states possessed many difficulties in front of nation builders:
  - i. British announced to lapse of British Paramountcy over princely states with the end of their rule over India.
  - ii. The British government took the view that all these states were free to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent wilfully. It became a hindrance for the unity of nation.
  - iii. The states were declared an independent one by the Ruler of Travancore.
  - iv. Nizam of Hyderabad and Bhopal also followed Travancore.

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- v. These responses created a possibility of division of the country in place of unity and democracy.

The problem was thus two-fold:

- i. Of transforming the states into viable administrative units.
- ii. Of absorbing them into the constitutional units.

- 9. 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:
  - i. 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.
  - ii. The peasants in the Telangana region particularly rose voice against him.
  - iii. Women also joined the movement in large number.
  - iv. The communist and Hyderabad congress were at the forefront of the movement.
  - v. Nizam responded by unleashing a Razakars paramilitary force on people.
  - vi. 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.
- 10. In the Indian context, the word 'partition' signifies the division of British India and creation of Pakistan. The process of partition started in 1940 when the Muslim League propounded the Two Nation Theory. Various problems and difficulties were involved in the process of partition.
  - i. **Problem of Religious Majority:** Areas were supposed to be distributed on the basis of religious majority. Muslim majority areas built Pakistani territory and rest stayed with India. It created communal riots in country.
  - ii. **Problem of East and West:** No single belt of Muslim majority was the part of British India. They were concentrated in East and West. Hence, it was decided that Pakistan will comprise two territories namely East and West Pakistan separated by a long expansion of India territory.
  - iii. **Merger of NWFP:** All Muslim majority areas did not want to be merged with Pakistan i.e, it was opposed in NWFP. But ultimately NWFP was made to merge with Pakistan.

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- iv. **Problem of Minorities:** Another difference was the problem of minorities on both sides of the border (East and West). Lakhs of Hindus and Sikhs in the areas that were now in Pakistan and an equally large number of Muslims on the Indian side of Punjab and Bengal found themselves trapped. The minorities on both sides of the border were left with no option except to leave their homes.
11. i. Gujarat was carved out from Bombay and some princely states of western India and Haryana from Punjab, Meghalaya from Assam and Chhattisgarh from Madhya Pradesh.
- ii. Two states that affected by the partition of the country Bengal and Punjab.
12. i. This picture represents the painful scene of the partition of the country when people were supposed to leave their homes.
- ii. Communal Riots, Social Sufferings, Administrative Concerns and Financial Strains were some of the consequences of the partition of the country.
- iii. The year of 1947, most abrupt, unplanned year in history is being denoted in the picture.
13.
  - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is also known as "Iron man of India", became India's Deputy Prime minister and Home minister during the integration of princely states. He played a historic role in negotiating the rulers of princely states and diplomatically brought most of them in Indian Union.
  - Sardar Patel took charge of the state's department in July 1947. He sensed the urgent and imperative need for the integration of princely states. He followed an iron handed policy. He made it clear that he did not recognize the right of any state to remain independent and in isolation, within India.
  - Patel also appealed to the patriotic and national sentiments of the Princes and invited them to join the forming of a democratic constitution in the national interest. He persuaded them to surrender defence, foreign affairs and communication to the government of India.
  - It was very complicated which required skilful persuasion i.e, there were 26 small states in today's Orissa, Saurashtra region of Gujarat had 14 states with 119 small states etc.
  - Thus, Sardar Patel ensured, by his calculated methods, the absorption of a multitude of princely states into the Indian Union. Without a civil war, he secured the solidarity of the nation.