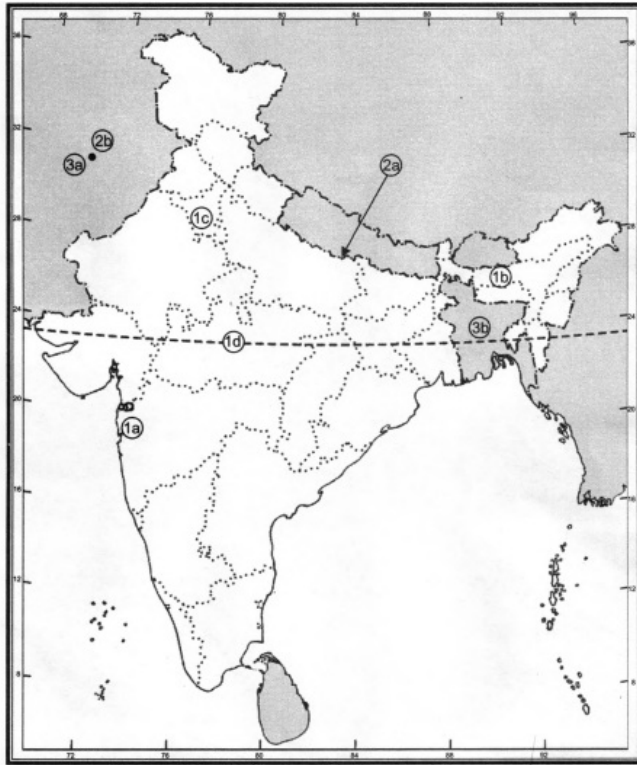


CBSE Test Paper 03
Class 12 - Political Science (B-2 Ch-1 Challenges of Nation-Building)

1. When was official language act formed in independent India?
 - a. 1984
 - b. 1964
 - c. 1963
 - d. 1950
2. Which four princely states of India initially resisted to join the Indian Union?
3. When and by whom was the 'tryst with destiny' speech delivered?
4. Name the leader who played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states to join the Indian Union.
5. What is meant by Two Nation Theory?
6. Identify the consequences of the partition of India in 1947.
7. Name the original states from which the following states were carved out: Meghalaya and Gujarat
8. What does the special status given to Jammu and Kashmir under Article 370 mean?
9. Describe the outcomes of States Reorganisation Commission appointed in 1953.
10. How was the princely state of Manipur acceded to India?
11. On a political outline map of India locate and label the following and symbolise them as indicated: Questions
 - i. Name and mark the original state from which the following states were carved out.
 - a. Gujarat
 - b. Meghalaya
 - c. Haryana
 - d. Chattisgarh

- ii. Name and mark the countries reorganised on religious grounds.
- iii. Demarcated boundaries of these countries by geographical zones.



12. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:

Things changed after independence and partition. Our leaders felt that carving out states on the basis of language might lead to disruption and disintegration. It was also felt that this would draw attention away from other social and economic challenges that the country faced. Therefore, the central leadership decided to postpone matters.....

- i. Highlight any one major change that took place in India due to independence and partition.
 - ii. Mention two more reasons other than the ones mentioned in the passage, which were responsible for the postponement of carving out states.
 - iii. Why was this postponement challenged by some local people and where? Give any one example.
13. Give any two examples to show that the federal system adopted by India is a flexible arrangement.

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Answer

1. c. 1963, Explanation: Official language act was formed in 1963 in India.
2. Junagadh, Hyderabad, Kashmir and Manipur were the princely states that initially resisted to join the Indian Union.
3. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru delivered 'Tryst with destiny' from Red Fort at midnight on 14th-15th August, 1947.
4. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states to join the Indian Union.
5. Two Nation Theory was propounded by Muhammad Ali Jinnah to create separate state for Muslims. India consisted of not one but two 'people', Hindus and Muslims. According to the Muslim League, there should be a separate country for Muslims i.e. Pakistan, and India should be of the Hindus only.
6. The year 1947 was the year of one of the largest, most abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of population that human history has known. The consequences of the partition of India in 1947 are mentioned below:
 - i. 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. There were killings and atrocities in the name of religion on both the sides.
 - ii. People went through immense sufferings as they were forced to abandon their homes and to secure temporary shelter in the refugee camps.
 - iii. Thousands of women were abducted on both sides of the border. Women were killed by their own family members to preserve family honour.
7.
 - i. Meghalaya was carved out from Assam in 1972. The northeastern state of Meghalaya was formed as an autonomous state within Assam in 1970. It became a separate state in 1972 with Shillong as its capital.
 - ii. Gujarat was carved out from Bombay state in 1960. Part of Bombay Presidency in British India, Gujarat was separated and formed as an independent state in 1960.
8. After partition, Hari Singh, the Hindu ruler of Kashmir signed an 'Instrument of Accession' with the Government of India. Sheikh Abdullah who was against joining Pakistan became the Prime Minister and Indian Government agreed to maintain the autonomy of Jammu and Kashmir. Jammu and Kashmir were given a special status in

Article 370 of Indian Constitution.

Article 370 in part XXI of the constitution of India provides special status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The special status provided the state with considerable autonomy and most of the decision was taken by center and in consent with the wishes of the state government, excluding external affairs, defence, communications and ancillary matters.

Article 370 grants special autonomous status to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Thus, the state has a separate set of law, including those related to citizenship, ownership of property and Fundamental Rights. Special rights are granted to permanent residents of the state with regard to public employment, acquisition of immovable property, settlement and government scholarships. Directive Principles of State Policies and Fundamental duties are not applicable. National emergency on the ground of internal disturbance will have no effect except with the concurrence of state government.

9. The State Reorganisation Commission was set up in 1953 by the central government to look into the matter of redrawing of boundaries of state:
 - i. The commission evolved that states' boundaries should reflect the boundaries of different languages to accommodate linguistic diversity.
 - ii. The State Reorganisation Act was passed in 1956 which resulted in the creation of 14 states and 6 union territories.
 - iii. Its most salient recommendation was the formation of linguistic states i.e. to reorganize states on the basis of accommodation of their languages to prepare a uniform base for the nation.

Thereafter a lot of movements occurred and provinces suffered from it therefore under popular pressure, finally, the decision was taken in favour of linguistic states. It was hoped that if we accept the demand of linguistic claims then the separatism and division would be reduced. Thus, these divisions reflected the true democracy.

10. On September 21, 1949, Manipur became a part of India. Manipur is one of the Seven Sisters of India. After Independence, only Manipur and Tripura were princely states and later, they became a part of India after the British rule.

Maharaja Budhachandra signed a Treaty of Accession which granted the merger of Manipur with India on the assurance to be maintained the internal autonomy of Manipur:

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- i. The state became a constitutional Monarchy after it conducted elections in 1948 to become the first state to hold elections based on 'Universal Adult Franchise'.
 - ii. But sharp differences arose in Legislative Assembly over the question of merger of Manipur with India while the state congress wanted the merger other political parties were opposed to this.
 11.
 - i. (a) Gujarat (from Bombay) (b) Meghalaya (from Assam) (c) Haryana (from Punjab) (d) Chhattisgarh (from Madhya Pradesh)
 - ii. The countries reorganised on religious grounds are: (a) India (b) Pakistan
 - iii. Demarcating of boundaries on grounds of geographical zones: (a) Pakistan (b) Bangladesh
 12.
 - i. Demand for the separate state through protest particularly in Telugu speaking areas
 - ii. The need for the postponement was felt because the fate of the princely states had not been decided and the memory of partition was still fresh.
 - iii. Protests began in Telugu speaking areas including present day Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka.
 13. A flexible constitution is one that can be amended by the ordinary process of legislation, without adopting any special procedure for the amendment of constitutional laws, since a flexible constitution makes no distinction between constitutional and ordinary laws.
 - i. The supremacy of the Judiciary: In a federal system of Government, the judiciary is given a special place. The Indian Constitution establishes a powerful and independent judiciary in India. It decides disputes between the centre and the states and between two or more states. It interprets the Constitution. The interpretation of the Constitution given by the judiciary is considered as the final and the most authentic. It can declare any law ultra vires if it is not in tune with the provisions of the Constitution.
 - ii. The supremacy of the Constitution: In a federation, the constitution is held Supreme, i.e. no organ of the Government, executive legislature or judiciary is empowered to work against the Constitution. It is maintained so that the division of powers may be adequately safeguarded. The supremacy of the Constitution has been maintained in India too. The Central and State Government in India has to act in accordance with the Constitution.
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