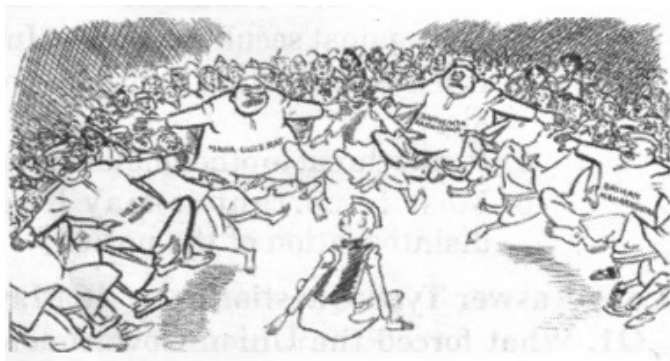


CBSE Test Paper 05
Class 12 - Political Science (B-2 Ch-1 Challenges of Nation-Building)

1. Name the 16th state of Indian union which was formed in 1963?
 - a. Goa
 - b. Mizoram
 - c. Gujarat
 - d. Nagaland
2. Why did Amritsar and Kolkata become communal zones?
3. Give the name of two provinces which were also divided during the partition of India?
4. Name the states which decided to remain independent in place of joining India.
5. Whose speech was known as 'tryst with destiny'?
6. What challenges were faced by India at the time of her independence?
7. Explain the role played by Sardar Patel in the integration of princely states into the Indian Union.
8. It is said that the nation is to a large extent an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations and imaginations. Identify the features that make India a nation.
9. What was the approach of the Government of India towards the princely states immediately after the partition of India in 1947?
10. Explain the circumstances that led to the accession of Hyderabad to India in 1948.
11. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



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?

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

We should begin to work in that spirit and in course of time all these angularities of the majority and minority communities, the Hindu community and the Muslim community—because even as regards Muslims you have Pathans, Punjabis, Shias, Sunnis and so on and among the Hindus you have Brahmins, Vaishnavas, Khatri, also Bengalees, Madrasis, and so on—will vanish. ... You are free; you are free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or to any other place of worship in this State of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion or caste or creed—that has nothing to do with the business of the State.

—Mohammad Ali Jinnah

Questions

1. Do you think that Jinnah's statement contradicts the theory which was the basis of creation of Pakistan? Justify your answer.
 2. What is the essence of Jinnah's statement in this passage?
 3. To what extent did Pakistan live up to Jinnah's expectations in this passage?
13. What were the major challenges of building democracy in India?

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Answer

1. d. Nagaland

Explanation: Nagaland was formed in 1963 and added as 16th state in the Indian union.

2. Amritsar and Kolkata become communal zones because they experienced some of the worst communal riots. Muslims did not wish to move into area of Hindus and Sikhs majority and Hindus and Sikhs also wanted to stay away from the areas of Muslim predominance.
3. Punjab and Bengal were the two provinces which were divided during the partition of India.
4. The states that refused to join India after Independence were Travancore, Junagadh, Bhopal and Hyderabad.
5. 'Tryst with destiny' speech was delivered by the first Prime Minister of independent India Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru while addressing special session of constituent Assembly as the midnight on 14-15 August 1947. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru wanted that the makers of the Constitution should take the pledge of dedication to the service of India and her people and to the still larger cause of humanity.
6. 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. India was a land of continental size and diversity. Its people spoke different languages and followed different culture and religions.
 - ii. The second challenge was to establish democracy. 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.
 - 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 real challenge was to evolve effective policies for economic development and eradication of poverty.

7.
 - Sardar Patel was India's deputy PM 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.
 - Sardar Patel negotiated with the rulers of princely states and diplomatically merged most of them into the Indian Union i.e. there were 26 small states in today's Orissa and 14 big states and 119 small states in today's Gujarat.
8. The features that make India a nation are as given below:
 - i. **Common beliefs:** Indian people have common beliefs. The festivals of Dussehra, Diwali, and Holi etc. are celebrated all over India. The names of festivals may be different from place to place but people have common faith and belief.
 - ii. **Common history:** People of India have a common history. Every Indian is proud of its ancient past which was known as the golden age in history. Indian civilisation spread in Jawa, Sumatra, and Cambodia in the ancient times. The ancient emperors like Ashoka conquered the whole of India and established political unity.
 - iii. **Political aspirations:** The Indians have been supporters of democratic institutions since ancient times. During the Vedic period, there was 'sabha' and 'Samiti'. There was a republic in Vaishali during the later Vedic period. There were panchayats at the time of the reign of Chandragupta Maurya. Thus, democracy has its roots since ancient times.
 - iv. **One geographical entity:** India from the Himalayas to Kanyakumari is one geographical entity. A person who travels in the country does not feel to be in a foreign country. Monsoon is awaited by people all over India. It binds people together.
9. There were 565 princely states at the time of India's independence. The partition of 1947 was most abrupt and unplanned which created and spread communal riots dividing country into various community zones, social sufferings to shelter in refugee

camps, killing of women and separation of family members, except, it divided financial assets, employees and created conflicts between Hindus and Muslims. Communal violence was at its culmination immediately after partition. In this environment, the government's approach towards princely states was guided by following three considerations :

- i. The people of most of the Princely States clearly wanted to become part of the Indian Union.
 - ii. The government was prepared to be flexible in giving autonomy to some regions. The idea was to accommodate plurality and adopt a flexible approach in dealing with the demands of the regions.
 - iii. In the back drop of partition which brought into focus the contest over demarcation of territory, the integration and consolidation of the territorial boundaries of the nation had assumed supreme importance.
10. The circumstances that led to the accession of Hyderabad to India in 1948:
- i. A movement of the people of Hyderabad state against the Nizam's rule gathered force.
 - ii. The peasantry in the Telangana region, in particular, was the victim of Nizam's oppressive rule and rose against him.
 - iii. The communists and the Hyderabad Congress were in the forefront.
 - iv. The Nizam responded by unleashing paramilitary forces.
11. 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.
12. i. Jinnah's statement does not contradict the 'Two Nations' Theory' as Jinnah's aim was to create a separate state for Muslims without any interference in other communities like Pathans, Punjabis, Shias and Sunnis. As per him, 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.

- ii. The essence of Jinnah's statement in this passage is his secular outlook with regards to promote and protect every community by giving freedom to practices one's own beliefs (religiously).
- iii. Pakistan did not live up to Jinnah's expectations because Pakistan became an orthodox Muslim country that did not respect the interests of other communities after independence.

13. There were three major challenges of building democracy in India. These were as follows:

- i. **Communalism:** India is a land of continental size and diversity. There were around 600 states of varying size and population. The partition of the country appeared to prove everyone's worst fears. Hence there was a serious question about the future of India, i.e. would India survive as a unified country. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel took upon himself the task of integrating these princely states, which was completed in stages. Indian polity is secular in nature, but communalism is thriving in the country and now it constitutes a serious problem of Indian states. India respects all religions and the major religious communities are Hindus, Muslims, Jains, Buddhists, Parsis, Christians and Anglo-Indians. Muslims constitute the largest minority community. The Hindus constitute more than 80% of the population of the country. Most of Hindu leaders believed that India does not have diverse communities.
- ii. **Caste:** Caste is the biggest threat to India as political parties candidates are of the same caste as that of the majority voters, who favour him on caste basis although politics has moved towards casteism. It has brought a balance in the caste equation because not only the advanced castes but other castes also are eligible for participation in a representative democracy. The association of politics with caste has led democracy to greater rationality vis-a-vis the caste system. The political parties while selecting the candidates, see whether the candidate will be able to get the support of voters of his caste or not.
- iii. **Multi-party system:** Many regional parties have formed, whether on a religious basis or caste basis or any other basis after independence. This multi-party system further leads to coalition government this is also a big threat to Indian democracy.