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**CBSE Test Paper 04**  
**Class 12 - Political Science (B-2 Ch-1 Challenges of Nation-Building)**

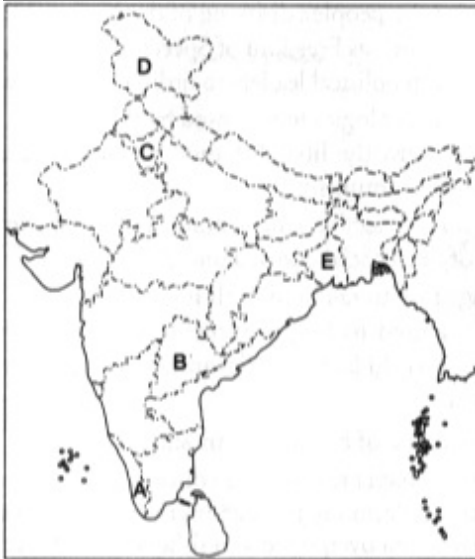
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1. Pre-independent India was divided into two parts and shown with two different colours in the map. Yellow India referred to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Princely states
  - b. British India
  - c. Independent India
  - d. Powerful princely state
2. What was meant by princely states? How many princely states were there in India at the time of independence?
3. Name the movement which demanded the separate province for Andhra region.
4. In which Congress Session proposal for linguistic principles of reorganisation was accepted?
5. What is WSF?
6. What do you understand by 'instrument of accession'?
7. Mention the role of Sardar Patel towards India's integration?
8. What was the significance of linguistic reorganisation of Indian states to the nation building?
9. Describe how the princely states of Manipur and Junagadh acceded to India.
10. Explain three challenges which independent India faced during the process of Nation Building.
11. 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:
  - 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.

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



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

“In the history of nation-building, only the Soviet experiment bears comparison with the Indian. There too, a sense of unity had to be forged between many diverse ethnic groups, religious, linguistic communities, and social classes. The scale-geographic as well as demographic was comparably massive. The raw material the state had to work with was equally unpropitious: a people divided by faith and driven by debt and disease.”—Ramachandra Guha

1. List the commonalities that the author mentions between India and the Soviet Union and give example for this from India.
2. The author does not talk about the dissimilarities between the two experiments. Can you mention two dissimilarities?
3. In retrospect which of these two experiments worked better and why?

13. Discuss the problem related to Kashmir between India and Pakistan.

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**Answer**

1. a. Princely states, Explanation: In pre independence India's Map princely states was shown with yellow colour where as British ruling part with red colour.
2. During the colonial period, there were several large and small states ruled by princes were called the Princely States. At the time of independence, there were 565 princely states in India that were not a part of the British Empire officially. These states were given the choice to accede to either India or Pakistan or remain independent.
3. Vishal Andhra Movement demanded the separate province for Andhra region. The Vishal Andhra movement demanded that Telugu speaking areas should be separated from Madras Province of which they were a part and be made into a separate Andhra Province.
4. In Nagpur Congress Session of 1920, the proposal for linguistic principles of reorganisation was accepted.
5. The World Social Forum (WSF) is a global platform, which brings together a wide coalition composed of human rights activists, environmentalists, labour, youth and women activists opposed to neo-liberal globalisation. The first WSF meeting was organised in Porto Alegre, Brazil in 2001.
6. 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.
7. Sardar Patel played an important role in India's integration. He was India's Deputy Prime Minister as well as the Home Minister during the crucial period following independence. He played a historic role in negotiating with the Princely States firmly but diplomatically and bringing most of them into the Indian Union. The rulers of most of the states signed the Instrument of Accession agreeing to join the Union of India. He handled the Junagarh and Hyderabad crisis as a seasoned statesman. Nawab of Junagarh wanted to accede to Pakistan. When the people revolted, Patel intervened. Indian Government took over the administration. Patel merged it with

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India by holding a plebiscite. 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.

8. It was felt that linguistic states may foster separatism and create pressures on the newly founded nation in the initial years. But India considered democracy and federalism by making a favour to linguistic states only:
- i. There was an enhancement of democratic practices due to the division of states on linguistic basis.
  - ii. There was a reduction in separatist attitude by accepting the regional linguistic claims of all regions.
  - iii. Linguistic reorganisation provided a uniform base to the nation and strengthened the unity of nation.
  - iv. Due to Linguistic states, there was the promotion of a distinct feature of nation i.e the principle of unity in diversity.

**9. Accession of Manipur:**

- During the process of the integration of the states, the India government was willing to give autonomy to some regions. One such region was Manipur, where the Maharaja of Manipur, Bodhachandra Singh signed the Instrument of Accession with the Indian subcontinent after being guaranteed that the internal autonomy of Manipur would continue.
- Taking into consideration the public's opinion, the Maharaja was forced to hold elections in June 1948, which results in making the state a constitutional monarch. Manipur was the first state to conduct elections on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise.
- Even after signing the Instrument of Accession with the Indian government, the Indian government pressurized the Maharaja to fully accede to the Indian subcontinent. The constant pressurizing led the Maharaja to sign the Merger Agreement in 1949, without taking any advice from the popularly elected Legislative Assembly.
- This resulted in public unrest and anger in Manipur, traces of which still exist in the state.

**Accession of Junagadh:**

- In the case of Junagadh, the Nawab of Junagadh wanted to merge with

Pakistan or wanted to remain independent. The people of Junagadh wanted to merge with the Indian Union. This led to several events and also a plebiscite which resulted in the integration of Junagadh into India.

- The successful negotiations brought many states to sign an Instrument of Accession which means that states wanted to accept the sovereignty of India.

10. 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.

11.

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

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12. i. The last commonalities between India and the Soviet Union, both nations shaped the nation on a linguistic basis.
- a. To promote welfare motives, economic and technological developments took place in India also.
  - b. States were divided on the grounds of geographical boundary and strength of populations also in both the nations.
- ii. Dissimilarities between the two experiments were:
- a. The Soviet Union was divided into 15 independent republics/countries to be disintegrated.
  - b. India maintained its unity and integrity even among the diversified nature of states and peoples without any more division.
- iii. The Indian experiment worked better to promote linguistic and cultural plurality without affecting the unity and integrity of the nation though India adopted some diplomatic measures to make the country united.
13. 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.

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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.