

Decolonisation to Political Integration of India

EXERCISE Q.1 [PAGES 61 - 62]

Exercise Q.1 | Q 1.1 | Page 61

Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the statement.

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

1. **Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia**
2. Dr. T.B. Kunha
3. Dr. P.P. Shirodkar
4. Dr. Ram Hegde

Solution: In 1946, under the leadership of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia the movement of 'Civil Disobedience' was launched in Goa.

Exercise Q.1 | Q 1.2 | Page 61

Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the statement.

Hyderabad's struggle of freedom was led skillfully by _____

1. King Hari Singh
2. **Swami Ramanand Tirth**
3. Pandit Mahadevshastri Joshi
4. Keshavrao Jedhe

Solution: Hyderabad's struggle of freedom was led skillfully by Swami Ramanand Tirth.

Exercise Q.1 | Q 1.3 | Page 61

Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the statement.

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

1. Jayantrao Tilak
2. **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**
3. Pandit Jawahrlal Nehru
4. Dr. T.B. Kunha

Solution: The Princely States in India were merged in India mainly through the efforts of **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**.

Exercise Q.1 | Q 2 | Page 62

Find the incorrect pair from group 'B', and write the corrected one.

Group 'A'	Group 'B'
The merger of the princely state of Hyderabad	Swami Ramanand Tirth
The merger of the princely state of Kashmir	Shaikh Abdulla
A significant contribution to the 'Goa Liberation' Movement.	Mohan Ranade
The trade unionist leader in Puducherry	Subaiyya

Solution: The merger of the princely state of Kashmir King Hari Singh (Instrument of Accession)

EXERCISE Q.2 [PAGE 62]

Exercise Q.2 | Q 1 | Page 62

Write the names of historical place/person/event.

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

Solution: Junagadh, Hyderabad, Kashmir, Dadra and Haveli, Goa, and Puducherry.

Exercise Q.2 | Q 2 | Page 62

Write the names of historical place/person/event.

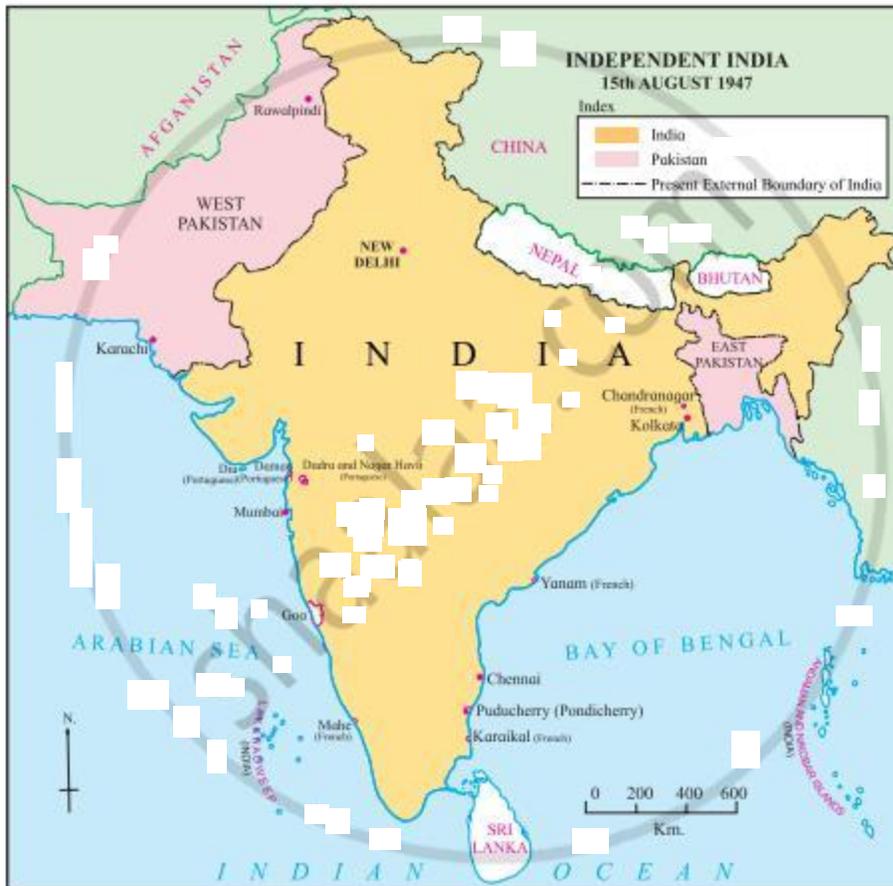
The President of the Goa Congress Committee

Solution: The President of the Goa Congress Committee - **Dr. T.B. kunha**

EXERCISE Q.3 [PAGE 62]

Exercise Q.3 | Q 1 | Page 62

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



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

Which place in India was the centre of Portuguese rule?

Which places on the eastern coast of India were the centres of French rule?

Which nation is located at the southern tip of India?

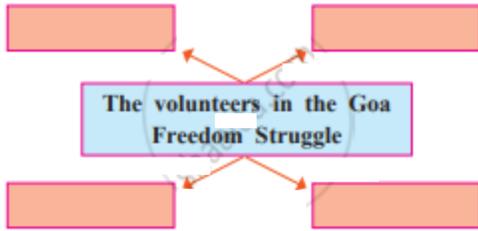
Solution:

- i. Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- ii. Goa, Dadra and Nagar haveli, Diu and Daman.
- iii. Puducherry, Yanam and Karaikal.
- iv. Sri Lanka.

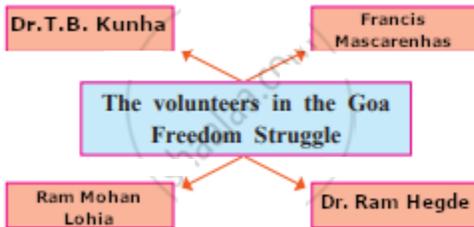
EXERCISE Q.4 [PAGE 62]

Exercise Q.4 | Q 1 | Page 62

Complete the following concept map.



Solution:



EXERCISE Q.5 [PAGE 62]

Exercise Q.5 | Q 1 | Page 62

Explain the following statement with reason.

Ultimately the princely state of Hyderabad was merged in India.

Solution: (i) Hyderabad was under Nizam rule, it was the largest amongst princely state along with

Telugu, Kannada, and Marathi regional sections.

(ii) Various organisations were formed to fight against 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.

Exercise Q.5 | Q 2 | Page 62

Explain the following statement with reason.

Puducherry was declared as a union territory.

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

(ii) Puducherry, Mahe, Yanam, and Chandranagar in West Bengal were 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 the 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.

EXERCISE Q.6 [PAGE 62]

Exercise Q.6 | Q 1 | Page 62

State your opinion.

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

Solution: (i) Hyderabad was the largest amongst princely states in India. It comprised Telugu, Kannada, and Marathi regional sections. It was ruled by Nizam.

(ii) Nizam of Hyderabad had put many restrictions on the 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.

Exercise Q.6 | Q 2 | Page 62

State your opinion.

The Portuguese rule in Goa remained untouched till 1961.

Solution: (i) Goa was under Portuguese control. There prevailed a general notion among Indians that the 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 to the struggle against the Portuguese.

(iii) At last, the 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.