

- 1) Fill in the blanks:
  - a) India gained independence on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b) \_\_\_\_\_ was the first prime minister of India.
  - c) The famous speech of JawaharLal Nehru is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - d) Freedom came with the \_\_\_\_\_ of India.
  - e) India became a republic on \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) Explain the three challenges faced by independent India.
- 3) What were the two goals set to be achieved by independent India?
- 4) Which party gave the 'two nation' theory? What was it?
- 5) What principle was followed while partitioning India?

OR

What was the basis of India's Partition?

- 6) What kind of difficulties were involved in the process of partition?
- 7) What were the consequences of partition?
- 8) Why did the idea of a secular nation emerge in India?
- 9) What was Mahatma Gandhi's sacrifice for India?
- 10) How was the British India divided before independence?
- 11) How many princely states were there before independence?
- 12) What was the response of the following three princely states to the question of joining India after independence:
  - a) Travancore
  - b) Hyderabad
  - c) Bhopal
- 13) Why was the integration of princely states a problem for India?
- 14) Who was the deputy prime minister and the first home minister of independent India? How did he solve the problem of integration of princely states?
- 15) What three considerations guided the government's approach to the princely states?
- 16) Fill in the blanks:
  - a) The document signed by the rulers of princely states while becoming a part of the union of India was called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b) Four Indian princely states which posed difficulties were \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - c) The issue of \_\_\_\_\_ was resolved after a plebiscite.
  - d) There were \_\_\_\_\_ small states in today's Orissa.

e) Saurashtra region of Gujarat had \_\_\_\_\_ big states and \_\_\_\_\_ small states.

f) \_\_\_\_\_ signed a Standstill Agreement with India in November 1947.

17) How did Hyderabad and Manipur become a part of India?

18) What is reorganization of states?

19) What considerations had to be kept in mind while reorganizing states?

20) On what principle was reorganization of Indian states done?

21) Why were some people against the linguistic division?

22) Explain Vishalandhra Movement.

23) When was separate Andhra state formed?

24) When was States Reorganization Commission appointed? Why was it appointed?

25) What was the report of States Reorganization Commission?

26) When was States Reorganization Act passed? What was it?

27) How has the formation of linguistic states helped India?