

CLASS NOTES

Class: XI

Topic: ch-1 CHALLENGES TO NATION BUILDING

Subject: POLITICAL SCIENCE

- 1st Prime Minister & Foreign Minister of India – Jawahar Lal Nehru
- 1st Deputy Prime Minister & Home Minister of India – Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- 1st Education Minister of India – Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad
- 1st President of India – Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Q. Explain Two Nation Theory.

- Ans. On 14-15 August 1947, two nations India and Pakistan were created dividing the British Indian territories on the basis of the two-nation theory.
- The two-nation theory was advanced by the Muslim League, according to which India consisted of not one but two people- Hindus and Muslims. That is why it demanded Pakistan for the Muslims.

Q. Explain any four challenges faced by India at the time of independence.

- Ans. First challenge was to shape a nation that was united and yet accommodative of the diversities of our country.
- The second challenge was to establish democracy based on universal adult franchise and parliamentary form of government.
- The third challenge was to ensure the development and well-being of the entire society and not only of some sections.
- The fourth challenge was to accommodate refugees. The migration of people took place from East and West Pakistan and also from Princely states.

Q. Explain the difficulties that was faced by Government in the process of partition.

Ans.

The partition broadly happened on the principles of religious majority meaning that the areas of Muslim majority will go to Pakistan and that of Hindu majority would remain with India.

But there were many problems in this partition plan-

- There was no single belt of Muslim majority area in British India. There were broadly two areas of concentration — one in the west and the other in the east. Therefore, it was decided that Pakistan will have two wings- East and West Pakistan separated by a long expanse of Indian territory.
- Not all Muslim majority area wanted to be in Pakistan. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan known as Frontier Gandhi of NWFP was strongly against the two-nation theory.
- Muslim majority provinces- Punjab and Bengal had very large areas where the non-Muslims were in majority. Eventually these provinces were bifurcated.
- Fourth and the most crucial problem was that of minorities on both the sides of the border.

Q. Describe the consequences of partition.

Ans. **CONSEQUENCES OF PARTITION**

- ☐ There were killings and atrocities on both sides of the border.
- ☐ In the name of religion people of one community ruthlessly killed and maimed people of the other community.
- ☐ Cities like Lahore, Amritsar and Kolkata became communal zones.
- ☐ Minorities on both sides of the border fled their home and often secured temporary shelter in refugee camps.
- ☐ They travelled to the other side of the new border by all sorts of means often by foot and were often attacked, killed or raped.
- ☐ In many cases women were killed by their own family members to preserve the family honour. Many children were separated from their parents.
- ☐ The partition was not merely a division of properties, liabilities and assets or political division of the country and administrative apparatus but also financial assets and things like tables, chairs typewriters, paperclips, books and also musical instruments of the police band.
- ☐ It is estimated that about 80 lakh people were forced to migrate across new border and about 5 to 10 lakh people were killed.

Q. Discuss the three considerations of Governments approach in regard to integration.

Ans. The three consideration of Governments approach in regard to integration are –

Firstly, the people of most of the princely states clearly wanted to become part of the Indian Union.

The government was prepared to be flexible in giving autonomy to same regions. The idea was to accommodate plurality and adopt a flexible approach in dealing with the demands of the regions.

Thirdly, in the backdrop 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.

Q. Explain how Hyderabad got joined with India.

Ans. Hyderabad was the largest Princely State that included parts of present-day Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

The Nizam of Hyderabad entered into a Standstill Agreement with India in November 1947.

In the meantime, a movement of the people of Hyderabad State against the Nizam's rule gained momentum.

Nizam responded by unleashing a paramilitary force known as the Razakars on the people. They murdered, maimed, raped and looted targeting mainly the non-Muslims. The central government then was forced to take military action. In September 1948, Indian army moved in to control the Nizam's forces. After 3 days of fighting Nizam's forces surrendered. Thus, the state of Hyderabad became a part of India.

Q. Who played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states firmly? Explain in detail.

Ans. Sardar Patel was India's Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister during the crucial period immediately following Independence.

- At the time of independence, the problem of integration of princely states was a big challenge for the national unity and integrity of India. Under such difficult times, Sardar Patel undertook the daunting tasks of uniting all 565 princely states of India.
- Known as an 'Iron Man' of India, He played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states firmly, diplomatically and bringing most of them into the Indian Union.
- It was a very complicated task which required skilful persuasion.
- Sardar Patel faced key challenges of integration from three states, viz., Hyderabad, Junagarh and Kashmir. It was under his leadership that Indian forces compelled Hyderabad and Junagarh to merge with India.
- he also wanted Kashmir's integration with India through military operations. But due to political decisions of some prominent leaders, Sardar could not succeed in integrating Kashmir fully with India which later turned into a major historical blunder for the country.

However, Sardar will always remain as an astounding leader who combined in himself the features of a true 'Nationalist', 'Catalyst' and 'Realist' — popularly characterized as NCR in Indian political history

S.NO.	NAME OF THE STATE	NEW STATE/ STATES CREATED	YEAR
1.	Bombay	Maharashtra, Gujarat	1960
2.	Assam	Nagaland	1963
3.	Larger Punjab State	Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab	1966
4.	Assam	Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura	1972
5.	Assam	Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh	1987
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand	2000
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatisgarh	2000
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Telangana	2000

Q. Why was States Reorganisation Commission formed? What was its recommendation?

- Ans. The government appointed States Reorganization Commission in 1953 to look into the question of redrawing the boundaries of the States.
- The Commission in its report accepted the linguistic principle in the drawing of boundaries.

- On the basis of this report the States Reorganisation Act was passed in 1956 leading to the creation of 14 states and 6 Union Territories.

Q. Why were the states reorganized on linguistic basis in India in 1956?

Ans. The states were reorganized on linguistic basis to accommodate plurality and to adopt a flexible approach in dealing with demands of the regions.

It also reduced a threat of division and separatist attitude among states.

VERY SHORT ANSWER (1 Mark)

1. Who was the first Prime Minister of India?

Ans. Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India.

2. How many kinds of challenges that Independent India faced?

Ans. Independent India faced three kinds of challenges.

3. On 14-15 August, 1947, two nations states came into existence one is India, what is the other?

Ans. The other country get independent in 14-15 August was Pakistan

4. Name the two cities which became divided into communal zones at the time of partition.

Ans. The two cities which became divided into communal zones at the time of partition are Amritsar and Lahore.

5. What is princely state?

Ans. The state under the rule of princes and known as princely state

6. Who was Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel?

Ans. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the first home minister and Deputy Premier of India.

7. Who was the Maharaja of Manipur at the time of independence?

Ans. Bodhachandra Singh was the Maharaja Manipur at time of independence.

8. In which year was the Nagpur session held?

Ans. The Nagpur session was held in 1932.

9. Name two states that were affected by the partition.

Ans. The two states that affected by the partition were Punjab and Bengal.

10. **Say True or False:**

(a) Broadly, independent India faced three kinds of challenges.

Ans. True.

(b) The year 1947 was the year of one of the largest, most abrupt unplanned and tragic incidents.

Ans. True.

(c) The process of nation building came to an end with creation Pakistan and integration of princely states.

Ans. True.

(d) Struggle for survival was published in (1951/1953/1955)

Ans. 1953

11. When India got Independence?

Ans. India got independence in 1947.

12. What do you mean by British Paramountcy?

Ans. British paramountcy means degrees of autonomy enjoyed by princes and British power protected them from their own people.

13. Give the concept of 'Two Nations Theory'?

Ans. 'Two Nation Theory' is the main basis for partition, introduced by M.A Jinnah in January, 1940.

14. What were the goals of Pt Nehru?

Ans. To establish a secular, social and democratic India

15. When was the Indian Constitution enforced?

Ans. Indian Constitution was enforced in 1950, 26th January.

16. Why the people of Hyderabad were against the Nizam rule?

Ans. Due to the Muslim fanatics of Hyderabad

17. Who was the victim of oppressive rule of Nizam?

Ans. Muslim Brothers

18. Which princely state was the first state to hold election on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise?

Ans. Manipur.

19. Which Princely States created some problems in becoming a part of India?

Ans. Jammu and Kashmir

20. What was the main provision of the Agreement 'the instrument of Accession'?

Ans. The instrument of Accession means that the state agreed to become a part of the Union of India.

21. Fill in the blanks:

(a) Meghalaya was carved out of _____ in 1972.

Ans. Assam.

VERY SHORT ANSWER (2 Mark)

1. Mention the first challenge that India has to accept.

Ans. The first and the immediate challenge that India had to accept were to shape a nation that was united, yet accommodative of the diversity in our society. Being a land of continental size and diversity with multifarious language, culture and religions, it was believed that the country could not remain together for long. The partition of the country appeared to prove everyone's worst fears.

2. "We have a Muslim minority who was so large in numbers that they cannot even if they want, go anywhere else" – Who said it and when?

Ans. This statement had quoted by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, in his letter to Chief Minister on 15 October, 1947. That is a basic fact about which there can be no argument.

3. Before independence, there was a two nation theory advanced by the Muslim League. What are the two nations included in this theory?

Ans. The two nations included in the two nation theory are India and Pakistan. India will include Hindu people and it will be known as Hindustan while Pakistan will include Muslim people.

4. When was the Mahatma Gandhi killed and by whom?

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi was killed on 30th January 1948 by an extremist namely Nathuram Vinayak Godse in a prayer meeting held in Delhi.

5. British India was divided into two areas. What were these two?

Ans. The British India was divided into two areas namely – British Indian provinces and princely states.

6. What is meant by 'Nizam'?

Ans. Nizam means the ruler of the princely state and one of the richest men in the world over.

7. In which part of India, was first election held on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise?

Ans. In Manipur, of India, was first election held on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise.

8. Name two states that were affected by the partition of the country.

Ans. Punjab and Bengal were two states affected by the partition of the country.

9. Name two state of today that were once a Union Territory.

Ans. Goa and Manipur are the two states of today which were once a union territory.

10. When was the States Reorganization Act passed? Name any one state created under this act.

Ans. The States Reorganization Act was passed in 1956. According to this Act the states was created on the basis of language.

Madhya Pradesh was one of such state created under this act.

11. What were the three challenges that independent Indian faced? [2013]

Ans. The three challenges are –

- Strengthening the unity of the country.
- Building up a democratic polity and society.
- Development and progress of the country.

12. What was the immediate outcome of "Two Nation Theory"?

Ans. The immediate outcome of the two nation theory was partition of the country.

13. What was announced by the British Governor – General Mountbatten on June 3, 1947?

Ans. India will be divided on the basis of religion.

14. Mention any two provisions, which reflect special status to Jammu and Kashmir?

Ans. (i) The state of Jammu and Kashmir has its own constitution.

