

## Unit: 1

# CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING

### Introduction

Be an independent state India faced many challenges. The challenges that a new state faces depends on its Socio-Political, Historical and economic factors. The case of India was also same but distinct in certain aspects. In this chapter we analyse the major challenges faced by India particularly in maintaining the geographical integrity. This chapter also address the vigilance of our national leaders in maintaining unity without hampering the diversity of India.

Concept/Process Skills	Process/Activities with Assessment	Learning outcomes
Challenges of Independent India Maintaining unity Establishment of Democracy Ensuring Development	Showing Video of Nehru's speech "Tripart with destiny" Interactive session leading to familiarization of three challenges.	List out major challenges faced by India.
Partition Process of Partition Consequences of partition	Photo exhibition showing consequences partition and Guided Discussion /Material Review. <b>Assessment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Participation</li><li>• Ability in collecting relevant Photos and materials</li><li>• Logical arrangement</li><li>• Presentation of ideas</li><li>• Discussion note</li></ul> <b>Skills</b> Observation Analytical Comprehension Creativity.	Critically evaluate the process and consequences of Partition.
Integration of princely states <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Governments approach</li><li>• Hyderabad</li><li>• Manipur</li></ul>	Map analysis of India Before and 'After Independence' page No.15 Seminar on Integration Princely states. Assessment Initiation of Learners presentation information's collected seminar Report	Describe the role of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Evaluate the importance of Integration of Princely states.

	<b>Skill</b> Communication Comprehension	
Re organization of states Visual Andhra movement State Reorganization Act.	Debate on whether we need Linguistic on small states. Assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Logical argument</li> <li>• Conceptual clarity</li> <li>• Timely intervention</li> <li>• Debate Report</li> </ul> <b>Skill</b> Reasoning Judging Critical thinking	Narrate the stages of reorganization of states in India. Judge the feasibility of small states.

### Towards the unit

By showing the Video/photos of peoples movements demanding new states like Thelemgana. The teacher invites the attention of learners to the demand for new states. Then the teacher can .raise questions like

- On what basis states were created in India?
- What were the incidents that led to the creation of such states?

By raising such relevant questions the teacher should initiate the learners for a Debate. The teacher should divide the class into two groups. A moderator and a few peer evaluators should also be selected. One group can present arguments for linguistic states. Second group present, arguments in favour of small states rather than language. Let all the learners read the relevant pages of the text and direct them to collect enough information beyond the text. After collection of information's enough the learner, can sit in their groups and there by consolidate their ideas.

Then actual debate may be conducted in the classroom. On finishing the debate the teacher invited peer evaluators present their findings should consolidate the session with enough additions.

All the learners should prepare a debate report. This debate report will be assessed as part of portfolio assessment.

1. Who made the famous speech “tryst with destiny” addressing the constituent Assembly on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947.
  - a) Jawaharlar Nehru
  - b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
  - c) Dr. B.R Amedker
  - d) Loard Mount battens.
2. Through which theory it was stated that “India consisted of not one but two people’
  - a) Hindu Muslim theory
  - b) The Diarchy in provinces.
  - b) Two Nation theory
  - d) Hindu Sikh theory
3. Khan Abdul Gattar Khan is known as?
  - a) Bengal Gandhi
  - b) Modern Gandhi
  - b) Frontier Gandhi
  - d) Kerala Gandhi
4. Which of the following statement is true regarding integration of princely states?
  - a) All princely States must join India
  - b) All princely states must Join in Pakistan
  - c) All princely states can either join India, Pakistan or can stand independently.
  - d) All princely states will become independent states.
5. Who among the following played crucial roles in the integration of princely states.
  - a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
  - b) V.K. Krishnana Menon
  - c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
  - d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
6. Which of the following statements was correct relating to interim government approach towards integration of princely states?
  1. The people of most princely states clearly wanted to become part of the Indian union.
  2. Government was flexible in giving autonomy to some regions.
  3. In the backdrop of Partition the integration and consolidation of the territorial boundaries of the nation has assumed supreme importance.
  - a. 1 and 2 is correct
  - b. 2 and 3 is correct
  - c. 1, 2 and three are correct
  - d. 1 and three is correct

7. Hyderabad Nizam's Paramilitary force which tried suppressing the people's movement was known as.
- Razakars
  - Internal Security Force
  - Black force
  - Hyderabad Paramilitary Force
8. The Vishalandhna movement demanded
- The division of Andhra Pradesh into Thelungana and Andhra Pradesh
  - Creation of new state merging all south Indian States.
  - Formation of Andhra State by merging all Telugu Speaking Areas.
  - Autonomy for Andhra Pradesh.
9. Who among the following died after 56 days of fasting demanding creation of Andhra Pradesh?
- Potti Sriramula
  - N.T Rama Rao
  - Jaya Prakash Narayan.
  - Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
10. Findout the princely state which became a part of India after a plebiscite?
- Hyderabad
  - Manipur
  - Travancore
  - Jamnagar
11. Independent India faced a number of challengers. But three of them were prominent Find them? Score 3
12. The demand for the creation of Pakistan was based on 'Two Nation Theory'. Who put forwarded the theory what was two Nation theory? Score 1+2=3
13. The partition of India on the basis of religion majority was not an easy one. Evaluate the process of Partition? Score 4
14. The partition of India was an abrupt, unplanned and tragic one on the basis of this statement explains the consequences of partition. Score 5
15. Sandar Vallabhbhai Patel played a prominent role in the integration of princely states. Evaluate the role of Patel in integration of India. Score 4
16. The merger of Hyderabad was not an easy one, Describe the merger of Hyderabad to Indian Union. Score 4

17. The formation of Andhra Pradesh laid the path for linguistic states. Discuss the role of Vishul Andhra Movement in the formation of linguistic states.
18. The Re organization of States is still continuing. The leads to the creation of small states. Do you favour the creation of small states? Give reason? Score 5

### Answer Key

1. Jawahar Lal Nehru
2. Two Nation theory
3. Frontier Gandhi
4. All princely states can either join India, Pakistan or can stand independently.
5. Sardar Vallabhbai patel.
6. b and 3 is correct
7. Razakars
8. Formation of Andhra State by merging all Telengu Speaking areas.
9. Potti Sriramulu
10. Kimagarj
11. Maintaining unity  
Establish democracy  
Ensuring development
12. Muslim Legue  
Hindus and Muslims in India are two people  
They have separate religion and culture.
13. Muslim Majority area North West given to Pakistan
  - Punjab and Bengal to be divided and Muslim majority areas to be given to Pakistan
  - Khan Abdul Gaffer Khan opposed partition and two nation theory
  - Bifurcation of Punjab and Bengal were not over on 15<sup>th</sup> August
  - Partition also meant decision of administrative apparatus
14.
  - Transfer of population
  - Communal Violence's
  - Displace Ment

- Migration of Hindus and Muslims and life in refugee camps.
- Creation of minorities

15.

- Sardar Vallabhahai Patel, V.P. Menon and Mount Batten together Prepared instrument of accretion
- Diplomatic approach of sardar Patel.
- All Princely states except Hydra bad, Janagarh Manipur and Kashmir

16.

- Decision of Hydra bad to stand Independent
- Standstill agreement
- People's movement for merger
- Suppression of people's movement using Razakan
- Military action by India

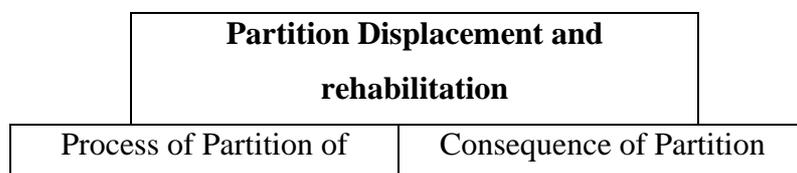
17.

- Demand for formation of linguistic states.
- Pre Independence out look
- Approach of political leadership after Independence
- Vishal Andhra Movement
- Formation of Andhra Pradesh

18.

- Approach to formation of Linguistic states
- Demand for new states
- Small states helps development
- More political participation

### **Challenges of Nation Building**



<b>Integration of Princely States.</b>		
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Problem	Governments approach	Merger of Hyderabad Manipur Junagarh
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<b>Reorganization of States</b>		
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Vishal Andhra Movement	State Reorganization Act 1956	Demand for new States
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