

Very-Very Short Answer

Q.1. Complete the sentence: ‘ _____ ’ is a famous speech made by the first Prime Minister, Jawahar Lal Nehru at the midnight hour of 14–15 August 1947.

Ans. Tryst with destiny.

Q.2. State True or False. Freedom came with the partition, unprecedented violence and trauma of displacement.

Ans. True.

Q.3. Correct and rewrite the statement: Three stamps issued in 1950 to mark the First Republic Day tell us about the future plans of the new republic.

Ans. Three stamps issued in 1950 to mark the First Republic Day tell us about the challenges to the new republic.

Q.4. Match the following:

‘A’	‘B’
<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Sardar Patelii. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khaniii. Nathuram Godseiv. Survivors described partition	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Division of heartsb. Gandhiji’s Assassinationc. India’s Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Ministerd. Frontier Gandhi

Ans. (i) - (c),

(ii) - (d),

(iii) - (b),

(iv) - (a).

Q.5. Who gave the speech titled ‘tryst with destiny’ and when?

[CBSE (Comptt.) 2014]

Ans. First Prime Minister of the independent India, Jawaharlal Nehru.

Q.6. When was the constitution of India adopted and signed by the members of constituent assembly? When was it brought into force?

[CBSE Delhi 2013]

Ans. Constitution of India was signed and adopted on 26th Nov, 1949. It was brought into force on 26th Jan, 1950.

Q.7. What did independence bring along to India?

Ans. India got partition along with independence.

Q.8. How many major challenges were before India after independence?

Ans. India had three major challenges after the independence.

Q.9. What was the first challenge before India after independence?

[CBSE (AI) 2010]

Ans. The first challenge was to shape a nation that was united, yet accommodative of the diversity in our society.

Q.10. What was the second challenge before India?

Ans. The second challenge was to establish democracy.

Q.11. What was the third challenge before India?

Ans. The third challenge was to ensure the development and well-being of the entire society and not only of some sections.

Q.12. Who was the first governor general of independent India? Which party did he establish in 1959?

[CBSE Delhi (Comptt.) 2014]

Ans. C. Rajagopalachari was the first Governor General of Independent India. He founded 'Swatantra Party' in 1959.

Q.13. On 15 august 1947, which two nations came into existence?

Ans. On 15 august 1947, India and Pakistan came into existence.

Q.14. What was the basis of partition of India?

Ans. The basis of partition of India was a religious majority.

Q.15. What is the 'two-nation' theory advanced by Muslim League?

[CBSE Delhi 2013]

Ans. According to the two-nation theory advanced by Muslim League, India was a nation of two 'people', Hindus and Muslims. That's the reason, they demanded separate nation for Muslims.

Q.16. What was the immediate outcome of the two nation theory?

[CBSE Sample Paper 2015]

Ans. Partition of India into two nation states, i.e, India and Pakistan.

Q.17. Which regions in India were populated by Muslims?

Ans. There were two regions in India which were muslim populated, one in the East and other in the West.

Q.18. Name the leader of the national movement, who was popularly known as ‘Frontier Gandhi’?

[CBSE Delhi 2014]

Ans. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was popularly known as ‘Frontier Gandhi’.

Q.19. What was Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan against?

Ans. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was against the ‘two nation’ theory

Q.20. Division of which states turned out to be the gravest tragedy of partition?

Ans. Division of Punjab and Bengal turned out to be the gravest tragedy of partition.

Q.21. In 1947, which two Indian states were divided on the basis of religion ?

[CBSE Delhi (Comptt.) 2014]

Ans. Punjab and Bengal were divided on the basis of religion.

Q.22. In 1951, what was the percentage of Muslim population in India?

Ans. In 1951 there were 12 percent Muslim in India.

Q.23. Approximately how many people had to leave their homes due to partition?

Ans. Due to partition, around 80 lakh people had to leave their homes.

Q.24. Where was Gandhiji on the day of independence?

Ans. He was in Kolkata in the areas which were torn by gruesome riots between Hindus and Muslims.

Q.25. How was Gandhiji killed?

Ans. On 30 January 1948, one Hindu extremist, Nathuram Vinayak Godse, walked up to Gandhiji during his evening prayer in Delhi and fired three bullets at him, which killed him instantly.

Q.26. What was announced by British administration immediately before independence?

Ans. The British administration announced immediately before independence that with the independence of India princely states will also get independent.

Q.27. What kind of independence was granted to the princely states?

Ans. All the Princely States were free to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent if they so wished.

Q.28. Who played the most important role in the integration of princely states?

Or

Name the leader who played a historical role in inducing the rulers of princely states to integrate into Indian Union.

[CBSE Delhi 2014]

Ans. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel played a historical role in inducing the rulers of princely states to integrate into Indian Union.

Q.29. Whom did Nizam send to suppress the movement in Hyderabad?

Ans. Razakars.

Q.30. Which two princely states refused to join either with Pakistan or India after independence?

[CBSE Delhi (Comptt.) 2014]

Ans. Hyderabad and Travancore.

Q.31. Who opposed Nizam of Hyderabad?

Ans. The peasantry in the Telangana region, women, Communists and the Hyderabad Congress opposed Nizam of Hyderabad.

Q.32. When was Hyderabad integrated into Indian Union.

Ans. Hyderabad was integrated into Indian union in September 1948.

Q.33. When was constitutional government established in Manipur?

Ans. The constitutional government was established in June 1948, after elections.

Q.34. When was state reorganisation commission established?

Ans. State reorganisation commission was established in 1953.

Q.35. In which Congress session, the decision was taken to reorganise states on the basis of language?

Ans. Nagpur session, 1920.

Q.36. What was the most important recommendation given by the State reorganisation commission?

Ans. Its most important recommendation was reorganisation on the basis of language or regional language.

Q.37. When was a separate state with the name of 'Andhra Pradesh' created?

Ans. December 1952.

Q.38. Mention the important recommendations given by States Reorganisation Commission, 1953.

[CBSE (AI) 2014]

Ans. In the State Reorganisation Commission report, 1953, it was recommended that the boundaries of the state should reflect the boundaries of different languages.

Q.39. When was Gujarat and Maharashtra created on the basis of language?

Ans. On the basis of language, Gujarat and Maharashtra were created in 1960.

Q.40. When was the Punjabi speaking region given the status of Punjab state?

Ans. The Punjabi speaking region was given the status of state 1966.

Q.41. Which two states were carved out of larger Punjab?

Ans. Haryana and Himachal Pradesh

Q.42. Which state was carved out of Assam in 1972.

Ans. Meghalaya

Q.43. Who sat on indefinite fast for the creation of Andhra Pradesh?

Ans. Potti Srimulu

Q.44. Who was Potti Srimulu?

Ans. Potti Srimulu was a veteran Gandhian, who went on an indefinite fast for the demand of separate state of Andhra Pradesh, which led to his death in 1952.

Q.45. Who was the first chief election commissioner of India?

[CBSE (AI) 2012]

Ans. Sukumar Sen was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India.

Q.46. Why were the Indian leaders reluctant in accepting the principle of linguistic reorganisation of states of Indian Union just after the independence?

[CBSE Sample Paper 2016]

Ans. Indian leaders felt that accepting the principle of linguistic reorganisation of states would increase problems in the country and could lead to fragmentation.