

Long Answer Questions

Q.1. What were the problems faced by India after Independence?

Ans. India had to face many problems after independence such as partition, displacement, integration of princely states and reorganisation of states like Jammu and Kashmir. Many nations predicted that India would not survive for as an integrated nation. There were problems which cropped up with time like:

- i. The political problem related to Jammu and Kashmir emerged with Pakistan, which also affected the people of the Kashmir valley.
- ii. Regions in the North East were not accepting to be parts of India. Nagaland and Mizoram began movements demanding to be separate nations.
- iii. Dravid movement began in South India demanding to be a separate nation as well.
- iv. The movements in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Gujarat demanding to divide states on the basis of language.
- v. There were also protests in South India for not accepting Hindi as a National language whereas on the other side, there were protests in support of Hindi in North India.
- vi. During the 1960s, there were movements to demand a separate state on the basis of Punjabi language and due to this, in 1966, two states were formed – Punjab and Haryana.
- vii. Later new states were formed, such as – Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand.

Q.2. Describe any three obstacles that delayed the merging of Jammu and Kashmir with India.

[CBSE (AI) 2015]

Ans. The obstacles that delayed the merging of Jammu and Kashmir with India:

- i. Jammu and Kashmir's Hindu ruler Maharaja Hari Singh did not want to merge with India and declared its independence.
- ii. On the other hand, the Pakistani leaders thought that since a great majority of the population of the state was Muslim, the state should merge with Pakistan.
- iii. Pakistan sent tribal infiltrations to capture Kashmir. This forced Maharaja Hari Singh to ask India for military help. India extended military help only after Maharaja had signed the 'Instrument of Accession' with the government of India.
- iv. As a result of the tribal invasion of the state in 1947, a part of the state came under Pakistan's occupation which is known as 'Azad Kashmir'.

(Any three points)

Q.3. Describe the secessionist movement of Mizos. How as per the provisions of constitution, was it resolved on accommodation of diversities?

Ans. After Independence, the Mizo hills was made an autonomous district within Assam. Some Mioss believed that they were never a part of British India and not to the Indian Union. The movement of secession gained popular support after Assam government failed to respond to the great famine of 1959 adequately. It led to formation of Mizo National Front (MNF) under the leadership of Laldenga. In 1966, the MNF started an armed campaign for independence. After the struggle of two decades, Mizoram under the leadership of Laldenga started negotiations with the India. Indian government which led to a peace agreement between Laldenga and Rajiv Gandhi. According to it, Mizoram was granted full fledged statehood with special powers and MNF agreed to give up secessionist struggle.

Q.4. Describe the story of Goa's liberation from the Portuguese to its becoming a state of the Indian Union.

[CBSE (AI) 2016]

Ans.

- i. Goa was under colonial rule since the 16th Century. During their rule, the Portuguese suppressed the people of Goa, denied them of civil rights and carried out forced religious conversions.
- ii. After independence in Goa also, there was a strong movement for freedom, which was strengthened by satyagrahis from Maharashtra.
- iii. In December 1961, the Indian Government sent the army which liberated Goa, Daman and Diu and it was made a Union Territory.
- iv. One section of the people of Goa desired that Goa, as a Marathi speaking area should be merged with Maharashtra but many Goans were keen to retain a separate identity and culture, particularly the Konkani language.
- v. The Central Government held a special opinion poll in Goa asking people to decide about their choice.
- vi. A referendum – like procedure was used. The majority of the people decided to remain separate, *i.e.*, outside Maharashtra. Thus Goa continued as a Union Territory. Finally in 1987, Goa became a State.

Q.5. Describe the role of E.V. Ramaswami 'Pariyar' in the Dravid Movement and the formation of Dravida Kazhagam (DK). Why did the DK get split and enter into politics as DMK?

[CBSE (AI) 2015]

Ans. The Dravidian movement led to the formation of Dravida Kazhagam(DK) under the leadership of Tamil social reformer, E.V. Ramaswami 'Periyar'. The organization strongly opposed the Brahmins' dominance and affirmed regional pride against the political, economic and cultural domination of the north. Initially, the Dravidian

Movement spoke in terms of the whole of South India. The DK split and the political legacy of the movement was transferred to Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam(DMK) due to the following:

- i. It demanded the restoration of the original name of Kallakudi railway station, which had been renamed Dalmiapuram after an industrial house from the North.
- ii. Secondly, agitation was for giving Tamil cultural history greater importance in the school curriculum.
- iii. The third agitation was against the craft education scheme of the state government, which it alleged, was linked to the Brahmanical social outlook.

Q.6. Briefly describe the story of Sikkim from the time of India's Independence to its merger with India.

[CBSE (AI) 2015]

Ans. At the time of independence, Sikkim was not a part of India. It was a Protectorate of India. Its defence and foreign relations were looked after by India but not administrated by India. Monarchy system of Chogyal was unable to deal with the democratic aspirations of the people of Sikkim. Majority of Sikkim's population was Nepalis and LepchaBhutia community was in minority. The anti-Chogyal leaders of both the communities got support from the Government of India. The first democratic elections were held in 1974. The Assembly first sought the status of an associate state and then in April, 1975 passed a resolution asking for full integration with India. The Indian parliament accepted this request immediately and Sikkim became the 22nd State of Indian Union.

Q.7. Describe the role of E.V. Ramaswami 'Periyar' in the Dravid Movement and the formation of Dravida Kazhagam (DK). Why did the DK get split and enter into politics as DMK?

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Q.8. Throw some light on the internal dimension of the problem of Jammu and Kashmir.

[Sample Paper 2016]

Ans. Internal dimension of the problem of Jammu and Kashmir:

- i. The Internal dimension of the problem of Jammu and Kashmir revolved around article 370 of the Indian Constitution. This special status has provoked two opposite reactions. There is a section of people outside J&K that believes that the special status of the state under article 370 does not allow full integration of state with India. This section feels that article 370 should be revoked and J&K should be like any other state of Indian Union.
- ii. Another section, mostly Kashmiris, believe that the autonomy conferred by article 370 is not enough. A section of Kashmiris have expressed at least three grievances in this regard:
- iii. First, the promise that accession would be referred to the people of the state after the situation created by tribal invasion was normalized has not been fulfilled. This has generated a demand for Plebiscite.
- iv. Secondly, there is a feeling that special federal status guaranteed by article 370 has been eroded in practice. This has led to the demand for Greater state Autonomy.
- v. Thirdly, it is felt that democracy which is practiced in the rest of India has not been similarly institutionalized in the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

Q.9. Describe the internal and external disputes responsible for making the politics of Jammu and Kashmir.

[CBSE (AI) 2016]

Ans. The politics of J & K since 1948 has remained surrounded by controversies and conflicts, due to external and internal reasons:

1. External: Ever since 1947, Kashmir has remained a major controversy between India and Pakistan. Externally, Kashmir has always been claimed by Pakistan. Pakistan led a tribal invasion on the state in 1947, as a result of which one portion of the state is under their control. India regards the occupations of this area as illegal while Pakistan calls the areas as 'Azad Kashmir'.

2. Internal: Internally, there has been a controversy about the status of Kashmir within the Indian Union. Article 370 of the Indian Constitution gives greater autonomy to J & K as compared to other states of India. J & K even has its own constitution (Article 371). All provisions of Indian constitution are not applicable to J & K. Laws made by Indian

Parliament apply to J & K only if the state agrees. The special status of J & K has provoked two opposite reactions:

- a. Opponents:** One section of people outside J & K feels that Article 370 which confers special status to the state does not allow its full integration with India. This section therefore, feels that J & K should be given a normal status like any other state by abrogation of Article 370.
- b. Proponents:** Another section comprising of Kashmiri population believes that autonomy granted by Article 370 is not enough. They have three major grievances:
 - i.** The promise that accession of state would be referred to people of state after normalisation due to attack by tribal infiltrators, has not been fulfilled.
 - ii.** There is a general perception that Federal status guaranteed by Article 370 has actually not been fulfilled. It has led to demand for 'Greater state autonomy'.
 - iii.** There is a general feeling that democracy as practised in the rest of India has not been institutionalised in the similar way in J & K.