

Ch-1 Challenges Of nation Building

Q1 Describe the Challenges that India faced at the time of Independence in 1947.

Ans India faced the following three challenges at the time of independence in 1947.

- The first challenge was to shape a nation that was united yet accommodative of the diversity in our society. There were different cultures, religions, languages in the country. It was a very serious question of unity and integration which was to be solved by the leaders.
- 2nd challenge was the establish democracy:- India adopted representative system so there would be political competition. So the challenge was to develop democratic practices among the people.
- To do welfare and wellbeing of all sections of society. The Constitution clearly laid down the principle of equality and special protection to socially disadvantaged groups and religious and cultural communities.

Q2 What was two nation theory?

Ans the two nation theory advanced by the

Muslim league. India Consisted of not one but two people Hindu and Muslims. That is why it demanded Pakistan, a Separate Country for the Muslims.

Q3 Describe the difficulties that arose in the way of Partition of India.

Ans. The first Problem was that there was no single belt of muslim majority area in British India.

- There were two areas of Concentration one in the west and one in the east. There was no way these two Parts could be joined.
- Not all muslim majority areas wanted to be in Pakistan eg:- Khan Abdul gaffar khan the leader of NWFP also known as Frontier Gandhi opposed the two nation theory, eventually his voice was simply ignored and NWFP was joined with Pak.
- Two of the muslim majority area Punjab and Bengal had very large area where non-muslim were in majority. Eventually it was decided that these two provinces would be bifurcated according to the religious majority. but this decision was taken till the midnight of 14-15 August. It meant that a large number of

People did not know on the day of independence whether they were in India or in Pakistan.

- The problem of minorities on both the sides of the border, large no. of Hindu's were living on Pakistan's border side and large no. of muslims on Indian border side and thus they faced violence on both sides.

Q. Describe the Consequences of Partition?

Ans. There were killings and atrocities on both sides of the border on the name of religion people of one community killed people of other. Cities like Lahore, Kolkata and Amritsar became communal zones. Muslims were afraid to go in areas where Hindu's lives and vice-versa.

- Large no. of women were abducted on both side of border they were raped killed forced to marry and convert. In many cases family members also killed their own women to preserve the family honour.
- People who were able to cross border had to stay in refugees camps where for months and sometimes for year.

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- The Partition led to division of properties, liabilities and assets administrative apparatus and financial assets and things like table-chairs too.
- The employees of the govt and railways were divided.
- It led to a Violent Separation of Communities who had hitherto lived together as neighbours.