

- 1) Fill in the blanks:
 - a) India gained independence on _____.
 - b) _____ was the first prime minister of India.
 - c) The famous speech of JawaharLal Nehru is known as _____.
 - d) Freedom came with the _____ of India.
 - e) India became a republic on _____.
- 2) Explain the three challenges faced by independent India.
- 3) What were the two goals set to be achieved by independent India?
- 4) Which party gave the 'two nation' theory? What was it?
- 5) What principle was followed while partitioning India?

OR

What was the basis of India's Partition?

- 6) What kind of difficulties were involved in the process of partition?
- 7) What were the consequences of partition?
- 8) Why did the idea of a secular nation emerge in India?
- 9) What was Mahatma Gandhi's sacrifice for India?
- 10) How was the British India divided before independence?
- 11) How many princely states were there before independence?
- 12) What was the response of the following three princely states to the question of joining India after independence:
 - a) Travancore
 - b) Hyderabad
 - c) Bhopal
- 13) Why was the integration of princely states a problem for India?
- 14) Who was the deputy prime minister and the first home minister of independent India? How did he solve the problem of integration of princely states?
- 15) What three considerations guided the government's approach to the princely states?
- 16) Fill in the blanks:
 - a) The document signed by the rulers of princely states while becoming a part of the union of India was called _____.
 - b) Four Indian princely states which posed difficulties were _____, _____, _____ and _____.
 - c) The issue of _____ was resolved after a plebiscite.
 - d) There were _____ small states in today's Orissa.

- e) Saurashtra region of Gujarat had _____ big states and _____ small states.
- f) _____ signed a Standstill Agreement with India in November 1947.

- 17) How did Hyderabad and Manipur become a part of India?
- 18) What is reorganization of states?
- 19) What considerations had to be kept in mind while reorganizing states?
- 20) On what principle was reorganization of Indian states done?
- 21) Why were some people against the linguistic division?
- 22) Explain Vishalandhra Movement.
- 23) When was separate Andhra state formed?
- 24) When was States Reorganization Commission appointed? Why was it appointed?
- 25) What was the report of States Reorganization Commission?
- 26) When was States Reorganization Act passed? What was it?
- 27) How has the formation of linguistic states helped India?