

INSIGHTS

Insights Daily Answer Writing Challenge - 36

All Answers

Insights

2013

1. Athi

August 26, 2013 at 10:40 am (Edit)

salient features of Indian rural society

Village communities, caste system and family are the important features of Indian rural society.

Rural India is divided into large number of villages with homogenous group of people. Mostly society is of agrarian type with a village head who can take decisions on political, social and cultural issues.

Caste system is prevalent in rural Indian society. Social hierarchy and occupation of an individual is decided on the basis of his caste.

Family is important social unit with high emotional ties. It has strict control over individual. Patriarchy dominates the society. Women has a lower position. Joint family is the most common.

People believes in powers of nature. They show co-operation and unity among themselves.

Development of villages due to industrialization and urbanization are gradually changing the characters rural Indian society also. Nuclear families and shift from agriculture become more frequent.

athi

August 26, 2013 at 2:52 pm (Edit)

please add your valuable comments

bkr

August 26, 2013 at 4:09 pm (Edit)

good but order is not proper..

Maaduri

August 26, 2013 at 7:27 pm (Edit)

You have all the points covered. Just that put it in a proper structure.



INSIGHTS

August 27, 2013 at 8:02 am (Edit)

you should write in points when you are asked to enumerate.

athi

August 27, 2013 at 9:54 am (Edit)

thanks for your valuable comments

2. Ankit

August 26, 2013 at 11:03 am (Edit)

Question 1:

Discuss the problems that impeded the integration of the princely states into the Indian Union. How were these problems tackled?

The Geographic entity today known as India, at the time of Independence comprised of British India and the Princely States, British India was under the direct control of British government in external as well as in internal sphere, while the Princely states were ruled by Indian Kings and princes and had a say in the internal process and administration of the state while remaining under the paramountcy of the crown.

At the time of independence, there was ambiguity on the status of the princely states after the end of British rule; they were provided an option of either joining Pakistan or India, though many were also dreaming of having an independent country at that time. The major impediments faced during the integration of the princely states in the Indian were primarily a feature of the Elites in the states and a competition with the newly formed state of Pakistan for strategically advantageous princely states and the perception of majoritarian oppression which the Muslim elites tried to rally the people in the states against.

The general consensus for integration of the states was on factors like geographical continuity, socio-cultural and religious fabric and its integration with the rest of the country. The integration of most of the states were made possible by the tactful use of diplomacy by Sardar Patel, who used the threat of force, enticement of privy purses and also the rising

people's movement in the states for integration into the union.

The contentious states of Hyderabad, Kathiawar etc were made possible by the use of police action and the current problem of Kashmir can also be traced to unfinished integration process.

▪ **Shubhangi**

August 26, 2013 at 1:52 pm (Edit)

Second part of qtn not well covered. First part is answered in good way. In my opinion answer is good but not balanced.

▪ **Ankit**

August 26, 2013 at 2:34 pm (Edit)

yeah even i was feeling the same, the problem of word limit and my habit of emphasising on the intro 😞

- **bkr**

August 26, 2013 at 4:15 pm (Edit)

intro and first part is gud but in second para u can write abt 5 imt princly states nd kasmir issue,,,,,

- **Maaduri**

August 26, 2013 at 7:30 pm (Edit)

Yes as Shubhangi said, you made justice to the first part but not to the second part.

- **Anjali**

August 26, 2013 at 11:20 pm (Edit)

Ankit introduction is too long, rest Shubhangi and Maaduri pointed out.

3. Siddhesh

August 26, 2013 at 11:11 am (Edit)

1) Discuss the problems that impeded the integration of the princely states into the Indian Union. How were these problems tackled?

Ans. After independence India was divided into 565 princely states with petty Kings who hardly had an idea of India and were totally indulged in their lavishness and by no means had given up their territory.

The herculean task was given to Patel who chose brilliant V.P Menon as his secretary to force princes into signing the ,instrument of accession.

However they faced with a number of problems.

First problem was how to coerce princely states to sign it, plebistice was an option to which however no prince would have agreed.

Second was geography, as states like Jodhpur and Kashmir shared their boundary with Pakistan so Indian Government had to take each step very cautiously, as state had option to legally join Pakistan.

Third problem was size and economy like Hyderabad whose Nizam was one of the riches person of world and to which Patel said 'a cancer in belly of India' to which finally India had to use force.

Last problem was contradiction. As was in Junagadh where a muslim ruled hindu majority and vice-versa in Kashmir where in both places plebistice was not an option.

However it was the sheer dedication and honesty of our fore fathers who were willing to make India a nation who overcame these impediments with flying colours.

- **Siddhesh**

August 26, 2013 at 11:11 am (Edit)

feedbacks?

- **Shubhangi**

August 26, 2013 at 1:54 pm (Edit)

Good attempt but not balanced. Second part of qtn is ignored except in last three lines.

- **Maaduri**

August 26, 2013 at 7:32 pm (Edit)

Good answer.

- **Anjali**

August 26, 2013 at 11:23 pm (Edit)

Flow is not good, , second paragraph could be used in second part, and second part is missing. Critical comment

2. Ankit

August 26, 2013 at 11:17 am (Edit)

Enumerate salient features of rural society in India

The rural society in India still comprise about the 70% of the entire population. The society in rural areas can be described by using factors like Caste, though post independence we have witnessed features like secularization of caste yet it remains and important factor especially in the personal sphere and as a social institution.

The economic feature of the society is still dominated by largely subsistence agriculture and commerce dealing with low priced commodities. Feature in the form of family remains patriarchal and we still witness families of large sizes where more than one couple forms the unit of family. The cultural features like the tendency of close knit living and more community interaction and stronger centripetal forces still persist.

The features of the rural society have been affected recently by the trends of globalization which has entailed more presence of market forces in the society and an increased migration from the rural to the urban areas.

▪ **Maaduri**

August 26, 2013 at 7:47 pm (Edit)

Nicely written.

3. **athi**

August 26, 2013 at 11:17 am (Edit)

good answer siddhesh

- **Shubhangi**

August 26, 2013 at 1:55 pm (Edit)

Good attempt but not balanced. Second part of qtn is ignored except in last three lines.

- **bkr**

August 26, 2013 at 4:24 pm (Edit)

gud but start should be may like this every society has certain units. It is these units that form the social set up or social structure. These units are

inter-related and through their study, it is possible to study the behavior patterns of the society. This is true of the Indian society, particularly the Indian Rural Society

Units of Rural Social Structure: we have just now seen that the villages form the units of the Rural Society. These villages have their own structure. The structure formed out of the following units:-

1) Family 2) Caste System 3) Internal Organisation 4) Religion 5) Economic System.

4. RV

August 26, 2013 at 11:27 am (Edit)

1) Discuss the problems that impeded the integration of the princely states into the Indian Union. How were these problems tackled? (250 words)

The Princely states under the protectorate of the Colonial masters had long ceded their defence and foreign affairs but announcement of independence rekindled the desire of autonomy. Jinnah's and Atlee's statements in this regard further exacerbated the situation .

India's wanted the accession of all the independent states with surrender of Defence, Communication and Foreign Affairs based on the will of the people and contiguity of the regions.

It was the artful and crafty diplomacy of Sardar Patel that prevented the balkanisation of India. He had issued a statement to all the princely states to accede to one of the dominions by December 1947 beyond which he will not be able to guarantee their safety from the revolutionary residents. He also promised privy purses , rights to succession , hoisting of personal flags and gun salutes at ceremonies. Most of the princely states out of fear ,nationalist sentiments or the fruitful promises acceded to India with the exception of Junagarh, Hyderabad and Kashmir.

Junagarh wanted to accede to Pakistan much to their delight inspite of popular sentiments to become a part of India. However timely action of the diwan of junagarh led to intervention by Indian state . A referendum was held and Junagarah was integrated into India.

The Nizam of Hyderabad used the pretext of stand still agreement and with Pakistan support , unleashed the ravacious Razakars on the revolutionary forces in the. After much wait and further violence by Razakars the army moved into Hyderabad to annex it to India .

Raja Hari Singh of Jammu and Kashmir neither wanted to accede to democratic India or communal Pakistan. Attacks by the Pakistan army turned him to India for help and after signing the Instrument of Accession , Indian army forced the retreatment of Pakistani forces.

▪ **Shubhangi**

August 26, 2013 at 1:46 pm (Edit)

You answered second part of question. First part regarding impediments is missing.

5. RV

August 26, 2013 at 11:43 am (Edit)

The village households are patriarchal and are primarily dependent on agricultural labour with many of them practising subsistence farming .Greater fragmentation of land and inadequate penetration of modern scientific knowledge and technology has not improved their economic situation much in this regard.

Lack of education , awareness and various taboos is generally reflected in the superstitious traditions , medical poverty and social evils like infanticide , child marriage , witch hunts , high maternal mortalities.

Caste forms a very distinct part of their identities and there are demarcated regions for their residence as well as their work. Village community is highly inter dependent on their daily needs and this has enhanced cooperation over the period of time .

However family values , tradition and culture with respect for natural forces and their conservation has helped them maintain a pristine environment both culturally and ecologically.

With the ongoing programmes of RTE,Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan , PDS , Rashtriya Bima Yojana , Janani Suraksha is reverting the trends and integrating them more with the ideas of empowerment , equality and economic and social progress.

- **bkr**

August 26, 2013 at 4:33 pm (Edit)

good .

- **Maaduri**

August 26, 2013 at 7:49 pm (Edit)

Good answer.

▪ **prashant**

August 27, 2013 at 1:50 pm (Edit)

Medical poverty.....interesting and innovative.

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6. RV

August 26, 2013 at 12:40 pm (Edit)

2) Discuss the factors that lead to the formation of Israel. Why its formation is a controversial issue in the region?

Declaration by Britain in 1920's to set up a Jewish State that opened the Pandora's Box for the Palestine-Israel conflict. The mass exodus of the Jews to Palestine in the Holocaust had Britain initiate many failed agreements to establish two independent states for Israel. Britain redirected the problem to U.N. in 1947 who instead of an internal solution allowed external forces (U.S.) to formally recognize and establish the state of Israel and Arabs become second citizens in their land of birth.

Actions of Abdul Nasser of Germany sucked other countries of the Gulf into the vortex of ongoing conflict. The Suez war further strengthened Arab motives and inducted worthy allies like Iraq , Syria whose aggressive Arab intentions led to the Sixty Day war. Israel cushioned by new technology and superior firearms captured Sinai Peninsula , Golan Heights and the West bank and Gaza Strip. The modest regions of Palestine stood obliterated from the map.

The Yom Kippur war , assassinations of leaders allegedly by Mossad and U.S. and the killing of Israeli Olympians in 1972 had permanently estranged the two communities and the world opinion in general. The Peace accords of Camp David and Oslo also could not provide peace as the further rise of extremist Hamas from the PLO , and the Islamist Hezbollah led to exacerbation of the mistrust and loathe .

Occupation of West Bank , Gaza Strip and their rapid construction , Iron Fist Policy by Israel hardliner Netanyahu , Human rights violations and the issue of Jerusalem are thorny issues in the Muslim world all over and Middle East in general.

The recognition of Palestine by U.N. ,shuttle diplomacy of Kerry has led to release of prisoners , softening of Israel's stand but their preconditions make a pragmatic peaceful consensus hard to fathom in the upcoming talks.

[Reply](#)

▪ **athi**

August 26, 2013 at 3:00 pm (Edit)

factors led to the formation of Israel is not mentioned ...RV

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▪ **INSIGHTS**

August 27, 2013 at 8:19 am (Edit)

The second half of the answer is completely irrelevant to the question. Question is 'Why is Israel's Formation a controversial issue' – but you have explained post 1948 developments or consequences of Israel's formation.

It is Nasser of Egypt, not Germany.

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▪ **RV**

August 27, 2013 at 10:35 am (Edit)

Yes Sir sorry about the Nasser goof up ! I clearly misinterpreted the question and thought it needed an analysis of events leading to the conflict even in present times !

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7. **Maaduri**

August 26, 2013 at 1:10 pm (Edit)

3) Enumerate salient features of rural society in India. (150 words)

Rural society with a significant percentage of population is a combination of best and worst things. It is the face of country's tradition and culture. The system of joint family with a sense of brotherhood, unity and friendly atmosphere with peace, co-operation, honesty and open-hearted people are the characteristics of the society. Pure air with clean and open environment is the distinguishing feature. Belief in supreme power, worshiping natural sciences as God mark the traditional festivals full of life and colours.

The village community with agriculture as the main occupation lack modernisation and there is a backward tinge with caste and community playing a leading role in human identification. The declining contribution of agriculture to the country's GDP and the large number of rural population depending on it made unemployment, underemployment and poverty prevalent in rural areas. They lack proper educational, hospital facilities and other amenities. The market reach is also low.

Though various development schemes like MGNREGA, PMGSY, PMRDFS and land reforms are launched to encourage empowerment, education and status of living its fruits are yet to ripen.

1 Vote

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▪ **Maaduri**

August 26, 2013 at 2:12 pm (Edit)

Insights and others. please review and comment.!

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▪ **KARAN**

August 26, 2013 at 4:30 pm (Edit)

Good answer....nicely written.....pls review my answer on the same question

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▪ **INSIGHTS**

August 26, 2013 at 8:41 pm (Edit)

Maaduri,

When asked to 'Enumerate' you should just give a brief introduction and give all the points using numbers/bullets/hyphen.

You have mentioned good points. Some important points like caste system, class system, folk culture, conservative and traditional living are missing.

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8. **Shubhangi**

August 26, 2013 at 1:36 pm (Edit)

“Discuss the problems that impeded the integration of the princely states into the Indian Union. How were these problems tackled?”

With independence India Act, British paramouncy over more than 500 princely states ceased. Under the act, they were provided to join either India or Pakistan. But there were many impediments in it. First, many princely states e.g. J&K, Hyderabad wanted to remain independent as ruler did not want to give up the divine rights of kings. But this was dangerous for Indian nation building. Second, many states saw this as an opportunity to strike best bargain with India for autonomy. Third, some states e.g. Junagarh wanted to join Pakistan regardless of geographical contiguity and majority Hindu population. Forth, in most states people’s desire was to join India but ruler was against it. Finally, Pakistan started to forcefully press states rulers to accede to it.

Indian leadership on accession of states was very clear. First, it wanted them to join either Pakistan or India but not remain independent. Second, it sought to merge them on the desire of people through plebiscite.

Trio- Lord Mountbatten, Sardar Patel and V.P. Menon showed remarkable leadership in integration of states through three instruments- Moral persuasion, Instrument of accession (IOA) and Standstill Agreement (SSA). Some states like Bhopal succumbed to moral persuasion while many state desiring autonomy agreed to IOA. Some aspiring even more autonomy such as Hyderabad were persuaded to sign SSA.

Despite above integration of some states such as Junagarh, Hyderabad, Manipur, J&K and Sikkim was outcome of circumstances, force or strong unrest of people favoring accession to India.

Although accession of states was largely successful but offshoot of it are still seen in the form of secessionist movement in J&K and North-east. India through development and democratic empowerment of these people shall perfectly complete this process.

3 Votes

[Reply](#)

▪ **sapana**

August 26, 2013 at 3:34 pm (Edit)

Shubhangi,

You wrote well and answered both the parts. A well balanced answer.

But i think the last paragraph is a bit misfit. The secessionist movement in North east has nothing to do with the princely states.

Rate This Response!

[Reply](#)

▪ **Shubhangi**

August 26, 2013 at 4:52 pm (Edit)

Naga and esp. Manipur secessionist movement has important relation with it. Many Manipur separatist earlier used to think that manipur was never part of India. This ideology is also in fuelling many separatist group even today.

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▪ **KARAN**

August 26, 2013 at 5:41 pm (Edit)

@ Shubhangi kindly review my answer on rural society

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INSIGHTS

August 26, 2013 at 9:07 pm (Edit)

Good answer. Offer of perpetual privy purses and other privileges like retaining titles was one important strategy in persuading reluctant rulers (actually constitutional guarantee was given) is missing.

Naga doesn't come into the picture as it was not a princely state.

Last paragraph is indeed misfit as the question is about impediments and how it was tackled. It is in the past tense. Also, J&K problem arose after integration. The process of integration of 'Princely states' is complete. We are facing problems created aftermath. So, conclusion should have been different.

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▪ **Shubhangi**

August 26, 2013 at 9:19 pm (Edit)

***** CONCLUSION PART MODIFIED*****

With independence India Act, British paramouncy over more than 500 princely states ceased. Under the act, they were provided to join either India or Pakistan. But there were many impediments in it. First, many princely states e.g. J&K, Hyderabad wanted to remain independent as ruler did not want to give up the divine rights of kings. But this was dangerous for Indian nation building. Second, many states saw this as an opportunity to strike best bargain with India for autonomy. Third, some states e.g. Junagarh wanted to join Pakistan regardless of geographical contiguity and majority Hindu population. Forth, in most states people's desire was to join India but ruler was against it. Finally, Pakistan started to forcefully press states rulers to accede to it.

Indian leadership on accession of states was very clear. First, it wanted them to join either Pakistan or India but not remain independent. Second, it sought to merge them on the desire of people through plebiscite.

Trio- Lord Mountbatten, Sardar Patel and V.P. Menon showed remarkable leadership in integration of states through three instruments- Moral persuasion, Instrument of accession (IOA) and Standstill Agreement (SSA). Some states like Bhopal succumbed to

moral persuasion while many state desiring autonomy agreed to IOA. Some aspiring even more autonomy such as Hyderabad were persuaded to sign SSA.

Despite above integration of some states such as Junagarh, Hyderabad, Manipur, J&K and Sikkim was outcome of circumstances, force or strong unrest of people favoring accession to India.

Although British left India in Balkanized condition, it was the outstanding leadership of our nationalist that turned it into a masterpiece called India.

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9. **Shubhangi**

August 26, 2013 at 1:49 pm (Edit)

@ Insights: Please review.

@ all: plz review.

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▪ **Vijay Pateriya**

August 26, 2013 at 7:40 pm (Edit)

another masterpiece....but i am not sure about last para i dont think answer needed it

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▪ **RV**

August 27, 2013 at 10:42 am (Edit)

Greatanswer ! u covered all points ..i think u should mention a line about Razakars and pakistans agression that led to the integration of hyderabad and J&K respectively!

Rate This Response!

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10. Vicky...

August 26, 2013 at 2:37 pm (Edit)

1) Discuss the problems that impeded the integration of the princely states into the Indian Union. How were these problems tackled? (250 words)

Answer :

The pre-independence period of India saw a major hurdle in the process of integration of princely states into the union. Princely states, although under british paramountcy, enjoyed autonomy in their internal affairs were reluctant to join Indian Union. They had the choice between accession to India or Pakistan, and, remain independent sovereigns. All the three choices had some princely states under its influence.

This created a significant task in-front of Indian leadership, nearly 565 such princely states had to be integrated diplomatically, assuring them some guarantees. In this process the role of Sardar Patel and V.P. Menon, along with Lord Mountbatten, was huge who by their firm and diplomatic attitude, forced almost all the princely states to accede to India.

Two major tools in, the Standstill agreement and the Instrument of accession, were used to counter the difficulty. The former stated that the princely state would enjoy the existing autonomy and benefits. The latter stated their into Indian union, where Indian government would have limited control over them. Almost all the princes signed the two, except Junagadh, Hyderabad and Kashmir.

Following this Junagadh was attached with India , after plebiscite conducted, favoured to India. Hyderabad and Kashmir were rescued by force along with diplomacy and both acceded to India, although some part of Kashmir went to Pakistan.

After this, the process of Integration and consolidation started by merging, democratising and reorganisation of princely states with provinces.

Reconstitution and centralisation of princely states in return of some provisions & safeguards to princes was done. In this way the major task of drawing a rough picture of a united India was done due to high skilled leaders of the States department.

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11. Vicky...

August 26, 2013 at 2:37 pm (Edit)

Please review the answer guys.

Insights 😊

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INSIGHTS

August 26, 2013 at 9:10 pm (Edit)

Latter half answer is good. You have not answered first half – what impeded the integration process.

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12. sapana

August 26, 2013 at 3:22 pm (Edit)

1) Discuss the problems that impeded the integration of the princely states into the Indian Union. How were these problems tackled? (250 words)

The British India as it stood before 1947 had hundreds of princely states scattered all over the subcontinent and many with non-contiguous territories. The colonial masters recognized the possibility that some princely states might choose to stand out of independent India. Congress

with its limited engagement with the princely states during the freedom movement was also left without much bargaining power.

The initial resistance to join Indian Union dissipated soon due to lack of unity among princes. The Muslim League's decision to stay out of Constituent Assembly marred their plan to forge an alliance with the League and counter Congress. States like Cochin, Gwalior, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Patiala and Rewa took their seats in the assembly.

Lord Mountbatten stated that due to geographical compulsions most of the states must choose India. Sardar Patel along with V.P. Menon made it clear that princely states were not sovereigns and designed attractive treaties in form of Standstill Treaty and Instrument of Accession to win over the princes.

Between May 1947 and Aug 1947 most princely states signed the Instrument of Accession. Hyderabad and Kashmir declared their intention to remain independent and Junagarh acceded to Pakistan. India intervened in Junagarh on demands of the residents and the plebiscite held voted unanimously in India's favour.

Maharaja Hari Singh of Kashmir signed a standstill agreement with Pakistan. However in face of invansion by Pathan tribesmen from Pakistan the maharaja asked India for military assistance. The instrument of accession was signed. Down south Hyderabad was ruled by a muslim ruler with hindu population in majority. A political agitation against the rule led the Indian Army to intervene under 'Operation Polo' and the complete control of the state was taken. With this the integration process was over.

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INSIGHTS

August 26, 2013 at 9:15 pm (Edit)

Problems that impeded integration are missing. Awesome introduction though.

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13.

KARAN

August 26, 2013 at 4:07 pm (Edit)

3) Enumerate salient features of rural society in India.

With almost 70% of the Indian population living in the rural areas India truly is a land of villages. However the self-sufficient village system of past India is rapidly getting replaced by villages getting greatly linked to the

urban areas forming their so called 'satellites'.

Though the hierarchical caste system still forms a dominant feature of Indian rural society, but there is hardly any doubt that the rigidity has subsided. Similar is the case with inhuman practice of untouchability , whose cases keep getting reported but their number has decreased.

The majority of the rural population still depends on agriculture but the programs like MGNREGs have shifted a big population toward other activities and it has also arrested the urban migration of the rural people to some extent.

Women's participation in the work force is higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas however this has not guaranteed social or economic security to the rural women and their condition remains deplorable.

A large section of rural population is still mired by ignorance and superstitions that gets reflected in the so called 'Witch killings'.

However the rural India still forms the base of Indian culture and Indian solidarity is greatly reflected in the face to face interaction of the rural people which is found absent in the urban areas.

1 Vote

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▪ **KARAN**

August 26, 2013 at 4:10 pm (Edit)

@INSIGHTS

Sir kindly review .

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▪ **Maaduri**

August 26, 2013 at 5:21 pm (Edit)

Good answer. Witch killings, is it still so prevalent? And could have made a point about the economic and environment aspect as well. Try to maintain word count.

Rate This Response!

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▪ **KARAN**

August 26, 2013 at 5:35 pm (Edit)

Witch killings is quiet prevalent.....i wrote about the economic aspect in the first paragraph itself.....didnt write abt the environmental aspect though...

Neways thanks

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INSIGHTS

August 27, 2013 at 8:24 am (Edit)

Karan,

you just have to give important points. No need of analysis or comparison. Question is plain – ‘enumerate’ – to this type of questions, a small introduction and important points enumerated using numbers/bullets is enough.

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14. bkr

August 26, 2013 at 5:14 pm (Edit)

Rural Social Structure: every society has certain units. It is these units that form the social set up or social structure. These units are inter-related and through their study, it is possible to study the behavior patterns of the society. This is true of the Indian society, particularly the Indian Rural Society.

In Indian Rural Society, different villages are the units and they have geographical, moral and other types of structures. Their behavior pattern, their beliefs, ideas, faiths etc. are also different from one another. For the proper study of the Indian Rural Society, the units that form the social structure have to be studied.

Units of Rural Social Structure: we have just now seen that the villages form the units of the Rural Society. These villages have their own structure. The structure formed out of the following units:-

1) Family 2) Caste System 3) Internal Organisation 4) Religion 5) Economic System.

If scientific and proper study of the Indian social structure is to be made, these units have to be studied in detail. Let us take them up one by one.

1) The family:

Family is the basic unit of Indian social structure. It occupies an important place in the Rural Society. Apart from performing various basic and

important tasks, the family also brings about socialisation social control and also performs various basic and important tasks; the family also brings about socialisation, social control and also performs various economic activities. It is the agency that controls the religion activities particularly in the Rural Society. It has the following characteristics:

a) Patriarchal family structure, b) joint family system, c) extended family structure.

2) Caste-System:

The second unit of the social organisation of social structure of the Rural Society in the Caste System. Through the institution, the functions status, occupation role and social position are determined. In fact it is an inverse system or reverse system or traditions. The caste system is based on endogamy and sometimes has common economic position or linkage.

It is a perverts from of old economic classification. The following extract throws light on the origin of the Indian Caste System. The origin of Indian caste sometimes is traced from the penetration of the Aryans, who devised the system for the division of labor in their society. The traditional divisions have long since been complicated over laid by innumerable sub-division into multitude of several thousands different caste which marred the social structure of India.

It clearly shown that Indian caste system is the result of different caste units. There is social stratification on the Rural Society which gives birth the caste-system. The caste system is based on certain customs and traditions. As a result of those customs and tradition various factors are

determined, which in their form determine the Caste System as such is an endogamous group. Normally it has the following characteristics:-

1) Limited to the persons born within that caste. 2) Endogamous group, 3) Determined occupation.

3) The internal organisation:

This internal organisation governs and determines the social and individual life of the people living in a particular village. Normally every village has a Panchayat and its head; it is elected with the consent of almost all the adult members of the village. Such as revenue, law and order etc, generally there is a village Panchayat, a village Nyay Panchayat, Panchayat of different castes and certain other social, religious and political group's voluntary groups.

That are indented at helping the villagers are maintaining the religious customs and traditions play a vital role in determining the internal organisation and working of the villagers and village life.

4) Religion and religious organisation:

Like caste, family internal organisation etc, religion is an important unit of the village social structure of organisation. In fact religion means worship of the super natural power. This super natural power means god and other gods and deities, worship of supernatural power and the ditties form an important part of village life. Villages have there own gods and deities.

In fact all those patrons of behaviors that are helpful in removing uncertainties of man's everyday lie are known as religion. Indian life which

in its real form it today represented only by the village life based on religion.

5) Economic system:

Economic system has now come to occupy an important place in every social structure. In fact economic system determines not only the social structure but various other things. It includes the means and the system of production system of distribution, sharing of profit etc, according to Raymond forth; social and economic activities are inter-related have a mutual relationship.

They are interring dependent. In fact economic system very much determines the social structure. According to economic conditions the activities of a man are determined. This is true of the village society as well. The economic system of the villages is based of the following two factors:-

A) Functional specialisation and b) Inter-dependence.

In village society as we have seen earlier different castes have different occupations and functions. In other words their economic activities are determined by their social conditions. A particular social group has performed particular type of economic activities. For example the social group or the caste that is known as washer man is responsible for washing the clothes; no one can be to that profession.

They have monopoly over the washing of clothes and they are prohibited taking to any other thing. In this manner they have a functional specialisation.

But in villages functional specialisation is not free from interdependence of people of a particular caste do a particular thing, members of other castes or social groups have to depend on them for fulfillment of their economic needs of earning their livelihood but also help the member of other social group to do their livelihood but also help members of other social group to do their job. Because of the backwardness of the economic position the social structure of the villages is also backward. It has to be studied in proper prospective so that real progress can be made.

Rate This Response!

[Reply](#)

▪ **Maaduri**

August 26, 2013 at 5:46 pm (Edit)

word limit?

1 Vote

[Reply](#)

▪ **Vijay Pateriya**

August 26, 2013 at 7:36 pm (Edit)

looks an essay..

Rate This Response!

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▪ **Sahil Garg**

August 26, 2013 at 8:27 pm (Edit)

please dont copy and paste.

3 Votes

[Reply](#)



INSIGHTS

August 27, 2013 at 8:32 am (Edit)

Holy 1007 Words!!! Anyway, it is a good reference for the question. You should mention if your intention was to provide source for the question. Thank you.

Rate This Response!

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15. SwaS

August 26, 2013 at 5:16 pm (Edit)

Enumerate salient features of rural society in India.

The Indian rural society can be divided into 1)family 2)caste and 3)religion

1)the family: Apart from being an socializing unit for an individual,it is a centre of economic activities.the characteristics of a rural family are:

a)patriarchal family system b)extended family structure c) joint family structure

2) caste system:the social stratification of the Indian rural society due to castes gives form to large endogamous groups .These groups have a distinct style of living,type of clothes,own distinct pattern of houses,,dieties,lore and cermonies.themembers of castes living neaby villages have matrimonial ties among them.Each caste has its own council,i.e panchayat.This body takes up the issues of disputes between caste members and discusses all instances where the caste is abrogated..So,caste forms social binding

withing the members ..the members of once caste perform a single type of economic activity.For e.g a member of washerman caste washes clothes only.But,members of different caste are interdependent for fulfillment of economic needs.

3)religion system:The worship of god,goddess,deities form an important part of Indian rural structure.

The backwardness in the social structure is reason for economic backwardness.So,variuous schems have been started by the government for the upliftment of the rural poor.

2 Votes

[Reply](#)

16. **tushar**

August 26, 2013 at 6:15 pm (Edit)

2) Discuss the factors that lead to the formation of Israel. Why its formation is a controversial issue in the region? (250 words)

The modern State of Israel, born in 1948, was the result of a long time desire of Jews to establish a home for Jews. Its formation can be attributed to multiple factors and the complex situation prevailing in the region at that time.

The Zionist movement which was the manifestation of the desire of Jews all over the world to return to the Biblical home of Jews resulted in great migration of Jews to the territory of Palestine. The stand of British which governed the Palestine mandate was also ambiguous. On one hand they opposed the immigration, on the other hand, through Balfour declaration, they legitimised the demand of a separate state.

The planned extermination of Jews by Nazis won them sympathy of US and USSR. So finally when UN decided to bifurcate Palestine into two states – for Jews and Arabs, in 1947, several countries including US and USSR gave their open support.

The creation of Israel has created a lot of controversies. Firstly, the bifurcation of Palestine was not accepted by the Arab states. Immediately after the UN resolution, Arab countries invaded Israel. Since then this area has witnessed frequent wars. Secondly, the Palestinians who were the original inhabitants became refugees in their own land. Frequent clashes between Israel and Palestine have resulted in loss of lives on both sides.

The conflict which started around six decades ago is still deciding the fate of people living in the region. Though there were various attempts at brokering peace like the Camp David Accord, none of them have proved successful in arriving at a satisfying solution.

(265 words)

Insights, please review.

2 Votes

[Reply](#)



INSIGHTS

August 26, 2013 at 10:50 pm (Edit)

Very good answer. Some important points are missing, but within word limit, you have answered it well.

Rate This Response!

[Reply](#)

17. **Firefly**

August 26, 2013 at 6:52 pm (Edit)

1) Discuss the problems that impeded the integration of the princely states into the Indian Union. How were these problems tackled? (250 words)

Integration of the princely states into the Indian Union was one of the most formidable challenges that the political leadership faced on the eve of independence. The problem surfaced when Clement Atlee said that the

princely states were not obligated to transfer British paramountcy to either India or Pakistan. Supported by Jinnah, the rulers of princely states began to dream of sovereignty.

Sardar Patel, using both persuasion and pressure, asked the princely states to submit to India in three crucial domains i.e. foreign policy, communications and defence. All but three princely states complied. These were Junagadh, Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad. Junagadh had its territorial contiguity with India and the people were overwhelmingly in favour of joining India. The nationalist leaders who recognised the sovereignty of the people over the claims of its rulers all through the national struggle, asked for a plebiscite. After a few clashes with Pakistan and Nawab a plebiscite was held and Junagadh joined India.

In Hyderabad, the Nizam continued to drag his feet over accession. Secretly he was building an army to ascertain his sovereignty. The congress Satyagrahis in Hyderabad continued to push the Nizam to join India. Nehru and Patel after waiting for more than a year marched the Indian army into the State and obtained its accession granting the wishes of the people. In Kashmir, Pakistan tried to subvert the process of plebiscite and marched its pathan tribesman unofficially supported by the Pakistani Army into Srinagar. Maharaja Hari Singh soliciting Indian help in dealing with Pakistan, announced accession of Kashmir to India which was accepted by Nehru. The process of accession required masterful diplomacy which was exhibited in abundance by political leadership.

Rate This Response!

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18. Maaduri

August 26, 2013 at 7:26 pm (Edit)

1) Discuss the problems that impeded the integration of the princely states into the Indian Union. How were these problems tackled? (250 words)

The national movement for democratic India created a wave of fresh needs to end autocratic rule in princely states. By Indian Independence Act, 1947 the British paramountcy in the princely states lapsed and the states were given freedom to join either India or Pakistan or to remain independent.

From the days of freedom struggle, the support of people to INM and the revolutions made the state rulers to realise that remaining independent is not possible and it will lead to rebellions which made most of the states to sign Instrument of Accession.

The king's didn't want to lose the aristocratic power and wealth which delayed integration. Indian union granted generous privy purses, few of the princes were made Governors and full autonomy to deal with internal matters were given to the states and only Defence, External affairs and Communication were under the control of Indian Union.

Integrating Junagarh, Hyderabad, Jammu & Kashmir and Manipur could not be achieved through any of the negotiations. Hyderabad wanted to

remain Independent, but revolution broke out and demand to integrate was at its high. Finally Indian Army was moved in to Hyderabad and the Nizam surrendered.

The people of Junagarh though wanted to join India; Nawab announced its accession to Pakistan. Hence, Indian troops moved in and plebiscite was held which favoured India. The Kashmir Maharaja delayed his decision and the Pakistan army annexed a part of Punjab after which he signed Instrument of Accession with India with extra privileges to the state which continue still today. Government of India pressurised Manipur Maharaja to integrate against people's wish of constitutional monarchy and the problem is still in air.

Though the integration of 565 princely states into the Union was not easy, Sardar Vallabhai patel along with V.P. Menon with his statesmanship attitude made the impossible possible.

1 Vote

[Reply](#)

▪ **Maaduri**

August 26, 2013 at 7:51 pm (Edit)

Insights and others please review.

Rate This Response!

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INSIGHTS

August 26, 2013 at 10:44 pm (Edit)

Good answer. Some clarity on problems that impeded integration is needed.

Rate This Response!

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19. **Sahil Garg**

August 26, 2013 at 8:20 pm (Edit)

1) Discuss the problems that impeded the integration of the princely states into the Indian Union. How were these problems tackled? (250 words)

Ans

The Mountbatten plan for subsequent partition of India and freedom to

princely states about their future prospect of joining India or Pakistan or remain independent led to increased turmoil and commotion in different parts of the country. Various problems were faced by India for better integration of these princely states.

The decision to decide on future of princely states was left to princes and people had no say in that. This difference of opinion was one of the major impediments of integration as princes of various states decided to join Pakistan or remain independent while people were in favour of joining Indian union. Princely states did not want to lose their privileges and control over internal affairs and India was opting for democratic transformation. This clause was a major contention of princely states. Problem of Kashmir wanting autonomy and sovereignty under certain matters is still visible. The linguistic, cultural and religious fissure among the people of princely states led to delay in the peaceful and organized integration of states.

However, in order to ward off the tensions various pragmatic steps and participative approach was taken by the government of India. The instrument of accession and voluntary compliance is the main provision which led to embracing of democracy and paramountcy of Indian union by princely states. The states like Hyderabad were incorporated through coercion and military intervention due to difference of opinion between nawab and local people and protection of civil rights. Certain provisions were given constitutional backing like that of autonomy of State of Kashmir for juxtaposition between state interest and collective interest.

Hence, India was able to use better mechanisms through democratic centralized credentials of Indian state for better integration of states thereby bringing in a sense of unity among various states.

7 Votes

[Reply](#)

- **Firefly**

August 26, 2013 at 10:59 pm (Edit)

I liked your answer better than mine. It systematically lists the impediments and then talks about how they were tackled.

It's very clearly directed.

Very good.

You missed out Junagadh though.

1 Vote

[Reply](#)

- **Sahil Garg**

August 27, 2013 at 9:42 am (Edit)

thank you firefly. yes i abstained from mentioning because of word limit.

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- **Sahil Garg**

August 27, 2013 at 6:12 am (Edit)

@ insight : Sir please comment

Rate This Response!

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-  **INSIGHTS**

August 27, 2013 at 8:56 am (Edit)

Very good structure and flow. Some points like huge number of princely states and problems posed by Bhopal, Travnacore Junagadh and Hyderabad should have been there together in the second paragraph.

In the conclusion you have said that the mechanism adopted was 'democratic centralized credentials' – barring Hyderabad affair (inevitable military intervention) the phrase is entirely true.

Overall, a very good answer with a good introduction and conclusion.

1 Vote

[Reply](#)

- **Sahil Garg**

August 27, 2013 at 9:47 am (Edit)

Thank you insights. Will incorporate more points in the final answer

Rate This Response!

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20.

vipul

August 26, 2013 at 8:20 pm (Edit)

Discuss the problems that impeded the integration of the princely states into the Indian Union. How were these problems tackled?

Immediately after Independence, major challenge in front of National leadership was of bringing princely states under India union. Nearly 40 % of the Indian Territory was under several large and small states. During British rule, rulers of princely states had accepted the suzerainty of British Empire.

Most of rulers did not want to accede to India or Pakistan but to maintain their independence and autonomy. National leaders found these widely spread sovereign states within its territory as big threat to national security. Indian national movement had got the enthusiastic support of people from princely states. Majority of states acceded to India due to rising people movement, congress pressure and firmness & skilled diplomacy of Sardar Patel. By 1949, only Three states Junagarh, J&K, Hyderabad had not acceded to India.

Junagarh was a small state located in coast of Saurashtra and non-contiguous with Pakistan. Diwan of Junagarh wanted to accede to Pakistan. Majority of the population in Junagarh belonged to Hindu religion. National leadership's general approach was that people of state decision should decide the future course. A plebiscite was held and people's verdict went in India's favor.

Kashmir state shared its border with India as well as Pakistan. Kashmir ruler was Hindu but majority of its population was Muslim. Following their general approach, national leadership wanted Kashmir people to decide on accession. Pakistan did not wait for the plebiscite and tried to occupy Kashmir by sending militants. Pakistan action led national leadership to change their approach. Ruler of Kashmir sought for Mountbatten's help

and he agreed to provide help under condition that ruler accede to India. Kashmir issue still remain unresolved after sevrals wars and years of negotiation.

Hyderabad state was a large and multilingual state. Majority of the population in hyderabad state was Hindu. Nizam ruler did not want to accede to India or Pakistan. Considering Hyderabad strategic position just at the center of India , leadership was not comfortable with Nizam's demand for independence & autonomy. Indian leadership started negotiation with Nizam to form representative government in the state to make the accession easier . Nizam army and paramilitary wing Razakars (muslims) started suppressing the people demanding to accede with India. In Sep 1948, Hyderabad was forcedly integrated in to India under operation polo of Indian armed force.

Overall with skillful diplomacy, persuasion and timely use of force, India was able to integrate all the princely states in its territory to integrate with India within few years of Independence.

1 Vote

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INSIGHTS

August 27, 2013 at 8:57 am (Edit)

402 words!!!!

Rate This Response!

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21. **Sahil Garg**

August 26, 2013 at 8:21 pm (Edit)

3) Enumerate salient features of rural society in India. (150 words)

Ans

India is mainly an agrarian economy and most of its population resides in villages and rural areas driven by the principles of solidarity, oneness and traditional institutions like family and culture wield great power over individual.

- 1) The social structure is defined by different cultural, caste biases and social life is based on mythical texts but rituals bring about a sense of solidarity.
- 2) Family and Panchayats are the centralized institutions from where power flows and it has large impact to individual conscience. Day to day working and governance is decided by PRI
- 3) Most of the people belong to agricultural class and repetition of work and less specialization leads to less dependence over each other in process of production.
- 4) Level of enrolment in higher education is very less and higher dropout rates are prevalent.

5) Rural societies are dens of patriarchy and women have no say in decision making. They are generally confined to household and daily chores and are subject to extreme subjugation and are not financially independent.

5 Votes

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INSIGHTS

August 26, 2013 at 10:36 pm (Edit)

Good answer. You are the only one who has 'enumerated'.

Rate This Response!

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22.

vipul

August 26, 2013 at 8:22 pm (Edit)

Discuss the factors that lead to the formation of Israel. Why its formation is a controversial issue in the region?

In 19th century, Jews were staying all across the Europe and in many countries they represented the minorities. There were wide ranging debates in European society about the status and appropriate treatment of Jew in society. In 1896, Theodor Herzl (Jewish cabinet minister in UK) suggested that solution to anti-Semitism & all question on Jewish status lied in creating a new state for them. Later, Zionist organization was founded with an objective to create a Jewish state in Palestine.

During world war 1 ,Britain wanted Jews support for various reasons and it favored to establish Palestine as the nation for Jewish people under Balfour declaration in 1917. Britain got the mandate to rule over Palestine in 1923 approved by League of Nations. British tried to control the Jewish migration in Palestine as it wanted to protect its relationship with Arabs for political and economic interest. Several Jews were massacred in Germany as they had nowhere to go. Holocaust convinced the European powers that a separate nation only could do justice with the Jews. To summarize Zionist organisation, Balfour declaration and Holocaust in Germany led to formation of Israel in 1948 after British mandate over Palestine got over.

Why its formation was controversial

Before 1948, Palestine was under British mandate. Palestine population mainly consisted of migrated Jews and original Arabs. In 1948 Israel declared its independence following a UN vote to partition Palestine in to Jewish state, Arab state and international zone. Under the UN resolution, area surrounding the religious site Jerusalem would be under UN control. Palestine Arabs & neighboring Arab leadership opposed the resolution as it

majority of Arab population would fall under Jewish territory. Arab-Israel war of 1948 ultimately led to displacement of thousands of Palestine Arabs. Despite a long ongoing peace process mutual recognition, borders, security, water rights, control of Jerusalem, Israeli settlements in Palestine territory etc. remains points of conflict between Israel and Palestine leadership.

2 Votes

[Reply](#)

Firefly

August 26, 2013 at 9:20 pm (Edit)

It's an almost brilliant answer. Falls short of the ideal only because you crossed the word limit. 😊

Rate This Response!

[Reply](#)



INSIGHTS

August 26, 2013 at 10:22 pm (Edit)

Theodore Herzl was a journalist never a British Minister. He first proposed the idea in his book *Der Judenstaat* (The Jewish State).

Important factors missing:

The secret Sykes-Picot Agreement that divided Palestine in 1917 before Balfour Declaration.

In July 1937, Britain, in a Royal Commission headed by former Secretary of State for India, Lord Peel, recommended partitioning the land into a Jewish state and an Arab one after increase in Jewish immigration and terrorist activities.

Britain, which had ruled Palestine since 1920, handed over responsibility for solving the Zionist-Arab problem to the UN in 1947.

By 1940s Jewish immigrants made up about a third the population, owning about 6% of the land in Palestine.

The UN set up a special committee which recommended splitting the territory into separate Jewish and Palestinian states

The partition plan gave 56.47% of Palestine to the Jewish state and 43.53% to the Arab state, with an international enclave around Jerusalem. (Source: BBC)

Introduction and the rest of the answer is good.

Rate This Response!

[Reply](#)

23. vipul

August 26, 2013 at 9:00 pm (Edit)

Enumerate salient features of rural society in India.

Rural society means a society that lives in village. Nearly 70 % of India's population lives in villages. Villages are relatively smaller in size & population. Some of the salient features of rural society are as under:

Agriculture is the predominant occupation of rural society. Primitive methods in agriculture, small land holdings & subsistence farming are some of the features of Indian rural society.

India's rural society is patriarchal society and follows the Joint family system. Rural society is more conservative & authoritarian as compare to urban society. Rural society is relatively smaller in size and people do know each other.

Rural society generally follows a group culture. People do take major decisions keeping group acceptance in mind & do support each other in times of exigencies.

Caste system is more prevalent in rural society. Land holding, social, political & cultural life, location of living space, status of health & education etc. can be easily demarcated on the basis on caste lines.

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24. Firefly

August 26, 2013 at 9:14 pm (Edit)

Discuss the factors that lead to the formation of Israel. Why its formation is a controversial issue in the region? (250 words)

It was the culmination of the Zionist movement that led to the formation of Israel in 1948. The movement wanted to bring together all the Jews and establish an independent Jewish state.

In Germany, under the Nazi rule of Hitler who had on his agenda racial purification and elimination of non Aryans; Jews faced unspeakable torture. This anti-Semitism also extended to Russia and some other countries of Eastern Europe. Jews who survived the holocaust were helped by the Zionists to migrate to US and Palestine, which was a British colony. However, Arabs in the Middle East were in strong opposition to Jews settling in Palestine. Post WWII, the Arabs wanted Palestine to become an independent Arab state. British government decided to handover the decision to United Nations. The United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution partitioning Palestine into an Arab state and a Jewish state called Israel while Jerusalem was made an International Centre.

However, this decision was followed by a civil war. Arab nations opposed the resolution. The formation is controversial because of disagreement between Israel and Palestine on issues such as boundaries, rights of refugees to return, land captured by Israel in 1967- West bank, East Jerusalem and Gaza. Israel is unwilling to divide Jerusalem, held to be the political and religious centre of Jewish people. The Palestinians want East Jerusalem as the capital of their State as the city contains the third holiest place in Islam, the al-Aqsa mosque.

A permanent solution to the sporadic violence between Hamas and Israel can only be brokered if the two agree to exercise restraint and come to the negotiating table.

Rate This Response!

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INSIGHTS

August 26, 2013 at 10:25 pm (Edit)

Good attempt.

Please have a look at my above comment to Vipul's answer.

Rate This Response!

[Reply](#)

▪ **Firefly**

August 26, 2013 at 10:51 pm (Edit)

Thank you.

Duly noted.

Rate This Response!

[Reply](#)

25. Anjali

August 26, 2013 at 11:00 pm (Edit)

Fear of loosing autonomy, privileges, power over subjects, religion stood as a obstruction on part of ruler of princely states to merge with independent India.

In colonial India nearly 40 per cent territory was ruled by fifty-six small and large princely states. They enjoyed certain autonomy in line to

their support to British rule. While granting independence to India, British declared that princely states are free to join any of the two dominion or can retain their independence. This fueled hope of independence in some rulers of princely states.

Though after reconciliation all states except Junagarh, Hyderabad, and Jammu and Kashmir joined the India. Problem with Junagarh ruler was that he was muslim and majority of population of states was Hindu and vice-versa in Jammu and Kashmir. Hyderabad was surrounded from all sides by Indian territory but ruler wanted to retain its sovereignty and remain independent, Indian ruler don't wanted to retain such any territory which can later destroy union of India.

In merging all states with Union of India and forging unity among them Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel played a great role. He used conciliatory and suppressive measures to accede all princely states to UoI.

In Junagarh plebiscite was held and people decided to join India. In J&K indian leaders wanted that people of that state should decide. But Pakistan attacked state and to save state from Pakistans rule Maharaja of Kashmir acceded to India. And India initiated military action to flee away Pakistani force. Hyderabad ruler wanted to remain independent but anarchy in state forced India to initiate police action and consequently state merged with UoI.

Full integration of India completed after smaller states were merged with neighboring state or merged together to form centrally administered area. Issue of J&K is major obstacle in friendly relation between India and Pakistan which can only be solved with peacefull negotiations with priority of welfare of people of J&K.

Rate This Response!

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26. **naveen**

August 27, 2013 at 12:14 am (Edit)

1) Discuss the problems that impeded the integration of the princely states into the Indian Union. How were these problems tackled? (250 words)

Though major part of British India was ruled by British directly still there were many princely states who were ruled by the British indirectly. With partition of India and Pakistan, India still had more than 500 smaller princely states which were not part of the two nations. The British parliament left the decision to the states themselves which worsened the situation.

Some of the states though very few wanted to be part of India. In many states even though the people wanted to be part of india the kings either wanted to be independent or be a part of Pakistan. Some of the kings were totally reluctant.

Sardar patel and menon entrusted with the job of integration did a marvelous job. Many princely states were merged by the treaty of accession. The Indian government negotiated the conditions for accession with every state to whatever extent possible. Some of the conditions were like giving privy purses, autonomy to kings, retaining their titles etc.

Plebiscites were held in some states like Junagadh. In states like Kashmir and Hyderabad military power was used to coerce them into accession. The integration of states was a real uphill task because states followed different administrative methods; some were aristocratic, strong differences between the states themselves, people with different opinions, mindsets and culture to name a few reasons. India did a wonderful job in the integration of states.

1 Vote

[Reply](#)

27. naveen

August 27, 2013 at 12:18 am (Edit)

Insights please review the answer. Also please be critical so that it gives scope for improvement. You can give marks out of 25 to indicate the quality of answer.

Rate This Response!

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INSIGHTS

August 27, 2013 at 9:46 am (Edit)

Paragraph one and two can be integrated. Problems that impeded integration is not clearly explained. Second part of the question is well answered.

Flow – 3/5, structure (logical organization) – 2/5, content – 3/5, correctness – 2/5, and language/word limit – 3/5

Total – 13/25

Rate This Response!

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28.

naveen

August 27, 2013 at 1:06 am (Edit)

The defeat of the Ottomon at the british on first world war led the british to occupy Palestine. Jews were subjected to brutalities across the world and were a victim of holocaust. The condition of the jews was particularly worse in the nazi rule in germany where they were subjected to mass murders.

The political movement of Zionists advocated a separate state of their own to safeguard their interests. Jews had popular sympathy in Europe and west. Jews started immigrating to the Palestine in the quest for their homeland against the interest of the arabs. UN finally passed a resolution to form two nations Isreal and Arab by splitting Palestine. Arabs became refugees in their own land. This led to continues internal and external war in Palestine.

Isreal occupying golden heights, gaza strip and west bank through invasion worsened the situation which still the same today. With the western power using isreal to control the arabs and enhance their economic interests the condition has worsened further With internal war growing peace and propriety is the casualty. This issue can be solved only through talks and no violence.

Rate This Response!

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▪ **naveen**

August 27, 2013 at 1:08 am (Edit)

Please review the answer.

Rate This Response!

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29. **kalyani**

August 27, 2013 at 3:25 am (Edit)

1) Discuss the problems that impeded the integration of the princely states into the Indian Union. How were these problems tackled?

The integration of the princely states into the Indian Union created a grave tension in India's history of Independence. Around 565 princely states were there in India. In size and population some of those princely states rivaled Western Europe and some others were just 20 square miles. When British came to India, some of these rulers helped British and accepted their sovereignty. They were ready to accept British demands and in return they wanted to hold their power in their states. Thus in a way they were allies of British and it is even palpable in the revolt of 1857. Majority of these rulers stood for British.

During the time of proclamation of India's independence, Britain took a stand that princely states can either join with India or Pakistan or they can remain independent. This clause created much confusion. For the rulers of princely states they cannot even imagine of ceding their power under Indian constituent Assembly. So, majority of them decided to remain independent, which will threaten India's demand for unity and

democratization. Leaders like Nehru, Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhai Patel and others were aware about such future problems.

Mount Batten, Sardar Vallabhai Patel and V P Menon shouldered the responsibility for the accession of princely states. They succeeded in it and by August 1947 they succeeded in accessing more than 98 percent of the princely states. Those who remained aloof were prince of Junagadh, Nizam of Hyderabad and Maharaja of Kashmir. Gradually they were also forced to join with India. Thus the much feared matter got resolved without much bloodshed except in Hyderabad and Kashmir.

Rate This Response!

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▪ **kalyani**

August 27, 2013 at 3:27 am (Edit)

please review

Rate This Response!

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INSIGHTS

August 27, 2013 at 8:29 am (Edit)

Second and third paragraphs are very good and completely relevant. But introduction is too long and mostly irrelevant to the question (1857 revolt, early British policy etc) Because word limit is important, directly hit at the answer with a brief introduction. Language, flow and structure is superb. It feels good to read your sentences.

Rate This Response!

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▪ **kalyani**

August 27, 2013 at 12:16 pm (Edit)

Thanks Insights for your valuable comments. will check on it.

Rate This Response!

[Reply](#)

30. Asha Goud

August 27, 2013 at 8:54 am (Edit)

72 Discuss the problems that impeded the integration of princely states into the Indian Union. How were these problems tackled.

A: The issue of fate of the Princely states started emerging as the negotiations for Independence drew towards climax. These states started demanding independence after lapse of British paramountcy. Emergence of hundreds of independent states would have made the struggle of Indian independence futile. Therefore integration of princely states became a major agenda for Indian leaders.

The 3 major issues that impeded the integration process were, firstly their demand for independence, secondly the demand to integrate with Pakistan and finally the problems of administrative integration after political integration.

To ensure that princely states did not succeed in their bid for independence, Viceroy Lord Mountbatten and Congress leaders initiated deliberations with the rulers. It was argued that after British withdrawal the situation in the Princely states would turn into lawlessness and anarchy and it is important to be associated with a centre of power to handle the situation. An Instrument of Accession (IoA) was drafted according to which the rulers agreed to transfer the control of Defence, External Affairs and Communication.

By 15th August 1947 all the states had signed the IoA except Jammu and Kashmir, Junagadh and Hyderabad. J&K and Hyderabad choose

independence while Junagadh wished to join Pakistan. IoA was later signed by these states too where in case of Hyderabad force was used, in Junagadh plebiscite was conducted and the Maharaja of J&K signed IoA after threat of attack from Pakistan.

Accession itself did not mean integration. After British withdrawal popular protest grew in the princely states under the States Peoples Congress demanding full democratic representation. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel used this opportunity to negotiate for full integration into India and in exchange he offered to the rulers a tax free privy purses guaranteed under Constitution, the right to retain their titles and their property and palaces. In two years from independence full integration was achieved. Apart from the diplomatic tactics of Congress leaders, it was the popular protest and demands that drove the integration process.

2. Discuss the factors that led to the formation of Israel. Why its formation is a controversial issue in the region?

A Israel was created after the 1948 Arab Israel war, Israel unilaterally declared independence and has since then denied existence of Palestine. Two main reasons led to formation of Israel, firstly the strength of the Zionist movement and its organization for demand of a Jewish State. World Zionist Organisation (WZO) and a Zionist Fund was formed which helped to gather support from all over world for their demand. The event that speeded the process was World War 2 and the German Holocaust. There was large scale immigration from West Germany and Europe to the Palestine. The German Holocaust provided support from Western countries for their demand. The WZO helped Jews resettle in Palestine and prepare the people for a large scale movement.

On the other hand the Palestinians were under the British rule since 1923

under the British Mandate and were poor and exploited. There was no organized political movement for demand of Palestine on the scale of demand for Israel.

Therefore in Arab Israel War of 1948, the Jews were in stronger position and with Western support Israel declared independence. Since its existence, Israel has been used by Western countries as a gateway to enter into the geopolitics of West Asia.

Israel has denied existence of Palestine, however creation of Palestine and Israel was mentioned in the United Nations Partition Plan. Israel has expanded settlements into the territories demarcated for Palestine.

Therefore it is a disregard of the United Nations, and the Western Nations have been supporting Israel. The process of negotiation between the representatives of Palestinian people and Israel is far from reaching a consensus.