

Chapter - 8

Political Development in India

India as a nation is not only a land, jungle, mountains and rivers base root stuff. This country was not only developed in cultural and religious fields, but it was fully developed in the field of politics also. The concepts of Chakrawati Emperors and Ashwamegh Yagna, in reality, had been the principle basic sources of political unification and to establish vast Empires. In the minds of our ascetics, India had been always as a nation to which they used to call “A country situated in the South of Himalaya and in the North side of the sea”. Ravindra Nath Thakur has written in his poem :- “O heart of mine, awake in this holy place of pilgrimage in this land of India, on the shore of vast humanity. Nobody knows who urged them yet they came from different lands and merged in a single body- the Aryans, the non Aryans, the Dravidians, the Chinese, the Scythians, the Huns, the Pathans and the Mughals- all of them like so many separate streams flowing irresistibly to loose at the end of there journeys there individual identities in one vast sea, all are collecting its prized gifts and the same irreversible process of mutual exchange and assimilation is taking place once again in that holy confluence of huminity.”

Though it can be told that in the periods of History, India was ruled by various Rulers and Kings of different Dynasties. There had been a situation of mutual struggle between the two, but the existence of “National consciousness” has always been in India. The beginning of National Movement against the Colonial Government, gave a new and equal political identity and strength to India. The diversities of language, caste, regions, community,

dressess, different food habits, also carried an inherent unity of Indianness, and it was working very effectively in a secret manner. Likewise, it becomes clear, that if we look into the ancient history till present time, that political development had been achieved through uninterrupted manner in a continuous manner.

But on the eve of Independence Day, India was facing a land base political crisis, which was never faced by any country in the history. During the period of British Rule India was mainly divided into two parts. One part was known as “British India”, where the rule of Britishers was there, it was being called as 'British India'. This 'British India' was divided into provinces by British Rulers, which were being governed by the Governors and his subordinates. On the other hand, the other part of India; was known as Princely States or 'Native States' on the record, these Native States were governed by various kings in a visible sense, but really speaking, the most of the Kings, underwent the various treaties with the British Rulers, by which they had accepted indirectly, the effective holding of British Rulers on them, and they were under the occupancy of British Rule. In the year 1947, when Britishers were leaving India, at that time there were about more than 500 Native States, including Rajwadass, Thikanas etc. About more than 40% area of the land of India, was occupied by the Rulers of Native States, where about 1/3 population was residing. The volume, position, political standing and ambitions were different of Native States. On one hand, there was big Native States all like

Hyderabad and Kashmir which were equal to any country of Europe, and on the other hand there were very smaller Jagirs, which were possessing only few villages only, just like 10-12 villages. There were few Riyasats in 11th to 16th century, who opposed the evaders very bluntly, but these were few riyasats also which were related to evaders themselves.

The East India company, which started its business in India as a commercial organization, got support of some Native States, which helped the company to have influence control over the whole country, but on the other side, some Native States, tried to stop the establishment of new Imperialism of Britishers were put to an end itself by the powerful persons of the company.

Among the some Native States, which were having Subsidiary Alliance with East India Company to supervise such activities, there was a 'Political Department', which was functioning under the executive of Viceroy. In 1946, when the governance of Political Department was handed over to home ministry. The home ministry was headed by Sardar Patel, so the matters related to Native States came into the control of Sardar Patel. Viceroy Mount Baton, wanted that the debatable questions regarding Native States must be solved before providing Independence to India. So the Viceroy on 27th June 1947, organised a Riyasati Department and its control was handed over to Sardar Patel, in the interim government as a Home Minister. But at the same time, the British government declared in the Act of Independence of 1947, that with the Independence of India, the Native States will also enjoy the liberty to merge themselves with India or to go with the new country i.e. Pakistan. So, the task of unification of all Native States, was very hard and difficult and full of challenges, at that time, which was done successfully by Sardar Patel. Sardar Patel, Shri V.P. Menon, as his secretary and both the persons, prepared a 'merger proposal for maximum Native States, to be merged in India, before 15th August

1947, and this 'merger proposal' was got signed by the emperors and the Native States were merged in India legally. The merger of Hyderabad, Kashmir and Junagarh were pending.

The merger of those principal states took places in two phases, in both the phases, the temptation and the pressures of public were included in the threatening and clever policy. Hyderabad, Junagadh and Kashmir playing stiff policy and announced that they did not intended to join either dominion. That's why government of India adopted a strong policy towards native states. In condition of other states the Nawab of Bhopal State Hamidulla Khan given resignation from the post of chairman chamber of princes in June 1947. With it he declared that they intended to remain independent. Along with ruler of Bhopal Yashwant Rao Holkar, Kashmir, Hyderabad and Travancore too declared their intended to remain independent. Junagadh ruler did accede to Pakistan, with the support of Bhopal and Dholpur rulers Muhammad Ali Jinnah to endeavour to attract Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Bikaner to intended with Pakistan. But Bikaner and Jaisalmer leave the association with Jodhpur and Dholpur, after getting security assurance from Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel. In May 1948 Holkar of Indor also declared to intended with Indian federation. It was difficult for both states to remain hostile for long time due to the policy of Indian Government. Yet, Jodhpur Maharaja was still stout with his decision. Even there was one incident while to that extend of the mid-peace negotiation between Lord Mount Batten and secretary of state department P.V. Menon, Maharaja Hanumant Singh unturned pistol towards Menon and said- "I am not going to bend you under pressure." But after sometime Jodhpur fell alone in his fight and due to the pressure of Sardar Patel, in the end the Jodhpur became part of greater Rajasthan and joined the union of India. Sardar Patel announced in a public meeting at Udaipur on 14th January 1949 about the merger of Jodhpur.

The study related to the merger is clear that the origin of Hindu-Muslim princely states in its origin is more than the geographical state of some princely states and some rulers had that crazy.

The Merger of Kashmir in India

The Kashmir, was the most important Riyasat of the colonial India. It was not only big in area, but it was highly important from the geographical and strategic point of view. Its borders were connected with Afghanistan, China and Tibbat. There were four main parts of Kashmir Riyasat, Jammu area, which is attached to the Border of Punjab, which is more plain comparatively. Kashmir valley, the high hills of Laddakh, and Gilgit and Baltistan in the west area of Kashmir Valley having a very less volume of population. The main work to bring together, all these areas under one umbrella, was done by the House of Rajputs Dogra, who won the Laddah in 1830 and in 1840 they snatched Kashmir Valley from Britishers. At the time of Independence, this Riyasat, was very important, politically. Since 1925 century, there was the rule of maharaja Hari Singh. In 1932, Muslim conference was formed in Jammu and Kashmir. Afterwards this organization was named as 'National Conference and Sheikh Abdulla became a big leader of this organisation. Till 15th August 1947, maharaja did not take any decision regarding merger of Riyasat in any part and on the other side, Pakistan was also trying to get by hook and crook Kashmir should be merged with. Pakistan gave a lot of temptation to the King Hari Singh, but could not get any success.

Under such circumstances, Pakistan started to send its military persons under the grab of Infiltrators. Since Independence, from September 1947. By the end of October the Pakistan Military reached near to Srinagar. On 26th October 1947, a meeting was held on the position of Kashmir, in which the Prime Minister of Kashmir Shri Mehar Chand Mahajan and the leader of National Conference, Sheikh Abdulla. Both, mahajan and Abdulla, made appeal to India, that the Pakistani

Evaders must be sent back by the assistance and active participation of Indian Military troops. Consequently on 26th October 1947, Maharaja Hari Singh signed on the same kind of "Merger Proposal" to be merged in India.

According to the Independence Act 1947 of India, after putting signature on the merger proposal, no one including the signatory also, was not given freedom to oppose it. Likewise, Jammu Kashmir state got merged in India and in the year 1950, in Part 'B' of the 1st schedule of Indian constitution, The Jammu Kashmir state was included.

In the year 1951, the election of the constituent assembly took place in Jammu Kashmir. All the 75 members of the assembly approved the merger of Jammu & Kashmir in India, on 06th February 1954. According to the Article 3 of the constitution of Jammu & Kashmir, it is inseparable part of India & shall remain forever and this Article will never be allowed to be amended. Accordingly, the then Maharaja, through the merger proposal and the declaration of the constituent assembly, the Jammu and Kashmir got complete merger in India forever and it became the inseparable part of India. Indian government sent its Army to Jammu & Kashmir, to save from the attacks of Khabalis from Pakistan side. By the end of November, Indian Military reoccupied the lost area in a big volume. Though about 1/3 part of the total land of Jammu and Kashmir was under the occupancy of Pakistan till now. Under these situations, on the request of Lord Mountbatten, India carried this issue to United Nations Organization U.N.O. deputed one commission, which arranged the cease fire between India and Pakistan. Consequently, the one third land of Jammu & Kashmir is still under the occupation of Pakistan, which is known as 'Pak occupied Kashmir'.

The Unification (Merger) of Hyderabad

After Kashmir, Hyderabad was the second biggest Riyasat, which was situated on the Hills of

Deccan and was surrounded by all the corners the Indian Land. At the time of freedom, there was the Rule of Nizam Meer Kasim Usman Ali. In the total population of Hyderabad, about 85% people were Hindus and but in Military, police and administration, there was more influence of Muslims. Nizam was dreaming in the day to remain, an independent state on the strength of Muslim, Administration and Assistance from Jinna of Pakistan. When Lord Mount Betan advised the Nizam to join constituent Assembly, than it was told by Nizam that, if he is being pressured for this, then he will be compelled to think once to get Assimilation or Merger in Pakistan. Not only this, but Nizam tried to carry this issue before U.N.O. against India. In between this situation, a Muslim Furious organization came into existence namely "Rajakar" which started doing a lot of torture at a larger stage, and as such the Rajakar organization turned this issue of merger, into the problem of communal riots.

On the other side, such news also started to enter the arena, that through British Agents, Hyderabad Nizam is getting arms from the Pakistan. Under these circumstances, a lot of people started leaving Hyderabad, and entered into the area of Madras (Tamil Nadu) and as such the volume of population got increased there.

Looking to all such situations, Sadar Patel decided to take some quick decision, instead of waiting for sometime more and Patel decided to take Military Actions against Nizam and for getting the sanction of such decision, he requested Pandit Nehru, to call the meeting of Cabinet. In the meeting of cabinet Sardar Patel gave a presentation of Military action plan, in the cabinet, Prime Minister, expressed some doubt about such planning. But Patel expressed the view that it is very essential and told in this regard that "if we do not take outside our stomach, this Abscers, than it will be equal to dig a grave for ourselves" On 13th September 1948, India attacked Hyderabad from three sides and this attack

was given a name of "operation Pollo". The Military persons of Nizam left the battle field, within two or three days. Rajakars also surrendered within four days. In this battle 42 Sainik of Indian Army died whereas Two Thousand Rajakars were killed. Consequently on 17th September 1948, Nizam accepted the Merger of Hyderabad in India. Sardar Patel went to Hyderabad, got signed the Merger letter from Nigam. Sardar Patel told that now Nizam is no more and Bharat has thrown away cancer (Abscers) from the way. And as such due to foresightedness, strongness, and courageousness of Sardar Patel, the Hyderabad could be merged and unified in India.

The Merger of Junagarh in India

Those Riyasats, which could not be merged in Bharat, till 15th August 1947, among such Riyasat Junagarh was one of them.

Now-a-days, this place Junagarh is situated in Gujarat state. At the time of Freedom, the Navab of Junagarh was Mohabbat Khan, where as a big part of people were Non Muslims. The holy Somnath Temple and famous Jain Pilgrimage 'Girnar' is also situated in Junagarh. Berawal, was the most famous fort of this Native States.

In 1947 itself Shah Navaj Bhutto, became the Diwan of Junagarh, who was the relative of the leader of Muslim League and Founder of Pakistan, Mohammad Ali Jinnah. On the Direction of Diwan, Nawab declared that Junagarh will be merged in Pakistan and on 13th September 1947, Pakistan accepted the proposal of Merger of Junagarh, in Pakistan. Really speaking, Pakistan wanted to use the question of Junagarh, for the negotiation on Kashmir issue. The acceptance by the Pakistan the proposal of merger of Junagarh, made more angry to Sardar Patel. Sardar sent Military troops to the two states, which were under Junagarh, i.e. Mangrol and Babriyavad for the merger in India and on the other hand a most popular Movement started against Navab, in Junagarh. Having being trembled by such circumstances, Navab, ran away to Pakistan. After

sometime, Diwan Shah Navaj was compelled to hand over Junagarh, to India. Indian government called for the Referendum of the Public of Junagarh. In February 1948, on the issue of Merger in India, by which its position can be more strengthened. And as such, consequently Junagarh was merged in India finally.

As such, after Jammu Kashmir and Hyderabad, Junagarh was the third Native States, which was merged in India, due to most powerful courageous steps of Sardar Patel. That is why Sardar Patel is known as the “Iron Man” or “Iron person of Modern India”.

The Merger of Goa and Pondicherry in India

To oppose always, the Imperialism and colonialism, had been the policy of Independent India. This policy resulted into the desire to claim for reoccupying its own land which was under the Foreigners. Even after the going away of Britishers from India, Goa was under the occupation of Portugal, whereas Pondicherry (presently Puducherry) was under the occupation of France.

Just after the Independence of India the inhabitants of these places started movements for demanding Independence and to be merged with India. In 1954, the environment of Pondicherry became more disturbing and tenseful. For the merger in India, a big popular Movement was started. In Madras, before the diplomat offices, wide agitations got started every day for the merger in India. As such in November 1954, France handed over Pondicherry to India, which was highly welcomed by the people. In the year 1955, at the first time, on the occasion of Republic day, the “Jhanki” from the side of Pondicherry, was exhibited, and as such Pondicherry was merged in India peacefully. But Portugal's were not paying attention to the demand of Merger of Goa in India. They wanted to occupy Goa till it was possible for them. But the Dictator of Goa, oliwira salazar, told about Goa, that “It is a light of West on the Land of East” and “A symbol of Adventure of Portugal” and accordingly

refused to hand over Goa to India. Excluding Goa, Daman, Dadar and Nagar Havelies were also under the occupancy of Portugal. In the year 1954-1955, due to Public Agitations, Daman, Dadar and Nagar Havelies were occupied by India. In Goa, a big number of Agitators were put in the Jails. About 10 years, India continued to urge with Portugal to give freedom to Goa, but no result was received. Ultimately in the year 1961, Indian Army was sent to Goa to get it free from the occupation of Portugal. By the “Operation Vijay” within two days, Goa was conquered and was occupied by India and as such in the end of 1961, Goa, got merged in India.

The Unification of Rajasthan

There has been a specific importance of Rajasthan, historically. The great rulers of Rajasthan, in the Medieval perio, not only opposed and fought against the evaders, but also kept alive the glorious conventions of cultural values. At the time of freedom, leaving aside Ajmer and Merwada, whole of Rajasthan was divided into Riyasats. At that time in Rajasthan, there were 19 Riyasats, 3 Thikana and centrally governed provinces. The borders of Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, etc. Riyasats of Rajasthan, were very much nearer to the Border of newly established Pakistan, and the rulers of such Riyasats were given various temptations by Pakistan, with the intention to get them merged in Pakistan, so the issue of these Riyasats was very sentimental nature, which was handled by Sardar Patel, very efficiently.

It took the time about 8 years and 7 months for the unification and to get present form of Rajasthan and it was completed in seven steps:-

1. Matsya Association : In the first step of the unification of Rajasthan, the Matsya Association was formed. The areas of Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karoli and Nimrana, were having equal geographical topology, so it was proposed to develop and Association, while mergering each other in one form. It's name was decided to be “Matsya Association” which was the name of these

areas, in the period of Mahabharat. On 18th March 1948, this Association was inaugurated by the Central Minister N.V. Goadgil. The Dholpur ruler was made as Raj Pramukh and Shobha Ram became Prime Minister and the capital was decided to be at “Alwar”.

2. Union Rajasthan : In second step, Natie State like, Banswara, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Kota, Bundi, Jhalawar, Kishangarh, Shahpura and Tonk were joint together, it was known as East Rajasthan. It was also inaugurated by Goadgil on 25th March, 1948. The Ruler of Kota, was appointed as Raj Pramukh and Gokul Lal Asawa was appointed as Prime Minister. Kota was decided to be the capital of East Rajasthan.

3. United State of Rajasthan : Maharana of Mewar, was already ready for reorganization, even before the formation of East Rajasthan. On 11th April 1948, Mewar, signed the letter of Merger. In East Rajasthan, Mewar was also assimilated and joint Rajasthan was organised in this way. Its inauguration was done by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, on 18th April, 1948. The Maharana of Mewar became the Raj Pramukh and Manikya Lal Verma was appointed as Prime Minister of United Rajasthan.

4. United Rajasthan : It became easier of other states to be merged, after the merger of Mewar. On 4th step, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, big Natie State were merged and as such the Greater Rajasthan came into being. On 30th March 1949, Sardar Patel inaugurated the Greater Rajasthan and the Maharana of Mewar, Bhopal Singh was made as Raj Pramukh and Jaipur was its capital. Hiralal Shastri was appointed as Prime Minister. This step of Merger being a very important attempt, so 30th March is celebrated as “Rajasthan Divas”.

5. United State of Greater Rajasthan : In the whole process of unification, Matsya Association was also working well, but because it was connected area wise with Uttar Pradesh, it was felt necessary to take some final decision. So, on 15th May 1948,

Matsya Association was merged in Greater Rajasthan, and the United Greater Rajasthan was organised and Sobha Ram Shastri was incorporated in the cabinet.

6. Rajasthan Union : After completing the various steps of Merger, the settlement of the Question of Sirohi was to be settled, whether it should be merged in Rajasthan or it may be merged with the former Bombay Province. On 26th January 1950, the two Tehsils of Sirohi- i.e. Abu & Delwara were merged in to Bombay state, and rest of the area of Sirohi, was merged in Rajasthan. The people of Sirohi, wanted that the above two tehsils should also be merged in Rajasthan. So this matter was given to the commission of reorganisation of states.

7. The Re-Organised Rajasthan : In Britishers Period, Ajmer- Merwara was the centrally governed provinces. So till 1956, it continued to be an Independent state of 'C' category. In the end, on the recommendations of the commission for reorganization of states, this area was also merged in Rajasthan and likewise Abu and Delwara were also merged in Rajasthan. The Border area, attached to the state of Madhya Pradesh, was also reorganised. The place Suneltappa of Madhya Pradesh was merged in to Rajasthan and Sironj of Rajasthan was merged in Madhya Pradesh.

Consequently on 01st November 1956, the process of unification of Rajasthan was completed the post of “Raj Pramukh” was abolished and as a First Governer of the state of Rajasthan, Gurumukh Nihal Singh took oath.

Reorganization of States :

After the Independence, the demand of reorganization of the states, arose in the form of agitation or movement. Specially the demand of reorganising the states on the basis of language, arose in a very strong form. Really speaking, even much more before Independence, congress in the year 1917, was agreed to support for organization of states on the basis of language to achieve Federal

Nation Building in the diversified Indian Society. But in the backdrop of Partition, after the Independence persons like Pandit Nehru were not in favour of linguistic organization of states. So, consequently the demands like Karnataka for Kannad speaking people, United Maharashtra for Marathi speaking people, Punjab for Punjabi speaking people, arose in India. But out of these, the most powerful demand came into being in the form of aggressive movement from Telgus for the establishment of Andhra Pradesh for Telgu speaking people and in October 1952, one person namely Shree Ramulu started hunger strike, for the formation of Andhra and after the strike of 58 days, Shree Ramolu died, the spreading over of this news, the environment of Anarchy was created in this area. After 2 days from the death of Ramolu, the government declared, that it is ready to constitute 'Andhra Pradesh' and in October 1953, the state of Andhra Pradesh was constituted. As such, Andhra Pradesh, became the first state, which was constituted on the basis of language.

After this, the demands of organization of states on the basis of language, arose very speedily. So, Indian government ordered to constitute a "commission of reorganization of states". Justice Fazal Ali was appointed as Chairman of the commission, and K.M. Panikkar along with H.N. Kunjru, were made members. In the year 1955, the commission handed over its report to the government, and on this basis, Indian Parliament passed the Act of states reorganization in the year 1956. Fourteen states and six centrally governed states were proposed to be reorganised, but the demands of creation of more states was coming from so many corners of the country and Agitations started for this demand, in various parts of the country. The biggest movement, among all, was started in Maharashtra. On the basis of this big agitation, government decided to divide Bombay into two parts, and hence one part became Gujarat. After this the question of reorganizing Eastern area

of the country rose. In this area mainly people belonging to scheduled Tribes were residing where Christian Priests became more active, so as to expand the Christianity among the Tribe classes and consequently a lot of other separatists Agitations and activities started in which the movement of Naga Tribes is very important, which was started in the leadership of Fizo. Ultimately in the year 1963, Nagaland was constituted as a state for Naga's tribe. The likewise problems arose in Eastern Area, being under the Autonomous Mizo, where in the leadership of Lal Donga, a front namely 'Mizo National Front' was formed and a separatists movement was started there also. This problem was also settled by an agreement and in the year 1987, a new state in the name of 'Mizoram' was organised. In the year 1987 itself, Goa and Arunachal states were also made independent states, and they were taken out from the umbrella of centrally governed states.

Before this in the year 1972, Megalaya was also declared as a separate state Manipur, Tripura, and Megalaya states were also given the status of fully empowered states.

Under the leadership of Master Tara Singh, the demand of a separate Punjab state for Punjabi speaking people, was continued for a long time. So ultimately, in the year 1966, Punjab was reorganised and out of this a new separate state 'Haryana' was organised and Chandigarh was made a centrally governed state and it was declared capital of both Punjab and Haryana. The mountains oriented area, Himachal Pradesh was made a centrally governed area, which was given a status of Independent state in the year 1971. In Sikkim till 1975, there was a government of Choyagal Dynasty by referendum, Sikkim expressed the will for the merger in India and consequently through the 6th Amendment in the constitution made in the year 1975, Sikkim was made a state of India. In the year 2000, Chattisgarh was made, while separating some area from Madhya Pradesh, some area was taken away from Uttar

Pradesh and a new state 'Uttarakhand' was organised, and likewise, Jharkhand was made a separate state, while separating some area from Bihar. For the formation of Jharkhand, a movement was undercurrent, since Independence.

The demand of a new state 'Telangana' was also raised, to be made out from the some area of Andhra Pradesh, which took the shape of violent Agitation afterwards. So ultimately in the year 2014, a new state, from Andhra Pradesh, was formed in the name of "Telangana". Likewise, at present in India, these are 29 states and 7 centrally governed provinces, but still the demand of formation of new states, is being raised from so many areas of the country from time to time.

Important Points

- Since the ancient period, India had been a unit, from the view of cultural, social and political aspects, where a lot of Chakravati Emperor established the big Imperialism.
- In the period British Government, India was divided into two parts- British Bharat and Native States- British Bharat was under the direct control of British Rule, whereas Native State were having the ornamental rule of Kings.
- After Independence, for 'national Unification', Sardar Patel played a very important role. Due to successful efforts of Sardar Patel, Maharaja Hari Singh of Kashmir, became ready for the merger of Kashmir, in India.
- Hyderabad Native States was merged through Military actions, where as Junagarh was merged, on the basis of Plebisite, after fleeing away of Navab, to Pakistan.
- In the year 1954, Pondicherry was got free from the occupation of Frans and was merged in India, whereas to make free Goa from the control of Portugal is the Military Actions were taken in the year 1961.

6. At the time of Freedom, in Rajasthan, there were 19 Native States, 3 Thikanas and one Chief Commisrate area. In 7 attempts and steps on 01st November 1956, the unification of Rajasthan was completed.

Objective Type Questions

- At the time of Independence, How many Riyasats there in India?
(a) 562 (b) 300
(c) 305 (d) 430
- At the time of Independence, How many Native States were time in Rajasthan?
(a) 29 (b) 19
(c) 11 (d) 15
- Who played the most important role, in the National Unification?
(a) Pant Jawahar Lal Nehru
(b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(c) Dr. Ambedkar
(d) Sardar Patel
- In which year, 'Goa' was merged in India?
(a) 1955 (b) 1960
(c) 1961 (d) 1965

Very Short Answer Type Questions

- Who was the King of Kashmir, at the time of Freedom?
- When was Hyderabad merged in India?
- Who was the Chairman of the Commission of reorganization of states?
- Which was the first state, constituted or organised on the basis of language?
- Who was having the control over Pondicherry?

Short Answer Type Questions

- Describe the merger of Junagarh in India.
- Write a short note on the contribution of Sardar

Patel for the National Unification.

3. Write the names of five new states, organised after Independence of India.
4. Write a note on the “Commission of Reorganization of States”.

Essay Type Questions:-

1. Write about the different steps of the Unification of Rajasthan.
2. Describe the 'Operation Pollo'.
3. Mention on the circumstances of the Merger of Kashmir.
4. Under circumstances Goa was merged in India? Explain.

Answers of Objective Questions

- 1 (A) 2 (B)
3 (D) 4 c