

Introduction:

The first speech of the first Prime Minister of India Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the special meeting of the Constituent Assembly at midnight on 14-15 August 1947 was known as the "Tryst with Destiny" speech. Immediately after independence, independent India needed solutions to a number of challenges, namely development and development by making the country a united nation, developing democratic practices and developing effective policies for economic growth and poverty alleviation. Ensuring welfare is a challenge. And unemployment. Muhammad Ali Jinnah proposed a two-state theory on the partition of India. India and Pakistan faced many problems such as East and West issues, NWFP merger, problems with Punjab and Bengal provinces and religious majority ideology led to partition of separate state for Muslims. The 1947 partition was the most sudden and unplanned, leading to and spreading religious riots to divide the country into different community areas, social suffering for asylum in refugee camps, killing of women and the separation of family members, which was economically divided. Assets, employees and created conflict between Hindus and Muslims.

1. Religious Nation-Building and Its Problems-Challenges to the new country

India gained independence in August 1947, and immediately after independence faced three challenges in nation building. The first and immediate challenge is to build a united nation in line with the diversity in society and the eradication of poverty and unemployment. The second challenge is the establishment of democracy. The third challenge is to ensure the development and well-being of society as a whole, not just a few categories.

Section: Displacement and Rehabilitation-

From 14 to 15 August 1947, two nation-states, India and Pakistan, came into existence. Millions of people on both sides lost their homes, lives and property and suffered religious persecution. West and East Pakistanis were created on the basis of the Muslim majority belt, which was separated by a long Indian territory.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, also known as 'Frontier Gandhi', was the undisputed leader of the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP). Despite their opposition, the NWFP was incorporated into Pakistan. Part of Punjab and Bengal caused a deep blow of partition.

2. As a result of partitioning

1947 was the year of the largest, most sudden, unplanned and tragic population transfer in human history. Minorities on both sides of the border left their homes and sought temporary refuge in 'refugee camps'. Women were often abducted, assaulted and killed. They were forcibly converted to other religions. The political and administrative machinery on both sides failed. There was heavy loss of life and property. Religious violence reached a climax.



3. Unification of the monarchical states

There are two types of provinces in British India - the British Indian Provinces (directly controlled by the British Government) and the Princely States (ruled by the Indian princes). Immediately after independence, there were about 565 princely states. Many of them joined the Indian Union. Travancore, Hyderabad, Kashmir and Manipur initially refused to join the Indian Union.

4. Government policy

The then interim government took strong measures against the partition of India into smaller monarchical states of various sizes. Government policy is guided by three elements. Most of the princely states wanted to be part of the Indian Union. The government is prepared to facilitate the granting of autonomy to certain areas. The unification of the territorial boundaries of the country was of paramount importance.



5. Access Tools

The rulers of most states signed the document 'Instrument of Acquisition', but the merger of Junagadh, Hyderabad, Kashmir and Manipur became more difficult than the rest. After the initial resistance, in September 1948, Hyderabad merged with the Indian Union through a military campaign.

In September 1949, the Government of India succeeded in pressuring the Maharaja of Manipur to sign the merger agreement. The government did so without consulting the Manipur-elected assembly.

6 Reorganization of states

During the national movement, the Indian National Congress recognized the demand for state reorganization on the basis of language. After independence the idea was discontinued as the memory of partition was still fresh and the fate of the monarchy had not been determined. Andhra Pradesh was formed on a linguistic basis in December 1952 after a long period of agitation.

The formation of this state promoted the reorganization of the states on the basis of language. As a result, the Government of India appointed the State Reorganization Commission in 1953. The commission noted that state borders should reflect the borders of different languages. Based on its report, the States Reorganization Act was passed in 1956. This led to the formation of 14 States and 6 Union Territories.





DO YOU KNOW?

- Two Nation Theory:** Muhammad Ali Jinnah proposed to create a separate state for Muslims.
- British Indian Provinces:** Indian provinces directly under British rule before independence.
- Monarchies:** States ruled by monarchies that had some control over the internal affairs of their state under British rule.

DO YOU KNOW?

- Razakar:** The Nizam has sent a paramilitary force to respond to the movement of people without borders.
- Nizam:** The ruler of Hyderabad is named Nizam, the richest man in the world.
- State Reorganization Commission:** Appointed in 1953 to look into the issue of rebuilding state borders.

SUMMARY

The first speech of the first Prime Minister of India Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the special meeting of the Constituent Assembly at midnight on 14-15 August 1947 was known as the "Tryst with Destiny" speech. Immediately after independence, independent India needed solutions to a number of challenges, namely development and development by making the country a united nation, developing democratic practices and developing effective policies for economic growth and poverty alleviation. Ensuring welfare is a challenge. And unemployment. Muhammad Ali Jinnah proposed a two-state theory on the partition of India. India and Pakistan faced many problems such as East and West issues, NWFP merger, problems with Punjab and Bengal provinces and religious majority ideology led to partition of separate state for Muslims. The 1947 partition was the most sudden and unplanned, leading to and spreading religious riots to divide the country into different community areas, social suffering for asylum in refugee camps, killing of women and the separation of family members, which was economically divided. Assets, employees and created conflict between Hindus and Muslims. British India was divided into British Indian provinces and princely states. Under British rule, the princely states exercised some control over their internal affairs. After independence, the incorporation of the princely states into the Indian Union became a major challenge as the independence of the states was declared a priority by the British to join India or Pakistan. And problems arise in Travancore, Hyderabad and Bhopal to further divide India. The policy of the Government was based on three considerations, namely Sardar Vallabhbhai's firm diplomatic policy for the integration of India with the desire for the unification of the royal people, the pluralism of the territory and the flexibility to meet the demands and peaceful negotiations. . Do not worry. Patel. Only the four states of Junagadh, Hyderabad, Kashmir and Manipur are difficult to merge.

Questions For Practice

1. Which country is the largest source of development assistance to Bhutan?
(a) USA (b) Russia
(c) India (d) Maldives
2. Lack of Pakistan in the political arena?
(a) A bold and relatively free press.
(b) A strong human rights movement
(c) Educated leader
(d) Genuine international support for democracy.
3. SAARC Charter signed by South Asian leaders?
(a) November 07, 1985
(b) December 08, 1985
(c) January 09, 1987
(d) December 05, 1988.
4. Which of the following country is not a South Asian country?
(a) Bangladesh (b) India
(c) Bhutan (d) Russia
5. Which party adopted the politics of Hindutva and adopted the strategy of mobilizing Hindus?
(a) Bhartiya Janata Party.
(b) Congress.
(c) Communist Party of India.
(d) Bahujan Samaj Party.
6. The original member states that signed the Charter of the United Nations in 1945 were?
(a) 58 (b) 49
(c) 51 (d) 45
7. Human rights have two aspects?
(a) Social and legal aspects.
(b) Natural and legal aspects.
(c) Economic and political aspects.
(d) Economic and natural aspects.
8. What does IAEA mean?
(a) International Atomic Energy Act
(b) International Atomic Energy Agreement
(c) International Atomic Energy Agency
(d) International Atomic Eastern Agency
9. Trygve Lai was the first Secretary General of which country?
(a) Germany. (b) Norway.
(c) France. (d) Italy.
10. WTO is acting as the successor of which of the following organization?
(a) General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs
(b) General Arrangement on Trade and Tariffs
(c) World Health Organization
(d) United Nations Development Program
11. In which year was the State Reorganization Commission appointed?
(a) 1950 (b) 1951
(c) 1953 (d) 1954
12. Which state was not created in 2000?
(a) Jharkhand (b) Chhattisgarh
(c) Uttaranchal (d) Bihar
13. When did India get independence?
(a) 1947 (b) 1949
(c) 1952 (d) 1962
14. What were the consequences of the Partition of India in 1947?
(a) Population transfer
(b) Refugee problem
(c) Problems of minorities
(d) All of these
15. "Communal zone" is excluded?
(a) Lahore
(b) Amritsar
(c) Kolkata
(d) Jammu and Kashmir
16. States formed in 1960?
(a) Maharashtra and Gujarat
(b) Orissa and West Bengal
(c) Rajasthan and Gujarat
(d) Punjab and Haryana
17. The main reason for the partition of India?
(a) Jinnah's stubborn attitude
(b) Religious riots and disorder
(c) Interim government failure
(d) All of these
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19. By whom was the Provisional Government formed under the Cabinet Mission Plan?
(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(d) Rajagopalachari
20. Cities divided into 'religious areas' during partition violence?
(a) Lahore, Amritsar and Calcutta.
(b) Kashmir, Lucknow and Allahabad.
(c) Madras, Hyderabad and Mysore.
(d) Delhi, Mumbai and Gwalior.
21. Which of the following statements about division is incorrect?
(a) Partition of India was the result of 'Two Nation Theory'.
(b) Punjab and Bengal were two provinces divided on the basis of religion.
(c) East Pakistan and West Pakistan were not close.
(d) The plan of partition included the plan for the transfer of population across the border.
22. The main reason for the partition of India is?
(a) Jinnah's harsh attitude
(b) Communal riots and disorder
(c) failure of the interim government
(d) all of these
23. What were the consequences of the partition of India in 1947?
(a) Transfer of population
(b) refugee problem
(c) the problem of minorities
(d) all of these
24. Name the two provinces which were divided at the time of the partition of India?
(a) Bengal
(b) Himachal Pradesh
(c) Arunachal Pradesh
(d) All of these

25. Name two present-day states which were once union territories?
 (a) Goa,
 (b) Himachal Pradesh
 (c) only a
 (d) Both a and b
26. Which states refused to join both India and Pakistan upon partition?
 (a) Travancore, (b) Hyderabad
 (c) only b (d) Both a and b
27. Who said that the administrative system in independent India was renewed without remodeling, thus retaining many of the flaws of the colonial system?
 (a) C. Bettelheim (b) Mountbatten
 (c) Linlithgow (d) Willingdon
28. On which date the States Reorganization Act was enacted?
 (a) 1 November 1958
 (b) 1 November 1957
 (c) 1 November 1956
 (d) 1 November 1955
29. Who was the founding father of the Non-Aligned Movement?
 (a) Vinoba Bhave
 (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 (c) Subhas Chandra Bose
 (d) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
30. What were the goals of Pt. Nehru?
 (a) liberty (b) equality
 (c) Socialism (d) All of these
31. "Communal zone" is excluded
 (a) Lahore.
 (b) Amritsar.
 (c) Kolkata
 (d) Jammu and Kashmir
32. Muhammad Ali Jinnah addressed the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan in Karachi
 (a) August 11, 1947
 (b) August 12, 1947
 (c) August 13, 1947
 (d) August 14, 1947
33. Amrita is the lead poet of Pritam?
 (a) Punjab (b) Gujarat
 (c) Mumbai (d) Madras.
34. Name the original state in which Chhattisgarh was formed?
 (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Bihar
 (c) Jharkhand (d) Madhya Pradesh
35. Which of the following leaders played an important role in the amalgamation of the princely states in India?
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (d) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
36. How many princely states were there when India gained independence?
 (a) 560 (b) 562
 (c) 563 (d) 565
37. When was Meghalaya formed from Assam?
 (a) 1970 (b) 1971
 (c) 1972 (d) 1973
38. When was Gujarat formed from Bombay?
 (a) 1950 (b) 1960
 (c) 1970 (d) 1980
39. Which of the following monarchy in India was the first to oppose joining the Indian Union?
 (a) Baroda (b) Hyderabad
 (c) Mysore (d) Gwalior
40. On what date was the States Reorganization Act enacted?
 (a) 1 November 1956.
 (b) 11 November 1956
 (c) 10 November 1956
 (d) 21 November 1956

Solutions

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|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 5. (a) | 9. (b) | 13. (a) | 17. (d) | 21. (d) | 25. (d) | 29. (d) | 33. (a) | 37. (c) |
| 2. (d) | 6. (c) | 10. (a) | 14. (d) | 18. (d) | 22. (d) | 26. (d) | 30. (d) | 34. (d) | 38. (b) |
| 3. (b) | 7. (b) | 11. (c) | 15. (d) | 19. (b) | 23. (d) | 27. (a) | 31. (d) | 35. (b) | 39. (b) |
| 4. (d) | 8. (c) | 12. (d) | 16. (a) | 20. (a) | 24. (a) | 28. (c) | 32. (a) | 36. (d) | 40. (a) |

