

CLASS:--12TH, POLITICAL SCIENCE, REVISION NOTES, CHAPTER:- 01, CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING

INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION

The rulers of most of the states signed a document called the 'Instrument of Accession' which meant that their state agreed to become a part of the Union of India.

- The princely states of Junagadh, Hyderabad, Kashmir and Manipur proved more difficult than the rest.
- Issue of Junagadh was resolved after a plebiscite confirmed people's desire to join India.

HYDERABAD

- Hyderabad the largest of the princely states was surrounded entirely by Indian territory and some parts of Hyderabad state today are parts of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.
- Its ruler carried the title of Nizam. He entered into what was called the standstill agreement with India in November 1947 for a year while negotiations with the Indian government were going on. The people of Hyderabad started a movement against the Nizam's rule.
- The peasantry in the Telangana region in particular was victim of Nizams oppressive rule and rose against him. Women too joined the movement.
- The Communists and Hyderabad Congress were in the forefront of the movement.
- The Nizam responded by unleashing a paramilitary force known as Razakars on the people who committed lot of atrocities and the communal nature of the Razakars knew no bounds.
- They murdered, maimed, raped and looted targeting particularly the non-muslims.
- In September 1948 Indian Army moved into control the Nizam's forces and finally after few days Nizam surrendered and this lead to accession of Hyderabad to India.

MANIPUR

- A few days before independence the Maharaja of Manipur Bodhachandra Singh signed Instrument of Accession with the Indian government on the assurance that internal autonomy of Manipur would be maintained.
- Under the pressure of public opinion the Maharaja held elections in June 1948 and the state became a constitutional monarchy and became the first Indian state to hold elections based on Universal adult franchise.
- Manipur was the first part of India to hold election based on Universal Adult Franchise.
- There were lots of differences in the Legislative Assembly of Manipur over the merger of Manipur with India.
- The Government of India succeeded in pressurizing the Maharaja into finding a merger agreement in September 1949 without consulting the elected Legislative Assembly of Manipur. This caused a lot of anger and resentment in Manipur, the repercussions of which are still being felt.

REORGANISATION OF STATES

- The first important challenge India encountered after independence was the integration of princely and other native states.
- The challenge was to draw the internal boundaries of the Indian states.
- The boundaries of the states had to be drawn in a way so that the linguistic and cultural plurality of the country could be reflected without affecting the unity of the nation.
- Our leaders promised the linguistic principles as the basis of formation of states.
- After the Nagpur session of Congress in 1920 the principle was recognized as the basis of the reorganisation of the INC party itself.
- After independence and partition, things changed and our leaders felt that this division on the basis of language would lead to disruption and disintegration.
- This decision of the national leadership was challenge by the local leaders and people.
- Protest began in the Telugu speaking areas of the old Madras province which included present date Tamil Nadu, parts of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka.
- The Vishalandhra movement demanded that the Telugu speaking areas be separated from the Madras province and separate Andhra province be made.
- The movement gathered momentum as a result of the central government's vacillation.
- Potti Sriramulu, a Congress leader went on indefinite fast that lead to his death because great unrest and resulted in violent outburst in Andhra region.
- Finally the PM announced the formation of a separate Andhra state in December 1952.
- The formation of Andhra Pradesh spurred the struggle for making of other states on linguistic lines in other parts of the country.
- The struggles forced the central government in appointing States Reorganisation Commission in 1953 to look into the question of redrawing of the boundaries of the states.
- The States Reorganisation Act was passed in 1956 which led to the creation of 14 states and six union territories.
- Thus we can conclude that creation of linguistic States which created fear of separatism and division of the country has rather changed the nature of democratic politics and leadership and has strengthened national unity.
- Democracy in other words was associated with plurality of ideas and ways of life.

NAME OF THE STATE NEW STATE/ STATES CREATED YEAR

1. Bombay Maharashtra, Gujarat :1960
2. Assam Nagaland: 1963
3. Larger Punjab State Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab: 1966
4. Assam Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura :1972
5. Assam Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh :1987
6. Uttar Pradesh Uttarakhand: 2000
7. Madhya Pradesh Chhattisgarh: 2000
8. Andhra Pradesh Telangana: 2000

IMPORTANT TERMS

Two Nation Theory –

- The two-nation theory propounded by Muhammad Ali Jinnah and advanced by Muslim League, consisted of not one but two people, Hindus and Muslims. That is why it demanded Pakistan a separate country for the Muslims.
 - The Congress opposed this theory and they demand for Pakistan.
 - **Refugee** – People who migrate to new areas for rehabilitation due to civil war or natural disasters.
 - **Princely States** – States ruled by princes who enjoyed some form of control over their state's internal affairs under the British supremacy.
 - **Razakars** – A para-military force of Nizam was sent to respond to people's movement which had no bounds.
 - **Instrument of Accession** – A document signed by rulers of states when they agreed to become part of Indian Union.
 - **Bifurcation** – Division of something into branches or parts.
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- 1st Prime Minister & Foreign Minister of India – Jawaharlal Nehru
 - 1st Deputy Prime Minister & Home Minister of India – Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
 - 1st Education Minister of India – Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad
 - 1st President of India – Dr. Rajendra Prasad.