

The last viceroy of the British Government, organised a function in New Delhi at the midnight of August 14th. The Union Jack of England was brought down from the pole and the Indian National Flag, tricolour was hoisted. The documents attributing independence to India were handed over by Mountbatten to C.Rajgopalachari, the first Governor General of Independent India. Entire atmosphere was full of excitement. Entire process of transfer of power was completed. August 15, 1947 was an excellent dawn for India. All celebrated the first independence festival very pleasantly and cheerfully in the entire country. Everywhere people hung “Torans”, a good omen, on doors, sweets were distributed in schools, many people who had taken vow felt relieved on its fulfilment but Gandhiji was shocked due to the partition of India and therefore he was deeply plunged into grief and drifted into meditation.

India becoming Independent and the immediate problems of it

India and Pakistan, two separate, Independent nations, came into existence as a result of Mountbatten Plan and Indian Independence Act, 1947. The resolution to the following problems had to be found out : (1) Reorganisation of military forces (2) Disputes over assets and properties (3) Debts and Credits (4) Problem and settlement of refugees (5) Public services and the arrangement of civil servants and administrative staff (6) Demarcation of International boundaries on eastern and western side of India to be fixed etc.

A five member committee, consisting of two representatives each from India and Pakistan was formed under the chairmanship of Lord Mountbatten. The Committee appointed different commissions consisting of experts of relevant subjects to solve all the problems. In case of any differences of opinion, both the nations admitted to accept the final decision given by an arbitrator, consisting of one representative of India and one of Pakistan, under the Chairmanship of the former Chief Justice of India. Military Commandant General of India complied the partition of army military weapons, etc.,. The British army left India by February 28, 1948. All officers and employees of administration, military, judiciary were given opportunity to choose whether they would serve India or Pakistan. They were given assurance about their pay, allowance, security of service, pension etc. A large number of refugees from both countries migrated, leaving their houses and properties. India solved the tremendous problem of their rehabilitation and restoration very skilfully and patiently. The then Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel merged about 562 small and big Princely States of India into ‘Indian Union’. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's strong determination, iron will and diplomatic negotiations solved the problems.

Yet, long-term planning, to find a solution to problems like effects of communal riots due to partition, the shock of Mahatma Gandhi's death, to make Independent India, self-reliant with the help of good Governance, the weak condition of Indian agriculture, to create an atmosphere of peace and tranquility in the country, the internal-external security of the country etc. became necessary.

Exercise

1. Answer the following questions to the point :

- (1) ‘Quit India Movement’ and the various incidents of the movement.
- (2) Give a detail about the role of Azad Hind Fauj in achieving freedom for India.

2. Write short notes on :

- (1) Simon Commission
- (2) Demand for Complete Independence
- (3) Dandi March
- (4) Subhash Chandra Bose

3. Give answers of following questions in one or two sentences :

- (1) Why did the people of India oppose the Simon Commission ?
- (2) Give the slogans of “Azad Hind Fauj”.
- (3) When was the Lord Mountbatten Plan presented ?
- (4) When power was transferred to India by the British, who was appointed as the First Indian Governor General of India ?

4. From the below given options ,choose the correct option and write the answer :

- (1) How many members were there in Simon Commission ?
(A) 5 (B) 6
(C) 7 (D) 8
- (2) When did Dandi March start ?
(A) 12th April 1930 (B) 12th March 1931
(C) 12th March 1930 (D) 12th March 1929
- (3) Which person compares Dandi March as “Mahabinishkraman “ ?
(A) Mahadevbhai Desai (B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(C) Maulana Azad (D) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (4) What is Dominion Status ?
(A) Dominion Freedom (B) Secularism
(C) Complete Freedom (D) Dictatorship
- (5) According to Montford Provision, how many years are needed for the improvement in the commission ?
(A) 20 years (B) 10 years
(C) 7 years (D) 5 years
- (6) Who died in lathicharge while opposing Simon Commission ?
(A) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (B) Lala Lajpatrai
(C) Govind Vallabh Pant (D) Motilal Nehru
- (7) Who affectionately got the name ‘Netaji’ ?
(A) Subhash Chandra Bose (B) Vallabh Bhai Patel
(C) Rasbihari Bose (D) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (8) Who was the British Governor General during the partition of India ?
(A) Montague Chemsford (B) Wellesley
(C) Mountbatten (D) Dalhousie

Activity

- Highlight the route of Dandi march in Gujarat map.
- Prepare the list of Satyagrahis who participated in Dandi March.
- Obtain a book on Subhash Chandra Bose and read.

The pages of history are full of innumerable wars fought in ancient India and the world. Yet the most destructive war which will always be remembered in the modern world is the FIRST AND the SECOND WORLD WAR. The league of Nations was formed with the purpose of establishing permanent peace in the world. But, due to certain limitations it failed and in 1939 World War-II broke out. The disturbed state of mind and the horrors of World War II persuaded human beings to, once again, make efforts for peace and protection of Independence. This resulted in the establishment of the United Nations (24th October, 1945).

The United Nations' Charter

The United Nations' Charter starts with the Preamble and it explains the goals of UNITED NATIONS. Below given are the goals :

- (1) There is a determination to save the future generation from the pangs of all destructive war. Here, emphasis has been laid on responsibilities born out of international laws and mutual understanding.
- (2) Emphasis has been laid on developing tolerance mutually so that the whole world develops socially.
- (3) Economic, Social and Cultural problems should be solved with the intervention of United Nations and human rights as well as basic freedom should be disseminated irrespective of caste, language, gender or religion.
- (4) Lastly, appeal to all the nations for co-operation to achieve these objectives.

Thus, United Nations' Charter concludes that dismissal of war and constant urge for peace is the main objective of United Nations.

Cold War (1945-1962) –Reasons and Consequences

Though the World War II got over, it resulted into creation of America and Russia as superpowers while taking the place of England and France. In war, England, France, Russia and America were together but Russian administration policies created differences and thus America and England separated. A strong competition between the two super powers, i.e., America and Russia, to establish supremacy over the world emerged after Second World War. The power was centralised between two poles i.e., America and Russia. Therefore, this time period is considered as bi-polar world order. Owing to extremely tense relations between two power blocs this phase is known as the 'Cold War Phase'. At various incidents both the superpowers almost came into conflict with one another.

There was a basic change in relations among powerful nations of the world after the World War. America and the Soviet Union, who had once allied and fought against the Nazi Germany and the Fascist Italy, emerged as leaders of two rival power blocs and military powers. Thus the Cold War started between them. Though Britain and France also had emerged victorious, yet they lost the status of great powers due to terrible ruination caused by the ravages of war and ending of imperialism. Germany, Italy and Japan not only lost the War, but also were ruined economically, politically and militarily. After the War, the Soviet Union (Russia) captured the eastern areas of Germany and other eastern countries like Austria, Albania, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania Bulgaria and the Baltic states. Later on, they gave away reins of power to respective communist parties of those countries. They did this to continue their superiority on these countries. During 1949,

by conducting a nuclear test, the Soviet Union directly challenged the monopolistic nuclear powers of America. Meanwhile, democratic system was gradually established in the western European countries that were liberated by British and American forces.

The world destrubuted among Army group

One of the most important aspects of the conflict of ideology was mutual distrust and sense of doubt on the intention of the rival group. Owing to fear born out of mutual distrust and doubts, both the power established their own military bases. Led and inspired by America, western democratic countries on the North Atlantic Ocean established a military organisation, NATO (North Atlantic Treaty organisation) in April 1949. Thereafter to protect south eastern countries from the onslaught on the Soviet Union communism, America and England established one more military organisation in 1945, SEATO (South Eastern Asiatic Treaty organisation).

One more military organisation CENTO (Central Asia Treaty Organisation) was established in Middle Eastern countries under the leadership and inspiration of England. Here, various Arab countries joined CENTO. Later on, America took over its leadership.

Armament,Disarmament, Nuclear weapon creation and its application

The Cold War, which was meant for dominance over the world, gave rise to fierce competition among superpowers. And for the sake of dominance, armament race was given high priority. America had used atom bomb for the first time on two cities of Japan, namely Hiroshima and Nagasaki (1945).

This way America proved its supremacy. Within next four years, the Soviet Union too proved its capacity of making atom bomb by conducting a nuclear test. This created a Power Balance between the superpowers.

America declared blockade of the communist Cuba, which was on southeast. To defend Cuba against possible attacks of America, the Soviet Union sent ships loaded with nuclear missiles in the Caribbean Sea. Both the superpowers threatened each other to use nuclear weapons. The world was almost on the verge of nuclear war. Finally, leaders of America and the Soviet Union had a talk on the 'Hotline' for the first time. The Soviet Union decided to withdraw its ships and America decided to curb nuclear missiles aimed towards Cuba. The whole episode is known as 'Cuban Crisis'. This episode is very important episode in world politics. It begins communication between two superpowers. This incident is important towards the process of disarmament of nuclear weapons. The entire 'Cuban Crisis' is considered as the beginning of the end of the coldwar.

America, the Soviet Union, and the Britian agreed on maintaining control over nuclear production, experiment and proliferation. This agreement is known as Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. France, of course, refused to sign this treaty. China also conducted a nuclear test in 1964 and refused to sign the Treaty. This Treaty imposed ban on conducting a nuclear test in open atmosphere. And of course, except communist China, the other four were already permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. (possessing veto power.)

Apart from nuclear weapons and missiles, the superpowers have also developed chemical and biological weapons. These weapons of mass destruction can kill millions of people without damaging any materialistic wealth. People would die miserably while suffering from various diseases because of these lethal weapons.

During these decades, many important and far-fetching changes took place in international politics. Owing to many reasons, the Cold War among super powers also ended and so the Nuclear Ban Treaty helped in this concern. India has always welcomed this treaty but it is always a supporter of disarmament. The world will be always in danger until the disarmament of lethal weapons is not done.

Rise of Independent Nations in Asia

India achieved independence in 1947 after long freedom struggle. Owing to Britain's Policy of divide and rule and certain other reasons, the country was divided into two nations, namely India and Pakistan. In the same way, with continuous struggle against Britishers, countries like Srilanka and Myanmar got independence in (1948). In the case of Indonesia, the United Nations played an important role (1949). Asian countries like Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam too got independence.

Rise of Independent Nations in Africa

The second World War proved to be a good omen for the enslaved Nations of Africa. After the Second World War, countries like Abyssinia (Ethiopia), South Africa and Egypt were independent. The Second World War and the freedom struggle in Asian countries inspired the other African countries too. It resulted in that during the tenure of 16 years from 1951 to 1966, 40 small and large countries became free. Imperialist countries tried to have supremacy over these countries but these countries either joined the superpowers or the military resources and got their freedom.

Non-Aligned Movement

Some new nations adopted the policy of not to align with any of the two power blocs and military blocs. They decided that they would maintain equal distance with both blocs. These nations were identified as 'Non-Aligned Nations' and their foreign policy was called 'Non-Aligned Policy'.

Those neutral nations, that did not want to adopt the ideologies of either of the two Superpowers of the World, wished to have an all-round development, maintaining its unique existence. Under the leadership of India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru; Indonesia's first President, Sukarno; Egypt's second President, Gamal Abdel Nasser; Ghana's first President Kwame Nkrumah; and Yugoslavia's President, Josip Broz Tito got a thumbing support for the movement. In this Non-Alignment Council 23 countries of Asia and 6 countries of Africa were present. The organization was founded in Belgrade in 1961 known as NAM (Non-Aligned Movement). Under the leadership of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru the policies of Non-Alignment were framed. NAM completed valuable leadership. Nehru believed that movement continues to see a role for itself, as in its view, the world's poorest nations remain exploited and marginalised, no longer by opposing superpowers, but rather in a uni-polar world, and it is Western hegemony and neo-colonialism that the movement has really re-aligned itself again. It opposes foreign occupation, interference in internal affairs and aggressive unilateral measures, but it has also shifted to focus on the socio-economic challenges facing member states, especially the inequalities manifested by globalization and the implications of neo-liberal policies. The Non-Aligned Movement has identified economic underdevelopment, poverty, and social injustices as growing threats to peace and security.

Today more and more countries have joined the Non-Aligned Movement. Union summit was held at Kuala Lumpur on 13th May, 2003. For the last four decades many incidents have happened. With the disintegration of Soviet Union and Russia's power decreased. America emerged as a superpower. Imperial policy decreased to minimum in other countries. In these situations, Non-Aligned Movement played a dominant role.

The Non-Aligned Nations, with their Non-Aligned policy, were successful in contributing towards World Politics. The Non-Aligned movement was successful in showing off its moral impact for maintaining world peace, stopping wars, maintaining human society and nationalism as well as the Superpowers adopting an attitude of disarmament.

Partition and Unification of Germany

Germany was the main cause behind both the World Wars. It faced a humiliating defeat in World War II.

All its state administration and economy collapsed completely. There was not a single large party left in the whole of Germany that could rule the nation. In addition to that there was fear that Germany would pose threat to the world once again, if it emerges as a military power once again. Therefore, the defeated Germany was divided into four administrative segments. The 'Soviet Red Army', in the later phase of the war, had captured the eastern part of Germany. Therefore, it was accepted that eastern Germany would remain in their control. Where as it was decided that America would control south-western side of Germany. France would control its area near France, while Britain would control areas of Germany bordering Belgium and Holland.

America, France and Britain started thinking about certain alternative arrangement. Meanwhile an atmosphere of distrust and doubt had already started between two power blocs. America and other western European countries established 'Federal Republic of Germany'. This was administered jointly by America, Britain and France. On the other side, the Soviet Union also declared 'East Germany' as 'Democratic Republic of East Germany.' Thus, after the War, two independent German states came into existence, namely West Germany (democratic) and East Germany (communist). As Germany's three western segments were united, three administrative segments of Berlin also united. In a reaction to this, Soviet Union, in April 1948, declared 'Berlin Blockade'. This resulted into tremendous tension between the Soviet Union and the western countries. Later on, a high and 42 km long wall separating western and eastern Berlin was constructed. The communist government tried to prevent thousands of East German citizens from jumping and entering into the free atmosphere of Western Germany. Many people lost their lives in doing so. After about four to four and half decades, Western Germany made an astonishing development. Experts consider this as 'German Miracle.' There was no remarkable change in the economic condition of East Germany. The East German communist government crushed all hopes of its people for political freedom and rapid economic development.

Till 1990 many important and far-fetching changes took place in international politics. Owing to many reasons, the Cold war among super powers also ended. These years witnessed cracks in other wise impregnable Soviet Union. Ultimately Soviet Union was disintegrated. As a consequence of it, on October 3rd, 1990 both the Germany united. People broke down the German wall, which was a symbol of German division. People considered demolition of the Berlin Wall as the end of the Cold War era and celebrated the occasion wholeheartedly. Today unified Germany has turned out to be the strongest economic power in Europe. After 1990, they have made a tremendous effort to be the strongest economic nation in the last decade. Today it has become one of the most important and leading nations in the European Union.

Disintegration of Soviet Union

During the last decade of the twentieth century, Soviet Union's Prime Minister Mikhail Gorbachev's liberal policy led to the disintegration of Soviet Union (Russia). Peaceful disintegration of Soviet Union is considered as epoch-making in the international politics. Mikhail Gorbachev became the Prime Minister from a socialistic side on 11th March, 1989. He had a liberal attitude. Russia had progressed tremendously in the field of science and technology. They also had acquired capability to compete with superpowers like America.

Gorbachev adopted two policies 'Glasnost and 'Perestroika'. In this way Gorbachev introduced economic and political reforms in the place of single-handed communist rule. The Stronghold of communist party, the Soviet bureaucracy and the Red Army started weakening.

In 1990, process of the disintegration of the Soviet Union began. Towards the end, out of 15 states, 14 states became independent and disintegration of Soviet Union came to an end (December, 1991).

India's Contribution at the International Level

India has contributed significantly at the international level during its freedom struggle and after its independence. India has always opposed imperialism, colonialism and evils like racial discrimination. It has supported movements opposing such evils. India has always remained active in the formation of the United Nations and is actively involved in all its activities. India has played an important role by sending its military to support the United Nations' efforts in maintaining international peace and security. India has worked appreciably by sending military troops to countries like Gaza, Cyprus, Congo, and Sri Lanka during their conflicts. India has helped actively in maintaining peace. India has persistently emphasised on the need of disarmament to achieve world peace and security. In this issue, it has taken leadership in debates world around and in making useful suggestions. India has expressed the desire of the entire humanity for peace by presenting a proposal for total nuclear disarmament in the United Nations' General Assembly. To spend the money in the upliftment of poor people in other countries instead of using money in creation of nuclear weapon and military has been always been a demand from India in the United Nations. World peace has permanently remained India's primary concern for its foreign policy. India has always remained active to achieve an atmosphere of co-operation, trust and understanding among nations.

India's relations with other Countries

Relation between India and United States (US)

Both India and the United States are democratic countries. Apart from having lot of similarities, there has been lot of ups and downs in the relationship also.

The United States did not like India's role of not joining any power bloc and accepting non-aligned policy after its independence. Further they hoped that India would join them but India joined Non-Aligned movement for its economic growth. There is another reason that amicable relation between India and US could not grow. That is US's policy of favouring Pakistan. They supported Pakistan in the case of Jammu-Kashmir, Pakistan had joined US led power and military bloc, where as India had adopted policy of Non-Alignment. Treaties regarding nuclear weapons have become one of the most important points of disagreement between India and United States. United States has persisted that India should sign the 'Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty' and 'Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty'. When India conducted nuclear test in Pokhran in Rajasthan in 1998, it was taken seriously and certain sanctions were imposed against India as US aided financially and technically.

There is a remarkable change in relations between both countries after terrorist attack on New York's World Trade Centre on September 11, 2001. The United States is now accepting the fact that India is growing economically very fast. Now, both the countries wish that there should be intimate relationship with each other.

In September 2014-15, India's Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi visited America and even addressed the United Nations. American President Barak Obama was the first American President to be the Chief Guest for India's 66th Republic Day Celebration. In this way, America and India now has a cordial and amicable relation. The issues of terrorism are concerns of the Heads of the country.

Relation between India and the Soviet Union (Russia)

The Soviet Union has helped India considerably in establishing heavy and key industries. The Soviet Union has taken India's side in the issue of Jammu-Kashmir. They also have often exercised their 'veto' power in the

United Nation's Security Council to see that proposal against India pertaining to Jammu-Kashmir issue should not pass. In this way, Russia and India has a very close friendly relations.

India's relation with its Neighbouring Countries

India-Pakistan : Immediately after India's Independence, the relation between India and Pakistan were always stressful. Three gruesome wars took place between India and Pakistan in the year 1948, 1965 and 1971, and in all these wars Pakistan was defeated. Both the countries have Tashkent and Shimla Treaty, but Pakistan does not follow it with utmost devotion. In 1999, Kargil war between India and Pakistan took place. Fortunately, Heads of both the countries have expressed eagerness to resolve all issues peacefully through negotiations.

India - China : India and China relations started in the year 1954. When China displayed its boundary regions on map, it disturbed the relations between India and China. India opposed greatly when China showed most of the regions belonging to India as belonging to them. The McMahon border showing the border region between India and China was rejected by China and it led to further discomfort in the relations. China attacked India in 1962 and captured the regions which were displayed in their map. India sent military troops to its border regions to safeguard from China. China made a full stop to the war and in this way war ended. To resolve these problems many meetings were held but it turned out to be futile. But in the last decades, China and India has a co-operative and friendly relations. India's Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi invited Shri Jin Ping, the Prime Minister of China, to the river front, Ahmedabad, for a courtesy visit.

India - Bangladesh : Bangladesh got freedom after many struggles. In the year 1971 , Bangladesh became an independent and sovereign country as earlier it was a part of Pakistan. As a new upcoming country, India helped Bangladesh financially, technically and physically by giving equipment for its growth and development. But there are certain issues which have risen between India and Bangladesh. The utilization of water from River Ganga and its proper channelizing has been talked out between the two countries. During flood, cyclone and other natural calamities, India has helped immensely. In 2015, concrete talks have taken place in matters of disputed geographical land regions and the citizenship of people.

India - Bhutan : A peaceful and cordial friendship treaty had been signed between India and Bhutan in the year 1949. Bhutan has trustfully sided India in its security and foreign policies. India assured to aid Bhutan in telecommunication and transportation. Prime Minister Jawarharlal Nehru visited Bhutan in the year 1958 and thereafter Indian President too had visited Bhutan in the year 1970. India helped Bhutan in becoming a member of United Nations in the year 1971. There is never a troubled relation between India and Bhutan. India's Prime Minister Shri NarendraModi visited Bhutan in the year 2014 and said that India's progress has direct effect on its neighbouring countries. The inter-security related co-operation has been done satisfactorily.

India - Srilanka : The relation between India and Srilanka is very old. Many tamilians of India have gone to Srilanka and settled thereafter. Their citizenship was the main issue between India and Srilanka but continuous talks has resolved it. The problems of tamilians and peaceful talks between Tamil organisations and Srilankan government was the priority of India. India's Prime Minister Shri NarendraModi visited the troubled regions of Tamilians in Jaffna on 13th March, 2015. India assisted financially for the reconstruction of 27,000 houses for rehabilitation of tamilians. Today India and Srilanka have very cordial relation.

India - Nepal : The relation between India and Nepal started with the signing of Treaty in the year 1950.

According to the treaty, both countries are considered to be sovereign and to preserve regional unity as well as commutation of citizens in both the countries. India has helped Nepal socially and economically. Nepali students visit India for higher studies. The rivers flowing from Himalaya come from the various regions of Nepal. Due to this, during rain it affects India badly. To stop the floods due to these rivers, talks have begun between these two countries. On 25th April, 2015 Nepal faced a destructive earthquake of the magnitude of 7.8 on Richter scale, which caused the death of 8000 people. India aided in Relief and Rehabilitation work in the areas affected by earthquake.

India – Afghanistan : India has very friendly relation with Afghanistan. India has large heartedly contributed in the reconstruction of Afghanistan like in construction, health and education. In the economic and social development, India has financially helped. During Natural calamities also India helped financially. The construction of Afghanistan's parliament building is being done by India.

India - Myanmar : India and Myanmar(Burma) has very cordial relation .After India got independence Myanmar got independence in 1948.From that time, relationship has been friendly. After independence Myanmar has demanded financial aid from India. India has helped them instantly because India wants Myanmar to be financially sound.

India's foreign policy is to have world peace and security. Furthermore Indian Foreign Policy ensures friendly and cordial relationship with its neighbouring countries. But there always has been a rise and fall in these relations owing to various reasons

Exercise

1. Answer the following questions :

- (1) Write about the United Nations and its aims.
- (2) Explain the meaning of the Policy of Non-Alignment.
- (3) Write in brief about the consequences of 'Cold War'.
- (4) Explain in brief the disintegration and unification of Germany.
- (5) Discuss in brief the relation between India and Russia.
- (6) Write short on : 'Military Blocs', 'NATO', 'SEATO','WARSAW PACT'.

2. Answer following questions in brief :

- (1) After World War II , how did the conflict between power blocs cause the situation of conflict ?
- (2) What were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's thoughts on the Policy of Non-Alignment ?
- (3) What is Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty? Why India has not signed it ?

3. Write short notes on :

- (1) Armament and Disarmament
- (2) Cuban Crisis
- (3) Disintegration of Soviet Union
- (4) Berlin Blockade

4. State reasons for the following statements :

- (1) Establishment of the United Nations is the starting point of New World.
- (2) Cuban Crisis is considered as the beginning of the end of Cold War.

5. Choose the correct options for each statements and write down the answer :

- (1) How does the charter of United Nations begin ?
(A) Declaration Letter (B) Foreword
(C) Human Rights (D) Constitution
- (2) Which of these event is considered as the beginning of Cold War ?
(A) Berlin Blockade (B) Disintegration of Germany
(C) German Miracle (D) Unification of Germany
- (3) Which ideology was followed by the countries coming under the leadership of Soviet Union ?
(A) Democratic (B) Imperialism
(C) Socialistic (D) Liberalism
- (4) Who was the promoter of Non-Aligned Movement from India ?
(A) Lalbahadur Shastri (B) Dr. Radhakrishnan
(C) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (D) Smt. Indira Gandhi
- (5) Which Policy played an important role in the International Politics ?
(A) Non-Aligned Policies (B) Cold War Policies
(C) Disarmament Policies (D) Establishment Policies

Teacher's Activity

- Give information about Unification of Germany and demonstrate it in a picture.
- Arrange a discussion on the topic: "Human race has to select between Destruction and World peace."
- Arrange a debate on the future of United Nations.

Student's Activity

- List the names of countries which became independent after World War II.
- Prepare a map of Republic countries disintegrated from old Soviet Union and Russia.
- Collect information from internet regarding Soviet Russia, United Nations and World War II.
- Gather newspaper cuttings related to the news of United Nations.



The Article for India's Independence was passed in the British Parliament in the year 1947. According to the Article, India and Pakistan got its existence. There were two major problems before the country:

- (1) Framing the constitution of India
- (2) To put an end to the sovereignty of British Empire on the Princely states and merging them into making an intact India.

At that time, there were 562 Princely states. 48% Princely states had stakes in the total area of India. 20% of India's population resided in these Princely states. Kashmir, Hyderabad and Mysore were big states. Other states were small. There were states which were too small and were as village in form. It was a mammoth task to convince these Kings and nawabs. Moreover, it was to be done very speedily.



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

After gaining Independence Maharaja of Bhavnagar, Krushna Kumarsinh, was the first King to start responsible Government (15th January, 1948). Bhavnagar State was merged with United Saurashtra State, which was created due to efforts of Sardar Patel (15th February, 1948). The event of formation of United Saurashtra State was described by Jawaharlal Nehru as the most notable merger in contemporary history.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel appealed to the Kings and Nawabs of the Princely states that they should voluntarily forsake their respective states in the interest of their subjects and the Union of India. He stimulated nationalism. Kings, Rajwadas and Nawabs contributed in the making of a strong, integrated and prosperous India. Sardar Patel assured them to protect their rights and interests. Sardar

Patel and his secretary of the Home Department Mr. V.P. Menon prepared the draft for 'Attachment bond' and 'Status Quo Agreement'. Related contribution in the draft were made by committees comprising Kings and final formation of draft was made. Kings were happy by this draft. Except Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagadh, 559 princely states accepted this instrument of accession and joined the Union of India.

Merger of Hyderabad, Junagadh and Kashmir

Hyderabad : Nizam of Hyderabad with its states from southern part of India declared its independence on 15th of August. As far as its geographical location, it was bound to join India. But the fact was brought to their notice that Hyderabad won't be able to remain as an independent state as it is surrounded by Indian Territory. The Nizam clarified the matter by saying that if the country will be divided, then owing to geographical reasons they would not be able to join Pakistan and they would not be able to join India owing to ideological reasons. Under such circumstances, they would prefer to remain independent. Negotiations began with the Nizam. Sardar Patel bluntly stated to the negotiator of the Nizam that people of Hyderabad are eager to be with the Union of India. Meanwhile the Nizam officers started committing atrocities on the people of Hyderabad. Ultimately Hyderabad was merged with the Union of India by using 'police force' on 18th September 1948. Sardar Patel assured the Nizam to protect all their interests. Kanaialal Munshi played a very crucial role in the entire episode. After the reforming of states, the state of Hyderabad was later included in Andhra Pradesh.

Junagadh : On the day of Independence, the Nawab of Junagadh wrote an instrument of accession to join Pakistan. Pakistan, in turn, gave them consent. Sardar Patel decided to take counter measures against this. People of Junagadh living in Mumbai established 'Aarzi Hakumat' in Mumbai. During this time, Sheikhs of Mangrol and Manavadar declared their wish to join the Union of India. Indian soldiers and navy who were positioned to protect Manavadar and Mangrol, besieged the Junagadh State. The Nawab of Junagadh fled

to Pakistan. On 9th of November, 1947, referendum of the people of Junagadh was taken. Thus, Junagadh's merger with the union of India was made possible owing to Sardar Patel's guts and tremendous will of people of Junagadh.

Kashmir : The issue of Kashmir was the most complicated of all. Raja Harisingh of Kashmir was indecisive. Meanwhile, Pakistan attacked Kashmir. Raja Harisingh requested for military assistance to protect Jammu and Kashmir against Pakistani attack. The Government of India insisted that Raja Harisingh should first sign the instrument of accession and then the Indian army could be sent. One of the clauses in instrument of accession was that after restoration of normal situation in Kashmir, plebiscite would be held for permanent merger with India. Immediately after signing the letter, the Indian army protected Kashmir. But Pakistan had already occupied one third portion of Kashmir by that time. But the rest of Kashmir was saved. India has registered a complaint against Pakistan in the Security Council of the United Nations. The Security Council suggested for cease fire. Even today, Kashmir issue is a contentious issue in the relations between India and Pakistan. In this way, towards the end of 1948 political unity of India was established by various historical and non-violent movements.

Merger of French and Portuguese Colonies

India emerged as an independent and sovereign state on January 26th, 1950. But certain colonies of the French and the Portuguese rule were still under their control. Union of India appealed the French –controlled Pondicherry and Portuguese-controlled Diu, Daman and Goa to merge with India.

People of these colonies wanted desperately to join the Union of India. They started vigorous movement for the purpose. The French tried to suppress these freedom movements. In a mammoth meeting organised at Pondicherry, people gave the French government the 'Hind chhodo' (Leave India) slogan. The Indian government started negotiation for peaceful solution of the Pondicherry issue with the French government. But people were not satisfied with that. In Yanam, People's Liberation Army had taken over the administration in their hands on June 13, 1954. The French government realised people's rage and was compelled to start negotiation with the Indian government. All the French colonies Karaikal, Mahe, Yanam and Chandranagar were handed over to India for further reconstruction (October 31st, 1954). And further they were taken under Union territory of Pondicherry.

With the reconstruction of Indian states, Pondicherry had Karaikal in Tamilnadu, Mahe in Kerala, Yanam in Andhrapradesh and Chandranagar in West Bengal. Pondicherry is the administrative center of all these territories.

Merger of Diu, Daman and Goa : 15th August, 1947, political leaders and Satyagrahis entered Diu, Daman and Goa. In 'Free Goa Agitation' thousands of volunteers died. As attempts such as negotiation, persuasion and Satyagrahs proved to be unsuccessful, the Indian government decided to begin 'Operation Vijay' to liberate Goa. On the midnight of December 19th, Governor of Portuguese, De-Silva, surrendered to Indian government. The Indian army captured Goa, Daman and Diu and hoisted Indian flag there. Thus the last remains of the Western rule disappeared from India. On 12th March ,1962, Goa, Dadra, Nagar Haveli, Daman, and Diu were merged with Union of India. These states were known as Union Territories. On 30th May,1987, Daman and Diu were separated from Goa. Thereafter ,Silvassa was made the capital of Dadra, Nagar Haveli, Daman was made the capital of Diu and Daman and Panji was made the capital of Goa.

Formation and Reorganisation of Indian States

India became independent and acquired information about unification of princely states. Instead of accepting unitary system, we had accepted union system of governance. Therefore, the issue of formation and reorganisation of constituents of the union occurred. The erstwhile British provinces and Princely States were divided into four divisions after their unification and merger. They are as follows :

(a) Classification of states- class A - Mumbai, Assam, Andhra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madras, Orissa and West Bengal were included.

(b) Classification of States - class B - Jammu-Kashmir, Hyderabad, Mysore, Central India, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin and Pepsu(Patiala and East Punjab states of Union).

(c) Classification of States - class C - Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Bilaspur, Kutch, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur and Vindhya Pradesh.

(d) Classification of States - class D - Andaman and Nicobar islands were included.

Interestingly, states included in all four classes did not have equal status. However, they were inseparable parts of India. In this way, when the Constitution of India came into force, India was the Union of these states. However, this proved to be temporary arrangement. Thereafter, a new demand of reorganisation of states on linguistic bases started becoming strong. In 1953, Jawaharlal Nehru considered the issue of reorganization of states and appointed State Reorganisation Commission'. Retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, Justice Fazal Ali was appointed as its Chairman. The other two members of the Commission were Mr.HridaynathKunzru and Mr.K.M.Panikkar. This commission asked all the states to submit its recommendation through various public opinions, views and through postal interaction. Above all bilingual Mumbai state was reformed in which Maharashtra, Gujarat and Saurashtra were included and Mumbai was made as the capital of this state. Finally a Bill, making changes in the Constitution and reorganising states was passed and implemented from 1956.

The old classification of the states as class A, B, C, and D was dissolved. Amendments were made in the first Appendix of the Indian Constitution and in place of the earlier classification, two parts were formed comprising of the Constituent States and Union Territories. The fourteen states included ; Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Mumbai , Jammu-Kashmir, Kerala , Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa , Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. While Union territories included Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman, Nicobar , Lakshadweep.

Finally, Central Government made two separate states, Maharashtra and Gujarat on May 1, 1960. On 25th May, 1960, recognition of Maharashtra as a state was made and its capital, Mumbai. 1st May, 1960, is considered as the Foundation day of Gujarat and it included the regions of Saurashtra and Kutch.

Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, and Nagaland were recognized as the 'Land of Seven Sisters'.

There was always a continuous demand for formation of separate small states from the bigger states. In the year 2000, Jharkhand(capital-Ranchi) was separated from Bihar, Chattisgarh (capital-Raipur) was separated from Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand (capital-Dehradun) was separated from Uttar Pradesh and were recognised as states. In 2014, Telangana was recognised as separate state from Andhra Pradesh. Even today, the demand for various separate states has been going on, the latest one being the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra.

Currently, the Indian Union consists of 29 states: Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Jammu-Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Orissa, Punjab, Tamilnadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi and Jharkhand, 6 Union Territories: Chandigarh, Pondicherry, Lakshadweep, Daman, Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and one National Capital-Delhi.



7.1 India : States and Union Territories

Regionalism

India has unity in diversity in which people following diverse religions, speaking different languages, belonging to different castes, races and cultures have been living since centuries in this country. No other country in the world has such diversity as India has. Cultural progress is not associated with particular caste or creed but it's a unified effort of people living in India.

One of the main reasons for creating the feeling of regionalism are certain greedy politicians, various communal groups who exploit the feelings of people and lure them for their motives. The people who create and instigate regionalism are harmful elements for national unity and integrity. The aspiration for personal development is good thought. But the one who poses danger to the society at large never aspires for overall development of a country. Activities harming one's own state and country, should not be done. Instead, working towards one's own country is necessary. After achieving independence, country should come first instead of state.

It becomes very obvious for people speaking common language, sharing common culture and living in certain specific geographical region for a long time to develop emotional bondage for one another. Language, Caste and Religion are the three main important factors for creating Regionalism.

Language : Language stimulates regionalism. North India, Hindi speakers while South India, Non-Hindi speakers demand new regions according to languages. The States Reorganisation Commission already implemented the recommendation of division of regions as per the Linguistic barriers.

Caste and Religion : People belonging to different religions live in India. Superiority of one particular religion exists in certain regions. For example, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh have different customs, traditions, life-style and profession. Bodo people in Assam have been demanding a different region therefore stormy movements are taking place. ULFA terrorism is active in Assam. Punjab and Haryana separated because of regionalism. In the same way, Jharkhand separated from Bihar, Chhattisgarh from Madhya Pradesh and Uttaranchal from Uttar Pradesh. Currently, the demand for a separate Vidarbha region from Maharashtra has been going on. It is not in the interest of the nation, as unity of country should be more important than demand of one particular region. The Constitution of India declares India as a sovereign, socialistic, secularist, democratic and republic country. During the time of reorganisation of state, regional demand should not be the priority but unity of the country should be the main aim.

Regional Inequality

The foreign rulers did not undertake developmental activities in places where they would not get any economic profit. As a result, there was regional inequality in such places. After independence, the Planning Commission was formed for social and economic development of India. One of its main aim was the balanced development of different regions. In fact, due to regional pressure, certain political reasons, the tug-of-war to take development programmes to their own regions, the maxims for development etc. and other factors played an important role in it. Therefore regional inequality is seen in matters of equal development. Resources of development, grants given are the factors for regional inequality.

Even within developed, moderately developed and less developed states, internal inequality exists considerably. For example, Maharashtra is in category of economically developed state. But its regions like Vidarbha and Marathwada are backward. Certain areas of Andhra Pradesh are well developed, while areas like Rayalseema and Telangana are considerably backward. Some regions are ahead in agricultural development while some regions in industrial development. There are many factors between the states which are quite visible for regionalism. There are some states who are at loggerheads for boundary issues even though they are in India. Like between Maharashtra and Karnataka, Punjab and Haryana the boundary issues are still going on. Narrow mindedness is seen in regions to acquire personal motive related to the flow of water and minerals, industrial raw

materials and agricultural sectors. This regional inequality and narrow mindedness is tremendously harmful to the unity of the country. Means for preserving country's dignity, superior position should be planned rather than taking interest in regional development.

Scientific and Technological Development

India has made extra ordinary achievements in the field of science and technology in the last half century. Looking at reasonably limited resources and less literacy, India's growth in the field of science and technology in comparison with other developed countries is unique. After independence , the distinguished national leaders and scientists like , Dr.HomiBhaba, Dr. Raja Rammana, Dr.Vikram Sarabhai, Dr.C.V.Raman and in the field of engineering Sir M.Vishwariya, Sam Pitroda, Dr.A.P.J. Abdul Kalam(India's former President) and the creator of the successful Metro Railway Project creator E.Shreedharan are those engineers, scientists and technocrats who had contributed remarkably in the field of Science andTechnology. Indian Institute of Science, Indian Institute of Technology, Indian Space Research Organisation, and Physical Research Laboratory are the glorious examples. Women of India too played a noticeable role and below given is the list :

Sr. No	Name	Field
1.	Janaki Amma	Flora(Vegetation)
2.	Azeema Chatterjee	Chemistry
3.	Dr. Indira Ahuja	Medicine
4.	Shankuntla Devi	Mathematician and (Human computer)
5.	Kalpna Chawla	Astronaut
6.	Sunita Williams	Astronaut

Women of India have contributed at large in other sectors too which brought further progress to our country.

At the time of our Independence, we were dependent on others for food grains. In making us self-reliant in this area, today, huge dams, lakes and canals have played a major role. We have been making use of modern agricultural technology to increase agricultural production for the country. We have been able to achieve Green Revolution. Agriculture institutions, laboratories and agriculture Universities have been established to achieve growth in agricultural science.

India has indeed made a significant headway in nuclear science and technology. India has established research institutes and laboratories for peaceful purpose of its nuclear power. Nuclear scientists and engineers have constructed ultra-modern nuclear reactors and power stations. By successfully conducting nuclear tests twice at Pokhran in Rajasthan we have been successful in making nuclear bombs.

India's achievement in a very short time in space research technology is spectacular. We have developed space shuttles Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) to launch satellites in outer space. We also have launched satellites in outer space. Satellites like 'Aryabhata' (1975), 'Bhaskar' (1979), 'Rohini' (1979) etc are useful in successfully conducting nuclear tests, in telecasting, education, weather and getting information about minerals through remote sensing system. In the last one decade, we have made significant progress in the fields of telecommunication and information technology through computer, internet, mobile, smartphone, tablet, fax, e-mail, twitter and computer whatsapp and so now India is considered in the race of developed nations. (Application of computers is successful in administration at large mainly for indirect use in environment preservation and carbon credit).

The use of Bio-technology in industries, energy, agriculture, health and the continuous research and development in that field has resulted in the maxims like 'Digital India' and 'Make in India' world famous. Marine research and continuous development, human resources development and harbour development including education and health sectors too are continuously involved in making progress. 21st June has been declared as 'World Yoga Day' by the United Nations, which shows the glowing future of India.

Exercise

1. Answer the following questions :

- (1) Explain in brief about the merger of Princely states.
- (2) Discuss in brief about how are the states of Junagadh and Hyderabad merged in the Union of India.
- (3) Discuss the process of merger of Goa, Diu and Daman into the Union of India.

2. Answer the following questions in brief ;

- (1) Which appeal did Sardar Patel make to integrate princely States in the Union of India ?
- (2) Why was there a necessity to use 'police' force in Hyderabad ?
- (3) Why did the French government agree to relinquish their Indian settlements ?
- (4) What is 'Operation Vijay'? Why was it carried out ?

3. Write short notes on following ;

- (1) Sardar Patel's contribution in merger of Princely States.
- (2) Explain in brief India's development in the field of Science and Technology.
- (3) Green Revolution
- (4) Regionalism
- (5) Regional Inequality

4. Choose the correct option for each question and write down the answer :

- (1) After getting independence, who became the Home Minister of India ?
(A) Subhash Chandra Bose (B) Gaekwad of Vadodra
(C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (D) Motilal Nehru
- (2) Which of the following territory is not central territory ?
(A) Chandigarh (B) Jammu-Kashmir
(C) Lakshadweep (D) Pondicherry
- (3) Currently, how many states in the Indian Union are in existence ?
(A) 26 States (B) 27 States
(C) 28 States (D) 29 States
- (4) In the year 2014, which state was separated from Andhra Pradesh ?
(A) Uttarakhand (B) Chattisgarh
(C) Telangana (D) Bihar
- (5) Jharkhand state was separated from which state ?
(A) Chattisgarh (B) Bihar
(C) Telangana (D) Uttaranchal
- (6) From the below given states , which state doesn't belong to Seven Sisters ?
(A) Manipur, Assam (B) Tripura, Arunachal
(C) Mizoram, Nagaland (D) Uttarakhand, Jharkhand
- (7) From the below given states, which state is included in Union Territories ?
(A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Goa
(C) Puducherry (D) Gujarat
- (8) Which is the Foundation Day of Gujarat State ?
(A) 1st May, 1961 (B) 1st May, 1960
(C) 1st May, 1962 (D) 1st May, 1970
- (9) After India got independence, which commission was formed for social and economic development ?
(A) Agricultural Commission (B) Education Commission
(C) Planning Commission (D) Kothari Commission

Activity

- Gather information about North-East states (Seven sisters).
- Gather information about Aarzi (Temporary) Jurisdiction of Junagadh

Unit 2 : Making Of Modern Nation

So far we have studied the rise of the British Empire, India's political, social and religious movements, political movements of the world in the twentieth century, two World Wars, and nationalistic spirit prevailing in countries of Asia and Africa and about Freedom movements of India.

In this unit we are going to study about how modern India came into being. India achieved freedom and the need for the new Constitution for governing India, soon arose. The largest, extensive and written documentation which kept in mind the diversification of people's aspiration and expectation was made which is known as The Constitution of India. It came into existence on 26th January, 1950 and from that day India became the Republic Democratic country.

India a land of several languages and cultures, could best be governed on principles like democracy, socialism, secularism, and ensuring integration.

To dignity the lives of human beings security of personal freedom, national stability and state dictatorship, fundamental rights were established so that every citizen can have his/her rights.

Directive Principles were added in the policies of social, economic, political, constitutional remedies so that there can be equality in the administration of state.

Government has three organs that is Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. For the perfect synchronization of administration, provisions were made in the Constitution. How to administer a democratic country so that the provisions from local bodies to the Panchayati Raj further democratic process and give fruits of democracy for which constitutional remedies were incorporated.

For the implementation of Law, protection of Fundamental Rights, a free, impartial, unified judiciary is the pillar of democratic Constitution. The barometer of democracy is conducting election which is fair, transparent and just. Every citizen is free and equal to take part in planning and administration of democratic atmosphere. People can propose their opinions.

Politically aware citizens, keep a keen eye on the process of General Elections, Election Commission, political parties and functioning of organizations cultivating public opinion. And during elections, they elect honest, sincere, conscientious, faithful and welfare oriented candidates. In this way, in a democratic nation, people democratically contribute in building modern India.



Constitution means

‘Any systematic collection of rules designed to govern a country’s regime is known as Constitution’

Importance

Constitution is the basic and most important document. The laws of the country are based on the Constitution. The Country’s Constitution and the Constitutional laws should be subject to relevant provisions. The Constitution is superior to all the laws of the country. Constitution involves periodically changing requirements of the people’s aspirations, expectations, interests as well as the emotions which are high. That’s the reason Constitution is known as a live and a basic document.

Process of Framing the Constitution

Before independence, the British Government on 25th March 1946 handed the duty to the Cabinet Mission of three members to find a solution to the questions of India’s Independence. On the basis of recommendation of the Cabinet Mission, the Constituent Assembly was constituted and the structure of the Constitution was decided.

Constituent Assembly comprised 385 members in which various members from different religion, caste, gender and people from various geographical diversification, political representatives and experts from various sectors were included. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Shyamprasad Mukerjee, H.P. Modi, H.V. Kamanth, Frank Anthony, Kanaiyalal Munshi, Krishna Swami Iyer, Baldev Singh and women representatives Sarojini Naidu, VijayLakshmi Pandit etc. were in the Constituent Assembly. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the President of the Constituent Assembly. A drafting committee was appointed to draft the Constitution under the Chairmanship of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar.

The Constitution Assembly met for 166 sessions spread over a period of 2 years, 11 months and 17 days. Members of the Assembly has discussed threadbare, each and every detail of its provisions keeping in concern the matters of Constitution of different countries. In this Constitution there are 295 Articles and 8 Appendices, after amendments with 395 Articles and 9 Appendices, the Constitution was framed. On 26th November 1949, the Constitution was unanimously passed in the Constituent Assembly. On 26th January 1950, Constitution of India came into existence and India was declared a ‘Republic Nation’. Thereafter every year on 26th January we celebrate Republic Day with national fervour. In the Indian Constitution, we have four lions as ‘National Emblem’ and national slogan ‘Satyamev Jayate’ (Truth will always win). The Constitution provides for citizenship, rights and duties of the people directive principles of the state policy, union-state relations, elections and emergency provisions. Thus, the Constitution of India is the most detailed and elaborated national document.

What is Preamble ?

Preamble is the core and important part of Constitution. Indian Constitution begins with Preamble. The words written in the Preamble highlights the soul of the Constitution.