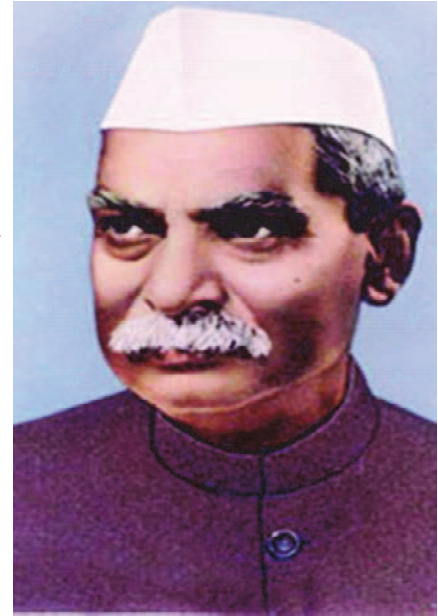


CHAPTER - 7

FORMATION OF INDIAN REPUBLIC

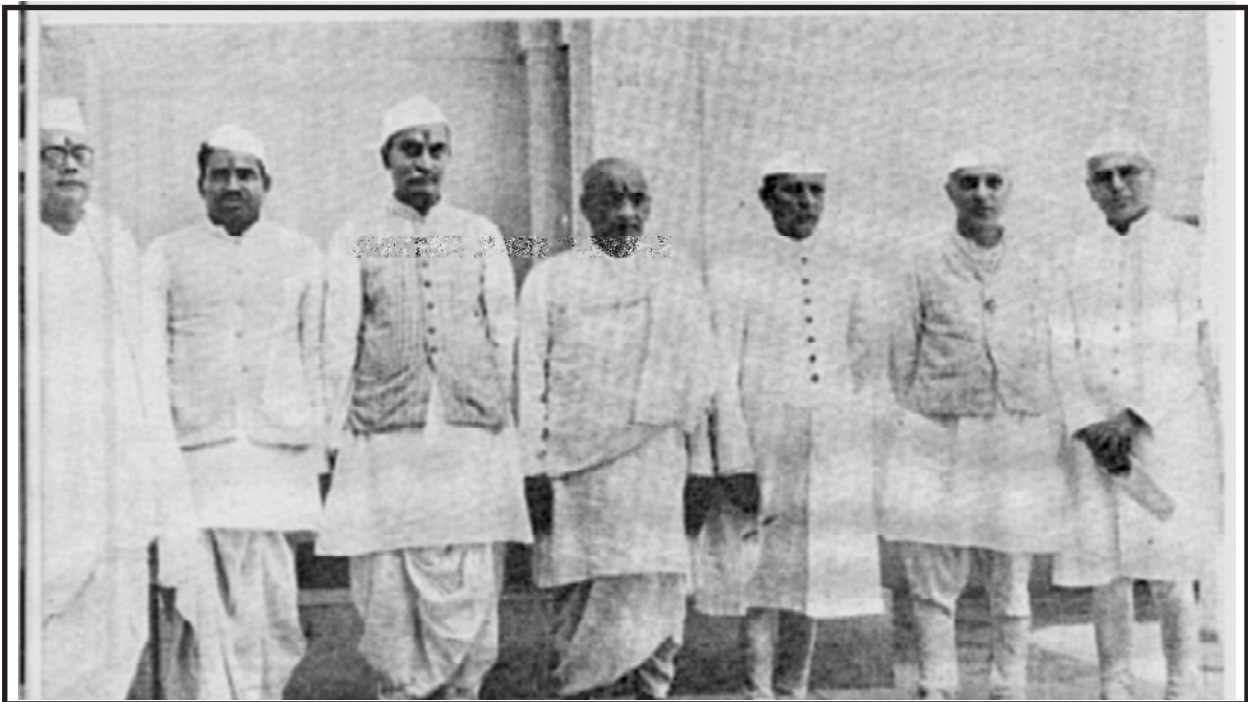
After second World War England understood that it was difficult to continue their rule in India. Therefore, the current prime minister Atley in 1946 announced that they would leave India as soon as possible. After that they decided to hand over the power of attorney back and in this context they started talking to the Indian leaders. They proposed to form three interim ministers in their cabinet and proposed to form constitution. It was decided in treaty that in constitution assembly person chosen by regional legislative assembly and rulers of Indian province will choose their people and they all were nominated. This was known as cabinet mission.



Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Formation Of The Interim Indian Government

In this way on invitation of Governor General Lord Mountbatten Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was

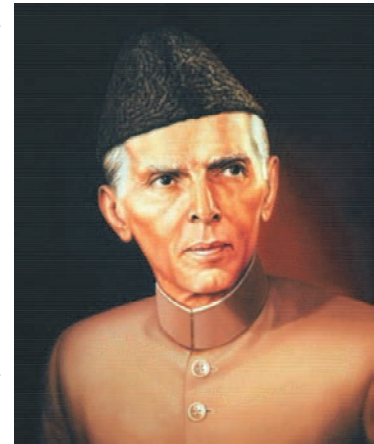


Leaders taking Oath during formation of interim government.

appointed as leader of interim government in 1946. Other than these under the presidentship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad constituent assembly was formed, which started functioning in December 1946. But Muslim league and its leaders did not take part in it.

Demand for Pakistan by League :-

Muslim league was demanding for separated Pakistan. But congress does not want division of Pakistan. But League started stressing on their demands. They did not join the interim government earlier but later joined and kept interfering and disturbing its functioning.



Mohammad Ali Jinnah

***Find out** – What are the impacts of the interference on the functioning of cabinet ministers?*

Straight action day of League :-

Now Muslim league wanted a separated Pakistan at any cost. Therefore it was announced that 19 August 1946 would be a straight action day. Due to which communal riots took place in Bengal, Bihar, Bombay etc. In these riots drastic bloodshed took place between Hindus and Muslims. To stop these riots Britishers did not do much. In this manner lakhs of people died and crores became home less. But in this period no riot took place in Chhattisgarh. Because here peace is always established and it is symbolic of brother hood of the people here.

These incidences hurt Gandhiji very much. He visited the riot affected areas and tried to establish peace.

You might have visited any riot affected areas. Then find its disadvantages in society.

The Mountbatton Policy

In this period of anarchy in March 1947 Lord Mountbatton was appointed as new viceroy of India. He talked to both the leaders of two different groups and sects. After that he proposed to divide India into two nations. India and Pakistan and proposed this policy of two independent nation.

Partition of India

Congress was strong believer of unity and integrity of India but after Hindu-Muslim communal roits it was decided to divide the country, though he did not want it. In this manner Western Punjab, Eastern Bengal, Sindh and north western border all these province was jointly known as Pakistan and it was another country.

Division of indivisible India was most sorrowful incidence for Indians. After partition many places had to face communal riots of Hindus and Muslims specially in Punjab and Bengal these riots created mistrust in the environment. Due to which great loss of capital and people took place. These were a barrier in the development of society and country. So people from different community should stay in harmony with each other.

Due to the partition India has to face too much of economic problems. Most of the jute and cotton mills were left in India. But the area where jute and cotton plantation took place, was now in Pakistan. Due to which jute and cotton mills were closed. Wheat, rice and other irrigational regions were now in Pakistan which caused heavy shortage of food in India.

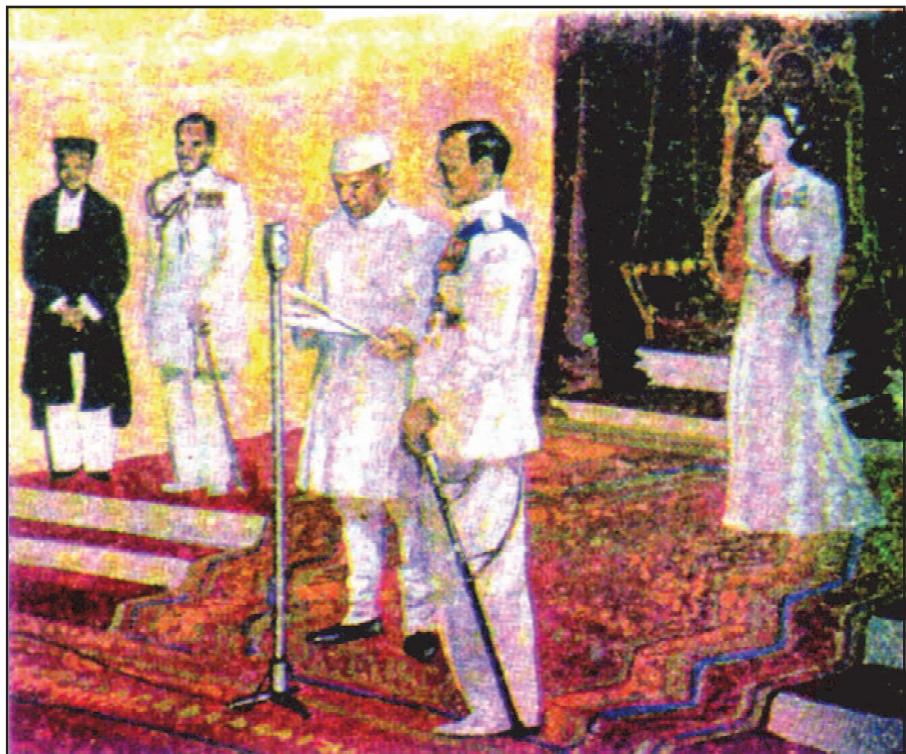
Discuss with your teacher :- What are the drawbacks and malices due to partition of any nation?

(A) Indian Independence Act

On the basis of Mountbatten policy Indian independence act was passed by parliament of England on 18 July 1947. In this law it was said that on 15 August 1947, India and Pakistan would be two independent nations. After that England will have no right on them.

Declaration of Independence

In this way in mid-night of 14 August when 15 August 1947 started. At that time Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru announced India as independent nation and said – “With Independence, a new life and freedom arose in India.” Constituent assembly started working as parliament house. First prime minister of India was Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and first Governor General was Lord Mountbatten. On 15 August 1947 Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru hoisted the flag in the early morning hours at Lal Kila in Delhi.



Pandit Nehru with Lord Mount Batton taking oath as First prime minister of independent India.

Along with whole nation current food minister R.K. patil hoisted the flag at Raipur in Chhattisgarh. In this way formation of independent India took place.

(B) Merging of inter-provincial estates

Independent India has to do lots of works. First one was to unite its political status. In 1947 regions which were British ruled and other than these, nearly 550 provinces where independent and



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

British had no control over them. During independence it was announced that along with India the independent provinces are also free. There fore the decision was taken that these states have to go to either Pakistan or India and it was in their hands. But if thsesse states remained independent it may create problem in the unity of the country. Therefore, mixing of these provinces was necessary and this responsibility was given to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who was current Home minister at that time. Sardar Vallabhai Patel come to Nagpur in December 1947 for mixing of Chhattisgarh. After his decision the total 14 provinces mixed with India. But mixing of Kavardha, Shakti and Chuikhadan took place after a mass movement. In this way Sardar Patel with his logical thought mixed 562 provinces with India and they agreed independently without any rebel. Because of this sharp personality he was known as 'Iron Man' of India. Now mixing of Junagarh, Kashmir and Hyderabad was left in front of him.

1. The merging of Junagarh

Junagarh was small province of Gujrat (Saurashtra). The Nawab of Junagarh wants to assimilate with Pakistan. But people of Junagarh wanted to stay in India. There fore due to the pressure of public the Nawab ran away to Pakistan. In this manner in 1948 Junagarh was assimilated in India.

2. Assimilation of Kashmir

Ruler of Kashmir wanted to stay independent but people of Kashmir under the leadership of Sheikh Abdullah wanted to assimilate in India. Just after independence with the encouragement of Pakistan armed intruders started attack on Kashmir. Then king of Kashmir agreed to sign the assimilation treaty. After that Indian soldiers threw these invaders out of the borders of our country.

3. Assimilation of Hyderabad

Nizam of Hyderabad wanted to stay independent on deception of Pakistan. But people of Hyderabad under guidance of Swami Ramanand Tirath wanted to assimilate it with India. To suppress their demands Nizam start torturing these people. At last Indian soldiers took action against Nizam and Hyderabad province was assimilated in India.

Discuss with your teacher advantage of unity?

(C) Formation of new constitution

In this period to form constitution of India. Constitutional structure society was formed and the president of this society was Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar. He gave it last form or shape on 26 November 1949. But it was fully established on 26 January 1950. In this way India became totally Independent nation and the day was celebrated as 'Republic day'.

During National movement Indians came to understand the value of Independence, Equality, Integrity, Humanity and Democracy. These are given importance in our constitution. Our constitution is based on cultural values of our country which is included in it. Accordingly government is run.

You will study about our constitution in the civics part in detail.



Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar

Exercise

I. Fill in the blanks-

1. Handing over of power of attorney related with the assembly of three British Ministers is known as _____.
2. Interim Government at the centre was formed under the leadership of _____.
3. Constituent Assembly (constitution forming assembly) was presided by _____.
4. President of constitutional structural assembly was _____.
5. Who was the Prime Minister of England during the Independence of India _____.
6. Who was the last viceroy of Britishers in India _____.
7. Who was the first Governor General of independent India _____.
8. Who was the first Prime Minister of Independent India _____.
9. Who was called 'The Iron man' of India _____.

II. Match the following -

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Straight action day | - | 26 November 1949 |
| 2. | Independence day | - | 19 August 1946 |
| 3. | Last form of structure of Constitution | - | 26 January 1950 |
| 4. | Republic day | - | 15 August 1947 |

III. Write in correct order the incidents occurred and policies taken :- Mountbatton policy, Cabinet Mission policy, Indian Independence act.

IV. Answer the following questions :-

1. What is Cabinet mission?
2. How is the interim government formed?
3. What was Mountbatton policy?
4. What is Indian Independence act?
5. Why did assimilation of Indian provinces take place?
6. In which conditions was Indian constitution established?

V. Write short notes on :-

1. Straight action of League.
2. Partition of India.
3. Formation of Indian Constitution.

