



CHAPTER 1

CHALLENGES OF

NATION BUILDING

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INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

DELHI EDITION

The Hindustan Times

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN, NORTH-WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA

NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1947.

INDIA INDEPENDENT : BRITISH RULE ENDS

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TAKES OVER

MOUNTBATTEN'S APPOINTMENT AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL ENDORSED

COLOURFUL CEREMONY MARKS BIRTH OF NATION

(By Our Special Representative)

NEW DELHI, Thursday - At midnight tonight the Constituent Assembly consisting of the chosen representatives of the Indian people, assumed sovereign power and the members solemnly took the pledge to serve India and her people. "We end today a period of all fortune and India discovers herself again," said Pandit Nehru in calling upon the members to take the new pledge.

Further the president of the constituent assembly, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, said, "To all

NEW STAR RISES IN THE EAST

LEADERS TELL NATION OF TASKS AHEAD

The appointed day has come - the day appointed by destiny - and India stands forth again after long slumber and struggle, awake, vital, free and independent, says Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a message to the Nation on Freedom Day.

"The past clings on to us still in some measure and we have to do much before we redeem the pledges we have so often taken. Yet the turning point is past, history begins afresh for us, the history which we shall live and act and others will write about.

"It is a fearful moment for us to be the first to stand for the world, a new era, the dawn of freedom in the East, a new hope comes into being, vision being cherished materializes. May the day never set and that hope never be betrayed.

"We rejoice in that freedom, even though clouds surround us, and many of our people are weary, stricken and distressed. Problems encompass us. But freedom brings responsibilities and burdens and we have to bear them in the spirit of a free and disciplined people.

"On this day our first thoughts go to the architect of this freedom, the Father of our nation who, embodying the old spirit of India, held aloft the torch of freedom and lighted up the darkness that surrounded us. We have often seen unworthy followers of his and have strayed from his message, but we

Governors Sworn In As Free India Is Born

The new Governors of Indian provinces were sworn in at

Attlee's Greetings To Nehru

My colleagues in the United Kingdom Government joined with me in sending on this historic day greetings and good wishes to the Government and the people of India. It is our earnest wish that India may go forward in tranquility and prosperity and in so doing contribute to the peace and prosperity of the world, says Mr. ATTLEE, British Prime Minister.



ON MIDNIGHT
14 -15 AUGUST 1947

CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING

TRYST WITH DESTINY

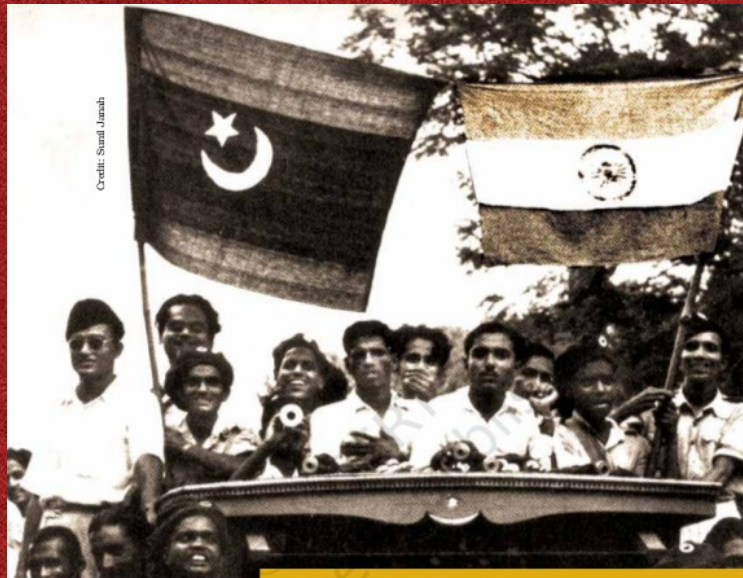
By JAWAHAR LAL NEHRU

AT A SPECIAL SESSION OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY



CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING

NOBLE GOALS BEFORE INDEPENDENT INDIA



IN A DIFFICULT SITUATION



THREE MAJOR CHALLENGES FACED BY INDEPENDENT INDIA

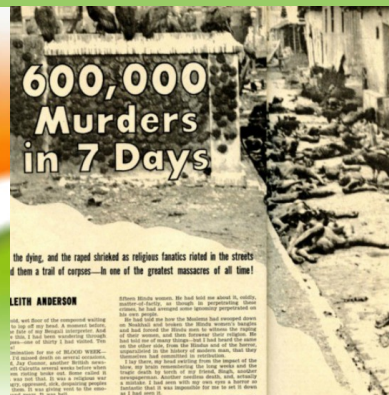


CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING

1. NATION BUILDING

**DIVERSITY AND PARTITION WERE
THE MAIN OBSTACLES**

**OPPOSITION FROM REGIONAL
RULERS**



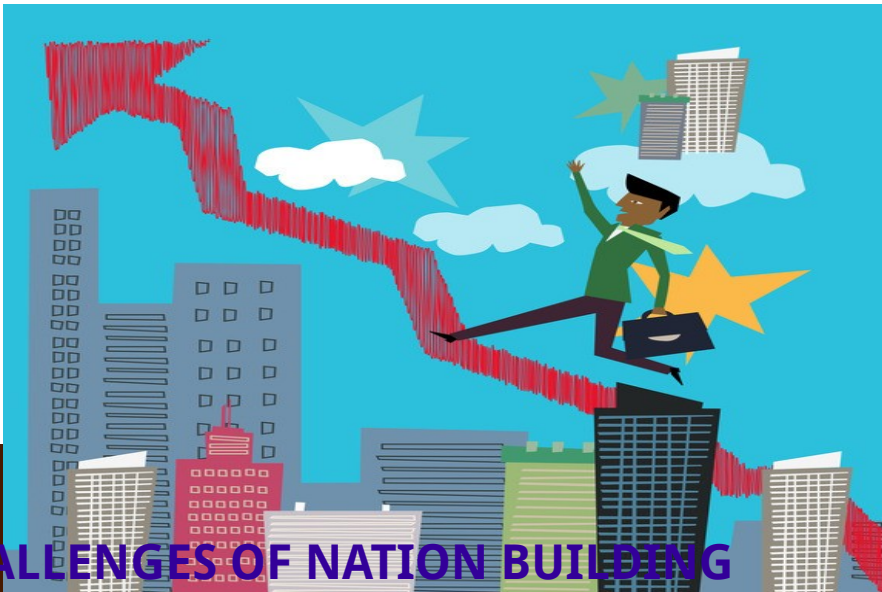
2. ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMOCRACY

**CHALLENGE WAS TO DEVELOP
DEMOCRATIC PRACTICES IN
ACCORDANCE WITH THE
CONSTITUTION**

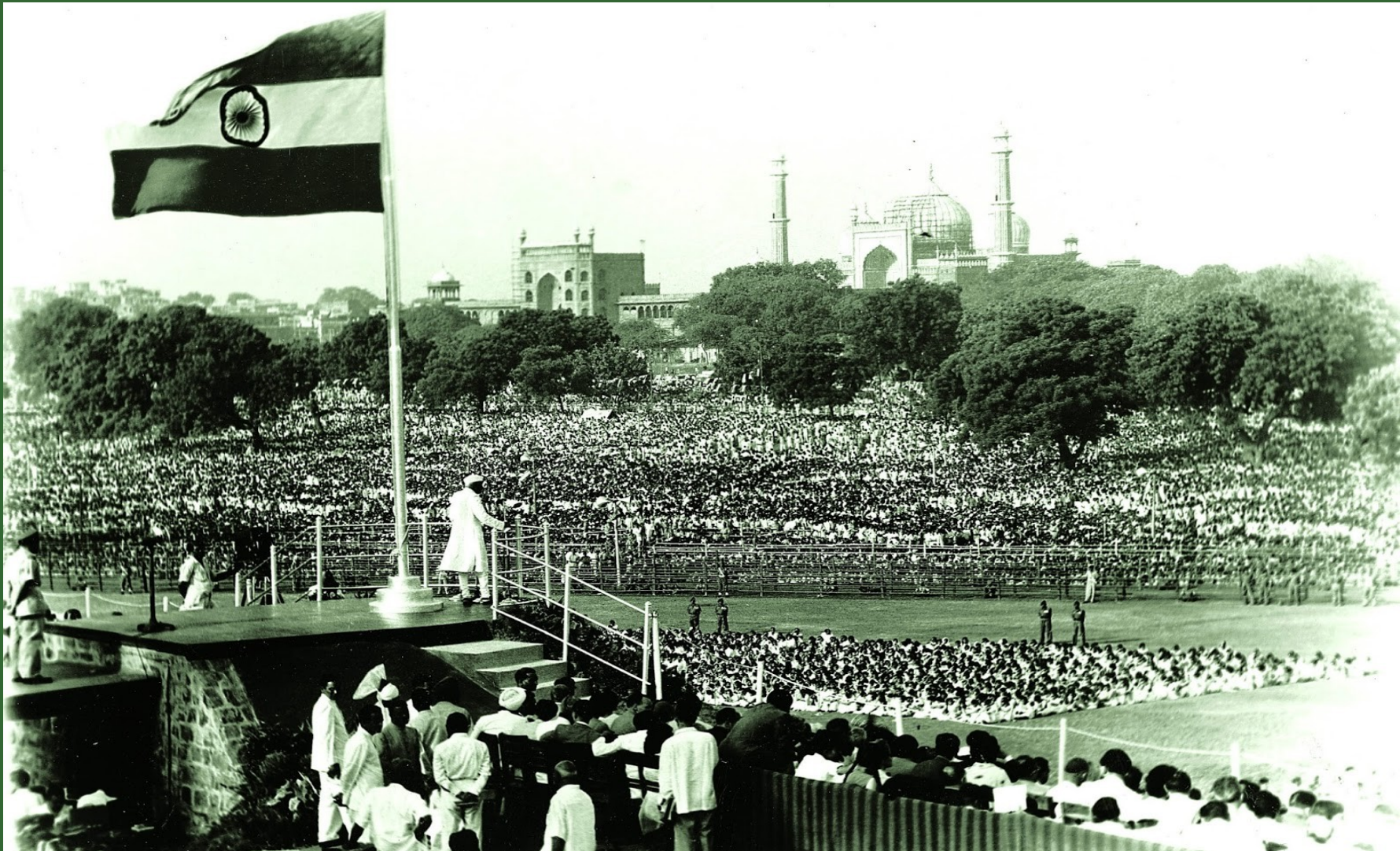


3. DEVELOPMENT AND WELL – BEING OF ENTIRE SOCIETY

**EFFECTIVE POLICIES FOR
ECONOMIC GROWTH
ERADICATE POVERTY**

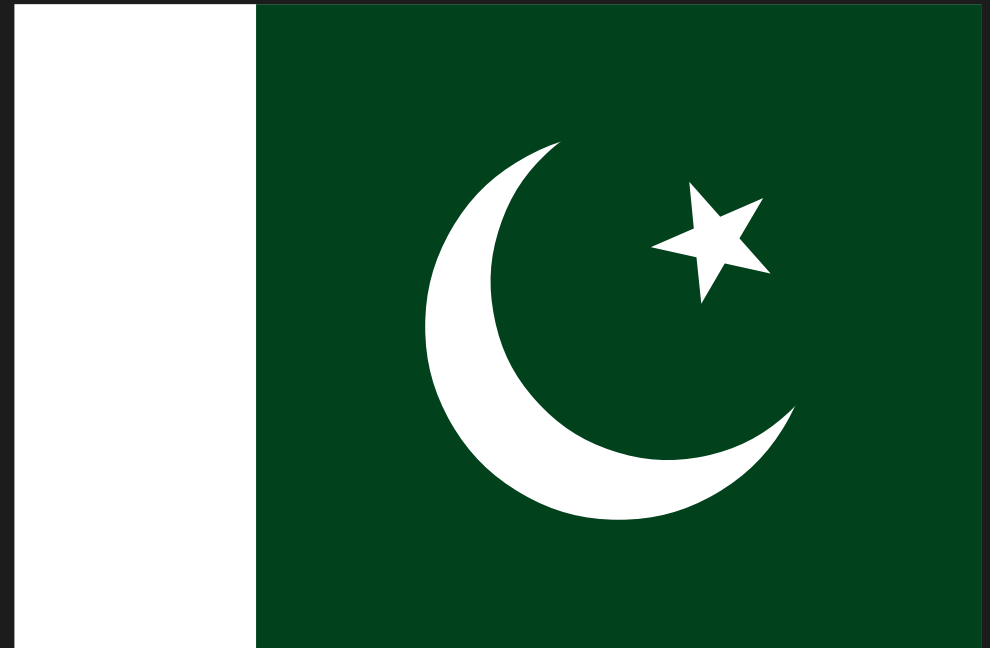


1.NATION BUILDING



CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING

PARTITION OF BRITISH INDIA



CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING

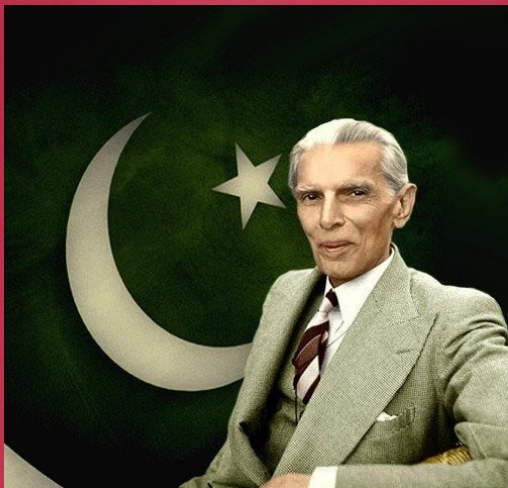
TWO NATION THEORY

Advanced by
**MUSLIM LEAGUE LEADER
MUHAMMAD ALI JINNAH**

India consisted of Two 'People'

-Hindus and Muslims-

**Demanded PAKISTAN,
a separate country for
the muslims.**



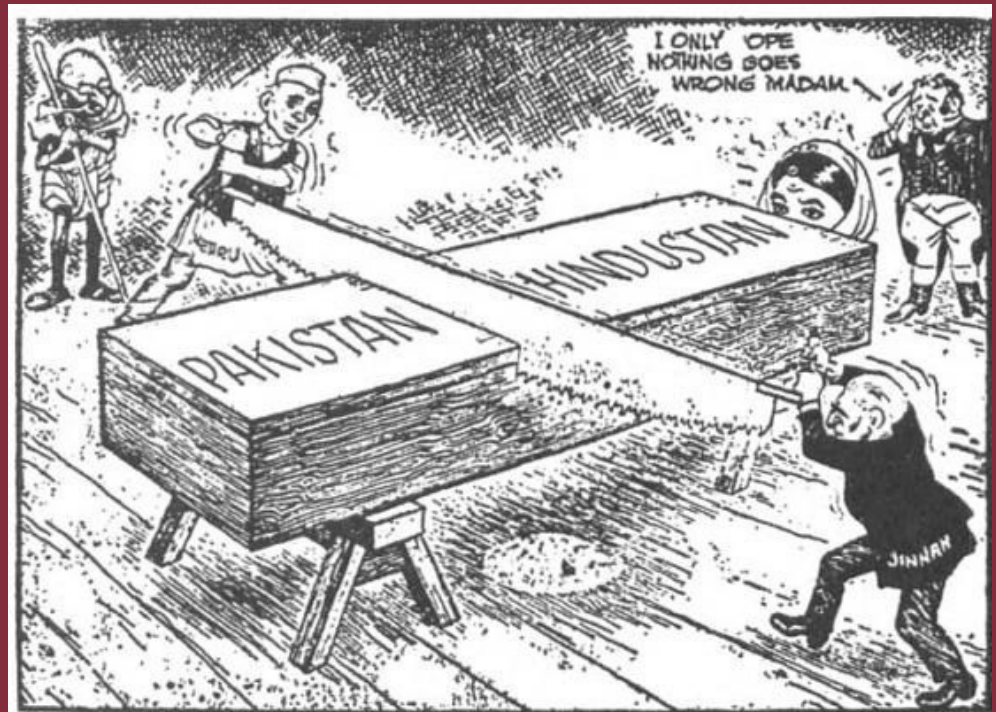
*Congress opposed the
Theory.*

**Political competition
between Congress
and Muslim League
& The British role**

*led to the creation of
Pakistan.*



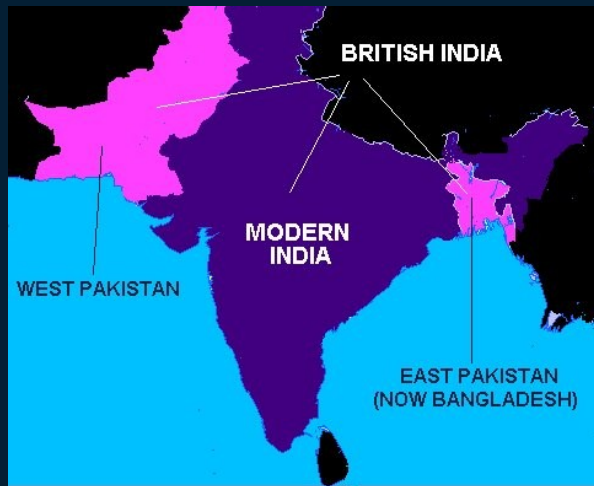
PROCESS OF PARTITION WAS PAINFUL AND DIFFICULT



**MUSLIM
MAJORITY
AREAS
WOULD MAKE
UP PAKISTAN**

**REST OF THE
AREA WITH
INDIA**





FOUR DIFFICULTIES

RELATED TO THE PARTITION OF INDIA

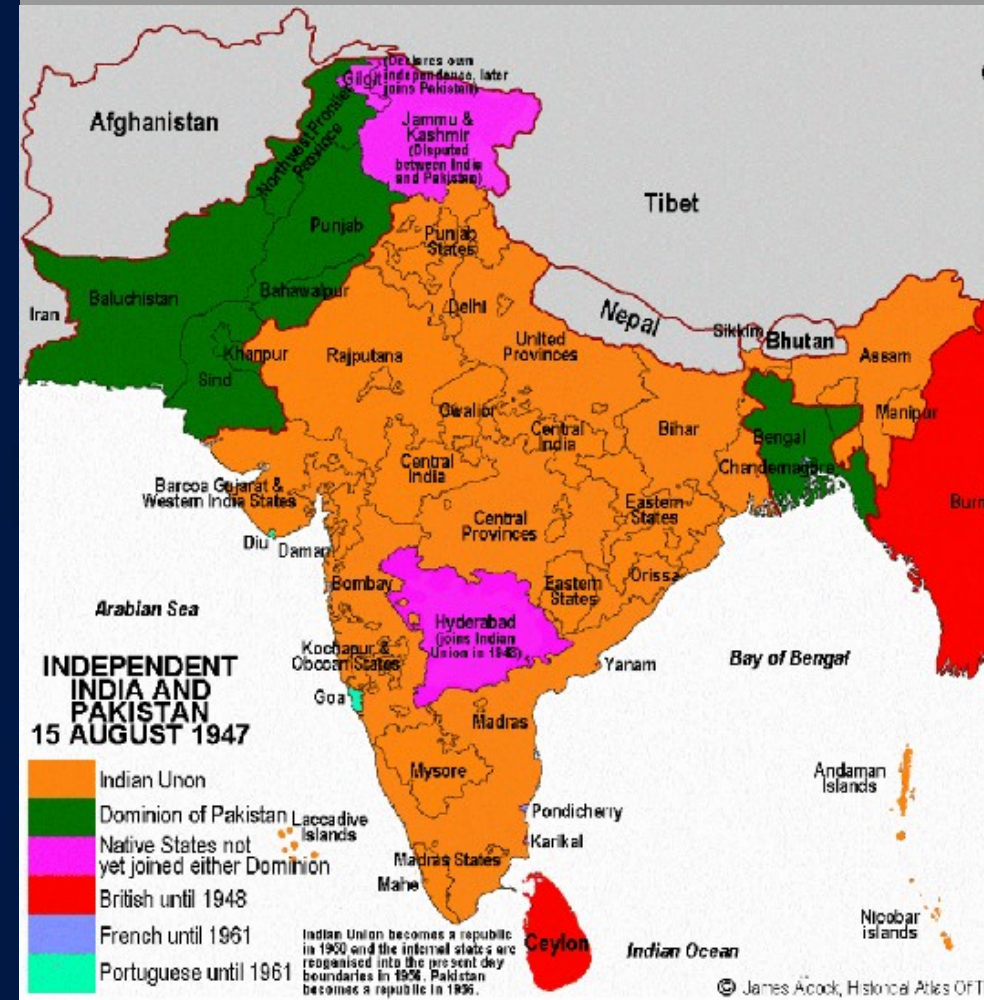
1. NO SINGLE BELT OF MUSLIM MAJORITY AREAS IN BRITISH INDIA

TWO AREAS OF MUSLIM CONCENTRATION IN BRITISH INDIA

ONE IN EAST AND ANOTHER IN WEST

SO PAKISTAN HAD AN EAST PAKISTAN AND A WEST PAKISTAN

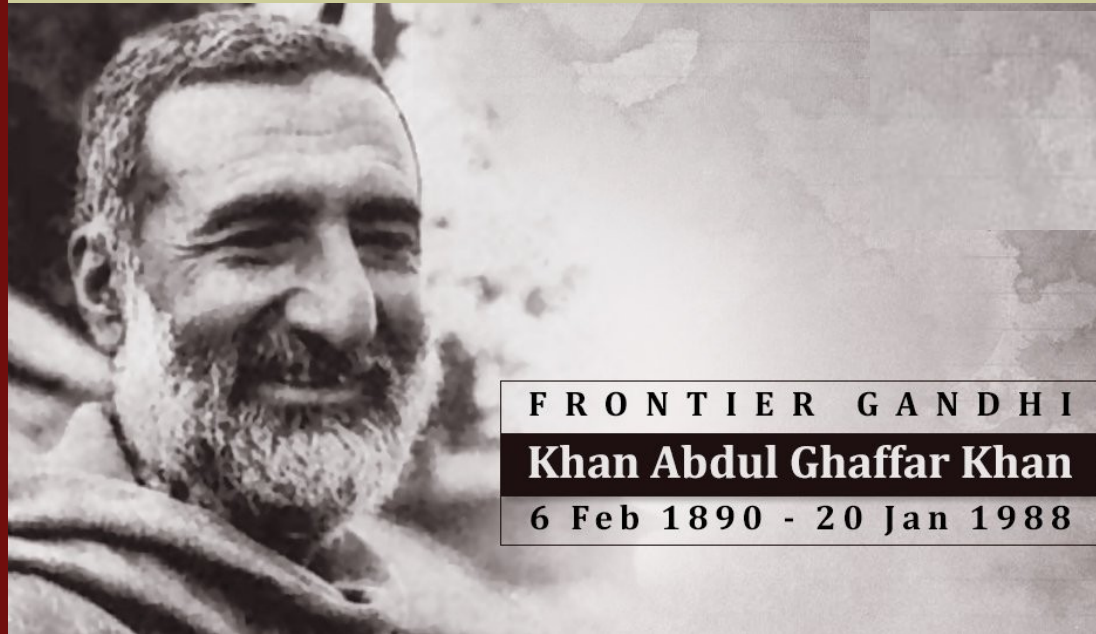
CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING



2. NOT ALL MUSLIM MAJORITY AREAS WANTED TO BE IN PAKISTAN

KHAN ABDUL
GAFFAR KHAN,
LEADER OF NORTH
WESTERN
FRONTIER
PROVINCE WAS
AGAINST PARTITION

HIS VOICE WAS
IGNORED AND
NWFP WAS MERGED
WITH PAKISTAN



FRONTIER GANDHI

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

6 Feb 1890 - 20 Jan 1988

3. TWO MUSLIM MAJORITY PROVINCES, PUNJAB AND BENGAL, HAD NON MUSLIM MAJORITY AREAS

LATER PUNJAB
AND BENGAL
WERE
BIFURCATED



4. PROBLEM OF MINORITIES

LAKHS OF HINDUS
AND SIKHS IN
PAKISTAN AND
LARGE NUMBER
OF MUSLIMS IN
INDIA BECAME
UNDESIRABLE
ALIENS IN THEIR
OWN HOME



CONSEQUENCES OF PARTITION



CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING

TRAGIC TRANSFER OF POPULATION (ABOUT 80 LAKHS)



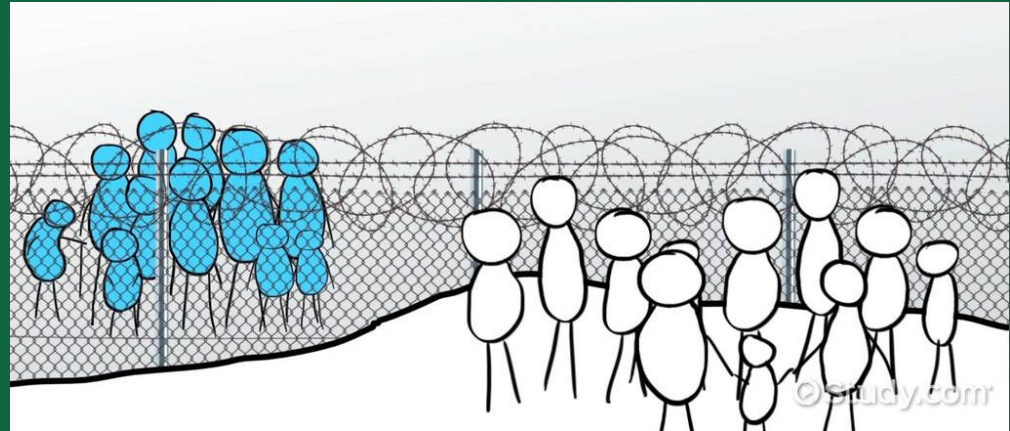
KILLINGS AND ATROCITIES

(5-10 lakhs were killed)

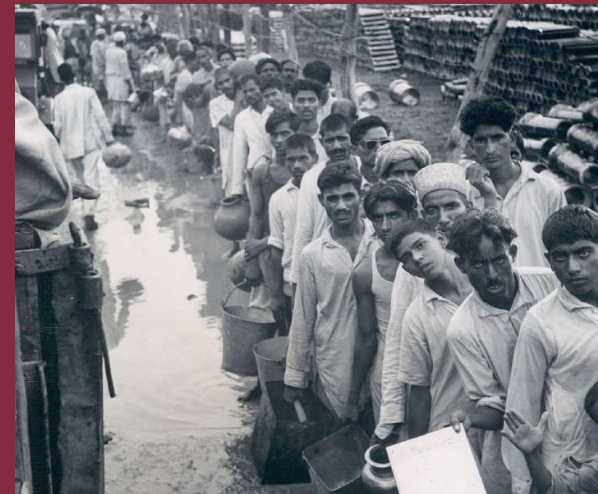




COMMUNAL ZONES IN MAJOR CITIES



MISERIES IN REFUGEE CAMPS



WOMEN WERE ABDUCTED AND RAPED

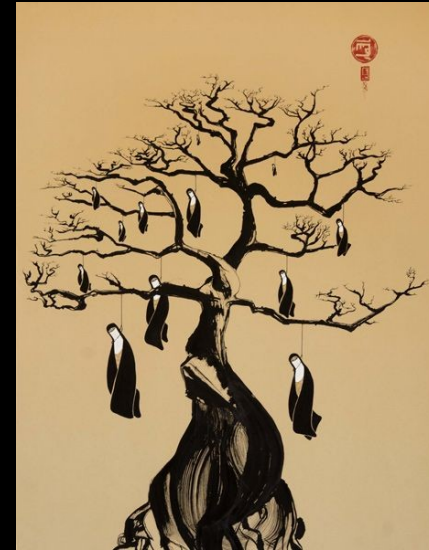


FORCEFUL CONVERSION AND MARRIAGE





HONOUR KILLING



CHILDREN WERE SEPARATED FROM PARENTS



Mahatma Gandhi's sacrifice

On the 15th August 1947 Mahatma Gandhi did not participate in any of the Independence Day celebrations. He was in Kolkata in the areas which were torn by gruesome riots between Hindus and Muslims. He was saddened by the communal violence and disheartened that the principles of ahimsa (non-violence) and satyagraha (active but non-violent resistance) that he had lived and worked for, had failed to bind the people in troubled times. Gandhiji went on to persuade the Hindus and Muslims to give up violence. His presence in Kolkata greatly improved the situation, and the coming of independence was celebrated in a spirit of communal harmony, with joyous dancing in the streets. Gandhiji's prayer meetings attracted large crowds. But this was short lived as riots between Hindus and Muslims erupted once again and Gandhiji had to resort to a fast to bring peace.

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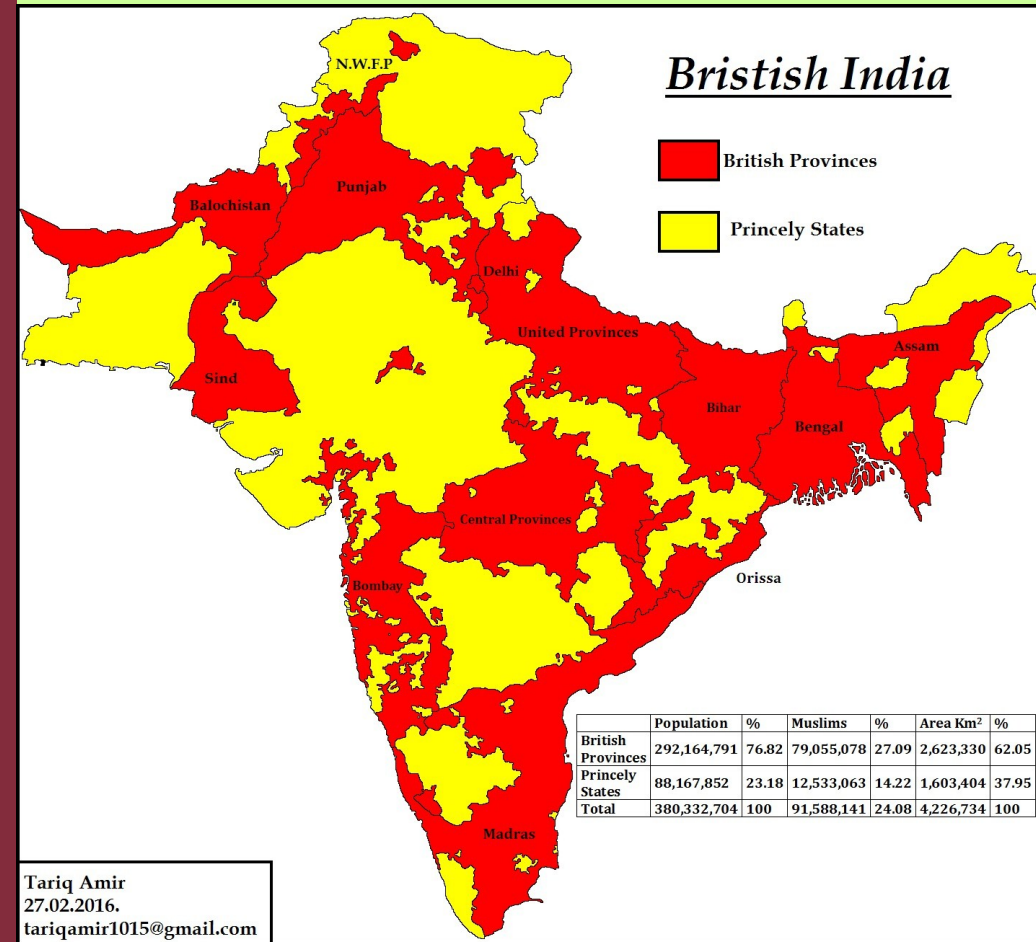
INTEGRATION OF PRINCELY STATES



BRITISH INDIA

BRITISH INDIAN PROVINCES - directly under the control of the British government.

PRINCELY STATES - ruled by princes. Princes accepted British supremacy & enjoyed some form of control over the internal affairs. *This was called paramountcy or suzerainty of the British crown.*



THE PROBLEM

Paramountcy of the British crown over Princely States would lapse after the end of British rule in India.

565 Princely States would have 3 options after getting independence.



3 OPTIONS

1. JOIN IN INDIA
2. JOIN IN PAKISTAN
3. REMAIN INDEPENDENT



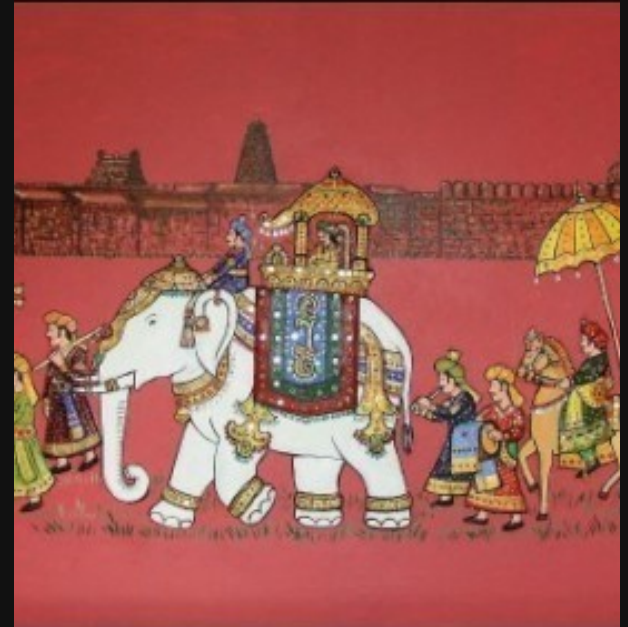
MOST OF THE PRINCES DECIDED TO REMAIN INDEPENDENT



First declaration by the Ruler of Travancore

**INDIAN
INDEPENDENCE WAS
AIMED AT UNITY, SELF
DETERMINATION AND
DEMOCRACY**

**IN MOST OF THE
PRINCELY STATES,
GOVERNMENTS WERE
RUN IN A NON
DEMOCRATIC MANNER.**



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA WAS AGAINST THE POSSIBLE DIVISION



Nehru's Cabinet after the swearing-in of Chakravarti Rajagopalachari as Governor-General in 1948. Sitting from left to right: Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Baldev Singh, Maulana Azad, Prime Minister Nehru, Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Mr. John Matthai and Jagjivan Ram. Standing from left to right: Mr. Gadgil, Mr. Neogi, Dr. Ambedkar, Shyama Prasad Mukherji, Mr. Gopalaswamy Iyengar and Mr. Jayramdas Daulatram.

GOVERNMENT APPROACH WAS GUIDED BY THREE CONSIDERATIONS

1. THE PEOPLE OF MOST OF THE PRINCELY STATES WANTED TO BECOME PART OF THE INDIAN UNION

2. THE GOVERNMENT WAS READY TO GIVE AUTONOMY TO SOME REGIONS

3. IN THE BACKDROP OF PARTITION, THE INTEGRATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF TERRITORIAL BOUNDARIES OF THE NATION HAD ASSUMED SUPREME IMPORTANCE



SARDAR VALLABHAI PATEL, INDIA'S FIRST DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE HOME MINISTER NEGOTIATED WITH THE RULERS OF PRINCELY STATES FIRMLY BUT DIPLOMATICALLY



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (1875-1950): Leader of the freedom movement; Congress leader; follower of Mahatma Gandhi; Deputy Prime Minister and first Home Minister of independent India; played an important role in the integration of Princely States with India; member of important committees of the Constituent Assembly on Fundamental Rights, Minorities, Provincial Constitution, etc.

This cartoon comments on the relation between the people and the rulers in the Princely States, and also on Patel's approach to resolving this issue.



Credit: R. K. Laxman in the Times of India

**MOST OF THE RULERS
WERE READY TO SIGN
'INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION'
WITH INDIA**



ACCESSION WAS MORE DIFFICULT

IN JUNAGADH HYDERABAD KASHMIR MANIPUR



CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING

INTEGRATION OF HYDERABAD

**THE LARGEST OF THE
PRINCELY STATES**

**NIZAM, THE RULER OF
HYDERABAD WAS ONE
OF WORLD'S RICHEST
MEN**

**THE NIZAM WANTED AN
INDEPENDENT STATUS
FOR HYDERABAD**



NIZAM SIGNED STAND STILL AGREEMENT WITH INDIA IN NOVEMBER 1947



PEOPLE OF HYDERABAD STARTED AGITATION AGAINST THE NIZAM



HYDERABAD TOWN WAS THE CENTRE
OF THE MOVEMENT

THE PEASANTRY OF TELANGANA WAS
IN THE FOREFRONT OF AGITATION

**AGITATION WAS LED
BY THE COMMUNISTS
AND THE HYDERABAD
CONGRESS**

**THE NIZAM
RESPONDED BY
UNLEASHING A PARA
MILITARY FORCE
KNOWN AS THE
RAZAKARS**

**NON MUSLIMS WERE
THE MAIN TARGETS OF**

NIZAM

CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING



**IN SEPTEMBER 1948,
INDIAN ARMY MOVED
TO HYDERABAD**

**NIZAM SURRENDERED
AFTER A FEW DAYS OF
FIGHTING**

**THIS LED TO THE
ACCESSION OF
HYDERABAD
TO INDIA**

CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING



Operation Polo

- 9th Sept 1948: India decided to send military troops into Hyderabad
- Indian forces commanded by Major-General J. N. Chaudhary
- 13th Sept 1948: Two pronged advance of Indian army started
 - ❑ Main force moving along Sholapur-Hyderabad road
 - ❑ Smaller diversion moving along Bezawada-Hyderabad road
- Stiff resistance on first two days, collapsed after that
- 17th Sept 1948: Hyderabad army surrendered
- 18th Sept 1948: Indian troops entered Hyderabad city



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INTEGRATION OF MANIPUR

**BODHACHANDRA SINGH,
THE MANIPUR MAHARAJA,
SIGNED INSTRUMENT OF
ACCESSION WITH INDIA**

**PEOPLE OF MANIPUR WAS
AGAINST ACCESSION**

**ELECTION IN MANIPUR DUE
TO PUBLIC PRESSURE**

**STATE BECAME A
CONSTITUTIONAL
MONARCHY IN JUNE 1948**



**MANIPUR IS THE FIRST
PART OF INDIA TO
HOLD AN ELECTION
BASED ON UNIVERSAL
ADULT FRANCHISE**

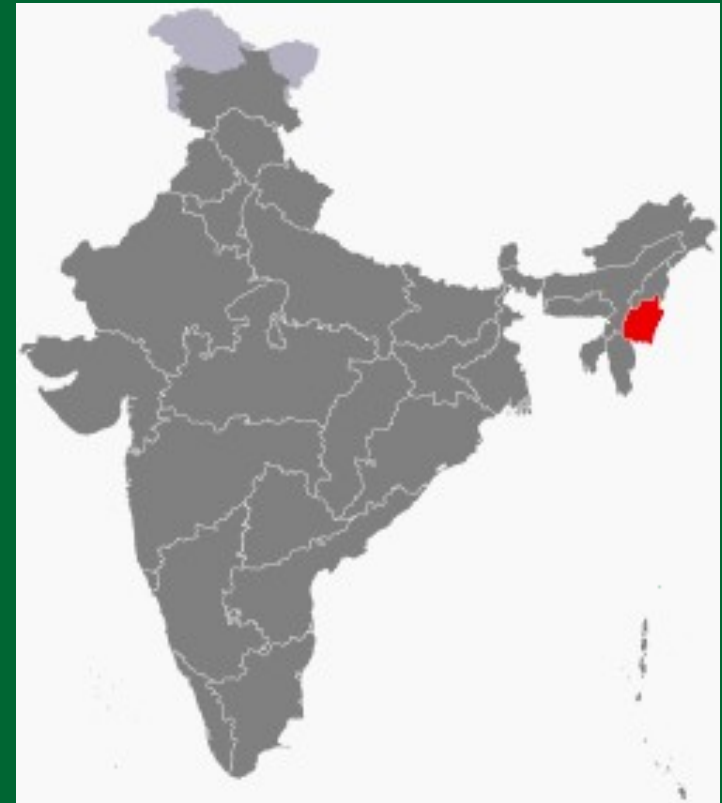
**SHARP DIFFERENCES
ON MERGER IN THE
LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY**

**STATE CONGRESS
SUPPORTED AND
OTHERS OPPOSED**

CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING



HSSLiVE.IN



**MAHARAJA SIGNED
MERGER AGREEMENT
IN SEPTEMBER 1949,
WITHOUT CONSULTING
THE LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY**

**THIS CAUSED A LOT OF
ANGER AND
RESENTMENT IN
MANIPUR AND IT STILL
GOING ON**

CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING



REORGANISATION OF STATES

DRAWING THE INTERNAL BOUNDARIES
WAS ANOTHER TASK IN THE PROCESS
OF NATION BUILDING

LINGUISTIC AND
CULTURAL
PLURALITY
OF INDIA
COULD BE
REFLECTED
WITHOUT
AFFECTING NATIONAL UNITY

CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING



OUR NATIONAL MOVEMENT HAD PROMISED THE FORMATION OF STATES ON LINGUISTIC BASE



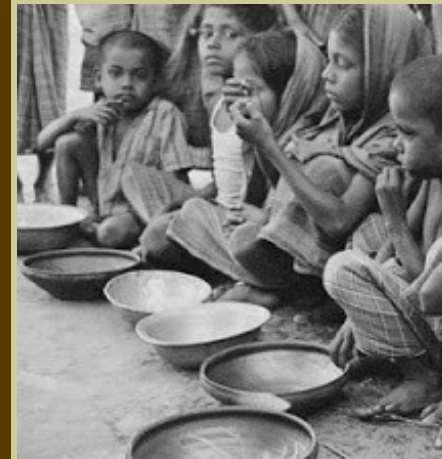
Nagpur session of Congress, 1920

**AFTER INDEPENDENCE,
OUR LEADERS FEARED THAT
FORMATION OF LINGUISTIC
STATES MIGHT LEAD TO
DISINTEGRATION**

**IT WOULD DRAW ATTENTION
AWAY FROM OTHER SOCIAL
AND ECONOMIC CHALLENGES**

**AND THE FATE OF THE
PRINCELY STATES HAD NOT
BEEN DECIDED**

CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING



**THE CENTRE
LEADERSHIP
DECIDED TO
POSTPONE
THE MATTER
THIS DECISION
WAS
CHALLENGED
BY LOCAL
LEADERS AND
PEOPLE**

CHALLENGES OF NATION-BUILDING



HSSLiVE.IN



Now, isn't this very interesting? Nehru and other leaders were very popular, and yet the people did not hesitate to agitate for linguistic states against the wishes of the leaders!

THE VISHALANDHRA MOVEMENT FOR A SEPARATE ANDHRA

DEMANDED THAT THE
TELUNGU SPEAKING
AREAS SHOULD BE
SEPARATED FROM THE
MADRAS

ALL THE POLITICAL
PARTIES IN THE ANDHRA
REGION SUPPORTED
THE MOVEMENT



POTTI SRIRAMALU

**A CONGRESS LEADER
AND A VETERAN
GANDHIAN WENT ON
INDEFINITE FAST THAT
LED TO HIS DEATH
AFTER 56 DAYS**



Potti Sriramulu (1901-1952): Gandhian worker; left government job to participate in Salt Satyagraha; also participated in individual Satyagraha; went on a fast in 1946 demanding that temples in Madras province be opened to dalits; undertook a fast unto death from 19 October 1952 demanding separate state of Andhra; died during the fast on 15 December 1952.

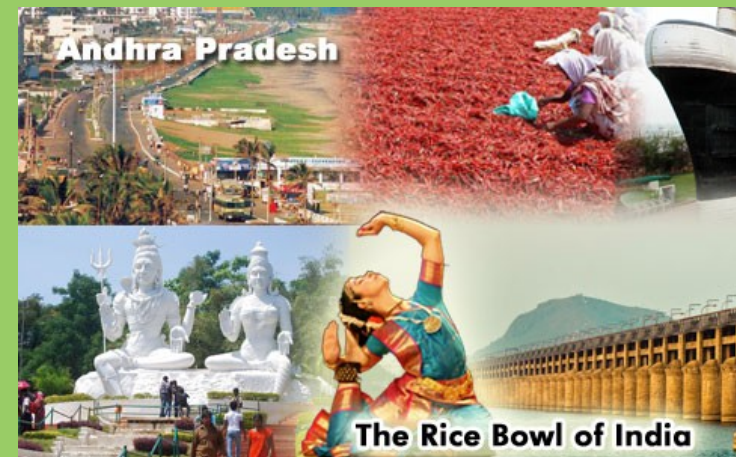
**DEATH OF
POTTI SRIRAMALU
CAUSED GREAT
UNREST**

**SEVERAL
LEGISLATORS OF
MADRAS ASSEMBLY
RESIGNED**

POTTI SRIRAMULU



ANDHRA PRADESH WAS FORMED IN DECEMBER 1952



Andhra Pradesh
is the first
linguistic state in
India

FORMATION OF ANDHRA PRADESH LED TO SIMILAR MOVEMENTS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY



"Struggle for Survival" (26 July 1953) captures contemporary impression of the demand for linguistic states

Credit: Shankar

STATE REORGANISATION COMMISSION -1953



**FAZAL ALI WAS THE
CHAIRMAN**



STATE REORGANISATION ACT WAS PASSED IN 1956



**14 STATES AND 6 UNION TERRITORIES
WERE CREATED**

IMPACT OF FORMATION OF LINGUISTIC STATES

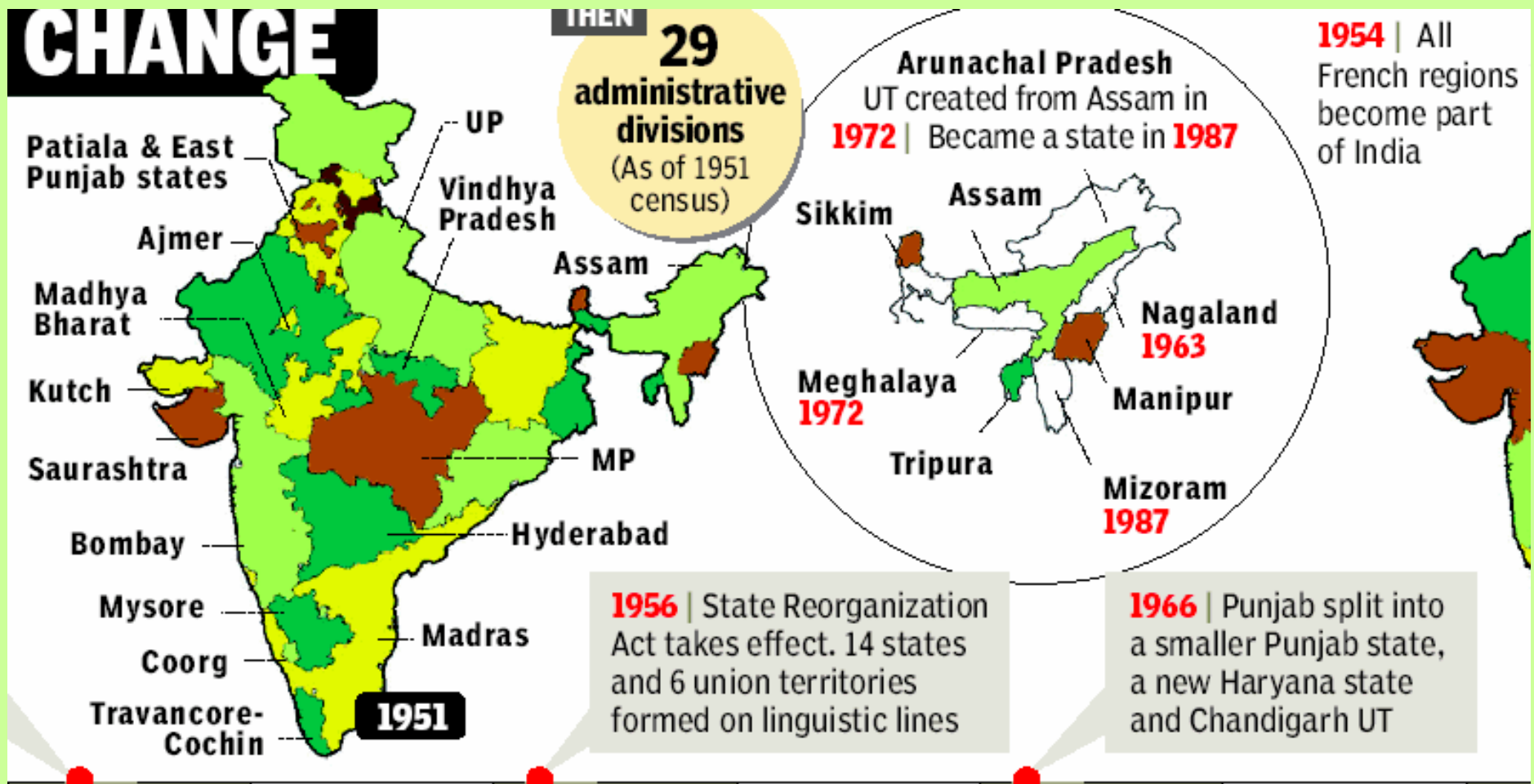
REGIONAL LEADERS
BECAME PART OF
NATIONAL POLITICS

UNIFORM DIVISION
OF STATES

STRENGTHENED
NATIONAL UNITY

ACCEPTANCE FOR
THE PRINCIPLE OF DIVERSITY





**2000 – CREATION OF JHARKHAND,
CHATTISGARGH AND
UTTARAKHAND**

2014 – CREATION OF TELANGANA

- DEMAND FOR NEW STATES HAS NOT COME TO END

**MOVEMENTS FOR
VIDARBHA IN
MAHARASHTRA
HARIT PRADESH
IN PARTS OF
UTTAR PRADESH
AND WEST BENGAL**



"Coaxing the Genie back" (5 February 1956) asked if the State Reorganisation Commission could contain the genie of linguism.



HSSLiVE.IN

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