

1) How did Sardar Vallabhai Patel accede the princely states?

Ans- Sardar Vallabhai Patel with great skill and diplomacy successfully completed the accession of the princely states with the Indian Union. Sardar Patel followed the dual policy of carrot and stick. (1) ⁽¹⁾First, he tried to convince the princes with the advantages they would derive being acceded to India. (2) In the cases where the appeal was not responded he did not hesitate to get those acceded through the application of force.

2) What was the Instrument of Accession?

Ans- The Instrument of Accession is an agreement by which a state decides to join another state. This is a legal document first incorporated in 1935 by the Government of India Act. This was used in 1947 by then Government of India to enable the rulers of the Princely States to join the Indian Union. Maharaja Hari Singh of Kashmir signed the Instrument of Accession through which the state was acceded to Indian Union in 1947.

3) What were the recommendations of SRA?

Ans- State Reorganization Commission (SRC) was appointed by the then prime minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru in 1953. The commission was headed by its chairman Justice Jaizal Ali. K.M. Panikkar, Bidyot notle Kunju were the other two members of the commission. On

the basis of their recommendations of the commission the States Reorganization Act (SRA) was passed in 1956.

The modern state of Kerala was formed according to the recommendation of SRA in 1956.

The Act provided for fourteen states and six union territories. Telangana was joined with Andhra Pradesh, Malabar and Travancore - Kochi were clubbed together to form present Kerala. Similar other adjustments have to be made to give effect to the Act of 1956.

Delhi.
Q) What was ~~Delhi~~ ^{Delhi} Pact?

Ans- An attempt was made to reduce the tension between the two new-born ~~centuries~~ countries by the Nehru-Liaquat Pact signed in New Delhi between the Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and the Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan of Pakistan on April 8, 1950. The Pact was the result of six days of talks between the two. The Pact was to guarantee ~~rights~~ the rights of minorities in both India and Pakistan after the Partition of India and to avert another war between the two.

Q) Who was Potti Sridhamulu? What was his contribution towards the formation and separation of Andhra Pradesh?

Ans- A strong movement was launched in Andhra in favour of separation of Andhra from Madras ~~Presidency~~ Presidency. The movement was led by Potti Sridhamulu, who was a great freedom fighter.

The Telugu leader, Potti Srisastryaiah paid no heed to the existing commissions of that time and started fasting with a demand to form a separate state of Andhra Pradesh with the eleven Telugu speaking districts of the Madras Presidency. The movement took a serious turn when Srisastryaiah died after fifty-eight days of fasting.

His followers launched a riot for three days in the Telugu speaking districts and ultimately the government of India was forced to form a separate state of Andhra Pradesh in 1952. Andhra Pradesh was recognised as the first linguistic state of India in 1953.

What were the recommendations of SRG?

Ans- The linguistic policies adopted by the Congress government under the Prime Ministership of Jawaharlal Nehru created a lot of controversies and there began a demand for demarcating the state boundaries on the basis of language spoken by the people of that area.

The recognition of Andhra Pradesh as the first linguistic state of India in 1953 increased the agitation for states' reorganisation on linguistic basis. Ultimately Jawaharlal Nehru appointed the States Reorganization Commission in 1953, which was headed by its chairman Justice Azal Ali along with other members K. M. Panikkar and Haidya with Kanwar.

It was on the basis of the recommendation of the commission the States-Reorganization Act was passed in 1956.