



# HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

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(Class 9<sup>th</sup> - History)

## SECTION III, CHAPTER 06: THE INTEGRATION OF PRINCELY STATES ( A CASE STUDY OF J&K)

### NEW WORDS:

**Lease:** a legal agreement that allows to use a building or land for a fixed period of time in return for rent.

**Ceasefire:** an agreement between the two countries to stop fighting.

**Economic blockade:** blocking of essential supplies

**Dilemma:** a situation in which someone has to take a difficult choice between two or more things.

**Pashtun:** people inhabiting Southern Afghanistan and North Western Pakistan.

**Regent:** a person appointed to administer a state in case the monarch is a minor or is absent or incapacitated.

**Universal Adult Franchise:** Right to Vote to all adult citizens (18 years and above), regardless of wealth, income, race or ethnicity.

**Integral:** contained within something, not separate.

**Delimitation:** the action of fixing the boundary or limits of something.

### 1. Match the following:

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| a) Constitution of J&K                     | 26 <sup>TH</sup> Jan, 1957 |
| b) Instrument of Accession                 | 26 <sup>th</sup> Oct, 1947 |
| c) An area in Pakistan Occupied J&K( PoJK) | Muzaffarabad               |

**2. Fill in the blanks:** after reading do yourself.

**3. State Whether True or False:** do yourself.

### 4. Let's Discuss

**a) Briefly discuss the events leading to the signing of the Instrument of Accession?**

**Ans.** In 1947, the British rule ended with the creation of two dominions the Union of India and Dominion of Pakistan. Now, all the princely states were at liberty to choose either to accede to India or Pakistan or to remain independent. Meanwhile, a very significant incident took place in



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October 1947 when Pashtun ( the North western) tribals invaded Kashmir. The state forces collapsed to resist the attack and to tackle the situation, Maharaja requested the Government of India for military help and to dispatch military force to counter the tribal attack. This help was provided on the precondition of Instrument of Accession. The Instrument of Accession is a legal document signed on 26 Oct 1947, by Maharaja Hari Singh, ruler of Princely state of J&K. By executing this document under the provisions of the Indian Independence Act 1947, Maharaja Hari Singh agreed to accede to the Dominion of India on certain well defined conditions.

## **b) What do you know about the Stand Still Agreement?**

**Ans.** A Standstill agreement was an agreement signed between the newly independent dominions of India and Pakistan and the Princely states of British India Empire prior to their integration in the new dominions. The form of agreement was bilateral between a dominion and a princely state. It provided that all the administrative arrangements then existing between the British Crown and the state would continue unaltered between the signatory dominion (India and Pakistan) and the princely state, until new arrangements were made.

## **c) Write a brief note on**

i) Karachi ceasefire agreement. In Jan, 1948, India moved the issue regarding the occupation of J&K territories by Pakistan to the U.N. which led to United Nations Security Council Resolution 47 of 21<sup>st</sup> April, 1948. Subsequently, an agreement of ceasefire called 'The Karachi Ceasefire Agreement' was signed between India and Pakistan in 1949. As a result of this ceasefire following the UN resolution, one third territory of J&K, comprising of Gilgit, Hunza, Baltistan, Rawalakot, Sudhanati, Neelam, Bhimber and Muzaffarabad-Kotli-Mirpur, remained under Pakistani occupied which broadly came to be known as Pakistan Occupied Jammu and Kashmir (PoJK).

ii) Formation of Jammu and Kashmir Constituent Assembly: In Oct, 1950, the General Council of the National Conference passed a resolution recommending election to Constituent Assembly to determine the future of the J&K state. In May 1951, Karan Singh, in the capacity of the Regent, issued a proclamation convoking a Constituent Assembly on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise. The elections of the Constituent Assembly were accordingly held and the Assembly met for the first time in Oct, 1951. The constituencies were delimited on the basis of one member to forty thousand people and people were assured of free and fair exercise of their vote.