Practical No: 07

<u>Aim: Create A Frameset That Divides Browser Window Into Horizontal And Vertical</u> Framesets

Source Code:

HTML:

```
Index.html:
```

Frame1.html:

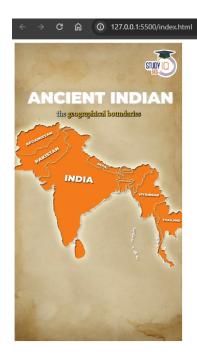
Frame2.html:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
 <head>
   <meta charset="UTF-8"/>
   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
   <title>Document</title>
 </head>
 <body>
   >
    During the Indian independence movement, Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi
   advocated for Akhand Hindustan, a proposition that Mahatma Gandhi agreed
   ...... obligations equally in common, irrespective of caste, creed or religion,
   and the representation also shall either be on the basis of one man one
   vote or in proportion to the population in case of separate electorates
   and public services shall go by merit alone."
   >
    The call for creation of the Akhand Bharat or Akhand Hindustan has on
   occasions been raised by Hindu nationalist organisations such as the Hindu
   .....as a "manifestation of a revisionist and expansionist mindset", while the
   Bangladeshi junior minister for foreign affairs stated "Anger is being
   expressed from various quarters over the map."[35] Several Nepali
   politicians also expressed concern. While the spokesperson of the Indian
   Ministry of External Affairs, Arindam Bagchi, stated it symbolized "the
   idea of responsible and people-oriented governance that [Ashoka] adopted
   and propagated", other politicians in the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party
   declared it a symbol of Akhand Bharat, with Minister of Parliamentary
   Affairs Pralhad Joshi tweeting "The resolve is clear. Akhand Bharat".
   </body>
</html>
```

CSS:

```
body {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
}
frame {
    border: 1px solid #ccc;
}
```

Output:



During the Indian independence movement, Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi advocated for Akhand Hindustan, a proposition that Mahatma Gandhi agreed with, believing that as Britain wanted to retain their empire by pursuing a policy of divide and rule, Hindus-Muslim unity could not be achieved as long as the British were there. "[7] In addition, Mazhar Ali Khan wrote that "the Khan brothers [were] determined to fight for Akhand Hindustan, and challenged the League to fight the issue out before the electorate of the Province."[8] On 7–8
October 1944, in Delhi, Radha Kumud Mukherjee presided over the Akhand Hindustan Leaders' Conference. [9] The Indian activist and Hindu Mahasabha leader Vinayak Damodar Savarkar at the Hindu Mahasabha's 19th Annual Session in Ahmedabad in 1937 propounded the notion of an Akhand Bharat that "must remain one and indivisible" "from Kashmir to Rameswaram, from Sindth to Assam." He said that "all citizens who owe undivided loyalty and allegiance to Indian nation and to the Indian state shall be treated with perfect equality and shall share duties and obligations equally in common, irrespective of caste, creed or religion, and the representation also shall either be on the basis of one man one vote or in proportion to the population in case of separate electorates and public services shall go by merit alone."

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The call for creation of the Akhand Bharat or Akhand Hindustan has on occasions been raised by Hindu nationalist organisations such as the Hindu Mahasabha, Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, Vishva Hindu Parishad, Shiv Sena, Maharashtra Navnirman Sena, Hindu Sena, Hindu Sanajagruti Samiti, Bharatiya Janata Party etc. [11][12][13][14] One organization sharing this goal, the Akhand Hindustan Morcha, bears the term in ts name [15] Pre-1947 maps of India, showing the modern states of Pakistan and Bangladesh as part of British India illustrate the borders of a proto-Akhand Bharat [13] The creation of an Akhand Bharat is also ideologically linked with the concept of Hindustan Morcha and the ideas of sangathan (unity) and shuddhi (purification) [14] The first chapter of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh textbook for standard VII students at Akhil Bharati' and at trade union magazine of the same organization also included Nepal, Bhutan, and Myammar. [16] While the leadership of the right-wing BJP wavers on the issue, the RSS has always been a strong proponent of the idea, [17] [18] RSS leader H. V. Seshadri's book The Tragic Story of Partition stresses the importance of the concept of Akhand Bharat [19] The RSS affiliated magazine Organiser often publishes editorials by leaders such as the present Sarsanghachalak, Mohan Bhagwat, espossing the philosophy that only Akhand Bharat and sampoorna samaj (united society) can bring "real" freedom to the people of India [20] The call for Indiain reunification by leadership by Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi.[21] and BJP National General Secretary Ram Madhav. [22] Akhand Bharat calendar released by RSS campaigners on 17 Nov., 2020 in Jaipur In December 2015, following Narendra Modi's diplomatic visit to Lahore, Pakistan, the BJP National Secretary Ram Madhav (in an interview with Al Jazeera's Mehdi Hassand described that "The RSS still believes that one day [India, Pakistan and Bangladesh], which have for historical reasons separated only 60 years ago, will again, through popular goo