

Post Independence India Class 04

21st January, 2024 at 1:00 PM

TRIBAL INTEGRATION- 1:06 PM

- **Meaning of Swaraj-**
- The common man does not become an MP, MLA, or minister.
- Gandhi ji 11 point demands which was given before CDM (1930-34).
- Bhagat Singh said the real swaraj is when the rich stop oppressing the poor.
- Swaraj for the common man is a continuous and ongoing process and it **means liberty** -
- -Economics
- -Devolution of power
- -Cultural, social
- -Decision making
- **Solutions provided to tribals-**
- Constitution of India
- Policy- Tribal Panchsheel 1952 by Nehru
- Develop the tribal way as far as possible
- **Legislative laws-** 5th Schedule areas
- -PESA Act 1996
- -Forest rights Act, 2006
- **Judiciary-** Supreme Court judgment 2013- Culture's protection given by FRA, 2006.
- **Executive-** Schemes- MSP for forest produce, PM Vandhan Yojana.

TRIBAL INTEGRATION- 1:44 PM

- (**Refer to handout).
- **Policy of Isolation-** proposed by British anthropologist Verrier Elwin.
- **Policy of Assimilation by G.S. Ghurye**, father of Indian sociology.
- **Policy of Integration** or Tribal Panchsheel in 1952 by Nehru.
- **5th Schedule: Key features**
- a. Tribal Advisory Council that would advise State government/ governor on the welfare of STs.
- b. Governor may make regulations for the good government of scheduled areas, in particular, may prohibit or restrict the transfer of land & may regulate the business of moneylenders
(*Outsiders in the British era took over lands & moneylenders oppressed tribals)
- **6th Schedule: Key features**
- a. Defines tribal areas (*term Scheduled Areas is used in 5th Schedule not 6th)
- b. Applies to Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Assam.
- c. Autonomous District Councils and Autonomous Regional Councils and their powers to make laws
- d. Bodoland Territorial Council

INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY RIGHTS- 2:39 PM

- **Individuals rights**
- 1. Right to property
- 2. Rights by FRA 2006
- 3. But no forest clearing rights
- 4. Right to land
- 5. Verification- by satellite mistakes
- **Community rights**
- 1. Right to property
- 2. General devolution of power by PESA
- 3. FRA 2006, consent of gram sabha must be for land acquisition
- 4. Right to minor forest produce
- 5. Right over grazing areas
- 6. Water bodies
- Right to customs, traditions, and culture under FRA after the 2013 Supreme Court judgment
- **Important schemes-**
- MSP for MFP (minor 2013 and Van Dhan Yojana)
- To give livelihood of tribals and tribals way of economics life
- **Importance of MFP-** it gives additional income to tribals
- **Problems-** Demand for MFP among Plains people
- **Solutions-**
- 1. Tribal Min. of tribal affairs create demand for MFP by buying at MSP.
- 2. Tribal procures at MFP and either sold by private (eg. Dabur, Fab India)
- 3. Or it sells by itself in places like Delhi HAAT
- 4. Tribal acts as a bridge between tribals and urban consumers/market
- 5. Van Dhan Yojana- Focus is on value addition

1962 WAR- 3:38 PM

- India was the **first to recognize the PRC** (people's Republic of China) in 1949 (name of state set up by the Chinese communist party (CCP)).
- India believed that due to the common past of colonialism and similar ideologies of communism and socialism, both could share a good relationship.
- Until 1950 when China took Tibet there were good relations.
- After 1950 border disputes over **Aksai Chin and NEFA**.
- **Western sector -**
- **1. Johnson Ardagh line 1897-** Johnson was aware of and recommended this line.
- Accepted by the British officially in 1897 on the recommendation of Ardagh, head of military intelligence.
- It puts Aksai Chin in India.
- **2. Macarthe Macdonald line 1899-** Proposed by British GOI to China in 1899 via envoy Macdonald but no response.
- It puts Aksai Chin in China, the British reverted back to the Johnson Line in 1897 and British maps followed the 1897 line.
- **Eastern sector-**
- **3. Macmahon line 1914-** 1907 Britain and Russia agreement had a clause that any change in Tibet should have the agreement of China.
- The Shimla Agreement of 1914 between Britain and Tibet led to the Macmahon line.
- China was invited but did not attend.
- **4. Post-1949,** the PRC did not recognize the Macmahon line and Johnson line.
- **5. To resolve the disputed post-1950 Nehru** sent an envoy to China and India was given the impression that China is not interested in border lands and its main interest is trade across borders.
- **6. Sardar wanted clarity** while Nehru overtrusted China.
- **7. A satisfied Nehru signed the 1954** Treaty of Friendship based on Panchsheel principles to guide future relations.
- **How to achieve Vasudhaiv Kutumbhkah-**
- Mutual respect for territorial integrity (for China Aksai chin and NEFA, not Indian territory).
- Mutual non-aggression (For China India began a forward policy -1960-62 therefore India aggressor).
- Equality and mutual benefit- (subordinate alliance and policy of paramountcy 1813-58) are examples of where such a relationship is absent.

The topic for the next class- Continuation of the topic -1962 WAR