

## Post Independence India Class 03

18th January, 2024 at 1:00 PM

A BRIEF REVISION OF THE PREVIOUS CLASS (01:06 PM):

### REHABILITATION (01:13 PM):

- (Refer to the diagram on the smart board).
- (*Productivity decreases from Pak Punjab to Indian Punjab; also the amount of land available for distribution is also less*).
- **Two classes of migrants** to India -
- **Rich** - Who preplanned and reached India before **15th August** + The **poor** who had the hope of honorable living in Pakistan but then came due to communal violence (up until **October 1947**).
- **Indian response:**
- i) @ Org - **Department of rehabilitation** with the special cadre of officers set up + secretariat having **7k officers** in **Jalandhar**.
- (\* Today we have **institutional mechanisms** like **NDMA**, **SDMA**, etc).
- ii) @ **Immediate measure** - Refugee camps set up.
- In total **200 camps** for migrants from **Pak Punjab** and **5 camps** for migrants from **Sindh**.
- **Eg:** Kurukshetra camp, Koliwada camp in Mumbai. (**2 famous big camps**)
- iii) @ **Short-term measure** - Each family given four acres of plot and loans to buy seeds and equipment so they begin cultivation.
- iv) @ **Long-term measure** - Permanent rehab - land claims were invited based on lands left behind in Pak Punjab.
- It was the biggest rehab operation.
- **Dual challenges** - Hindus and Sikhs left behind **2.7 million hectares** in Pak Punjab while Muslims left behind only **1.9 hectares** in Indian Punjab + Fertility was greater in Pak Punjab as it was better irrigated and Indian Western Punjab (IWP) was better irrigated than Indian Eastern Punjab (IEP).
- Therefore, lesser land available and lower fertility.
- The rehab secretariat collected, verified, and executed land claims.
- Verification of land claims was done via **community verification**.
- To resolve the problem of overclaiming false claims were punished by decreasing land to be allotted ideally and even short-term jail sentences but **still claim inflation was 25%**.
- **Sardar Tarlok Singh**, ICS gave concepts of -
- i) **Standard acre** = land that could produce roughly **400 kg** of rice.
- This solved the problem of varying fertility.
- **Eg:** One standard acre = **1 acre** in IWP = **4 acres** in IEP.
- ii) **Graded cut** - Meant more % cut when greater the land claim.
- **Eg:** **25% cut** when **1 - 10 acre** claim, **30% cut** when **10 - 30 acres** claim, and even **95% cut** when claim greater than **500 acres**.
- By November **1949** Tarlok Singh made **2.5 lakh** allotment + review applications leads to **80k** acres being redistributed.
- By **1951** rehab completed in the West.
- However cultural loss to Sikhs was permanent because lost important Gurudwaras (in Pakistan).
- **Rehabilitation in East (01:49 pm):** (**i.e. in the side of Bengal**)
- The problem has been a long-term inflow of refugees because of periodic communal riots in **East Pakistan** (EP) and the poor economy of EP.
- Even after the creation of B'desh in **1971**, inflow continued due to better economic opportunities in India.
- Migration caused tensions - **sociocultural, economic, and political** especially in the northeast where ethnic and linguistic tensions contributed to even insurgency.
- Bengali migrants faced linguistic problems as they had to be rehabilitated even outside Bengal as very less property left behind by those who migrated to EP.
- (\* Bengal had permanent settlement therefore masses were landless, tenants ryots + as per census **1881** onwards Muslims in Bengal were poor compared to Muslims elsewhere).



So the Muslims who were poor left WB and there was no land left by them as they were poor tenant ryots and the Muslims who were Zamindars did not left WB as India was Secular.

## REORGANIZATION OF STATES AND TERRITORY (02:04 PM):

- \* **Factors behind reorganization:**
- i) The primary goal is **political, economic, and socio-cultural - stability and sustainability**, post reorganization + **Geography and History** have a huge impact on stability and on reorganization itself.
- ii) Natural resources - Quantity, quality, and diversity (ie no over-dependence on a single resource like African countries who suffered economic crash when international prices of resources crashed). **when significant**
- iii) Rivers - especially **significant when the** agrarian economy.
- Agricultural productivity and irrigation infra.
- **Eg:** challenges faced by India in rehabilitation in Indian Punjab.
- iv) Industrial/Service sector infrastructures - Especially equitable distribution of economic hubs.
- **Eg: Gujarat - MH** reorganization had an issue of **Bombay; Telangana - Andhra** had an issue of **Hyderabad** - as tax income of govt, state GDP, job creation potential, etc depends on such economic hubs - **Eg - 93 K crores tax revenue from Hyderabad.**
- iv) All factors of production should be within the states ie raw material, labor, land, and capitalist investment.
- **Eg:** Post reorganization responsibility if all hospitals (capital) in one state and all medical colleges (labor) in another state.
- Crude oil was in Assam but refineries were outside Assam that led to tensions in the **1970s-80's**.
- v) Equitable distribution of human resources and quantity of human resources.
- **Eg:** North East reorganization was resisted by the center due to low population density. Therefore smaller states in the Northeast not good for the economy of the Northeast.
- Therefore **constitutional mechanisms** for economic coordination were needed.
- vi) Geographic contiguity - impacts people-people interaction, movements of goods, and even cultural homogeneity that impacts the political landscape and economy.
- vii) Access to sea - impacts of nature of the economy.
- **Eg:** The Fishery sector, and the existence of seaports, therefore if possible landlocked states should be prevented.
- (\*Recall how Pakistan blackmailed J&K via economic blockade).
- viii) International border?
- **Eg:** Border province should have such an economy and demography that it is stable in every sense, else neighbors can exploit internal vulnerabilities, **Eg - Punjab.**
- Also if an economically poor border province then **poor law and order** as police would lack funds.
- ix) Domestic interstate trade - gets hurt with more states as every state applies different taxes and has different procedures.
- However with GST, decline in trade barriers, and therefore stronger argument possible in favour of smaller states.
- x) Impact on federalism - less economically powerful states if more states + smaller states would be dependant on the center for finances + each state will have lesser seats in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and therefore less influence/say at center.
- If **766 districts** become **766 states** then mighty center and no aukaat (bargaining power) of any individual states.
- (\*Think the dream of Mahatma Gandhi of village republics hurt federalism?).
- xi) Cultural homogeneity-based states allow the fulfilling of aspirations of subcultures.
- **Eg:** Jobs of state govt, official language status to the language of subculture.
- **Eg:** If undivided **Madras Presidency** then due to better education levels state govt jobs will be dominated by **Tamils** but not if **Andhra, Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu.**
- (\*Recall - **Amar Sonar Bangla** by **Tagore** reflected emotions of Bengalis when cultural homogeneity disregarded @ Bengal partition **1905**).
- x) Economic costs of building new capital.
- **Eg: 27k crores** = cost of the new capital of Andhra Pradesh.
- xi) Administrative challenge of civil services reorganization.

- **xii) Historical grievances/positives - Eg: Telangana** region ruled by **Nizam** as part of **Hyderabad princely state** - was underdeveloped compared to coastal Andhra ruled by the British, therefore demand of separate Telangana despite common Telugu language + Tribal state of **Jharkhand** was **50-year-old demand**, fulfilled in **2000**.
- **xiii) Adpting a cautious or step-by-step approach @ reorganization of state (\*not territory) by 1st creating UT and once confident of economic and political stability then giving full statehood.**
- **Eg: Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Goa.**
- **State reorganization (Handout discussion) (03:42 pm):**
- *The demand for the state reorganization was 100% legitimate.*
- **Tilak demanded linguistic reorganization of provinces of British India (Home Rule League Movement).**
- **1920 Nagpur session** - Provincial Congress committees were set up on linguistic lines.
- **Dhar Commission 1948: Rejected the demand.**
- **JVP Committee 1948: Favoured linguistic basis for reorganization.**
- **1952 - Andhra State.**
- **State Reorganization Act 1956.**
- **State Reorganization Commission rejected:**
- *Splitting of Bombay province into Maharashtra and Gujarat.*
- *Creation of demand as demand was based on religion.*
- *The demand for Telangana by the people of the Telangana region of the Princely states of Hyderabad was rejected.*
- **Northeast in 1956: Manipur (UT), Tripura (UT), NEFA, and Assam.**
- **1960 - Agreement on the creation of Nagaland, implemented in 1963.**
- **1986 - Statehood Goa.**
- **2000 - Jharkhand from Bihar, Chhattisgarh from Madhya Pradesh, and Uttarakhand from Uttar Pradesh.**
- **2014: Telangana from Andhra Pradesh.**

**TOPIC FOR THE NEXT CLASS:** Tribal integration.