

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 ([PESA stands for "Panchayats \(Extension to the Scheduled Areas\) 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. ↓
British
 - 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. (a/o to which Arunachal was part of India)
 - 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. Patel
 - **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 Vasudhaiva Kutumbhaka-**
 - 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

Bracket wale arguments were given by India

Reasons behind aggressor policy -

In 1950, China invaded Tibet, and by 1959, the Dalai Lama fled to India, worsening relations.

China increased military presence along the border, alarming India.

The McMahon Line (Eastern Sector) and Aksai Chin (Western Sector) were disputed.

China had already built a road (1957) through Aksai Chin, which India claimed as its own territory.

PM Jawaharlal Nehru believed that establishing forward posts would discourage Chinese expansion.

The policy involved sending Indian troops to remote outposts close to the Chinese army, even in areas China controlled.

Indian intelligence underestimated China's military strength, assuming it wouldn't escalate into war.

Border negotiations in 1960 between Nehru and Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai failed.

India rejected Chinese claims over Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh, leading to increased tensions.

Some Indian leaders and military officers, including BN Mullik (IB Chief) and Defense Minister Krishna Menon, advocated a strong stance against Chinese advances.