

Post Independence India Class 02

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS CLASS [01:09 PM]

INDIA INDEPENDENCE ACT, 1947 [01:11 PM]

- As per Indian Independence Act, 1947 (IIA, 1947)
- Paramountcy is not to be transferred to any GOI unless the IOA is signed, plus paramountcy is to lapse on the appointed day of 15th August.
- Therefore, net legal status = legally possible for each princely state (PS) to be a fully independent country.
- However, the **3rd June Plan**, 1947 promised India to be as large as possible and unofficially no right of independence to any PS.
- 13th June 1947 - **States Department** set up 2 wings - 1 each for India and Pakistan.
- Indian wing had Patel as minister and VP Menon as secretary.
- The role was to manage issues related to partition and issues related to PS.
- The strategy of Patel:
- 1. Brought Mountbatten (MTB) on board who gave a speech in Narendrapur (1920) to convince princes to sign an IOA with India. (MTB was doing so bcz India signed an agreement with British as India will become commonwealth of Britain.)
- Patel also negotiated.
- Princes agreed and most signed in 3 weeks of 13th June as:
 - a. Trusted MTB since he was from the royal family and paramountcy was the personal relationship between the prince and the crown.
 - b. MTB argued that IOA was only for 3 subjects, at present also not with princes.
- Also, Britain wouldn't be able to help after the lapse of paramountcy if India or the people took action.
- c. Patel - tried to persuade to sign IOA and MA (Merger Agreement).
- If princes didn't agree then gave the option to accede only in 3 subjects via IOA i.e. promised autonomy or special status.
- If still didn't agree, then gave an **implied** threat of anarchy i.e. India wouldn't be able to control people after 15th August.

- **Problems:**
- **BhoTMaJo (Bhopal, Travancore, Manipur, Jodhpur) - Signed IOA late, but before 15th August.**
- **HJJ (Hyderabad, Junagarh, JK) - Signed IOA but post 15th August.**
- **Pakistan was luring princes with blank cheques of autonomy and other privileges especially of border states.**

BHOPAL [01:44 PM]

- **The majority population was Hindus who wanted to be a part of secular India, while the ruler was Muslim- Habibullah, who resisted signing IOA.**
- **He saw pressure by Patel and communists led to the signing of IOA and MA.**

TRAVANCORE [01:46 PM]

- **The prince was Maharaj Thirunal, but the real power center was CP Ramaswamy Ayer.**
- **Ayer argued that Trvancore would follow the American model of voluntary union and, therefore won't sign the IOA.**
- **Since, October 1946 Punappara Vayalar Movement with the method of armed struggle- by peasants and workers for their class rights and for uniting with India.**
- **Now they gave a slogan- "Go into the Arabian Sea with American model"- and started fresh protests.**
- **They were violently repressed.**
- **18th June 1947- Negotiations failed and Travancore declared independence.**
- **25th July 1947- Attack on life of Ayer who fled away and then Travancore signed IOA and MA.**
- **Therefore, the role of the state people and Patel's threat of anarchy in operation.**

MANIPUR [01:59 PM]

- **On 11th August 1947 Maharaja Bodhchandra signed the IOA on assurance of autonomy in subjects other than 3 subjects of the IOA.**
- **June 1948- First elections in independent India in Manipur as public pressure led to a constitutional monarchy with a popular Legislative Assembly(LA).**
- **September 1949 - Maharaja and Governor General signed MA, but without consulting popular LA.**
- **SPC(States People's Congress) favored signing MA, but other parties did not, which contributed to separatist sentiments.**

JODHPUR [02:07 PM]

- **Jodhpur was important as it shared a border with Pakistan.**
- **Pressure on the young king by Patel finally led to the signing of IOA and MA.**
- **Therefore,*BhoT*MaJo acceded before 15th August.**

Till 1929 India demanded Dominion status which means other than Defense, Communication and FA rest thing with India.
In Cripps Mission 1942 British agreed to give FA also to India.
in 15 Aug 1947 British gave Defense, Communication and FA also to India but not sovereignty as India was not republic at that time, we have to recognize crown, Britain was interfering in J&K issue, Mountbatten was first GG after 1947, second was C. Rajgopalachari.
On 26 jan 1950 India became sovereign and republic.

HYDERABAD [02:09 PM]

- **Geography-** On the Indian mainland and largest PS consisting of 75% Hindus who wanted integration with secular India, while the ruler was Muslim- Nizam Mir Osman Ali.
- The real ruler was Qasim Rizvi, advisor to Nizam, who along with MIM(a political party like ML1906 in British India).
- It opposed signing IOA.
- Rizvi was an anti-Hindu radical desperate for independence and posed a threat to the security of Hindus.
- The rule of Nizam was unjust.
- For example, 25% Muslims dominated the entire administration.
- On 12th June 1947 Hyderabad declared independence.
- Patel offered autonomy, special status, and 20,000 personal troops for Nizam, but he rejected it.
- Now, a people's movement began under the leadership of the SPC of Hyderabad with peasants, workers, women, and students from the Telangana region of Hyderabad.
- In response, violence by Razakaras(private army of Nizam) was unleashed on people.
- November 1947: Standstill agreement between Hyderabad and GOI but violence by Razzakars continued.
- September 1948: Finally in Operation Polo/Caterpillar, the Indian Army entered Hyderabad.
- Rizvi was imprisoned until 1957, then he left for Pakistan.
- Also, MIM was banned and Nizam was made Governor after he signed IOA and MA.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR [02:48 PM]

- **INC was not a Hindu organization and thus did not believe in the two-nation theory.**
- **Therefore, they believed Muslim masses in J&K are Indians first, who should be in India.**
- **Also, it was British India that was partitioned on a religious basis and not 565 PS.**
- **Therefore, J&K as part of India is undeniable.**
- **If we agree that because Muslims =masses and therefore, J&K to Pakistan had some merit, then we are agreeing to the Two-nation theory.**
- **IOA made J&K an Indian territory.**
- **Therefore, military action after this was an act of defense.**
- **Further in 1954, the Constituent Assembly(CA) of J&K ratified accession.**
- **Plus 1974, the Indira-Sheikh agreement, wherein Sheikh Abdullah called J&K accession permanent and irrevocable.**
- **Important Players:**
- **1. Maharaja Hari Singh who wanted independence.**
- **2. Sheikh Abdullah was a popular leader who was anti-Pakistan, anti-monarchy, pro-democracy, and pro-socialism and had good relations with Nehru.**
- **In 1946, he began "Kashmir Choro Andolan" against the monarchy.**
- **Muslims were in majority and were poor ryots, under the economic operation of Hindu Zamindars.**
- **Therefore, demanded land reforms.**
- **Also, both India and Pakistan wanted J&K.**
- **Hari Singh offered a standstill agreement to India and Pakistan because he wanted the movement of people and goods in and out of J&K.**
- **Pakistan signed but India did not.**
- **That made Pakistan anxious and it now implied an economic blockade on J&K to pressurise for IOA.**
- **Then in October 1947, Pashtun from NWFP invaded Kashmir.**
- **Hari Singh sought help, but India gave a condition of signing IOA and making Sheikh Abdullah head of admin.**
- **IOA was signed and Abdullah became PM.**
- **Also, the Indian army entered J&K.**
- **But before invaders could be pushed back completely, MTB convinced Nehru to take the issue to the United Nations.**

- **July 1949:**
- **The Ceasefire Line came to exist after the ceasefire under the UNSC resolution.**
- **Therefore, POK came to exist.**
- **Also, a UN mission was set up to monitor the ceasefire.**
- **1951 UNSC resolution:**
- **It called for a plebiscite, but condition that Pakistan withdraws from POK.**
- **No question of a plebiscite since Pakistan never withdrew.**
- **1951:**
- **Constituent Assembly(CA) of J&K met.**
- **1954:**
- **CA of J&K ratified accession.** 😊 (i.e. people are signing)
- **1956:**
- **Constitution of J&K drafted.**
- **(*When only IOA and not MA, then PS can have its constitution on subjects other than defense, communication, and foreign affairs)**
- **1948 onwards:**
- **The US and Britain sided with Pakistan in the UNSC.**
- **Therefore, today India is against third-party intervention in bilateral disputes unless mutually agreed upon.** (* i.e. MG's method of arbitration is not applicable)
- **India adopted the NAM policy, while Pakistan aligned with the capitalist blok.**
- **For example, Pak joined military alliances like SEATO(1954) for South East Asia and Baghdad Pact(1955) for the Middle East(like Nato-1949 for the US, and Europe).**

JUNAGARH [03:52 PM] (Nawab = Mohabbat Khan)

- **Geography:** (No border with Pakistan)
- A small state on Saurashtra coast. (Surrounded by India)
- The majority population were Hindus who wanted integration with secular India.
- Problem= It announced accession to Pakistan and Shahnawaz Bhutto(*Father of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto)
- Shahnawaz Bhutto of ML1906 joined the state government as PM.
- A people's movement began that forced Nawab to flee.
- So, now Bhutto requested military help from Pakistan, but Jinnah refused as his main focus was J&K and Junagarh just as a bargaining trick.
- Indian troops entered Junagarh and a plebiscite in 1948 led to its merger with India.
- (*Notice plebiscite when signing authority i.e. prince unavailable).
- For example, no plebiscite in Hyderabad as Nizam present.

PARTITION AND ITS AFTERMATH [04:05 PM]

- Responsibility for communal violence @ migration:
- In the MTB plan, the British decided to exit India by 15th August instead of **30th June 1948** i.e. in 72 days.
- This led to poor preparation by the administration and people for orderly migration.
- For example, Punjab LG Jenkins - "Peaceful division will take years and not 72 days."
- Also C.I.C. Lockhart: "Punjab tragedy won't have happened if partition delayed by 1 year."
- Therefore, the British knew before and confirmed later that the early transfer of power was responsible.
- As per IIA, 1947, Two Radcliffe commissions were set up for border demarcation in east and west before or after 15th August.
- The award was ready before 15th August but declared on 17th August to prevent British responsibility for the violence.
- Radcliffe had no experience of India or border demarcation.
- Also, the Commission had no experts and a deadline of 6 weeks.
- Therefore, people didn't know on 15th August if they were on the desired side of the border causing last-minute chaos.

TOPIC FOR THE NEXT CLASS: Continuation of the rehabilitation of migrants.