

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.
- **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):**
- 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).

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).
- **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.