

POST INDEPENDENCE INDIA

Phases of study

1947 - 1964 → NEHRUVIAN ERA

1966 - 1984 →

1984 - 1989 →

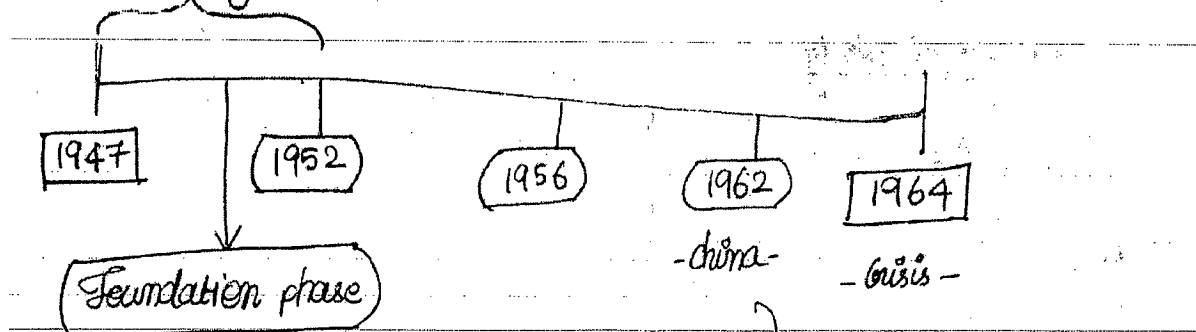
1989 - 1999 →

Post 2000 →

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NEHRUVIAN ERA

Laying down
Ideologies



- ⇒ Ideology — 1950 Constitution
 - Secular
 - Democracy
 - socialist-nationalism
- ⇒ Sovereignty — 1953 1st & 2nd stage.
 - Princely states
- ⇒ Administration — 1956
 - 1st Admin re-org. then
 - Linguistic re-org.
- ⇒ Parliamentary Democracy — 1952
 - univ. adult suffrage
- ⇒ Social Policy
 - Equitable; Equality
 - (Land reform; Caste...)
- ⇒ Economic Policy
 - FYP, Mixed economy
- ⇒ Foreign policy
 - NAM, Peaceful state

1956

Internal reorganisation of state

First FYP

1964 1966

Jal Bahadur Shastri — Radical departure from Nehruvian era

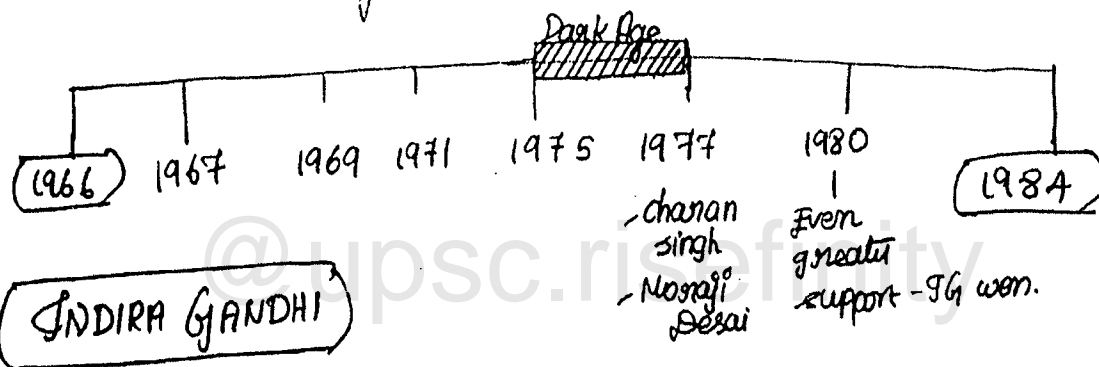
'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan'

⇒ Leave Zamindari failure system —

✓ No for subsidising farmers to grow more food grains > cash crops.

⇒ Increased spending for Army

✓ 1965 — purchase from Russia.



she was expected to be a submissive PM

1964

✓ 10 FYP

✓ Abolition of privy purses

✓ Nationalisation of Banks.

→ Unrest among congress syndicates; Decided to tame him.

1969

Zakir Hussain — Prez — dies

Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy

Opposed by Indira Gandhi

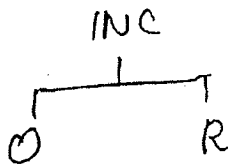
V.V. Giri

Told by I.G. to file Independent nomination

He implemented Pwv purses & got support of CPI & DMK.

Congress expelled I.G.

Congress split - 1969



1969

SC struck down Pwv purses & Nationalisation

1971

Elections.

A whole group against a single woman.

'Gareebi Hatao'

Unprecedented majority to I.G.

Domination of India on South Asia

(1971)

→ War; Nixon.

(1975)

→ Emergency.

(1980)

→ Again IGI won.

✓ Sanjay dead; Rajiv enters

✓ Foreign capital ↑

(1984)

(1996)

Rajiv Gandhi:

Technocrat

Different methodology of Functioning - Modern.

Disconnect with masses - Alienation

Scams

→ Bofors ; Bhopal Gas

Peasant leaders emerged. - seed for 1989 coalition.

Emergence of religious issues

→ 1985 - BSP founding ; 2 seats in election.

Shah Bano Case — S & K

Ayodhya issue

Ramayam - 1987 in DD.
↳ 1989 - 70+ seats for BSP (seed)

1989 - V.P. Singh

Doing the Impossible.

Honest, respected, Credible - Mor. Clean

Tarnished image of Rajiv

Tried to bring CPI & BSP together.

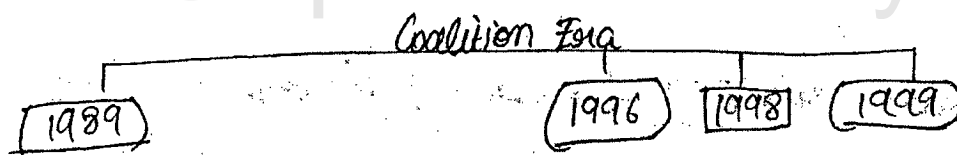
COALITION - Unified Peasant leaders

↑

↳ was difficult to manage

↳ Implementation of Mandal Commission

caste politics



P.V. Narasimha Rao

Kauliyya - Modern

U.P + Bihar alone - 144 seats

DMK - support from South - lost in North

Despite having minority govt, executed a lot.

Unprecedented growth rate

Ashraf - Mehta

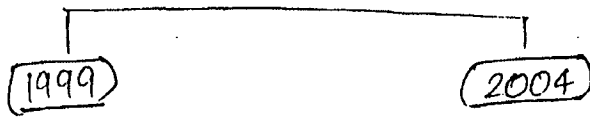
Train Hawala

Scam

USSR disintegrated

China-Tiananmen massacre

Western pol. scholars told India would disintegrate
But No theory works in India.



Pre-poll alliances

JASWANT SINGH

VASPAH

India was phasing.



UPA - M.S.

MGNREGA + RTI

Booms

CWG, 2G, 3G...

2011-12 → Turbulent crisis

2012 → U.P elections

→ Samajwadi - BJP - INC

→ NITIN GADKARI - Sanjay Joshi

→ RSS - Nagpur

→ Setback for BJP - leadership crisis

2019

- Gujarat elections - MODI
- Gadkari resigned
- Sanyal Joshi replaced by ANIT SHAH

- ✓ keep Restricted to NCERT + Refer Internet
- ✓ Curiosity kills the cat

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NEHRUVIAN ERA

[1947 - 1964]

INDIA - PAK

Secular Vs Theocratic

Muslim League accused INC to be Hindu, while INC refused.

DIRECT ACTION DAY

1946 + Violence in Kolkata

Bengalis - Culture of Professions - Doctors, Lawyers etc...

↳ Didn't suffer much of partition

Punjab

↳ Not urban educated; Traditional land attachment more

↳ Support to RSS's Akhand Bharat - Communal

20th CENTURY - CENTURY OF PERSONALITIES

Ramanujan; Hitler; Churchill; Stalin; Lenin; Einstein

GIANDHI

Mourned partition

Single man in Kolkata - in 15 days - controlled violence

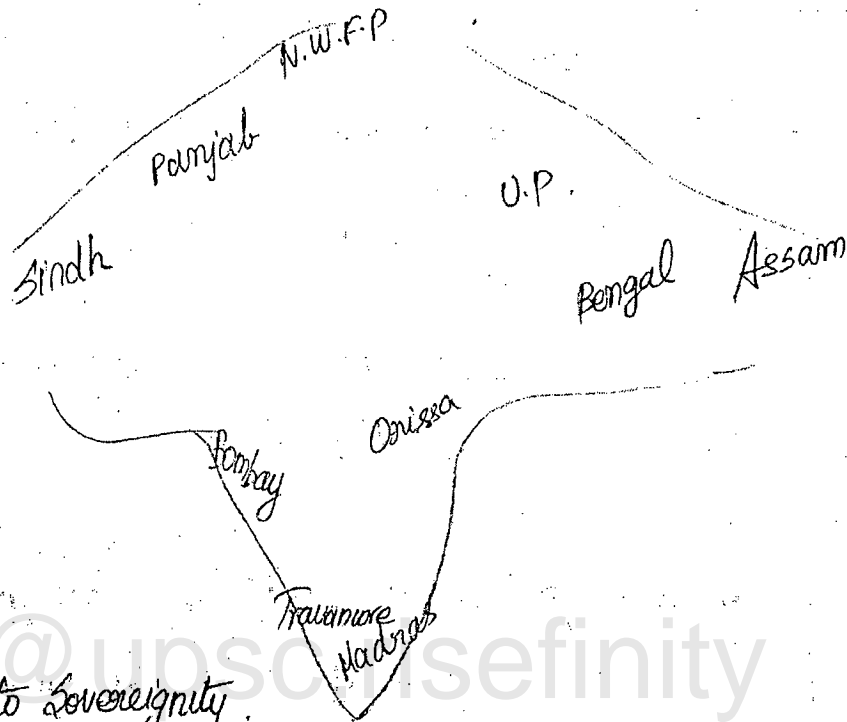
BIHAR → DELHI.

He wanted to go to PAK next - But when Muslims are being killed here how can I go out PAK for Hindus' safety.

But within that Gandhi was assassinated.

RSS banned.

Nehru-Liaquat Pact



Threat to Sovereignty

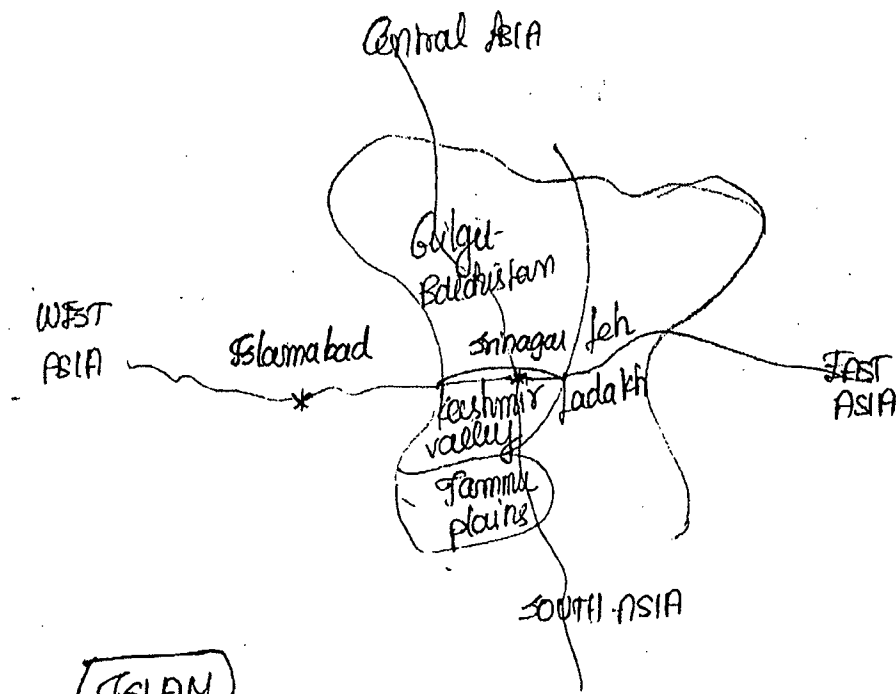
- Gandhi got Mountbatten's promise to help merge princely states
- PATEL spoke with all princely states

✓ Privy purses } For merger agreements
✓ Army titles }

— Defence, Foreign affairs, Comm → Instruments of Accession

— Junagadh; Hyderabad; J&K

- ↑
- ✓ Dogs of Nawab
- ✓ Signed with Pak
- ✓ PPI revolted
- ✓ India takeover



ISLAM

→ Predominantly advent for Trade & Commerce

MAHARAJA HARI SINGH

Alienated muslims from administration

Sheikh Abdullah - ICS not allowed by H-S.

R.C. Khakha advised him

Standstill agreement with INDIA & PAK.

Men Mahajal - changed counsel.

Srinagar was skeptical

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Tribe - plundered.

22nd Oct - Signed with India

26th Oct - 1947 - Troops deployed by India

Matter taken to U.N. ✓ Right decision

SHEIKH ABDULAH

AK wanted to disintegrate his govt.

Rebelside couldn't happen

KARAN SINGH

wanted 2 flags for sek.

Special status for sek.

PRASA NANDAL

Shyamaprasad Mukherjee

↳ mistake to sek.

↳ communalised the situation - his death in Jail

GAULAM BHAKSHI

Merged sek with India.

HYDERABAD

Police action initiated in 1948.

Annexed.

ADMINISTRATION

- Dhar Commission
- JVP Committee
- Jazair Ali Committee
- Linguistic Reorganisation strengthened India's national unity.

For India

sek is not a territory

But a question if

India is secular.

NEHRU

Only political democracy can lead to social & economic democracy.

Q1. "State had been formed. Sovereignty had to be Preserved."
Comment.

Answer:

Presence of large princely states such as JUNAGAD, J&K and HYDERABAD acted as exit gates to India's sovereignty. SARDAR PATEL played an important role in merging these princely states & giving India a definite territorial map.

The Nawab of Junagad expressed merger of non-contiguous Hindu majority princely state of Junagad to Pakistan. Following people's movement which forced his abdication, DIWAN SHAH NAWAZ BHUTTO invited India to conduct Plebiscite & merged Junagad.

Unable to contain tribal invasion, MAHARAJA HARI SINGH signed Instrument of Accession with India on 26th OCT, 1947.

An Interim govt. was formed in the form of constituent Assembly of J&K, within the backdrop of territorial dispute with Pakistan the constituent assembly merged J&K with India in 1953.

In order to suppress Democratic movements, the Nizam formed ITIHAD-UL-MUSLIMEEN whose trained cadres RAZAKARS inflicted atrocities upon masses. Considering anti-India stand of Nizam & deteriorating law & order situation, Hyderabad was annexed in 1948. Merger of princely states gave India secured borders, inter-regional communications as well as contiguous sovereignty.

V. P. MENON

Q2: "Rather than threatening National unity, linguistic re-organisation of state strengthened the idea of India as Nation." Critically evaluate.

- Framed Instrument of accession -
- Bureaucrat -

Ans: Considering separatist tendencies, DHAR COMMISSION recommended ^{internal re-org} ~~national re-org~~ of state on the principles of Admin. convenience. These were upheld by JVP committee.

Following death of SRI RAMAIAH, the govt was forced to create a linguistic state of ANDHRA in 1953. This was followed by linguistic reorganisation of state on recommendations of FAZAL-ALI COMMISSION in 1956.

Political recognition of language led to Association of masses at the state as well as central level. This enabled political manifestation of MULTICULTURALISM & UNITY IN DIVERSITY. Representation of cultures strengthened associations with

the idea of India. The govt. formed were more stable & political aspirations of masses could be realised.

However, critics have argued that it triggered Regional aspirations, language politics, & even of the soil movement resulting into Inter-state disputes. \therefore National unity was challenged due to linguistic re-organisation of states.

TOLERANCE, PLURALISM, DELIBERATION, CONSENSUS BUILDING, REPRESENTATION forms the bedrock of FUNCTIONAL DEMOCRACY. Although linguistic re-organisation led to emergence of various challenges, however, it did strengthen national unity of the country.

Q3. "Write a note on Evaluate Nehru as a Democrat."

Ans: Critics argued that unequal Indian society characterised by caste system, illiteracy, ignorance, inexperience, poverty was not suitable for Democracy. However, NEHRU had immense faith in the ability of masses & believed POLITICAL DEMOCRACY as a MEANS to realize SOCIAL & ECONOMIC Democracy / Equality. He played an important role in implementation of UAS (Universal Adult Suffrage). The 1st General election of 1951-52 was executed brilliantly by SUKUMAR SEN (Amartya Sen's Father) in a free & fair manner. With the est. of 1st Democratically

elected govt, India passed the 1st test of Democracy. Nehru ensured that parliament functioned as a DELIBERATIVE INSTITUTION. He emphasized upon CONSENSUS BUILDING, where role of parliament was considered of Supreme Importance.

Idealists → Actions to uphold, preserve & promote ideals.

Realists → To uphold vested interests, opportunism.

NEHRU

Envisioned to uphold ideals of Indian culture & heritage on India's foreign policy.

Nehru travelled India & read about ancient past:

NON-VIOLENCE, PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE...

We can't follow ISOLATION policy like USA, but we

must have a Foreign policy as we are strategically located.

We also had lot of global links even on ancient times,

so we ought to participate in foreign policy.

So, what position can we take in Foreign policy?

* IDEALIST PERSPECTIVE - Nehru aimed at setting certain foundational ideals.

3 Important Aspects

1. Immediate neighbourhood

Panchasheel (peace & cordial neigh)

No imperialism

2] Extended Neighbourhood:

N.A.M → Nadhyam Naang (No extenuities)

3] Global Politics

Greater role to UN. → Democracy, disarmament, Peace. res. of conflicts (diplomacy)

COMMON OBJECTIVE: World Peace

Disarmament; peaceful resolution of conflict, NAM, etc...

* PRAGMATIC ASPECT / REALIST VIEW OF Nehru's FP

MAIN OBJECTIVE: Indian Sovereignty.

Threat of Neo-colonialism.

If we had gone for war, already hostile neighbourhood & poor conditions & social problems in India would've been aggravated

Neagre economic resources if given to military, we can't achieve self sufficient economy, so ↓ spending to defence.

No support either to US/USSR — NAM.

PAK ISSUE — went to UN

CHINA — NE frontier, Akshay Chin — 1954

Lord Curzon → Boundary btw India & Tibet

1949 — CPC won in China beating KMT.

↳ claimed Tibet too.

Nehru then supported CPC's claim of Tibet & UNSC seat, for friendly neighbourhood.

Nehru accepted that there was boundary dispute & resorted to diplomatic means [Panchasheel] to resolve — To prevent military confrontation

Nehru-Liaquat Pact

Indus water Treaty - 1960

EXTENDED NEIGHBOURHOOD

East → N & S. Korea (1953-war)

Non-interference of foreign power to prevent
Neo-colonialism.

It sent forces on humanitarian grounds

Indonesia, S.E. Asia

Decolonisation.

Africa → Danger of losing independence
partition - hostile neighbourhood.

If any country seeks help from any of the
superpower, then they would enter - Neo-colonialism
SUKARNO, TITO, NASSER, NERUNAH + NEHRU

decided to form a THIRD FRONT - NAM

SOUTH-SOUTH Co-operation ✓ ; North-south X

So, NAM → No to neo-colonialism } ⇒ World peace
South-south co-op }

GLOBAL POLITICS

Nehru supported Palestine & not Israel — religious angle

— But act for oil for India

Nehru told socialism has failed — witness is a USSR.

So, military can't help.

SOLUTION: Move side to UN — Peaceful means.

Extended Neighbourhood Policy:

- * NEHRU along with SUKARNO, TITO, NASSER, NKRUMAH observed that,
 - Newly Independent Afro-Asian countries were under threat of Neo-colonialism.
 - Hence, they proposed NAM, on the ground-
ing allegiance to any superpower would impact.

o sovereignty

o Decision making autonomy

- * He proposed Resolution of Conflicts through Panchasheel and promoted south-south cooperation through NAM.

- * NEHRU envisaged GREATER ROLE TO UN so as to realize DISARMAMENT & enabling conditions to 3rd world countries to realise social & economic conditions.

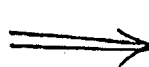
NEHRU'S SOCIAL POLICY

What is social progress / progressive society?

SOCIAL MOBILITY (based on HUMAN ENDEAVOUR)

Nehru aimed for SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION:

Caste system,
Hierarchical



Federalism Social order
via EDUCATION

Women contributed 50% in society.

Hindu-Code Bill
POA (SC & ST) act

} SOCIAL LEGISLATIONS

PAK is actually never our enemy - so small state.

→ we need to have a stronger enemy.

Enemy's enemy is a friend & hence we will get a stronger friend too.

[India's strength - Population]

INDIA VS CHINA

is the apt competition.

PAK's hostility must be viewed through prism of China.

Education: ← For change in SOCIAL STRUCTURE.
Acculturation via Modern & Scientific education

↳ Rational, critical, outlook

Indoctrination with communal education — Not beneficial.

Ex: PAK.

1956 → UGC

NAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD — Edu. Minister.

Push for Professional education — Technical knowledge

Thompson Univ by Amzon ⇒ IIT, Poore

RURAL

Agrarian measures — land reforms — Zamindari abolition

INDUSTRY

Greater public sector participation

TRIBALS

Unlike America (x Red Indians), we will safeguard their culture.

JAY PRAKASH SINGH — Movement — Chota Nagpur plateau region

NAGA Movement

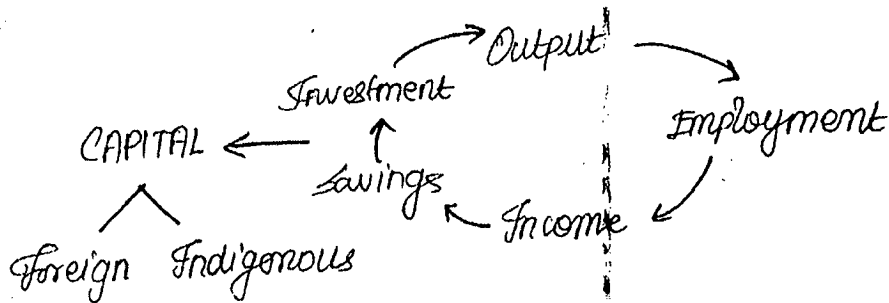
Sch-5, Sch-6 + DPSP 46

✓ Peaceful Co-existence → No assimilation nor Isolation

- Nehru aimed at realising social transformation peacefully through consensus rather than Revolution —

NEHRU'S ECONOMIC POLICY

ECONOMIC CYCLE



Nehru didn't prefer foreign capital due to threat of neocolonization. He preferred indigenous — By

led to
 SAVINGS — ↓ military expenditure — in 1st FYP
 → INVESTMENT — in 2nd FYP.

Economic growth + Equal distribution of wealth

PLANNING COMMISSION.

↓
 Infrastructure — Dams.

But he failed on all fronts despite having good plan.

Politics — Kerala emergency; INC unstable

Anti-Hindi riots

NAM x Panchay x UN x T & K x

Land reforms x — Naxalism

Education x — politically ideological — Primary edu neglected.
 Masses were aloof

NEHRU'S SOCIAL POLICY

- * NEHRU aimed at establishing an **EGALITARIAN** form of society by dismantling all vestiges of caste, class & other forms of social inequalities. He wanted to transform India's society into an egalitarian order where **SOCIAL MOBILITY** was possible through **HUMAN ENDEAVOUR**.
- * He played an important role in laying down foundation for a **MODERN & SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION** policy based on principles of **SECULARISM**.

He believed that Education enables an individual to realise **INTELLECTUAL, MORAL & SPIRITUAL Upliftment**.

A **CRITICAL & SCIENTIFIC OUTLOOK** allows Emancipation of society from backwardness, superstition & Rituals.

State of the art **TECHNICAL INSTITUTES & UNIVERSITIES** were established to train Technical manpower and conduct Research for **Social Engineering**.

- * In order to est. an **EGALITARIAN RURAL** society, Agrarian Transformation was proposed via **LAND REFORMS**.
- * Similarly, Greater participation of Public sector in Industrial sector aimed at avoiding concentration of wealth.
- * w.r.t. **TRIBES**, he neither favoured Isolation nor assimilation. He aimed at **INTEGRATING** them by providing Constitutional safeguards so as to protect their culture.

Social x

Temples x - Dams - alienation

Urban x - IPR x Awadh x → Monopoly market

3rd FYP failed.

Neither Agri. sufficiency nor Industrial development

Good planners but poor administrators / implementors

Why didn't he mobilise masses?

✓ Fear of losing unified nation. (Regional aspirations)

* NEHRU aimed at realising ECONOMIC GROWTH through Indigenous capital.

→ Therefore, he emphasized upon SAVINGS, Restriction on foreign capital, Import substitution policy & self-sufficiency.

→ A centralised PLANNING COMMISSION aimed at:

Bringing about Economic growth + equal distribution of wealth. Emphasis was also laid upon Infrastructure, Heavy and Basic Industries.

→ Nehru considered DAMS as Temples of India's eco. growth as they could support both Agriculture & Industry.

* However, Nehru failed to realise the desired Objectives.

→ By 1960s, INC was accused of CORRUPTION.

→ Further policy of a common national language, centralised political system failed.

→ On foreign policy front, the CHINESE DEBACLE, Kashmir's issue, failure of NAM & UN—were seen as failure of Nehruvian policy.

→ On social front:

✓ Failure of land reforms,

✓ Alienation of tribals & peasants,

✓ Continuation of caste & class conflicts

were seen as Nehru's failure of social policy.

- • The failure of 3rd FYP
• Agriculture insufficiency
• Lack of Industrialization
• Incomplete projects

were seen as

Failure of Economic policy

Conclusion:

Considering the adverse circumstances, the Nehruvian era witnessed certain failures, however, it was able to preserve India's SOVEREIGNTY EFFECTIVELY.

1957 - Dravidia Nadu - DMK

1960s - ↑ of 5th of soils movt.

1966 - Shiv Sena,
Samajwadi,
S. Akali Dal.

→ INC system destroyed.

- SHASTRI -

1965 - India won over Pak

↳ Jai Jawan.

↳ raised army's morale.

- I. GANDHI -

Initially, submissive

later went on to teach what Politics is.

LAL BHADUR SHASTRI

→ He inherited Nehruvian legacy.

→ He was successfully able to deal with Anti-Hindi agitation by continuing English as the official language.

→ Further, when PAK attacked INDIA & there was CHRONIC FAMINE, he raised slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan'.

▷ India defeated Pakistan

▷ Roadmap to GR was laid

However, Shastri died after signing Tashkent agreement.

1964 onwards

INC

Problem between party & Government

- Rushokam Das Tandon told Govt. should just be agent of party.

So, Nehru became Prez, Prem in 1959 made I. Gandhi prez.

Then cong. syndicates like

- Moraji Desai, Karmalaj,

wanted submissive PM

Moraji Desai's attempts

1964, 1966, 1971, 1977

to become PM.

→ So came I. B. SHASTRI

→ But he grew strong

→ 1962 onwards - ↑ military exp. until 2017.

→ Agri - x land reforms

- ✓ subsidies

- ✓ IR 66

→ US attacked Vietnam

But US gave us PL-480 +

it astonished Shastri.

I. GANDHI

→ criticised US, no

buying from them,

1970s war - 1965 war

* India isolated US from *

- India needed fuel from -

INDIRA GANDHI ERA (Post-1971)

Full differences with Nehruvian era - Soc, Eco, FP.

Patron-client
relationship

Nehru

J. Gandhi

→ Ideological & Cultural
centralisation - consensus
based decis.m

→ Constitutional & Political
centralisation

→ FP - Ideological

→ FP - Hard power + Hegemonic

→ Edu Inst, Soc leg, Cul. prog

→ Social - Basic min. needs. (NSRF)

→ Mixed Economy

→ Economic - Nationalisation

* CENTRIST

* LEFT

Mass based Organisation for
Nation Building.

Dynastic political party

Post 1965

Disintegration of Congress system. Why?

Rise of regional political parties

(Loyalists)

COLLABORATOR CLASS

→ Land Reforms - Landlords
(Raj. pr; H. Desai)

→ Zamindars
→ Traders
→ Money lenders

} Higher castes

Peasants — Cultivators — Lower castes
(Nehru (Kisan Sabha leader))

INC — Middle class.

* IR created new set of Intermediaries called FARMERS

Peasant - landless Farmer

Farmer - landholding cultivation.

Nehru wanted to dislodge Zamindars & create a new class of farmers from peasants.

* But, Green Revolution made the new intermediaries farmers prosperous → Peasants: Jai Salarn ∴ Green → Red.

UAS
LR
GR } → Political class - Regional landed elites
↓
1966 - Regional pol. parties.
against INC.

INC - left ; Farmers - Rightist

Ideology broken/divided

So, J. Gandhi couldn't centralise through Ideology,

so she moved to POLITICAL, CONSTITUTIONAL CENTRALISATION.

LR

Land acquisition

Land Ceiling

Land Redistribution

} All were distorted by loopholes - by State Govts. as 'Land' is state subject.

Zamindars → Farmers/Kesam
(Absentee landlords)

Even those peasants who got land } → Mortgage → Money lenders for seeds

Ended up selling the land ultimately ← Debt Trap ← Distress sale (Trader & landlord himself - Necess Market manipulation)

↓
LR Backfired → Communism esp. in WB.; North - Zamindari

But in South - Ryotwari; so not much Communism

* STATE is glorified; But, when Society & Economy is not co-operative / ready, nothing much can be done.

1964-66

L. B. S

New pol. class - Farmers

Regional parties.

He mobilised - Defence Expenditure ↑

New pol. & external challenges.

So, when 26y came, state's elections were not fav. INC.

So, Separate election after 1966.

Gandhian
Jay. Nany - Socialist
vs
Jabam - INC - Centre Right
sol → Awaiz session
- Socialist agents
challenging SP. Nar.
→ So Tamra came
Honest
sol. Communist

I. Gandhi — leader of Young Turks from.

But, when she came — major on upper level were old ppl.

Radicalisation policies

— HAKSAR (Bureaucrat) → Nationalisation of Banks,

But INC syndicates (old INC) were not happy. For easy credit to peasants
she claimed diff. is Ideological.

I. Gandhi
(Young)

INC syndicates
(old)

Centre Left

Centre Right

Syndicates claimed:

Diff is based on her Personality.

1966-68

Friction on party & Govt.

V.V. Giri — acting VP. when Zakir Hussain died.

24th & 42nd CAA not yet passed from

She thought N. Sanjeev Reddy (Syndi) could act as obstruction
as A 123 was used from (ordinances)

She requested re-consideration but was rejected by INC.

She nationalised w/o informing FM Moraji Desai
& ab. policy issues

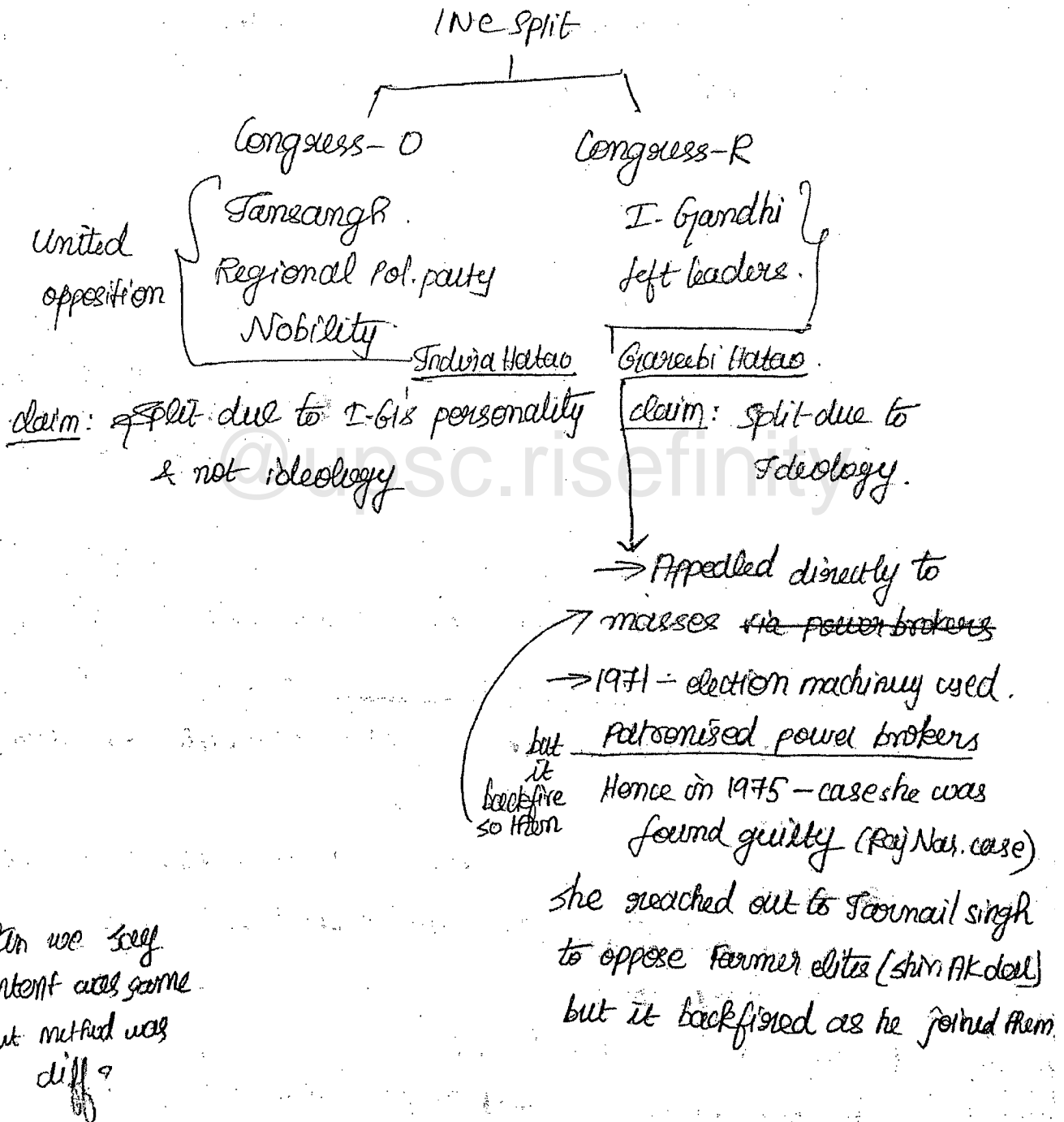
He resigned. I. Gandhi happy.

She told V.V. Giri to stand independently.

Syndicates approached Janta — she strengthened her claim that syndicates were rightists.

Her leftist stances were supported by JP. Nany & leftists.

So V. V. Gisu won.



INDIRA GANDHI ERA IN FP - Hegemonic

Even during Nehru, INC had differences within (left vs right)

1965 - US-Vietnam war

considered India - socialist

PL-480 we were dependent

Pres. Johnson ridiculed I. Gandhi

So, she asserted no more import.

Then 1967-68 → she became more leftist.

1970s → US: socialist-state India

BUT, USSR no treaty yet:

1971 - CHINA-US-PAK got together & opposed India

NAM failed. (fight within).

1970 - 1st gen. election in PAK.

she approached USSR to neutralize CHINA & balance PAK.

1971 - PAK defeated.

Shimla Accord - Bangladesh ✓

Pub-India state - Mujibur Rahman.

Sikku

Siddhartha

Smiling Buddha

Soul Lanka

⇒ ↑ exp in defence → ordinance factories.

Extended Neighbourhood, but antagonism

X Iran

✓ Saudi Arabia

✓ Iraq - Saddam supp. India

X US

✓ USSR - Pakish sharma

— Tech

Budget outlay for defence

RAW on lines of KGB.

she also used it to implement FERA to

curb smuggling nexus b/w Bombay & Dubai -
emergence of Dons - intermediaries b/w cartels.

Extreme Assertion of state ~~econ~~ authority

Social dimension

Nehru - Social legislations, Edu. inst, cult-recog, ---

I. Gandhi - Freebies - Minimum basic needs

↳ towards USSR - socialist model - COUPON model

VS
US model ——— CASH model.

↓
masses dep. on Govt - Fair price shops.

Nationalisation of entities

Social sector spending >>>

Hoarding, Black marketing by Feudal elites
→ claim by S. Gandhi for Inflation.

XX defect in her policy here.

Govt. produced many goods $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \times \text{Efficient} \\ \times \text{Competitive} \end{array} \right\}$ ~~No~~ No profit.

No new jobs, as pvt-sector substituted + Defence
chronic BOP crisis Social PSU subsidies $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \uparrow \text{spending} \\ \downarrow \text{economy} \end{array} \right.$
1973 - oil shocks - Yom Kippur war.

Cost of living increased

1975 + Social unrest.

Regional PP antagonism against Centralisation.

XX she entirely blamed Regional PP / opposition for the crisis but failed to realise the actual impact of her policies.

SP Movement

Economic ^{crisis} unrest + Political ^{chaos} unrest + social unrest

+ Allahabad court held IG guilty

SC released her.

But SP - CDM telling Govt. unconstitutional

Constitutional crisis

42nd CAA still not yet passed; Ahmad (Porez) - Emergency
Last nail in coffin of democracy XX SC didn't put it down

COMMAND based Economy / Polity

Purely & Extremely BUREAUCRATIC

— Nehru & I-G. period —

Late only Politicisation happened.

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POST NEHRUVIAN ERA

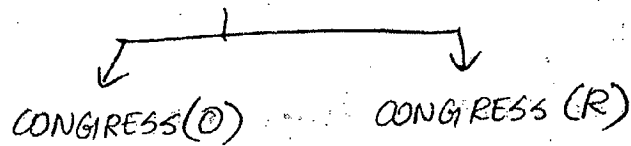
Characteristics:

- 1) Rise of regional political parties (RPP).
- 2) Change in the character of INC.
Mass based organisation → to → Dynastic political party
- 3) Constitutional & Political Centralisation instead of Ideological centralisation during Nehruvian era.

Transformation of INC

- Although INC formed its govt. at Centre, In 1966 → It couldn't perform well in the states.
- The younger sections under leadership of I. GANDHI supported radicalisation of leftist policies. She expressed this in the form of 10 POINT PROGRAM, which included
 - Nationalisation of Banks
 - Abolition of privy purses.
- 1969- SC struck it down as it was via ordinance
- These measures were criticised by INC led by SYNDICATES this created differences b/w party & Govt.
- The Party held I. Gandhi responsible, whereas I.G. termed these as Ideological differences.

On the issue of Presidential elections in 1969,
the INC was SPLIT into:



O - Organisation
R - Requisitionist

INC leaders termed it as personal split; whereas
FG described it as Ideological split.

Elections of 1971

FG faced a united opposition in the form of
JANATA FRONT comprising of:

> Jansangh > Congress (O) > RPP > Nobility

They raised a slogan 'INDIRA HATAO; DESH BACHAO'

FG countered these slogans by a substantial agenda:

'GARIBI HATAO'

She appealed directly to the masses. An unprecedented
mass participation gave FG Gandhi unprecedented majority.

INDIRA GANDHI ERA

I. IG's Foreign Policy:

She aimed at transforming India into a Regional Hegemon.

- Establishment of Pro-Indian govt in the East - BANGLADESH
- Annexation of SIKKIM
- Control over SICHEN
- Testing of Nuclear Device [Op SMILING BUDDHA]

Friendly
Hegemon
Co-op.

↳ These all led to assertion of India as regional hegemon.

→ Treaty of Peace & Friendship with USSR led to the increased differences with USA. [Not a collective security pact

Therefore her regime was characterized by:

like
NATO /
Warsaw]

Increase in Defence expenditure.

Assertion

II. Social Policy:

Social Sector spending increased in the form of Minimum Basic Needs program.

It led to an increase in Budget Expenditure
on stress upon economy

III. Economic Policy:

characterised by:

Nationalisation of:

- banks;

- oil companies

- state transport corporations

Subsequent emergence of:

COMMAND based Economic system.

This led to emergence of:

'LICENSE RAS'

Private enterprises were regulated by legislations

such as: FERA (Forex Regulation Act).

- > The Political & Constitutional centralisation
 - > Increase in Defence expenditure
 - > Nationalisation
 - > Social Sector spending
 - Created Financial stress upon the government
 - Chronic Inflation
 - Unemployment
 - > The Oil shocks of 1973 further caused Economic stress leading to:
 - Social unrest - finding expression in the form of 'JP MOVEMENT'
 - > When Allahabad High Court in Raj Narayan case, held her guilty of electoral malpractices, it led to → CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS.
- She considered these Political, social & economic conditions necessary & sufficient to impose:
- Internal Emergency, 1975-1977

IGI
 Malthusian
 school of thought.
 - population control.
 No responsible
 budgetary measures.

EMERGENCY ERA (1975-77) A: 352(1)

✓ Sec: 124

She lost inner circle of senior leaders,
some support base - loss of credibility.

Tamta party formed:

Only 1 common agenda - Anti-Indira

Ideological differences - Vajpayee MEA
(IND-US)

Policy mismatch.

44th CAA - Morarji Desai.

Differences: Peasants
Rightists
(RSS)

Sanjay approached Chaudhry Charan Singh
So, 1978 IB won back.

She claimed:

Inflation was bias
of Intermediaries
& Population.

Aim: Curb opposition

- Zam/ Farmers
- Traders
- Money lenders

Bureaucratic excesses

[Emergency - means
Social revolution - End

→ 42nd CAA

Pop control

Env-control

Cleanliness drive

A system co/o

checks & balances

separation of powers

= USSR style.

Mistake of Sanjay Gandhi

X Forced sterilization

towards Peasants

Social base of INC.

so only lost election

in UP + BIHAR

Oppn. called for:

Democracy vs

Dictatorship.

Emergency Era

RPA charges were dropped by Raj Narayan Case, so she was saved from criminal charges of bribery & only convicted for electoral malpractices & just vacate her seat.

She appealed in SC & saved her govt.

352(1) ; 5-144 ; 5-124 - Emergency.

Martial law

1971 → unrest due to Asst. Inflation & civil unrest.

Teams to search hoarding & Black marketing & censorship of govt. criticism.

She appealed to masses that it was temporary & to achieve only her 1971 elect. promise - 20 Point Program.

Presidential ordinance became the main route.

42nd CAA

> Limit to Judicial Review

> Advice of COM binding on Pres. → Speedy ^{carry on} ~~not~~ of Business

Complete authoritarianism.

Inflation was curbed in 1976.

Bureaucracy works based on Rules & hence could only sensitise masses on pop. control ; env. control.

Here came SANJAY GANDHI → took law into hands -

Forced sterilisation.

Illegal detentions, Extortions - Masses started resisting;

Dravidian system - fear among ppl.

But till now many experts wonder why IG withdrew Emergency in 1977 while she could've continued for another year.

- She realised Emergency has failed to meet objectives. Ppl were frustrated.

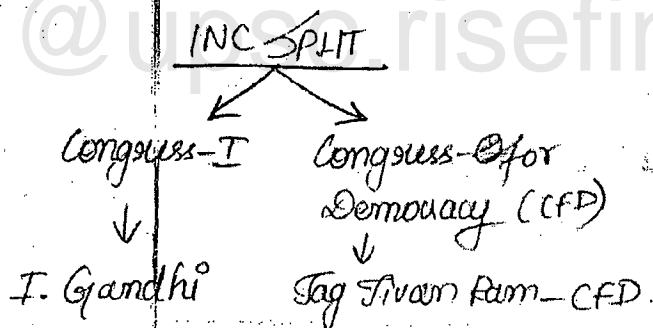
- Bureaucracy was also not effective.

She gave call for General elections of 1977.

General Elections 1977

The press held her responsible for all excesses & showcased entire happenings of '75-'77 on media.

Absolute uncertainty within INC (Sanjay Gandhi + Kitchen cabinet).



Jayprakash Narayan - leader of Democracy - first time

Janata Party - Jana Sangh; Congress-O; CFD (later);

Regional parties.

Jana Sangh - Rightist; Upper caste; Pro-west

CFD - Depressed class + peasantry

Regional OBC

Congress-O - split faction.

↑ always at logger head with J. Gandhi.

Vajpayee ; Moraji Desai ; Charan Singh ; Jag Jivan Ram

NEA | All wanted to become PM | HN | Bti authoritarian | FM.

PM

Plan holidays from FYP.

Dismantled draconian system

Democracy restored.

44th CAA

✓ IR power restored

✓ R to property from FR to legal right

Congress-O claimed 1969 split was due to J. Gandhi & not ideological — still had socialist agenda.

1978 - Inflation, BOP crisis, Unemployment.

Jamata Party couldn't function due to ideol. differences.

JG → bad policies ; JP → No policies.

[1979] Sanjay Gandhi → outside support to CHARAN SINGH-PM

Then after 6 months he asked to take back criminal charges, whom he refuse : NCM against charan singh — failed — Elections.

1977 — she only lost in 4 states: BH, UP, RAJ, MP.

In south she was still good.

1980 — she won with even greater majority.

[1947-1989] — INC Raj.

24th CAA — 42nd CAA

17 CAA by J. Gandhi.

Liberal Manifesto

1st time in 1989.

From then on liberal concepts dominate, even till now.

Before '89 — Socialism dominated.

EMERGENCY ERA - 1975-77

Maximum
article on
NSAC.

Read

→ Political & Civil Rights were withdrawn in the

Sum. of :
▷ Press Censorship
▷ Imposition of curfew
▷ Political detention

→ Non-Congress state assemblies dissolved & Pres. rule imposed.

→ Search operations, warrants were issued to check Hoarding or Black marketing of food grains.

→ J. Gandhi declared the objectives in the form of 20 Pt Program.

→ 42nd CAA was passed as a means to realise these objectives.

The system turned into an Exploitative Regime with Draconian laws. Masses resented loss of Democracy.

In 1977 → J. Gandhi gave a call for Elections & the masses brought a Non-congress govt. at the centre.

JANATA PARTY INTERREGNUM - 1977-79

Under the spiritual leadership of Jayprakash

Narayan : ○ Congress - O

○ Jan Sangh

○ CFD (Cong. For. Demo)

○ Regional pol. Parties

formed a JANATA PARTY coalition.

Governor based
Politics

Beginning
with Jan. Party

* Monaji Desai was made PM.

However, coalition was ideologically divided & didn't have any consensus over policy measures.

Desai dismantled the authoritarian regime that was set up by I. Gandhi. He introduced > Constitutional safeguards against reimposition of I. Gandhi; > Restored power of PR > Shifted Right to Property from FR → Constitutional Right.

Lack of ideological consensus made govt. dysfunctional. Masses resented this dysfunctional nature when country was facing social & Economic challenges.

M. Desai's govt. was dissolved when Charan Singh withdrew his support with OUTSIDE SUPPORT of Congress.

* CHARAN SINGH was sworn in as PM.

* However, MID-TERM ELECTIONS were held when Congress withdrew support which brought I. Gandhi back to power with even greater majority.

Punjab Crisis

SHIRONANI AKALI DAL favoured India but INC refused to give ~~autonomy~~ provincial autonomy & separate kalistan, which PAK was eager to give.

1966 → 61R → Political power to Farmer class.

Sikh Gurus & Sects: arose.

1982 - Asian Games - Rebels threatened.

In order to breakthrough the ranks of Shironami Akali Dal, I. Gandhi patronised orthodox Sikh leader Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale. He belonged to Dam Dami Takzal.

In 1980 → Jarnail Singh left Congress & joined S. Akali Dal, thereby radicalising KALISTAN Movement. He was accused of:

> murdering Punjab Kesari editor - JAGJITH NARAYAN;

° Punjab DIG - A.S. ATWAL

> Indulging in hostilities with Nizam Kauri Sect.

The kalistan movt. became radical. There was ETHNIC CLEANSING & desertions within the army.

OPERATION BLUE STAR was executed. Tanks were mobilised within Golden Temple complex & Jarnail Singh was assassinated. Sikh community resented damage inflicted upon holy shrine & killing of innocent pilgrims.

On 31st Oct 1984 → Sikh bodyguards of I. Gandhi assassinated.

Following assassination of Har Charan Singh Longowal & Punjab CM - Beant Singh; a reign of terror was unleashed by Punjab DGP K.P.S. GILL. It suppressed terrorist movt. in Punjab.

RASIV GANDHI ERA

Technological upgradation - Progressive outlook.

1980s → Communal rise: Punjab; Hindutva; Kashmir

416 seats in LS - unprecedented majority.

→ Control over admin. corruption

→ Political reforms.

Dist. Collector direct contact with R. Gandhi.

Anti Defection Law - Ayaz Khan, Gaya Ram tendency

U-turn → Muslim women protection Act. against SC verdict in Shah Bano case. → Retrogressive, Retrospective.

Ram temple issue - DD Ramayam.

Ghar wapsi: To bring back flown capitalists due to J.G.'s license Raj.

But, He got alienated from rural base.

Modernisation + Capitalism - 'Soot Boot ki saikar'

misinterpreted by
Peasant leaders.

Charan S's son

R. Regam; Gorbachev - friends of

R. Gandhi - Good F. Relations.

But, Benazir Bhutto objected Supacomputer tech from US to India.

SAN PATRODA - Blue print of Telecom. in India.

Opened diplomacy with US.

Supported anti-apartheid

Cordial rel. with PAK, CHINA - But Non state actors weren't ready

B. Bhutto → strengthened democracy in PAK.

in Ind & Pak.

Sri Lanka:

No pol. & civil recognition of Tamils.

I.G. supported Bandunait-Socialist govt.

Geo-economy
| R.G. : SAARC-Cordial

| I.G. : Hegemon.

Geo-polity

1980s - Jayawardene govt - rightist - Sinhalese nationalism
- radicalisation ⇒ Reaction: LTTE

Officially India didn't support LTTE.

I. reached out to R. Gandhi for peaceful elections - IPKF
to S. Lanka : So R. Gandhi dispatched IPKF, LTTE resented it &
also S.L army resented. So IPKF fought 6000 battle. So
R.G. withdrew IPKF → Criticism of Domestic & Abroad.

1991 → LTTE anticipated R.G. to win elections & would've
wiped out LTTE with S.L govt.

Political developments

- i) Reduced voters age from 21 \rightarrow 18.
- ii) Introduced Anti Defection Law
- iii) Introduced \rightarrow Mizo Accord
Signed \rightarrow Assam Accord
 \rightarrow Rajiv-Longowal Pact
- iv) Criticised for Shah Bano Case
 - o 1985-Dec: Bhopal Gas Tragedy
 - o Bofors Scandal

Foreign Policy

- \rightarrow Maintained cordial relations with USSR Pres: Gorbachev & US Pres Ronald Regan.
- \rightarrow Supported NAM.
- \rightarrow Condemned Apartheid.
- \rightarrow Supported NAMIBIAN Independence.
- \rightarrow Promoted SAARC.
- \rightarrow However, entered into difficult situation in SRI LANKA.

6 Tech Missions under Raj Gandhi (X) (X)

1 Literacy 2 Immunization 3 Clean drinking water 4 Dairy Products 5 Oil Seeds 6 Computers & IT

Health Nutrition

Headed by: SAN PITRODA (NRI-based in US)

I.G. → Food, clothing, Shelter.

Literacy	Education
Access to knowledge	Basic info of happenings

i) National Literacy Mission:

Tauxahar Navodaya Vidyalaya

ii) Immunization

IMR, NMR critical to child well-being, social evils, Trafficking. etc.
1980s → No access to medicine esp. rural.

Uninstitutional delivery; Polio control

Tetanus infections → ↑ IMR.

Pre-Natal & Post-Natal Immunization.

PHC integrated to access to medicine.

iii) Clean Drinking water: R.G. Clean Drink. water Mission.

1980s → ↑ Fluorine & arsenic content.

Red colour painted to hand pumps

Cemented pipelines - sep. from sewage

Cholera, diarrhoea → ↑ IMR - controlled.

[1972 → Env. protection Acts by I.G.]

Precursor to Sanitation campaign.

iv) Dairy products

KURIEN → US refused feed to milk → powder. so he headed WHITE revolution.

vi) Computers & IT:

RG: Father of IT Revolution

IR → 18th Cen: Mechanical IR
19th Cen: Chemical IR (Steel)
20th Cen: Electronic & IT rev-

Sam → Telemetry ← Telecommun.
Telephony

PCOs est. across country

Basis to BROADBAND network

Transitional phase - precursor to 1991 reforms.

In 1989 → V.P. SINGH (leader of Janata Dal) formed National ^{Front} coalition enlisting support of BSP & LEFT.

Implementation of HANDAL Commission recommendations led to resurgence of caste in Indian politics.

✓ Erosion of Social Base of Congress

✓ Rise of BJP ; BSP

✓ Emergence of OBCs

led to formation of new social groups &

Emergence of Multi-party Politics. This ushered in an Era of Coalition Politics (govts).

This paved way for emergence of Alliances based politics.
Alliances are formed on basis of:

- Power sharing formula +
- Common minimum Programme

Foreign Policy Transformation

~~IG~~ Nehru: Idealist

IG: Hegemon

1990s → USSR split → Realist

Churchill - Iron Curtain speech

Trans-Atlantic: Geo political epicentre — LOOK WEST

Trans-Pacific — LOOK EAST

Gujaral doctrine — Track II diplomacy — Gicket, films.
CBM.

Vajpayee Bus Yatra — Track I + Track II
Blend.

1990s → significant change in FP.

During Indep: Centralisation + One Identity

Post 1991: U turn — Caste, Language, Religion... — + Unity in diversity intact

Principle of change & continuity

Post-1991 — Contemporary History

FP Transition

[Post-1991]

- ① A shift from Idealism → Realism
 - ② Pro-US
 - ③ Look EAST policy from Look WEST.
- formed the basis of foreign policy

⇒ W.N.E. Immediate Neighbourhood:

* GUJARAL DOCTRINE

Aimed at promoting regional co-op by:

- ✓ Dismantling RAW
- ✓ Promoting Track-II diplomacy
- ✓ Adhering to principle of Non-Reciprocity

Geo-pol. Epidemic
Pre-1991 Atlantic Ocean

1962 - Cuban Missile Crisis

India - Look WEST

Post-1991 Pacific Ocean

India - Look EAST

Now - ACT EAST.

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