

Post Independence India Class 01

INTRODUCTION POST-INDEPENDENCE HISTORY - 1:19 PM

INTEGRATION - 1:28 PM

- **Integration of Princely states-**
- **Integration of nation-** Integration of state and territory.
- **Integration of people into the nation-**
- **1.** SPC (States People's Congress) or Praja Mandal (** Narendra Mandal or chamber of princes set up past WWI) was an organization set up by people of Princely states for their grievances, Democratic reforms, and for integration with India [* INC in British India and SPCs in Rest of India i.e. 565 Princely states]
- **2.** Initially main active centers were Hyderabad, Gujarat, and Mysore.
- **3.** Relationship with INC/ People of the Princely states-
- **1920, Nagpur Session-** INC opened membership for people of states (* 565 Princely States) but they were not allowed any political activity using the name of INC.
- **-Absence of colonial rule in the domestic sphere** as the ruler was Indian (**until 1929, the Goal of INC was Swaraj within the British Raj, and in 565 princely states, there was a Raj of Indian rulers and not of British in the Domestic Sphere).
- Therefore, the demand for **democracy was to be from the Indian rulers** and not from the British therefore no anti-British agenda was available when the goal was not equal to Purna Swaraj.
- **-States people were not trained** in mass politics (*as no rich history of INM in 565 Princely States).
- **-INC has no presence** in 565 Princely states therefore in the case of repression by an Indian ruler, INC won't be able to protect people.

ALL INDIA STATE PEOPLES CONGRESS- 2:30 PM

- **In 1927, AISPC (All India state peoples congress)** was set up. as an All India organization of people of states.
- **In 1929, INC Lahore's session** with Nehru as the president stated that the People of states can't be excluded from the Indian national movement but INC continued with the 1920 stand.
- **1937-39-** There were 28 months of INC rule in provinces under the GoI Act 1935 that brought Provincial Autonomy, ended dyarchy, and brought fully responsible government in provinces.
- Therefore, the **prestige of INC rose in 565 princely states, and** state people were motivated to set up Praja Mandals/SPCs, and to strengthen existing SPCs.
- If INC could extract democracy from the mighty British then why can't I from the Indian prince?
- **1938, INC Haripura session,** with Netaji Bose as president- 1920 stand maintained but INC declared that Purna Swaraj is the goal for the **whole of India** and 565 Princely states are integral parts of India. (** ML Nehru report desired same with Dominion status).
- **1939, Tripuri session with Netaji Bose as president-** Finally change in INC policy as INC declared that people of states will be part of future movements of INC.
- In the **Ludhiana session of AISPC (in 1939)-** Nehru was appointed as president. (for better coordination with INC in future movements).
- **The Quit India movement 1942-45** was the first movement where people of states **participated and demanded-**
 - 1. British to Quit India immediately.
 - 2. Democracy in 565 princely states.
 - 3. Integration of states with the rest of India.
- Therefore, they (SPCs) raised the **slogan of United India**, bringing the states people into INM and laying the foundation of the territorial integrity of India.
- People of states later played an important role in the integration of those princely states where princes refused to sign the Instrument of Accession. Examples- Hyderabad, Junagarh, Travancore, etc.

STATUS AS ON 3rd JUNE 1947 - 3:12 PM

- -British India
- -565 Princely States
- -Pondicherry, Chandranagar with France
- -Goa, Daman & Diu, and Dadara & Nagar Haveli (With Portuguese)
- **Pondicherry-** France lost the first Indo-china War 1946-54 led to the realization in France that decolonization can't be prevented when Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia gain independence that decolonization is inevitable. Therefore these became part of India via negotiation.

- **Goa**- There was a movement for independence in Goa against the Portuguese but India did not intervene until 1961 when the popular movement of Goa demanded help. In Operation Vijay, the Portuguese surrendered without a fight. (12th Constitutional Amendment Act 1962- Goa became a part of India).

Integration of 565 Princely states- 3:33 PM

- **Instrument of Accession-**
- Instrument of accession (IoA) had a legal basis in **section 6 of the GoI Act 1935**.
- IoA gave **defense, Foreign affairs, and communications** to the Union government i.e. Princely states acceded in 3 subjects to the union of India while the rest subjects remained with the Ruler of Princely states.
- Only the signature of the ruler was valid for the IoA to be valid. (Paramountcy was a person-to-person relationship between the British crown and Prince, therefore a sign that person must change the relationship).
- **Merger Agreement (MA)-**
- The merger agreement was signed alongside or after signing IoA and led to acceding in all subjects. Therefore princely states became equal in all aspects to an Indian province since MA led to accession in all subjects.
- **Context- As per the cabinet mission plan 1946**, Paramountcy was not to be transferred to any GoI of Independent India unless IoA signed and the same position in the Indian Independence Act 1947.
- Also, Paramountcy was come to an end on the 15th of August 1947 as per Indian Independence Act.
- Therefore, legal status was that it was legally possible for each princely state to be a fully independent country.
- However, the **Mountbatten Plan/3rd June Plan 1947** promised that India be as large as possible. Therefore, unofficially-no right of independence to any Princely states.
- States department was set up on **13th June 1947**, It had two wings, one for India and the other for Pakistan.
- India wing had **Sardar Patel as a minister and V P Menon as secretary** for the Indian branch of the state's department.
- The role of the states department was to manage issues related to partition and relations and negotiations with 565 princely states.

STRATEGY OF PATEL - 3:52 PM

- He brought Mountbatten on board who gave a speech in Narendra Mandal 1920 to convince Princes to sign IoA with India.
- **Princes agreed and most of them signed within 3 weeks of 13th June as-**
- **a)** Trusted Mountbatten was viewed as a friend since he came from the royal family and paramountcy was a personal relationship between the Crown and an Indian prince.
- **b)** Mountbatten argued that IoA was only for acceding in 3 subjects which at present were also not with princes. Also, Britain won't be able to help after the lapse of paramountcy.
- **Also persuasion by Patel-** He gave the option to princes to accede in Union only in 3 subjects and promised autonomy in other subjects. Otherwise, India won't be able to control people after the 15th of August. Therefore, gave an implied threat of anarchy if persuasion failed.
- **Problems-**
- Bhopal, Travance, Manipur, and Jodhpur along with Hyderabad, Junagarh, and J&K did not sign IoA immediately.
- Bhopal, Travance, Manipur, and Jodhpur ultimately signed before 15th August.
- Hyderabad, Junagarh, and J&K signed after 15th August.
- Pakistan was luring princes with a blank cheque of Autonomy and other privileges, especially of border states.
- **Bhopal-**
- The majority of the population was Hindu that wanted to be part of secular India while Ruler **Habibullah** was Muslim and resisted signing IoA.
- Pressure by Patel and communists led to the signing of IoA.

Topic for the next class- Continuation of the topic 'Integration of Princely States Post Independence India Class 02

THE CLASS STARTED (IN CONTINUATION) AT (05:03 PM):

TRAVANCORE (05:09 PM):

- Thirunal is the ruler but Diwan CP Ramaswamy Iyer was the power center, who argued Travancore will follow the American model and therefore won't sign the Instrument of Accession (IoA).

- In October 1946 Punnappa Vayalar under the CPI with the method of armed struggle by peasants, and workers, for their class rights & for uniting with India.
- Go into the Arabian Sea with their American Model plus violent protests began.
- In June 1947, negotiations failed and Travancore declared independence.
- Attack on the life of Iyer in July 1947 and he fled away. And Travancore signed the IoA and Merger Agreement.
- Therefore, the role of state peoples, CPI & Sardar Patel's implied threat of anarchy.
- **Manipur:**
- On 11th August 1947 Maharaja Bodhchand signed IoA on assurance of autonomy in subjects other than the three subjects of IoA.
- The first Elections in independent India in Manipur in 1948 June, after the pressure from the local public that led to a constitutional monarchy with a popular Legislative Assembly.
- Later Maharaja signed Merger Agreement without consenting it from Legislative Assembly.
- SPC favored the signing of the Merger Agreement but other parties not that brewed the separatist sentiments.
- **Jodhpur:**
- It was important as it shared a border with Pakistan. the young king was pressured by Patel which finally led to the signing of IoA and MA.
- Therefore, the king signed IoA before the 15th of August.
- **Hyderabad:**
- On the Indian mainland & largest Provincial State and majority, of the population was Hindus (75%) who wanted to integrate with India.
- Ruler Mir Osman Ali was the ruler. the real ruler was Qasim Rizvi who was an advisor to Nizam who along with the MiM (political party) opposed the IoA.
- Qasim Rizvi was an anti-Hindu radical desperate for independence and gave security threats to Hindus.
- The rule of Nizam was unjust. For example, Muslims dominated the administration (25% population).
- On 12th June 1947, Hyderabad declared independence.
- Patel offered local autonomy, special status, and 20,000 personal troops for the Nizam, but he rejected it.
- Now a People's Movement began under the leadership of Communists & SPC of Hyderabad. With peasants, workers, students & women from Telangana.
- In response, the Nizam unleashed violence by Razakars (Nizam's private militia since 1798, from 1858 of British India).
- November 1947 a standstill Agreement between the GoI & Hyderabad but violence continued.
- In September 1948, through Operation Polo/Caterpillar Indian Army entered Hyderabad. Rizvi was imprisoned until the year 1957, then he left for Pakistan, and MIM was banned. Nizam was made Governor after the signing of IoA and MA.

JAMMU & KASHMIR (05:54 PM):

- **Important Players:**
- Maharaja Hari Singh (wanted independent status)
- Sheikh Abdullah (was anti-Pakistan, anti-monarchy, pro-democracy/socialism, and maintained good relations with Nehru)
- India-Pakistan both wanted the state of J&K.
- Muslims in the majority and concentration of landownership in minority Hindus therefore grievance of economic oppression & desire for land redistribution under a popular leader Sheikh Abdullah. In 1946, for democracy, he began Kashmir Chhodo Andolan against the monarchy.
- Hari Singh offered a standstill agreement to India & Pakistan for the continued movement of people & goods across the borders.
- Anxious Pakistan signed the standstill agreement but India did not therefore Pakistan applied an economic embargo on the State of Jammu & Kashmir to pressurise for signing the IoA.
- In October 1947 Pashtuns invaded Kashmir (from NWFP today known as the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa).
- After the invasion, Hari Singh sought help from India.
- But India offered help but after signing the IoA and making Sheikh Abdullah head of the Administration and with the signing of IoA, Abdullah became the Prime Minister.
- Indian Army entered the J&K but before invaders could be pushed back completely convinced Nehru to take the issue to the UN.
- In July 1949, the ceasefire line was demarcated after the announcement of the ceasefire under the UNSC resolution.

- Therefore, the PoK came into existence with Gilgit & Baltistan, and a UN Mission was established to monitor the ceasefire.
- In 1951 the UNSC Resolution decided in favor of plebiscite but conditioned that Pakistan withdrawals from PoK.
- Till now no question of the plebiscite as Pakistan never withdrew.
- In 1951, the Constituent Assembly of the J&K met for the first time to draft the Constitution of J&K.
- In 1954, it ratified the LoA with India.
- In 1956, Constitution was drafted.
- In 1948: The US and Britain sided with Pakistan in UNSC as Pakistan allied with the Capitalist Bloc at Cold War (1945 to 1991).
- During the Cold War India followed the policy of Non-Alignment.
- For the USA being non-aligned was evil as communism was evil (either you are with us or against us.)
- Pakistan joined the US-led military alliances like Baghdad Pact in 1955 for the Middle East and SEATO in 1954. (Stupid as neglects the development of its own people but strategic in order to create two fronts in the Middle East & South East Asia against India).
- Therefore, today India is against third-party intervention in bilateral disputes unless mutually decided. (In diplomacy never close all options as tomorrow's third party can speak in your favor).

JUNGARH (06:54 PM):

- Nawab of Junagadh was Mohabbat Khan and the state has no border with Pakistan and small state on Saurashtra Coast surrounded by India.
- Hindus were the majority population that wanted integration with India.
- Problem: The state of Junagadh announced accession to Pakistan and Shahnawaz Bhutto of the Muslim League joined the state govt.
- A People's Movement began that forced the Nawab to flee. Bhutto requested military help from Pakistan later refused by Jinnah.
- As main concern was J&K and Junagadh was just a bargaining chip.
- Indian Army entered Junagadh and in 1948 Plebiscite happened which led to a merger with India.
- **Partition And Its Aftermath:**
- 1) Responsibility For Communal Violence.
- In Mountbatten Plan, the British decided to exit India one year in advance that is by 15th August 1947 instead of 30th June 1948 (Atlee's statement February 1947 said June 1948).
- This led to poor preparation for partition on the part of the administration & people (The administration was a field visit to assess which village to part of India/Pakistan additionally transport arrangements with time to people to dispose of their movable and immovable properties instead of distress selling with other financial settlements and the government to build/buy housing/land, etc).
- Punjab Governor Jenkins said Peaceful division will take years not 72 days.
- Commander in Chief Lockhart: Punjab tragedy won't have happened if the partition was delayed by one year.
- 2) Delay in announcing the Boundary Commission Award:
- Under the Mountbatten Plan and IIA 1947, two Radcliffe Commissions were appointed for the demarcation of boundaries in East & West.
- As per the IIA 1947, Award is to be declared before **or after** the appointed day (15th Of August).
- The award was ready before 15th August but announced on 17th August, therefore, ensuring that the British won't bear any responsibility for the violence.
- Radcliffe, a British jurist had no prior experience with India & of border demarcation and the award was prepared in a hurry with a deadline of six weeks.
- People know on 15th August if they are not desired side of the border that led to last-minute chaos.
- Cities like Amritsar and Calcutta got divided into communal zones, rapes, murder, and loot. Overall 10 lakhs were killed and 80 lakhs were migrated.

REHABILITATION (07:24 PM):

- Immediate: Food, health, and shelter for the refugees.
- Short-term: Temporary jobs or small pieces of land for cultivation.
- Long Term: Housing, Livelihood (temporary, permanent, skill development), citizenship, etc.
- Solutions:
- 1) Percentage basis & not absolute.
- 2) Graded cut.
- 3) Standard Acreage.

- Immediate Solutions:
- 1) Equal land to all families with seeds, fertilizers, and tools to start agriculture for the short term.
- 2) Under long-term measures land claims were invited according to the respective land holdings of the refugees who came from Pakistan.
- But this solution soon became a problem due to over claim later the claims were verified through community verification and penalizing the wrong claims with a brief sentence and cut in land ideally to be given.
- Graded Cut: Sardar Parlok Singh gave the concept of Graded Cut in which a 25% cut for land claims of 1 to 10 acres, people who are claiming 30 Acres will go through a cut of 30%, and even 95% cuts apply to claims of more than 500 Acres.
- Standard Acre: It meant that area of land that produces 400 kilograms of Rice is standardized as an acre. (one standard acre is equal to one acre in the Indian West Punjab which will be equal to 4 Acre in Indian East Punjab).
- By November 1949. Tirlok Singh made 2.5 Lakhs allotment with review application led to 80,000 acres being redistributed by 1951 task completed.
- However, cultural loss to Sikhs was permanent as they lost prominent Gurudwaras.
- *(Biggest rehabilitation operation with Indians left behind 2.7 billion hectares in Pakistan Punjab, while Muslims left behind 1.9 million hectares in Indian Punjab. A separate department of Rehabilitation was created with special cadres of officers and a secretariat in Jalandhar with seven thousand officials).
- The problem was the long-term inflow of refugees from Pakistan for years due to periodic communal violence in East Pakistan which was accelerated by the poor economy of East Pakistan.
- Migration continued after the 1971 Bangladesh creation due to socio-economic, cultural, and even due to insurgency.
- Bengali migrants had to be settled outside the Bengal as very less property was left behind by the migrants to East Pakistan.
- (* MIH PS 1793, therefore masses were equal to landless and Muslims were relatively poor in Bengal therefore no land to leave behind).

TOPICS OF THE NEXT CLASS: States Reorganizations, Tribal Integration, etc.

Post Independence India Class 03

STATE REORGANISATION (01:12 PM)

- **The goal of reorganisation:**
- **Stability:**
- **Economic;**
- **Political;**
- **Cultural/Social.**
- Connected are Geography and History.
- **Factors for state reorganisation:**
- **Geographical Factors:**
- Quantity;
- Quality;
- Diversity.
- **Human resource:**
- Skill level;
- Diversity of skill set;
- Quantity as well as market;
- Industrial infrastructure.
- **Agricultural productivity:**
- For example, Canals.
- Paying capacity of the population because greater income leads to greater tax collection that is income of the state Government.
- **Geography:**
- Access to the Sea.
- Rivers.
- Contiguity that is geographical barriers.
- **International borders.**
- Natural resources.

- **Factors of production within a state:**
- Raw material.
- Labour.
- Land.
- Capitalist investment.
- Domestic trade
- Earlier no GST therefore trade barriers but with GST may be having smaller states wont hurt the movement of goods.
- **Impact on Federalism:**
- (*Positive or negative).
- Small states are equal to small income from taxes equal to dependency on centre and lesser seats to the states in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha therefore less influence or say at the centre.
- (*Think- FYQ (Future Year Question) - GST has hurt or strengthened Federalism.
- **Answer:**
- **Positive:**
- Increases income of the state, therefore, better implementing state list subjects of 7th schedule.
- **Negative:**
- Although collective bargaining of the states versus the centre improved individual decision-making power and individual bargaining power was reduced.
- **Cultural homogeneity:**
- Allows fulfilling aspirations of sub-cultures.
- Allows better trade as one subculture which is equal to one product type, for example, the food industry, or clothing industry.
- Sense of making cultural identity aspirations.
- Jobs of the State Government - an attraction for people of one subculture, can fulfill this dream.
- The economic cost of building the new capital, civil services reorganisation.
- For example, the case of Andhra.
- **Historical grievances:**
- For example, Telangana was ruled by Nizam as Hyderabad Princely state.
- Therefore, less developed as compared to Andhra ruled by the Britishers.
- Refer to the handout or polity notes.
- State Reorganisation Commission was set up in 1953.
- Gave its report in 1955 leading to State Reorganisation Act 1956 did state reorganization on a linguistic basis.
- **Background:**
- 1916-18 Home Rule League Movement- Tilak demanded linguistic reorganization of provinces of British India.
- In 1917 INC supported the demand.
- 1920 Nagpur INC Session- Provincial Congress Committees setup on linguistic lines.
- Different linguistic communities demanded their own states post-independence.
- Dhar Commission by Constituent Assembly in 1948 rejected demand due to concerns of national unity as a partition on religious lines recently, thus, did not want the rise of communalism on the basis of language.
- Therefore wanted different linguistic communities intermixed as part of common provinces.
- Protests continued and in December 1948 JVP Committee setup (Jawahar Lal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Pittabhi Sitaramayya) which favored a linguistic basis for reorganization but argued that now was not the right time due to concerns for national unity.
- **2000: Jharkhand from Bihar, Chhattisgarh from MP, and Uttarakhand from UP:**
- **Uttarakhand:**
- From UP.
- Result of long pending demand of people of Kumaon & Garhwal Hills of NorthWestern UP.
- Demand was based on economic, social(caste) & cultural distinctiveness.
- The 11 hill districts & 2 plains districts that form Uttarakhand are dominated by Brahmins while the rest of UP is dominated by backward castes.
- **The reason for the demand was long felt neglected by the UP govt.**

- The Sikhs from plains districts opposed the creation of Uttarakhand because feared the loss of their lands which fell in both UP & Uttarakhand & also feared the application of a land ceiling by a new state leading to the loss of lands.
- **Chhattisgarh:**
- 7 eastern districts of MP.
- Rich in mineral wealth + important rice producer + high tribal population but movement not led by tribals like in Jharkhand.
- The movement was led by Brahmins & Kurmis. Therefore caste played a role.
- The grievance was a high contribution to undivided MP's revenues but a lack of development in these 7 districts.
- **Jharkhand:**
- 18 districts of south Bihar.
- Had 35% population of undivided Bihar + contributed 65% to revenues of Bihar + rich in coal mines and steel mills.
- Result of 50 years of struggle for the Tribal state by tribals led by Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM) of Shibu Soren.
- Since 1948 there was a demand for Telangana by the people of the Princely State of Hyderabad who had stayed separately historically as part of Hyderabad Princely State.
- The Hindu majority population & peasants were discriminated against during rule of Nizam.
- SRC rejected the demand for Telangana and merged with Andhra State to form Andhra Pradesh.
- People felt economically deprived in undivided Andhra Pradesh.
- 1969 Agitations began under MCR (Marri Channa Reddy) who started Telangana Praja Samiti but no success for a long time.
- 2001- Telangana Rashtra Samiti reinitiated the struggle due to the creation of 3 new states in 2000.
- 2009 TRS launched indefinite hunger strikes.
- 2009 December, Govt announced the creation of a committee & finally in 2014, Telangana was created by separating it from Andhra Pradesh.

TRIBAL INTEGRATION (02:53 PM)

- **Historical grievances:**
- Tribal life turned upside down.
- Broadly issue was outsiders.
- They were commonly called **Dikus, Suds**, etc.
- **British Policies:**
- Land Revenue System for Land Revenue Collection.
- **Jhum Cultivation** was banned for ease of LR collection.
- They also banned hunting.
- **Forest Laws:**
- Reserved Forests where Tribals were not allowed.
- **Protected Forest:**
- Here the Tribals cannot sell the Forest Produce.
- **Open Forest:**
- These were open to all.
- **Result:**
- They lost their home.
- Entities interfered with the tribals were:
- **British officials** who hurt the autonomy of tribals.
- **British businesses** and their agents for mining, and timber collection.
- Roadways and railways companies.
- Land acquisition was taken place.
- Tribals lost their home and livelihood.
- Christian Missionaries.
- Land revenue systems such as the Farming system of 1772, Permanent Settlement, 1793, Ryotwari and Mahalwari system.
- This led to the loss of land to moneylenders because of indebtedness.
- The outsiders were of two kinds:
- British.

- Indian Dikus.
- **Post-independence one important challenge was Tribal integration:**
- **1. Policy of Isolation:**
- Proposed by British anthropologist Verrier Elwin. He argued that the tribals are special people with unique identities and must be kept in separation from mainstream society to preserve their unique culture & ethnic identity.
- He suggested the creation of national parks where tribals could live safely without being victims of the overhasty and unregulated process of modernization. However, this policy was viewed as a proposal to create a museum or a zoo.
- **2. Policy of Assimilation:**
- By G.S. Ghurye, father of Indian sociology. Ghurye said tribes are simply backward Hindus who need to be brought into the mainstream.
- However, in that process, their unique identity may be lost.
- **3. Policy of Integration or Tribal Panchsheel:**
- In 1952 by Nehru.
- This policy argued that tribal areas and tribals must progress but in their own way. (*like Orientalism argued rule India the India way similarly develop tribals the tribal way).
- **Principles of Panchsheel Policy (1952):**
- a. Tribals should be allowed to develop according to their own genius (*i.e. as Tribals- capabilities & skills, their way of doing a thing. Eg traditional medicine as against just allopathy).
- b. Tribal rights in land and forests should be respected (*e.g. FRA 2006).
- c. Tribals should be trained to undertake administrative & development tasks without too many outsiders being inducted. (*i.e. lower bureaucracy should be tribals).
- d. Tribal development should be undertaken without disturbing tribal social & cultural institutions (*e.g. Eklavya Model Residential schools where tribal culture is promoted + e.g. longer road may be uneconomic but if it prevents digging a tunnel through a hill worshipped by Tribals).
- e. Index of Tribal development should be quality of life and not money spent (* money spent as indicated by Utilization certificates submitted by District Administration= important criteria for judging quantum of development).
- **Constitutional Provisions:**
- An exhaustive list is given in the handout.
- Art 366- Definitions: 366(25) defines STs as Tribes or Tribal communities as defined in Art 342.
- 2. Art 342- Scheduled Tribes: Those tribes or Tribal communities that are in notification issued by President, and Parliament may include or exclude any tribe from this notification.
- 3. Art 244A- Formation of Autonomous state comprising certain tribal areas in Assam and creation of local legislature or Council of Ministers or both (*Meghalaya was created as an autonomous state within Assam).
- 4. Art 243D- Reservation of seats for SC & ST in Panchayats.
- 5. Art 243T- Reservation of seats for SC & ST in Municipalities.
- **Acts/Laws:**
- PESA Act, 1996.
- FRA, 2006.
- It has two kinds of rights such as individual and community.
- Customary rights have been granted.
- Rights on Minor Forest produce.
- Land Acquisition is not without the permission of Gram Sabha.
- **Schemes:**
- **Eklavya Model Residential Schools (1997-98):**
- Tribal children get accommodation and education + tribal culture is promoted.
- **2. MSP for MFP 2013:**
- Minor Forest Produce covered under the scheme includes Tendu Patta, Bamboo, Sal products like sal leaves & seeds; wild honey; lac; tamarind, etc.
- **PM Van Dhan Yojana-2018:**
- a. Goal- generate livelihood by utilizing forest wealth. Promotes MSP for MFP scheme by additionally focusing on value addition to MFP before final sale.
- Implemented with the help of SHGs.
- **4. Swasthya Portal:**
- a. Goal- solve the problem of statistics on tribal health and nutrition for better policy making.

- It is a National Tribal Health Portal for the exchange of data, ideas, learnings & best practices between stakeholders working for tribals so as to have evidence-based decision-making.

The topic to be discussed in the next class- 1962 war

Post Independence India Class 04

1962 WAR (01:01 PM)

- India was the first to recognise the PRC (People's Republic of China) that is Communist Government in China in 1949.
- India believed that due to the common experience of the colonial past and similar ideologies of Communism and Socialism, India and China can share good relations.
- There were good relations until 1950 as India-China did not share borders.
- Post-1950 when China annexed Tibet, a border dispute arose at Aksai Chin and NEFA.
- Post-1953, China and USSR relations turned bad while India-USSR relations were on a rising trajectory which made China anxious.
- Patel didn't trust China while Nehru was over-trusting.
- Western Sector:
 - **1. Johnson Ardagh Line, 1897:**
 - Johnson was a surveyor and recommended this line in 1865.
 - Accepted by the British Government official in 1897 on the recommendations of Adagh, Head of the British Military Intelligence.
 - The line puts Aksai Chin in India.
 - **2. Macartney- MacDonald Line, 1899:**
 - It puts Aksai Chin in China, proposed by the British Government of India (GoI) to China in 1899 via envoy Macdonald.
 - But no response from China, therefore, The British GoI reverted back to the Johnson line.
 - **Eastern sector:**
 - **Macmahon Line, 1914:**
 - As per the 1907, Britain-Russia agreement, any change in Tibet should have the agreement of China.
 - It was the result of **the Shimla Agreement, 1914** (between British and Tibet).
 - China was invited but did not attend.
 - Post-1949, CCP (1921)-led Government did not recognise this line while India accepted it.
 - To resolve the dispute post-1950, Nehru sent an envoy to China.
 - India got the impression that China has no interest in borderlands and Chinese interest was trade across borders.
 - A satisfied Nehru signed the 1954, Treaty of Friendship with China based on **Panchsheel Principles**.
 - The goal was to guide future relationships.
 - The Principles are:
 - **Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity.**
 - **Mutual non-aggression.**
 - **Mutual non-interference in internal affairs.**
 - (*Notice India does not talk about Xinjiang Province+ China usually quiet on Punjab or Maoist issues).
 - **Equality and mutual benefit.**
 - (*Example not present in the subordinate alliance.)
 - **Peaceful Co-existence.**
 - However, the mistake was the Treaty was silent on **Border disputes** and gave no clarity on borders.
 - Another mistake was that India accepted Tibet as part of China and in 1956 India rejected asylum to Dalai Lama for good India-China relations.
 - 1957 report on China constructing the road in Aksai Chin to Xinjiang.
 - This was a stab in the back and now China could deploy an army in Aksai Chin more effectively.
 - The news created uproar in Indian politics.
 - Nehru wrote to China but got no reply (*usual Chinese tactics of going quiet).
 - Then Zhou En Lai proposed that if India accepts Aksai Chin as part of China, then China would accept NEFA as part of India.
 - Nehru proposed this in the Parliament and argued that Aksai Chin has barren lands which created uproar in the Parliament for example, Mahaveer Tyagi stated that if he was bald then should the head be removed from the body.
 - Therefore, Nehru pulled out from negotiations.

- 1959:
- Dalai Lama was given asylum by India but political activities were disallowed.
- (*Mutual non-interference in internal affairs).
- **1960-62:**
- **Forward Policy** by India as a response to Chinese action in Aksai Chin.
- Indian troops moved forward across the Macmahon line.
- Chinese also adopted a forward policy and entered NEFA.
- Therefore, skirmishes began, increasing tensions.
- **Reasons for the 1962 war:**
- Unsettled border dispute and rising tensions on account of forward policy.
- The India-USSR relationship was rising while the USSR-China relationship was not good.
- Therefore, China wanted to assert itself militarily as a show of strength (after 1953-54 Nikitha Krushchev talked about peaceful co-existence with capital interest as both the USA and USSR had hydrogen Bomb. He brought some capitalistic features into the economy leading to similar demands in China which angered Mao who criticised the USSR publicly and in 1958 launched **the Great Leap Forward (GLF)** that is agrarian communism in the economy which focussed on the agriculture sector and only gradual industrialisation instead of rapid and heavy industrialisation of the USSR).
- Mao was facing domestic opposition due to the initial failures of GLF 1958 as GDP declined due to a lack of focus on industry and then droughts also hurt the agriculture sector.
- Therefore, he wanted to divert attention domestically away from the failures of GLF by using nationalism via the 1962 war.
- **Cuban Missile Crisis**, October 1962.
- The US, USSR, and other major powers were busy in this crisis as the world came to the brink of nuclear war.
- Therefore, the opportunity for China has less chance of foreign intervention in favour of India.
- The day the crisis began, China attacked India in both the Western and Eastern sectors.
- **Result:**
- 1. War continued for one month followed by a unilateral ceasefire by China on 28th November 1962.
- 2. China defeated Indian forces and captured both Aksai Chin and NEFA.
- 3. Upon ceasefire, China withdrew from NEFA but not from Aksai Chin so it can take a high moral ground of achieving through war what it has proposed diplomatically.
- 4. Huge **Military humiliation** and loss of prestige for India.
- 5. Government was blamed for political interference in the conduct of war.
- (*Once war begins, the army should not be interfered with in its conduct).
- 6. For the first time, Nehru faced a **no-confidence motion** and was blamed for failing to protect national interest.
- 7. Due to high war expenditure, the third FYP was badly affected.
- **Reasons for loss:**
- **Poor political leadership and planning.**
- For example, when skirmishes began after the forward policy.
- Nehru opined that China won't ever go to war as it may lead to WWII and Defence Minister VK Krishna Menon stated to the army chief that Pakistan is a much bigger threat than China.
- Neglect of military strength since 1947.
- (*Rajendra Prasad as the President, wanted a decrease in the size of the Army if not abolishment).
- Foreign powers were busy in Cuba therefore India could not get foreign help and India followed NAM policy.
- **Border talks:**
- 1. From 1976 onwards, relations improved (*Deng Xiaoping came to power) leading to 1981 high-level talks.
- 2. In 1987, the Sumdorong Chu incident in Arunachal led to the failure of talks.
- 3. In 1988, Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China led to the setting up of a **Joint Working Group** where bureaucrats meet regularly. For example, annually.
- 4. Finally, the 1993 agreement on the maintenance of peace and tranquility along LAC.
- 5. 1996, agreement on CBMs (Confidence Building Measures) in the military field along LAC.
- For example, regular meetings of commanders and advance intimation of patrols to prevent misunderstanding and interaction via sports and cultural meets and joint activity to improve Marks/signages along LAC.

- 6. In 2003, after 14 rounds of JWG talks two Special Representatives were appointed to find a political solution (*Political call/decision may be different from Techno-legal decision of bureaucrat), and three stages are envisaged in the peace process and in 2005 first stage completed with agreement on Political Parameters and guiding principles, solve peacefully and won't affect other bilateral ties.
- 7. There must be a mutually accepted solution (*For example, no misuse of UNSC to impose a solution) and a final and whole solution (*may be to keep pressure on bureaucrats and to aim high) and be flexible and respect each other's strategic interest and national sentiments (*Therefore both NEFA and Akasai Chin (AC) won't be with India or China and may be part of AC and part of NEFA with India and China).
- 8. No exchange of populated areas (* advantage to India and China wanted this removed).
- 9. Geographically sensible border.
- 10. Consider historical evidence.
- 11. Pending final agreement, maintain peace, continue CBMs, and respect LAC and special representatives to develop a framework for the second stage.
- **Second stage:**
- Framework for a boundary settlement. (*that is more specific than general principles of Stage I, for example, mutual agreement on: which interests are strategic; which national sentiments to be respected; historical sentiments to be respected; which geographical features/locations to be respected as a rough border).
- **Third stage:**
- Delineate exact border on maps and ground as per framework.

The topic to be discussed in the next class- Shastri Era and 1965 war

Post Independence India Class 05

SHASHTRI ERA (1964-66) (01:09 PM):

- After the death of Nehru in 1964, Congress had to choose a PM.
- **Syndicates** were groups of powerful leaders from non-Hindi-speaking areas. **Eg:** Kamraj, Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy, S.K.Patil, etc.
- They wanted a puppet PM who follows party lines/directions, therefore, **Lal Bahadur Shastri (LBS)** who had a polite personality, was hardworking and honest, and was not very commanding.
- **Challenges inherited by LBS/Causes of 1965 war/Why is Pakistan confident @ attacking India:**
- **Economic:** 3rd Five-Year Plan (1961-66) was badly affected due to huge war expenditures and two consecutive years of drought 1962, 63, therefore India was economically weak and faced issues of **poverty, food shortage, food inflation, and economic slowdown.**
- This contributed to law and order instability as well.
- **Political instability:** LBS was not viewed as a strong personality like Nehru, there was the perception of weak leadership and LBS faced pressures of factionalism.
- [*MIH - link factionalism post-AZ (50-87) when no strong central leader, then Royal Vs Royal, Royal Vs Noble, Noble Vs Noble ie infighting].
- In J&K **Sheikh Abdullah** and other leaders had begun protests.
- **Eg:** Abdullah wanted Autonomy greater than provided by Article 370, own Army for J&K, and a plebiscite - US influence/Support.
- Therefore Pakistan expected support from Kashmiris if it attacked J&K.
- **Miscellaneous:** LBS faced other challenges like the **Official language issue** and the **Punjabi Suba Civil Movement** by Akalis for a Sikh majority State of Punjab.
- **Military:** Pakistan felt militarily confident due to the defeat of India in the 1962 War + A recent defeat, recent high war expenditure, and big defeat, therefore, perception of a weak Indian military + Sale of sophisticated weapons by the U.S.**Eg:** Patton tanks (*the US refused to sell these to India) + In 1963 Pakistan gave **Shakshgam Tract** from PoK to China, therefore expecting Chinese help in return. (*Now we know how much you love Kashmir) + Pakistan expected US support, as a military ally of the US.
- Lack of any military treaty between India - the USSR as India followed a policy of NAM.
- Therefore, Pakistan was confident of a quick victory in a short local battle in Kashmir.
- **Events (01: 42 pm):**
- Pakistan attacked **Rann of Kutch (RoK)** - To check Indian military preparedness and found India unprepared.
- RoK is a marshy area and India wasn't expecting an attack on this front therefore wasn't ready.
- Pakistan demanded **9100 sq km** in RoK.
- After the attack, Britain mediated leading to a ceasefire and a tribunal which in 1968 gave **910 sq km** to Pakistan.

- (***Indian Policy** = No third party intervention unless mutually agreed to therefore if confident of positive result then ok to third party intervention).
- **Operation Gibraltar Aug 1965:** By Pakistan whereby **40000 militarily trained infiltrators** entered India/J&K with the goal of starting a **civil rebellion** by Kashmiris.
- However, the operation failed as they did not get desired response and effective intelligence with Indian forces led to their suppression.
- [*** Four aspects of politics/politicians/ and two of terror outfits in J&K:**
- One aspect - Full integration with India ie no 370,
- Second- Autonomous within India ie 370 or 370+
- Third - Independence (***Plebiscite, JKLF**).
- Fourth - Merger with Pak (***Hizbul**)

OPERATION GRAND SLAM - SEPT 1965 BY PAK (02:01 PM):

- Akhnoor connects J&K to the rest of India.
- Haji Pir connects PoK with the rest of J&K.
- The goal was to attack Akhnoor and cut off supplies to Indian forces in J&K.
- **Domestic politics/LBS leadership:** Meanwhile LBS was being criticized for its inaction @ RoK conflict.
- **Eg: Vijay Laxmi Pandit** stated that LBS is a prisoner of indecision to which Shashtri replied that When India enters War, the time and place both would be of India's choice (*** leadership- Inaction is not equal to Indecision but = Strategy, therefore gave confidence to people and military men**).
- Along with the army chief, LBS decided to open a second front in Punjab so Pakistan forces are diverted away from J&K leading to the failure of Operation Grand Slam.
- This decision was a bold decision as could have brought China and possibly the US into war in favor of Pakistan.
- As of now, it would be an **all-out war** on multiple fronts and not a local battle.
- (***Leadership = Bold + Action, followed words**).
- **Result** = The US did not help Pakistan as the US was heavily involved in the **Vietnam War (1961-75)** under **President Johnson (1963-69)** who sent half a million troops and heavily bombarded **North Vietnam**.
- (***Watch Platoon, Forest Gump**).
- [*** Vietnam War (1961-75)** fought for the unity of North and South Vietnam, Planned at the tenure of **Eisenhower** (1953-61) (**Truman**) (1945-53), **J.F.Kennedy** (1961-63) - limited interaction, **Lyndon Johnson** (1963-69) - Heavy intervention, **Nixon** (1969-74) - withdrawal and defeat].
- USSR did not openly support India but made clear to China that USSR will support India if China supported Pakistan.
- India successfully captured **1920 sq km** in Pakistan, India reached the outskirts of Lahore while Pakistan captured **540 sq km +** India captured Hajipir that connected PoK with Kashmir therefore highly strategic.
- India destroyed many Paton tanks, therefore real gains during the War were made by India.

TASHKENT AGREEMENT JAN 1966 (02:49 PM):

- Russia feared the involvement of the US and the escalation of the war if the war continued longer and did not want a repeat of the **Cuban missile crisis** in 1962-like situation with the US.
- Therefore, put pressure on India and Pakistan for a ceasefire and Pakistan accepted. (*** Obviously as losing**).
- But LBS consulted the army chief that if there was a chance of an all-out victory but in response got feedback that we were running short on arms and ammunition which was an assessment/intelligence failure.
- Therefore, India had to accept a ceasefire. (*** Leadership- when enemy pressurizes, it is pressure, when even friend pressurizes it is 10 times pressure**).
- In the **Tashkent agreement** of 1966 **status quo ante** was restored that is both sides gave back each other's occupied territories.
- Sadly India had to give back Hajipir which later allowed Pakistan to do Kargil 1999.
- Therefore, 1965 War resulted in a stalemate that is no result although real gains during the War were made by India.
- India agreed due to: USSR pressure + fear of losing USSR support on Kashmir in UNSC + fear of US entry and therefore a long War not good for the economy + assessment failure of running short on arms and ammunition.
- During the War stature of LBS greatly improved.
- He raised morale and led from the front.

- **Eg:** In an **Allahabad speech** on **19 Oct 1965** LBS gave the slogan of '**Jai Jawan Jai Kisan**' + stated that **Ayub Khan** stated he will meet us in Delhi to which I responded that you are a man of high status and therefore we would come to Lahore to pay respect.
- (* Job of the leader is to handle foreign + politically important decisions of War & domestic policy, to manage the domestic economy, to maintain law and order, and gave confidence).
- (Why **Jai Jawan** we know, why **Jai Kisan** follows).
- **Agrarian crisis and LBS (03:06 pm):**
- The agrarian crisis was inherited by LBS and now further war expenditure diverted resources + to punish India for not accepting the ceasefire in the initial phases, the US stopped exporting food grains to India (low-grade food grains export under public law le **PL-480 program** by the US).
- Therefore, now LBS highlighted the importance of **self-sufficiency @ food security** + highlighted the crucial role of peasants in the Indian economy [* two countries, both victims of colonialism + huge population + Food insecurity - India, China. Mao via GLF 1958 focussed on food security, India Via Green Revolution (1967-77)] + Gave the slogan '**Jai Jawan Jai Kisan**'.
- LBS gave ideas of:
- **Kitchen garden** - Each family grows basic vegetables near their house.
- Fasting once a week.
- He began these with his own family.
- (*leadership led by example).
- (*Even if for vote banks politics, politicians of present and future would realize that food security challenges can't be ignored anymore).
- Therefore LBS set the public and political narrative for the future **Green Revolution (1967-77)**.

Q. 1965 war was lost by Pakistan but not won by India. Examine. (10 marks/150 words).

- **Approach:**
- Introduce by briefly mentioning the background of war.
- Body: Here you can mention how the war goals of Pakistan failed (i.e. Failure of Operation Grandslam, Operation Gibraltar) + Also mention the Reasons for Tashkent Agreement.
- The onus of victory is on the aggressor + India gave back its gain.
- Conclude accordingly.

INDIRA GANDHI ERA (1966- 31ST OCT 1984) (03:35 PM):

- After the death of LBS in **JAN 1966** in Tashkent, a new PM had to be selected.
- **GL Nanda** and **Morarji Desai** were viewed as over-ambitious by syndicates, therefore, may not follow party directions.
- **Kamraj** was a strong leader but didn't know Hindi and English, therefore, realized that may not be accepted as PM face.
- **Indira Gandhi** projected herself as uninterested + syndicates assume that the would-be weak PM being inexperienced and being a woman + She would have sympathy for the public being Nehru's daughter.
- Therefore, India got first woman PM.
- **Congress split 1969 (03:44 pm):**
- **Reasons for the split:**
- **Ideological differences:**

Indira Gandhi

Socialist ideology

Wanted a strong welfare state and therefore, favor the nationalization of banks and industry.

Wanted a Planned economy i.e. State led economy.

Favored land redistribution in favor of the poor (*Thomas Muroe and Ryotwari 1820)

Favored better relations with USSR

Syndicates

Pro capitalist ideology

Wanted a strong private sector, therefore, opposes nationalization.

Wanted the state only as a regulator and decision-making power with the private sector. Therefore, wanted to abolish FYP.

Pro-landed class. [*Cornwallis (86-93) and PS 1793]

Favored better relations with the US.

- **Power struggle:** The real reason was that Indira Gandhi acted independently of syndicates like:
- **1966-67=** Indira Gandhi took independent decisions.
- **Eg:** Devalued rupee due to the pressure of the **IMF** and **World Bank** as India faced the BOP crisis and devaluation may increase export earnings i.e. forex.
- The decision backfired as:
- India was a net importer + Imported raw materials, especially energy and the cost of imports of these inputs increased + India wasn't industrialized to make the most of the benefit of devaluation.

- (* 1 \$ = 50 Rupees, therefore, Exporter using RM Indian for FG earns 50 Rupees.
- 1 \$ = 100 Rupees, therefore Exporter using RM Indian for FG earns 100 Rupees.
- Therefore, export increases as can use 50 rupees extra for more production.
- But if RM is imported and energy is imported then Devaluation increases the cost of inputs.
- Profit = Revenue - Cost of Production; RM imported costly, RM Indian also costly, Cost of transport to factory increases, Cost of transport of FG from factory to port increases).
- 1967 elections at the center and States: To control Indira Gandhi who was the PM face of the party, syndicated distributed tickets to their loyalists but high anti-incumbency due to **poverty, food shortage, inflation, and corruption**.
- Therefore, first time Congress lost elections in 8 states and the era of regional parties began.
- Since no alternative to Congress at the center, therefore, Indira Gandhi was able to secure a thin majority.
- Therefore, the syndicate weakens within INC.
- After the death of **President Zakir Hussain**, syndicates wanted **Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy** as President to control Indira Gandhi (*Pocket Veto, etc).
- The conflict led to no consensus on one candidate + Indira Gandhi declared her support for **VV Giri** + Propaganda that syndicates want to remove her as PM.
- **VV Giri** won (*Poor 1967 results, therefore, less MLAs with syndicates).
- Humiliated, Syndicates expelled Indira Gandhi therefore now the Congress of 'O' of syndicates and Congress 'R' of Indira Gandhi.
- Indira Gandhi continued as PM as more MPs supported her.
- **March 1971 elections** - declared prematurely by Indira Gandhi as wanted a strong majority to implement her legal reforms.
- **Eg:** Wanted to abolish **Privy Purses** but didn't have a majority in Rajya Sabha.
- Brought ordinance but SC overturned it in the **N. Palkiwala case** + Did the **Nationalization of Banks** but SC overturned it in the **RC Cooper Case**.
- (*Link 24th, 42nd CAA from polity).
- **Syndicates, Jan Sangh**, and most other parties set up the **Grand Alliance** and gave slogans **Indira Hatao** while Indira Gandhi gave slogans **Gareebi Hatao**.
- (*Mistake by RM Lohia - Goongi Gudia)
- In **March 1971** Indira Gandhi got an absolute majority.

TOPIC FOR THE NEXT CLASS: The Bangladesh Liberation War 1971.

Post Independence India Class 06

INTRODUCTION (09:07 AM)

- A brief overview of the previous class.

THE BANGLADESH LIBERATION WAR 1971 (09:12 AM)

- **3 Dec- 16 Dec 1971**
- **Reasons:**
- East Pakistan (EP) and West Pakistan (WP) had cultural differences e.g. EP felt closer to West Bengal culturally compared to WP due to the **common Bengali Language**.
- EP wanted official language status for Bengali- resisted by WP as wanted Islamic image and religion as the main identity for national integrity. *i.e. Muslim first and Punjabi or Bengali later.
- (*think of a similar challenge but a different Indian approach of accommodation of positive belief in Indian nationalism and Indians)* (Jinnah imposed Urdu as wanted Islamic image)
- Pakistani state and military were dominated by WP.
- **EP was poor while WP was relatively rich.** Pre-1947 irrigation infrastructure not developed in permanent settlement areas LR (land revenue) could not be increased. Therefore more canals were built in the undivided Punjab. EP felt revenue from jute export was used for the development of WP.
- Poor administration in EP. *(poor roads, education, health, jobs, electricity, water etc)
- Trigger was **Bhola cyclone** in EP after which poor relief work led to anger.
- **Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman of Awami league** is highly popular in EP. Began raising political economic and socio-cultural demands of EP.
- There was an agreement with WP on elections and amendment of the constitution to bring federalism. WP leaders- **Yahya Khan** (military) and **Zulfikar Ali Bhutto** (political) were confident of victory and therefore agreed.
- But election results were a big surprise as **Awami League won nearly all seats** in EP. Therefore getting a majority in Parliament.
- WP leaders refused to convene a meeting of the Parliament.

- Peaceful CDM (civil disobedience movement) started by Awami league with demands of the right to form government and amendment of the constitution.
- **25 March 1971: operation searchlight** by Pakistan Army in EP where lakhs were executed in EP and Hindus selectively targetted therefore Hindu and Muslim Bengalis suffered brutal repression.
- Overall 10 lakh refugees entered India in a short time therefore threatening internal stability in east and northeast India.
- Already under the challenge of sociocultural and ethnic conflict due to immigration and other factors since 1947 plus the economy of the northeast is not great. Plus India faced challenges of food security on employment poverty.

COURSE OF WAR (10:05 AM)

- However India decided not to act direct immediately because- rain was soon to follow in EP therefore rivers would swell making it hard to cross them plus roads swampy making the movement of the Army tough.
- In summer China would be able to militarily act against India therefore India may have to fight a war on multiple fronts.
- The US was not as heavily involved in the Vietnam War as in 1965. Therefore may act in favor of Pakistan.
- India did not have the assurance of military help from the USSR as we followed the policy of NAM.
- India should not be seen as an aggressor as that can lead to International sanctions. Therefore India decided to wait till winter.
- Plus IG (Indira Gandhi) began raising awareness internationally on genocide by Pakistan and the refugee crisis faced by India plus **operation jackpot** where India supported Mukti Bahini/ Vahini- an organization of people of EP, with arms money training so EP fights its own war.
- Plus August 1971- **treaty of friendship peace and Cooperation- USSR** offered an India agreed to sign. *(was discussed since 1969 but India hesitant due to NAM policy). *(USSR anxious about South Asia being dominated by the US and its allies)
- Chinese communist party was allowed by the US to occupy the UNSC seat in 1971 plus USSR enquired about US opinion if USSR nuked China in 1971.) This was not a military alliance between USSR and India but ensured diplomatic and economic support to India. *(sale of weapons also but not directly mentioned)
- The treaty basically ensured that India could act independently without fear of other foreign powers supporting Pakistan (or China if war with China i.e. ensured bilateral war). Treaty talked about the special relationship- diplomatic, economic, and cultural.
- Unofficially in practice it meant that USSR will not help India militarily right away but may if forced to. *(passive and not active military support)
- Finally (*stupid as it is) **Pakistan attacked on 3 Dec 1971** and India was well prepared.
- India immediately recognized Bangladesh plus implemented an air blockade in Indian airspace. Therefore cutting off supplies from WP to EP.
- US brought two UNSC resolutions for a ceasefire but USSR vetoed. Then the US wanted China to intervene but China did not respond as did not want direct war with USSR.
- The US began **gunboat diplomacy**. i.e. use of Naval power and resources to threaten others. The US sent a naval fleet to the Bay of Bengal and in response, USSR did the same. Therefore now the threat of nuclear war plus the USSR bought time for India to crush Pakistan's army in EP.

RESULT (10:54 AM)

- **Pakistan was defeated in 13 days.** Big humiliation as the Pakistani army in EP was made to surrender in public at Dhaka race course where **93000 soldiers** surrendered on 16 Dec 1971.
- India regained military pride plus a big strategic victory. Plus big strategic victory as two fronts with Pakistan ended. Plus benefit internal security as EP could have indirectly supported insurgency in the northeast and could have threatened the chicken neck corridor plus the neutralized threat of two front oceanic wars in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal.
- Plus neutralized the threat of China and EP sandwiching India militarily.
- Increased secular credentials of India as we helped the Muslim majority EP. Big **blow to the two-nation theory** as religion was negated as a foundational principle of the creation of Pakistan therefore language and culture defeated religion. *(though not fully as else Bangladeshi's would have united with India) *(but practically fear of being dominated by Indian central government like by Pakistan earlier) *(politician would want to be PM not just CM)
- **Mujibur Rahman gave four principles to guide Bangladesh** *(NDSS)
- **Nationalism** as linguistic nationalism was repressed as part of Pakistan.
- **Democracy**- as election results were not respected in Pakistan.

- **Socialism**- as EP was poor and neglected by WP (also Pakistan allied with a capitalistic block while India was socialist) *(a victory in USSR @Cold War) (US sad smiley)
- **Secularism**- as Hindu and Muslim Bengalis fought and died together plus this principle negated the two-nation theory. Huge personal political gains for IG.
- @ J&K- Sheikh Abdullah realized no use of confrontation with GOI (govern of India) therefore 1974 Indira Sheikh Agreement which he gave a plebiscite demand, agreed to autonomy as provided by Article 370 plus was released from imprisonment.

SHIMLA AGREEMENT 2 JULY 1972 (11:22 AM)

- Signed between IG and Bhutto.
- Much more than a peace treaty as not just:-
- 1. exchange of POW (prisoner of war),
- 2. withdrawal of troops from each other's occupied territory plus Pakistan recognizing Bangladesh but also gave a blueprint for peaceful coexistence by providing **guiding principles** for India Pakistan relationship. (therefore like Panchsheel 1954 with China)
- 1. respect each other's territorial integrity, unity, and political independence
- 2. sovereign equality
- 3. non-interference in internal affairs
- 4. prevent hostile propaganda *(tv channels of Pakistan spit venom)
- 5. Peaceful resolution of all issues via direct bilateral talks or by other peaceful means mutually agreed to *(i.e third-party intervention possible if in India's favor)
- **17 Dec 1971 ceasefire line** became LOC and replaced the 1949 ceasefire line.
- *(therefore 1949 ceasefire line and UNSC resolutions related to it null and void in practice) *(plus now UN is third party- US, Britain, France, China favoured Pakistan for 1971 war in UNSC)
- *(post 1991, when friend USSR weak, India went closer to US) *(Now India supported by Russia, US, Britain, France in the UNSC)
- **Importance of LOC**- 740km LOC accepted as a de facto border not to be altered unilaterally or by force or to be inviolable.
- Pending permanent settlement both sides shall prevent the organization and encouragement of any act detrimental to peaceful relations.
- CMB (confidence building measures) agreed equally to promote people-to-people contact and have open communications via post, telegraph, sea, land air, and also cross-border movements plus improved trade and economic relations, and cultural contact.
- Science and technology cooperation. *(greater economic interdependence than greater cost of conflict)
- Link Samjhauta express, Kartarpur corridor, Indian businessman visiting Pakistan and vice versa, cricket matches, etc.

LAHORE AGREEMENT 1999 (11:55 AM)

- Signed between **AB Vajpayee and Nawaz Shareef**.
- Commitment to the goals and objectives of SAARC 1985. *(Dream of possible EU or ASEAN)
- Prevent nuclear war and nuclear proliferation as both NWS (nuclear weapon states) since 1998. Therefore agreed to focus on non-proliferation and universal nuclear disarmament.
- Condemnation of terrorism in all forms. *(1990's Kashmir)
- Commitment to human rights and freedom.
- Implement the **Shimla Agreement 1972** in letter and spirit.
- Homework: Read handout number 5,6,7,8.
- Suggested read: Post-independence NCERT and VisionIAS material.

The topic for the next class is emergency, the Assam crisis, the Kashmir exodus, and the Punjab crisis.

Post Independence India Class 07

JP MOVEMENT (1973-80) (01:08 PM)

- Indira Gandhi (IG) wanted to eliminate poverty but the challenge was big due to high war expenditure in 1971 war and 1972 and 1973 were drought years.
- These factors contributed to agrarian poverty, slowdown, unemployment and inflation.
- In 1973, Jai Prakash (JP) Narayan came out of political retirement and gave a call to the youth to fight against dishonesty in society.
- June 1975: Allahabad HC judgement reignited JP movt.
- The Court invalidated the election of IG on grounds of misuse of official machinery (the case was filed by Raj Narayan who lost elections to IG by 1 lakh votes).

- SC gave partial relief as IG was allowed to continue as PM but disallowed her from voting as MP till the final decision.
- On the day of Allahabad HC judgement, JP gave a call for daily protests.
- On midnight of 26th June 1975, Emergency was applied under Art 352 on grounds of Internal Disturbances. This further ignited JP's movement.
- Oppression during the Emergency (1975-77) led to public anger against IG and she lost the 1977 elections.
- Janta Party which was created by merging many opposition parties, won and Morarji Desai became PM.
- JP movt ended with victory for IG in the 1980 elections. Janta Party govt failed to meet the objectives of the JP movt. and failed to resolve public grievances.
- **JP Movt failed due to-**
- a. Ideological differences between many opposition parties who joined the movt and later goal got limited to overthrow of IG govt instead of social change/Total Revolution.
- b. Flawed method of advocating anarchy that could have hurt the credibility of & faith in Democratic Institutions in the eyes of the masses as Military, Police, Govt Servants and People were asked to disobey govt.
- **Refer to the handout- JP Movement & Emergency for more details.**

EMERGENCY (01:55 PM)

- Trigger was Allahabad HC Judgment (June 1975) (Raj Narayan Vs IG) where an election petition against IG for misuse of official machinery e.g. use of PWD and some govt officials as poll agents.
- IG was debarred from occupying any elected office for 6 years.
- IG supporters felt that IG was unseated for a traffic offence i.e. very small offence.
- Sanjay Gandhi organized rallies in support of IG while the opposition and press wanted her to resign until the final judgement by SC.
- SC gave partial relief as IG was allowed to continue as PM but she was debarred from voting as MP in Parliament.
- JP gave a call for daily protests and asked the military, police, civil servants and people to not follow the IG govt and follow the constitution of India.
- Thus on 26th June Emergency was declared at midnight.
- **Govt rationale/justification/reasons behind Emergency:**
- **a. Economic Crisis-**
- i. Growing recession, unemployment, inflation especially fuel and food inflation
- ii. Monsoon failure of 1972,73
- iii. 1971 war expenditure
- iv. 1973 Global Oil Crisis
- v. Rising public anger e.g. All India Railway Strike May 1974 and JP movt that threatened internal stability.
- b. Fear of external powers taking benefit of internal weakness to further destabilize India.
- **Result of Emergency-**
- i. IG lost the 1977 elections.
- ii. Shah Commission was set up to fix accountability for atrocities during the emergency.
- It concluded that not enough grounds existed for emergency application.
- **Refer to the handout- JP Movement & Emergency for more details.**

ASSAM NATIONALIST MOVEMENT (1975-85) (02:16 PM)

- **Reasons-**
- **The migration of Bengalis** since 1947 continued even after the creation of Bangladesh due to better economic opportunities in India.
- There arose a fear of immigrants capturing economic power, land grab, jobs, cultural subjugation and political domination due to issues of faulty voter lists.
- Assamese felt that since the British era, their natural resources and economy were misused by outsiders.
- E.g. Assam Tea gardens were owned by Britishers and Local trade was dominated by outsiders.
- Oil though extracted in Assam was refined outside Assam which hurts job creation potential in Assam.
- From 1975 to 1979, peaceful protests failed.
- 1978- the issue of faulty voter lists raised anger.
- Therefore in 1979, the All Assam Student Union (AASU) was set up.
- i) Movement turned violent as AASU adopted violent agitation methods.
- ii) It demanded to stop the immigration of Bangladeshis and deportation of those already present and bring new economic policies so Assam's natural resources are used for the benefit of natives and greater participation in administration for natives (*Reservation in state govt jobs).

- **Result-**
- **Assam Accords**, (1985 by Rajiv Gandhi (RG))
- Those foreigners who entered:-
- before 1961, got full citizenship and all rights,
- Between 1961 and 1971 got citizenship and all rights except the right to vote for 10 years.
- After 25 March 1971 onwards to be declared illegal immigrants and to be deported (*Operation Searchlight).
- **Economy**- Second Oil refinery, a paper mill and IIT Guwahati was set up.
- **Culture**- Legislative and administrative safeguards to protect cultural and linguistic identity and heritage.
- E.g. the Archeological Survey of India was given the responsibility for protecting monuments, promoting GI tags, and declaration of heritage sites.
- Assam GANA Parishad was set up as a political party and won elections and Prafulla Mahanta became CM at the age of 32.
- **United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA)**, 1979-
 - i) Majorly active after 1983 when huge malpractices in the voter list were uncovered again after 1978.
 - ii) Their method was an armed insurgency.
 - iii) Goal- Pre-1828 status when there was Ahom kingdom in Assam i.e. Full independence.
- From 1992 onwards ULFA declared that its movement is for all indigenous people of Assam and not just Assamese.
- 2011: Ceasefire was declared.
- Today demand for statehood from Assam is by/of Bodoland, Karbi Anglong, Dimaland, Kamta pur etc.
- They, at present, do have 6th scheduled status i.e. ADC/ARC.

KASHMIR CRISIS (03:00 PM)

- After the 1971 war, the Indira-Sheikh Agreement of 1974 reaffirmed the accession of J&K to India as final & irrevocable. Sheikh Abdullah was released from imprisonment and came to power in 1975.
- On the advice of Indira Gandhi, he declared Farooq Abdullah as his successor before his death in 1982.
- During the elections, Farooq Abdullah took anti congress stand. He became CM but then was dismissed by Governor Jagmohan as Ghulam Mohammad Shah, brother-in-law of Farooq Abdullah, joined hands with Congress to come to power.
- July 1984- Ghulam Md Shah raised communal tensions e.g. in 1985-86 he repeatedly declared his desire to construct a mosque near the shrine of Vaishno Devi and that he would rename Jammu as Islam Nagar.
- He also began propaganda that Islam is in danger from Hindus. Now communal violence began.
- March 1986- Md. Shah was removed as CM by Governor due to communal violence in Anantnag that took place due to a dispute between Hindus & Muslims over land near a mosque.
- 1986- Farooq Abdullah became CM but he was not an able administrator and wasn't able to manage the crisis. Hence, he was dismissed.
- 1986 onwards there was the presidential rule in J&K recurrently.
- The late 1980s onwards: Hizbul Mujahideen [HM] and JKLF escalated communal killings and forced Kashmiri Pandits to leave Kashmir esp from 1990 onwards.
- **Refer to the handout- Kashmir Crisis for more details.**

PUNJAB CRISIS (03:15 PM)

- State Reorganization Act 1956 only added Princely States of Punjab i.e. PEPSU (Patiala & East Punjab States Union-1948-56). Hence Punjab existed as a 3 language state – Hindi, Punjabi & Pahadi.
- In 1966, Indira Gandhi separated Haryana from Punjab with Chandigarh as the common capital & a UT.
- But Akalis still could not form a single-party majority govt in the 1967 elections.
- Hence to consolidate Sikh votes, Akalis brought Anantapur Sahib Resolution in Oct 1973 (ASR1973) which became the main set of demands for the future of Akalis.
- **Rise of Jarnail Singh Bhindrawale**
- a. Nirankaris consider themselves as Sikh but believe in a living Guru hence regarded as heretics by other Sikhs
- b. 1978- Nirankaris were to hold a big rally in Amritsar and Bhindrawale was leading the opposition to this meeting. He gave a hate speech from Golden Temple and his supporters attacked the meeting. In clashes, 15 died (including Bhindrawale supporters). This raised his profile.
- **Refer to the handout- Punjab Crisis for more details.**

RAJIV GANDHI ERA (1984-89) (04:00 PM)

- RG did not want India to miss the ICT revolution after missing Industrial Revolution. Hence initiated a Computerisation program (*e.g. computer labs in schools)

- Started Jawahar Rozgar Yojana that became the foundation for MGNREGA late
- Operation Blackboard for basic infrastructure in schools to promote universal primary education.
- New Education Policy 1986 (previous NEP was in 1968).
- Created a separate Ministry for Environment.
- Created a Planet Protection Fund.
- **Foreign Policy-**
- Operation Cactus was conducted in the Maldives.
- **Refer to the handout- Rajiv Gandhi Era for more details.**

The syllabus is finished.