



Stage 1:

1. **2005**, We completed the 1st of 3 stages of negotiations by signing an **Agreement on Political parameters & Guiding principles** ie defined rules of behaviour along the LAC.

Following political parameters & guiding principles for a boundary settlement:

1. **Solve Peacefully & dont affect other Bilateral area:** Border dispute will not hurt relshp in other areas of cooperation. Solve peacefully thru negotiations. No use of or threat of Force.
2. **must be Mutually Acceptable Soln:** Soln shud be , in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, a fair, reasonable & mutually acceptable solution
3. **Final & Whole Soln, be Flexible:** any soln shud be Final & whole solution covering all sectors of India-China Boundary. Both sides shud be flexible & make mutually acceptable changes to their respective positions on border dispute
4. **Respect each others Strategic interests:** give due consideration to each other's strategic & reasonable interests, & the principle of mutual & equal security.
5. **Consider Historical evidence, National Sentiments:** two sides will take into account, inter alia, historical evidence, national sentiments, practical difficulties & reasonable concerns & sensitivities of both sides, & the actual state of border areas.
6. **Geographically sensible boundary:** The boundary should be along well-defined & easily identifiable natural geographical features to be mutually agreed upon between the two sides.
7. **No exchange of populated area:** In reaching a boundary settlement, the two sides shall safeguard due interests of their settled populations in the border areas. (=> populated areas wont be exchanged).
8. **Use modern Cartographic & Surveying :** the delineation of the boundary will be carried out utilising means such as modern cartographic & surveying practices & joint surveys.
9. **Pending final agreement- maintain peace, adhere to LAC, cont CBMs:** Pending an ultimate settlement of the boundary question, the two sides should strictly respect & observe the line of actual control & work together to maintain peace & tranquillity in the border areas. The India-China Joint Working Group & the India-China Diplomatic & Military Expert Group shall continue their work under the Agreements of 7 September 1993 & 29 November 1996, including the clarification of the line of actual control & the implementation of confidence building measures.

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Comments:

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 - One of the basic guiding principle of 2005 agreement was of finding a soln respecting the current territorial Status Quo. But China started calling Arunachal -the "Southern Tibet". Started denying visas for ppl frm Arunachal travelling to Tibet
 - LAC:- Thr r diff perceptions over whr LAC exactly lies esp in Ladakh. China doesnt want to discuss LAC as it feels this will dilute the actual Border dispute
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- 2nd Stage : thr is a deadlock in 2nd stage.
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 - **Border Defence Cooperation Agreement:**
 - outlines ways to implement border defence cooperation "on basis of their respective laws and relevant bilateral agreements".
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- The agreement clearly stated that the agreement would be honoured irrespective of the alignment of the LAC.
- The agreement concludes in an elastic nature, "It may be revised, amended or terminated with the consent of the two sides. Any revision or amendment, mutually agreed by the two sides, shall form an integral part of this Agreement'
- **Diff b/w Working Mechanism & Spcl Representatives**
 - Working Mechanism, aimed at resolving day-to-day patrolling issues,
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- **Military CBMs:**
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PRINCELY STATES

QWWI : PROVIDED men & money generously to Br

∴ Post WWI They hoped for

(a) less interference in internal affairs by political dept

(b) protection & democracy of Br India

(c) greater participation in governance of empire

VIA a CHAMBER OF PRINCES

GOI ACT 1919: CREATED NARENDRA MANDAL / CHAMBER OF PRINCES

To advise Br on all matters related to states

- PROBLEM: • DISSATISFACTION ON SEATS ALLOCATED TO EACH PRINCELY STATE

E.g. SMALLER PRINCELY STATES WERE NOT TO BE DIRECTLY REPRESENTED BUT VIA A COLLECTIVE BODY OF 12 FROM AMONG THEMSELVES

- Factions b/w PRINCELY STATES

- FVC: NARENDRA MANDAL TENDED POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF PRINCES

POLITICIZATION OF PRINCELY STATES:

(i) POROUS BORDERS ∵ GOT IMPACTED BY PEASANT MOVT & TRIBAL UPRISES & INM.

(ii) PRINCES GOT INVOLVED IN POLITICS OF BR INDIA:

(a) ALWAR & BHARATPUR SUPPORTED HINDU NATIONALISM

PROMOTED ARYAN SAMAJ ACTIVITIES (EARLY 1900S)

PROMOTED HINDI ↔ URDU

COW PROTECTION & SHUDDHMI MOVT

(b) ALWAR RULER JAI SINGH NEVER SHAKED HANDS WITH BR WITHOUT GLOVES ON.

ALL INDIA STATES PEOPLE CONGRESS (AISPC - 1927+)

STATE PEOPLE CONGRESS / PRAJA MANDAL : ORGANIZATION SETUP BY PPL OF PRINCELY STATE FOR THEIR GRIEVANCES & FOR DEMOCRACY IN " ". THEY ALSO HAD GOAL OF UNITING WITH BI INDIA.

PRAJA MANDALS WERE :: A MONT OF PRINCELY STATES WHILE INC WAS ACTIVE IN BI INDIA.

MAIN ACTIVE CENTRES WERE HYDERABAD, MYSORE, GUJARAT i.e. BARODA & KATHIAWAD.

PRINCELY STATES & INC :

1920 NAGPUR SESSION - INC OPENED MEMBERSHIP FOR PPL OF STATES WITH A CONDITION THAT THESE MEMBERS WONT LAUNCH ANY POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN NAME OF INC.

THIS WAS :: THEY WERE NOT CONSIDERED TO BE POLITICALLY TRAINED (FOR MASS MONT & OTHERWISE :: OF LACK OF HISTORY OF POLITICAL AGITATION)

GRADUAL INCLUSION :

- 1927 CONVENING OF ALL INDIA STATES PPL CONGRESS (AISPC)

- 1929 AHMAD SESSION - PRESIDENT NEHRU : "PPL OF STATES CANNOT BE EXCLUDED FROM FREEDOM MONT". HOWEVER THE STAND TAKEN IN 1920 WAS MAINTAINED

1937-39 : 28 months of INC Rule in Provinces influenced

(a) Contiguous Princely States

(b) PRAJA MANDALS mushroomed i.e. STATE People's Congresses

(c) Prestige of INC in Princely States Fed.

1938 HARIPOURA SESSION: S.C. BOSE PRESIDENT

OLD STAND OF 1920 REITERATED BUT INC DECLARED :

"STATES ARE INTEGRAL PART OF INDIA & PURNA SWARAJ
IS GOAL FOR WHOLE OF INDIA"

1939 TRIPURI SESSION : S.C. BOSE PRESIDENT

HERE INC CHANGED ITS POLICY WITH RESPECT TO STATES
i.e. in FUTURE MOVTS PPL OF STATES TO BE INCLUDED.

In LUDHIANA SESSION 1939 OF AISPC, JLN MACHRU WAS
APPOINTED AS PRESIDENT OF AISPC,

1942 QM WAS WHEN PPL OF STATES JOINED INM FOR
1ST TIME WHERE THEY DEMANDED:

(a) BR TO LEAVE INDIA

(b) RESPONSIBLE GOVT IN STATES i.e. DEMOCRACY

(c) INTEGRATION OF STATES WITH REST OF INDIA.

E.G. RAJKOT: (1939)

BACKGROUND: LAKHAI RAJ WAS A GOOD RULER & WORE KHADI
HE DIED IN 1939 AFTER WHICH STATE BEGAN SELLING
PSUs TO INDIVIDUAL MERCHANTS IN AUCTION TO
HIGHEST BIDDER. THIS LED TO RISE IN PRICES.
THERE WAS ALSO RISE IN TAXES.

SARDAR PATEL LED A CAMPAIGN OF STATE PEOPLE'S CONGRESS
AS SALE OF PSUs & HIGH TAXES.

RESULT: A LIMIT ON PRIVY PURSE

7 OF 10 MEMBERS TO BE APPOINTED BY PATEL TO A COMMITTEE
FOR REFORMS.

INTEGRATION OF PRINCELY STATES

565 in number; HAD 21ST OF LAND OF INDIA; WERE
IMPORTANT SOURCES OF REVENUE

ACCESSION OF PRINCELY STATES / INDIAN STATES WAS DEALT
in SECTION 6 OF GOI ACT 1935
∴ INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION WAS A LEGAL INSTRUMENT
WITH BASIS IN GOI ACT 1935 (WHICH WAS TO BE VALID LAW
UNTIL CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLIES OF 2 DOMINIONS DRAFT CONSTITUTION)

SECTION 6(6) OF GOI ACT 1935 : THE INSTRUMENT OF
ACCESSION WAS TO BE VALID ONLY WHEN SIGNED
BY RULER HIMSELF. ∴ RULER WAS THE ONLY OF
FINAL AUTHORITY ON ACCESSION.

Events :

(I) CABINET MISSION ANNOUNCED IN MAR 1946 THAT

(a) EXISTING RELATIONSHIP b/w PRINCELY STATES & BR. WOULD CEASE

BUT

- PARAMOUNTCY WONT BE TRANSFERRED TO THE NEW GOVT OF THE UNION OF INDIA (* CABINET MISSION ENVISAGED ONE UNION HAVING BR INDIA & STATES)
- UNION WOULD DEAL WITH SUBJECTS OF DEFENCE, FOREIGN AFFAIRS, COMMUNICATION & POWER TO RAISE FINANCES FOR THESE SUBJECTS.
- THE REST OF SUBJECTS & RESIDUAL POWER WAS TO BE WITH STATES & PROVINCES OF BR INDIA.

THIS PROPOSAL TOOK FORM OF

"MEMORANDUM ON STATES TREATIES & PARAMOUNTCY"

II:

PRINCELY STATES ACCEPTED THE CABINET MISSION PLAN & THEIR "STANDING COMMITTEE OF CHAMBERS OF PRINCES" PASSED A RESOLUTION STATING THAT

(a) ENTRY OF A PRINCELY STATE INTO UNION WILL BE BASED ON NEGOTIATION & FINAL DECISION WILL BE OF EACH PRINCELY STATE

(b) UNION WOULD HAVE POWER OVER ONLY SUCH SUBJECTS THAT STATES CEDE TO UNION

(c) UNION SHALL NOT INTERFERE WITH:

CONSTITUTION, TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY & SUCCESSION OF STATES

III : Indian Independence Act 1947 (July 1947)

- DECLARED LAPSE OF SOVEREIGNTY OF BR over PRINCELY STATES & WITH IT ALL EXISTING TREATIES

i.e. PARAMOUNTCY WILL LAPSE ON APPOINTED DAY - 15th AUG 1947

- STATES WOULD HAVE CHOICE TO JOIN EITHER INDIA OR PAKISTAN OR BE INDEPENDENT

| PARAMOUNTCY: POLICY BEGUN BY LORD HASTINGS 1823 (1813-23)

THE TERM MEANT BR INTERESTS WERE PARAMOUNT & FOR PROTECTION OF THOSE INTERESTS BR COULD DEAL WITH STATES THE WAY BR DESIRED.

PARAMOUNTCY MEANT HAVING SUPREME AUTHORITY, & BR COULD OVERRIDE ANY TREATY SIGNED WITH THE STATES.

RELATIONS B/W CROWN & PRINCES UNDER PARAMOUNTCY WERE OF A PERSONAL NATURE & ∴ PARAMOUNTCY COULD NOT BE TRANSFERRED TO AN INDIAN GOVT WITHOUT CONSENT OF PRINCES.

PARAMOUNTCY WAS RESULT OF TREATIES SIGNED WITH STATES BY BR.

In PRACTICAL TERMS PARAMOUNTCY IMPLIED :

(a) STATES DID NOT HAVE COMPLETE SOVEREIGNTY OVER INTERNAL & EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(b) STATES DID NOT HAVE POWER TO MAKE WAR OR MAKE TREATIES.

(c) SOVEREIGNTY / INDEPENDENCE IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS VARIED FROM STATE TO STATE FROM SUBSTANTIAL TO MINIMAL INDEPENDENCE.

(d) BR TO DEFEND STATES FROM EXTERNAL AGGRESSION & INTERNAL DISTURBANCES.

1/ JUNE 1947: TROUBLE IN PS begins

TRAVANCORE & HYD [13th, 14th June, 1947] declared that they would be INDEPENDENT STATES once Br leave.

AICC passed resolution: Lapse of Paramountcy wont end Rights, privilege, obligations b/w GOI & STATES, and Lapse wont → to Independence of States.

JINNAH opined that legally CABINET MISSION's proposal do not bind the PS and they would be independent sovereign states on Lapse of Br Paramountcy & had freedom to choose either accession or independence. (18 June 1947)

3/ STATES Department was created with PATEL as Minister & VP Menon as Secy

VP Menon was Constitutional Advisor to VICEROY LORD MOUNTBATTEN. Was offered Governorship by Viceroy but declined, to be Secy of States Dept.

VP Menon view: Under CABINET MISSION PLAN

PS may not join either of the 2 CAs but they may enter into arrangements with the Govt of Dominion they were geographically contiguous to.

STATES Dept worked under Viceroy's guidance with aim of

"convincing the Rulers to accede to India"

2/ Parallelly on 13 June 1947, a

meeting of INC - ML leaders called by MountBatten where it was decided that

STATES DEPT will be created with 2 sections (one for India other for Pakistan).

Function: Handle issues of common concern & dealing with Princely States including their accession.

∴ it was intended to serve as a link b/w 2 Dominions & to convince Princely States for Accession.

4/

An "INSTRUMENT of ACCESSION" was drafted. It gave Defence, Communication, IR to Union & rest with States (i.e. autonomy) in rest

Within 3 weeks, nearly all States signed IOA before Aug 1947 except

-TRAVANCORE -HYD - JUNAGADH - KASHMIR (in Gujarat)

TRAVANCORE: Kerala = 3 PS = Tr + Cochin + Malabar

• CPI led PUNNAPRA VAYALAR MVT (Workers & Peasant was social base, 1000s died)

(July 1947) • Attempt on life of Dewan/PM CP Ramaswami Iyer who then fled the State & TRAVANCORE acceded.

HYDERABAD: Army had to be deployed. SEP, 1948 :

JUNAGADH: Nawab invited ML & Shah Nawaz Bhutto to join States Council of Ministers. Bhutto ensured Nawab accedes to PAK. This → to complete breakdown of economy. PATEL convinced PAK for Plebiscite whr SIX voted for India (Feb 1948)

Kashmir :

Mar Singh signed STANDSTILL Agreement with Pakistan.

| allowed

MOTR OF PPL & GOODS B/W KASHMIR & PAKISTAN



Oct 1947: PASHTUNS from NWFP invaded Kashmir



Mar Singh asked for help from Mountbatten who agreed
on ↓ Condition

that Kashmir accedes to INDIA



LoA signed.



Indian troops drove out invaders except from PoK.

TRAVANCORE : PUNNAPRA VAYALAR MOVT (OCT 1946)

- # PUNNAPRA IS A SEA SHORE IN MALABAR & VAYALAR A VILLAGE IN ALAPUZHA DISTRICT OF PRESENT DAY KERALA
- # LEADERSHIP WAS PROVIDED BY CPI & METHOD: ARMED STRUGGLE
- # IN LINE WITH CABINET MISSION (1946) PROPOSALS, MAHARAJA & PM (CP RAMASWAMI IYER) OF TRAVANCORE DECLARED THAT TRAVANCORE WOULD FOLLOW THE AMERICAN MODEL i.e. WOULD STAY INDEPENDENT STATE & WOULD NOT MERGE INTO INDIA.
- # USA IS A VOLUNTARY UNION WHERE DURING AMERICAN REVOLUTION (1765-83) 13 COLONIES DECLARED THAT THEY ARE INDEPENDENT STATES WHO WILL BE UNITED.
- # SLOGAN BY CPI WHO LED WORKERS & PEASANTS "INTO THE ARABIAN SEA WITH AMERICAN MODEL".
- # GOAL OF MOVT : # MERGER OF TRAVANCORE INTO INDIA
IT WAS ALSO A MOVT OF PPL OF MALABAR ↳ CAPITALISM & LANDLORDISM
- # RESULT:
 - INCREASED NATIONALISM & AWARENESS ↳ OPPRESSION OF WORKERS & PEASANTS BY CAPITALIST CLASS. 1000s OF WORKERS LOST LIVES
 - INCREASED WORKERS-PEASANTS UNITY & MOVT FOR REFORMS IN LABOR LAWS & AGRARIAN REFORMS GOT BOOSTED
 - IN JUNE 1947, TRAVANCORE DECLARED INDEPENDENCE. THEN SARDAR PATEL BEGAN NEGOTIATIONS
 - IN JULY 1947 - ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF PM/Dewan CP RAMASWAMI IYER WHO THEN FLED THE STATE & TRAVANCORE RESIGNED INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION





Reorganisation of States:

- State Reorganisation Commission setup in 1953. Gave its report in 1955 leading to State Reorganisation Act 1956 that did state reorganization on 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 own states post independence.
- **Dhar Commission** by Constituent Assembly in 1948 rejected demand due to concerns of national unity as partition on religious lines recently, thus, did not want rise of communalism on basis of language. Therefore wanted different linguistic communities to intermix as part of common provinces.
- Protests continued and in December, **1948 JVP Committee** setup (Jawahar Lal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Pittabhi Sitaramayya) which favored linguistic basis for reorganization but argued that now not right time due to concerns for national unity.
- Campaign continued.
- **1952 Andhra State:**
 - Madras CM T Prakasan resigned from INC + Swami Sitaram started hunger strike. Initially Nehru neglected demands and stayed firm. However, Oct 1952, death of Potti Srimamulu after 58 days of hunger strike that made Vishal Andhra movement turn violent and finally in Dec, 1952, Nehru announced creation of Andhra State by taking out coastal Andhra & Rayalaseema from Madras.
- This boosted other movements leading to government setting up SRC in 1953, SRC report 1955 and **State Reorganisation Act 1956:**
 - Andhra Pradesh by merging Andhra State (1952) with Telugu speaking areas of Hyderabad (i.e. Telangana region) (*Hyderabad Princely State had Marathis, Kannada & Telugu speaking population).
 - Madras:
 - Malabar district transferred to new state of Kerela (*Kerela= Travancore + Malabar district)
 - Southern parts of Travancore-Cochin i.e. Kanyakumari district added to Madras
 - New UT created out of Madras i.e. Laccadive, Minicoy & Amandivi islands
 - Bombay province expanded by adding princely states of Kutchh & Saurashtra
 - Madhya Pradesh created by merging MP with Vindhya Pradesh & Madhya Bharat
 - Himachal which was a UT- its territory was expanded and it continued as UT until 1971 when it became a State.
 - Karnataka created by merging princely state of Mysore with Kannada speaking areas of Madras
 - UT status to princely states of Manipur & Tripura
- **SRC rejected**

- a. Splitting of Bombay province into Maharashtra & Gujarat as conflict over whether Bombay city to Gujarat or Maharashtra. **This was however done in 1960** with Bombay as common capital for 5 years and then to be with Maharashtra (*huge violence in MH for getting Bombay)
- b. Creation of Punjab as demand was based on religion. Instead, Punjab province was expanded by adding Princely States of Punjab i.e. Patiala & East Punjab States Union (PEPSU-1948-56) to Punjab. Thus Punjab existed as a 3 language state i.e. Punjabi, Hindi, Pahadi. **Finally in 1966, Indira Gandhi divided Punjab into Haryana & Punjab with Chandigarh as UT & common capital.** Also Kangra & Hoshiarpur added to Himachal UT. **Himachal Pradesh created in 1971.**
- c. Demand of Telangana by people of Telangana region of Princely State of Hyderabad was rejected.

North East in 1956	Manipur (UT)	Tripura (UT)	NEFA	Assam	
• 1960- Agreement on creation of Nagaland. Implemented in 1963.					
North East in 1963	Manipur (UT)	Tripura (UT)	NEFA	Assam + Nagaland with special status u/a 371A	
North East in 1969	Manipur (UT)	Tripura (UT)	NEFA	Assam + Nagaland (State)+ Meghalaya as an autonomous state within Assam u/a 244A	
North East in 1971	Manipur (State)	Tripura (State)	NEFA	Assam + Nagaland + Meghalaya (State) + Mizoram (UT)	
North East in 1975	Manipur (State)	Tripura (State)	NEFA	Assam + Nagaland + Meghalaya (State) + Mizoram (UT)	Sikkim
North East in 1986	Manipur (State)	Tripura (State)	Arunachal Pradesh (State)	Assam + Nagaland + Meghalaya (State) + Mizoram (State)	Sikkim

- 1971: Himachal Pradesh
- 1986- Statehood to Goa

2000: Jharkhand from Bihar, Chhattisgarh from MP and Uttarakhand from UP

- **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
 - movement was led by Brahmins & Kurmis. Therefore caste played role.
 - Grievance was high contribution to undivided MP's revenues but 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 Tribal state by tribals led by Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM) of Shibu Soren
- **2014- Telangana-**
 - Since 1948 there was demand for Telangana by people of Princely State of Hyderabad who had stayed separately historically as part of Hyderabad Princely State
 - hindu majority population & peasants were discriminated against during rule of Nizam
 - SRC rejected 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 long time
 - 2001- Telangana Rashtra Samiti reinitiated struggle due to creation of 3 new states in 2000
 - 2009 TRS launched indefinite hunger strikes
 - 2009 December, Gol announced creation of a committee & finally in 2014, Telangana created by separating it from Andhra Pradesh.

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Dalit movement

Dalits are those groups of people who have faced **social discrimination** including the **untouchability**. They largely belong to the **economically disadvantaged** groups of our society. They are placed in the Scheduled Caste categories in our constitution. The category of dalits was first used by **Jyotiba Phule** in the nineteenth century. It was first popularly used by the **Dalit Panther in the 1970s**. But it has come in currency quite recently – from the 1980s onwards.

Last few decades have seen a **spate of dalit movement** in various parts of the country. This is reflected in their social, cultural and political activities at various levels, i.e., state, local and all India.

Dalit movement raises issues of caste-based discrimination and economic inequality. It is a struggle for social justice. The issues on which dalit movement is launched are: **self – respect, harassment of women, payment of wages, forced labour or begar, disputes over land, implementation of the reservation policy, promotion in the job, denial of democratic rights like casting of votes.**

Ghanshyam Shah classifies the Dalit movements into **reformative and alternative movements**. The former tries to reform the caste system to solve the problem of untouchability. The alternative movement attempts to create an alternative socio-cultural structure by conversion to some other religion or by acquiring education, economic status and political power. Both types of movements use political means to attain their objectives.

Dalit movement in the **post – Independence** period in India can be divided into **three phases**, i.e., **phase I (1950s – 1960s)**, **phase II (1970s –1980s); and phase III (1990s) onwards**.

There has been a common feature of dalit politics throughout the post – Independence period, especially from the 1960s onwards, e.g., **to strive to have a party of their own or a party led by the dalits**. The shift in dalit support from the Congress to RPI in the 1960s, to the Janata Party in 1977, the Janata Dal in 1989 and to the BSP in the 1990s onwards are examples of this desire of the dalits. Several factors have contributed to the rise of dalit movement, especially from the 1980s onwards. These include **emergence of a new generation** among dalits, which is **conscious of their rights, explosion of mass media** and the **impact of the ideas of Dr. B R Ambedkar**.

- **Phase I:** Implementation of the **universal adult franchise, reservation in educational and political institutions, and in jobs** for the Schedules Castes as per the provisions of the constitution enabled a large number of them to take advantage of these facilities in the period following independence. Besides, the political parties, especially Congress party attempted to mobilize them as its vote bank. Despite the difficulties in availing of their right to vote in many parts of the country, politicization of the dalits took place to a considerable extent. Such process made them conscious of their rights. The policies and strategies of the Congress helped it create its social base which consisted of Dalits as major social group. The **politicization of dalits** during this phase took as a constituent of the social base of the political parties, especially the Congress.

Meanwhile, there emerged the **first generation of dalit leadership** borne after independence, which included **educated middle class professional** as well. This group became **critical of dominant political parties and the cultural ethos**, especially the Congress

and the Hindu belief system. They started feeling that the Congress was using them as the vote bank; the high castes were holding the leadership of this party and not allowing dalits to get the leadership. On the cultural front they felt that the Hindu religion does not provide them a respectable place. Therefore, in order to live respectfully they should discard Hindu religion and convert to Buddhism. The advocates of this opinion were influenced by the ideas of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. Ambedkar, understanding his responsibility as a political leader of a vast population, formulated a new political outfit, the **Republican Party of India (RPI)** to be able to participate in the democratic polity. Surprisingly, the secular **principles of the political organizations**, which Ambedkar established, reiterated the teachings and social ideals of Buddhism. For Ambedkar societal reforms vis-à-vis the Constitution became the prime task and therefore his new political party never constructed any hyperactive political ideology, but revolved round the same principles of social change.

In the **late 1950s and 1960s** RPI launched a cultural and political movement in **UP and Maharashtra** for achieving political and cultural autonomy. A large number of **dalits got converted to Buddhism**. The RPI emerged one of the important political parties in the assembly and parliamentary elections held in UP during the 1960s. But the RPI could not remain a force in UP after the 1960s because its main leadership got co-opted into the Congress, a party against whom it had launched movement in the preceding decade.

- **Phase II :** This phase was marked by the **combination of class and caste** struggles. In the rural areas of West Bengal, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh the naxalite movement launched a struggle against the caste and class exploitation. In the cities of Bombay and Pune, **the Dalit Panther** launched the similar kind of movement.

An **educated group of dalits** – young dalit writers and poets, in two major cities of Maharashtra set up an organization known as **Dalit Panther in 1972**. Influenced by **Amedkarism, Marxism and “Negro literature”**, they aimed at **rejecting the caste system**, which according to them was based on the Brahminical Hinduism. Spreading their ideas through the media and communication network, through the discussions and debate in the public space, i.e., offices, houses, tea shops, public libraries, dalit writers and poets provided the critique of the Hindu caste system and exploitative economic system..The activists of Dalit Panther belonged to first generation educated youth, whose parents were poor peasants and laborer, who had inherited the legacy of Ambedkar movement.

Initially the **movement proclaimed to have an alliance of exploited people** – dalits, backward classes, workers and peasants. Its programme centered on the problems of women, rejection of Brahminical principles of purity and pollution, and fight against all kinds of political and economic exploitation. In the tradition of Ambedakarism, they aimed at achieving the political power. This movement grew in the wake of the failure of the Republican Movement of the 1970s which suffered because of the personality differences of its leadership.

But like the RPI movement, it had to suffer from the split. Two main leaders of the Dalit Panther Raja Dhale and Namdev Dhasal developed differences on the **ideological ground**. The former an ardent Ambedkarite accused Namdev Dhasal, a Marxist of ignoring the caste problem and helping the communists to penetrate the Dalit Panther movement. Thereafter The Dalit Panther could not be able to make an alliance of all exploited. It got divided

between the Ambedkarites and Marxists, particularly after the 1974 by election to the Bombay parliamentary constituency.

Unlike the dalits of west UP or Maharashtra, those of Bihar did not experience anti-caste movement in the colonial period. While the non-dalit peasantry was mobilized by different peasant or caste organizations in Bihar, to mobilise them excepting for getting their votes. It was only since the late 1960s that dalits of central Bihar were initiated into the political movement. But it was not exclusively on the caste lines; it was **on the mix of caste and class exploitation**.

In **Karnataka** also dalits organized into the **Dalit Sanghasrsh Samiti (DSS)**. It was an organization which was set up in 1973 and set up its units in most districts of Karnataka. Like Bihar it also took up caste and class issues and attempted to build an alliance of diverse groups of the exploited classes. It also brought dalits of different persuasions – Marxism, socialism, Ambedkarism, etc, under the banner of a single organization.

- **Phase III:** The 1990s have seen the proliferation of dalit organizations in different states of the country. The case of the BSP in Uttar Pradesh is most important. Though the RPI had been influential in Uttar Pradesh like Maharashtra since the 1950s, the rise of the BSP has been the most striking feature of dalit identity and politics in India.

The **BSP aimed to mobilize the majority other sections** of the society, the **Bahujan Samaj**, consisting of the dalits, backward class and religious minorities which excluded the high castes like Brahmins, Rajputs, and Banias. The BSP believes that the minority high castes have been using the votes of the majority communities or the Bahujan Samaj. They did not let them become the leaders or the rulers. As in a democracy it is the majority who should rule, the Bahujan Samaj should become the ruling class. With this perspective the BSP contested the assembly and parliamentary elections in several states in the country from 1985 onwards. The BSP made its present felt in North Indian states, especially Punjab, UP, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

The BSP has been able to consolidate its position among dalits mainly for its strategy of electoral alliances and the public policies. In later years, **party declared to serve the serva samaj**; it was shift from her earlier position where BSP vowed to fight for the Bahujan Samaj. It was beginning of the BSP's change in the electoral or alliance strategy. In the subsequent elections, contrary to original principles, it gave tickets even to the high castes Brahmins, Rajputs, Banias and Kayasthas gave them representation as ministers in her government.

However, BSP introduced **special policies for dalits**. The most important of these included: – **Ambedkar Village Programmes** consisting of the special programmes for the welfare of the weaker sections in the villages identified as the Ambedakar Villages on the basis of the substantial dalit population in such villages, and naming of the public institutions after the low caste historical personalities. It also took prompt action against those who involved in the discriminatory activities against the dalits. The rise of the BSP has imparted a sense of pride and confidence among the dalits in the country.

The political power seizure by BSP had introduced the party in public with a new political ideology different from the **consistent idea of “social engineering”** between the deprived

sections of the country. It led to **dilution of the vital issues** of social justice, law and order and secularism.

Secondly, due to its fixation on power, the BSP forgot the ethical idea of empowering the "bahujans". **Thirdly** In the thirst of capturing "sarvajan", it compromised in delivering social justice to the bahujan masses. Openness to the non-bahujans undermined the moral guidelines of the movements and offered an opportunity to the manuwadis to gradually consolidate their domination under the garb of sarvajan. **It was a mistake by the BSP to think that hierarchical social relations based on sanctioned religiosity can be overhauled through the employment of power.** BSP thus underestimated the values of social movements in fighting these ills at the ground level, especially of the Buddhist social movement. Even Ambedkar had warned the deprived sections not to solely depend on political power for their emancipation.

Women's movement

Women's movement can be defined as the organized effort to achieve a common goal of equality and liberation of women and it presupposes sensitivities to crucial issues affecting the life of women. It comprises all the forms and processes of women's upsurge and assertion, including their fights alongside of men as well as their more obviously 'anti-patriarchal struggles with men.

The women's movement, like other social movements, brings about or intends to bring about a change in the existing social structure.

The social change that result from a movement may be seen first in terms of the changes in the positions of the concerned section of a movement and secondly in terms of their impact on the wider society. One of the consequences of the women's movement has been the infusion of a keen sensitivity on the question of women's oppression and their contribution to all spheres of life and study.

Women's movements in India can be divided into the following periods or waves:

1. Social reform movements before 1857
2. The freedom movement
3. Movements from 1947 till 1975
4. Movements emerging during and after the international Women's Decade

Social reform movements

The origin of contemporary women's movements in India is often stressed to the social reform movement within the Hindu fold. Due to the influence of the reformers, the British government enacted laws against the sati system, permitting widow remarriage, abolishing child marriage etc. Efforts were also made for education of girls. This phase had immense contribution towards women's movement in India.

The rights bestowed proved to be the foundation of the Women's rights in India. The movement in this era was limited in terms of lack of mobilization of women themselves for their own issues.

Political rights such as equal franchise and representation in legislatures for women were demanded by women leaders. Women's organizations such as All India women's conference (AIWC) came into existence in the 1920s to spread education among women. They raised similar issues and carried out welfare programmes

Freedom Struggle

Freedom movement was an important landmark in the history of women's movement. It helped women in their struggle for 'liberation' as feminism and nationalism were closely interlinked.

Gandhi's ideology of recruiting women in public life without disturbing their social role as housewives and his efforts at mobilizing women were responsible for women's participation in the freedom struggle.

Aparna Basu says that women were accepted in India's freedom struggle as political comrades and given equal opportunities for participation. This paved the way for involvement of women in the wider sphere of social, political and economic life in future.

Rajani Alexander on the other hand says that women's participation in the independence movement took diverse forms and was not always in the form of organized and orchestrated political protests. Most of women's involvement in the independence movement was based on community and home based participation. Nevertheless, the recognition of women as equal participants in the freedom movement gave a boost both to the status of women and women's movement.

After Independence

Peasant movements, tribal movements, student's movements etc. witnessed the participation of women. These movements do not raise the issues affecting women per se but they do raise societal or class issues.

Gail Omvedt aptly describes their significance when she denotes them as "pre-movements" as far as women are concerned. Their contribution to the cause of women in India can be gauged from the following:

- They revealed the power of women as a force in a society
- They allowed women opportunity to bring forward their own needs
- They were often part of a process leading to the development of women's movements as such.

Illina Sen says that women in these movements do not strive for autonomous or independent articulation of only their women specific demands. At the same time their articulation of demands and issues exerts a pressure on their movements to take cognizance of the women in their mass base.

Various studies also show the militant role played by women in various agrarian movements. Meera Velayudhan in her study on women workers and class struggles in Alleppey examines the

role and participation of women. She shows that women participated on a large scale in the 1938 strikes. Later on, the women workers launched struggles on issues such as maternity benefits and retrenchment of women workers.

Moreover, the promulgation of the constitution and enactment of various laws for women such as the Hindu marriage act, the Hindu succession act etc. prepared ground for further struggle.

After the international Women's Decade

By this time women's mass movements had realized those women's issues and problems to be solved completely required to confront issues head on. Thus they went to the forefront of all major socio-economic, political and related environmental issues.

During the last three decades a number of micro and macro struggles have been initiated by autonomous women's groups around issues which directly affect women and address the question of emancipation of women.

Protest against Social Evils/Issues

Anti-Price Rise Movement: In 1973, Women of the urban areas organized to fight against the hike in the prices of essential commodities that was followed by the famine. The movement grew rapidly becoming a mass women's movement for consumer protection.

Anti Arrack Movement: Thousands of women joined in picketing liquor outlets, disciplining habitual drunkards, and demanding from the administration a total ban on alcohol sales. Women realized their strength and importance and the government bowed to the wishes of people. Sale of arrack was banned in the district of Nellore to begin with and later on the ban was extended to the rest of the state of Andhra Pradesh. This agitation inspired people of other states, especially Haryana, to take up similar issues.

Ecological and Environmental Issues

Chipko Movement: The Chipko movement originated around 1970s (though the seeds of the movement were there from the British period) against indiscriminate forest felling for commercial interests.

Protesting Violence against Women

Anti Rape Movement: The anti rape movement begun in 1977 by the Civil Rights groups following an incidence of custodial rape. The Mathura rape case in 1978 was a landmark in the history of mobilization of women. Demonstrations, dharnas, public mass petitions etc were sparked off with the incident. Rape was signified as a form of violence by the powerful on powerless, poor and disadvantaged. Desai and Patel say that when women's groups condemned the state and society, they signified that the laws and institutions have created hierarchies between men and women.

Anti Dowry Movement: It began around 1977 with the organized protest of Mahila Dakshata Samiti. They protested against the violence inflicted upon women for dowry, especially against murder and abetment of suicide. Protests in the form of demonstrations and other means by feminist groups were able to change the indifferent attitude of the wider public and policy makers to the issues of women's death by kerosene. The feminist groups devised a series of

strategies to enhance the public awareness of the problems associated with dowry. In 1980 a year after the anti dowry agitation began, the government passed a law against dowry related crimes that recognized abetment of suicide because of dowry demands as a special crime and made mandatory a police investigation into the death of any women within five years of marriage.

Anti Sexual Harassment Movement: In the Vishaka case a petition in the Supreme Court was filed by social action groups and NGOs seeking legal redress for women whose work was obstructed or inhibited because of sexual harassment at the workplace. The Supreme Court issued guidelines to tackle the menace in the absence of action from executive and legislature. The movement continued by advocacy groups. Its culmination is the bill for protection against sexual harassment at the workplace which has recently been passed by the Lok Sabha, signifying an important step towards complete emancipation of women in India.

Today a number of women's organizations have mushroomed with and without the support of the state and donor international organizations. The contemporary women's movement in India is characterized by decentralized structure and multiple arenas of interaction. Women's movement is also widening its domain and getting involved with issues related to environment, population, child rights, globalization, marketisation etc.

Social and liberal feminists criticize the rise of right forces in India and the world over which have mobilized middle class women for creating hatred against others including the women of other community. Barbara Epstein says that it is strongly felt by many that women's movements are in doldrums and almost directionless. It has become more an idea than a movement. Nevertheless, it is beyond any doubt that women's movement in India in each stage contributed to the emancipation of women- though the magnitude of contribution may have varied.

Over the decades, women's groups stood for issues that are not just women-centric but are concerns of wider society as well. The problems that women face are that of other social categories too. Women's mobilizations of the past proved their intended organized actions (as in the case of anti-arrack, anti-price rise, Chipko etc.) always bring about wider social repercussions. Participating in such mobilizations definitely gives the women of the community a social identity. And this social identity of course makes way for their empowerment. Their further empowerment is realized through the affirmative actions taken by the state as well as the civil society organizations in response to their efforts and capacity to initiate collective action.

Environmental movement

Environmental movements of various countries have emerged due to different reasons. It is basically due to prevailing environmental quality of the locality. The environmental movements in the north are basically on the issue of quality of life. Whereas the environment movements in the south arise due to some other reasons, such as due to conflicts for controlling of natural resources and many more.

The participants of these movements in **North** are the **middle class and upper class people**, who have concern for the nature. But in the **south** the protesters are generally the **marginal population** – hill peasants, tribal communities, fishermen and other underprivileged people. The different environmental movements in our own country support this argument. The examples could be taken as Chipko, N.B.A., Mitti Bachao Andolan, Koel-Karo Andolan etc. That is why the environmentalism of the North is referred as “**full stomach**” environmentalism and the environmentalism of the south is called as “**empty – belly**” environmentalism.

The genesis of the environmental movement in India can be traced to the Chipko movement (1973) in Garhwal region in the new state of Uttarakhand. In fact, between 1970s and 1980s there were several struggles in India around issues of rights to forest and water which raised larger ecological concerns like rights of communities in forest resources, sustainability of large scale environmental projects like dams, issues of displacement and rehabilitation etc.

Environmental movements in India, therefore, are not necessarily for the '**green**' or '**clean**' earth or for saving mankind's' heritage and endangered species as in the west, but for the very **survival of the local poor**.

Gadgil and Guha identify **four broad strands** within the environmental movements in India based on **vision, ideology and strategy**. The first types are those which emphasize on the moral necessity to restrain overuse and ensure justice to the poor and marginalised. Mainly Gandhians belong to this strand. The second strand stresses on the need to dismantle the unjust social order through struggle. Marxists mostly follow this strand. The Third and fourth strands advocate reconstruction, i.e. employing technologies appropriate to the given context and time. They reflect the concerns of the scientists or the spontaneous efforts of the communities at the village level who aim at protecting local community forests or the right to pursue environment-friendly agricultural practices.

CONTROL OVER NATURAL RESOURCES.

Control over natural resources is an important reason for emergence of environmental movement in India. Some good examples of these kinds of movements are **like Chipko and N.B.A.** In the first case, the reason for conflict was control **over forest**; whereas, in the second the reason was **control over water**.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC REASONS

The other angles by which we look upon the cause of emergence of environmental movements are the socio-economic reasons. Almost most of the environmental movements in India are somehow related with this aspect, also, if we see the location where these movements have started then we would find that most of these areas are **tribal dominated**. These people have strong beliefs regarding their **forests, land and water**. At the same time they are also totally dependent upon these resources for their **survival hood**. Therefore, when these forests or other sources of livelihood get disturbed by the outsiders, their socio-economic conditions get hampered and the ultimate recourse is the movement against those people who were harnessing those resources. Also, **women** had generally played an important role in these movements, in tribal groups; women are accustomed to responsibility and leadership for community survival. Their work involves them directly and daily with forests and natural

resources. So, whenever their survival came into risk, they take the lead role for the protection of their community and its resources

ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION/DESTRUCTION

Environmental degradation is also an important cause which many time leads to environmental movement. One such e.g. was the **silent valley case**.

One another e.g. of movement which arose due to the degradation of local environment was the movement against the limestone quarrying, in the **Doon Valley** in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

The spread of environmental awareness and media has also played pivotal role in emergence of environmental movement in urban areas. People were previously unaware of the importance of the environment.

But as the environmental awareness increased due various reasons people started protecting their environment. Some e.g. are the **local movements** to protect the purity of different rivers such as Ganga and Yamuna. The greening of many Indian cities also comes under this category. The **Bhagidari movement of Delhi** is a good e.g. of this kind of environmental movement. Media has also played an important role in sustaining theses movements.

Forced displacement:

The governmental policies resulted into a lot of displacement of people due to large projects such as dams like Bhakra–Nangal and many others. These policies pushed the local people on the edges. Due to large scale displacement of local people have resulted many environment movements in different part of the country.

Now on the above arguments the conclusion could be drawn that the nature based conflicts, the false developmental policies of the government, the marginalization of the tribal and other underprivileged groups and the environmental degradation are the root causes of emergence of environmental movements in India. The lopsided, iniquitous, and environmentally destructive processes of development have propelled the people to go against the state in many cases and this leads to the emergence of environmental movements in the country. The risks on the survival hood of the marginal people due to the above mentioned factors had resulted in the emergence of these movements. Therefore the point comes that the environmental movements in different parts of the country grows out of the distribution conflict over the ecological resources needed for livelihood.

So we can conclude that environmental movements in India are the resistances by the people for their livelihood and for their survival.

LAND REFORMS

Background

- * commercialization of Agriculture
- * Differentiation among peasantry
- * Capitalistic transformation of Agriculture (Never Happened)



It led to Absentee Landlordism

Rack Renting

Illegal exactions

- ⇒ People's pressure increasing (due to ↑ in ppn)
- ⇒ Decline in Handicrafts
- ⇒ Lack of development of Modern Industry

Agricultural Status during Independence

Small Landholding

fragmented Landholding

Debt trap

Petty commodity Production

+ traditional technique

Post Independence Reforms

Institutional Reforms

Abolition of Zamindari

Tenancy Reforms

Land ceiling

Co-operatives

Technological Reforms

GREEN REVOLUTION

Commercialization of agri started with the arrival of the British (earlier subsistence agri)

Now many classes appeared like zamindars, middle peasants & sharecroppers tenants.

which led to capitalistic transfor^m of agri but that didn't actually took place

(Reason being that 3rd condition of capitalism is that whatever earning one is getting needs to be reinvested.)
that never happened in India.

Instead of capitalistic transformation of agri → Absolute Landlordism took place in India

Series of intermediaries appeared.

Rack Renting → Rents very high

Illegal exactions —

It was int'ly because of

Population in ↑

↓ in Handicraft

Lack of Modern Industry

So only mode of Livelihood was agriculture

ABOLITION OF ZAMINDARI

- # The process was completed in democratic manner by 1950's because Zamindar as a class became socially isolated during national movement.
- # However the compensation given was subjected to state variation.
Ex - J&K gave no compensation

Limitations in Abolition of Zamindari

Absence of Land records

Zamindar's were permitted to resume the land on basis of personal cultivation.
(Nowhere it was defined personal cultivation)

A committee was estd KUMARAPPA Committee
it clearly & defined what constitutes personal cultivation.

Personal cultivation clause was followed by large scale eviction of tenants.

Since legislations were to be passed by states
there existed regional variation.

Judicial system was reported to defer the implementation of laws.

TENANCY REFORMS

State Owner Tenant Sharecropper Landlabor & labor

The purpose of tenancy reform was to protect the right of all four sections.

Owner Can not leave out land because of abolition of Zamindari system. Means one has to self cultivate the land.

It happen that there is a owner, who is child or disabled person or army personnel, can they cultivate land? Obviously No.

So there must be some provision related to right to leave land.

And also there must be "right to resume the land".
(when child is adult, soldier is retired etc)

Tenant Apart from safeguarding the rights of owner, it was very important to safeguard the rights of tenants.
which means → Right to Security of tenure

Reduction in Rent

Right to ownership (In case of long tenure)

Right to voluntary Surrender

Idea was good but only problem was regional variation.

Right to leave land → In Orissa it was not permitted

In KN only soldier's were allowed

In UP widow, soldier's, differently abled were allowed

Right to resume the land → Andhra, not more than 75% of land
Bengal not more than 50%.

Security of tenure → Minimum 5 years of tenurial security
However in some places like WB
the only time tenants can be evicted
If they stop paying rent, stop cultivating

or leave out the land to the 3rd Party.

Reduction in Rent → It was reduced 20 to 25% in each and every state.

Exception - Punjab - Haryana Rent was allowed till 40%.

Right to ownership → MP 15 times the annual Rent
Bihar, if land is cultivated for 12 years continuously, one becomes the owner of land.

Right to voluntary surrender → Most misused provision.
(Muscle power, blackmailing)

Sharecropper - Tenancy reforms were not applicable on sharecropper's.

They were k/a Bargadars

The sharecropper's were not given protection under tenancy legislation as they don't pay rent in cash but a fix produce as a rent.

Objectives → It was launched in 1977 in West Bengal.
The obj was timebound registration of sharecroppers.
To ensure permanent occupancy and hereditary rights.
To ensure crop division in the ratio 1:3

Op. Barga was failure.

However op. Barga was politically unviable
Due to skewed land man ratio, landlords often rotated the land among 2 or more sharecropper's. Hence registering all was economically unviable and any was ethically incorrect.

Limitations of tenancy reforms

1. Security of tenure was a limited success, as a result the reduction in rent also became a difficult objective to achieve (Post green revn' the rent was as high as 70% in Punjab)
2. The ownership rights were also partially achieved due to right to resume the land, voluntary surrender and shift to oral tenancy.

Landless Labor

Bhudan and Gramdan Movement

Started by Vinobha bhave

The objective was to bring institutional changes through movement and not govt legislation. It was based on idea that average family of 5 should give 1/6th of their land, accepting a poor member as a part of their family.

The movement started from telangana in 1951, However by 1956 it lost the momentum.

The major lacunae was substantial part of land given was unfit for cultivation or under litigation.

By 1955, the movt took the form of Gramdaan. It was based on the idea that land belongs to God hence should be equally and collectively owned.

The movt started in orissa and around 4500 villages were acquired, However it was successful in only those areas where class differentiation has yet not emerged and mostly inhabited by tribals.

Ques -

Briefly discuss to what extent Bhudaan and gramdaan movement was a success in post-Independence period.

(2013)

Analyse

Around 4 million Acre land was collected for donation. It was a voluntary move for which no compensation was given. It popularised the idea that land belongs to all and created the platform for development of co-operatives.

Ques

Critically examine the reasons which led to emergence of land reforms in India.

Land ceiling

1946 → All India Kisan Sabha proposed

25 Acres of land ceiling would be fixed

1949 → Kumarappa committee

The ceiling would 3time economic landholding.

whatever area of land which is sufficient
for a 5 member family is economic land
holding.

First 5 year plan → Recommendation's of Kumarappa
Committee was accepted.

But ultimate discretion with state govt

For ex - collection of data

Fixing the ceiling limit

Distributing the excess land
among poor landless people.

However, till 1959 nothing happened

1959 → Nagpur resolution

It declared the time limit within which the
ceiling has to be imposed.

ceiling was imposed on individual and not on family
limit of ceiling was very high.

lot of exemption's were given wrt land ceiling
for ex - co-operatives.

Repercussions

People started creating bogus co-operatives.

→ concept of co-operative failed

→ land ceiling failed.

↳ Long delays in ceiling also led to Benami transfers
Due to the failure of land ceiling, it gave rise to
agrarian radicalism. For ex- Land grab movt or
Naxalite movt.

It led to the emergence of 2nd wave of Land Reforms.
That is CENTRAL LAND REFORM commission was set
which had following recommendations. (1971)

- (1) Reduction in ceiling limit.
- (2) ceiling to be applicable on family as a unit.
- (3) withdrawl of exemptions
- (4) with respect to distribution of land priority will
be given to SC and ST

Co-operatives

Concept

Evolution

Issues/Limitations

Operation Flood

Co-operatives refers to Autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet common economic, social and cultural needs and aspiration through democratically run enterprises.

(Irrespective of shareholding everyone has one vote - ex Amul)
Amul not a limited company.)

Evolution

1949 - Kumartappa Committee recommended to enforce the application of setting up of various co-operatives.

Ist FYP - Small and medium farmer's will be encouraged to form co-operatives. If majority of farmers agreed then decision would be binding on entire village.

1959 - Due to over exaggerated reports of int in agri productivity in China due to co-operatives has led to the declaration in Nagpur resolution

+ Future Agrarian pattern would be cooperative Farming.

- + However, Farmers will continue to hold their ownership rights on the land
- + will get the share in land produce according to their shareholding.
- + The Sharecropper's will get the share based on their labor

(After Nagpur resolution many congress leader's defected for ex - C Rajagopalachari. He believed that Nehru was overinfluenced with communists (which is going against private ownership) He created Swatantra party - 1959

1967 - Swatantra party one of the biggest opposition. However, the myth that China's production was busted. (China's agri growth was false)

As a result in 3FYP the govt diluted its stand wrt co-operatives.

97th Constitutional Amendment act Added Art - 43B. (91)(c) which stated that right to form co-operative is a fundamental right and state shall promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operatives.

Limitations of co-operatives

- # Setting up of bogus co-operatives to evade land reforms.
- # The co-operatives were viewed as a state sponsored project and hence, there was no motivation among the farmers to make any kind of investment, physical or otherwise.
- # In most of the co-operatives the leadership was cornered by well to do families which resulted in grabbing the scarce inputs.
- # According to RBI Report 1969 only 4 to 6% credit disbursed was secured by downtrodden, rest all the credit was cornered by the elite section.

The co-operatives failed to promote people's participation and autonomous functioning, instead it emerged as a venture of political and bureaucratic functions interference.

Operation Flood

Around 1970s the milk producer's of Kheda district were supplying milk to bombay through many middle men, who cheated them.

At this time Sardar Patel suggested them to form union to have bargaining power. which resulted into

KDCMPUL Kheda district co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd.

After independence the multinational dairy player's like Nestle were emerging.

At this point KDCMPUL decided to go for corporatization and Advertisement. And, hence a product name was chosen AMUL (Anand Milk union limited.)

(Meanwhile they realized that in winter milk production isn't but demand was less as compared to summers. So in this situation they decided to create milk powder and butter)
Diversification of milk products

Reasons for success of AMUL

1. It focussed on corporatization
2. The facilities were provided for cattle for ex- 24 hours veterinary service, High quality fodder seed etc
3. widening the ambit of production areas to capitalise on its resources .

4. Democratic mode of functioning which never overlooked, the interest of deprived.

1964 - National dairy development Board was est. Verghese Kurien became the chairman of the board.

NDBD - 1970 launched operation flood to replicate the success of Amul in other parts of the country.

Impact of operation Flood.

- # The annual milk production growth int from 0.7 l. to 4 l.
- # It further led to the int↑ in the income of Milk producer.
- # Dairy emerged as an imp activity or source of income specially for poor.
- # SEWA (Self employed women's association) Operation flood in collaboration with SEWA est 6000 women dairy Co-operatives which led to women empowerment.
- # It also furthered the child development and created possibility for better nutrition and reduction in dropouts.

Qn- examine the success of operation flood and also explain why ex of AMUL could not be replicated in other co-oper. of country?

GREEN REVOLUTION

Positive Impact

- * Agricultural production int[↑]
(Reason → Per hectare yield has int[↑])
- * Economic empowerment
- * Commercialization of agriculture
(Not just for sustenance and need but also for selling agri-produce in Market)
- * With int[↑] in production, it led to more procurement by govt, which led to building up large stocks and facilitated various welfare programs.
- * It reduced the dependence on PL480 and it transformed the status of India from food deficit to food surplus Nation.
- * With Mechanisation, it led to the int[↑] in demand for casual labour.
- * It led to the creation of job opportunities in allied sectors for ex-agricultural inputs, transport sector, manufacturing of farm equipment etc.
- * With int[↑] in rural income there was a significant int[↑] in level of consumption which led to the outsourcing of the various jobs. For ex- int[↑] in demand tailors, carpenters, domestic help etc.

Negative Impact

It created inter-regional and intra-regional inequality.

It is cereal specific revolution, as a result there was lack of diversified diet, problem of hidden hunger and malnutrition. Shortage of other grains etc.

The environmental impact → depletion of groundwater

→ Fertility of Soil ↓

→ overusage of pesticide
has led to health problem
like - cancer

General Fact =

Shift in Authority from older generation
to younger generation.

Consolidation of dominant caste.

Sudden prosperity has resulted into mindless consumption which has furthered relative deprivation.

With Mechanisation it has led to displacement of service class.

Since, it was, the process of GR was in favour of rich landlords, it led to polarisation of society due to swelling of small or landless labour class. (High input cost in GR)

Due to resumption of land for self cultivation it led to the displacement of tenant cultivator.

With the advent of GR the focus shifted from reducing structural inequality in land ownership

to optimising production through modern technology.

It int^s the incidence of migration, which is often termed as foot loose labour

BUR: It is believed by many that G.R created grounds for red revolution (Naxal). To what extent you agree with statement?

PRINCELY STATES

QWWI : PROVIDED men & money generously to Br

∴ Post WWI They hoped for

(a) less interference in internal affairs by political dept

(b) protection & democracy of Br India

(c) greater participation in governance of empire

VIA a CHAMBER OF PRINCES

GOI ACT 1919: CREATED NARENDRA MANDAL / CHAMBER OF PRINCES

To advise Br on all matters related to states

- PROBLEM: • DISSATISFACTION ON SEATS ALLOCATED TO EACH PRINCELY STATE

E.g. SMALLER PRINCELY STATES WERE NOT TO BE DIRECTLY REPRESENTED BUT VIA A COLLECTIVE BODY OF 12 FROM AMONG THEMSELVES

- Factions b/w PRINCELY STATES

- FVC: NARENDRA MANDAL TENDED POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF PRINCES

POLITICIZATION OF PRINCELY STATES:

(i) POROUS BORDERS ∵ GOT IMPACTED BY PEASANT MOVT & TRIBAL UPRISES & INM.

(ii) PRINCES GOT INVOLVED IN POLITICS OF BR INDIA:

(a) ALWAR & BHARATPUR SUPPORTED HINDU NATIONALISM

PROMOTED ARYAN SAMAJ ACTIVITIES (EARLY 1900S)

PROMOTED HINDI ↔ URDU

COW PROTECTION & SHUDDHMI MOVT

(b) ALWAR RULER JAI SINGH NEVER SHAKED HANDS WITH BR WITHOUT GLOVES ON.

ALL INDIA STATES PEOPLE CONGRESS (AISPC - 1927+)

STATE PEOPLE CONGRESS / PRAJA MANDAL : ORGANIZATION SETUP BY PPL OF PRINCELY STATE FOR THEIR GRIEVANCES & FOR DEMOCRACY IN " ". THEY ALSO HAD GOAL OF UNITING WITH BI INDIA.

PRAJA MANDALS WERE :: A MONT OF PRINCELY STATES WHILE INC WAS ACTIVE IN BI INDIA.

MAIN ACTIVE CENTRES WERE HYDERABAD, MYSORE, GUJARAT i.e. BARODA & KATHIAWAD.

PRINCELY STATES & INC :

1920 NAGPUR SESSION - INC OPENED MEMBERSHIP FOR PPL OF STATES WITH A CONDITION THAT THESE MEMBERS WONT LAUNCH ANY POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN NAME OF INC.

THIS WAS :: THEY WERE NOT CONSIDERED TO BE POLITICALLY TRAINED (FOR MASS MONT & OTHERWISE :: OF LACK OF HISTORY OF POLITICAL AGITATION)

GRADUAL INCLUSION :

- 1927 CONVENING OF ALL INDIA STATES PPL CONGRESS (AISPC)

- 1929 AHMAD SESSION - PRESIDENT NEHRU : "PPL OF STATES CANNOT BE EXCLUDED FROM FREEDOM MONT". HOWEVER THE STAND TAKEN IN 1920 WAS MAINTAINED

1937-39 : 28 months of INC Rule in Provinces influenced

(a) Contiguous Princely States

(b) PRAJA MANDALS mushroomed i.e. STATE People's Congresses

(c) Prestige of INC in Princely States Fed.

1938 HARIPOURA SESSION: S.C. BOSE PRESIDENT

OLD STAND OF 1920 REITERATED BUT INC DECLARED :

"STATES ARE INTEGRAL PART OF INDIA & PURNA SWARAJ
IS GOAL FOR WHOLE OF INDIA"

1939 TRIPURI SESSION : S.C. BOSE PRESIDENT

Here INC CHANGED ITS POLICY WITH RESPECT TO STATES
i.e. in FUTURE MOVTS PPL OF STATES TO BE INCLUDED.

In LUDHIANA SESSION 1939 OF AISPC, JLN MACHRU WAS
APPOINTED AS PRESIDENT OF AISPC,

1942 QM WAS WHEN PPL OF STATES JOINED INM FOR
1ST TIME WHERE THEY DEMANDED:

(a) BR TO LEAVE INDIA

(b) RESPONSIBLE GOVT IN STATES i.e. DEMOCRACY

(c) INTEGRATION OF STATES WITH REST OF INDIA.

E.G. RAJKOT: (1939)

BACKGROUND: LAKHAI RAJ WAS A GOOD RULER & WORE KHADI
HE DIED IN 1939 AFTER WHICH STATE BEGAN SELLING
PSUs TO INDIVIDUAL MERCHANTS IN AUCTION TO
HIGHEST BIDDER. THIS LED TO RISE IN PRICES.
THERE WAS ALSO RISE IN TAXES.

SARDAR PATEL LED A CAMPAIGN OF STATE PEOPLE'S CONGRESS
AS SALE OF PSUs & HIGH TAXES.

RESULT: A LIMIT ON PRIVY PURSE

7 OF 10 MEMBERS TO BE APPOINTED BY PATEL TO A COMMITTEE
FOR REFORMS.

INTEGRATION OF PRINCELY STATES

565 in number; HAD 21st OF LAND OF INDIA; WERE
IMPORTANT SOURCES OF REVENUE

ACCESSION OF PRINCELY STATES / INDIAN STATES WAS DEALT
in SECTION 6 OF GOI ACT 1935
 \therefore INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION WAS A LEGAL INSTRUMENT
WITH BASIS IN GOI ACT 1935 (WHICH WAS TO BE VALID LAW
UNTIL CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLIES OF 2 DOMINIONS DRAFT CONSTITUTION)

SECTION 6(6) OF GOI ACT 1935 : THE INSTRUMENT OF
ACCESSION WAS TO BE VALID ONLY WHEN SIGNED
BY RULER HIMSELF. \therefore RULER WAS THE ONLY OF
FINAL AUTHORITY ON ACCESSION.

Events :

(I) CABINET MISSION ANNOUNCED IN MAR 1946 THAT

(a) EXISTING RELATIONSHIP b/w PRINCELY STATES & BR. WOULD CEASE

BUT

- PARAMOUNTCY WONT BE TRANSFERRED TO THE NEW GOVT OF THE UNION OF INDIA (* CABINET MISSION ENVISAGED ONE UNION HAVING BR INDIA & STATES)
- UNION WOULD DEAL WITH SUBJECTS OF DEFENCE, FOREIGN AFFAIRS, COMMUNICATION & POWER TO RAISE FINANCES FOR THESE SUBJECTS.
- THE REST OF SUBJECTS & RESIDUAL POWER WAS TO BE WITH STATES & PROVINCES OF BR INDIA.

THIS PROPOSAL TOOK FORM OF

"MEMORANDUM ON STATES TREATIES & PARAMOUNTCY"

II:

PRINCELY STATES ACCEPTED THE CABINET MISSION PLAN & THEIR "STANDING COMMITTEE OF CHAMBERS OF PRINCES" PASSED A RESOLUTION STATING THAT

(a) ENTRY OF A PRINCELY STATE INTO UNION WILL BE BASED ON NEGOTIATION & FINAL DECISION WILL BE OF EACH PRINCELY STATE

(b) UNION WOULD HAVE POWER OVER ONLY SUCH SUBJECTS THAT STATES CEDE TO UNION

(c) UNION SHALL NOT INTERFERE WITH:

CONSTITUTION, TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY & SUCCESSION OF STATES

III : Indian Independence Act 1947 (July 1947)

- DECLARED LAPSE OF SOVEREIGNTY OF BR over PRINCELY STATES & WITH IT ALL EXISTING TREATIES

i.e. PARAMOUNTCY WILL LAPSE ON APPOINTED DAY - 15th AUG 1947

- STATES WOULD HAVE CHOICE TO JOIN EITHER INDIA OR PAKISTAN OR BE INDEPENDENT

| PARAMOUNTCY: POLICY BEGUN BY LORD HASTINGS 1823 (1813-23)

THE TERM MEANT BR INTERESTS WERE PARAMOUNT & FOR PROTECTION OF THOSE INTERESTS BR COULD DEAL WITH STATES THE WAY BR DESIRED.

PARAMOUNTCY MEANT HAVING SUPREME AUTHORITY, & BR COULD OVERRIDE ANY TREATY SIGNED WITH THE STATES.

RELATIONS B/W CROWN & PRINCES UNDER PARAMOUNTCY WERE OF A PERSONAL NATURE & ∵ PARAMOUNTCY COULD NOT BE TRANSFERRED TO AN INDIAN GOVT WITHOUT CONSENT OF PRINCES.

PARAMOUNTCY WAS RESULT OF TREATIES SIGNED WITH STATES BY BR.

In PRACTICAL TERMS PARAMOUNTCY IMPLIED :

(a) STATES DID NOT HAVE COMPLETE SOVEREIGNTY OVER INTERNAL & EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(b) STATES DID NOT HAVE POWER TO MAKE WAR OR MAKE TREATIES.

(c) SOVEREIGNTY / INDEPENDENCE IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS VARIED FROM STATE TO STATE FROM SUBSTANTIAL TO MINIMAL INDEPENDENCE.

(d) BR TO DEFEND STATES FROM EXTERNAL AGGRESSION & INTERNAL DISTURBANCES.

1/ JUNE 1947: TROUBLE IN PS begins

TRAVANCORE & HYD [13th, 14th June, 1947] declared that they would be INDEPENDENT STATES once Br leave.

AICC passed resolution: Lapse of Paramountcy wont end Rights, privilege, obligations b/w GOI & STATES, and Lapse wont → to independence of States.

JINNAH opined that legally CABINET MISSION's proposal do not bind the PS and they would be independent sovereign states on Lapse of Br Paramountcy & had freedom to choose either accession or independence. (18 June 1947)

3/ STATES Department was created with PATEL as Minister & VP Menon as Secy

VP Menon was Constitutional Advisor to VICEROY LORD MOUNTBATTEN. Was offered Governorship by Viceroy but declined, to be Secy of States Dept.

VP Menon view: Under CABINET MISSION PLAN

PS may not join either of the 2 CAs but they may enter into arrangements with the Govt of Dominion they were geographically contiguous to.

STATES Dept worked under Viceroy's guidance with aim of

"convincing the Rulers to accede to India"

2/ Parallelly on 13 June 1947, a

meeting of INC-ML leaders called by MountBatten where it was decided that

STATES DEPT will be created with 2 sections (one for India other for Pakistan).

Function: Handle issues of common concern & dealing with Princely States including their accession.

∴ it was intended to serve as a link b/w 2 Dominions & to convince Princely States for Accession.

4/

An "INSTRUMENT of ACCESSION" was drafted. It gave Defence, Communication, IR to Union & rest with States (i.e. autonomy) in rest

Within 3 weeks, nearly all States signed IOA before Aug 1947 except

-TRAVANCORE -HYD -JUNAGADH -KASHMIR (in Gujarat)

TRAVANCORE: Kerala = 3 PS = Tr + Cochin+Malabar

• CPI led PUNNAPRA VAYALAR MVT (Workers & Peasant was social base, 1000s died)

(July 1947) • Attempt on life of Dewan/PM CP Ramaswami Iyer who then fled the State & TRAVANCORE acceded.

HYDERABAD: Army had to be deployed. SEP, 1948 :

JUNAGADH: Nawab invited ML & Shah Nawaz Bhutto to join States Council of Ministers. Bhutto ensured Nawab accedes to PAK. This → to complete breakdown of economy. PATEL convinced PAK for Plebiscite whr SIX voted for India (Feb 1948)

Kashmir :

Mar Singh signed STANDSTILL Agreement with Pakistan.

| allowed

MOTR OF PPL & GOODS B/W KASHMIR & PAKISTAN



Oct 1947: PASHTUNS from NWFP invaded Kashmir



Mar Singh asked for help from Mountbatten who agreed
on ↓ Condition

that Kashmir accedes to INDIA



LoA signed.



Indian troops drove out invaders except from PoK.

TRAVANCORE : PUNNAPRA VAYALAR MOVT (OCT 1946)

- # PUNNAPRA IS A SEA SHORE IN MALABAR & VAYALAR A VILLAGE IN ALAPUZHA DISTRICT OF PRESENT DAY KERALA
- # LEADERSHIP WAS PROVIDED BY CPI & METHOD: ARMED STRUGGLE
- # IN LINE WITH CABINET MISSION (1946) PROPOSALS, MAHARAJA & PM (CP RAMASWAMI IYER) OF TRAVANCORE DECLARED THAT TRAVANCORE WOULD FOLLOW THE AMERICAN MODEL i.e. WOULD STAY INDEPENDENT STATE & WOULD NOT MERGE INTO INDIA.
- # USA IS A VOLUNTARY UNION WHERE DURING AMERICAN REVOLUTION (1765-83) 13 COLONIES DECLARED THAT THEY ARE INDEPENDENT STATES WHO WILL BE UNITED.
- # SLOGAN BY CPI WHO LED WORKERS & PEASANTS "INTO THE ARABIAN SEA WITH AMERICAN MODEL".
- # GOAL OF MOVT: # MERGER OF TRAVANCORE INTO INDIA
IT WAS ALSO A MOVT OF PPL OF MALABAR ↳ CAPITALISM & LANDLORDISM
- # RESULT:
 - INCREASED NATIONALISM & AWARENESS ↳ OPPRESSION OF WORKERS & PEASANTS BY CAPITALIST CLASS. 1000s OF WORKERS LOST LIVES
 - INCREASED WORKERS-PEASANTS UNITY & MOVT FOR REFORMS IN LABOR LAWS & AGRARIAN REFORMS GOT BOOSTED
 - IN JUNE 1947, TRAVANCORE DECLARED INDEPENDENCE. THEN SARDAR PATEL BEGAN NEGOTIATIONS
 - IN JULY 1947 - ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF PM/Dewan CP RAMASWAMI IYER WHO THEN FLED THE STATE & TRAVANCORE RESIGNED INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION

Rajiv Gandhi Era (1984-89)

- Historic victory -400 seats
- Launched 6 Technology missions on
 - Literacy
 - Drinking Water
 - Immunisation of children & Pregnant women
 - White Revolution
 - One telephone per village
 - Expanding oil production
- Key man was Sam Pitroda
- RG did not want India to miss ICT revolution after missing Industrial Revolution. Hence initiated Computerisation programme (*e.g. computer labs in schools)
- Started Jawahar Rozgar Yojana that became foundation for MGNREGA later
- Operation Blackboard for basic infrastructure in schools to promote universal primary education
- New Education Policy 1986 (previous NEP was in 1968)
- Created separate Ministry for Environment
- Created a Planet Protection Fund
- Anti Defection Law
- Proposal for Constitutional recognition to Panchayats
- National Plan for Women
- @Foreign Policy-
 - Created Africa Fund
 - Spoke against Apartheid & Colonialism
 - India Nepal relations became hostile as Nepal drew closer to China
 - **Nov 1988- Operation Cactus in Maldives**
 - PLOTE was a militant organization of Tamils of Sri Lanka. It was headed by Maheswaran (LTTE Chairman 1977-80) who broke away from LTTE head Prabhakaran (*Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam).
 - PLOTE assisted Luthfee, a businessman of Maldives, in an attempted coup against President Gayoom.
 - US & UK wanted to help but were geographically far away hence supported Maldives taking India's help.
 - Indian Military planned an operation within hours and executed it successfully further strengthening India-Maldives ties.
 - **Sri Lankan Civil War**
 - Tamils migrated since a long time but majorly during British period when 10 Lakh Tamil laborers sent to Sri Lanka to work on Plantations. Thus Tamils worked for prosperity of Sri Lanka. Tamils form 18% of population while Sinhala speakers form 74% of population.
 - When SL got independence in 1948, it passed Ceylon Citizenship Act 1948 whereby all rights of Tamils & also their Citizenship was taken away.
 - Sinhala Only Act 1956- Here Sinhala language was declared as the only official language of SL, thus threatening cultural identity & also livelihood of Tamils (*e.g. govt exam not in Tamil)

- **1970** Ban imposed on import of Tamil Literature leading to cultural subjugation
- **1971-77: Policy of Standardization** aimed at reducing representation of Tamils (who knew English), in Universities. It gave reservation in universities in proportion to percentage in population thus benefiting majority Sinhalas. This decreased chances for socio-economic mobility of minority Tamils who earlier had good participation in Colleges.
- **1976- Emergence of LTTE** to lead freedom movement of people of Tamil Eelam/nation.
- **Buddhism was declared as State Religion by 1978 Constitution** while most Tamils were Hindus.
- **1987- Operation Liberation** in Jafna (*link 25March 1971 Op Searchlight in East Pakistan). Now Civil War began under leadership of LTTE
- Huge empathy in India especially in Tamil Nadu for Sri Lankan Tamils. Thus GOI provided supplies to people in Jafna.
- Finally, **India SL Accords 1987** between RG & Jayawardhane whereby
 - Northern and Eastern province of SL would be merged into a single province
 - Federalism i.e. substantial devolution of power to this Tamil province
 - LTTE to surrender arms and to be dissolved
 - Indian Army to aid in maintenance of Law & Order if required
- **SL passed 13th Amendment to Constitution in 1987** to implement the accord. However, LTTE did not surrender arms as Prabhakaran was not properly taken into confidence and he feared repression post surrender.
- Thus India had to send Indian Peace Keeping Force and now India was fighting Indian diaspora i.e. Sri Lankan Tamils.
- Later IPKF was gradually withdrawn.
- **1991- Rajiv Gandhi was killed** in a suicide bombing by LTTE during election campaign as LTTE feared RG coming to power and acting against their interests.
- Q- Briefly discuss reasons for ethnic insurgency in SL and to what extent India SL Accords helped to resolve it.

Kargil War (May- July 1999)

- **1984-** Operation Meghdoot where India took over Siachen.
- **1998-** Pokharan Test under Operation Shakti. However India declared No First Use and No Use Against Non-Nuclear Weapon States and No Further Testing.
- Within somedays, Pakistan also conducted Nuclear Tests.
- 1999 Lahore Agreement signed by AB Vajpayee & Nawaz Sharif.
- In winters of 1998 Indian soldiers retreated from mountain peaks and Pakistan launched **Operation Badr** whereby infiltrators captured peaks. Goal was to sever link between Kashmir and Ladakh and hence force Indian forces to withdraw from Siachen and to negotiate on Kashmir. Also Pakistan hoped that conflict will lead to international intervention in Kashmir dispute negotiations.
- India declared Operation Vijay with goal of restoring LOC.

- It was the longest Indo-Pak war and a televised war hence had huge impact on public sentiments.
- It was the only war where USA supported India. This was because in 1991 USSR disintegrated + in 1991 India moved towards capitalism by adopting LPG reforms + India moved closer to USA after USSR disintegration.
- 4 July 1999: Washington Accords between US and Pakistan where Pakistan agreed to withdraw its forces.
- India declared success of Operation Vijay.

Reorganisation of States:

- State Reorganisation Commission setup in 1953. Gave its report in 1955 leading to State Reorganisation Act 1956 that did state reorganization on 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 own states post independence.
- **Dhar Commission** by Constituent Assembly in 1948 rejected demand due to concerns of national unity as partition on religious lines recently, thus, did not want rise of communalism on basis of language. Therefore wanted different linguistic communities to intermix as part of common provinces.
- Protests continued and in December, **1948 JVP Committee** setup (Jawahar Lal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Pittabhi Sitaramayya) which favored linguistic basis for reorganization but argued that now not right time due to concerns for national unity.
- Campaign continued.
- **1952 Andhra State:**
 - Madras CM T Prakasan resigned from INC + Swami Sitaram started hunger strike. Initially Nehru neglected demands and stayed firm. However, Oct 1952, death of Potti Srimamulu after 58 days of hunger strike that made Vishal Andhra movement turn violent and finally in Dec, 1952, Nehru announced creation of Andhra State by taking out coastal Andhra & Rayalaseema from Madras.
- This boosted other movements leading to government setting up SRC in 1953, SRC report 1955 and **State Reorganisation Act 1956:**
 - Andhra Pradesh by merging Andhra State (1952) with Telugu speaking areas of Hyderabad (i.e. Telangana region) (*Hyderabad Princely State had Marathis, Kannada & Telugu speaking population).
 - Madras:
 - Malabar district transferred to new state of Kerela (*Kerela= Travancore + Malabar district)
 - Southern parts of Travancore-Cochin i.e. Kanyakumari district added to Madras
 - New UT created out of Madras i.e. Laccadive, Minicoy & Amandivi islands
 - Bombay province expanded by adding princely states of Kutchh & Saurashtra
 - Madhya Pradesh created by merging MP with Vindhya Pradesh & Madhya Bharat
 - Himachal which was a UT- its territory was expanded and it continued as UT until 1971 when it became a State.
 - Karnataka created by merging princely state of Mysore with Kannada speaking areas of Madras
 - UT status to princely states of Manipur & Tripura
- **SRC rejected**

- a. Splitting of Bombay province into Maharashtra & Gujarat as conflict over whether Bombay city to Gujarat or Maharashtra. **This was however done in 1960** with Bombay as common capital for 5 years and then to be with Maharashtra (*huge violence in MH for getting Bombay)
- b. Creation of Punjab as demand was based on religion. Instead, Punjab province was expanded by adding Princely States of Punjab i.e. Patiala & East Punjab States Union (PEPSU-1948-56) to Punjab. Thus Punjab existed as a 3 language state i.e. Punjabi, Hindi, Pahadi. **Finally in 1966, Indira Gandhi divided Punjab into Haryana & Punjab with Chandigarh as UT & common capital.** Also Kangra & Hoshiarpur added to Himachal UT. **Himachal Pradesh created in 1971.**
- c. Demand of Telangana by people of Telangana region of Princely State of Hyderabad was rejected.

North East in 1956	Manipur (UT)	Tripura (UT)	NEFA	Assam	
• 1960- Agreement on creation of Nagaland. Implemented in 1963.					
North East in 1963	Manipur (UT)	Tripura (UT)	NEFA	Assam + Nagaland with special status u/a 371A	
North East in 1969	Manipur (UT)	Tripura (UT)	NEFA	Assam + Nagaland (State)+ Meghalaya as an autonomous state within Assam u/a 244A	
North East in 1971	Manipur (State)	Tripura (State)	NEFA	Assam + Nagaland + Meghalaya (State) + Mizoram (UT)	
North East in 1975	Manipur (State)	Tripura (State)	NEFA	Assam + Nagaland + Meghalaya (State) + Mizoram (UT)	Sikkim
North East in 1986	Manipur (State)	Tripura (State)	Arunachal Pradesh (State)	Assam + Nagaland + Meghalaya (State) + Mizoram (State)	Sikkim

- 1971: Himachal Pradesh
- 1986- Statehood to Goa

2000: Jharkhand from Bihar, Chhattisgarh from MP and Uttarakhand from UP

- **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
 - movement was led by Brahmins & Kurmis. Therefore caste played role.
 - Grievance was high contribution to undivided MP's revenues but 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 Tribal state by tribals led by Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM) of Shibu Soren
- **2014- Telangana-**
 - Since 1948 there was demand for Telangana by people of Princely State of Hyderabad who had stayed separately historically as part of Hyderabad Princely State
 - hindu majority population & peasants were discriminated against during rule of Nizam
 - SRC rejected 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 long time
 - 2001- Telangana Rashtra Samiti reinitiated struggle due to creation of 3 new states in 2000
 - 2009 TRS launched indefinite hunger strikes
 - 2009 December, Gol announced creation of a committee & finally in 2014, Telangana created by separating it from Andhra Pradesh.