

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 Kerala (*Kerala= 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 & Amandiv 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

- **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 rest of UP is dominated by backward castes
 - Reason for demand was long felt neglect by UP govt.
 - The Sikhs from plains districts opposed creation of Uttarakhand because feared loss of their lands which fell in both UP & Uttarakhand & also feared application of land ceiling by new state leading to 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
 - 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.

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, JLNEMERU 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 MOVT (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:

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- 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.

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Tribal Integration

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 identity and must be kept in separation from mainstream society to preserve their unique culture & ethnic identity. He suggested creation of national parks where tribals could live safely without being victims of 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 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 of judging quantum of development)

Constitutional Provisions

1. 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

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6. Art 332- Reservation of seats for SC & ST in LA of States
7. Art 3330- Reservation of seats for SC & ST in House of People (*Lok Sabha)
8. Art 46 (*DPSP)- Promotion of educational and economic interest of SCs & STs and other weaker sections.
9. Art 48A (DPSP) Protection & improvement of environment and safeguarding forest and wildlife
10. Art 335 – Claims of SC & ST to services & posts shall be taken into consideration consistently with maintenance of efficiency and administration (*not +ve but a limiting article)
11. Art 244(1) read with 5th Schedule: Key features
 - a. Tribal Advisory Council that would advise State government/ governor on welfare of STs
 - b. Governor may make regulations for good government of scheduled areas, in particular, may prohibit or restrict transfer of land & may regulate business of moneylenders (*Outsiders in British era took over lands & moneylenders oppressed tribals)
12. Art 244(2) read with 6th Schedule: Key features
 - a. Defines tribal areas (*term Scheduled Areas is used in 5th Schedule not 6th)
 - b. Applies to Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Assam.
 - c. Autonomous District Councils and Autonomous Regional Councils and their powers to make laws
 - d. Bodoland Territorial Council
13. Art 29: Protection of interests of minorities
14. Art 30: Right of minority to establish and administer educational institutions
15. Art 31A: Saving of laws @ acquisition of estates etc in public interest (*not a +ve but a limiting article)

Acts/Laws:

1. **PESA 1996** [Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas Act]
 - a. 5th Schedule created Tribal Advisory Council that has 3/4 members as ST MLAs. However, TAC proved ineffective as largely has advisory role. Thus, PESA in 1996 gave more autonomy to local tribals & other communities by extending PRIs to Scheduled Areas.
 - b. PESA mandates the State govts to devolve certain political, administrative & financial powers to local govts. Tribals are guaranteed 50% seats in elected local govts & the seat of chairperson at all levels of Panchayat system (*village, district)
 - c. However, PESA has not been fully implemented by State govts (*as leads to dilution of powers of States).
 - d. 1997 Samata Judgement: SC ruled that 5th schedule mandates Governors to bar purchase of tribal lands by non state owned entities for mining activity.

After this the GOI gave Governors unrestricted authority to transfer tribal lands to govt for further allotment to Non-Tribals. Thus, hurting goal of tribal autonomy.

2. **FRA 2006** [Scheduled Tribes & Other Traditional Forest Dwellers, Forests Rights Act]
[*STs & OTFDs, FRA 2006]
 - a. For 5th schedule areas.
 - b. Gives Right to Land + Community Rights over MFP, water bodies & grazing areas.
 - c. Also gives responsibility to STs & OTFDs for protection of wildlife, forest & biodiversity i.e. Right to Manage & protect their forests (*implements Art 48A)
 - d. Maximum forest land rights of upto 4 hectares + Right to Land is inheritable but not Transferable [* hence it is FRA 2006 that prohibits sale of land by tribals to others & it is not direct consequence of just the 5th Schedule- UPSC question in 2022 Prelims but check UPSC answer key & Polity notes for clarity]
 - e. Eligibility= persons living in and dependent on forests for livelihood, but only those cultivating land before Dec 2005.
 - f. FRA 2006 bans land use change after Dec 2005 [*i.e. no cutting of trees for agriculture]
 - g. FRA 2006 mandates need for consent of Gram Sabha for forest land acquisition [* GS by PESA1996 and now GS empowered by FRA2006 hence FRA strengthen PESA]
 - h. 2013 SC Judgement in Vedanta's Bauxite Mining project case in Niyamgiri Hills, Orissa- recognized Customary/traditional rights of STs & OTFDs e.g. their religious rights. E.g. Dongria Kondh tribe in this case worshipped the hill i.e. Niyam Raja which was being mined. Thus FRA2006 gives Right to Land to individuals and Right to MFP & Customary Rights to Community.

Schemes

Important role of **TRIFED** in MoTA (*TRIBal cooperative marketing development FEDeration of India ltd. In Ministry of Tribal Affairs)

1. **Eklavya Model Residential Schools (1997-98):** Tribal children get accommodation and education + tribal culture is promoted.
2. **MSP for MFP 2013**
 - a. Minor Forest Produce covered under the scheme include Tendu Patta, Bamboo, Sal products like sal leaves & seeds; wild honey; lac; tamarind etc
 - b. Why important?
 - i. MFP have high social & economic value for tribals as they not only provide food, medicine & other consumption items but also cash income.

- ii. Goal of scheme is to ensure sustained demand for MFP for better livelihood of tribals.
- iii. Under the scheme, procurement is done at pre-fixed Minimum Support Price and marketing operations are conducted [*i.e. connect Tribals with urban consumers- retail & businesses; e.g. search Wild Honey or Tribal products on Amazon/Flipkart which are online market places]

3. 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 help of SHGs.

4. Swasthya Portal

- a. Goal- solve problem of statistics on tribal health and nutrition for better policy making. It is a National Tribal Health Portal for exchange of data, ideas, learnings & best practices between stakeholders working for tribals so as to have evidence based decision making.

5. BRLF- Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation 2013

- a. An independent society under Ministry of Rural Development.
- b. Aims to use civil society/NGOs for welfare and skill development & livelihoods of rural masses especially women & tribals.
- c. Integrates government, private sector and civil society for development work and schemes implementation. Thus an example of Networked Governance. (*i.e. not just PPP but even NGOs)
- d. Goal= skilling, livelihood, development of tribal leadership, spreading SHG movement.
- e. Contribution of money by private sector is eligible for being counted as CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility obligation on corporate with turnover of >500 cr)
- f. Initial corpus was 1000 cr with 500 cr by GOI and 500 from other partners i.e. private sector, institutions like NABARD, National Dairy Development Board.
- g. BRLF is not a scheme but an institution that helps govt.
- h. BRLF supports a variety of projects by Central & State govts & SHGs across the country, especially in the Central Indian Adivasi belt, which covers 190 districts in 10 states. Some of the projects are:
 - i. watershed development projects that aim to improve water resource management, groundwater management & sustainable agriculture.
 - ii. Traditional knowledge documentation to conserve traditional knowledge of tribals and villagers from remote areas on various topics such as ethnobotany, ecology, traditional medicines, food resources, crops, crafts, cultural activities, etc. BRLF aims to create a platform where tribal/villagers can share and exchange their knowledge.





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.

10. Spcl Reps shud continue to talk with aim of developing a Framework: Special Representatives on the boundary question shall continue their consultations in an earnest manner with the objective of arriving at an agreed framework for a boundary settlement, which will provide the basis for the delineation & demarcation of the India-China boundary to be subsequently undertaken by civil & military officials & surveyors of the two sides.

Comments:

- In 1st stage,
 - China was not happy with the provision that areas with settled population will not be up for grabs ie concept of Status Quo.
 - 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
 -
- 2nd Stage : thr is a deadlock in 2nd stage.
 - 2012: we setup **Working Mechanism for Consultation & Coordination on Border Affairs** to discuss BDCA
 - **Border Defence Cooperation Agreement:**
 - outlines ways to implement border defence cooperation "on basis of their respective laws and relevant bilateral agreements".
 - This includes exchange of information, joint smuggling efforts, assistance in locating trans-border movement, disease transmission or "any other way mutually agreed upon the two sides".
 - The agreement elaborates on mechanisms for implementing this border defence cooperation including flag meeting, border personal meetings, hotlines and meetings between representatives at various fora.
 - says that cooperation can be enhanced through CBMs such as cultural exchanges, "non-contact" sports, military exercises, and "small scale tactical exercises along the LAC in the India-China border areas."
 - Military clauses cover tailing patrols, seeking clarification in areas of differing perceptions of the LAC and practice military restraint in all ways.

- 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,
 - Special Representatives talks are meant to settle the entire boundary issue through consultations.
- **Military CBMs:**
 - India & China signed Agreement on CBMs in Military Field along LAC in 1996
 - In line with that a new CBM was institutionalised in 2014
 - Now Commanders of Northern Command & Eastern Command will meet their Chinese counterparts every yr.
 - aim is to maintain peace on 4057 km LAC since political settlement will take time.
 - Focus in 2014 was imple of BDCA Border Defence Coop Agreement signed in 2013
 - Practical steps will include
No Tailing policy; More Border Personnel Meeting points; small platoon level tactical exercises; Hotline b/w commanders; Joint Counter Terrorism exercise in Bengal in 2014 November (earlier conducted in 2007, 2008, 2013)
 -

JP Movement (1973-80)

1. IG wanted to eliminate poverty but challenge was big due to further high war expenditure in 1971 war + 1972,73 were drought years. These factors contributed to agrarian poverty, slowdown, unemployment and inflation.
2. Global Oil Crisis 1973: to indirectly hurt allies of Israel, in context of the Yom Kippur War 1973 fought between Israel Vs Egypt & Syria, the oil producing middle eastern countries reduced Oil supply which led to imported fuel inflation that hurt the middle class.
3. Further corruption cases in media and unemployment increased public anger especially in urban areas.
4. May 1974- Biggest strike in history of India took place i.e. All India Railway Strike because inflation of 22%. Thus corruption, inflation, unemployment and authoritarian leadership of IG contributed to JP movement.

5. Ideology of JP Movement

- a. A fight for revival of values in society and to end system that compelled everyone to be corrupt. This was called Total Revolution in 1974 by JP (*link Anna Hazare Movt)
- b. JP also advocated idea of party less direct democracy instead of Multi Party Democracy (* link Stateless society idea of Gandhiji)
6. 1973- Patna – JP came out of political retirement and gave call to the youth to fight against dishonesty in society.
7. 1974- Gujarat- Students had began protests in January 1974. JP went there to give leadership. Later political parties also joined. Demand was dissolution of assembly and fresh polls. The Centre dissolved Gujarat LA but instead of elections applied President rule. Now an aged Morarji Desai started fast unto death therefore IG declared elections which were won by parties supported by JP.
8. 1974- Bihar- Like Gujarat, JP took leadership of students who were protesting inspired by Gujarat success. Demanded dissolution of LA & fresh elections. JP's plan was to win state after state. However, IG did not accept demands. Then JP gave call for Total Revolution (1974) against corruption and authoritarian rule of IG. JP demanded that governments resign, that people start a No Tax Campaign and that people setup parallel governments. In Bihar, people did stop paying taxes and did

setup parallel governments. However by end of 1974, JP movement declined and students joined back classes-mainly because of poor organizational structure in the movement + movement did not attract the poor masses in both Gujarat and Bihar and main participation was of students, middle class & intelligentsia. IG not accepting demands acted as a demotivator.

9. **June 1975- Allahabad HC judgement** reignited JP movt. HC invalidated election of IG on grounds of misuse of official machinery (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 final decision.
10. On day of Allahabad HC judgement, JP gave call for daily protests. On 25 June 1975, in a rally in Delhi, JP asked ,military, police, bureaucracy and people to stop following directions of IG govt and to follow Constitution. He also declared that on 29 June he will start a CDM. Thus, on midnight of 26th June 1975 (technical date else midnight of 25 June), Emergency applied under Art 352 on grounds of Internal Disturbances. This further ignited JP movt.
11. Oppression during Emergency (1975-77) led to public anger against IG and she lost 1977 elections. Janta Party that was created by merging many opposition parties, won and Morarji Desai became PM.
12. This govt was unstable due to different political ideologies and finally in 1980, govt fell before 5 years (Janta Party split in 1980 led to BJP creation)
13. Thus, JP movt ended with victory for IG in 1980 elections. Janta Party govt failed to meet objectives of JP movt and failed to resolve public grievances.

14. 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 credibility of & faith in Democratic Institutions in eyes of masses as Military, Police, Govt Servants and People were asked to disobey govt + advocating parallel govts.
- c. Movt did not give viable alternative as JP's idea of party less democracy with power only to people in practice meant chaos.
- d. Limited social base as the poor did not participate.

15. Q- Critically Examine JP movement with respect to its Ideology, Goals and methods.

Emergency (1975-77)

1. Trigger was Allahabad HC Judgment (June 1975) (Raj Narayan Vs IG) where 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 opposition and press wanted her to resign until 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.
2. JP gave call for daily protests and asked military, police, civil servants and people to not follow IG govt and follow constitution of India. Thus on 26th June Emergency was declared at midnight. Without knowledge of CoM.

3. 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 (1973+) that threatened internal stability.
 - b. Fear of external powers taking benefit of internal weakness to further destabilize India.
4. Its also alleged that IG wanted major amendments in COI e.g. as evidenced by 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act 1976.
- 5. During emergency**
- a. Initially acceptance among public as law & order improved + efficiency of administration improved + economy improved due to good monsoons + masses felt that applied as per constitution + 20 point program by IG that

focused on Land Ceiling and Land Redistribution, abolition of bonded labor & reduction of prices.

b. However later

- i. Economic growth did not sustain + authoritarian behavior of govt officials + misuses of preventive detention powers + anger against suspension of elections & application of President rule in non congress states + censorship on press + suspension of Fundamental Rights & of Art 32 to move court against violation of Fundamental Rights + Dec 1976 42nd CAA that curtailed freedom of Judiciary + Ban on organizations like on RSS, Jamat-e-Islami + Forced Sterilization campaign where even double sterilizations and political opponent sterilized- by Sanjay Gandhi + Forced slum clearances under Sanjay Gandhi.

c. Result of Emergency-

- i. IG lost 1977 elections
- ii. Shah Commission setup to fix accountability for atrocities during emergency. It concluded that not enough grounds existed for emergency application
- iii. 44th CAA undid 42nd CAA and now Internal Emergency under Art 352 only on grounds of Armed Rebellion instead of internal disturbances. Also Cabinet must give in writing to President the advice to proclaim emergency.
- iv. Janta Party govt was unstable. Also masses felt that IG already punished with loss of 1977 elections. Thus, with Shah Commission, govt engaging in witch hunting- such was perception + economy didn't improve thus IG victory in 1980 elections.

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.

Punjab Crisis

1. Sikh Gurus fought Mughals for establishing a Sikh State in and around Anantapur and later Maharaja Ranjit Singh (1801-39) setup a powerful Sikh State which was annexed in 1849 by British after 2nd Anglo Sikh War.
2. **Akali Movement 1920-25:** for getting control of Gurudwaras from Udasi Sikh Mahants to representatives of people. After this movement Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD) came to exist as a party with focus on Sikhism.
3. Post independence there was demand for Punjab as Sikh majority state within India via **Punjabi Suba Civil Movement** until 1966 led by Akali Dal. E.g. Master Tara Singh, a prominent Akali leader, argued that Punjab should be ruled by a Sikh organization.
4. **State Reorganization Commission** report 1955 rejected the demand since demand was communal + Punjab shared borders with Pakistan + recent partition on communal lines + no threshold level difference between Punjabi & Hindi for reorganisation on linguistic lines.
5. **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.
6. In **1966 Indira Gandhi separated Haryana from Punjab** with Chandigarh as common capital & a UT because:
 - a. Long pending demand
 - b. Hindi speaking groups also demanded Haryana
 - c. Sant Fateh Singh, an Akli leader, assured that demand was not communal but linguistic i.e. no discrimination on basis of religion after reorganization
 - d. However no consensus on Chandigarh & territory Punjab should give to Haryana (Abohar & Fazilka) in return for Chandigarh.
7. But Akalis still could not form a single party majority govt in 1967 elections (*formed coalition govt with Jana Sangha) & in 1971 Congress came to power in Punjab. This was because now Punjab had 60% Sikh & 40 % Hindus but of 60% Sikh, 25% were Mazhabi Sikhs i.e. Dalits who were not vote bank of Akalis.
8. Hence to consolidate Sikh votes Akalis brought **Anantapur Sahib Resolution** in Oct 1973 (**ASR1973**) which became main set of demands for future for Akalis.
9. Following **features of ASR1973**

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- a. Chandigarh & other Punjabi speaking areas of neighboring states to Punjab
- b. Favorable River Water Sharing treaty @Ravi, Beas, Sutlej with Haryana & Rajasthan
- c. More % of Sikh in army
- d. Demand of true federalism by amending constitution to have a weak Centre & strong state i.e. Centre's power in States be limited to Defense, Foreign Affairs, Currency and some aspects of general administration. (*a regional party always wants a weak Centre as it can't be in power at Centre)
- e. Preamble of ASR1973 stated that Akalis are representatives of a Sikh Nation although Political Goal was defined as Autonomy within India. (*Two Nation One State Solution)
- f. During Emergency (1975-77)- Akalis were imprisoned and in 1977 came to power and also revived demands of ASR1973

10. 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 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.
- c. **Personality-**
 - i. Inspiring preacher with deep knowledge of Sikh scriptures
 - ii. Left family to head a seminary called Damdami Taksal
 - iii. He wanted Sikh to purify themselves and return to golden past e.g. spoke against alcohol, tobacco, cutting of hair etc
 - iv. He raised political tensions e.g. argued that Sikhs are slaves in India and are discriminated against by Hindus.
 - v. Some argue that Sanjay Gandhi & Gyani Zail Singh (Congress Sikh leader, CM, then Union Minister, then President) cultivated Bhindrawale to create a bigger religious icon than Akalis to cut vote base of Akalis. Whoever supported Bhindrawale, he later showed his own Charisma and acted independently.

vi. Bhindrawale got support of

1. Lower Sikh castes of Arisans & Laborers as they saw purification as a path for social mobility
2. Many Jat peasants as he argued that Green Revolution has benefitted only the big landlords and this resonated with small peasants.
3. General increase in religiosity due to unexpected benefits of Green Revolution increased support base.

11. **June 1980- Khalistan** proclaimed in Golden Temple by followers of **Jagjit Singh Chouhan** who was settled abroad. Proclamation was made also in UK, US, Canada. This was a small group and not a threat.

12. Major concern of Congress was Akali Dal which had began protests under **new leader Longowal** who operated from Golden Temple.

13. **1980 onwards**, phase of protests by Akalis and killings by Bhindrawale supporters e.g.

- a. **Apr 1980- Gurcharan Singh**, leader of Nirankaris, was shot dead in Delhi.
- b. **Sep 1981- Lala Jagat Narain**, editor of Punjab Kesari, who wrote anti communal politics articles shot dead in daylight.

14. Bhindrawale was not arrested immediately and when arrested in Sep 1981, it was ensured only Sikh policemen arrest him. Then protests began in Punjab & he was released on grounds of lack of evidence within 26 days. This was **turning point in his popularity** as perception that Indian State is afraid to act against him.

15. November 1981- **Bhindrawale made Golden Temple his headquarters**. He setup a parallel govt eg settled disputes and cases + conducted campaign for ASR1973.

16. April 1983, he came to Delhi with his armed supporters to demand release of his supporters. Marched towards President House (Gyani Zail Singh), was detained but released.

17. **1982- Negotiations on ASR1973** between Akalis & GOI failed. Major issues were Chandigarh & River Water Sharing.

18. **1983- Akali MLAs resigned** & thus suggested disloyalty to Constitution of India. This was product of competition for Sikh support between Bhindrawale & Akalis. Thus Akalis took more radical step since Bhindrawale's popularity was rising.

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19. 15 Apr 1983- DIG A.S. Atwal shot dead in Golden Temple complex and his body could not be picked up for hours. Thus morale of police crashed + Banks robberies followed + exodus of Hindus began + Hindy Suraksha Sanghas setup for defence and hence centuries old Hindu Sikh unity began collapsing.

20. @Khalistan- Bhindrawale stated that Sikh are a separate community. He didn't demand Khalistan directly but stated that wont refuse if offered + attacked the Central Govt e.g. referred to Indira Gandhi as Panditain & declared that wont go to meet PM and she can come to meet him if she wants. He increased communal tensions further with hate speeches.

21. By end of 1983 he took residence in Akal Takht which has great symbolic value as it was from here that Gurus gave Hukumnames + sikh warriors took blessings before fighting against Mughals + Guru Gobind Singh compiled Guru Granth Sahib here.

22. 3rd June 1984- Operation Blue Star :

- a. 100s of armymen died & 100s of Bhindrawale supporters & Bhindrawale killed + Golden Temple complex was damaged + tanks were used.
- b. It was not a well planned operation i.e. not based on effective intelligence on military preparations inside the complex.
- c. Rampant communal violence followed
- d. Even neutral youth joined militancy
- e. Indira Gandhi was killed by her bodyguards on 31 Oct 1984
- f. Anti Sikh riots in Delhi where police remained inactive for 3 days.
- g. Agitations by Akalis continued

23. July 1985- Punjab Accords or Rajiv-Longowal Accords [not fully implemented]

- a. Compensation to those killed after 1 Aug 1982
- b. Rehabilitation for Sikhs who deserted Army
- c. Chandigarh to Punjab
- d. Sarkaria Commission to deal with federal demands
- e. A Tribunal for river Water Sharing
- f. Promote Punjabi
- g. Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal construction to continue
- h. Hindi areas of Punjab to Haryana
- i. Merit to be only criteria for recruitment to army

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24. 1987-91: President Rule

25. 1988 Operation Blackthunder

- a. After Operation Bluestar & assassination of Indira Gandhi, militants believed that police/army wont ever enter Golden Temple again. Thus took safe haven in Golden Temple
- b. Much better planned as on basis of effective intelligence.
- c. Without any damage to Golden Temple, militants were flushed out and their leaders neutralized.

26. 1992 elections- Congress came to power due to low voter turnout

27. **KPS Gill, IPS** given free hand to deal with militancy. He gave Gill Doctrine

- a. People don't support militants, they support the stronger faction as they fear for their own security
- b. Thus Police should demonstrate that they are more powerful
- c. He was ruthless and eliminated militancy in Punjab
- d. The leadership of militants was targeted and eliminated
- e. But in process civilians suffered either at hands of militants or of police as there were allegations of rapes and murders.

Q- Language, Religion & Regionalism combined into an explosive problem in Punjab.

Examine.

Kashmir Crisis

- After 1971 war, Indira Sheikh Agreement 1974 that reaffirmed accession of J&K to India as final & irrevocable. Sheikh Abdullah was released from imprisonment and came to power in 1975.
- On advise of Indira Gandhi, he declared Farooq Abdullah as successor before his death in 1982.
- During elections Farooq Abdullah took anti congress stand instead of being coalition. 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 Shahh raised communal tensions e.g. in 1985-86 he repeatedly declared his desire to construct a mosque in near shrine of Vaishno Devi + that he would rename Jammu as Islam Nagar + he began propaganda that Islam is in danger from Hindus. Now communal violence began.
- March 1986- G. 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 a 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 was dismissed.
- 1986 onwards there was President rule in J&K recurrently.
- Late 1980s onwards: Hizbul Mujahideen [HM] and JKLF escalated communal killings and forced Kashmiri Pandits to leave Kashmir esp from 1990 onwards.
 - 1989- JKLF killed Justice Neekanth Ganjoo who had sentenced Maqbool Bhat founder of JKLF to death
 - 1990- JKLF killed Tikka Lal Taploo, a lawyer & BJP leader + Brij Nath Kaul, a retired Judge.
 - JKLF issued threats to Kashmiri Pandits to leave Kashmir or face death.
 - HM targeted JKLF leaders also since HM wanted merger of J&K with Pakistan while JKLF wanted independence for J&K and rise of JKLF would hurt Pakistan interests.

By Himanshu Khatri

- **Sheikh Abdullah (1905-1982)**

- Founder of JKNC – Jammu Kashmir National Conference.
- Imprisoned several times due to anti India speeches at home & abroad including in Pakistan, charges of collaborating with Pakistan, demand for independence of J&K

Year	Reason for imprisonment	Reason for release
1953	Losing confidence of cabinet and demanding independence for Kashmir	Release in 1958
1958	Plotting with Pak for independent Kashmir	Centre's decision in 1964
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1972	Anti-national activities and plebiscite demand	Indira-Sheikh Accord in 1974

JP Movement (1973-80)

1. IG wanted to eliminate poverty but challenge was big due to further high war expenditure in 1971 war + 1972,73 were drought years. These factors contributed to agrarian poverty, slowdown, unemployment and inflation.
2. Global Oil Crisis 1973: to indirectly hurt allies of Israel, in context of the Yom Kippur War 1973 fought between Israel Vs Egypt & Syria, the oil producing middle eastern countries reduced Oil supply which led to imported fuel inflation that hurt the middle class.
3. Further corruption cases in media and unemployment increased public anger especially in urban areas.
4. May 1974- Biggest strike in history of India took place i.e. All India Railway Strike because inflation of 22%. Thus corruption, inflation, unemployment and authoritarian leadership of IG contributed to JP movement.

5. Ideology of JP Movement

- a. A fight for revival of values in society and to end system that compelled everyone to be corrupt. This was called Total Revolution in 1974 by JP (*link Anna Hazare Movt)
 - b. JP also advocated idea of party less direct democracy instead of Multi Party Democracy (* link Stateless society idea of Gandhiji)
6. 1973- Patna – JP came out of political retirement and gave call to the youth to fight against dishonesty in society.
 7. 1974- Gujarat- Students had began protests in January 1974. JP went there to give leadership. Later political parties also joined. Demand was dissolution of assembly and fresh polls. The Centre dissolved Gujarat LA but instead of elections applied President rule. Now an aged Morarji Desai started fast unto death therefore IG declared elections which were won by parties supported by JP.
 8. 1974- Bihar- Like Gujarat, JP took leadership of students who were protesting inspired by Gujarat success. Demanded dissolution of LA & fresh elections. JP's plan was to win state after state. However, IG did not accept demands. Then JP gave call for Total Revolution (1974) against corruption and authoritarian rule of IG. JP demanded that governments resign, that people start a No Tax Campaign and that people setup parallel governments. In Bihar, people did stop paying taxes and did

setup parallel governments. However by end of 1974, JP movement declined and students joined back classes-mainly because of poor organizational structure in the movement + movement did not attract the poor masses in both Gujarat and Bihar and main participation was of students, middle class & intelligentsia. IG not accepting demands acted as a demotivator.

9. **June 1975- Allahabad HC judgement** reignited JP movt. HC invalidated election of IG on grounds of misuse of official machinery (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 final decision.
10. On day of Allahabad HC judgement, JP gave call for daily protests. On 25 June 1975, in a rally in Delhi, JP asked ,military, police, bureaucracy and people to stop following directions of IG govt and to follow Constitution. He also declared that on 29 June he will start a CDM. Thus, on midnight of 26th June 1975 (technical date else midnight of 25 June), Emergency applied under Art 352 on grounds of Internal Disturbances. This further ignited JP movt.
11. Oppression during Emergency (1975-77) led to public anger against IG and she lost 1977 elections. Janta Party that was created by merging many opposition parties, won and Morarji Desai became PM.
12. This govt was unstable due to different political ideologies and finally in 1980, govt fell before 5 years (Janta Party split in 1980 led to BJP creation)
13. Thus, JP movt ended with victory for IG in 1980 elections. Janta Party govt failed to meet objectives of JP movt and failed to resolve public grievances.

14. 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 credibility of & faith in Democratic Institutions in eyes of masses as Military, Police, Govt Servants and People were asked to disobey govt + advocating parallel govts.
- c. Movt did not give viable alternative as JP's idea of party less democracy with power only to people in practice meant chaos.
- d. Limited social base as the poor did not participate.

15. Q- Critically Examine JP movement with respect to its Ideology, Goals and methods.

Emergency (1975-77)

1. Trigger was Allahabad HC Judgment (June 1975) (Raj Narayan Vs IG) where 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 opposition and press wanted her to resign until 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.
2. JP gave call for daily protests and asked military, police, civil servants and people to not follow IG govt and follow constitution of India. Thus on 26th June Emergency was declared at midnight. Without knowledge of CoM.

3. 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 (1973+) that threatened internal stability.
 - b. Fear of external powers taking benefit of internal weakness to further destabilize India.
4. Its also alleged that IG wanted major amendments in COI e.g. as evidenced by 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act 1976.
- 5. During emergency**
- a. Initially acceptance among public as law & order improved + efficiency of administration improved + economy improved due to good monsoons + masses felt that applied as per constitution + 20 point program by IG that

focused on Land Ceiling and Land Redistribution, abolition of bonded labor & reduction of prices.

b. However later

- i. Economic growth did not sustain + authoritarian behavior of govt officials + misuses of preventive detention powers + anger against suspension of elections & application of President rule in non congress states + censorship on press + suspension of Fundamental Rights & of Art 32 to move court against violation of Fundamental Rights + Dec 1976 42nd CAA that curtailed freedom of Judiciary + Ban on organizations like on RSS, Jamat-e-Islami + Forced Sterilization campaign where even double sterilizations and political opponent sterilized- by Sanjay Gandhi + Forced slum clearances under Sanjay Gandhi.

c. Result of Emergency-

- i. IG lost 1977 elections
- ii. Shah Commission setup to fix accountability for atrocities during emergency. It concluded that not enough grounds existed for emergency application
- iii. 44th CAA undid 42nd CAA and now Internal Emergency under Art 352 only on grounds of Armed Rebellion instead of internal disturbances. Also Cabinet must give in writing to President the advice to proclaim emergency.
- iv. Janta Party govt was unstable. Also masses felt that IG already punished with loss of 1977 elections. Thus, with Shah Commission, govt engaging in witch hunting- such was perception + economy didn't improve thus IG victory in 1980 elections.

Kashmir Crisis

- After 1971 war, Indira Sheikh Agreement 1974 that reaffirmed accession of J&K to India as final & irrevocable. Sheikh Abdullah was released from imprisonment and came to power in 1975.
- On advise of Indira Gandhi, he declared Farooq Abdullah as successor before his death in 1982.
- During elections Farooq Abdullah took anti congress stand instead of being coalition. 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 Shahh raised communal tensions e.g. in 1985-86 he repeatedly declared his desire to construct a mosque in near shrine of Vaishno Devi + that he would rename Jammu as Islam Nagar + he began propaganda that Islam is in danger from Hindus. Now communal violence began.
- March 1986- G. 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 a 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 was dismissed.
- 1986 onwards there was President rule in J&K recurrently.
- Late 1980s onwards: Hizbul Mujahideen [HM] and JKLF escalated communal killings and forced Kashmiri Pandits to leave Kashmir esp from 1990 onwards.
 - 1989- JKLF killed Justice Neekanth Ganjoo who had sentenced Maqbool Bhat founder of JKLF to death
 - 1990- JKLF killed Tikka Lal Taploo, a lawyer & BJP leader + Brij Nath Kaul, a retired Judge.
 - JKLF issued threats to Kashmiri Pandits to leave Kashmir or face death.
 - HM targeted JKLF leaders also since HM wanted merger of J&K with Pakistan while JKLF wanted independence for J&K and rise of JKLF would hurt Pakistan interests.

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Punjab Crisis

1. Sikh Gurus fought Mughals for establishing a Sikh State in and around Anantapur and later Maharaja Ranjit Singh (1801-39) setup a powerful Sikh State which was annexed in 1849 by British after 2nd Anglo Sikh War.
2. **Akali Movement 1920-25:** for getting control of Gurudwaras from Udasi Sikh Mahants to representatives of people. After this movement Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD) came to exist as a party with focus on Sikhism.
3. Post independence there was demand for Punjab as Sikh majority state within India via **Punjabi Suba Civil Movement** until 1966 led by Akali Dal. E.g. Master Tara Singh, a prominent Akali leader, argued that Punjab should be ruled by a Sikh organization.
4. **State Reorganization Commission** report 1955 rejected the demand since demand was communal + Punjab shared borders with Pakistan + recent partition on communal lines + no threshold level difference between Punjabi & Hindi for reorganisation on linguistic lines.
5. **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.
6. In **1966 Indira Gandhi separated Haryana from Punjab** with Chandigarh as common capital & a UT because:
 - a. Long pending demand
 - b. Hindi speaking groups also demanded Haryana
 - c. Sant Fateh Singh, an Akli leader, assured that demand was not communal but linguistic i.e. no discrimination on basis of religion after reorganization
 - d. However no consensus on Chandigarh & territory Punjab should give to Haryana (Abohar & Fazilka) in return for Chandigarh.
7. But Akalis still could not form a single party majority govt in 1967 elections (*formed coalition govt with Jana Sangha) & in 1971 Congress came to power in Punjab. This was because now Punjab had 60% Sikh & 40 % Hindus but of 60% Sikh, 25% were Mazhabi Sikhs i.e. Dalits who were not vote bank of Akalis.
8. Hence to consolidate Sikh votes Akalis brought **Anantapur Sahib Resolution** in Oct 1973 (**ASR1973**) which became main set of demands for future for Akalis.
9. Following **features of ASR1973**

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- a. Chandigarh & other Punjabi speaking areas of neighboring states to Punjab
- b. Favorable River Water Sharing treaty @Ravi, Beas, Sutlej with Haryana & Rajasthan
- c. More % of Sikh in army
- d. Demand of true federalism by amending constitution to have a weak Centre & strong state i.e. Centre's power in States be limited to Defense, Foreign Affairs, Currency and some aspects of general administration. (*a regional party always wants a weak Centre as it can't be in power at Centre)
- e. Preamble of ASR1973 stated that Akalis are representatives of a Sikh Nation although Political Goal was defined as Autonomy within India. (*Two Nation One State Solution)
- f. During Emergency (1975-77)- Akalis were imprisoned and in 1977 came to power and also revived demands of ASR1973

10. 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 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.
- c. **Personality-**
 - i. Inspiring preacher with deep knowledge of Sikh scriptures
 - ii. Left family to head a seminary called Damdami Taksal
 - iii. He wanted Sikh to purify themselves and return to golden past e.g. spoke against alcohol, tobacco, cutting of hair etc
 - iv. He raised political tensions e.g. argued that Sikhs are slaves in India and are discriminated against by Hindus.
 - v. Some argue that Sanjay Gandhi & Gyani Zail Singh (Congress Sikh leader, CM, then Union Minister, then President) cultivated Bhindrawale to create a bigger religious icon than Akalis to cut vote base of Akalis. Whoever supported Bhindrawale, he later showed his own Charisma and acted independently.

vi. Bhindrawale got support of

1. Lower Sikh castes of Arisans & Laborers as they saw purification as a path for social mobility
2. Many Jat peasants as he argued that Green Revolution has benefitted only the big landlords and this resonated with small peasants.
3. General increase in religiosity due to unexpected benefits of Green Revolution increased support base.

11. **June 1980- Khalistan** proclaimed in Golden Temple by followers of **Jagjit Singh Chouhan** who was settled abroad. Proclamation was made also in UK, US, Canada. This was a small group and not a threat.

12. Major concern of Congress was Akali Dal which had began protests under **new leader Longowal** who operated from Golden Temple.

13. **1980 onwards**, phase of protests by Akalis and killings by Bhindrawale supporters e.g.

- a. **Apr 1980- Gurcharan Singh**, leader of Nirankaris, was shot dead in Delhi.
- b. **Sep 1981- Lala Jagat Narain**, editor of Punjab Kesari, who wrote anti communal politics articles shot dead in daylight.

14. Bhindrawale was not arrested immediately and when arrested in Sep 1981, it was ensured only Sikh policemen arrest him. Then protests began in Punjab & he was released on grounds of lack of evidence within 26 days. This was **turning point in his popularity** as perception that Indian State is afraid to act against him.

15. November 1981- **Bhindrawale made Golden Temple his headquarters**. He setup a parallel govt eg settled disputes and cases + conducted campaign for ASR1973.

16. April 1983, he came to Delhi with his armed supporters to demand release of his supporters. Marched towards President House (Gyani Zail Singh), was detained but released.

17. **1982- Negotiations on ASR1973** between Akalis & GOI failed. Major issues were Chandigarh & River Water Sharing.

18. **1983- Akali MLAs resigned** & thus suggested disloyalty to Constitution of India. This was product of competition for Sikh support between Bhindrawale & Akalis. Thus Akalis took more radical step since Bhindrawale's popularity was rising.

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19. 15 Apr 1983- DIG A.S. Atwal shot dead in Golden Temple complex and his body could not be picked up for hours. Thus morale of police crashed + Banks robberies followed + exodus of Hindus began + Hindy Suraksha Sanghas setup for defence and hence centuries old Hindu Sikh unity began collapsing.

20. @Khalistan- Bhindrawale stated that Sikh are a separate community. He didn't demand Khalistan directly but stated that wont refuse if offered + attacked the Central Govt e.g. referred to Indira Gandhi as Panditain & declared that wont go to meet PM and she can come to meet him if she wants. He increased communal tensions further with hate speeches.

21. By end of 1983 he took residence in Akal Takht which has great symbolic value as it was from here that Gurus gave Hukumnames + sikh warriors took blessings before fighting against Mughals + Guru Gobind Singh compiled Guru Granth Sahib here.

22. 3rd June 1984- Operation Blue Star :

- a. 100s of armymen died & 100s of Bhindrawale supporters & Bhindrawale killed + Golden Temple complex was damaged + tanks were used.
- b. It was not a well planned operation i.e. not based on effective intelligence on military preparations inside the complex.
- c. Rampant communal violence followed
- d. Even neutral youth joined militancy
- e. Indira Gandhi was killed by her bodyguards on 31 Oct 1984
- f. Anti Sikh riots in Delhi where police remained inactive for 3 days.
- g. Agitations by Akalis continued

23. July 1985- Punjab Accords or Rajiv-Longowal Accords [not fully implemented]

- a. Compensation to those killed after 1 Aug 1982
- b. Rehabilitation for Sikhs who deserted Army
- c. Chandigarh to Punjab
- d. Sarkaria Commission to deal with federal demands
- e. A Tribunal for river Water Sharing
- f. Promote Punjabi
- g. Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal construction to continue
- h. Hindi areas of Punjab to Haryana
- i. Merit to be only criteria for recruitment to army

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24. 1987-91: President Rule

25. 1988 Operation Blackthunder

- a. After Operation Bluestar & assassination of Indira Gandhi, militants believed that police/army wont ever enter Golden Temple again. Thus took safe haven in Golden Temple
- b. Much better planned as on basis of effective intelligence.
- c. Without any damage to Golden Temple, militants were flushed out and their leaders neutralized.

26. 1992 elections- Congress came to power due to low voter turnout

27. **KPS Gill, IPS** given free hand to deal with militancy. He gave Gill Doctrine

- a. People don't support militants, they support the stronger faction as they fear for their own security
- b. Thus Police should demonstrate that they are more powerful
- c. He was ruthless and eliminated militancy in Punjab
- d. The leadership of militants was targeted and eliminated
- e. But in process civilians suffered either at hands of militants or of police as there were allegations of rapes and murders.

Q- Language, Religion & Regionalism combined into an explosive problem in Punjab.

Examine.

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.