Post- Independence India

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# Post Independence India Class 01

##### Nehruvian period:

* + Integration of PS
  + Tribal Consolidation
  + Linguistic Reorganisation of states
  + Official Language Issues
  + Indo-China war

##### Shastri period:

* + Issues
    - 1965 war
    - Tashkent agreement
    - Jai Jawan Jai Kisan

##### Indira Gandhi:

* + 1966-69: 1967 election, Split in congress.
  + 1969-73: 1971 Bangladesh Liberation war.
  + 1973-77: Bihar unrest, Gujarat unrest, JP Movement, Emergency.
  + 1980-84: Assam crisis, Punjab crisis, the assassination of Indira Gandhi.

##### Rajiv Gandhi:

* + Sri Lanka crisis.
  + Bofors scam
  + the 1990s: Pokhran test
  + Kargil war

### 15th August 1947

**Integration of princely states(PS):**

* + Two aspects of PS - Accession and Integration.
  + 22nd Feb 1947: PM Attlee the powers would be transferred to the responsible hand not later than June 1948.

* + 3rd June 1947, **Mountbatten Plan:**
  + Muslim majority area to be partitioned in Punjab and Bengal, 2 separate dominions.
  + NWFP and Sylhet (referendum)
  + Commission to demarcate the boundary.
  + Act to give effect to the intention of partition

* + 18th July 1947:
  + Indian Independence Act enacted: The transfer of power on 15th August, 2 separate dominions, Radcliffe commission to create 2 dominions, Lapse of paramountcy.
  + 565 PS, occupying- 48% of land and 28% of the population.(Introduction for princely states)
  + Lapse of paramountcy - status quo ante established.

* + 25th July 1947,  **Chamber of the prince** addressed:
  + 'Tossing the apples into Patel's Basket'.
  + Under Instruments of Accession (IoA ), 3 subjects, need to be surrendered: Defence, Foreign Relations, and Communication.

**6 state-created problems:**

* + Before independence- Travancore, Bhopal, Jodhpur.
  + Post Independence- Junagarh, Kashmir, Hyderabad.
  + Social Change = (Internal unrest, External pressure, and the emergence of leadership) - Praja Mandal's(Peoples organization) - to fight against the  Princes and British rule to attain the objective of the right to self-determination.

**Travancore:**

* + High Monazite reserve, High Literacy rate.
  + Kerala Socialist party vs Travancore ruler.
  + Travancore ruler accepted IoA.

**Bhopal:**

* + Muslims ruled the area with a Hindu majority area.
  + Bhopal ruler accepted IoA

**Jodhpur:**

* + Jodhpur ruler Hanwant Singh accepted IoA.

**Junagarh:**

* + Shah Nawaz Bhutto was the Diwan.
  + The ruler decided to accede to Pakistan.
  + Junagarh was a Hindu majority area.
  + Local people revolted.
  + Economic burden was imposed upon the people in form of taxes but the use of tax was not for the welfare of the people.
  + Feb. 1948, Plebiscite was conducted - greater than 90% of people agreed to accede India.

**Hyderabad:**

* + Muslim ruler but Hindu majority area.
  + All important positions were occupied by Muslim people(administration, police, army, etc)
  + 3 forces acting simultaneously :
    - 1. Hyderabad state congress - wanted to accede to Indian Union
    - 2. The Council of Union of  Muslims(Majlis- e-Ittihad-ul-Musalmaen) - did not want to accede to Indian Union. The paramilitary force deployed(Razakars) by Qasim Rizvi.
    - 3. Communist party of Telangana - wanted to accede to Indian Union.
  + 13th September Operation polo/ caterpillar/police action was launched against *Mir Osman Ali Khan.*
  + *Qasim Rizvi was arrested and Razakars were declared illegal.*

**Jammu and Kashmir:**

* + J&K consisted of = Jammu, the Valley of Kashmir, Ladakh, Gilgit, and Baltistan.
  + 19th Century: Dogra Dynasty.
  + Post-1925 maharaja Hari Singh ruled.
  + Standstill Agreement: A status quo is maintained for a period of 1 year.
  + A period of 1 year is granted to decide upon the future course of action.
  + Pakistan signed it but not India with J&K.

**Sheikh Abdullah's role:**

* + 1932: All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference
  + 1938: National Conference
  + 1946: Protest: Maharaja Hari Singh should quit - people - right to self-determination

**Crisis in the context of J&K:**

* + Tribal Invasion: started with- Muzaffarabad- Uri-Mahuta-Baramulla- Srinagar.
  + Poonch crisis 1936 : decided to rebel against Maharaja Hari Singh
  + Baramullah Massacre: 24 hr massacre happened by tribal people who invaded the Baramullah region.
  + The ceasefire line extended to NJ9842.

**Integration:**

* + Article 291- Privy Purse(8.5% of annual revenue)
  + Article 362- Retaining the titles, Palaces, etc.

**Question : Asses the main administrative issues and socio-cultural problems in the integration process of Indian princely states?**

* + Variation w.r.t sizes
  + Lapse of paramountcy
  + The problem of cultural homogeneity, for example, J&K
  + The dichotomy between the will of the people and the ruler
  + The religious orientation of some toward Pakistan.
  + Hierarchy of the rulers, within the reorganization not favoured by the rulers, example within PEPSU.
  + Differences in the level of development, for example, developed princely states like Gwalior.
  + Integration of NE princely state, for example, Manipur.
  + Challenge possed by Border state princely state.

**Tribal Consolidation:**

* + Who are tribes:
  + Homogeneous, unstratified community, geographically isolated, unique culture, shyness of contact. (similarities, Introduction)
  + Issues w.r.t Tribals:
    - pre-British, British era, and Post Independence.
    - Challenge at the time of Independence:
      * Tribal consolidation: Isolation approach of Vernier Elwin and assimilation by G.S Ghure.
      * Integration approach adopted- Panchsheel policy.
      * Government efforts(refer to the handout)
      * Constitutional effort - Schedule 5, Schedule 6, Article 244
      * Statutory effort- PoA, PESA, FRA.

**Challenges :**

* + Lack of awareness
  + lack of credible data.
  + NE tribe issue different from the rest due to: Connectivity, porous border, presence of golden triangle(drug issue), trust deficit, and intra-territorial conflict, cultural differences among them not recognized, a human right violation.
  + Dhebar Commission on PVTGs - highly deprived section.
    - 75 PVTGS in India
    - Characteristic features of PVTGS:
      * Economic production is less.
      * The level of technology used is primitive
      * Literacy is very low
      * The population is stagnant or declining
      * Nomadic/semi-nomadic /denotified/ criminal tribes

* + **\*\* Please refer to the Handout for detailed coverage of Tribal Consolidation.**

# Post Independence India Class 02

#### *PVTG.*

* + Virginius xaxa report: (refer to the handout for the recommendations)
    - The power of gram sabha in the context of land alienation has to be increased.
    - Unused land to be used for tribal rehabilitation
    - Mining rights can be given to tribal people
    - Small size water harvesting structures can be created to address the problem of displacement due to submergence.
    - Can impose a penalty against officials for dereliction of duty
    - Improve the accessibility to the tribal area
    - Increase the power of autonomous council

**Indo-China war:**

* + Foreign Policy:
    - World Peace
    - To promote the national interest
    - To help the colonial and ex-colonial countries.
  + NAM for the above three
  + Peaceful coexistence(Panchsheel).

* + **1962 war:**
  + Background
  + Precipitating factor
  + Course of event
  + Consequence
  + Analysis

**NAM:**

* + Idea behind NAM - freedom to decide on every issue on the basis of its merit.
  + Objective: 4 fold, i.e.
    - promote world peace,
    - fight injustice and exploitation,
    - to promote growth and development,
    - to face problems confronting the world.
  + Rationale: after WW2, newly independent Asia and Africa will gain nothing by aligning with any one of the power blocks.

##### 

* + Evolution of NAM:
    - Brussel conference(1927)
    - Delhi conference(1947)
    - Korean war
    - Bandung conference
    - Suez canal crisis
    - Hungary conflict
    - Congo conflict
    - Belgrade conflict.
  + **\*\* Please refer to the classroom lecture on the role of India in the Korean war, the Suez canal issue, and the Hungary conflict.**

**Congo conflict:**

* + Belgium-Congo-Katanga.
  + Three forces acting in Congo with their own interest:
  + The US supported President.
  + Russia supported PM.
  + Belgium supported the Army chief.
  + PM of Congo was assassinated.
  + India appealed to the UN for action in the matter.
  + India's global stature rose.
  + The attack on India was in this background by China.

**1962 War**

* + Dispute:
    - 1. 1950 Annexation of Tibet
    - The major issue between India and China-
      * 1960, China annexed Tibet.
      * Aksai Chin
      * NEFA
    - Dalai Lama's asylum refused in India in 1956
    - Road constructed in 1957 by China in Aksai Chin
    - Dalai Lama asylum agreed upon in India in 1959
    - The precipitating factor was- Forward policy of China.

**1964 War**

* + 1964: J. L Nehru passed away.
  + PM post vacates, which was filled by Lal Bahadur Shastri as the 2nd PM of India.
  + Syndicates, a body within INC: consist of non-Hindi speaking leaders, for example, Kamraj, Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy, S.K Patil, Nijalingappa, etc.

**Lal Bahadur Shashtri**

* + Whenever there is war, there is:
  + Diversion of resources(due to war 1962)- derailing of FYP- Lack of funds for socio-economic development.
  + Consecutive years of drought(1962, 63)- agriculture productivity decrease- food shortage- inflation- poverty.
  + Protest/ agitation - law and order- political crisis.
  + Social Crisis -Official language/ creation of Punjab
  + Pakistan launched -Operation Gibraltar (to foment a pro-Pak uprising in the J&K and to internationalize the issue).
  + Pakistan launched Operation Grand slam (to capture Akhnoor), which was a failed attempt.
  + PL480 - suspended by the USA, which led to an agricultural crisis.
  + Lal Bahadur Shashtri gave the idea of **-** Kitchen garden and fasting once a week.
  + Tashkent agreement - status quo ante.
  + India agreed to the Tashkent agreement.

**Post-1966:**

* + G L Nanda- caretaker
  + M. Desai- wants to become PM
  + Kamraj - his supporters wanted him to become the PM.
  + Indira Gandhi: won the election. 1st women PM.
  + Indira's first decision-Devaluation on currency, without consulting the syndicates.
  + 1967 election:
    - the coalition started as almost 8 states non-congress.
    - Aaya ram Gaya ram
  + The land ceiling effort of congress was disliked by Princes
  + The death of Zakir Hussain as President was precipitating factor for a split in Congress.
  + Congress(O)- under Syndicate
  + Congress(R)-under Indira Gandhi
  + V.V Giri supported by Indira Gandhi won the presidential election
  + Abolition of the privy purse, the ordinance was brought by the president at the suggestion of Indira.
  + N. Palkiwala Case - Ordinance not valid.
  + A fresh election was announced by Indira after the dissolution of the Lok sabha by Indira
  + Congress(O)+Jan Sangh+ samyukta+ swantantra party= gave slogan Indira hatao
  + Indira gave Garibi Hatao.

**Bangladesh Liberation War 1971**

* + West Pakistan Vs East Pakistan:
  + Horizontal unity is based upon common religion, but the distinction is in the form of:
  + Cultural differences- for example, Linguistic aspiration.
  + The elite position occupied by west Pakistan
  + Income from jute production in East Pakistan is used for west Pakistan's development
  + socioeconomic disparity.
  + Awami League Vs Julfikar Ali Bhutto(Awami league won election in East Pakistan).
  + Civil disobedience movement by Awami league
  + Operation searchlight by Pakistan- 25th March 1971.
  + USA- GUN- BOAT Diplomacy.
  + Russia put 10th operating fleet.
  + Shimla Agreement 1972.
  + Negotiating prisoners of war.
  + Pok was not negotiated.
  + **\*\* Please refer to the class lecture and handout for detailed coverage of the Bangladesh Liberation war.**

**Emergency**

* + 1. Gujarat unrest.
  + Social Participants- Students
  + Issue - price rise, and corruption.
  + Demand- dissolve the assembly, fresh election to be announced.
  + Domino Effect-Bihar Unrest- national movement- J P Movement.
  + The total revolution was demanded but the movement took a back seat gradually.
  + 1971 election of Indira Gandhi, was declared unconstitutional(Allahabad High court judgment).
  + This revived J.P Narayan's civil disobedience movement.
  + 26th June 1975 - emergency declared.
  + In the initial year of the emergency, the masses were fine with it as it restored normal activity, more efficiency in administration and governance(20 point program), and crime rate decreased, etc.
  + Later years of emergency - fear of authoritarianism,42nd Amendment act 5-point programs by Sanjay Gandhi, forced sterilization initiative, demolition of the slum.
  + 1977 election - congress was voted out of power.
  + Janta party came to power with Morarji Desai as PM.

# Post Independence India Class 03

### Assam Crisis (1979-1985)

* + It started in 1979 due to the inflow of illegal migrants which impacted their livelihood, culture, and political situation in Assam and led to widespread riots which ultimately led to the imposition of the President's rule in Assam.

**Causes of Assam Crisis:**

* + Underdevelopment of Assam.
  + Historical factors like control over public and private sector jobs by Bengali youth etc.
  + Fragmentation of Assam by carving out the tribal areas from Assam.
  + Illegal migration changed the demographic profile of Assam.
  + To control the situation, Assam Accord was signed.

**Punjab Crisis**

* + Sikhism talked about social justice and equality.
  + The Gurudwaras were under the control of corrupt Mahants and to counter them Akalis came forward and demanded that elected representatives should control Gurudwaras. The organization of Akali was Akali Shiromani Dal.
  + Akalis also had political aspirations and demanded a separate Punjab for Sikhs.
  + However, their demands were not met by the State reorganization commission both on religious and linguistic grounds.
  + In 1966, the bifurcation happened because the leader of Akali Dal convinced the government that the demand was linguistic in nature and not on religious grounds and Hindi speakers also demanded the creation of Haryana. However, there was a contention over Chandigarh and it was made a Union Territory.
  + However, Akali Dal didn't come to power.
  + In 1972, the Anandpur Sahib resolution was passed.
  + An important leader called Jarnail Singh emerged and he started demanding Khalistan as a separate nation.
  + Finally, the Punjab accord was signed to resolve the crisis.

**Rajiv Gandhi Reign:(1984-89)**

* + In 1985, Rajiv Gandhi's Government took many steps. The important events include Sri Lankan Crisis, Shah Bano Judgement, and the Bofors scam.
  + In the Sri Lankan Crisis, the government provided the necessary support to the Tamilians in Sri Lanka but the civil war continued.
  + The Indian Government tried to broker peace between LTTE and Sri Lankan government.
  + In 1987, the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord also known as Rajiv-Jayawardane Accord was signed to resolve the civil war but the accord failed to bear its fruits and the war continued.
  + As a part of the agreement, Indian Peacekeeping Forces were sent to curb the war.

**Bofors Scam:**

* + This was a scam involved in the weapon contract signed between India and Sweden during the 1980s and 1990s.

**Kargil War**

* + The background cause was a lack of clarity over the possession or control over Siachen Glacier and Pakistani forces tried to control Siachen.
  + In 1984, India conducted an invasion of Pakistani forces under Operation Meghdoot and India captured Siachen Glacier.
  + In 1998, both India and Pakistan conducted nuclear tests and became Nuclear powers and Lahore Declaration was signed to establish peace in Kashmir.
  + In 1999, the Pakistani forces started infiltrating LoC and occupied several posts on a hilly terrain which led to the beginning of the Kargil war.
  + The US supported India in the Kargil war.
  + The war continued for over 2 months and India emerged victorious.

**Land Reforms**

* + Land reforms refer to land tenure reforms.
  + Land reforms are visualized as aninstrument of social justice as they seek to do away with exploitative relationships characterised by sharp inequalities between rich landowners and impoverished peasants with no security of tenure.
  + It is a step against the concentration of landholdings in the hands of a few absentee/non-cultivating owners, through the imposition of ceilings on the size of holdings, which can be owned by a family.
  + Land reforms encompass mainly five components:
    - Abolition of intermediary tenures
    - Tenancy reforms
    - The ceiling of land holdings and distribution of surplus land
    - Consolidation of holdings
    - Compilation and updating of land records

* + **About Cooperatives:**
  + It refers to an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social, and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly-owned and democratically controlled enterprise.

**Operation Flood:**

* + It aimed to achieve self-sufficiency in India by boosting milk production in India. It also led to the White revolution in India.
  + It was the world's largest dairy development program.

**Social Movement:**

* + It is defined as a collective action to further the common interest through actions outside the spheres of established institutions.

**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 lives of women.
  + Women’s movements in India can be divided into the following periods or waves:
  + Social reform movements before 1857
  + The freedom movement
  + Movements from 1947 till 1975
  + Movements emerged during and after the international Women’s Decade.
  + Certain examples of the movements include Anti-Rape Movement, Anti-Dowry Movement, Sexual Harassment Case, Chipko Movement etc.

**Environmental Movement:**

**Factors responsible:**

* + Denial of access to resources
  + Displacement
  + Damage to the environment or ecological loss
  + Cultural significance of the environment
  + In western countries, the environmental movements were carried out for aesthetic purposes i.e. quality of life but in India, it was for the survival of certain sections of the society. In western countries, the movements are led by the upper and educated class whereas, in India, they are led by the vulnerable sections of the society.

**Dalit Movements**

* + Dalits are those groups of people who have faced social discrimination including 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 Jyotibha Phule in the nineteenth century. I was first popularly used by the Dalit Panther in the 1970s.
  + The Dalit movement raises issues of caste-based discrimination and economic inequality. It is a struggle for social justice. The issues on which the Dalit movement is launched are self–respect, harassment of women, payment of wages, forced labour or beggar, disputes over land, implementation of the reservation policy, promotion of the job, and denial of democratic rights like the casting of votes.

**For the detailed content, Kindly refer to the handouts already uploaded on the portal.**