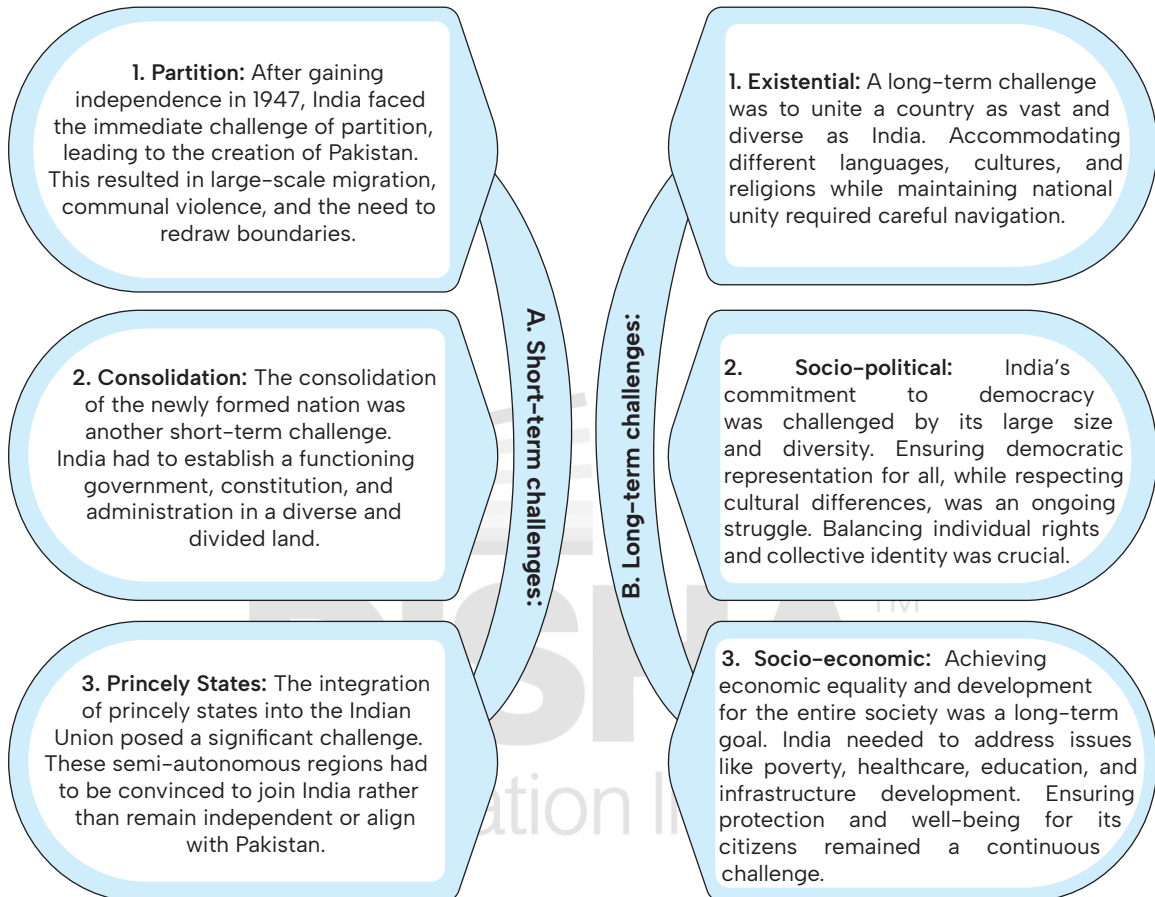




**POST INDEPENDENCE
INDIA**

Topic 1: Consolidation and Reorganisation of States

Challenges after Independence



Topic 2: Issues During Partition

1. **Saadat Hasan Manto's "Division of Hearts"** vividly portrays the harrowing impact of the Partition of India in 1947, depicting the anguish, communal tensions, and the profound loss experienced by people during this tumultuous period.
2. The partition of India in 1947 divided regions based on religious demographics, leading to **non-contiguous Muslim-majority** areas in the two newly formed countries, India and Pakistan.
3. Not all Muslim-majority regions sought separation. **Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan**, a prominent leader, advocated for unity and opposed the partition.
4. The **Radcliffe Award**, responsible for demarcating the border, often divided districts with mixed populations, leading to significant population movements and communal tensions.

5. The partition era was marked by **communal violence**, as religious minorities feared for their safety, resulting in riots and widespread conflict.
6. The partition resulted in the mass displacement of people, leading to the loss of **homes, properties, assets, and businesses**, causing immense economic and personal hardships.

Topic 3: Integration of Princely States

- The integration of princely states into India exemplifies “**The whole is greater than the sum of its parts,**” as it united diverse regions into a cohesive nation, strengthening India’s **sovereignty** and unity.
- In 1947, while India and Pakistan emerged as independent nations, regions like Travancore and Hyderabad declared independence, defying the people’s desire to join India.
- The integration of princely states in India after gaining independence involved a variety of approaches, both peaceful and violent:

1. Some princely states, like **Travancore**, voluntarily integrated into the Indian Union by **accommodating the demands** of their citizens. This involved maintaining **private properties** and allowances for the rulers while becoming part of the Indian Republic.

8. In cases of **Jodhpur**, princely states integrated with India through a combination of **concessions, political negotiations**, and the use of rules and influence.

2. The **Privy Purse** was a financial arrangement that provided **financial support** to the erstwhile rulers of princely states in exchange for their integration into India.

7. The integration of **Hyderabad** was achieved through **military action**. The Indian government launched “Operation Polo” in 1948 to bring the state under Indian administration.

3. In the case of **Junagarh**, a **plebiscite** was conducted to determine the choice of the people regarding the state’s accession to India or Pakistan. The majority voted for accession to India.

6. Some princely states, like the **Naga Hills**, resisted integration and demanded independence. This led to prolonged conflicts and, in some cases, ongoing issues.

4. **Kashmir’s integration** was based on the “**Instrument of Accession**,” where Maharaja Hari Singh signed an agreement for the state to join India in 1947.

5. **Manipur** initially joined India as a **Constitutional Monarchy** in 1948, later merging fully in 1949.

Topic 4: Reorganisation of States

The consolidation and reorganization of Indian states refer to the process of restructuring state boundaries and territories within India for administrative and political purposes, primarily undertaken in 1956. The reorganization of states in India has been a complex and dynamic process, often driven by various factors like:

1. Linguistic: Linguistic diversity in India was a significant factor, leading to the reorganization of states. This was driven by the demand for states based on language, such as the formation of **Andhra Pradesh** for Telugu speakers.

2. Fear of Secession: Concerns about potential secessionist movements led to state reorganization. For example, the division of **Punjab into Punjab and Haryana** in 1966 aimed to address such fears and maintain national unity.

4. Regional Party Formed (New Politics): The emergence of regional political parties advocating for state reorganization influenced this process. The **Telugu Desam Party's** rise in Andhra Pradesh in the 1980s showcased the impact of new politics on state reorganization.

3. Protest: Public protests and movements for statehood played a pivotal role. The Gorkhaland movement in **West Bengal** is an example of how protests led to the demand for a separate state.

Challenges to Reorganisation of States

1. India's vast population (17 Crore People) and geographical diversity posed a significant challenge during the reorganization of states.
2. The initial electoral roll had significant discrepancies, resulting in the exclusion of 40 lakh people.
3. The process involved the complex tasks of delimitation, mapping, and conducting a census to determine constituencies.
4. Low literacy rates (15%) made voter education crucial to ensure effective participation.
5. The Election Commission faced challenges due to its lack of prior experience in conducting elections.

Positives

1. Despite challenges, the election saw a remarkable > 50% voter turnout, highlighting the enthusiasm of the Indian electorate.
2. Multiple candidates competing for each seat indicated a thriving democratic process.
3. The election results were distributed among various political parties, marking the beginning of Congress dominance while also providing representation to other parties like the Swatantra party, CSP, Jan Sangha, and CPI.

Topic 5: Developments and Planning in India

A. Developments in India

1. India considered two models, the **USA's liberal model** and the **USSR's socialist model**, but ultimately adopted socialism for its economic development.
2. Opting for socialism led to policies focused on **industrialization, poverty reduction**, and the development of a **mixed economy** with both **private and public sectors playing key roles**.
3. Various stakeholders influenced India's development path, including political parties like CPI, prominent leaders like **C. Rajagopalachari** advocating the USA model, and the **Bombay Plan** of 1944.
4. India implemented **heavy regulation** of the **private sector** as a part of its socialist policies, controlling key industries and businesses.
5. **Land reform** was a critical agenda in Indian planning, aiming to address **agricultural issues and promote equitable land distribution**.

B. Planning in India

1. India established the Planning Commission in 1950, introducing a series of 5-year plans. This included the **Mahalanobis Plan** and a division into **plan and non-plan components**.
2. Initially, planning was centralized, but with a vision of unity. The first plan, led by **K.N. Raj** and influenced by the **Harrod-Domar model**, focused on infrastructure like **dams, irrigation, agriculture, and electricity**.
3. **Kerala** demonstrated a model of decentralized planning with emphasis on health, **education, land reforms, and poverty alleviation**. This regional approach differed from the centralized planning.
4. The planning phase involved significant state participation in **providing public goods such as food, essential commodities, health, and education**. This reflected a commitment to social welfare.

Outcome of Planning and Developments in India

1. India's democratic system has remained intact, providing a political framework for governance and citizen participation.
2. Despite linguistic and regional diversity, India has maintained its unity as a nation.
3. The goal of achieving socio-economic equality, often referred to as the "Hindu rate of growth," faced challenges due to failed land reforms, including the persistence of zamindari systems, land ceiling violations, and tenant reform issues. These factors contributed to increased poverty and inequality in rural areas.
4. The failure of land reforms and the impact of wars in 1965 and 1972 worsened the state of agriculture, leading to food shortages, especially pronounced in states like Bihar and Punjab.
5. The introduction of the Green Revolution in agriculture aimed to address food shortages and improve agricultural productivity, offering potential solutions to food-related challenges.

Topic 6: External Relations of India after Independence

A. Framework of external relations

1. India aimed to maintain cordial relations with its **neighboring countries**. An example is India's relationship with Nepal, which has historical, cultural, and economic ties, despite occasional challenges.
2. India engaged globally, **establishing diplomatic ties** with countries worldwide. An example is **India's strategic partnership** with the United States, enhancing trade, defense cooperation, and shared values.
3. India participated actively in **various international organizations** like BRICS, SAARC, and the G20. For instance, India's role in BRICS strengthened its position in global economic and political discussions.

B. Objectives of external relations

1. India aimed for **regional and global peace**, promoting diplomacy over conflict. The Indo-Pak peace talks, though challenging, exemplify India's commitment to peaceful resolutions.
2. India sought to protect its **sovereignty by strengthening its defense capabilities and maintaining internal stability**. The Kargil War and Operation Shakti (nuclear tests) demonstrate this objective.
3. India pursued **economic growth through trade** and foreign investment. Bilateral trade agreements with countries like Japan and economic collaborations with the ASEAN countries showcase this goal.

C. Other developments in external relations

1. India maintained a close relationship with the **Soviet Union** during the Cold War. This alliance, especially during times like the 1971 Indo-Pak war, marked a significant aspect of India's foreign policy.
2. India adhered to a policy of non-alignment, striving to remain neutral during global conflicts. Its participation in the **Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)** demonstrated this approach.
3. India supported African nations in their **struggle for independence**. The support for **anti-colonial movements** and diplomatic relations with African countries, such as South Africa post-apartheid, exemplify India's involvement.
4. India and **China's Panchsheel Agreement** in 1954 outlined the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence, which shaped their relations. Although it faced challenges, it remains significant in Sino-Indian diplomacy.
5. India **actively engaged in the UN**, advocating for peace, security, and development. It contributed troops to UN peacekeeping missions, highlighting its commitment to global stability.

"Jai Jawaan Jai Kisan" was a slogan coined by Indian **Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri** in 1965. It emphasized the importance of both the army (Jawaan) and farmers (Kisan) during a critical period, urging the nation to support and appreciate their roles in safeguarding and nourishing the country.

Topic 7: Popular Movements-Nature

- 1 **Social-based:** Movements addressing issues related to caste, gender, and social inequality, such as the Dalit and women's rights movements.
- 2 **Economically based:** Movements focused on economic disparities and labor rights, like farmers' protests and labor union movements.
- 3 **Environmental-based:** Movements advocating for environmental conservation and sustainable development, exemplified by the Chipko Movement and anti-pollution campaigns.
- 4 **Rights-based:** Movements demanding civil and political rights, including the Right to Information and LGBTQ+ rights movements.
- 5 **Identities-based:** Movements based on cultural and regional identities, such as linguistic state reorganization movements in India.

Movements	Descriptions
Chipko Movement, 1973	A grassroots movement in Chamoli, Uttarakhand, with significant women participation. It aimed to protect forests by hugging trees, resulting in a 15-year ban on tree felling. Dashauli Gram Swarajya Sangh supported this eco-centric initiative.
Trade Unions and Kisan Sabha	Trade unions and Kisan Sabhas (farmer organizations) gained political prominence, connecting the labor and farming communities, which contributed to their increased influence in Indian politics.
Dalit Panthers, 1970	Emerging from Maharashtra, the Dalit Panthers represented a generation of educated Dalits who used non-violent and violent means to highlight socio-economic discrimination against Dalits. Their activism contributed to the SC/ST (Prevention) of Atrocities Act in 1989.
Bhartiya Kisan Union	The Meerut agitation in 1988 was a well-organized protest against rising electricity rates, sugarcane prices, and demands for a loan waiver, demonstrating the power of collective farmer movements.
National Fish Workers Forum, 1991	Led by women, this nationwide platform opposed the government's deep-sea fishing policy, which threatened the livelihood of fisherfolk, especially in Kerala. The movement established a pooled fund for legal battles.
Anti-arrack Movement, Andhra Pradesh, 1990	Rural women mobilized to combat alcoholism in around 5000 villages near Nellore, addressing the negative impact of the alcohol mafia. This movement aimed to reduce crime, violence, and the nexus between local politicians and the liquor industry.
Narmada Bachao Andolan	This movement protested the Sardar Sarovar project, which posed a threat to over 250 villages, as it could result in displacement and environmental consequences. It led to the formulation of the National Rehabilitation Policy in 2007.
Linguistic Reorganization of States	This process involved the creation of states based on linguistic lines, such as Andhra Pradesh for Telugu speakers and Karnataka for Kannada speakers. This reorganization aimed to ensure effective governance and address linguistic diversity in India.