

India's external relations

* Art 51

* Objectives

- * Preserve hard earned sovereignty
 - * Protect territorial integrity
 - * Promote rapid economic deupt
 - * Self reliance, self confidence, pride of masses
 - * Serving cause of world peace & anti-colonialism
- ## * Panchsheel

- 1) Mutual respect - territorial integrity & sovereignty
- 2) Non aggression
- 3) Non-interference in domestic affairs
- 4) Equality & mutual benefit
- 5) Peaceful coexistence

NAM

- * Expand area of peace instead of hostility
- * Retain & strengthen hard earned indepe
- * Reduced cold war tension + contributed to UN peacekeeping
- * Check domination of western block



{ advanced process of democratisation of Ind relation }

↳ Criticism

John Dulles → [Immoral neutrality]

Nehru - freedom to decide each issue on its merit

conferences

- * Asian unity - Asian relations conf 1947 March
(Delhi)
- * Indonesian struggle - conf in 1949
- * Afro-Asian Bandung conf 1955
- * 1st NAM summit - Belgrade Sept 1961

Nuclear policy

- * NPT - discriminatory, selectively applicable of
legitimised monopoly of P5
- * No 1st use
- * In favour of / committed to global, verifiable
and non discriminatory nuclear disarmament

(9)

Crisis of democratic order

(10)

* 25 June 1975 - Jan 1977
Economic issues

- * Industrial unrest, Railway strike 1974
- * Monsoon failure in 1972-73
- * Recession
- * Growing unemployment
- * Inflation
- * Scarcity of food
- * Reduced forex due to 1971 war
- * diversion of resources to defense.
- Tussle of judiciary
- * K.B. case of setting aside of seniority precedence in judicial appointment
- * Allahabad HC verdict in Raj Narain case invalidating Mrs. Gandhi's elect JP mvt
- * Sampoorna Kranti (total revolution)
- * GJ & Bihar (parallel Govt, people avoid taxes)
- * asked admin machinery to disobey Govt order

EMERGENCY - Impact.

- * No protest, strike etc allowed
- * Press censorship
- * Art 32 suspended - compulsory sterilisation
- arbitrary rehabilitation of poor - non official
person misusing power & interfering in Govt fns.

- * RSS, JEEI banned
- * Award Wapsi
- * Misuse of preventive detention - torture and custodial deaths

Lessons

- * India's love for democracy
- * Ambiguities in emergency provisions rectified eg: internal only covered rebellion cabinet advice in writing
- * Made everyone aware of values of civil liberties.
- * Extra parliamentary politics leads to instability & distract administration

Communalism

Ayodhya dispute

- * Masjid built by Mir Baqi Tashqandi
- * Locked by courts in 1940s
- * 1986, Faizabad district court opened it
- * Mobilisation on communal lines
local issue → NL issue
- * Dec 1992, Karsevak demolished
- * Liberal commission to investigate

Anti sikh riots

- * Open bluestar, 14 assassination
- * Congress workers killed innocent sikhs
Justice still awaited by tens of victims

GO riots

- * Spark - bogey of train carrying Karsevak

⑪

set on fire.

⑫

- * NHRC criticised govt failure to control riots, provide relief & prosecute perps.
- * Example that govt machinery can also become susceptible to sectarian passions

why partition violence?

AJ notes - PI ①

- * Unwillingness of MT Batten to publicize ^{sadist} boundary earlier
- * Existing ^{military} resources not used properly -
Army used to protect white settlements of people
- * Growing communalism since 1940s
eg: Direct Action day by ML.

* Divided history

eg: Punjabi - Gurdwara (India) f Kartapur (Pak)

* PJ

- * Unionist party against partition
- * PJ people settled in Pk bcoz of British land offers, savi canal etc
- * PJ against partition
- * Demand for separate PJ nation

→ Opern polo - Hybd - 1948 sept.

Razaqars - Jehad → police action.

→ kashmir Hari Singh Jo A 1947 Oct 27.

→ JB Kripalani - Kizdar Mazdoor Praga party

↓
socialist party

↓
Praga Socialist party.

→ Shyama prasad Bharatiya Jana Sangh.
Mukherjee

B K Ambedkar - All India Scheduled Caste Federation.

→ 17 June 1948 - Rajendra prasad (P of C A)
set up Linguistic Provinces Commiⁿ (Dhar Commiⁿ)
to recommend whether states should be
reorganised on linguistic basis or not

→ JVP Committee

* why INC against partition?
Memory of partition.

* 1952 Nov - Potti Sreeramulu hunger strike.
Dec 15 - died.

* 2nd State reorgⁿ commiⁿ

'language' not only criteria ← Adm convenience
Strategic locn
Nl integrity.

Fazal Ali, K N Panicker, AN Kunzru

* Patel 'Nehru He is my PM, Our PM'.

* 1956 - KL Communist party to power.

* 1935 - CSP - Acharya Narendra Dev.

* 1959 - KL under A 356.

* 1959 - C Rajagopalachary - Swatantra party

↓
'licenced quota permit raj' - slogan
1st economic liberal.

Against land reforms

Economic right wing.

T Prakasam Vinu Masani N C Range

* Asylum to Dalai Lama 1959.

* 1961 Military action Goa, Daman Diu.
Dec Portuguese surrendered.

Operation Vijay.

* 1962 India - China war
for Aksai chin
AsP

US supported India (Kennedy).

Unilateral ceasefire.

* 1963 K Kamraj resigned CM position
'Kamraj plan'

Congress must work from grassroot level.

12 resignatio: 6 CMs + 6 cabinet ministers.

Morarji, LBS etc

K Kamraj as INC president-

* 1964 Nehru died. Morarji interested to be PM.

* Culzaailal Nanda Acting PM.

* LBS as PM

* Official lang Act 1963 official lang $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Hindi} \\ \text{Eng} \end{array} \right\}$ 15 yrs.

Eng lang 'may' continue.

Jan 26 - Hindi^{as} official lang

'Udal mannuk Ujir Thamizhik'

'Anti Hindi Agith of 1965'

'Eng ever hindi never'

LBs 4 major assurances 1965 Feb.

① Eng continue till all states agree

② Eng as lang of communicⁿ b/w
centre & non hindi states

③ Eng ,, ,,

hindi & non hindi states.

④ UPSC exam in English.

→ Anti Hindi agith proves

India's strong regional identity

* 'liberal Nlism' 'choice based Nlism' of

India as even after linguisti seorgzh,
Nl identity is not undermined

(Not like SL, Yugoslavia)
setb culture imposition

* 1965 India-pak war

Aug

Reason

* Assumption of Pakⁿ that Muslims
of JK is suffocated & support Pakⁿ
in war

* Nehru's death - leadership breakup
Anti hindi agith - India in chaos.

* India humiliated in India-china war

* Cordial relⁿ b/w ~~Indi~~ Pakⁿ - china
(Expectⁿ of china's support by Pakⁿ)

* India - Monsoon failure, food aid from other countries

* 'Openⁿ Gibraltar' by Pakⁿ - failed.

* 'Openⁿ Grandlam' - surprise attack by Pakⁿ in jfk side.

India violated ~~the~~ ^{Intⁿ} PJ border
Reached Karachi

War to stalemate. Slight victory for India.

UN En Thand secretary - ceasefire discussion

* LBS - Jai jawan, Jai kisan. - initial steps
Promoted secularism in war time. GR

* C Subramanian as Food minister.

* Bring MS Swami

* MSP 1st time

* 1st time. Massive grain procurement th^r FCI

* Invites Varghese Kurien.

* NL Dairy Devpt board estd with Kurien as chairman.
(IQ: Openⁿ flood)

* Tashkent peace talks 1966 Jan.

Tashkent peace agreement

* New ministry called PMO.

LBS died
Culzarilal as acting PM.

* Indira Gandhi Vs Morarji Desai
(failed by INC syndicate)

* Indira as PM. 1967
1967

* Mizoram - Mizo Nl Front 1966 March.

↓
'Mizo' as indept country declared.

Mizo Nl Famine Front.

Laldeng as munt

IAF bombed rebel area.

MNF popularity ↑d.

* 1967 4th general elecⁿ

INC won with marginal majority

lost in several states (UP → Bengal, KL).

weaker PM.

corrupⁿ, MLA purchase.

United Legislative Parties in power

'Samyukta Vidhayak Dal'

Rampant corrupⁿ

'culture of corrupⁿ,

WB Jyoti Basu.

* 1967 March Naxal Bari Munt. CPI (ML)

Kann Sanyal, Chann Majumdar

* IG's ideology shift.

* Opposⁿ to Privy purse.

* Nlsn of Pvt banks.

th^r Ordinance

* 1969 Zakir Hussain died → Jamia milwa. estd by him.

Neelam Sanjeev Reddy (Party candidate)

Vr Giri (IQ candidate) - WON.

(Opposⁿ candidate)

INC < INC(O) - Kamraj secⁿ Syndicate Congress
INC(R) - IQ - INC(I)

* INC(R) + CPI

* Ordinance - 'Privy Purse' as null

SC - stayed Privy purse

Bank Nlsⁿ as illegal

- LS dissolved
- decoupling of LS & LA elecⁿ.
- Mass contact program with people.

* 1971 elecⁿ INC(R) majority.

Grass root INC → High command.

* 1971 Indo-Soviet Treaty of Friendship & cooperⁿ.

'Mutual strategic cooperⁿ'

'Mutual assistance in aggression'.

IG - Broushner.

in to Pakⁿ - china friendship.
china - US friendship.

Nixon - US
president

* Sheikh Mujibur Rahman - Awami League

(1971 elecⁿ majority. Yahya Khan Military leader of Pakⁿ
→ house detained.

'Open Searchlight' - mass killing of E Pakistanis
genocide

Rasagar army

Mass rape - pregnancy ~~rape~~ wave.

Mass migration to India.

Dec 2 western theatre of India bombed
by Pakⁿ

14 day war ~~Sark~~ Manekshaw In Army
Pakⁿ defeated head

Vijay diwas. 1971 Dec

changed geopolitics of S Asia.

Tested Pakⁿ - US relⁿ. (US fear of SU)

china also silent.

India attained moral highground

- liberating Bangladesh as 'free' nation
so resign

1972 - Shimla agreement

Iq - Sultiker Ali Bhutto.

Why?

* stable Pak is necessary for India^{to}

* Neither Pakⁿ nor India was a nuclear power then.

1973 - II Arab Israel war.
(US support)

Anti corrupⁿ morm

* Nav Nirman Movement 1973-74

1973-74. GJ

Janata Morcha to power in GJ.

* JPMvmt against corrupⁿ in Bihar

'Total revolution' 'Sampoorna kranti'.

Great IN railway strike - Oscar Fernandez
1974. - joined.

* Pokhran I or Laughing Buddha

1974 May 11

* Raj Narain (Socialist Party)

Allahabad HC - June 12

↳ GJ elecⁿ failure
elecⁿ judgement stayed.

1975 June 25 VR Krishnayyar.

→ 3 Bench.

1975 Emergency - Fakrudin Ali
June 25.

(MUSA Act 1971 - time of Bangladesh war)
Secⁿ 144.

→ J. Nehru framed cartoon asked to R & Laxman
- criticism constructively.

1977 Jan 10 Emergency ~~stop~~ ended.

why ← guilt
Intelligence (GR
Industrial activity
Employment)
World media
image

Janata party - under Morarji.

→ Congress for Democracy - Babji Jagjeewan
Ram

* 1977 - General electⁿ - congress lost.
1st Non congress PM.

Morarji as PM.

Shaky coalition.

* Shah commission - investigate emergency.

* BP Mandal commiⁿ

* Social justice mmts - Mandal politics

* 1977 Belchi violence.

* Charan singh against coalition

Morarji resign

Charan singh new PM with support of IG.
never address a parliament session.

* 1980 General electⁿ

INC

Assam Accord 1985

RQ - AASU. NRC amendmt.

↓
AQP.

Porafulla Kumar Mahant as CM.

Muzoram peace Accord

MNF - RQ Lal Danga as CM

RQ Mass Contact program

Shah Bano Case

Muslim Women Protection of Rights on
divorce Act 1986

Hus or Father or Waqf board.

Ram Janma Bhumi mvmt

VP Singh as Fin Minister.

1987-88 Kashmir insurgency.

1987 Indo-SL Accord

ICMDP

↓
Prithvi

Baffals Scandal. 1989 elecⁿ. INC failed.

VP Singh started Janata Dal

Mandrel comminⁿ report.

Ram Katha Yatra.

Somnath

1983 TDP by NTR

Became CM of AP

1980 BJP formed

AASU (1973 formed) Assam elecⁿ.

- all Bengalees should be deported

Nelli massacre

Khalistan mvmt in PJ.

Jarnail Singh Bhandewale - 1973 Andhpur
Akali dal = Jarnail.
Sahib singh

1984 Capture Bhandewale

May June Operation Blue Star

SGPC

IG Assassinated Satwaj Singh.
Bihari Singh.

Oct 31 - IG dead

Genocide.

1984 Anti Sikh riot

Kalcutta No violence.

Delhi despite having army

* 1984 General elecⁿ

1984 Dec 3 Union Carbide disaster

EPA 1986.

* PJ Accord

Rajiv Longowal Accord.

Riverwater, deup^t

Chandrasekhar as PM 1990-91.

1991 Great Economic Crisis.

1991 General Elecⁿ. Rajassassinated.

1991 May 21

PV Narasimha Rao as PM

New Economic policy

1992 Indira Swahna case Uphold

1992 Babri Masjid case

1996 HD Derganda as President

1997 I K Gujral.

1998 Vajpayee

- Nuclear experiment -

(Pokhran 2 - Operation Shakti)

1999 Kargil war Parvez Mushref
won.

Regional discontent & its solution

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If any state assert its pride & interest above the national interest and against nation in a hostile manner

Basis

→ Economic inequality

Efforts

* FC, PC

* Public investment concession to promote pvt investment

→ Sons of soil doctrine

* Popular in cities

*Karnataka
Mumbai*

eg) Marathi dominant Mumbai - ruled by Shiv Sena which appealed regional chauvinism

→ Demand for autonomy & culture preservⁿ - against imposition eg) Khalistan movement

Major Grievance - J&K

* Promise of Plebiscite not fulfilled

* A 370 autonomy gone

* Democracy not properly institutionalised.

PJ

* Anandpur Sahib conference in 1973 - demanded political autonomy

* Extremist - khalistan demands.

* Open blue star & riots

Assam movement 1975-85

AASU 1979

Focus - Illegal migrn, Bengali domination, faulty voters.

1985 Assam accord

Illegal migrants to be identified & deported
 ↓
 NRC.

Lessons

- Regional aspiⁿ part of democratic process
 Happens world over eg. Spain.
- Should not be suppressed but deliberate
& negotiated
- power sharing with utmost precision
- Should address issues of backwardness
growth & regional discrimination.

Reorganisation of states

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Linguistic reorgⁿ

Early promise

1917 - Commitment by congress

1920 - Nagpur principle extended & formalised

↓
Provincial Cong. Committee by linguistic zones.
Nehru's apprehension

- * Dhar commission rejected
- * threaten unity
- * administrative inconvenience
- * JVP committee rejected too.

Movements

* Samyukta KA

* Vi'shalandhra

* Sriramulu died after 50 day fast.

Fazl Ali - SRC appointed in Aug 1953

↓

Report 1955 recognised linguistic principles & recommended redrawing

↓

1956 - 14 states + 6 UTs

1960 - MA & G.O.

1966 - PJ, Haryana, HP.

coalⁿ era
89 - NF
96, 97 - UF
97 - NDA, 99
98 - BJP led
2009, 14 - UPA

C. Gov services of state

Bhoomi KA - MP
Gyandoot
SARI - TN

Unique cases

Sikkim

- * 'Protectorate'. Internal admin under 'Chogyal'
- * 1975 - full fledged resolⁿ of integⁿ

Goa

- * liberated by armed action.
- * 'Opinion poll' in Goa decided to remain separate from MH.

Contemporary

Chattisgarh (2000)

- * 1990 mvmt reemerged under Chandulal Chandrakar

Uttarakhand (2000)

Unique geo
lack dept
Unemployment

Kamiskya Committee
approved

Jharkhand (2000)

Jharkhand party under Jaipal Munde

JMM - Shibu Soren

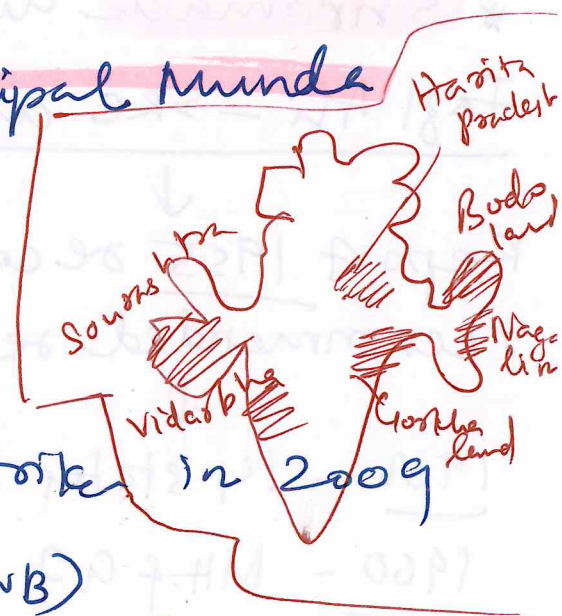
Telangana (2014)

1969 - Maoji Channa Reddy

TRS's indefinite hunger strike in 2009

Other demands

Gorkhaland (WB)
Bodoland (Assam)
Vidarbha (MH)
Saurashtra (GJ)
Harit Pradesh (UP)



Popular Movement

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Paul wilkinson - deliberate collective endeavour to promote change in any direction & by any means

Parth Mukherjee - social mvmt are accumulative, alternative & transformatory

Envmt

* Chipta mvmt - claiming local rights over natural resources. Spcl - Women's active part

* Narmada Bachao Andolan - 30 big dams - to relocate 2.5 lakh ppl & submerge 245 villages
↳ demanded cost benefit analysis of earlier projects & social cost calculⁿ.
⇒ comprehensive N & Rehab policy (2003)

* Silent valley mvmt

↳ dam proposal on Kuntipuzha
↳ 'Save silent valley' (1973)
↳ Famous for lion tailed macaque.

* Fisheries mvmt

↳ N & Fishworkers forum
↳ Against entry of mechanised towlers & technologies.

Broaden idea of participⁿ ⇒ Expansion of Democracy

Social movmt

Dalit movmt

- Dalit writer Bhagya Ilaiah
- sought social justice & dignity
- Reformative & alternative
- Bhopal declaration 2002
- Political Orgs — Sosht Samaj Sanghosh
- Dalit Panthers 1971 Samiti by Kashi Ram

OBC movmt

Kaka Kalekar commission > 8000 castes
Mandal > 52% of populⁿ

Andre Beteille — OBC constitutes a congeries
of communities of rather uncertain status

New Farmers movmt

- 1980s Shetkar sangh than of Sharad Joshi
- Ideology of India Vs Bherf
- Demand for remunerative prices, eliminⁿ
of dues etc.
- MHT long march for market access

Women's movmt

- many legislaⁿ
- Protest Nisbhaya 2012
- United Women's Anti price
rise front
- Anti black movmt AP

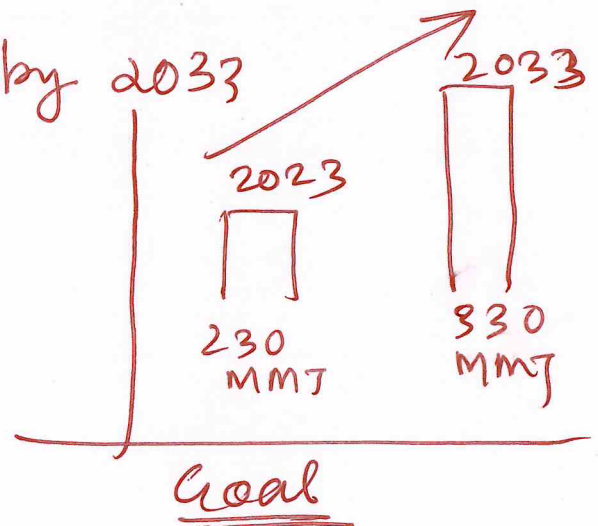
Civil Democratic movmt

Led by Puck
& ADR

Open flood

- * 60% beneficiaries small & marginal farmers
- * Employment & income rise
- * Allied sector devpt eg: Animal nutrition & health
- * Other sector devpt eg: fruits, oil seeds eg
- * women empowerment > 6000 coop.
- * Amul & Anand pattern Cooperatives
- Limitⁿ - cooperative
- * Credit coop suffered default from rich communities
- * Bureaucratisation led to inefficiency
- * Used by rich to evade land reforms
- * Service cooperative reinforced caste based hierarchical structure.

Target : 330 MMT prodⁿ by 2033



(5)

Economic devt & planning

(5)

Wider consensus on nature & path of devt-

- * Multipronged self reliance based strategy
- * Rapid industrialisation based on import-substitution
- * Prevention of foreign capital domination
- * Land reforms, tenancy reforms
- * Introdⁿ of cooperatives
- * Revival of economy - Mature indigenous entrepreneurial class
eg: Birla etc

Govt should plan for devt. why?

- * Greater depression
- * Reconstruction of Japan & Germany
- * Growth by USSR
- * Bombay plan 1944

↓
Resolution for planning commⁿ

Right to adequate livelihood Material resources for common good Economic system should benefit all rather than few

Green revolution

- * I (62-73) - wheat
- * II (70-83) - Rice & wheat
- * III (80-95) - low growth areas

trees

- * Employment & allied sector growth.

- * Leaders - JP, R. Lohiya, Achyut Patwardhan, AN Dev, Ashok Mehta, SM Joshi

Swatantra party

- * Aug 1959 after Nagpur resolution of congress on land ceiling & other socialist policies
- * Critical of NAM & soviet bias, supported closed ties with USA
- * Lacked cadre
- * C Rajagopalachari, KM Munshi, NA Ranga, Minoo Masani

Bharatiya Jana sangh

- * One country, one culture, one nation.
- * 1951, SP Mukherjee, DD Upadhyay (integral humanism)
Balraj Madhok

CPI (Bolshevik inspired)

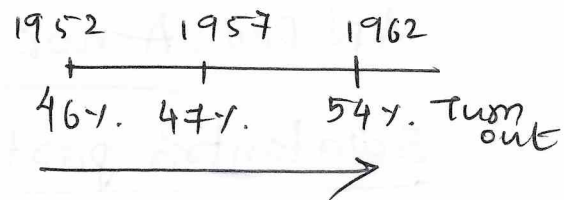
- * Seperated from congress when they supported British in WWII
- * dedicated cadre
- * AK, EMS, PC Joshi, Ajay Ghosh, P sundriya
- * Split in 1964. Pro china - CPI(M).

(3)

From colony to Democracy

Communist party
in KL

The Great festival of democracy



- * I EC - Sukumar sen
- * 17 cr eligible voters (15% literates)
- * 489 MPs, 3200 MLAs.
- * 3 lakh officers & polling staff
- * 2-24 lakh booth, 25 lakh boxes, 62 cr ballot paper printed
- * 17500 candidates
- * 14 N^l, 63 regional / local parties
- * 4 month long (Oct 51 - Feb 52)
- * 46% turnout (40% among women)
- * Invalid votes (0.3-0.4%) despite illiteracy
- * Congress (45% votes, 74% seats)

Ashok Mehta:

Parliament acted
as a great
unifier of
nation

The congress system - Rajni Kothari

- * Strong organisation framework of freedom movement.
- * Medium of reconciliation, accommodation & adjustment of diverse interest eg: JVP
- * Ideological coalition - balancing mechanism
- * Induction of opposition leaders in Govt
eg: SP Mukherjee, BR Ambedkar.

Socialist party

- * More radical & egalitarian congress
- * Ideology of democratic socialism

②

Integron of 565 P.S.

* Govt's approach principle

- People's wish
- flexible approach to accommodate plurality
- Integron & consolidon of supreme impce (partin in backdrop).

Accession

* Goa (1961) → Open vizay

* French (1954).

- ↳ Request to 3 subjects (IR, defense, comun)
- ↳ Implied threat of anarchy & chaos.
- ↳ 25th July speech of Mountbatten.
- ↳ Pressure on Travancore, Jodhpur & Bhopal to sign (People & Patel)
- ↳ Junagadh (Nawab Mohabat Khan)
 - Plebiscite by Shah Nawaz Bhutto (Feb 1948)
- ↳ Kashmir (Haji Singh) - Sheikh Abdulla (NC)
 - army → UN (USA & UK supported Pak)
resolution 1951
- ↳ Hyderabad (Nizam Mir Osman Ali) -
Open polo (Sept 1948)
- ↳ Manipur (Bodhchandra Singh)
 - Elecⁿ (June 1948)
↓
Constitut monarchy
 - Merger agreement
Sept 1948 w/o consulting
legislative assembly.

* Official languages act 1963

①

Nation building & its challenges

①

Challenges

- * shape a united nation which can accommodate diversity of our society
- * Establish democracy
- * Ensure inclusive deupt & well being of entire society

Partition

- * 80 lakh migrated
- * 5-10 lakh killed
- * 6mn refugees from Pakⁿ
- * The greatest mass migrⁿ
- * The biggest land^{re} settlement operⁿ in the world

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} 2.7 \text{ mhu} \rightarrow \text{P} \\ \text{I} \leftarrow 1.9 \text{ mhu} \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{DG of rehab} \\ \text{[Sardar Taslok Singh]} \\ \text{of ICS} \end{array}$$

Broad strategy for N^e consolidⁿ

- * Territorial integⁿ
- * Mobilize political & institutional resource
- * Economic deupl-
- * Adopt politics that promote social justice, remove glaring inequality & provide equal opportunities.

⑨ Reorgn of state

eg) Potti Sreeramulu hunger strike

⑩ Unique case of J&K autonomy

⑪ Culture & identity

risk of homogenizn

⑫ political partnership - integratng local
political leadership to democratic India

⑬ Legal & jnd system - P states own, diffly not
in line with justice of ⑩

eg) Shuchendram Kaimerkk - Travancore
to prove innocence.

~~still continuing eg) Vidarbha, Harit Pradesh~~

⑭ Reluctance of rulers eg) Travancore
announced indepe

⑮ Issue of religion eg) Junagadh
Cashmir - Hindu ruler
Hydrabad muslim populr

despite challenges, In govt
was able to persuade → created a sense
of Nl identity of unity in diversity

Rashtraya Ekta diwas

Princely state integrn 565 states

Spearhead - Vallabhai Patel, VP Menon

Challenges

① Sovereign claims - British gave option to P states to join India or not

eg Nizam, Hari Singh

② Geographical cohesion of some p states

↓
Logistic challenge of ensuring territorial continuity

③ Variety in adm'n system - ranging from monarchies to leg. bodies

④ Economic disparities

eg Hydr } - advanced
Mysore }

⑤ Socio cultural diffes - social str, lang, cultural practices

⑥ Security concerns - esp when local popul'n was against merger

eg Operation Polo in Hydr

⑦ Land & Revenue systems - diff'l

⑧ Abol'n of Privy purse 1971 IL
↓
discontent - in royal family

such as 1984 tribune, khalsa kashmir

25

* Maintaining central Adverse list of
pro khalistani supporters

Ind boundary, misused by separatist in Pakh

↳ Bilateral relⁿ may be harmed

Indo-Canada, Indo-Uk
Ref 2020.

How to tackle

* Recognizing new challenges

* collaborating with foreign govt Iⁿ

security & intelligence forces collab to monitor anti-India activity

* Enhance security effort to counteract
nd ^{khalistani} social media activity

* Promote economic & social devt

PJ & Union govt & sec forces collab → economic devt.

* Engage with sikh diaspora diplomatically
engage to tackle misinformⁿ campaign

* ↑ security - tackle ↑ in drones used to deliver weapon & drugs to PJ

* Engage Pakh to extradite terrorists
hiding in Pakh

Steps taken

* Banned influential twitter accounts

↳ Feeling of persecuted minority 1984 23

anti sikh riot

Role of diaspora & social media

↳ Propaganda by sikh diaspora in w
countries, using sm

↳ Use of sm as a uniting platform

traditional propaganda machinery is
used to generate social media acceptance

↳ Misinformⁿ campaign - Orgz like

Sikhs for Justice, Khalistan Liberation Force
misinform campaign

⊙ Referendum 2020

↳ Identity consciousness among youth

↳ Involvement of Pakⁿ ISI drags to
radicalize PJ youth & destabilize PJ

Cause of Concern

↳ Threat to N^d security & integrity

↳ May darken PJ's future Poor law & order
situation → deter investors → economy
deteriorate

↳ Involvement of diaspora → affect bilateral relⁿ
⊙ Canada

↳ Misuse of social media which defies any

Khalistan mvmnt

* Khalistan mvmnt is a fight for a seperate, sovereign state called Khalistan

↳ Dates to pre-independence - when India became indept, PJ partitioned, its leaders demanded a special status to state

↳ Rise of Bhindranwale

↳ Failure to fulfil regional demands

↓
river water
chandigarh as capital

↳ Military Opern - Opern Blue Star 1984

Why it is revived?

↳ Political instability - changing Govts, ruling parties giving chance for radical outfits to grow

↳ Economic challenge - high ^{un}employment rate (PLFS 2019 - PJ unemployment rate $> \frac{NF}{avg}$)
Farmers protest '21, railway blockades →
→ ne sentiments among investment.

↳ Rising communalism - multiple events of blasphemy

↳ Provocation from Pak links with Pak ISI
↑ feeling of seperatism, doing trafficking

↳ Protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation through legislation

Schedule V & VI

↳ Governors of states with tribal areas given special responsibility to protect tribal interest

↳ Power to modify central & state laws in their application to tribal areas

Tribal Advisory councils for welfare

Commissioner for SC, ST - Appointed by P - to investigate, safeguard

Political rights - reservation of seats

Critical assessment of measures

1. Weak execution of well intended measures
2. Lack of depth of tribal laws ⇒ slower in spread of education among tribals Divide as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th
3. Weakness in justice delivery mechanism & lack of awareness about legal system ⇒ alienation of tribal land, indebtedness, bonded labour
4. Depth of class differences among tribal societies ⇒ tribal conflict & discontent

Nehru believed that Indianism was capable of accommodating the uniqueness of tribal people

Nehru approach

'Making them an integral part of Indian nation even while maintaining their distinct identity and culture'.

5 guidelines Tribal panchsheel

↳ Tribals should develop along the lines of their own genius - no imposition or compulsion from outside.

↳ Tribal rights in land and forest should be respected

↳ To encourage tribal language

↳ For administration, administrators should be recruited from amongst them & trained

↳ No over administration of tribal area - effort to administer thr their own social & cultural institutions

Measures taken

Intro Article 46

→ state should promote edul & economic interest of tribals with special care

Integrn of tribals

Intro
Atb DPSP 19

Effect of colonialism

8% populn
25% of poor

brought radical transformation of tribals.

- ① Isoln eroded by penetⁿ of market forces & they were integrated with British and princely administration
- ② Debt trap - by money lenders, traders, revenue farmers, middlemen, petty officials
→ debt → lost land to outsiders → forced to relocate into hills
- ③ Missionaries - destroying their culture
- ④ Relⁿ with forest destructⁿ of forest (commercial exploitⁿ)
1928 Forest Act - lost livelihood Forest laws
- ⑤ forbade shifting cultivⁿ, restricted access to forest produce → loss of livelihood.

Heart of tribal integrn policy = preservn of tribal people's rich social & cultural heritage.

Challenges in tribal integrn (Axe to Nehru)

- To inspire them with confidence
- To make them feel at one with India
- To realize that they are part of India and have an honoured place in it.

✓ India to them should signify not only protecting force but a liberating one.

Idea for addressing

- ↳ Refugee strategy — to distinguish
refugees & illegal migrants
- ↳ Appoint NL Immigration Commission to
draw India's NL migrant policy &
NL Refugee Policy
- ↳ Reinforce Foreigners Act 1946
- ↳ Arranging bilateral deportn agreements
with nearby nations
- ↳ States to work with centre to solve a
In & out : Union list
law & order : state list.
- ↳ states can use MHA 2018 standards to
find illegal migrants
- ↳ obtaining their biographical &
biometric informn
- ↳ starting legal process such as
deportn in acc with law.

persecuted people
^{can} ~~should~~ be given refuge but not at
expense of local populⁿ. Therefore
it is imperative that India establish
a defined refugee policy

Permitting influx

100

↳ refugees face persecution.

↳ Animosity created if we send back

↳ duty of biggest democracy in world to defend rights of persecuted

not permitting

↳ Social repercussions of accepting refugees

② Assam revolt

↳ After yrs, challenging to locate & deport back

③ Rohingyas - entered th^r NE but expanded to every state

↳ ↑d state financial accountability
lack financial resources

↳ Govt not welcoming them, risk of them working for terrorist orgs

↳ Internal security issues

Current Framework

→ Foreigners Act 1946, treat foreigner equally

→ A 258(1) - ② allows removal of unlawful foreigners

→ 1953 citizenship act include serious term denies

→ CAA 2019 - citizenship to persecuted

⑦ Chakma & Hazong refugees

176

- ↳ once lived in Chittagong hill tract
- ↳ live in AsP
- ↳ ~~scattered~~ give citizenship
- * India not signed { 1957 refugee convention
1967 protocol.
- * Over the yrs, received wave after wave refugees from many neighbours
- * generally followed non refoulement

Causes of refugee crisis

- * Accommodating strategy India taken ^{Vasudhanya, Adhikari}
- * diversity - multi religious, cultural, ethnic ^{deto}
- ↳ strong social tie with foreigners
- (eg) Tamil bond of SL Tamil refugees
- * Open border (eg) - Myanmar - India-Kohima
- * Courts instruct to stop flow of refugees from border not carried out successfully
- (eg) Just 3 battalion Assam rifles - unable to properly patrol border
- * Force migrant regime
- (eg) 16km unfettered access - Myanmar refugees
- * Neighbours with multiple issues
- (eg) SL, Bangladesh

Refugee

15

Refugee is defined as a person may be persecuted or for race, nationality, political opinion etc, outside the country of nationality and is unable or unwilling to avail protection of that country

① Partition

↳ Efforts by activists like Kamladevi Chattopadhyay

② Tibetan

↳ 1959 - with Dalai Lama

↳ Political asylum

↳ seat at Dharmasala

↳ live harmoniously, perceived peaceful.

③ Bangladeshi refugees

↳ 1971 war of independence

↳ seen as security threat

↳ NRE

↳ Assam accord

④ Sri Lankan Tamil refugees

↳ After Black July riots, Sri Lankan civil war

⑤ Afghan refugees

↳ After Soviet invsⁿ 1979

↳ some given citizenship.

⑥ Rohingya refugees

↳ As illegal migrants, security threat

↳ appealed Myanmar to take back

- ② Limited scope - primarily focused on cease fire & withdrawal not core issue - Kashmiri ^{struggle}
- ③ Domestic political pressure - Both nations
- ④ Assassination of LBS → leadership vacuum.

Shortlived but important in history of India - Pak relⁿ and continues to shape discourse around peace and security of region.

Tashkent Agreement

(13)

Peace treaty b/w India & Pakⁿ in 1966.
following a brief but intense war b/w
two countries

Circumstances led to TA * ~~IMF structural adjustment program~~

→ Long standing tension on Kashmir issue

geopolitical rivalries of region * ~~disintegration of su~~

→ 1965 war on both E & W front → ~~ideological block to Liberalism gone~~
significant loss to both side

→ Int pressure for a ceasefire →

meeting b/w Ayub Khan & LBS in Tashkent
USSR
(now Uzbekistan)

Key highlights

- ① Mutual commitment to peaceful resolution of outstanding dispute
- ② withdrawal of troops to pre war position
- ③ Restoration of diplomatic & economic relations
- ④ Creation of a joint commission to address ongoing issues

Failures

- ① Lack of trust - failed to address mistrust & animosity → difficult to implement

	1990-91	1991-92	
Infl ⁿ	17%.	8.5%.	↘
Forex reserve	\$1.2 billion	\$15 billion	↗
GDP growth rate	1.1%.	4%.	↗
Export		doubled.	↗

long term poverty reduceⁿ

thr 2 ways < trickle down
 Govt raise more fund
 ↑ social sector spending
long term rich-poor disparity ↑

Gini coefficient 0.52 in 2004-05
~~0.52~~ 0.55 in 2011-12

(Gini coefficient ↑ ⇒ Inequality ↑)

Impacts

pos

- * GDP growth rate ↑
1.1% → 4%
- * Strong FDI inflow
- * Decline in unemployment
- * ↑ per capita income
- * Exports doubled.
- * ↑ forex reserve

neg

- * ↓ share of agriⁿ in GDP to 18% ⇒ ↓ income for farmer ⇒ rural indebtedness
- * Unequal business competition b/w MNCs & domestic firms
- * ↑ exploitation of natural resource
- * ↑ inequality

Deicensing items reserved for MSME (11)
Sector by M/o Commerce.

Foreign Investment

Foreign equity investment upto 51% in
34 industries automatically granted

> 51% → Govt approval

Trade & Exchange rate policy

→ All Raw materials, prodⁿ inputs & capital
goods can be imported without restriction
(Only certain exception)

→ Market based exchange rate system

Tax reforms

Personal income tax 56% → 40%

Avg custom duty 200% → 63%

Public sector reforms

Disinvesting ownership and equity

(keeping only 51%)
Financial sector reforms

New priv banks given banking licence

Impact

On macro economic parameters

LPG Reforms

Economic reforms of 1991 refer to opening of country's economy to rest of world thr
LPG as per IMF mandate

Background

- * loosening license requirement
- * lowering import restriction
- * Export incentives
- * (IMF structural Adjustment Program)
- * disintegration of USSR - Ideological block to Liberalism gone.
- * Dismal performance of PSU's
- * rise in non deputed expre.
- * BOP crisis
- * trade deficit ($I = 2x$)
- * fiscal deficit 8.4% ^{high}
- * CAD 3.1%
- * Inflation 17% ^{high}
- * foreign reserve low (Iraq Invasion of Kuwait) (Oil price ↑) (less than 2 week import bill)
- * NR1 remittance got stuck

major reforms

Fiscal stabilisation

- fertilizer subsidy restructured
 - Export subsidy abolished
 - Assistance to loss making public sector units gradually phased out
- ### Industrial policy

- Only small number of business need license (envmt & polln concern)
- Industries solely for public sector to operate drastically reduced (eg: Nuclear energy)
- MRTP Act eliminated

Why bypassed NE region?

(9)

- Zamindari system lingering effects ~~ca~~
80% of farmers had small or marginal
landholding unlike PJ & Haryana which
was under Mahalwari system
- Cost of input - HYV seeds, new machine,
irrigation techniques were expensive - not
possible for poor farmers of Bihar & Orissa
who grew subsistence agriculture
- Crop pattern - dominated by rice crop
which responded slowly to new techniques
unlike wheat, Bajra etc
- Self-sufficiency as an aim of GR. PJ, a
land of rivers with high irrigation potential
was a better option

But the need of
the hour is Green Revolution 2.0 for
eastern India learning from mistakes
of green revolution and make Eastern India
a hub of organic farming (like Sikkim model)



Evergreen revolution

- 7
- * Industrializⁿ: large scale mechanizⁿ ⑦
of farms created demand for harvester, tractor, electric motor, fertilizer etc
 - * Agro industries: Several agro products to be used as raw materials in various industries
 - * Employment: demand for labor force ↑ of rural emp^t & industrial workforce

Negative effects

$$9 : 2.5 : 2$$

$$4 : 2 : 1$$

On ecology

- * Indigenous seeds that didn't have ability to withstand chemical fertilizers. dying out
- * High yield seeds have narrow genetic base than indigenous species
- * Overuse of chemical fertilizer led to
 - soil degradⁿ
 - altered natural microtors
 - ↑ alkalinity & salinity of water
 - Eutrophicⁿ & ↓ Bd of water ecosystem

On other food crops

- * Non food grains like cotton, tea untouched
- * HY seeds restricted to 5 crops —

wheat, rice, Jowar, Bajra, Maize

* Creating economic disparity among states as Green revolution touched only few states

On Farmers

* Excessive ground water usage

↓
depleted water table

↓
↑d salinity of soil

↓
Cultiv. expense ↑d

↓
economic crisis of farmers & food inflⁿ

On food consumption & nutrition

* per capita availability of millet ↓d
pulses

* change in consumption pattern over yrs
and shift from minor cereals & pulse
to major cereals rice & wheat

↓
deficiency of micronutrients like Iron, Zn.

Green Revoluⁿ — Krishonnati Yojana

- N^l Food Security Mission, NFSM

- N^l e Green Plan in Agric^e (NEGPA)

- Sub mission on Agric^e mechanism.

Th^r proper planning & collaborative
research work by stakeholders, ensuring food
security as well as nutritⁿ security must be the goal

Political

• strengthening OBC
caste

• Farm leaders
to politics

• Powerful
farmers

Political voice

Green revolution

Transforming
ship to monter economy
to surplus economy

→ Called third Agril revolution after neolithic
revoluⁿ & British Agril revolution - happened
in India in 1960s

→ Under LBS & MS Swaminathan

Components

- Quantitative expansion of farming
areas
- Double cropping system - two crops / season
- High Yield variety seeds
- Adequate fertilizers, weed & pest control
- favourable ratio b/w cost of fertilizers
(and other investment) to price of produce

Positive effects

- * ↑ in crop prodⁿ: HYVs grown considerably
- * self sufficiency in food grains, ~~export~~ ↑
Import ↓
- * Per capita net availability of food crops ↑
- * Income of farmers ↑ as agril productivity
improved. promoted capitalist farmers as
big land owners profitted the most

- ⑤ Consequences → * FRs curtailed (eg Rajan case) ^{Torture, Custodial death}
* RSS, JEL banned.
* Restricted freedom of press — newspaper content sensing, confiscⁿ censorship, prior approval of Govt to publish news * compulsory sterilizⁿ —
* Sweeping @ Amendments to control populⁿ.
⑥ 42nd CA — any @ LA cannot be questioned in court
* Tenure of legislature increased
Shah commⁿ
* Excess restrictⁿ
* Misuse of @ provisions
* Estimated nearly 1 lakh arrested under preventive detention

Lessons

- * 44th AA — internal disturbance
↓
armed rebellion
P's proclmⁿ — after written by cabinet approval within 1 month — both house
* Rectified @ ambiguities in the govt
* Citizen aware of value of civil liberties

I Short term

- ① Undermined India's democratic credentials
- ② Power centralized 38th 39th 42nd AA
- ③ weakened institutions.
 - ↳ Judiciary $\rightarrow$ ADM Jabalpur case
 - ↳ Law & order machinery $\rightarrow$ curfew, liberty
 - ↳ freedom of press curbed. $\rightarrow$ forced on of speech
- ④ HRs Abuse
 - MISA
 - Sham demolⁿ
 - sterilizⁿ
 - PP Rajan

II Long term

- ① Strengthened institutions $\rightarrow$ 44th AA
- ② Judicial independence $\rightarrow$ 2nd & 3rd judge case.
- ③ Coalition politics start $\rightarrow$ Janata govt

'Emergency was like a vaccine that hurt but strengthened resistance of democracy'.

Emergency

21 months 1975-77 'Black days of India's demo'.

Reason

I. Economic

- ① 1971 was time recession
- ② 1972-73 Agrarian crisis due to monsoon failure.
- ③ 1973 oil crisis
- ④ Infln 30% in 1974.

II Political

- ① Resistance movements
→ Sampooona عزنتي by JNax
- ② Naxalism - Charu Mazumdar.
- ③ 1974 Railway strike by George Fernandes.
- ④ Internal resistance → Nav Nirman
munt RA

III Judiciary

- ① KB Case
- ② Reg Narayan Case
- ③ Appointment of C issue.

Impacts

and use as bargaining point ③

→ set stage for multiple future
dialogue processes b/w two sides



various tensions like

Cross border firing, state sponsored terrorism
etc still exist and weed of the hour is
to take example from past and continue
pragmatic diplomatic negotiation to
resolve same

* Influenced Lahore declaration of Agra Summit



Emergency Analysis ^{Intro} 21 month 1975-77

Concls

* Emergency was like a vaccination against dictatorship. It was painful and caused fever but strengthened resistance of our democracy'. Fakruddin Ali

* Period of emergency heavily criticized as 'black days of IN democracy'.

Background Economic issues After 1971 war

* Resistance movements in various parts

Against rising price, corruption

(e.g.) Jayaprakash Narayan in Bihar
'Sampoorna Kranti'

* Naxal movements - peasant uprisings under BRH or Naxals

(e.g.) Naxalism in Darjeeling by Chann Majumdar

* 1974 Railway strike - led by George Fernandes - Govt declared strike illegal

* Conflict with judiciary

1973 issue of Appointment of J. C.

K.B. case, Raj Narayan case

He declared Indira's election invalid.

- bring back communic by post, telegraph ^{air link}
- bring back trade and cooper in economy

effect

* India returned 93000 prisoners of war in an organised manner as promised by Iq

* Pakh was to work on converting LoC to an Inl border

* India returned prisoners along with territories captured

However, critics call it a lost opportunity

→ India being on winning side could have dictated terms of war

→ Indian army gained vast territory near Lahore could have been used for settling Kashmir dispute

→ Pakh has repeatedly gone back on spirit of agreement (eg) Kargil war

[but not lost]

→ Image of India being a promoter of peace

→ Inl pressure

→ Couldn't keep low, low on custody

Simla Agreement

①

It was signed India - Pak in 1972, about which Antonio Guterres said 'final status of J&K to be settled by peaceful means, in accordance with charter of UN'.

* Indira Gandhi - Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

* Much more than a peace treaty seeking to reverse consequences of 1971 war.

3 objs

- ① lasting solution to Kashmir issue.
- ② a new beginning in relⁿ with Pak
- ③ Possibility of achieving both these objs without pushing Pak to the wall and creating a revanchist anti India regime

clauses

→ Establish a line of control in Kashmir, with minor deviations, following same course as ceasefire line estd by Karachi

Agreement

→ Solve diffes by peaceful means
Any issue b/w - solved only through bilateral channels or any other means mutually agreed upon by them

→ Territorial integrity
sovereignty

→ non interference in internal ~~other~~ affairs

Criticism

- ① Unrest in NE (eg Assam $\rightarrow$ accord 1985)
agith
- ② Resource crunch, spending for war, esp in 1970s where India was closed economy
- ③ Stateless people (~ 2 million in NRE)
- ④ Deviation from non alignment and became closer to USSR.

③ Strengthened India's role as a regional power

↳ India willingly took responsibility of refugees.

④ Success of Iⁿ diplomacy

↳ US allies like UK, FR blocked Pakh directives in UN → Global reputn of India gd

⑤ Restored Iⁿ pride & morale lost during 1962 Indo-china war.

↳ confidence to push ahead for nuclear program.

⑥ Ideological victory for India

↳ strength of Iⁿ secularism

↳ non interference in Bangladesh internal affairs after war

↳ Creation of Bdes^h invalidated zinnah's two nation theory

⑦ Sinla Agreement—

↳ Agreed to solve issues bilaterally

resources & infra in WB, Assam, Tripura

⑤ Reluctancy of world nations, like US, UN

as US & ~~for~~ china supported Pak^n

⑥ Military involvement → India supporting

Mukti Bahini

Critical exam^n → Complex^n

① Risk of Int'l interven^n → eg US 7th fleet in

Bo Bengal

② Risk of wider conflict → South Asian

war

③ Domestic political consider^n

↳ refugees.

Simla Agreement

Significance of war

① Reshaped South Asia

↳ Rise of Bangladesh as 7th most populous country in world

↳ India as dominant country in South Asia

② Reduced threat of a two front war from east & west of Pak^n

India's role in 1971 war

* Critical role

* decision to intervene driven by a combination of humanitarian, strategic & geopolitical factors.

Geopolitical factors

① Humanitarian crisis

↳ Operation searchlight → Pak^n army atrocities
against people of Bangladesh (east Pak^n) → atrocities
→ refugee crisis

② Strategic consideration

Independent Bangladesh ⇒ reduce Pak^n's military capability which threatened India since part^n

③ Geopolitical f

↳ Independent & friendly nation on east border

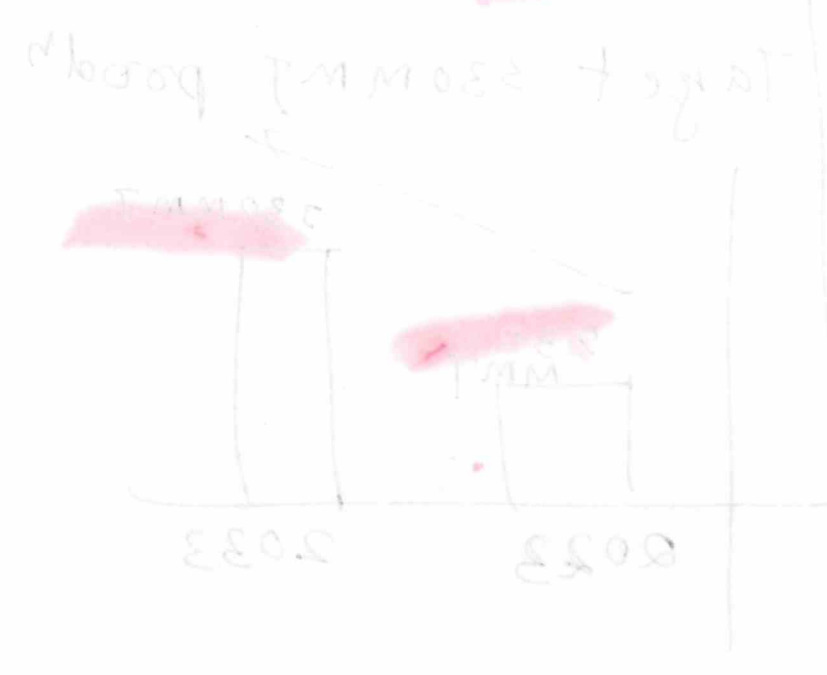
↳ limit [↓] China's influence in ^{this} region

↳ bolster India's Int'l position as supporter of self-determination & democracy

④ Massacre & refugee crisis → Burden India's

the class of small forest animals
 for the purpose

* based on - high yield exotic products
 like ~~...~~ instead of ~~...~~
~~...~~

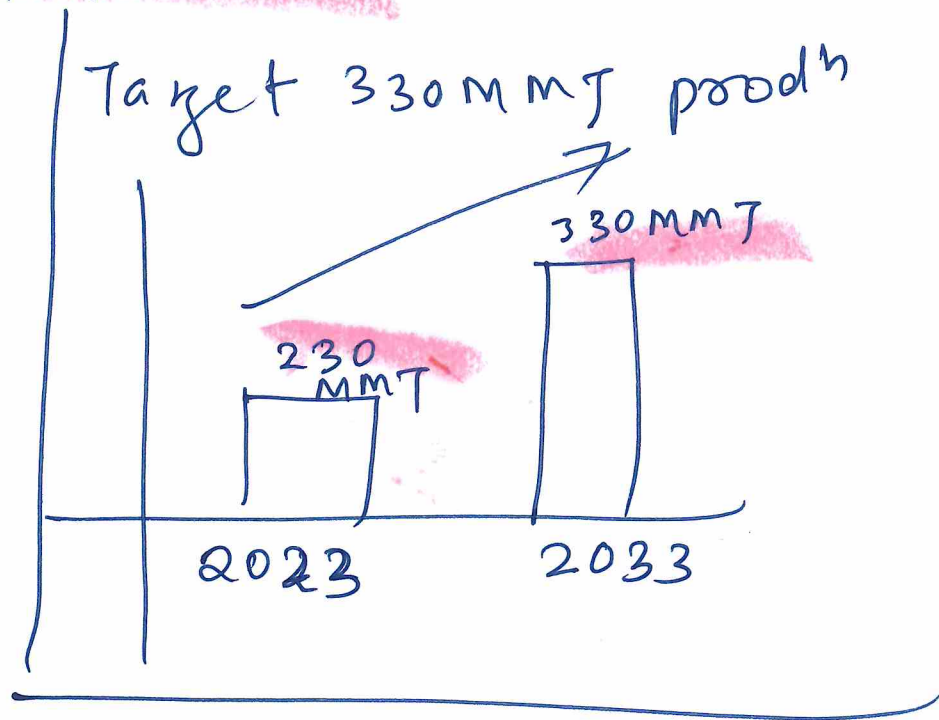


py 5-033

landless & small farmers couldn't participate

* Breed focus - high yield exotic breeds like Jersey, Brown Swiss instead of focus on Gir, Sahiwal, Sindhi etc

by 2033



Role of Amul



Amul started in 1946

Amul coop model

Success

- New modern method to milk cows
- Quality animal feed
- Made India world's largest producer of milk - Once importer
- Employment
- Rural poverty ↓
- Nutritional security
- Women empowerment
- N & milk grid, ↓ wastage, ensure access to consumer

Failures

- Focus on Quantity > Quality
- Antibiotics, growth hormones
- Envmt impact, cattle → methane
- Inequitable distribution

Operation flood

50 yrs

Success of GR encouraged - started 1970
milk deficient → world's largest milk producer

Includes

- ↑ milk prodⁿ
- ↑ rural income
- Fair price for consumers
- ↓ poverty of farmers

1970-80
1980-85
1985-95

Phases

I 1970-80 linked 18 of India's premier milk
sheds with major metro cities consumers
Established mother dairies in 4 metros

II 1980-85 Milk sheds 18 → 136

- ↑ urban outlets
- Self sustaining system of 45000 cooperative
45K
with 4.25 lakh milk producers
- ↑d domestic milk prodⁿ
- direct marketing of milk by cooperatives

III 1985-95

Veterinary first aid
Quality feed
AI

} for
coop members

UHK
UHK

11/11/11

cold war era

contact

limited field
single detector

Test

Universal Condenser
Sensitization

essential nuclear
explosion

Deceased President

October 1

post cold war

2 detectors
oscillator field

temperature dropped on

explicitly aimed
developing nuclear weapons

October 1

Dr Regu
Polkhan 2

K Santharam
Polkhan 2

Declared purpose

1 Peaceful nuclear
explosion,

Explicitly aimed
deeply nuclear weapon

Infl on
Universal condemnⁿ
sanction

Tempered global on

Tech

Single detonⁿ
limited yield

5 explosⁿ
200 kiloton yield

Context

Cold war era

Post cold war

MIRV & Divagator

emerging player on global stage

Consequences

(+ve)

- ① Enhanced security & deterrence against regional adversaries like India & Pakⁿ
- ② Enhancing geopolitical influence and bargaining power on Int stage
- ③ Scientific & Technological advancement showcased
- ④ N.E. Peace & unity fostered

(-ve)

- ① Int sanction & Isolation from US & west
- ② Strained diplomatic relⁿ with Canada, US
Japan who condemned
- ③ Regional arms race triggered
- ④ NSC formed
No ist use of credible
~~not~~ minimum deterrence

Pokhran I 50 yrs

May 18 1994 - 1st nuclear test @ Pokhran -
Open Smiling Buddha. (1998 - Operation Shakti)
under Dr. Raja Ramanna

Reason

Security

- ① China's nuclear test 1964 → Vulnerable India
esp after 1962 war
- ② Pak's aspiration to be nuclear -
∴ India's test as a strategic deterrent
- ③ Cold war rivalry age where nuclear capability as a marker of strategic autonomy. Indus missile
- ④ Discrimination at NPT - favouring P5

Scientific & Tech

- ① Foundⁿ by Homi J Bhabha - Dept of Atomic Energy 1954
- ② Technological self reliance demonstration

Other

- ① Nuclear prestige - Symbolized India as

Princely state integration

17 British + 1 province + 365 princely states
challenges

convincing state

① Autonomy & sovereignty

→ Travancore - Indrap

Hydrabad - Pak

② Communal tension in diverse demography state

→ Junagadh → ruler → to Pak
→ People → to India

③ External pressure

Integration

① Diverse political structure

② Fragmented geography

③ Strategic locⁿ / 34k

④ Administrative complexity → logistics
→ govt

⑤ Lang & cultural diversity

Approach used

① Diplomacy & negotiation - Patel + VP Menon

→ Baroda Gaekwad

② Assurance → Privy purse

& C^l provision

③ Referendum & Public opinion → Junagadh

④ LoA for Jale

⑤ Public pressure for Kerala socialist party
on Kerala Travancore
dewan

⑥ Force for Open polo - Hynd
Vizay - Gog

① Autonomy & sovereignty

for Travancore

Hynd - Vizay

② Communal tension in diverse demographic
state

for Travancore
people - to India

③ External pressure

Inter

① Diverse political structure

② Fragmented geography

③ Strategic location

strategic
location

④ Administrative complexity

⑤ Language & cultural diversity

Approach / used

① Diplomacy & negotiation - Patel + VP Menon

for Travancore

② Assurance to Travancore

for Travancore

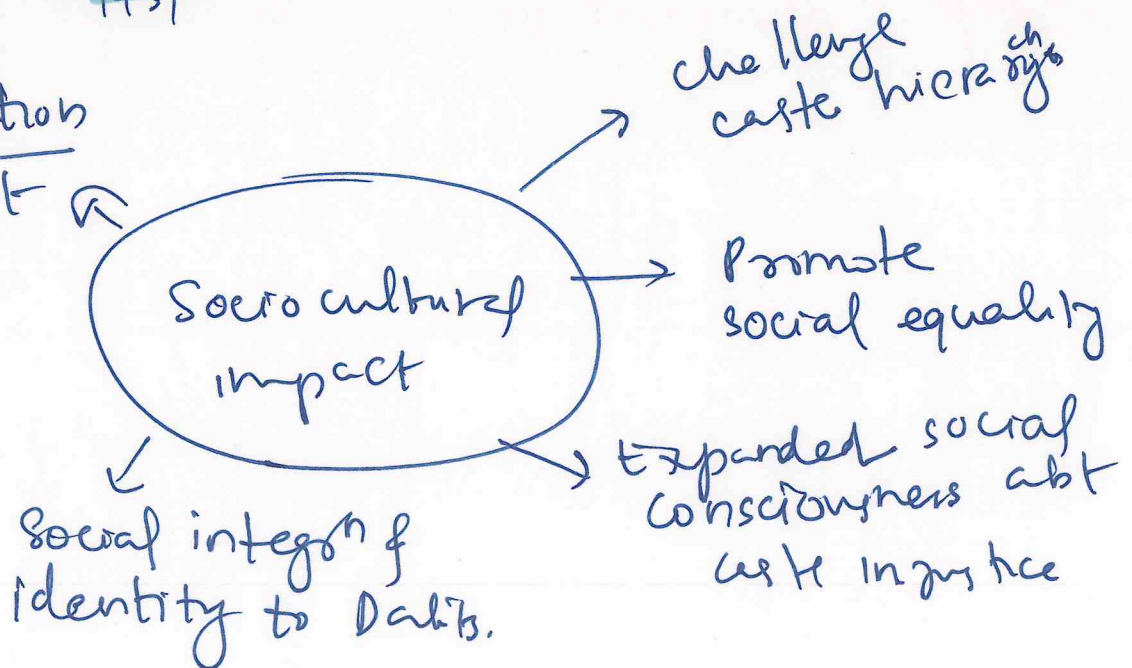
③ Provision of public opinion

Temple Entry Mvmt

Secure rights of low caste by breaking caste based restrictⁿ to enter temple

- ① Aruvipuram 1888 — Guzerat — Siva Idol
- ② Mook Nayak Sabhyascha - 1923 — Ambedkar
— Kalam temple Mit
- ③ Vaikom 1924 — IC Kelapan → TK Madhavan,
KP Kesava Menon — Vaikom Mahadeva
- ④ Rajamundry — Ranganathaswamy temple
- ⑤ Guwahati
- ⑥ Sriekulam
- ⑦ Guwahati Satyagraha — Gandhi, IC Kelapan
1931

↑
NP attention
to dalit
issues.



Yet

① legal success, but social acceptance remained challenge

② Untouchability persist

Double turntable TV

Temple entry proclamation act

Made many
 (lower caste rolling over
 upper caste enter leaves)
 Brahmin

1. 1951
2. 1952
3. 1954
4. 1955
5. 1956
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Non Aligned Mvmt

Indept foreign policy - not align with US or USSR

Principles

Respect all's sovereignty & territorial integrity

Non interf to internal affairs

Refrain use of force against any's terr int

settle tnd disputes by peaceful mean

Mutual coopern

Reason for adopⁿ

① Colonial experience

② Ideology of nonviol & peaceful coexistence

③ Strategic autonomy

④ Economic considern - need and form both

⑤ Global leadership as advocate of HRs

⑥ World peace

evolⁿ

Early yrs 1947-61

* Key role in Korean crisis

* Bandung conf - 1955

* Panchsheel China

* NAM summit Belgrade 1961

Cold war 1961-91

* Equidistance changed to equal proximity to both

* Soviet help 1971

Post-cold war 1961 -

* Disintegrated USSR

* 1991 reform.

'Not neutral, India on side of peace' - Modi.

Envmt Mvmtz in India

We will endure sticks & bullets

but save our trees
— Sundarlal Bahuguna

Bishnoi mvmt 1700s in RJ

Amrita Devi Bishnoi & villagers saved sacred trees being cut by king

Chipko 1973 - UK

Sundarlal Bahuguna
Hug the tree

Silent valley 1978

Sugatakumari.

Against KSER dam in Kunthapuzhe

Silent valley protected area

Jungle Bago Andholan Bihar 1982

Against govt's decision to replace sal tree by teak

Appiko mvmt 1983 KA

Pandurang Hegde

Against tree felling

Narmada Bachao 1985

Sardar Sarovar dam

Medha Patkar, Baba Amte

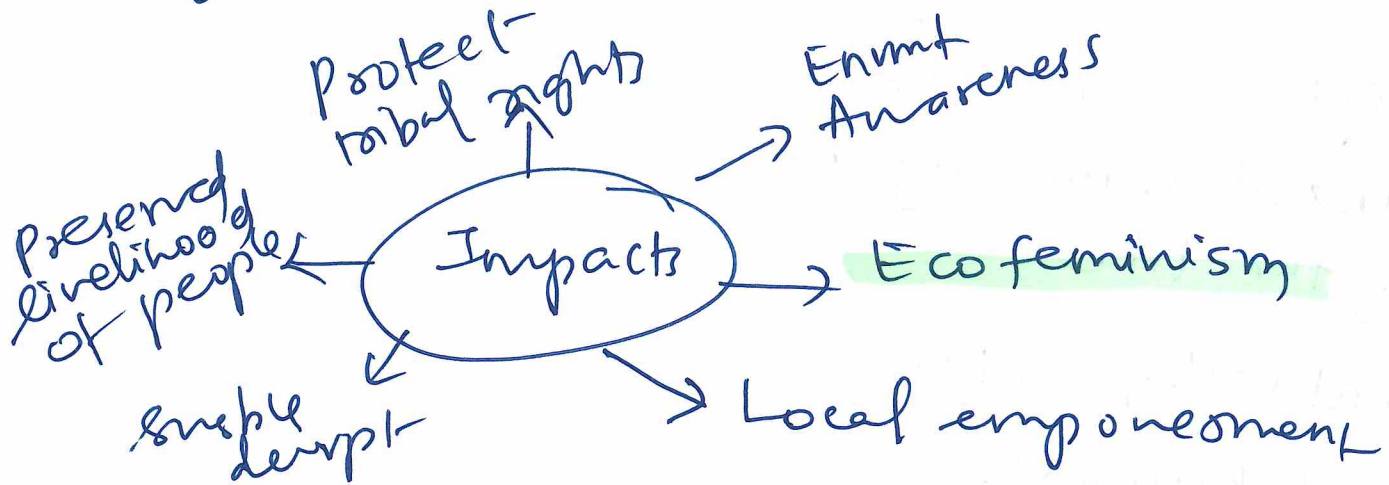
Tehri dam 1990s

Sunderlal Bahuguna

Niyamgiri hills

Against Bauxite mining

Nadi Bachao
Andolan UK
See Radha
Behen.



Save sundarbans 2020

Vizhinjam

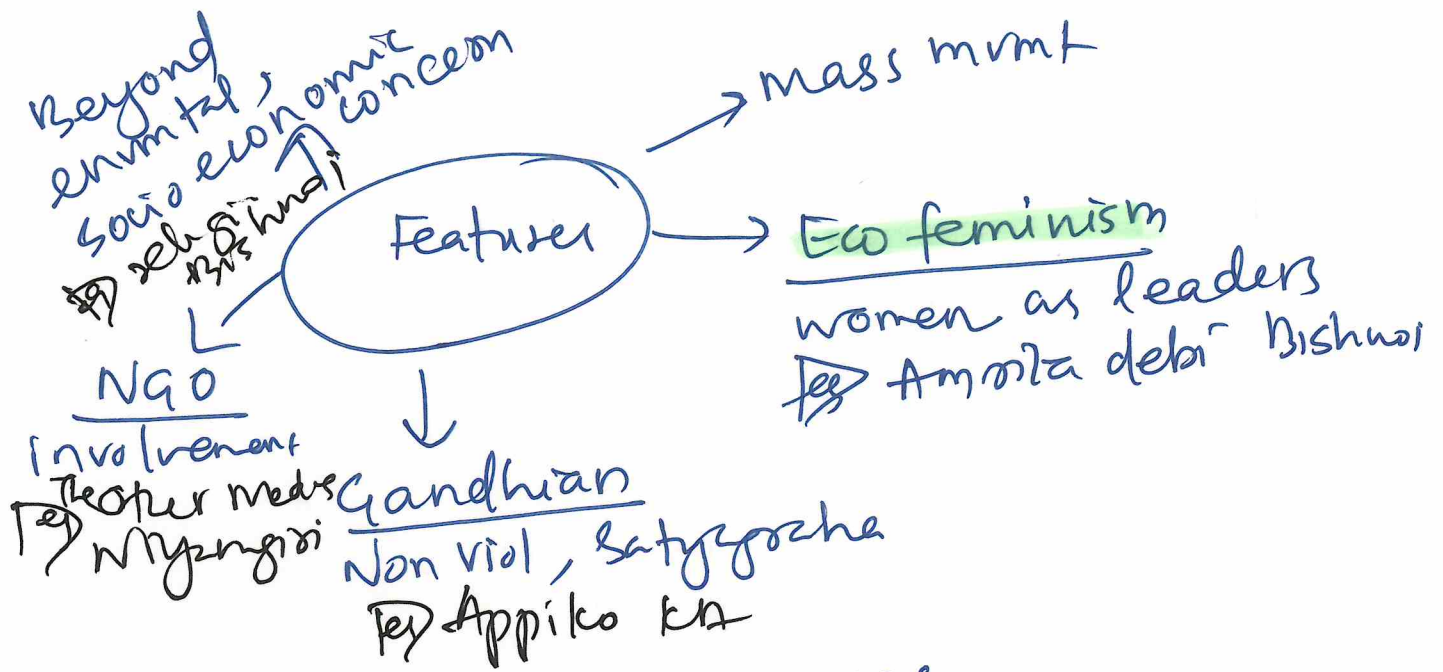
Response to cyclone Amphan

‘we will endure sticks and bullets but save our trees’ - chipko

Envmt issues
other issues

Economic → livelihood like MFP
→ flooding → displacement

Identity issues



Limited success - reasons

- ↳ Weak local govt to make decisions
prevent them from supporting mvmt
- ↳ lack adequate tech data on effect of
- ↳ Lack coordination ⇒ low public support
 - ↳ Fund Inl
Align against NGO
greenpeace stalling
In devpt-
- ↳ weak law support
- ↳ oppose devpt-
A48A, A51A

