

# **INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE**

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## India after Independence

### **Partition of India :**

#### Introduction :

- The Independence act was passed on 18<sup>th</sup> July 1947, partitioning India.
- The division of India into two parts – India – Pakistan.
- The English sowed communalism seeds in India.

#### Causes :

- The Muslim leaders laid emphasis on the separate religion and separate life.
- Jinnah propounded the two nation theory and remained obstinate till the end.
- The communal conflicts led the congress to accept partition.

#### Course :

- According to Indian act of Independence, two separate nations were created.
- Lord Mountbatten went to Karachi on 13<sup>th</sup> August, 1947 and transferred the powers to the Pakistan.
- Jinnah was made the governor general of Pakistan.
- On 14<sup>th</sup> August midnight India too became a free nation.
- Lord Mountbatten was made as governor general of India.

### **Integration of Indian States :**

- When two independent states was created in 1947, the British government declared an end to British paramountacy.
- The states were allowed to decide to join either Indian or Pakistan nor to remain independent.
- Most of states agreed to join the Indian union prior to 15 August 1947.
- Only three states, **Junagarh, Hyderabad, and Kashmir** created problem which lied in Indian territories.

#### Junagar :

- Samlleststate situated on the cost of Kathiawar.
- The ruler was a Muslim ruler, whereas the majority of population was hindus.
- Nawab opted to join Pakistan.
- India **cut off supplies of fuel and coal** to Junagadh, severed air and postal links, sent troops to the frontier, and occupied the principalities of Mangrol and Babariawad that had acceded to India.

- On 26 October, the Nawab and his family fled to Pakistan following clashes with Indian troops. Before leaving, the Nawab had emptied the state treasury of its cash and securities.
- Junagadh became a part of the Indian state of Saurashtra until November 1, 1956, when Saurashtra became part of Bombay state.

#### Kashmir :

- It was a princely state with a Hindu king ruling over a predominant Muslim population which had remained reluctant to join either of the two dominions.
- The ruler of Kashmir **Maharaja Hari Singh** had offered a proposal of standstill agreement to both India and Pakistan, pending a final decision on the state's accession.
- In the early hours of 24th October, 1947, thousands of **tribal pathan** swept into Kashmir. The Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir appealed to India for help.
- Maharaja Hari Singh fled from Srinagar and arrived in Jammu where he signed an '**Instrument of Accession**' of J&K state.
- According to the terms of the document, the Indian jurisdiction would extend to **external affairs, communications and defence**. After the document was signed, Indian troops were airlifted into the state and fought alongside the Kashmiris.

#### Hyderabad :

- It was the largest and richest of all princely states, covered a large portion of the Deccan plateau.
- **Nizam Mir Usman Ali** was presiding over a largely Hindu population in the princely state.
- He drew support from **Jinnah** and the tussle over Hyderabad grew stronger over time.
- **Demand for an independent state** and blatantly refused to join the Indian dominion.
- On September 13, 1948, Indian troops were sent to Hyderabad under '**Operation Polo**'.
- In an armed encounter that lasted for about four days, the Indian army gained full control of the state and Hyderabad became the integral part of India.

#### Role of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel :

- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the **Home Minister in the interim government**. He played a crucial role in integrating the princely states in India.
- Patel drafted an **instrument of accession** to be signed by the rulers.
- By signing the instrument, the princely states agreed to hand over control of **defence, foreign affairs, and communications** to the Union government.

- Patel also introduced the idea of ‘**privy purses,**’ making payments to the royal families in lieu of their joining India.
- Most of the states joined the India, however, some states like Travancore and Bhopal were still hesitant to join India and the Constituent Assembly.
- Patel took following actions to integrate these princely states, **Hyderabad, Junagarh, and Kashmir.**
- Through his statesmanship, negotiations with princely states through diplomacy and real politic, Sardar Patel managed to bring nearly all of the princely states under the India Union.

## UNIT – II

### Linguistic Reorganiation of States :

- After partition, the then-Prime Minister Nehru was wary of further separating the country on the basis of language following the painful religious partition.
- The Linguistic Provinces Commission, led by **Justice S.K. Dhar**, was established by the Constituent Assembly in 1948, the Dhar Commission advocated against it because it might jeopardize national unity and present administrative challenges.
- **JVP committee**—with Nehru, Sardar Patel, and PattabhiSitaramayya to reexamine the issue, JVP Committee said that the timing was not right for the formation of additional provinces in its 1949 report.

#### Formation of Andhra state

- A well-known independence fighter **PottiSriramulu** started a fast on October 19, 1952, he passed away on December 15, 1952, as a result of his commitment to the cause of a distinct Andhra.
- Violent protests against Andhra secession became known as the **Vishalandhra movement.**
- Nehru finally made the announcement regarding the creation of a **distinct Andhra State.**

#### Formation of State Reorganisation Committee

- In August 1953, Nehru established the **States Reorganisation Commission (SRC), which included Justice Fazl Ali, K.M. Panikkar, and HridaynathKunzru.**

- The majority of the linguistic principle was acknowledged by the committee, which also suggested redrawing state boundaries.
- **In November 1956**, the States Reorganization Act was finally approved by the legislature. It provided for **fourteen states and six centrally controlled areas**.

### **Planning Commission :**

- Planning Commission was an **extra-constitutional and non-statutory body** formed by the resolution of the Government of India in March 1950.
- It was an **advisory body to the Government** of India on an array of issues of economic development.
- It was headed by the Prime Minister as the Chairman.
- The government's main goals were to push a quick rise in Indians' living standards through profitable exploitation of the country's resources, increased output, and providing chances for everyone to work in the service of society.

### Composition of Planning Commission

- Chairman – Prime Minister; presided over the meetings of the Commission
- Deputy Chairman – de facto executive head (full-time functional head);
  - Was in charge of drafting and submitting the draft Five-Year Plan to the Cabinet of Ministers.
  - The Central Cabinet appointed him for a defined term and he held the position of a cabinet minister.
  - Without the ability to vote, he or she might attend cabinet sessions.
- Part-time members – Some central ministers
- Ex-officio members – Finance Minister and Planning Minister

### Functions of Planning Commission

- Make an assessment of **the nation's capital, material, and human resources**.
- Determine the causes that impede economic development and the circumstances that, in light of the current social and political environment, should be established to ensure the Plan's successful execution.
- Make interim or supplementary recommendations to enable it to carry out the responsibilities entrusted to it, or based on a review of current **economic conditions, policies, measures, and development plans**.

**Hence, It was dissolved in 2014 and NITI Aayog replaced this body.**

### **Five Years Plan:**

- The term economic planning, is used to describe the long term plans of the government of India to develop and coordinate the economy with efficient utilization of resources.
- **Self Sufficiency:** India aims to be self-sufficient in major commodities and also increase exports through economic planning. The Indian economy had reached the take-off stage of development during the third five-year plan in 1961-66.
- **Economic Stability:** Economic planning in India also aims at stable market conditions in addition to the economic growth of India. This means keeping inflation low while also making sure that deflation in prices does not happen. If the wholesale price index rises very high or very low, structural defects in the economy are created and economic planning aims to avoid this.
- **Social Welfare and Provision of Efficient Social Services:** The objectives of all the five year plans as well as plans suggested by the NITI Ayog aim to increase labour welfare, social welfare for all sections of the society. Development of social services in India, such as education, healthcare and emergency services have been part of planning in India.
- **Comprehensive and Sustainable Development:** Development of all economic sectors such as agriculture, industry, and services is one of the major objectives of economic planning.
- **Increased Standard of Living:** Increasing the standard of living by increasing the per capita income and equal distribution of income is one of the main aims of India's economic planning.

**The first eight five year plans in India emphasised on growing the public sector with huge investments in heavy and basic industries, but since the launch of Ninth five year plan in 1997, attention has shifted towards making government a growth facilitator.**

**National Development Council :**

- The National Development Council is one of the key organizations of the planning system in India.
- The National Development Council was set up by a proposal of the Cabinet Secretariat of the Government of India in August 1952.

#### Appointment and Composition of NDC :

- Indian Prime Minister
- All the Union Cabinet Ministers
- Chief Ministers of all States or their substitutes
- Representatives of the union territories and
- The members of the NITI Aayog (erstwhile planning commission).
- The secretary of the Planning Commission is also the secretary of the NDC. The administrative assistance is also provided by the Planning Commission.
- The Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Council and the Secretary to the Commission acts as its Secretary and the Commission furnishes the Council with administrative and other assistance.
- The Council ordinarily meets twice a year. It is interesting to note that the Council ordinarily passes no resolution formally.

#### Functions :

- Prescription of guidelines for the formulation of National Plan, including the assessment of resources for the Plan
- The Council has concerned itself with problems like food, creation of the State Trading Corporation and land reforms.
- The prime function of the Council is to act as a kind of bridge between the Union Government, the Planning Commission and the State Governments.
- It helps in the coordination not only of policies and programmes of plans but also other matters of national importance. It provides a good forum for discussion and full and free exchange of views.

#### **Social and Economic Reforms :**

- Nehru started his career as the Prime Minister of independent India in 1947, and immediately launched a number of economic reforms.
- His socialist ideals revealed themselves in the way he introduced laws for land redistribution, in order to curtail the economic disparity in India among the landed and the land-less classes.
- One of Nehru's key economic reforms was the introduction of the Five Years Plan in 1951.
- Nehru advocated a kind of mixed economy.
- Nehru emphasized that the state would control almost all key areas of the country's economy, either centrally or on a state-wise basis.

#### **Development of Science and Technology:**

- It was Nehru who built the scientific base for India's space and engineering.
- With the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) established in his tenure, Indians have a worldwide reputation for engineering excellence.

- He laid the foundations of a dual-track nuclear programme due to which India achieved nuclear-capable status.
- His notion drives the policy of successive governments that poverty and inequality in India cannot be tackled only by the market. It can be reflected in creation of a framework of rights, including the right to work, the right to food, the right to education and the right to fair compensation for land, all of which have empowered the poorest of people in India.

### Foreign Policy:

- For Nehru, **Non-alignment (NAM)** was the response to the bipolar divisions of the **Cold War era**.
- After two centuries of British rule, Nehru was determined to protect the country's strategic autonomy without compromising independence by aligning itself to either superpower in the Cold War.
- This policy of NAM, made India one of the most distinguished leaders of Third World solidarity, reached out to the rest of the colonised world, and forged a joint front against colonialism and a reinvented imperialism.

### Panchsheel

- Panchsheel Agreement, or **Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence**, was an agreement signed on April 29, 1954, by India and China.
- The **five principles** of the Panchsheel Agreement are mutual recognition of one another's sovereignty and territorial integrity, Non-aggression pact, mutual non-interference with each other's domestic affairs, equality as well as mutual benefit, as well as coexistence in peace.
- The agreement was seen as a way to ease tensions between the two countries, which had been engaged in a border conflict since the early 1950.
- Indo – Chinese War

### Introduction:

- On 20 October 1962, the Sino-Indian war started with simultaneous Chinese offensives in Ladakh and along the McMahon Line.
- China claimed the Aksai Chin area in Ladakh, Kashmir and the Tawang area in Arunachal Pradesh as its own.
- In 1954, the Panchsheel or the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence was signed between India and China. India even supported China in international representation.

### Causes:

- After the 1959 Tibet uprising, India had given asylum to the Dalai Lama and this obviously did not go down well with the Chinese.
- China perceived India as a threat to its rule over Tibet and this was also a major reason for the war.



- India started following a 'Forward Policy' where it began to send troops and patrols to disputed border areas.

#### Course and Aftermath:

- Indian soldiers were heavily outnumbered by Chinese troops. Indian planning was shoddy before it sent troops to the disputed areas.
- The fighting that went on for a month on both the western and eastern fronts, nearly 3000 Indian soldiers were killed and about 1000 more injured. India had asked for help from the superpowers USA and USSR but did not get any help.
- China declared a ceasefire on 21 November since it reached its claim lines, and also stated that from December 1, 1962, the Chinese frontier guards would retreat 20 km behind the Line of Actual Control.
- The defeat in the war also led to the resignation of the then Defense Minister V K Krishna Menon, who was blamed for the lack of preparedness of the army.

#### Rise of Political parties:

- The dismal performance of the Congress led to a series of power struggles within the congress.
- Ultimately, the party was split in 1969 and Indira Gandhi's supremacy was established both in the party and the government.
- However, some leaders like **Morarji Desai** in Gujarat and **JP (Jaiprakash Narain)** in Bihar carried out a successful movement against Congress corruption and arbitrary rule.
- Their movement peaked in 1975 when Indira Gandhi for the first and only time in Indian history decided to impose an Internal emergency.

### UNIT – III

#### LalBahadurShastri :

- Joined **Indian National Congress** as an **active member** on the advice of Gandhiji.
- **In 1937**, He was elected to **UP Legislative Assembly** and became the **organizing secretary** of the **parliamentary board of UP**.
- Jawaharlal Nehru died in May 1964 and LalBahadurShastri became the second Prime Minister of the Republic of India, under President Dr. SarvapalliRadhakrishnan.
- He handled the **portfolios of external affairs and atomic energy** initially but later transferred external affairs to Swaran Singh.
- He gave India the **White Revolution** by supporting the **Amul Milk Cooperative of Anand, Gujarat**. He established **National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)** in Anand.
- He set in motion the start of the **Green Revolution** to fight the growing food crisis in the country.
- Shastri was the first Prime Minister to have a secretary, a senior ICS officer to advise him. He thus laid the foundation of what later became the Prime Minister's Office (PMO).

#### Indo – Pakistan War 1965 :

On August 5, 1965, Pakistani troops masquerading as Kashmiri locals crossed the LOC with the aim of starting an insurgency among the locals against the Indian government.

- This infiltration strategy was codenamed **Operation Gibraltar**. With this, Pakistan aimed to take control of Kashmir.
- India had suffered a defeat at the hands of China in 1962 and Pakistan thought that the Indian army would not be able to defend Kashmir.
- Operation Gibraltar was a failure since the presence of Pakistanis was reported to the Indian authorities by the locals themselves.
- The Indian Army retaliated and captured the Haji Pir Pass in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (PoK).
- On 1 September, Pakistan put into action its Operation Grand Slam aimed at capturing the town of Akhnoor in Jammu.
- Although the Indian Army was taken by surprise by this move, Pakistan was not able to capture Akhnoor.
- India retaliated by attacking further south of the valley and successfully drove away the infiltrators from Kargil.
- This war, unlike the previous conflict in 1947-48, was fought on many fronts including in Rajasthan. This war also saw aerial combat between India and Pakistan for the first time.
- The war ended on 23 September 1965 after the **United Nations Security Council** called for an unconditional ceasefire from both India and Pakistan the previous day.
- Both the **USA** and the **USSR** intervened diplomatically to prevent further escalation of the conflict.
- The war was a victory for India even though Pakistan claims otherwise. Their stated aim of 'liberating Kashmir' did not succeed.
- Both countries held each other's territory after the war. India held 1840 sq. km of the area while Pakistan held 540 sq. km.
- India had 3000 military casualties while Pakistan had 3800.
- Ceasefire negotiations were hosted by the USSR in Tashkent (now in Uzbekistan) in January 1966 which led to the **Tashkent Agreement**.

### **Tashkent Agreement :**

- The Tashkent Declaration was a peace agreement signed between India and Pakistan to resolve the Indo-Pakistan war of 1965 (August 5, 1965 – September 23rd 1965). It was signed at Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan which in turn was a part of one of the republics that comprised of the USSR.
- According to the Declaration, the following points were to be followed by both countries:
- India and Pakistan would both fall back to their previous positions held prior to August 5 1965
- Neither would interfere in the internal affairs of the others and would discourage toxic propaganda against each other

- There would be an orderly transfer of prisoners of war, and the two leaders would work towards improving bilateral relations.
- The agreement was reached to restore trade and economic relations as before
- Despite being hailed as a major diplomatic success, the Tashkent Declaration failed to limit any possibility of a future conflict between India and Pakistan.

### **Split in Congress:**

- The political tension inside Congress over the unsettled question of relations between its ministerial and organization wings became more pronounced.
- On 12 November 1969, the Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi was expelled from the Congress party for violating the party discipline. The party finally split with Indira Gandhi setting up a rival organization Indian National Congress (Requisitionists), which came to be known as Congress (R) or Indicate/New Congress.
- The split can in some ways be seen as a left-wing/right-wing division. Indira wanted to use a populist agenda in order to mobilize popular support for the party. The regional party elites, who formed the INC(O), stood for a more right-wing agenda, and distrusted Soviet help.

### **India Pakistan war :**

- The 1971 Indo-Pak War began which culminated in the birth of a new nation Bangladesh.
- At the time of Indian independence from Britain in 1947, the country was also partitioned into India and Pakistan, the latter as a Muslim country.
- At that time, Pakistan was composed of two units, West Pakistan and East Pakistan which was the Muslim-dominated part of the erstwhile Bengal province. Soon after the formation of Pakistan, however, the Bengalis were under-represented in the national government and there were said to be racial tensions between both groups.
- Bengalis felt that their culture was being belittled by the national government. There were movements for the declaration of Bengali as an official language in Pakistan along with Urdu.
- The government of India under Indira Gandhi was outspoken in its support of the nationalist leaders of East Pakistan and appealed to the international community for help in the crisis.
- On 3rd December 1971, Pakistan launched pre-emptive strikes on Indian airfields including in Agra. That same evening, Indira Gandhi declared on radio that the strikes were seen as a declaration of war against India. This was India's entry into the war.
- The war lasted only 13 days and it ended with the surrender of the Pakistani army on the Eastern front on 16 December 1971.
- The Instrument of Surrender was signed between the commanding officer of the Indian Eastern Command Lieutenant General Jagjit Singh Aurora and his Pakistani counterpart Lieutenant-General A.A.K. Niazi.
- The war was a decisive victory for India and it established the military dominance of India over Pakistan.

### **Shimla Agreement:**

- The Shimla Agreement (also called the Shimla Accord or Shimla Treaty), signed between the premiers of India and Pakistan was a treaty that laid out the principles which would govern the future bilateral relations between the two countries.
- It was signed 8 months after the Indo-Pakistani war of 1971, that led to the splitting of Pakistan and the consequent creation of Bangladesh, had ended.
- The accord had contained the steps which were to be taken in order to ensure the normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan.
- The agreement was signed in Barnes Court (Raj Bhavan) at Shimla, Himachal Pradesh.
- The terms of the treaty were as follows:
  - The Charter of the UN shall govern relations between India and Pakistan.
  - Any differences shall be settled by peaceful means and through **bilateral negotiations**.
  - Both countries shall respect the territorial integrity of each other and not interfere in the internal matters of each other.
  - Forces shall be withdrawn to each other's side of the international border.
  - The ceasefire line of December 17th 1971 (after the Bangladesh War) shall be respected (and reiterated as the Line of Control).

### **Allahabad Court Verdict:**

The case when Allahabad court gave the verdict against Indira Gandhi is known as 'The State of Uttar Pradesh v. Raj Narain'. **Raj Narain** was a candidate of the opposition party. He had contested the 1971 Indian general election against Indira Gandhi from the constituency of Rae Bareilly in the Lok Sabha. Indira Gandhi had won the **1971 Lok Sabha** by defeating the social leader Raj Narain. Raj Narain had alleged that Indira Gandhi had **used bribery**, government machinery and resources to gain an unfair advantage in winning the election.

The Judge of **Allahabad High court** had given the judgement that Indira Gandhi's win was invalid and had **barred her from holding elected office for six years**. This decision led to a political crisis in India and eventually to the imposition of national emergency over the country from 1975 to 1977.

### **Emergency :**

- The Emergency of 1975 is often described as independent India's "darkest hour".
- It was imposed by the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on the pretext of "imminent danger to the country's security because of internal disturbances". Article 352 was used by Gandhi to 'advise' the then President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed to impose an internal emergency.
- This was the third time a national emergency was being imposed on the country. The first two times were during the wars with China in 1962 and with Pakistan in 1971.
- Indira Gandhi became the prime minister for the first time in 1967. She soon began to wield autocratic powers and reduced the role of her cabinet in important decisions.

- The situation of the country was not encouraging either. The war with Pakistan had diminished the GDP growth. There were droughts, unemployment and an oil crisis.
- In 1974, George Fernandes led a railway workers' national strike which led to severe suppression by the government. The government also tried to control the judiciary. The Allahabad High Court had declared her election to the Lok Sabha void on the grounds of electoral malpractice.
- Political leader Jay Prakash Narain (JP) called for a national-level revolution to remove the autocratic government.
- During emergency, which was declared without warning on the night of 25 June 1975, several leaders in the opposition were arrested. Even Congress leaders opposed to Gandhi were arrested. The government used the state machinery to crackdown on all political rivals. Leaders arrested included JP, Morarji Desai, JB Kripalani, AB Vajpayee, Vijayaraje Scindia, Charan Singh, LK Advani, etc.
- There were gross human rights violation in the country.
- The constitution was also amended many times during this time. (This was undone after democracy was restored.)
- In January 1977, Gandhi called for fresh elections and freed all political prisoners. The emergency officially ended on 21 March 1977.

#### **Janatha Interegume :**

- Immediately after coming out of the jails in January 1977, the opposition leaders announced the merger of Congress (O), Jan Sangh, Bharatiya Lok Dal (BLD) and Socialist Party into the new Janata Party.
- The opposition front made the Emergency and its excesses, especially forced sterilizations and the restriction of civil liberties, the major issues of its election campaign. The people also treated the elections as a referendum on the Emergency.
- There was a near-crisis over the issue of prime ministership between the three aspirants, Morarji Desai, Charan Singh and Jagjivan Ram. The matter was referred to the senior leaders, Jayaprakash Narayan and J.B. Kripalani, who ruled in favour of the 81-year-old Desai, who was sworn in as prime minister on 23 March.
- Janata and its allies came out victorious in these states except in Tamil Nadu where AIADMK won. In West Bengal, the CPM, a Janata ally, gained an absolute majority.
- The political support to the Janata regime, however, soon began to decline and disillusionment with it set in, given its non-performance in administration, implementing developmental policies, and realizing social justice. The political momentum of the regime was lost by the end of 1977.

#### **Return of Indra Gandhi to Power :**

After having been out of office for thirty-four months, Indira Gandhi was once again the prime minister and Congress was restored to its old position as the dominant party. Following the wrong precedent set up by Janata government in 1977, Congress government dissolved the

nine state assemblies in the opposition-ruled states. In the assembly elections, subsequently held in June, Congress swept the polls except in Tamil Nadu. It now ruled fifteen of the twenty-two states. On the morning of 31 October 1984, Indira Gandhi's long tenure as prime minister was brought to an end by her assassination by two Sikh members of her security guard. The Congress Parliamentary Board immediately nominated her forty-year-old son, Rajiv Gandhi, as prime minister.

### **Punjab Crisis :**

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- It **started in Punjab soon after Independence**. Shiromani Akali Dal (Political Party) was leading the movement for a **Punjabi speaking state**.
- However, **there was also opposition to this idea**.
- Those in favour of the demand used to raise the slogan **Punjabi Suba Amar Rahe** and those opposing the demand were raising slogans in favour of '**Maha-Punjab**'.
- It was in April, 1955 that the government **banned the slogans fearing law and order problems under** section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC).
- The demand for creation of Punjabi Suba **automatically gave basis to the demand for having a separate state of Haryana**.
- With the passage of the Punjab Reorganization Act 1966 (and in accordance with the earlier recommendations of the States Reorganization Commission), Haryana was separated from Punjab in 1966 to become the 17th state of India.
- And the erstwhile state of East Punjab was now divided into two states that is Haryana and Punjab.
- Some territory was also transferred to Himachal Pradesh, then a Union territory.
- And the city of Chandigarh became a Union territory to serve as the provisional capital of both the Punjab and Haryana.

### **Operation Blue Star:**

Operation Blue Star was carried out by the Indian Army from 1 to 10 June 1984 in order to capture Sikh leader Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale and his group of supporters who had lodged at the Harmandir Sahib Temple Complex (also known as the Golden Temple) in Amritsar in Punjab.

- It was the biggest internal security operation till date at that time and it was the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's decision to go ahead with the controversial operation.
- Insurgency in Punjab had begun in the early eighties and it was an armed movement largely for a separate Sikh homeland called Khalistan based out of Punjab in India.
- It is believed that there were Pakistani elements too that supported the Khalistani movement in order to weaken the country.
- In 1983, Bhindranwale fortified the Akal Takht in the Golden Temple complex and started hiding there to avoid arrest. He and his men led the campaign for Punjab's autonomy from the temple.
- In order to remove him from the complex, the Army launched the operation on 1 June 1984.
- Operation Blue Star had two sub-components:
  - Operation Metal to flush out the militants holed up in the Golden Temple.
  - Operation Shop to mop up remaining extremists throughout Punjab.
- The actual storming of the temple occurred on 5 June 1984 under the command of Lieutenant General Kuldeep Singh Brar.
- According to Lt Gen Brar, the army warned the militants inside the temple to surrender but their warnings were not heeded.
- However, there are other claims from the opposite side as well. They say that the first firing was done on 1 June itself from the authorities.
- By June 7, the army had full control over the Harmandir Sahib complex.
- Bhindranwale was killed in the operation along with many of his leading men.
- The official death toll by the Army is 554 Sikh militants and civilians and 83 officers and soldiers of the military.
- By 10 June, the operation was over.

#### UNIT IV

##### **Rajiv Gandhi :**

Rajiv, son of Indira Gandhi and grandson of Jawaharlal Nehru, became prime minister of India on the night of 31 October 1985. That morning, Indira had begun to walk from her home to her office to keep an appointment for a television interview with Peter Ustinov. Rajiv Gandhi, a pilot with Indian Airlines for fourteen years, had kept studiously aloof from politics till the death of his younger brother, Sanjay, in an air crash in June 1980. Rajiv's administration took off on a positive note, and a number of policy initiatives were launched. At the political level, he set in motion the process that culminated in the Punjab and Assam.

## **New Educational Policy :**

In 1986, Rajiv Gandhi announced a new education policy, the National Policy on Education (NPE), which was intended to prepare India for the 21st century. The policy emphasized the need for change: 'Education in India stands at the crossroads today. Neither normal linear expansion nor the existing pace and nature of improvement can meet the needs of the situation.' According to the new policy, the 1968 policy goals had largely been achieved: more than 90 percent of the country's rural population were within a kilometre of schooling facilities and most states had adopted a common education structure. The prioritization of science and mathematics had also been effective. However, change was required to increase financial and organizational support for the education system to tackle problems of access and quality.

## **SAARC :**

- SAARC was founded by seven states in 1985.
- In 2005, Afghanistan requested its accession to SAARC and formally applied for membership in the same year.
- This organization was formed in Dhaka on December 8, 1985, and its secretariat is based in Kathmandu, Nepal.
- 8 Countries – India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bhutan, Afghanistan, Pakistan.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ SAARC Specialized Bodies:</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• South Asian University (SAU) – India</li><li>• South Asian Regional Standards Organization (SARSO) – Dhaka</li><li>• SAARC Development Fund (SDF) – Bhutan</li><li>• SAARC Arbitration Council (SARCO) – Pakistan</li></ul>
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SAARC stands for South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, is an intergovernmental organization for the development of economic and regional integration. The organization has the support of different countries known as member-state.

## **IPKF :**

In the years following independence, the Sinhalese, who resented British favouritism toward Tamils during the colonial period, disenfranchised Tamil migrant plantation workers from India and made Sinhala the official language.



In 1972, the Sinhalese changed the country's name from Ceylon and made Buddhism the nation's primary religion. As **ethnic tension grew**, in 1976, the LTTE (Liberation for Tamil Tiger Eelam) was formed under the leadership of **VelupillaiPrabhakaran**, and it began to campaign for a Tamil homeland in northern and eastern Sri Lanka, where most of the island's Tamils reside eventually turning into a full-fledged civil war in 1983. Despite India and Sri Lanka sharing a relationship with each other for more than 2,500 years, during the civil war the relations between the two nations deteriorated significantly. Sri Lanka blamed India for playing a crucial role in this conflict and accused the central government under Indira Gandhi of supporting Tamil rebel groups by providing them with military assistance and training, and doing this all from Indian Territory.

However, after the assassination of Indira Gandhi, relations under **Rajiv Gandhi** started to improve who took a more neutral stance on the issue. India assumed a conflict-management role and attempted to mediate between the conflict parties in the 1980s. On July 29, 1987, secret negotiations between the Indian and Sri Lankan governments led to the signing of the **Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement (ISLA)** and, shortly thereafter, India deployed its **Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF)** in the North and the East of the island with the task of supervising the ceasefire and disarming the LTTE.

#### BoforsScam :

- Bofors (Bofors AB is a Swedish arms manufacturer) paid kickbacks to people from a number of countries including top Swedish, and Indian politicians and key defence officials to seal defence procurement deals.
- On 16 April 1987, the first news of a possible scam involved in the deal surfaced. Swedish Radio had alleged that kickbacks were paid to people, including top politicians in India to finalise and formalise the deal.
- A Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) was set up in 1987 to probe into the sensational allegations. The panel submitted was to submit its report in the next two years, coinciding with the parliamentary polls.
- In January, 1990, the CBI registered a case. And, three months later, Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated by the LTTE in Sriperumbudur in Chennai. Following, the former Prime Minister's assassination, the the probe into the case slowed down.
- The CBI filed a chargesheet against Quattrocchi, Win Chadha who was an agent of the Swedish arms manufacturer Bofors AB, Defence Secretary S.K. Bhatnagar in October, 1999.
- On 10 June 2002, the Delhi High Court quashed all proceedings in the case but it was reversed by the Supreme Court of India on 7 July 2003.

#### **V.P Singh &MandalCommission:**

Rajiv Gandhi could not get the chance for a second term in the 1989 elections due to the corruption allegations he faced. After the 1989 elections, V.P. Singh emerged as the leader of

the loosely knit Janata Dal alliance with the support of the BharatiyaJanata Party (BJP), whose extreme wings were essentially antithetical to each other. Singh had previously denied any ambition in becoming Prime Minister.

- The Mandal Commission, officially known as the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Commission (SEBC), was set up on 1st January 1979 by the Indian Government under the then Prime Minister Morarji Desai. The Commission was chaired by an MP, B P Mandal. The chief mandate of the Mandal Commission was **to identify the socially or educationally backward classes of India and to consider reservations as a means to address caste inequality and discrimination**. The Commission submitted its report to the President on 31st December 1980.
- The Commission reported that 52% of the country's population was comprised of OBCs. initially, the commission argued that the percentage of reservation in government service should match this percentage. However, this would have gone against an earlier Supreme Court ruling which had laid down the extent of the reservation to under 50%.

The recommendations are briefly mentioned below:

- Reservation of 27% public sector and government jobs for OBCs for those who do not qualify on merit.
- Reservation of 27% for promotions at all levels for OBCs in public service.
- The reserved quota, if unfilled, should be carried forward for a period of 3 years and deserved after that.
- Age relaxation for OBCs to be the same as that for SCs and STs.
- A roster system should be prepared for the backward classes on the pattern of that for the SCs and STs.
- Reservations to be made in PSUs, banks, private sector undertakings receiving government grants, colleges and universities.
- The government to make the necessary legal provisions to implement these recommendations.

### **P.V. NarshimaRao :**

PamulapartiVenkataNarasimha Rao took oath as India's 9<sup>th</sup> Prime Minister on 21 June 1991. Rao was the first Prime Minister from the non-Hindi belt and the first person from a southern state to adorn the post. His tenure saw impactful economic reforms like the shift from Nehruvian socialism to liberalisation.

- On 28th June 2020, the 99th year of P V Narasimha Rao's birth was celebrated. P V Narasimha Rao's centenary celebration was in the news.
- His term as the Prime Minister of India was 1991-1996.
- He was born to a farmer's family in Lanepalli (Telangana's Warangal District.)
- His parents were Sitarama Rao and Rukminamma.
- He was a pioneer of all rural economies and rural welfare.
- The sectors where he made initiatives to bring development are (but not limited to):
  - Clean Water
  - Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas

- Primary health care
- Primary Education sector
- Empowerment of Artisans
- Animal Husbandry and Poultry
- Small Industries
- Khadi and Village Industries
- Textiles, etc.

In his tenure, the fund to implement schemes for rural development was increased to Rs.30000 crores in the 8th Five Year Plan, from Rs. 7000 crore in Seventh Five Year Plan.

During his tenure, the foreign exchange had increased 15 fold in 1996. It was Rs. 3000 crores in 1991.

With his economic reforms, the GDP hovered around 7-7.5 percent.

He is also called as the pioneer of inclusive growth.

### **Globalisation :**

The term globalisation refers to the integration of the economy of the nation with the world economy. It is a multifaceted aspect. It is a result of the collection of multiple strategies that are directed at transforming the world towards a greater interdependence and integration.

India is one of the countries that succeeded significantly after the initiation and implementation of globalisation. The growth of foreign investment in the field of corporate, retail, and the scientific sector is enormous in the country. It also had a tremendous impact on the social, monetary, cultural, and political areas. In recent years, globalisation has increased due to improvements in transportation and information technology.

Following steps are taken for Globalisation:

(i) Reduction in tariffs:

Custom duties and tariffs imposed on imports and exports are reduced gradually just to make India economy attractive to the global investors.

(ii) Long term Trade Policy:

Forcing trade policy was enforced for longer duration.

Main features of the policy are:

(a) Liberal policy

(b) All controls on foreign trade have been removed

(c) Open competition has been encouraged.

(iii) Partial Convertibility of Indian currency:

Partial convertibility can be defined as to convert Indian currency (up to specific extent) in the currency of other countries. So that the flow of foreign investment in terms of Foreign Institutional Investment (FII) and foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

This convertibility stood valid for following transaction:

- (a) Remittances to meet family expenses
- (b) Payment of interest
- (c) Import and export of goods and services.

(iv) Increase in Equity Limit of Foreign Investment:

Equity limit of foreign capital investment has been raised from 40% to 100% percent. In 47 high priority industries foreign direct investment (FDI) to the extent of 100% will be allowed without any restriction. In this regard Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) will be enforced.

If the Indian economy is shining at the world map currently, its sole attribution goes to the implementation of the New Economic Policy in 1991.

### **Babur Masjid Issue :**

The Ramayana is one of the largest and oldest epics in world literature. It is one of the two major Sanskrit epics of ancient India, other than the Mahābhārata.

Ramayana has a profound impact on the art, culture, literature, and temple architecture in many Southeast Asian countries like Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand.

Ayodhya, the birthplace of deity Rama, has been at the center-stage of political, historical, and socio-religious conflict in India.

While the Hindus believed that the Babri Masjid, named after Mughal emperor Babur, was built in Ayodhya after destroying a Ram Temple that marked the birthplace of the deity, several groups, prominently from the Muslim community denied this claim.

In 1992, the Babri mosque was demolished by Hindu political groups, which was followed by an investigation into the case by the Liberhan Commission.

### **I.K. Gujral :**

- Former Prime Minister, Late Mr. I.K. Gujral propounded the Gujral Doctrine when he was the Union Minister of External Affairs in 1996-1997 in the H.D. Deve Gowda Government.
- The Gujral doctrine was a five-point roadmap which sought to build trust between India and neighbours.
- The 'Doctrine' emphasized on the importance of unilateral accommodation for friendly and warm relations with India's neighbours.

The five principles are:

- With neighbours like Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka, India does not ask for reciprocity, but gives and accommodates what it can in good faith and trust.
- No South Asian country should allow its territory to be used against the interest of another country of the region.
- No country should interfere in the internal affairs of another.
- All South Asian countries must respect each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
- They should settle all their disputes through peaceful bilateral negotiations.

### **Emergence of BJP :**

- The rise of the BJP can be traced back to the 1980s. The fall of the Janata Party and its breakup with the supporter of erstwhile Jana Sangh resulted in the formation of a new political force with the idea of cultural nationalism based on the Hindu identity.
- The party upheld fivefold messages of Suhita (probity in public life), Suraksha (security), Swadeshi (economic nationalism), Samajik Samarasata (social harmony) and Hindutva (cultural nationalism) as its ideological pillars.
- The strategies of the BJP during the period 1980–86 were in a way a moderate Hindu nationalist ideology with a cautious moral critique of the Congress management of the state.
- After 1989, the BJP took the lead in the Indian political discourse and produced slogans and concepts for gaining mass mobilisation such as “Pseudo Secularism” and “Appeasement or Pampering of Minorities”.
- It also led nuclear tests in Pokhran in 1997. The party came to power again in 1999, leading the NDA coalition.
- Although the party came under heavy criticism in the state of Gujarat over the Godhra riots and communal clashes, Narendra Modi became an important factor in the revival of the party.

### **PokhranII :**

Pokhran-II was the series of five nuclear bomb test explosions that were conducted by India in May 1998 at the Indian Army's Pokhran Test Range. This was the second attempt of India that turned out to be successful after the first test, code-named Smiling Buddha, was conducted in May 1974. India's nuclear missile program dates back to the closing years of World War II in 1944 when scientist Homi J. Bhabha persuaded the Indian National

Congress to set up an institute dedicated to the research of nuclear energy. In this regard, the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research was set up.

The Narasimha Rao government gave a new lease of life for the nuclear program in 1995. But preparation for the tests was detected by CIA spy satellites which invited criticism and threat of sanctions from the International community. This led to the program being put on a temporary pause. Only with the BJP government under AtalBihari Vajpayee coming to power in 1998 was the decision taken to go ahead with a new round of nuclear tests dubbed as Pokhran II. The tests were initiated on 11 May 1998, under the assigned code name Operation Shakti, with the detonation of one fusion and two fission bombs. On 13 May 1998, two additional fission devices were detonated, and the Indian government led by Prime Minister AtalBihari Vajpayee shortly convened a press conference to declare India a full-fledged nuclear state.

### **KargilWar :**

- The Kargil war which broke out in May 1999 continued for 60 days up until 26th July when the war was officially declared over.
- Local shepherds first reported the presence of Pakistani infiltrators in Kargil in District Baltistan in the Ladakh region of Jammu & Kashmir on 3rd May 1999.
- The Indian army set up patrol units along the area on 5th May.
- Five Indian patrolling soldiers including Captain SaurabhKalia were captured by Pakistani forces alive and brutally tortured to death.
- Heavy shelling by the Pakistanis started on 9th. This was meant as cover fire to engage the Indian troops so that infiltrators could enter Indian Territory along the LOC.
- Infiltrations occurred in the Dras, Mushkoh and Kaksar sectors.
- The Indian Army moves its troops from the Kashmir Valley to the Kargil sector during the middle of May. The Indian Air Force also engages the infiltrators by the end of May.
- Intense fighting continued from both sides.
- In early June, the Indian army released documents that confirmed the involvement of the Pakistani army which rubbished claims by the latter that the infiltrations were done by Kashmiri “freedom fighters”.
- Even though initially taken by surprise, the determined Indian Army recover many positions and posts from the other side. Our soldiers fought bravely in hostile environments of mountainous terrain, extremely high altitudes and harsh cold weather conditions.
- On 4th July, the Indian army captured Tiger Hill after a battle that lasted 11 hours. The next day, India recovered Drass. These were major breakthroughs.

- It was on this day that the Indian victory over Pakistan was complete. True to its character despite having to pay a heavy price for fighting a war within its territory the Indian forces allowed the Pakistanis, who were pleading almost on their knees, to return across the Line of Control (LoC).

### **Manmohansingh :**

A discerning economist, diligent thinker, and an Indian politician, Dr. Manmohan Singh served as the thirteenth Prime Minister of India from 2004 to 2014. He served two consecutive terms as the Prime Minister of India, representing the United Progressive Alliance (UPA). He is the third longest-serving Prime Minister of India after Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi. His tenure as the finance minister of India in 1991 ushered a new era of economic reforms and liberalization policies. His sagacious policies and academic approach were practical enough to redraw the economic graph of the country.

### **Economic policies**

- Following his trajectory of milestone achievements as the Prime Minister of India, paving way for liberalization, fastened economic growth, and increased Foreign investment. He promoted the stimulation of economic growth in his term as the Prime Minister.
- **Economic growth:** He worked along with the then Finance Minister, P.Chidambaram to further aggravate the growth rate from 8-9%.As a result, the economic growth rate in 2007 reached 9%, and India became the second fastest-growing economy in the World.
- **National Employment Guarantee Act:** To promote employment generation and provide at least 100 days of guaranteed employment to every household, the Ministry of Rural Development, under Manmohan Singh, implemented the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in 2005. This social security scheme was successful in assuring income security and livelihood to rural communities.
- **Pro-market and Pro-people policies:** Manmohan Singh continued with the effective implementation of the Golden Quadrilateral for highway connectivity and the Highway modernisation program. He also continued reforming the banking and financial sectors, along with public sector companies. The Finance Ministry adopted policies to relieve farmers from debt and also implemented pro-industry policies.
- In 2005, Singh's government replaced the Sales Tax with a more simplified and standardised tax system, known as Value Added Tax (VAT).

### **UNIT - V**

India's Higher Education and Technical education sector has witnessed a tremendous increase in the number of Universities/University level Institutions & Colleges since independence. India's higher education system is the world's third-largest in terms of students, next to China and the United States.

- Technical education in the country has also expanded significantly. Since the Central Government is responsible for major policy formulation, to maintain uniformity in Higher Education all over the country and also to take care of unserved areas, a number of centrally funded Institutions have been set up.
- There are 81 Central Government funded institutions along with State government funded and Self financing Institutions. These institutions, supported by the government, play an important role in the technical education system of the country.
- The National Policy on Education (NPE) speaks about Open University and Distance Learning in order to augment opportunities for higher education and to make it a life-long process. The institutional arrangements in place include: Open Universities (IGNOU and State Open Universities), Distance Education Institutions, Commonwealth of Learning (COL).
- Distance Education Council has launched many initiatives for determination of standards in the system and provided financial, academic and technical support to the 13 State Open Universities and 186 Distance Education Institutes of conventional universities. The Open Universities offer all kinds of programmes ranging from vocational to general to professional and technical, barring those which are not allowed by the respective statutory councils.

### **Atomic energy Commission :**

The Department of Atomic Energy, the government department that is engaged in the development of nuclear power technology in India, was formed on 3<sup>rd</sup> August 1954.

After that in 1954, the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) was established with the following objectives:

- Generating electricity from nuclear energy through the use of the naturally available uranium and thorium in India.
- Building research reactors and implementing the radioisotopes produced in reactors for application in the fields of agriculture, industry and medicine.
- Developing advanced technology in domains like lasers, accelerators, information technology and biotechnology.
- Developing materials including strategic and non-nuclear ones like titanium
- Playing a role in national security.
- Contributing to industrial development by promoting technology transfers and interaction with the industry.

### **ISRO:**

- ISRO is the space agency under the Department of Space of Government of India, headquartered in the city of Bengaluru, Karnataka.
- Its vision is to harness space technology for national development, while pursuing space science research and planetary exploration.



- The space research activities were initiated in India under Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, the founding father of Indian space programme, during 1960's.
- Since inception, the Indian space programme had three distinct elements such as, satellites for communication and remote sensing, the space transportation system and application programmes.
- In the experimental phase during 80's, Bhaskara-I & II missions were pioneering steps in the remote sensing area whereas 'Ariane Passenger Payload Experiment (APPLE)' became the forerunner for future communication satellite system.
- During the operational phase in 90's, major space infrastructure was created under two broad classes: one for the communication, broadcasting and meteorology through a multi-purpose Indian National Satellite system (INSAT), and the other for Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS) system. The development and operationalisation of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) and development of Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) were significant achievements during this phase.

### **Terrisom :**

The Indian ambassador to the United Nations, T S Tirumurti addressed the UN General Assembly debate on UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Following are the opinions or remarks by India on the 7th review of GSTC debate-

- The international community has acknowledged that the threat of terrorism is grave and universal, and can only be defeated by collective efforts of all UN member states.
- It was only after 9/11 that the world came together to fight terrorism collectively, before the 9/11 terror attacks, the world was divided into "your terrorists" or "my terrorists". Seeing the attempt to divide terrorism again in different categories by adopting new terminologies under the guise of "emerging threats" such as racially and ethnically-motivated violent extremism, violent nationalism, right wing extremism, etc. will take us all back to the same era and erase the gains achieved globally over the last two decades.
- India, emphasizing on the collective efforts by the UN member states to check terrorism said that International Community needs to adopt the policy of zero tolerance towards terrorism.
- The menace of terrorism in no way can be associated with any religion, nationality, civilisation or ethnic group. Justifying terrorism in any way, whether on grounds of religion, ideology, ethnicity or race, will only provide the necessary fodder for terrorists to enhance their activities even more. The rise of hatred and violent terrorist attack is not just limited to three Abrahamic religions but includes other religions, inter alia, Buddhism, Sikhism and Hinduism.
- The United Nations is not a body or the forum where member states should take sides on religious-phobias, but should instead truly foster a culture based on universal principles of humanity and compassion.
- India called out countries that are violating global commitments sheltering terrorists which are empowering such terrorist groups to extend their power and strength.

- The continued absence of a universally agreed definition of terrorism is detrimental to the shared goal of eliminating the global scourge.
- The GCTS fails to resolve the stalemate preventing the adoption of a comprehensive convention on international terrorism, which India has championed.

#### India's Initiative to Combat Terrorism

- Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA) 2002 Act – POTA Act was passed in the Joint session of Parliament in March 2002 to strengthen anti-terrorism operations. The act was passed after the attack on Parliament by the Pakistan based terrorists POTA Act replaced the previous anti-terror law, Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act (TADA).
- Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act – The UAPA act gives special procedures to handle terrorist activities, among other things. UAPA has the death penalty and life imprisonment as the highest punishments. Both Indian and foreign nationals can be charged under the UAPA act. The act aims at the effective prevention of unlawful activities associations in India.

At present, the National Investigation Agency (NIA) is functioning as the Central Counter Terrorism Law Enforcement Agency in India established under NIA Act 2008.

#### **Corruption :**

Corruption destroys morale, undermines democracy, represses economic growth, and makes inequality, poverty, social division, and the environmental problem worse.

According to a survey conducted in 2017, the following factors have been attributed as causes of corruption:

- Higher levels of bureaucracy and inefficiency in administrative structures
- Weak property rights
- Low levels of education
- Lack of commitment to society
- Extravagant family
- Low press freedom
- Low economic freedom
- Large ethnic divisions and high levels of in-group favoritism
- The greed of money, and desires.
- Higher levels of market and political monopolization
- Low levels of democracy
- Weak civil participation
- Low political transparency
- Gender inequality
- Contagion from corrupt neighboring countries
- Poverty
- Political instability

- Unemployment
- Lack of proper policies against corruption.

Because money can be laundered, funding can be hidden, and judges and politicians can be bribed, nefarious parts of society can flourish. As levels of intimidation rise, so do levels of violence, illicit drug use, prostitution, and sexual slavery. Under the 1988 Prevention of Corruption Act, Lokpal is legally required to receive and handle complaints about alleged offenses against public employees.