



DAWN OF NEW AGE IN INDIA

The world was surging ahead with the support of modern science and democracy. We could have gained that pace only through social reforms. The social reform movements rose to the occasion by undertaking activities opposed to superstitions, evil customs and caste system. These things have already been discussed in previous classes.

Renaissance values and constitution

What were the renaissance values promoted by the reform movements?

- Democracy
- Secularism
- Tolerance
- Fraternity
- Opposition to exploitation

These values formed the basis of our national movement. We have already discussed the features of Indian constitution. Examine how far these renaissance values of social reform movements are reflected in the constitution of India and record your conclusions in the Enquiry Notes.

Unified India

“The situation held dangerous potentialities and that if we did not handle it promptly and effectively, our hard earned freedom might disappear through the states’ door”. Such was the doubt expressed by Sardar Vallabhai-Patel on the eve of the integration of states.

After independence the native princes dreamed of becoming independent sovereigns. So strong efforts were necessary to integrate

about 600 native states into a united India. A States Department was organized under the leadership of Sardar Vallabhai Patel. Its Secretary was V.P Menon, a Keralite. Even as they were striving towards this goal with determination strong popular agitations were launched in many native states by States' Peoples Conference.

Which were those native states that refused to join the Indian Union till 15th August 1947.

Junagadh

Junagadh was a small territory which had no geographical links with Pakistan. But its ruler, the Nawab decided to join Pakistan. When there was a popular outburst against this, the Nawab fled to Pakistan.

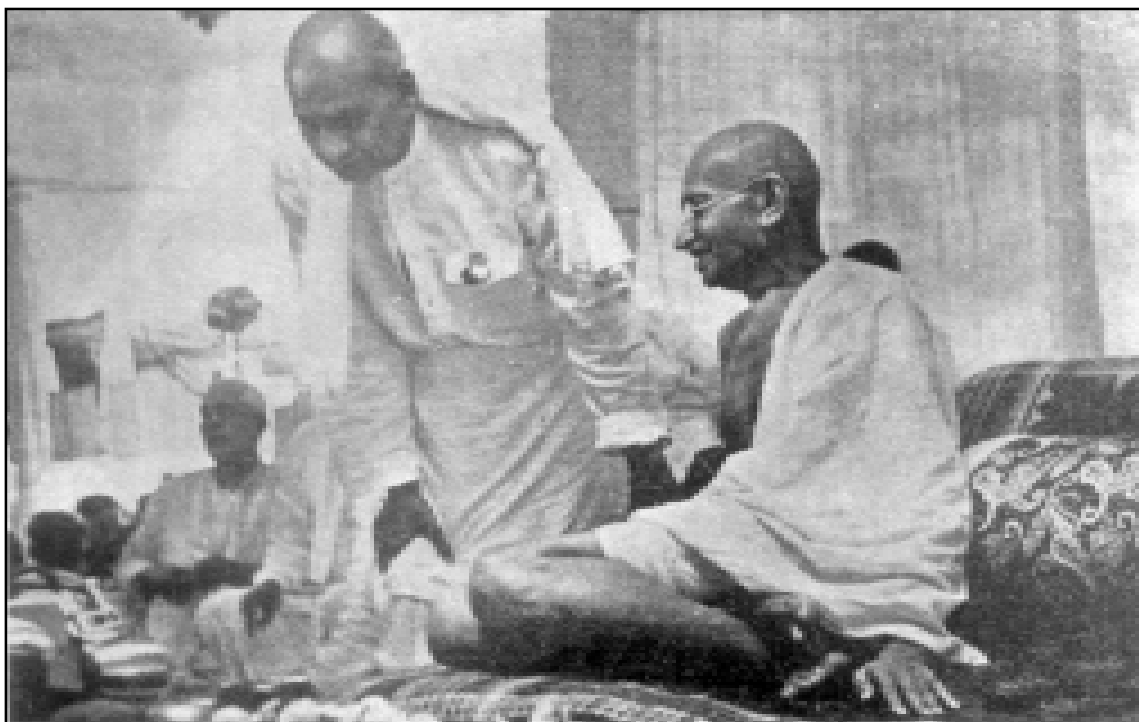
Shah Nawas Bhutto, the Diwan of Junagadh, sought the help of India and the Indian army reached Junagadh. After the plebiscite of 1948 the state merged with the Indian Union.

Hyderabad

Hyderabad was the biggest native state in India. Its ruler, the Nizam, decided to remain independent. He tried to maintain secret relations with Pakistan. The Hyderabad State Congress organized agitations against the Nizam. About twenty thousand satyagrahis were imprisoned which called for the interference of the Government of India. When conciliatory efforts failed Indian army entered Hyderabad. The Nizam surrendered after 3 days of resistance. Hyderabad joined the Indian Union in November and the Government of India recognized the Nizam as Rajapramukh.

Kashmir

Maharaja Harisingh of Kashmir decided to remain independent without joining either India or Pakistan. The political party, National Conference, under the leadership of Sheikh Abdulla had been demanding autonomy for



Gandhiji and Sardar Vallabhai Patel

Kashmir since 1936. The National Conference however favoured the merger of Kashmir with India. When the Pathan tribes of Pakistan invaded Kashmir under the leadership of the military officers of Pakistan the Maharaja sought the help of India. On 26th October 1947 the Maharaja signed the Instrument of Accession and Kashmir became a part of India. Sheikh Abdulla was made the head of the state. Indian army reached Kashmir, dispelled the invaders and liberated Srinagar.

India raised the Kashmir issue in the Security Council of the UNO. The council ordered immediate ceasefire without considering the fact that it was Pakistan which had invaded India. A line of control was drawn reckoning with the territories in the possession of either country at the moment. The condition remains unchanged till date. The territory captured by Pakistan is known as Pakistan Occupied Kashmir.

- * *Collect newspaper reports, pictures, etc. relating to Kashmir and add them in 'Our Times'*

Another native state which refused to join the Indian Union was Travancore. Find out the facts relating to it from the chapter on Kerala history.

Formation of linguistic states

Modern India consists of several states and union territories. But the reorganization of states as they exist today was accomplished through strenuous and long efforts. Even during the period of freedom struggle there was demand for linguistic reorganization of states. Our national leaders feared that reorganization of states on the basis of linguistic lines so closely after partition would lead to conflicts. But in due course

the government was forced to yield to popular pressure.

Let us examine the various stages leading to the formation of states.

- In 1948 the Constituent Assembly appointed a language commission under the leadership of justice Dhar.
- The congress appointed a similar body consisting of Nehru, Patel and Pattabhi Sitaramayya in the same year. This committee favoured the reorganization of states on linguistic basis.
- Sriramalu who launched an indefinite fast demanding the formation of a separate Telugu speaking Andhra State died as martyr after 58 days. As a result of the agitations which followed this, the government issued orders forming the state of Andhra in 1953. The state of Madras also came into existence during this time.
- In August 1953 the States Reorganization Commission was formed. The Commission recognized the concept of linguistic states but wanted Bombay and Punjab to be exempted.
- In 1956 the Parliament passed the States Reorganization Act. It provided for the formation of fourteen states and six union territories.
- * *Prepare a list of states that came into existence in 1956 and their respective languages*

Protest and formation of new states

There were agitations in Bombay against the report of the States Reorganization Commission.

The government decided to create the states of Maharashtra and Gujarat and retain Bombay as a centrally administered area. But this decision could not be implemented since both Maharashtra and Gujarat raised claim on the city of Bombay. In 1960 Bombay state was divided into two granting Bombay city to Maharashtra and Ahmedabad to Gujarat. Thus the modern states of Maharashtra and Gujarat came into existence.

In 1966, in response to the demand for a Punjabi speaking state, the erstwhile state of Punjab was split up into the Punjabi speaking state of Punjab and Hindi speaking state of Haryana. Chandigarh, the capital of united Punjab, became a centrally administered area. It is the joint capital of both Punjab and Haryana.

Freedom struggle again

Did the entire area of present day India achieve independence on August 15, 1947? A second freedom struggle was necessary to liberate two territories which were not under British control. Which were they? Let us examine.

- Pondicherry which was under the control of the French
- Goa which was under Portuguese occupation.

Liberation of Pondicherry

After 1946 there was struggle for freedom in Pondicherry as in other parts of India. The French government tried to suppress it. But the struggle steadily gathered momentum. In June 1954 the agitators declared Yanam a part of Pondicherry an independent territory. The French government opened negotiations with the

government of India. At the end of it in October 1954 all French territories in India were transferred to the government of India. It was in 1962 that the formal transfer of Pondicherry took place. The Malayalam speaking Mahe, Telugu speaking Yanam and the Tamil speaking Karaikkal are parts of Pondicherry.

Liberation of Goa

Goa was under Portuguese control since 1510. Goa consisted of territories of Goa, Daman, Diu, Dadra, and Nagar Haveli. Independent India had requested Portugal to surrender Goa to India. When that demand was rejected various political parties organized a Goa Liberation Army. On 22nd July the army captured Dadra - Nagar Haveli. From 1955 to 1961 the Portuguese police had been trying repressive measures and had shot dead many Indians who participated in the struggle. Thus the Indian army liberated Goa, Daman, and Diu from the Portuguese through a military intervention in 1961.

Nation builder

We have already dealt with the problems that India faced on independence. At that time India was led by Jawaharlal Nehru. It was from this period that Parliamentary democratic system started functioning in India. As the opposition parties are ever watchful and critical of the activities of the government democracy has a strong foothold in India.

Nehru was able to lead India along the path of secularism and democracy. It was Nehru who laid the foundation of India's foreign policy and organized the Planning Commission. Nehru is regarded as our Nation builder.

There were several incidents which influenced the course of the political and administrative progress in India after Nehru. Here are some of them

- The privy purse, the annual allowance given to those native rulers who joined the Indian Union, was stopped in 1969.
- In the same year 14 private banks were nationalized and brought under social control.
- Internal emergency was declared in India in 1975.
- The 42nd amendment of 1976 added the two words secularism and socialism to the preamble of our constitution.
- In 1977 a non - congress ministry was sworn into power under the leadership of Morarji Desai.
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- ★ *Discuss the significance of the above events. There are several other similar events. Find them out and prepare a Time line.*

FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA

“External affairs will follow internal affairs” said Jawaharlal Nehru in the Lok Sabha in 1957. Indian foreign policy is not foreign. It is totally Indian and is rooted in India’s” realities, said I.K Gujral in the Rajya Sabha in 1997

The basis of the foreign policy of independent India can be gleaned from these statements. A good foreign policy is the extension of a mature domestic policy. Both are inter related. The Directive Principles of state policy clarify the basis of our foreign policy. Let us examine them.

- Ensure international peace and security.

- Maintain good and friendly relations with other nations.
- Settle international disputes through discussions.

These constitute the aims of India’s foreign policy. Other important aims are non -alignment and disarmament. There are five principles (Panchasheel) which form the basis of India’s foreign policy.

- Mutual respect for each other’s territorial integrity and sovereignty.
- Non interference in each other’s internal affairs.
- Equality and mutual help
- Non- aggression
- Peaceful co-existence

It was Jawaharlal Nehru who shaped the basic principles of India’s foreign policy. He was one of the architects of the policy of non-alignment. Nehru made a major statement regarding this policy in September 1946.

"India will follow an independent policy, keeping away from the power politics of groups aligned one against another. She will uphold the principle of freedom for dependent people and will oppose racial discrimination, wherever it may occur. She will work with other peace loving nations for international co-operation and goodwill without exploitation of one nation by another".

Which were the power blocs mentioned by Nehru? Do they exist today? Collect more facts and record your conclusions in Enquiry Notes.

You have already discussed the origin and objectives of the non-aligned movement. As the

country which took initiative in its formation India plays an important role in determining the policies of the movement. India's relations with other countries and other world organizations are based on this policy.

India and her neighbours

Independent India has always tried to maintain good and friendly relations with the neighbouring countries.

India and Pakistan

After the emergence of India and Pakistan there has been no time when these two countries were in good terms. We have already discussed the origin of the Kashmir problem. Kashmir always remained a crucial problem which strained the relationship between India and Pakistan. Pakistan has been under military rule several times. India and Pakistan fought against each other in 1965 and 1971.

On account of infiltration of terrorists another war was fought in 1999. Pakistan was defeated in all these wars. Efforts are being made to improve the relationship between India and Pakistan.

Tashkent declaration

After the war of 1965 Soviet Union played the role of mediator to settle our disputes through discussions. A joint declaration was issued by Lal Bahadur Sastri, the Prime Minister of India and Ayub Khan, the President of Pakistan at Tashkent where discussions were held.

- To renew diplomatic and trade relations.
- To withdraw army pre war areas.

These were the decisions taken by the two leaders. Lal Bahadur Sastri who stayed at

Tashkent to attend the discussion, died there.

Simla agreement

The Indo-Pak war of 1971 led to the emergence of Bangladesh, an independent country. In 1972 Indira Gandhi and Sulfikar Ali Bhutto, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, met at Simla. The aim of this meeting was to settle disputes through negotiations. At last an agreement was signed according to which these two countries decided to settle disputes through negotiations and within the framework and principles of UNO.

Lahore declaration

In Febraury 1999 a declaration was signed between Atal Behari Vajpayee, the Prime Minister of India and Nawaz Sherif, the Prime Minister of Pakistan. The declarations provided for the settling of problems including Kashmir problem without interfering in internal affairs.

Eventhough efforts have been made to improve the relationship between India and Pakistan there has been little progress in this regard. What could be the reason? Discuss your conclusions in the class.

India and China

Independent India tried its best to maintain good and friendly relations with China. The initiative was taken by Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou-en-Lai. By signing the Panchasheel agreement a new relation was formed . You have already heard of the principles of Panchasheel.

The political asylum given to Dalai Lama of Tibet by India provoked China which was not in good terms with him. In 1962 China invaded India crossing the Mc Mohan line and captured some territories. It was a clear violation of the

Panchasheel principles. The Soviet Union condemned this invasion which shows the international recognition of our foreign policy. Let us examine the problems which stand in the way of Indo-Chinese relationship

- The indirect help and military assistance of China to Pakistan.
- The disagreement of China with India concerning the Kashmir issue.
- Refusal of China to surrender the areas captured from India in 1962.

In spite of these differences India is trying to improve the relationship with China. There is considerable improvement in this regard.

India and Bangladesh

The internal conflicts of independent Pakistan, resulted in the emergence of Bangladesh. The Punjabi speaking west Pakistan and Bengali speaking east Pakistan remained disunited. Political and economic power was always vested in west Pakistan. Desire for freedom and justice was strong in the people of east Pakistan. In December 1970 the Awami Party led by Sheik Mujibur Rahman gained majority in the elections to the Pakistan National Assembly. Yahya Khan, the military administrator of Pakistan, denied them the right to form a democratic government. As a protest against this the Awami Party started a civil Disobedience Movement and Yahya Khan tried to suppress the movement by using force. Millions of people came to India as refugees unable to withstand the cruelties of the army. Eventhough government of India was willing to protect them it caused a heavy economic and political crisis. Fearing the intervention of India, Pakistan invaded India. The invasion which had the

backing of China and America was effectively countered by India with the assistance of the Soviet Union. Pakistan was defeated in the war. East Pakistan became an independent nation under the leadership of Mujibur Rahman. The diplomacy of India in this case deserves special mention. At that time Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister of India. We have been in cordial terms with Bangladesh.

India and Sri Lanka

India always maintained good relations with Sri Lanka. The Tamils of Sri Lanka were in constant struggle against the government for equality and freedom. As per the norms and conditions of the agreement signed between the government of India and Sri Lanka some steps were taken to settle the issue and India sent a peace keeping force to Sri Lanka. The dissatisfaction of some Tamil groups in this regard finally led to the assassination of our former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Even today India is supporting the efforts for maintaining peace in Sri Lanka

India and America

India and America are the biggest democratic countries in the world. The relation between India and America has to be evaluated in the context that America is the leader of the capitalist bloc. The relationship between these two countries has not been always cordial. What were the reasons for this?

- America did not like India's policy of non alignment.
- India criticized the unilateral interference of America in various parts of the world.
- India recognized communist China and demanded its membership in the UNO.

- When China invaded India we refused to accept the help of America.
- During the period of Indo Pakistan wars, America adopted a pro-Pakistan attitude.
- America did not like the stand of India that nuclear disarmament is applicable to big power also.

America imposed economic sanction against India after the Pokhran explosion of 1998. But after the visit of the American president Bill Clinton to India in March 2000 the relations between India and Pakistan improved considerably.

India and the Soviet Union

The relation that India maintained with the leader of the socialist bloc had already seen the causes which stand in the way of good relationship between India and America. These factors helped to improve the relationship between India and Soviet Union. What were the other factors that brought India and Soviet Union together?

During the early years of independence Soviet Union gave India economic and technical assistance to start large scale industries.

- Soviet Union supported India's Kashmir policy.
- When the capitalist countries under the leadership of America attempted to take action against India at the time of the liberation of Goa, the Soviet Union vetoed the move in the Security Council
- During the Indo-Pak war of 1971 the Soviet Union blocked the anti-Indian move of America.
- Soviet Union was ready to give India weapons whenever necessary.

After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, India continued its old relationship with Russia, which represented the erstwhile Soviet Union. India and Russia signed an agreement for military assistance and cooperation in 1998. Russia is in the fore-front of the nations which demand the inclusion of India in the security council of the UNO.

India and World Organizations

As a free nation India is cooperating with various world organizations. India is encouraging world organizations to adopt a stand which is congenial to maintain a world order. Let us examine the various organizations of which India is a member.

India and the Commonwealth

The Commonwealth of Nations was formed by the former colonies of Great Britain. As a free nation India plays a key role in the formulation of the policies of the Commonwealth. India demanded the Commonwealth to take stern action against racial discrimination. India succeeded in forcing the Common wealth to take strong action at the time of the military coups in Pakistan. The differences of opinion among the member nations have adversely affected the functioning of the Commonwealth recently.

India and the UNO

India was a member of the UNO even before its independence. After independence as the spokesman of the third world countries and the nonaligned nations India got a place of prominence in the UNO. The election of Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit as the first woman president of the General Assembly shows the honourable position of India in the UNO. Is it not necessary to assess the role of India in the UNO? Consider

the following facts

- India introduced several resolutions in the UNO opposing racial discrimination, colonization and sex discrimination.
- India acted as a non permanent member in the Security Council several times.
- India is cooperating with the specialized agencies of the U.N such as UNESCO and UNICEF. Their projects are actively implemented in India.
- There are a number of Indian soldiers in the peace keeping force of the UNO. They have served in many parts of the world.
- India is helping the UNO to give food and grant to underdeveloped countries.

Eventhough India is maintaining good relations with the UNO there are differences of opinion in some areas. Conduct a discussion in the class on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (1996) and India's second nuclear explosion. The stand of India that the UNO should handle things impartially without yielding to the influence of any nation should also be discussed.

India and SAARC

The South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation was founded in 1985. It was India, the largest country in south Asia which took the initiative in the formation of the SAARC. India played an important role in deciding the aims and policies of the organization. India plays a remarkable role in promoting economic cooperation among the member nations. India gives financial assistance and food materials to eradicate poverty from other SAARC nations.

India is giving top consideration to Pakistan even in the midst of strained relations, as it is a member of the SAARC. The importance we give to the activities of the SAARC proves this.

Present a seminar paper on the salient features of India's foreign policy and the changes in it in recent years.

Summary

- The renaissance values shaped by the social reform movements provided guidelines to free India.
- Eventhough the injuries of partition deeply affected the people, the integration of native states gave a new strength and vigour.
- The formation of states on linguistic basis helped to prevent many divisive tendencies.
- A second freedom struggle was fought to liberate Pondicherry and Goa which remained under foreign control even after August 15, 1947.
- The main features of our foreign policy are non alignment and Panchasheel principles

Questions

- What are the renaissance values?
- How did the integration of states give a fresh vigour and strength to India?
- Compare the different aspects of India's relationships with America and the Soviet Union.
- "India's foreign policy is not foreign. It is totally Indian and is rooted in India's realities". Explain the main features of India's foreign policy in the light of this statement.

