

MUDIT JAIN
POST INDEPENDENCE NOTES

DECODE ETHICS BOOK BY
MUDIT JAIN AND 18 OTHER
OFFICERS:

Flipkart Link: <https://www.flipkart.com/decode-ethics-2013-2018-questions-solved-19-officers/p/itmfhgn2zbp65dfn?pid=9789383918126&lid=LSTBOK9789383918126OXD7EM>

Amazon Link:
https://www.amazon.in/dp/9383918128/?coliid=I36CV5USA6QXVT&colid=2AK1IJ57RMXN3&psc=0&ref=lv_ov_lig_dp_it

KBC-NANO

For Civil Services Mains Examination–2019

DECODE ETHICS

ETHICS, INTEGRITY AND APTITUDE

2013-2018

QUESTIONS SOLVED

by

19 Officers

TOPICWISE QUESTIONS

200 Diagrams

Mudit Jain, IRS

Amrita Jain



PREFACE

Ethics, integrity and aptitude subject, better known as **GS-4**, has been a cause of concern for many aspirants of CSE. This book compiles the notes that the author gathered over the course of his preparation and which helped him manage 110+ thrice.

This book covers each and every term mentioned in the syllabus and **solutions of all 6 Ethics papers so far (2103-2018)**. These papers have been **solved by 19 officers** from various services. The book also includes various applicable theories and sample questions.

The content is mentioned in bullets and points form that can be easily understood as well as reproduced in tricky questions that are asked in CSE.

This book includes **200 diagrams** as part of answers and theories-concepts so that these can be used for answer writing. Also, there is a compilation of many quotes which are an asset for answer writing.

The author is sure that **“Decode Ethics”** will help the aspirants to decode the art of scoring high marks in Ethics paper. Happy reading!

Acknowledgements

I would like to express my gratitude to many people who saw me through this book. I am thankful to my family, teachers and mentors for making me capable enough to write this book.

Special thanks goes to my seniors, friends and peers who contributed in solving previous year's papers:

- Akshaya Budania, IPS Batch 2016, IAS Batch 2018
- Amiya Nanda, IRS Batch 2018
- Anant Jain, IAS Batch 2018
- Atul Kumar, IRAS Batch 2017, IRS Batch 2018
- Chandan, IRAS Batch 2017, IRS Batch 2018
- Harsha Koya, IAS Batch 2018
- Juhi Jalota, IFS Batch 2018
- Kuldeep Meena, IPS Batch 2017, IAS Batch 2018
- Manesh Gupta, IRS Batch 2018
- Nand Kishore Mewara, IRS Batch 2014, IPS Batch 2016, IAS Batch 2018
- Nikhil Nippanikar, IAS Batch 2018
- Nikhil Singh, IRS Batch 2018
- Nooh Siddiqui, IRS Batch 2018
- Pushkin Jain, IPS Batch 2017
- Rahul Shinde, IAS Batch 2018
- Rohit Ghodke, IRS Batch 2016
- Sakshi Tomar, IRTS Batch 2018
- Satwik Vyas, IFoS Batch 2018

Thanks for your pro bono contributions.

POST INDEX

MUDIT JAIN

XIIth Pol Sci. NCERT

NOTES

INDEX

© Mudit Jain

Challenges of Independent India: ①

- ① forming secular society yet accommodate diversity
- ② Democratic gov
- ③ gov for all esp disadvantaged
- ④ uniting princely states w/ union
- ⑤ Redraw internal boundaries as demanded.
- ⑥ Diff lang speaking citizens. diff cultures
- ⑦ Partition. → challenge to unity further.
- ⑧ & raised on national unity & idea of unity.

Dawn of freedom poem by Faiz Ahmed Faiz (went Pak post partiⁿ but imprisoned as against pak gov.

Jinnah said on Aug 11 1947 that all religious sects w/ have equal rights in Pak. all free.

Nehru. we have to deal with leftover muslims in a civilized manner else we shall have a festering sore which will eventually poison whole polity.
can use in al-Qaeda threat.

Challenges of partition:

- ① There was no single belt of Muslim majority areas about 2 areas of concentration → (W. Pak) (Ind) (E. Pak)
- ② Not all muslim areas wanted to be in Pakistan ex Khan Abdul Gaffar opposed it. voice ignored.
- ③ Muslim Maj areas internally had many areas of non-muslim majority. ∴ decided that partition w/ld be made on district level basis. This deciⁿ w/ld not be made quickly → confuⁿ on 14th Aug abt who in Ind and who in Pak.
Problem of minorities of both sides of borders → riots.

Partition was not merely a division of properties, liabilities, assets or pol division of country & adm set up. Financial assets, even musical instruments of police band, employees of gov & railways were also divided.

did Ind automatically become Hindu state?

- ① National leaders opposed 2-nation theory,
- ② still popⁿ in 1951 had 12% muslims.

Satyagrah: Active but non-violent resistance.

Candhi's last fast: unhappy with Indian gov's decision of not honouring its financial commitment to Pak. → fast Jun 1948. Ind violence in debt gov paid dues to Pak.

Integratⁿ of princely states. Brit Ind inc BI provinces (under B-gov) & princely states had certain autonomies on rider of accepting Brit supremacy [Paramountcy or sovereignty of Brit crown]. PS had 1/3rd of Ind's area

12.5% of Ind Popⁿ

PS's rulers & not citizens wer to decide future post independence → threat to unity.

ex: Travancore decided independence. Nizam decided same. PS wer non-democratic.

Interim gov against PS's decision while muslim League supported them.

Patel was deputy PM & HM then. Negotiated with PS

MUDIT JAIN

complicated task. 26 S within orissa, Saurashtra: 119.

gov approach based on: 3 points People, autonomy

people of most PS wanted to join Indian union.

Gov was willing to give them autonomy. [flexible]

S of territorial boundaries assumed \uparrow importance. Negotiations by 15th Aug brought most PS into Indian union by signing Instrument of accession.

Jana, Hyd, K, Manipur proved difficult. plebiscite by people.

Hyderabad: surrounded entirely by Indian territories. Hyd inc Maha, Kar, AP. Nizam wanted independent state. Entered into standstill agreement with Ind in Nov 1947 for a year. In meantime people there raised against Nizam, esp in telangana region, Hyderabad reg. Nizam unleashed RAZAKARS [Para-military]. C-gov ordered army into tackle situation. Sept 1948 joined Ind.

Manipur Maharaja Bodhachandra Singh signed IOA with Ind gov (b4 independence) on assurance of sm autonomy. Election in June 1948 \rightarrow monarchy [1st to hold elecⁿ under UAF]. NOT succeeded in signing Merger Agreement in sept 1949 w/o consent of SLA. \rightarrow anger, resentment that is still felt.

Reorgⁿ of states internal boundaries to be redrawn. Ensure linguistic/cultural plurality as well as adm convenience & unity.

linguistic principl was accepted by cong as early as 1920 (Nagpur session). Prov cong committees were made in linguistic zones.

but things / idea changed post independence. Now they thought it to be against National, economic society. This was due to partition & also non-completion of states' integration with union.

Protests begin in deluge speaking regions of TN / Madras province. Nishalandhra movement to separate Andhra. C-gov vacillation → movement gathered momentum. Potti Sriramulu fast 56 days → unrest → announcement for sep state

In Dec 1952 → same wishes in other states.
→ SRC 1953 → SRC act 1956 → 14S + 6UTs.

Sriramulu (1901-1952)

Gandhian, left gov job for salt satyagrah, Indi satyagrah, fast in 1946 for temple entry, died during AP fast.

Linguistic S changed nature of democratic politics and leadership as now path to politics & power was open to people of only Eng speaking ones. It didn't lead to disintegration of country but lead to acceptance of diversity.

There was experiment of bilingual Bombay state consisting Gujarathi & Marathi. Punjab (Hindi + Punjabi)

Reorgn in N/E took place in 1972. Meghalaya carved out from Assam. Manipur in 1972 to Arun, Mizo in 1987. Naga 1963.

Problems in 1st elecⁿ

- ① 17 cr eligible voters
- ② only 15% literate
- ③ 40 lakh women excluded from rolls.
- ④ largest such exercise till date.

N
M, T
A, Mi

MUDIT JAIN

1) test of democracy which had existed in W. only (3)
2) Elections postponed twice & took place b/w
Oct 1951 - Feb 1952.

Aj Kumar Amrit Kaur

andhian, freedom fighter, belonged to royal
family of Kapurthala, member of const assembly
Mo Health in 1st ministry. Health min till 1957.

Perera: CPI won. 1st T in world a communist
party won a democratic election. Cong started
liberal struggle against gov. & dismissed S-gov
in 1959 under Art 356 cited as 1st misuse of 356.

socialists believed in democratic socialism.
differ from congress & communist. led by
Ram manohar lohia & envisaged guys for peasants.

Behary a Karendra dev freedom fighter, CSP (1934)
jailed many times. Peasant movements, scholar of
buddhism. Post inde led socialist Party.

Ambedkar was min in 1st cabinet but resigned
over diff on hindu code bill. adopted buddhism.

Rafi ahmad Kidwai from UP. Mo commⁿ. FWA min.

Communism in India

In 1920s inspired by Russian Rev. From 1935-1941
worked within congress & seperⁿ in 1941 as they
supported brit in ww 2 against Nazi rule. They
wanted transfer of power in 1947 as not true independence.

A gathered support. 4 changed strategy. took part in elections. 5 16 seats. Largest opposition split in 1964 on rift b/w China-Russia. Pro soviet = CPI; Pro China CPI-M. (CPI-N) (CPE)

AK Gopalan was a communist leader & MoP from Kerala (Rurban)

Bharatiya Jana Sangh
1951. SP Mukherjee. traced back to RSS & HMS. Diff 4m other parties in ideology & programmes. Believed in 1 country, 1 culture, called 4 reunio of Ind-Pak as ekhand Bharat. against eng as official lang. against concern to minorities. Pro-nuclear. BJP's roots in BJS.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya 414. labour scheme. RSS looker since 1942. 1916-1968. founder member of BJS, initiated concept of integral humanism. integral humanism

Swatantra party rajagopalachari, K.M. Munshi. diff economic ideology. → ↓ gov, ↑ freedom. favoured prt sectors, against land ceilings in agr, opposed cooperative farming/licencing / NAM. Pro-US

Rajagopalachari: congressman, close to Gandhi, member of CA, 1st Ind to be ch of India [1948-50], min in cabinet then CM of Madras. 1st to get Bharat Ratna

Shyama Prasad: leader of HMS. founder of BJS. Min in 1st cabinet but resigned on diff over Pak. Member of CA. opposed autonomy to J&K. Arrested during protest against Kashmir policy. died in detention

Development is a subjective concept depending on the reference involved. It is diff for an industrialist & an adi vasi. → bound to generate differences, conflicts, contradictions.

MUDIT JAIN

Post inde, dev was seen as becoming (Modern) & modern' wv considered the industrialized nations of west. Modernisation was associated with:

- ① Breakdown of traditional social cultures.
- ② Rise of capitalism & liberalism.
- ③ Sense of growth, material progress, rationality

Role envisaged for PC (March, 1950):

- 1) Prevent concn of wealth & means of producⁿ.
 - 2) adequate means of livelihood for all equally.
 - 3) adequate distribⁿ & control of material resources.
- It wasn't a sudden invention, and even industrialist of that time, in 1944, presented a Bombay Plan for setting up a planned economy. decided to follow USSR way of introducing 5yr plans. → Planning peaked with 2nd FYP.

1st FYP: agri, dam, irrigaⁿ (bhabra nangal), land reforms etc as agri was most hit due to partiⁿ.

(Fabian Socialism) → failed.
Congg declared socialist pattern of society as its goal in avadi session before 2nd FYP. This reflected in import substitⁿ → Pub + Pvt domestic industries Id. Electricity, railway, steel etc came. Problems inc import of tech & decline of agri.

Udalanobis: Scientist, statistician, founded Ind Statistical Institute (ISI) (1931). 2nd FYP. 1d Pub role ^{industrials}

Planning is not necessarily centralized as in case of Kerala model which focuses on health, eduⁿ, land reform, food distribⁿ, poverty alleviaⁿ. despite ↓ industries & ↓ Per capita, state achieved

↓ IMR/MMR etc. Involvement of PRIS → decentralization

J.C. Kumarappa Papers, agrarian reforms.

J.C. Cornelius. chartered a/c. economist.
studied in west. landhian. PC member.
author of economy of permanence.

Mixed economy = socialist + capitalist. [Much of
agri, trade in industry stayed in privat hands
while gov controlled heavy industries]
Public sec created hurdles for privat by means of
licencing & permits, import substitution
At same T_{ym} it was alleged that state didn't
spend enough on health & educ. Poverty didn't
decline & state intervenⁿ ended in creating a new
salariat middle class.

Land reforms didn't take place effectively in m
parts of country. Pol pwr remained in land-
owning class' hands, industrialists thrived, poverty
didn't reduce.

Though planning led to ↑ dev projects, dams, industrial
[steel, oil, oil refineries, manufacturing] etc.

Agri situaⁿ went bad to worse in 1950s.
food producⁿ < pop growth. 1965-67 droughts,
2 wars, exchange rate crisis → food crises, famine
esp in Bihar → malnutritⁿ. calorie intake reduced
to half. death rate ↑. Prices ↑. Gov adopted
"zoning policies" to prohibit trade of food across
states. → imported wheat / foreign aid & priority
now became "self-sufficiency". US in return
put heavy ended economic policies on India.
India decided to provide resources to those who
already had & unlike prev followed inclusive approach
→ CR. → ↑ food but also polarisaⁿ b/w classes &
regions.

5) GR had stark contrast w/ poor peasantry & landlords
 → led to orgn of poor peasants. It raised "Middle peasants section". [w/ med sized holdings & became politically influential]
 GR → middle peasant section.
 B/w 1950-60 economy grew at sluggish rate of 3-3.5%.
 C.M.N., corrupt in PSEs, not so the role of Bg in economy)
 Loss of public faith in Public Sector. → gov had to ↓
 role of public sector there on.

White Rev **GLMMF**
 Verghese Kurien. Milkman of India. → Gujarat cooperative Milk & Marketing fedn that launched Anand. In Anand, Gujarat. → Model for Rural dev & ↓ poverty.
 (1970) rural dev prog) OP flood → organized milk cooperative throughout nation into milk grid. to ↑ product, eliminate middlemen, ensure income for producers. It wasnt meagre dairy prog but saw dairy as part of dev, ↑ emp, income. women joined in ↑ numbers.

① 1940s world: challenges of war, welfare, democracy. These were reflected in free India's foreign policy. India's own probs mentioned B4.

② Aims of India's FR: respect sov of all nations, achieve security thru maintenance of peace. While other nations preferred Foreign policy of 1 of 2 w. nations/ blocs.

Art 51: ① promote int'l peace & security ② Maintain just & honourable relations with nations ③ respect for int'l law & treaty ④ encourage dispute settlement by arbit'n

Noble ideals of national struggle influenced India's FP. cold war, nuclear weapons dev, setb of UN, emergence of communist china, decolonisation were other issues. Nehru was Foreign minister as well. ⑩ [1946-64], his aim → preserve sov, eco dev. → NAME to avoid entanglement into power politics & b funds with both blocs.

⑪ IMRs to UN peace keeping missions. advocated peace by ↓ing cold war tensions & contributing independent stance on various world issues & aid n assistance from both blocs. (Though Pak joined US) -

Unravel in Indo-US relations. → ↑ reborn of Ind-Pac

② Asian Unity was focus. → ① Asian Relations Conf in India in March 1947. ② supported Indonesia's independence from Dutch by convening international conf. in 1949 in support of its freedom struggle.

③ opposed racism in SA. (Use in Nehru)
④ Afro-Asian conf 1955 / Bandung conf (Indonesia) marks zenith of India's engagement with newly independent Asian & African nations. → led to estb of NAM.
Nam's 1st summit in Belgrade in sept 1961.

Indo-china

- ① Began on friendly note ✓
- ② and recgd chinese gov. post Chinese rev'n of 1949.
- ③ Nehru didn't c ~~more~~ fear/aggrn from china & for much time para military guarded border & not army.
- ④ Panchsheel / Princ of peaceful coexistence [Nehru + enai] in 1954 strengthened rel'n. exchanged visits.

Tibet

① china claimed adm control over it which Tibet opposed it n china annexed it in 1950. India persuaded china to recg tibet's sov but conceded to china when it signed Panchsheel [respect each other's territorial integrity n sov]. china assured India of giving greater autonomy to Tibet. 1958 uprising in Tibet suppressed by china. Dalai Lama given asylum in 1959. Many others came. China protested. Lives in Dharmashala (Chimachal). China has made TAR but treats it as its integral part. Tibet opposes. chinese move of 1500 settlements in Tibet.

V.K. Krishna Menon

Diplomat. Minister. active in labour party in U.K b/w 1934-1947. Indian high commissioner in U.K. head of Ind's deleg'n to U.N. RS / LS MP, cabinet min, defence min since 1957. Resigned after Ind-china war.

Ind-china war

Initially Ind gov didn't oppose but info abt cultural suppress'n of tibetians changed views. Asylum to dalai seen as an Anti-china activity by china.
A little earlier, boundary dispute occurred which Ind recg settled in colonial terms but china didn't. WAF ends disputed. Aksai chin & NEF agency [AP]. B/w 1957-59 china occupied AC & built strategic road here. several small border skirmishes took place b/w armies.

China launched invasion in 2 regions. captured some key areas in NEFA. They managed to reach as far as Assam plains but were stopped in west sector at Ladakh. China declared unilateral ceasefire.

N/E
A
war

War dented India's image. and approached US-Brit for military assistance. USSR remained neutral. Nehru criticized for naive assessment of Chinese intentions & ↓ of military preparedness. NC motion was moved in LS. Cong lost key by elecⁿ to LS. → mood change of nation.

Relaⁿ got normalized. In 1976. Vajpayee [external min] visited China. Sino-Ind & China-Russia shifts affected politics. CPI & CPI-M formed. (1964) CPI-M members arrested for being pro-China. NE reorgⁿ began after China war: Naga (1962), etc...

Indo-Pak

Pak emerged as factor in Kashmir. Proxy war in 1947 (not full war) But Ind-Pak worked together to restore abducted women. River sharing dispute mediated by UOB. IWT 1960 (Nehru + Green Ayub Khan). Rift in Nehru

1965: LBS PM. In April, Pak attacked Rann of Kutch of Guj. offence in JAK in Aug-Sept. LBS ordered counter offence on Punjab border. Indian army reached close to Lahore. UN intervenⁿ. LBS + Ayub signed Tashkent agreement brokered by Soviet in Jan 1966. But war added to India's economic probs.

Bangladesh war 1971

In 1970. Pak elecⁿ. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto won in Pak but Awami League's Mujib-ur-Rehman won in Bang as revenge by people for treating them 2nd class citizens. W. Pak didn't accept verdict. Pak army arrested him & unleashed terror in E. Pak. → struggle by people to liberate "Bang". 80 lakh refugees came in India & Ind gave Moral & Material support to freedom struggle. Pak accused conspiracy

US, China supported Pak → re-alignment of forces in NEFA as India signed 20 yr To peace & friendship with USSR in Aug 1971. After months of tension, full scale war broke b/w Ind-Pak in 1971. Pak air force attacked in Punjab / Raj. Army in JAK while all 3 Indian forces attacked W & E Pak. In E. Pak

People joined India. → ↑ progress in 10 days surrounded
 Dhaka → unilateral ceasefire by India → Shimla
Agreement b/w Indira & Bhutto in 1972 for peace.
 Shimla agr: 1972

Kargil war

In early 1999, points of Indian side of LOC like in
 Mashkoh, Dras, Kaksar etc were occupied by forces
 claiming to be Mujahideens. India suspected Pak army
 → counter. May - July. By July India recovered
 many positions. only 1 yr by both nations got nuclear
 capability. Pak PM accused army of keeping him in deli
 Pak gov was later taken over by army chief Musharraf

- India had to delay planning in 60s & divert resources
 to defence sector after 1962 for military modernisation
Dept of defence production estb in 1962 & dept of defence
supplies in 1965. 3 annual plans 67-69.

India's nuclear policy

- 1974 May nuclear explosion
- Nehru initiated nuclear prog in late 1940s under
 Homi J Bhabha for peaceful purposes. He was not
 pro weapons & pleaded disarmament.
- 5 nuclear powers (US, UK, Russia, France, China) wanted
 to impose NPT of 1968 on ROW. India considered
 it discriminatory & refused to sign.
- Arab-Israel war 1973 → oil shock → ↑ infln in India.
- opposed indefinite extenⁿ of NPT in 1995 & refused
 to sign CTBT
- Nuclear tests in May 1998 to demonstrate military
 use capacity. Pak copied. **CMND**
- India's nuclear doctrine of credible minimum
nuclear deterrence professes no-first-use & avertes
 India's commitment to global disarmament.

* Janata Party gov corrected pro-russia tilt & rd
 relation with china & US to follow genuine non-alignment.
 Followed by later govts. Post 1990 criticism for
 ↑ pro-US stance. No economic interests seen
 = ok to military's.

CMND → NFU + GD

⑦ 1960s were labelled as the "dangerous decade" due to probes of poverty, inequality, communal & regional divisions.

LBS (1964-66) freedom fighter, UP cabinet, Gen Sec of Congress, Min in Union cabinet. Jai Jawan Jai Kisan. Resigned from cabinet as Minister taking resp of accident. Challenges: And recovery from war, monsoon → drought → food crisis.

JJJK to symbolize country's resolve to face abv 2 challenges. Died in Tashkent on even of disc'n & signing agreement with Ayub Khan.

Indira Gandhi: PM 1966-77, 1980-84. daughter of Nehru. freedom struggle. Cong prez 1958. Min in Shastri's cabinet. Garibi Hatao. 1971 war. abolishn of privy purse, National banks, nuclear test, env protectn. Agri, drought, famine, prices, forex, military expenditure. → devaluation of currency due to US pressure. unemp ↑. → protests, Bandhs etc, Hindu-Muslim riots. peasant agitatn.

Anti-cong fronts were formed to avoid vote distrib'n. They felt ↓ experience of Ibr & internal factionalism in Cong provided opportunity to topple it. RML gave it name Non-congressism.

RML socialist, freedom fighter, founder of CSP, after split → Sanyukta Socialist Party, LS. Editor of Mankind & Jan. known for original contri to a non-EU socialist theory. Non-congressism, opposed eng. Reservn for BCs.

Natarajan Annadurai CM of Madras. journalist, writer, orator. associated with justice party, then Dravid Kazhagam. formed DMK. proponent of dravid culture. opposed imposn of hindi. supported state's autonomy. coaln 1st in 1967. lost maj in 7 states. → rise of expts "Aaya Ram gaya Ram".

K. Kamraj FF, Cong prez, CM Madras, spread edu in Madras. intro MDM for school children. Recommended in 1963 that all senior cong men shud resign to make way for younger party workers [Kamraj plan].

edu
MDM
KP.

cong (syndicate) was informal name given to group of leaders in control of party orgn. [amrao, S.P. Patil, sanjeeva reddy, Anilya ghosh]. LBS & I.G. owed the position to syndicate → ∴ had role in PF, PI. last power post 1974.

for this I.G. had launched many initiatives of left orientatn. adopted 5 pt prog in 1967 [inc social control of banks, nationalisation of gen insurance, ceiling on urban prop & income, PDS, land reforms, houses for poor].

After death of prez zakir husain (1969), syndicate put nominatn N.S. Reddy despite I.G.'s opposin. She then encouraged V-Prez V.V. Giri to become prez. She abolished privy purse, nationalized banks, sp. privileges to former princies.

V.V. Giri Prez 69-74 labour leader from AP. 2nd high commissioner to ceylon. labour min in cabinet. governor.

cong issued whip to vote for Reddy but I.G. called for conscience vote. gini won. I.G. expelled → formed congress requisitionists / new congress. old cong = cong (orgn).

Privy Purse

Requisitionists

Requisitionists

cong(R) vs cong(O)
(new) I.G. (old)

of PS in assurance of giving them right to retain certain pvt prop, given a grant in heredity / gov allowance measured on basis of extent, revenue & potential of merging state. This was Privy Purse. Wasnt criticized during S as priorityes wr different then. Nov intro CABIL in 1970 which failed. Passed Ordinance which SC struck down → made elec issue by I.G. → ↑ popular support → victory → abolished by CAA in 1971.

Post 71 war

US stopped aid to India. oil prices ↑. → Prise rise by 23% in 1973, 30% in 1974. → ↓ industrial growth, ↑ unemp. To ↓ gov expenditure, gov froze salaries of employees → ↑ employee dissatisfactn. Monsoon failure in 72. → 8% ↓ in food output → unrest, student protests, ↑ in activity of marxists grup who didnt believe in P politics → Naxalism.

Gujarat's student protests (1974) → ↑ P → elec in 1975. congress lost.

Bihar movement
hamara hai

Samporna krati at nara hai, bhauri ihas 1974. JP led movement [on condn of non-violence & spread outsyd Bihar]. He called

for total free in S, E, P spheres for true democracy.
→ bandhs n all but govt didn't resign. Railway emp
called for nationwide strike. 1975, JP led people's
march to (P) supported by BJS, Cong(O), BLD etc.

JPN:

Marxist in youth. gen-sec of CSP. Quit India
movement. quite active pol in 1955. Became gandhian.
Involved in whodday movement. Negotiated with naga.
peace in Rashmir, surrender of chambal dacoits, Bihar
movement, opposed emergency. forman of janata party.

Conflict with J

- ① on abridging FRs, Ryt to prop, on amending (C) to implement
DPSs. → KBC → BS (C).
- ② Then thr was a vacancy on post of CSI. govt set aside
seniority norms n aptd AN Ray as CSI as all other 3
senior judges had given judgements against govt. He
declared J's election invalid on elec petn by
Raj Nasain, a socialist, contending that IG used services
of govt servants in her campaigning. [Justice Jagmohan
lal sika declared void]. → cease to b MP. can be PM for
max 6 months.
- ③ oppo in parties led by JP organized demonstr. asked
govt emp, police, army etc not to obey her orders. →
govt said this is threat to security → 352 → emergency.
- ④ PM recm Prez Fak hruddin Ali Ahmed → emergency
declared w/o consulting COM / cabinet.
- ⑤ electricity to major news papers cut. arrested leaders

Consequences

- ① abrupt end to agitation. strikes wr banned. Freedom
press was suspended. Banned communal org n like
RSS, Jamiat-e-islami. FRs suspended. Ryt to move courts
SC upheld govt view of suspending habeas corpus.
- ② Shah comm'n said a excess committed during emergency.
- ③ IG n CPI said that in democracy, extra (P) forces wr int b
allowed to spread subversive tendencies n derail govt
work. said that this agitan wr causing internal disturb
Post emergency CPI changed its stance.
- ④ critics on other hand say opposite of abv n that IG used
352 to prevent personal power.
- ⑤ IG announced 20 pt prog during emergency
[land reforms, land redistrib, review of agri wages,
eradican of bonded labour etc].

↳ forced sterilisation. [Sanjay Gandhi].

Lessons from emergency

- ① brought forward both strengths & ↓ of democracy as democratic fn resumed quickly post emergency. → it is tough to dissolve democracy in India.
- ② brought forward ambiguities regarding emergency provisions → rectified by 44th.
- ③ people now valued civil liberties more.
- ④ courts took active role for protecting FRs post 1975.
- ⑤ brought forward issue of balance b/w 3 organs.
- ⑥ Police & adm turned into pol agents during emergency.

Politics post 1975

- ① Opposition fought on slogan "save democracy". Cong lost.
- ② popular view expressed → TPD democracy.
- ③ formed Janata party. Under JP. elec was made into a referendum on emergency. focused on non-democratic char of rule. Cong lost 1st time.
- ④ Cong won in south, Guj, Maha, Orissa. As impact of emergency was slow here, forced relocat / sterilisation in North mainly.

Morariji Desai

joined Cong (O)

Ch. Charan Singh

dev. Left Cong

of Janata party

FF, gandhian, proponent of khadi, CM of Bombay. 1st non-cong PM [1977-79].

PM 1979-80. FF. active in UP. Suralnagri. formed Bhartiya Kramik Dal. CM of UP. founder

of Janata party. became deputy PM (77-79).

Janata party need not be united for long due to lack of direction, common prog in leadership. → split → gov over

→ CCS became PM on support of Congress but Cong withdrew after 4 months → Cong won. but with new

ideology of poor welfare & dependent on 1 leader w/o factions, w/o accomodating diversity.

Jogjivan Ram

FF. Bihar. deputy PM. CA. MP. labour min in 1st cabinet. scholar & astute admin.

Emergency period = ① crisis [T vs D], ② pol crisis [abuse of power vested by @ in national interest], institution based democracy vs democracy based on spontaneous popular participation [mass protests]. ③

Rise of popular movements

Chipko movement [Chamoli]

began in 2-3 villages of Uttarakhand as forest dept refused people to cut trees to make agri tools while allowed land to be diversified to sports manufacturer for commercial use.
 → struggle spread across UK. → raised eco vs ecology issues.
 → demand of control over natural resources to local communities & outsiders asked 4 min wages to landless forest workers.
 ↑ women participan. raised other social issues too like alcoholism → victory → ban on felling trees for 15 years.

Party based Movements

- ① Trade union movement in Mumbai, Kolkata, Kanpur estb by pol parties for mobilizing these section of workers.
- ② Peasant movement under communist parties & thn under marxist in AP, WB, Bihar etc for land redistribution, economic justice & inequality.
- ③ Ensured better repⁿ of demands of diverse social sections in party politics.

Non-Party movements

- ① disillusionment of party politics, economic policies, poverty, inequalities, caste-gender diff, urban-rural gulf, deprivaⁿ of various groups, loss of faith in pol system → mass mobilizaⁿ chosed over politics. [students, young activists, dalits, adivasis mobilized. constructive progs launched → voluntary social works ∴ birth of voluntary organisations. ①
- ② they believed in politics but not pol parties → formed non-party political formations. aimed direct public participan to strengthen democracy.

Dalit Panthers ②

by early 1970s, 1st genⁿ of graduate dalits began to assert themselves from various platforms. Dalit Panthers, a militant orgⁿ of dalit youth was formed in Maha in 1972. They fought caste inequalities & material injustices → reservation. They faced untouchability, alienan, no access to common water source, women vulnerabilities, eco-socio oppression.
 DP fought atrocities → gov passed 1989 act against the atrocities. Larger agenda was to built orgⁿ of dalits & oppressed sections & destroy caste system. → mobilized dalit educated/writers via autobiographies that shocked literary world. DP declined post 1975 due to splits.

MUDIT JAIN

(Bartiya Kisan Union) ③

In 1988, abt 20K farmers gathered in Meerut against ↑ electricity rates. → disciplined agitation. seen as show of rural/ farmer power. They wr members of BKU, an org of farmers from W. UP & Haryana.

cash crop market in N. reg (grew due to CR) faced probs due to begining of libn → demand of ↑ floor prices, supply of power, abolish restrict on I-S movement of farm produce.

They activities inc rallies, sit-ins, jail-Bharo agitaⁿ etc. used caste-linkages of farmers / waste panchayats to bring agreement over common issues.

It operated as a P group. Farmer movements became 1 of the most successful social movements of 80s.

Anti-arrack movement ④

In South. By women against liquor. 1992. AP rural areas. origin in Nellore → adult literacy drive for women at large scale. → got aware. → action → spread over state. Nexus of criminals - politicians was estb around biz of arrack [revenues, → not willing to ban]

Anti-domestic violence movement which was earlier present in urban areas, now spread to rural as well. anti-arrack movement became part of women's movement. [73rd / 74th].

Sardar Sarovar project ⑤

on nermada valley. consist 30 big dams, 135 med size, 1000 small dams on narmada in its tributaries that flow across MP, Maha & Guj. → NBA questioned nature of dev project. SSP multipurpose. to benefit 3 states. irrigation, electricity, drinking water, flood/drought control. → 2.5 lakh relocan 245 villages wr expected to submerge. → 2.5 lakh relocan → issue taken up in 1988-89 by NBA [voluntary org]

It questioned its nature, n, doubts of public interest & envisaged cost benefit analysis. It called for proper rehab but than considered larger issue of livelihood, democracy, env, decin making, local's participan n went for complete oppression. → States opposed NBA. National rehab policy of 2003 seen as achievement of NBA. but its demand was seen as anti-dev. SC upheld gov view & also instructed proper rehab.

NBA appealed to J, mobilized indial support, rallies, Jal satyagrah but didnt get much support of mainstream parties.

Lessons from popular movements.

- ① these are not sporadic. They are a problem.
- ② these are part of democratic politics.
- ③ Ensured repⁿ of diverse groups. → ↓ social excluⁿ.
- ④ critics say they derail govt, governance.
- ⑤ but these mobilize poor, marginalized & raising legitimate demands.
- ⑥ These are not only collectⁿ of people but a gradual process of coming together of people with similar problems / demands / expectations.
- ⑦ help in raising awareness → educative → no democracy ex RTI movement.
- ⑧ Impact of contemporary movements seems to be declining if they focus on a single issue & represent interest of p^r seen of society. Need broad alliances.
- ⑨ Decline b/w popular movements & pol parties has weakened over the years. → AAP failure.

RTI for record of payments & famine relief works. Started in 1990 by MK Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) in Raj. Demand of records of famine relief work & a/c of labourers. Villagers asked for copies of bills, vouchers, names of persons on muster rolls. In 1996 MKSS organized Jan Sunwai where adm was asked in public to produce copies of docs held by PRI. → amendment made to Raj Panch PRI act to permit public MKSS → NCPRI → national campaign. Press council of Shaurie committee had proposed draft RTI by this. → RTI (2005). → FOI Act (2002) formed but not enforced.

Regional aspirations
• 1980s for autonomy, involved armed assertions.
• need to balance unity, diversity, accommodate cultures, views.
• while EU saw cultural diversity as threat to nation.
• democracy allows pol expresⁿ of regional aspirations.
• don't look upon them as anti-national. It has scope for regional identity / problems / aspirations.
• but smtym national need overshadow regional & vice-versa.
→ conflicts over power of regions / rights / separatism.
• ex J&K, Mizo, Naga movements, dravid movement.
• linguistic seorgⁿ movements, [Kashmir Valley]
• Kashmir: muslim + few hindu, [Kashmir Valley]
Jammu: H + M + sikhs
Ladakh: Mt, * forⁿ, Buddhist + muslims.

MUDIT JAIN

Kashmir issue is not just Indo-Pak issue but involves dimensions that are external & internal. It has identity issue called kashmiriyat & aspiration of 50% autonomy.

Post IOA, sheikh Mohammad Abdullah of NCong (close to cong, against joining pak) became PM of J&K.

SMA 1905-82. proponent of autonomy / secularism, led struggle against Princely rule. dismisid & jailed by GOI (1953-64) & (65-68). became CM after agreement with IC.

Dravidian movement separate dravid nation. non-violent. democratic [public debate + electoral platform]. got national & regional attention. led to forman of DK under Periyar. opposed brahminical dominance. for regional pride against North domination. later got limited to TN.

• Pak 1947 → POK → calls it azad kashmir.
• Art 370 related issues: seen thinks it is limiting national of J&K. Kashmiris feel that autonomy under 370 is not enough. 3 grievances of people:

- ① promise to refer IOA to people post normalisaⁿ not done. → demand plebiscite.
- ② 370 not implemented well → demand ↑ autonomy.
- ③ democracy not institutionalized.

Post 1948 **SMA** led land reforms in J&K but thr was rift b/w him & centre abt his position on kashmir status. dismisid → detention. successor ruled on C's backing. had ↓ popular support & was alleged to b corrupt.

NC merged with cong. → direct rule. 1974 agreement. → 1982 he died → his son Farooq Abdullah became CM. → dismisid by governor → resentment, feeling of intervenⁿ. → 1987 NC won under Farooq.

1989 militant movement for separate kashmiri nation. (support of Pak) → Prez rule. → violence at hands of insurgents & army both. 1996 elecⁿ → Farooq won. In 2002 PDP + cong won.

Separatism → autonomous with Pak ✓ ✓
→ auto within India ✓ ✓
diff in Ladakh & Jammu over idea of autonomy → intra state autonomy & state autonomy.

Master Tara Singh sikh religious & pol leader. led Shi PC, leader of akali movement. supported freedom movement but oposed cong negotiaⁿ with muslims.

Punjab

- social composition changed with partition after carving out of Haryana & HP. ① Punjabi speaking state in 1966.
- Akali dal led movement ② for Punjabi suba
- Akali won in 1967, 1977 but the position was precarious. [dismissed by ④ midway, didn't enjoy Hindu support, Sikhs internal division ⑤ on caste lines] → ① demanded autonomy
- [Anandpur Sahib resolution 1973 for autonomy & redefining C-S relation, Sikh qaum (nation) community], attaining ② Bolbala (dominance).
- There were questions also on river water sharing, autonomous Sikh identity, Khalistan. ③
- Movement became extremist / armed with HQ at Golden Temple & turned it into armed fortress. 1984 govts. Opn Blue star → flushed out militants but damaged temple & sentiments, attack on faith → ↑ militancy.
- IG assassinated → violence against Sikhs in North. 2000 killed in Delhi, also in Ranpur, Bokaro etc. Govt tuk tym to create normalcy. [Justice Nanavati inquiry com'n].
- RG became PM → dialogue w/ moderate Akali leaders. (Char Chand Longowal) (then prez of Akali Dal). RG-Longowal accord or Punjab accord. ④ Chandri to b gov't Punjab, com'n for Punjab Haryana border dispute, tribunal for
- ③ rawi-beas water sharing, compensation to affected by militancy, withdrawal of AFSPA from Punjab. ⑤
- violence cont. excesses by police. viol'n of FRs → Prez Rule
- Peace only in mid 90s

N/E

- 22 km chicken neck corridor connects it with mainland.
- gateway to ASEAN.
- Tripura, Manipur, Khasi w/ PS → merged with Ind. ⑥ (63)
- Naga (1960), MMT (72), A, MI (1986) MaMeTi (1972)
- ↓ dev, migration, island, landlocked, vast int'l border, Arun Mi (1987)
- ↓ comm'n, complex social character.
- demand of autonomy, movements of saaren, opposition to outsiders are 3 issues.

Autonomy

AMaTi, Khasi

EITU, APHLC (1960)

- At inde it was all Assam, except Mani & Tri, Khasi.
- autonomy demanded as non-assamese felt that Assam gov was imposing Assamese lang. → protects, riots, tribals wanted separate states. → East Ind tribal union → All party hill leader conf (1960)

demand of sep states met.
Now diff communities in assam want diff S (Bodo, Karbis, Dimasas). → Pub opinion, movement, insurgency.
Not Asbi to make further states → district councils formed ex BDAC etc.

Secession

MHAC, MNF

1959, 1966, 1985

autonomy easy to give but not separate nation.

- Mizo hill autonomous area formed post inde within assam but sm Mizo believed they r not part of union.
Famine in hills in 1959 → Mizo national front under Laldenga → 1966 armed campaign → guerilla war with support of E-Pak. → army suppressive measures → ↑ dangers.
- heavy loss to both parties → Laldenga started negotiⁿ wid RG → 1986 peace agreement [Mizo full S with special status, MNF left secession demand, CM Laldenga].
- Naga story started much earlier. No happy ending yet. led by Mizo declared inde from 4nd 9n 1951.
- Naga national council launched armed struggle for sov of nagas. **NNC (Phizo)**

Laldenga

MNF. turned rebel post 1959 → armed struggle → agreement, CM.

Phizo

(1904-90) leader of movement for inde Naga. NNC prez. last 3 decades in exile in UK.

Outsiders

competition for jobs.

- assam movement [1979-85] ex of movement against outsiders. to detect & deport illegal migrants from Bangladesh. feared of turning into a minority themselves.
- 1979 all assam students' union (AASU) → anti-foreigner movement against [those who came after 1951, dominaⁿ of bengalis, other outsiders]. also tried to stop oil to Bihar.
- 5 yr turmoil → RG-AASU negotiations in 1985 accord.
- deportⁿ of foreigners who migrated into assam during & after Bang war. Asom gana Parishad party (AGP) formed. promised to build golden assam.

* immigrⁿ issues still exist. ex in tripura original inhabitants are now a minority.

Sikkim's merger

at inde, it was protectorate of India. (Nor a part, neither fully sov entry). defence, FR was with India. And intrnl admin with chogyal (Sikkim's Monarch). But he would deal with popular democratic aspirations. Anti-chogyal leaders got gov support. → elec'n 1974. → sikkim cong, won (wanted). → 1975 resolution for same. → referendum → 22nd state. chogyal didnt accept it.

National

- even now there's demands of autonomy, seces'n, sepevan → testing democracy. ex even it scotw
- regional aspiran are part of democracy.
- Basques in Spain etc.
- Nation building is an ongoing process.
- need of democratic negotia'n s'lt suppression.
- importance of power sharing. formal structure but enuf.
- eco imbalances → regional discrimina'n feeling, migra'n.
- special provin are @nal measure to address concerns.
- @nal framework is flexible n accomodative.

Goa's liberation

Portuguese refused to withdrew 4m goa, DAD. [They had carried forced convern, suppressed people, denied rights]

→ gov negotia'n, popular movement, satyagrah → army

action of 2 days. [1961] → UTs.

- MHP party wanted to merge goa with Maharashtra
- but many goans wor keen on sep state due to sep identity n culture. [UUP party] → 1967 opinion poll
- contd as UT → became S in 1987.

at end of 80s 5 imp dev shaped politics:
defeat of cong in 1989 ✓. but came back to power in 1991. throught it has lacked centrality it enjoyed earlier.

Mandal issue → OBC reservation.

structural adjustment prog for NER

Babri Masjid (dec 1992). → rise of BJP & hindutva.

RG assassination in 1991.

→ era of coalitions. multi party system, factional mandates, emergence of parties/movements representing dalits/OBC.

Mandal commission

OBC reservation in S. states since 1960s but not in north states.
Karpoori Thakur CM of Bihar raised demand in north under
Janata party gov. (77-79) → Mandal Commⁿ 1978 / 2nd BC
Commⁿ → to investigate edu-socio backwardness, green
ways to remove d same. → scheme in 1980. It said
B "classes" shud mean B "castes", 27% reservation in
edu instⁿ & gov jobs, land reforms, improve condⁿ of OBC.

Indira Sawhney case 1992 challenged reservation in jobs in
c-gov. SC upheld gov.

* Backward & minority classes emp yedⁿ (BAMCEF) by Ram
(BSP founder)

* Hindutva basically means Hinduness. origin by Savarkar
• means Indian nationhood acc. to him.

Shimla: ① XUN → bilateral solⁿ

② ceasefire line → LOC

③ POW return

④ troop withdrawal

⑤ Kashmir int national

⑥ Enabled India to ask for UNMOHIP removal.

(1949 agr.
estb UNMOHIP)

MUDIT JAIN