# Modern India

- Integration of Native State
  - ❖ **Integration of Princely States**
    - ➢ **Historical Background**
      - ➔ There were approximately **565 princely states that had special recognition from and relationships with the British Raj.**
      - ➔ The British announced shortly before independence that with the end of their rule over India, the British crown's supremacy over Princely States would also end.
      - ➔ This meant that all of these states, a total of 565 in total, would gain legal independence.
      - ➔ **The Indian Independence Act (1947)** established **two independent and separate dominions, India and Pakistan,** and provided the princely states with three options: join India, join Pakistan, or remain independent.
      - ➔ **Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel was tasked with integrating the princely states.** He and **V.P. Menon** came up with a formula to present to the monarchs.
      - ➔ The Instrument of Accession was the official treaty to be signed between the governments of India and Pakistan and the candidates for accession.
      - ➔ According to the treaty's basic tenets, the Government of India would control only foreign affairs, defense, and communications, while all other internal issues would be administered by the states.
      - ➔ **On April 28, 1947, the states of Gwalior, Bikaner, Patiala, and Baroda became the first to join India.**

➜ Others were wary, fearful of losing their influence as rulers, and distrusting a democratic government led by revolutionaries with uncertain, and possibly radical, views.

➜ Travancore's ruler declared that the state had decided to seek independence.

➜ The next day, the Nizam of Hyderabad made a similar announcement. The Nawab of Bhopal was also opposed to joining the Constituent Assembly.

➜ Because of the response of the rulers of the Princely States, there was a very real possibility that India would be further divided into a number of small countries after Independence.

➜ The prospects for democracy in these states appeared bleak as well.

➜ Most of these princely states had non-democratic governments, and their rulers were unwilling to grant their people democratic rights.

➜ Except for a few, the process of integrating princely states was nearly complete by **15 August 1947.**

➜ Some simply postponed signing the Instrument of Accession, such as Piploda, a small state in central India that did not join India until March 1948.

➜ **549 of the 552 princely states located within India's geographical boundaries joined India, while the remaining three (Hyderabad, Junagarh, and Kashmir) refused to join.**

➜ However, they were eventually integrated into India– Hyderabad through police action, Junagarh through referendum, and Kashmir through the Instrument of Accession.

➢ **Integration of each Princely state**

## 1. Travancore

➔ The maritime state in southern India was strategically located for maritime trade and was rich in both human and mineral resources.

➔ It was one of the first princely states to refuse to join the Indian Union and to question the Congress' leadership of the country.

➔ By **1946, the Dewan of Travancore, Sir C.P. Ramamswamy Aiyar,** had declared his intention to form an independent Travancore state and would be willing to sign a treaty with the Indian Union.

➔ Sir **C.P. Aiyar** is also said to have had secret ties with the UK government, which was in favor of an independent Travancore.

➔ The UK government was in the hope of gaining exclusive access to a mineral called monazite, which the area was rich in and giving Britain an advantage in the nuclear arms race.

➔ He maintained his position until **July 1947**. Soon after surviving an assassination attempt by a member of the Kerala Socialist Party, he changed his mind.

➔ Travancore became a part of **India on July 30, 1947.**

## 2. Jodhpur

➔ Despite having a Hindu king and a large Hindu population, the Rajput princely state had an odd inclination towards Pakistan.

➔ Hanvant Singh, a young and inexperienced Jodhpur prince, believed that because his state was contiguous with Pakistan, he could get a better "deal."

➔ Jinnah is said to have given the Maharaja a signed blank sheet of paper on which he listed all of his demands.

➔ He also offered him free access to the Karachi port for the manufacture and import of arms, as well as military and agrarian assistance.

➔ Recognizing the dangers of the border state acceding to Pakistan, Patel immediately contacted the prince and offered him adequate benefits.

➔ Patel assured him that importing arms would be permitted, that Jodhpur would be linked to Kathiawar by rail, and that India would supply grain during famines.

➔ **On August 11, 1947, Maharaja Hanvant Singh,** King of Jodhpur, signed the Instrument of Accession, and the State of Jodhpur became a part of the Indian Dominion

## 3. Bhopal

➔ **The state of Bhopal also wished to declare its independence.**

➔ Here, a Muslim Nawab, Hamidullah Khan, ruled over a Hindu majority.

➔ He was a close friend of the Muslim League and was an outspoken opponent of Congress's rule.

➔ He had made it clear to Mountbatten that he wanted independence.

➔ However, the latter replied that "no ruler could run away from the dominion closest to him."

➔ By **July 1947**, the Prince had become aware of the large number of princes who had acceded to India and had decided to join the country.

## 4. Hyderabad

➔ It was the largest and wealthiest of all princely states, encompassing much of the Deccan plateau.

➔ **Nizam Mir Usman Ali** ruled over a predominantly Hindu population in the princely state.

➜ He was unequivocal in his demand for independence and flatly refused to join the Indian dominion.

➜ He gained Jinnah's support, and the conflict over Hyderabad intensified over time.

➜ Both requests and threats from Patel and other mediators failed to sway the Nizam, who continued to build his army by importing weapons from Europe.

➜ When armed fanatics (Razakars) unleashed violence against Hyderabad's Hindu residents, things took a turn for the worse.

➜ Following Lord Mountbatten's resignation in June 1948, the Congress government decided to take a more decisive stance.

➜ On **September 13, 1948,** Indian troops were dispatched to Hyderabad as part of **'Operation Polo.'**

➜ The Indian army took full control of the state after a four-day armed conflict, and Hyderabad became an integral part of India.

➜ Later, as a way of rewarding the Nizam for his submission, he was appointed governor of the state of Hyderabad.

## 5. Junagadh

➜ The princely state, located in southwestern Gujarat, did not join the Indian union by **August 15, 1947.**

➜ It was the most important of the Kathiawar states, with a large Hindu population, and was ruled by the Nawab, **Muhammad Mahabat Khanji III.**

➜ On September 15, 1947, Nawab Mahabat Khanji chose to join Pakistan despite Mountbatten's objections, claiming that Junagadh was connected to Pakistan by sea.

→ The rulers of two states subject to Junagadh's suzerainty — **Mangrol and Babariawad** — reacted by declaring independence from Junagadh and acceding to India.

→ As a result, the Nawab of Junagadh militarily occupied both states.

→ The rulers of the other neighboring states reacted angrily, sending troops to the Junagadh border and requesting help from the Government of India.

→ India feared that allowing Junagadh to join Pakistan would exacerbate the already simmering communal tensions in Gujarat, so it refused to accept the Nawab's choice of accession.

→ The government emphasized that the state was 80 percent Hindu and called for a plebiscite on the issue of accession.

→ India cut off fuel and coal supplies to Junagadh, severed air and postal links, sent troops to the border and occupied the acceded-to-India principalities of Mangrol and Babariawad.

→ Pakistan agreed to hold a plebiscite in exchange for the withdrawal of Indian troops, which India rejected.

→ Following clashes with Indian troops, the Nawab and his family fled to Pakistan on October 26. The Nawab had depleted the state treasury of cash and securities before departing.

→ Junagadh's court, facing collapse, invited the Government of India to take over the administration of the state on November 7, 1947.

→ Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, the Dewan of Junagadh and father of the more famous Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, decided to seek intervention from the Government of India.

➜ The Indian government accepted Dewan's invitation to intervene.

➜ In February 1948, a plebiscite was held, and the result was almost unanimously in favor of India's accession.

➜ **Junagadh was a part of the Indian state of Saurashtra until November 1, 1956,** when Saurashtra was absorbed into the state of Bombay.

➜ In **1960, Bombay** state was divided into the linguistic states of Maharashtra and Gujarat, which included Junagadh, and Junagadh has been a part of Gujarat since then.

## 6. Kashmir

➜ It was a princely state ruled by a Hindu king over a predominantly Muslim population that had resisted joining either of the two dominions.

➜ The case of this strategically located kingdom was not only unique but also one of the most difficult because it had significant international borders.

➜ **Kashmir's ruler, Maharaja Hari Singh,** had proposed a cease-fire agreement to both India and Pakistan, pending a final decision on the state's accession.

➜ Pakistan signed the cease-fire agreement but then invaded Kashmir from the north with an army of soldiers and tribesmen carrying weapons.

➜ Thousands of tribal pathans swept into Kashmir in the early hours of **October 24, 1947.**

➜ The Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir requested assistance from India. He dispatched his representative, **Sheik Abdullah,** to Delhi to seek India's assistance.

➜ On **October 26, 1947**, **Maharaja Hari Singh** fled Srinagar and arrived in Jammu, where he signed the J&K state's **"Instrument of Accession."**

➜ According to the document's terms, India's jurisdiction would include external affairs, communications, and defense.

➜ Following the signing of the agreement, Indian troops were airlifted into the state and fought alongside the Kashmiris.

➜ Maharaja Hari Singh announced the formation of an interim popular government on **March 5, 1948,** with **Sheik Mohammed Abdullah as Prime Minister.**

➜ The state constituent assembly was elected in 1951. On October 31, 1951, it convened for the first time in Srinagar.

➜ The Delhi Agreement, signed in 1952 by the Prime Ministers of India and Jammu and Kashmir, granted the state a special position within the Indian Constitutional framework.

➜ The J&K constituent assembly ratified the state's accession to the Union of India on February 6, 1954.

➜ Following that, the President issued a constitution order under Article 370 of the Constitution, which extended the Union Constitution to the state with some exceptions and modifications.

➜ Jammu and Kashmir is and shall remain an integral part of the Union of India, according to Section 3 of the J&K constitution.

➜ **The Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 2019, was promulgated by the President of India on August 5, 2019.**

➔ The order effectively repealed the special status granted to Jammu and Kashmir under Article 370, which stated that provisions of the Constitution applicable to other states were not applicable to Jammu and Kashmir (J&K).

➢ **Significance**

➔ The task of integrating the princely states was critical because the newly formed Government of India was opposed to the concept of independent nations within the state because it would jeopardize India's internal and external security.

➔ India's integration represented a major watershed moment.

➔ It increased the new Indian state's area by over 500,000 square miles and its population by nearly 90 million people.

➔ Itredrewthe subcontinent's political map, and overthrew an entire ruling order.

➔ One of history's great events was the relatively peaceful union of one-fifth of all humanity into a single state.

➔ The successful integration of India teaches important lessons to the rest of the world, particularly to the countries of Europe and their patchy efforts to unite.

➔ It took the nations of Western Europe thirteen years after World War II to begin their process of integration.

➔ Integrating a vastly different land and people into a single country was no easy task.

➔ The fact that this was accomplished without the mass murders show trials, and executions that accompanied the rise of the Soviet Union and China makes the story of India's unification one of the greatest of the twentieth century.

- Linguistic reorganization

❖ In **1917, the Congress Party** had committed itself to the creation of linguistic provinces in a Free India.

❖ After Congress's **Nagpur Session in 1920**, the principle was extended and formalized with the creation of provincial Congress Committee by linguistic zones.

❖ The linguistic reorganization of the Congress was encouraged and supported by **Mahatma Gandhi**

❖ **First Linguistic Province commission (LPC)**

➢ After the bitter partition on the basis of religion the then PM Nehru was apprehensive of dividing the country further on the basis of language, but there was a high demand for it especially from regional congress communities.

➢ Hence, the **Constituent Assembly in 1948** appointed the Linguistic Provinces Commission, headed by **Justice SK Dhar,** to inquire into the desirability of linguistic provinces.

➢ The **Dhar Commission** advised against this at that time, the reason being it might threaten national unity and also be administratively inconvenient.

➢ **The Linguistic Province commission (LPC)** headed by Dhar supported reorganization on the basis of administrative convenience rather than on Linguistic basis.

❖ **Second Linguistic Province commission (LPC)**

➢ In Dec, **1948 a second LPC** was formed to again verify the report given by Dhar & look into the matter again.

➢ Members → **J.L. Nehru, Vallabh Bhai Patel & Pattabhi** sitaramayya

➢ They gave the same report as given by **Dhar, hence on 26th Jan, 1950** division took place as

❖ **Formation of 1st linguistic State**

➢ After Independence, speakers of Telugu asked the congress to implement its old resolution in favor of linguistic states.

➢ The method they used to advance their causes were petitions, representations, street marches, parts.

➢ A popular freedom fighter, **Potti Sriramulu** undertook a fast unto death over the demand for a separate Andhra and expired after **fifty-eight days.**

➢ After his death people were agitated and it was followed by rioting, demonstrations, hartals and violence all over Andhra.

➢ The **Vishal-andhra** movement turned violent.

➢ Finally, Nehru announced the formation of a separate state in **1952 State of Andhra Pradesh** came into being

❖ **State reorganization**

➢ Hetter said that the races with language, customs, and religion provide Cultural Landscape as 'Landschaft kunde'. This after independence was used by Indian planners for the purpose of state reorganization.

➢ **The Fazl Ali commission** advocated state reorganization action on the basis of cultural landscape, especially the language. Andhra Pradesh was the first state to form on a linguistic basis.

➢ The reorganization was needed after independence due to 2 factors

1. To develop a new administrative setup for this vast country which included both British provinces and princely states.
2. New India had been born with a legacy of regional governance so it wasn't easier to abandon the regional government.

➢ Due to these factors, reorganization of states and provinces was needed, but it wasn't an easy task due to extreme physical, social, economic, cultural, political, and administrative diversities in India.

➢ Immediately after independence, India adopted interim federalism (on temporary basis) where four types of states were demarcated:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Category A** – All British Provinces (Governor province of British India) | Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, The United Provinces, west Bengal |
| **Category B** – Princely states with legislature | Hyderabad, Jammu Kashmir, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Patiala, Eastern Punjab |
| **Category C** – Medium-sized princely states | States comprising Ajmer, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Cooch- Bihar, Coorg |
| **Category D** – Special status states | Territories comprising The Andaman and Nicobar Islands |

➢ But there was a need to reorganize the administrative units for smooth functioning of Indian Federalism. The Indian constitution was directed towards Federalism (the word 'states' was borrowed from the American federal system).

➢ New states were demarcated in 1956 on the basis of states **Reorganization Act, 1956** which was based on the recommendation of states reorganization committee which was constituted in **1953** and submitted its report in 1955.

➢ On the basis of this recommendation, a new political map of India was created having **14 states and 6 Union Territories.**

➢ This state reorganization exercise was based on the principle of linguistic states. The commission had used the 1951 census as the reference line for linguistic distribution in India. It was found that there are **744 languages and dialects in the country but 97%** of the population is well acquainted with **14 languages only.** So there may be bi-linguistic, multi-linguistic societies in India, but the 14 languages have real continuity in distribution **(e.g. Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam etc.)**

➢ Areal continuity of a particular variable was essential for demarcating the states of India. For example all Tamil speaking people should fall into one State with areal continuity. This was found as the most favorable political social factor for the reorganization of states.

➢ Although linguistic state was earlier opposed by the Dhar commission **1948 and then J.V.P. committee, 1949. The Dhar** commission had concluded that the unity of newly independent India would be jeopardized if the political map of India were drawn along linguistic lines.

➢ The **JVP** committee observed that administrative, financial, and economic problems might be overshadowed by the linguistic issue.

➢ Also political geographer Moody had viewed that linguistic unity leads to linguistic regionalism and ultimately to the formation of a state. They all opposed the linguistic states.

➢ But there were public demands in favor of linguistic states particularly in South India. They argued that in absence of linguistic states, there may be imposition of Hindi Agitations in many parts.

➢ There was violence in Telugu areas for linguistic state. At the Vijayawada conference, **CPI resolved in favor of linguistic states. With the violent agitation in Andhra, the center had**

**no alternative but to announce formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1951 by bringing together 11 Telugu speaking districts.**

❖ <u>**Fazl Ali Commission and Formation of New States**</u>

➤ After the formation of Andhra Pradesh on the basis of linguistic factors, all hell breaks loose. The other regions also started demanding for creation of separate states on the basis of linguistic factors. The intense pressure forced the Indian Government to form a new commission to visit the whole question of whether the linguistic basis of separation of states can be considered or not. It led to the formation of Fazl Ali Commission in December 1953

➤ Though Fazl Ali Commission rejected the idea of one language one state (since there was too many languages in India) but strongly recommended formation of linguistic states with the following arguments

   1. It will not be a new experiment in this part of the world. If British provinces based on linguistic principles can function smoothly, there can't be any problem for federal India.
   2. There are only **14 languages** which are dominant and are also viable for making states as they have geographical continuity over a vast area. Hence if linguistic states are formed, linguistic tensions shall be minimized.
   3. There would be greater administrative efficiency.
   4. Observation and assessment – committee members traveled all over the country **(98, 420 km),** interviewed over 9000 persons of different strata and regions of India. Then concluded that the general feeling of people is in favor of linguistic states and such emotions couldn't be ignored.

➤ On the basis of these factors, the committee recommended linguistic states which were accepted with some modifications.

➢ Once the new political map of India was carved out, there were linguistic resentments in many parts of country and in some cases it became violent.

➢ Due to continued pressure, in 1959 Bombay state was divided into Maharashtra and Gujarat.

➢ Thereafter there was resentment in NE India Nagaland, people opposed to live with Assamese and so they started to make demand for a separate state. Even divisive forces began to emerge in NE India. So in 1963, state of Nagaland was formed (now totalling to 16 states). Before this, in 1961, Goa, Daman and Diu were liberated from Portugal and placed on UTs.

➢ In 1966, Punjab was divided in to 4 administrative regions and the principal basis was language. Punjab and Haryana were formed in 1966. The basis was dialect.

➢ For the first time in India Chandigarh was claimed by both states, so it was made a Union Territory. Purely Hindi speaking Kangra district was given to Himanchal Pradesh which was a Union Territory and was declared a state in 1968. Up to the formation of Himanchal Pradesh, Fazl committee was criticized. [After 1967 elections, when regional parties came to power, there was a wave to change the name of states.]

➢ After 1970, new variable for state reorganisation became important. During 1970s, culture, ethnicity and backwardness became the basis of peoples demand. Small states like Punjab and Haryana made faster growth. Though Punjab was demarcated on linguistic basis, but its economic growth attracted people. Particularly in NE India, there was a rising demand of statehood.

➢ In 1973, NE India state Reorganisation Act was passed under which NE India was divided into 5 states and 2 Union Territories. Already there were 2 states – Assam and Nagaland and 3 new

states of Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura were formed. Meghalaya was taken out of Assam (as Garo, Khasi and Jaintiya culture was different to Assamese culture).

➢ Manipur and Tripura were Union Territories and they were upgraded to state (total – 21). Two new Union Territories s of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram were formed.

➢ In 1975, one more state was added. There was a merger of Sikkim which became the smallest state. Owing to its geostrategic importance, it was made a state.

➢ In 1987 two Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram were given statehood due to
   1. local demands
   2. Geostrategic importance of these states.

➢ In 1988, Goa was made a state on the basis of culture. Daman and Diu remained together as a Union Territory.

➢ In 2000, 3 new states were added – Chhattisgarh, Uttaranchal and Jharkhand. The basis of formation was the backwardness of these regions. Secondly in these areas the local tribes were becoming a minority due to the continued influx of outsiders. Tribes were afraid of their elimination.

➢ In India, linguistic state demands are over and this proves the foresightedness of the **Fazl commission** which has contributed to the unity of India.

➢ **Formation of Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh (2019)**
   1. On the recommendation of Parliament, the President effectively dismantled Article 370 of the Indian Constitution and gave assent to the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act, 2019.
   2. The former state of **Jammu & Kashmir** has been reorganized as the new Union Territory of Jammu and

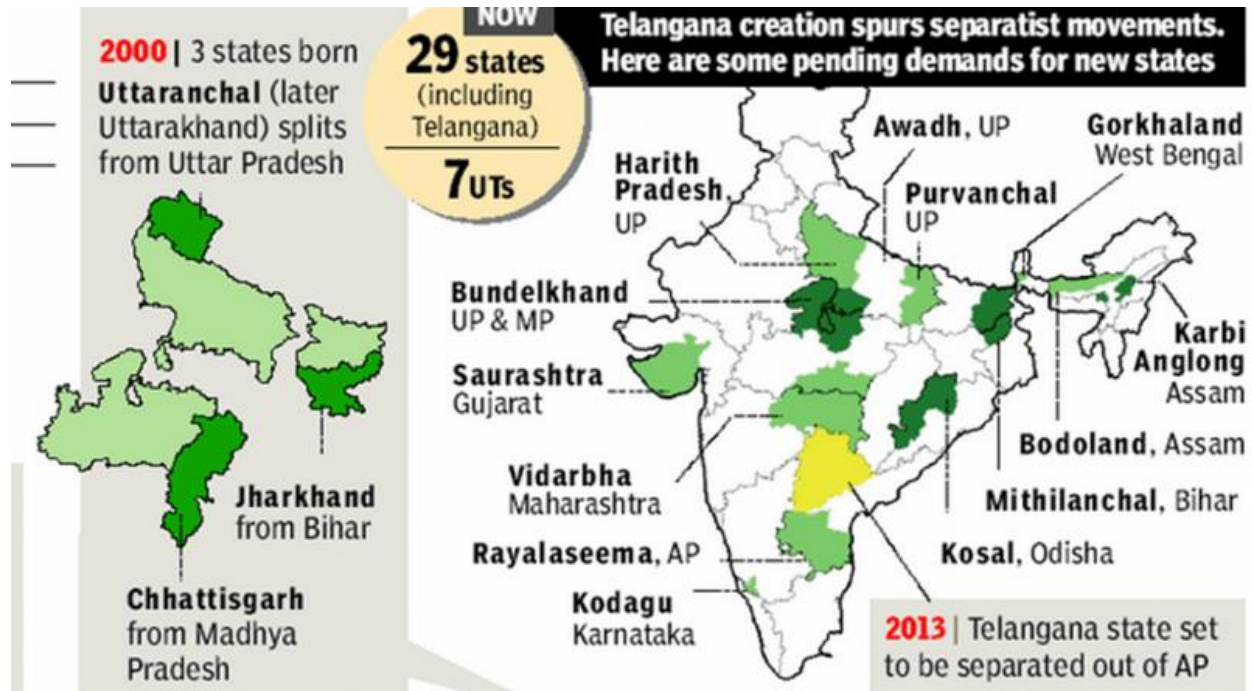Kashmir and the new Union Territory of Ladakh on 31st October 2019.

3. The new **Union Territory of Ladakh** consists of two districts of Kargil and Leh. The rest of the former State of Jammu and Kashmir is in the new Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

❖ **Formation of States till 2014**

➢ **Bombay reorganization act, 1960** : Formation of Gujrat

➢ **State of Nagaland act, 1962** : Nagaland as separated state from Assam

➢ **Punjab reorganization act, 1966** : Formation of Haryana

➢ New state of **Himachal Pradesh act , 1970**

➢ **North eastern reorganization act, 1971** : Formation of Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram & Union territories of Arunachal Pradesh & Mizoram

➢ **New state of Sikkim act , 1975**

➢ **State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, State of Mizoram act 1986** : Formation of States of Mizoram & Ar. Pradesh

➢ **State of Goa Act, 1987**

➢ **reorganization act, 2000** : Formation of Chhattisgarh

➢ **reorganization act, 2000** : Formation of Uttarakhand

➢ **Bihar reorganization act, 2000** : Formation of Jharkhand

➢ **Andhra Pradesh reorganization act, 2014** : Formation of Telangana

❖ **Pending demands for new states in India**

➢ Formation of Telangana created a flame among other separatist movements for creation of new states.

➢ There are still long pending demands for state formation on the different basis viz. ethnicity, lack of development, administrative inconvenience.

**2000 | 3 states born**
**Uttaranchal** (later Uttarakhand) splits from Uttar Pradesh

**NOW**
**29 states** (including Telangana)
**7 UTs**

Telangana creation spurs separatist movements. Here are some pending demands for new states

**Jharkhand** from Bihar

**Chhattisgarh** from Madhya Pradesh

**Harith Pradesh,** UP

**Bundelkhand** UP & MP

**Saurashtra** Gujarat

**Vidarbha** Maharashtra

**Rayalaseema,** AP

**Kodagu** Karnataka

**Awadh,** UP

**Purvanchal** UP

**Gorkhaland** West Bengal

**Karbi Anglong** Assam

**Bodoland,** Assam

**Mithilanchal,** Bihar

**Kosal,** Odisha

**2013 |** Telangana state set to be separated out of AP

- Science and Education Post Nehru Age

  **Development of Education**

  ➢ Since independence, India's literacy rate has indisputably improved and equality and inclusivity in education have been achieved to some extent.

  ➢ The number of educational institutions has tripled and infrastructure and teaching quality have both seen a marked improvement. But there is still room for improvement.

  ➢ According to a report published by the **UNESCO in 2015,** the adult literacy rate in the country is **72.1 percent while it is 86.1 percent for the youth (aged 14-24 years).**

  ➢ In the **First Five Year Plan 7.9%** of total plan outlay was allocated for education.

  ➢ In the **Second and Third Plan,** the allocations were **5.8% and 6.9% of the total plan outlay.**

  ➢ In the **Ninth Plan only 3.5%** of the total outlay was allocated for education.

➢ To streamline education, the Govt. implemented the recommendations of the **Kothari Commission** under **'National Policy on Education' in 1968.**

➢ The main recommendations were universal primary education. Introduction of **new pattern of education, three language formula, introduction of regional language in higher education**, **development of agricultural and industrial education and adult education**

➢ To combat the changing socio-economic needs of the country, Govt. of India announced a new **National Policy on Education in 1986.**

➢ Universalisation of primary education, vocationalisation of secondary education and specialization of higher education were the main features of this policy.

➢ **National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)** at National level and **State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT)** at State level were established to maintain the standard of education.

➢ **University Grants Commission (UGC)** was instituted to determine the standard of higher education.

❖ **National Education Commission (1964-1966):**

➢ Popularly known as **Kothari Commission,** the National Education Commission focused on creating a general pattern of education and advised guidelines and policies for the development of education.

➢ Incepted on July 24, 1964 under the chairmanship of **Daulat Singh Kothari, the then chairman of the University Grants Commission (UGC)**, it helped formulate the general principles for the development of education from primary to higher education.

➢ It laid special emphasis on teaching and research in the field of agriculture and allied sciences.

❖ **National Policy on Education (1968):**

➢ Based on the report of the **Kothari Commission (1964–1966), the then prime minister Indira Gandhi announced the first National Policy on Education in 1968.**

➢ The policy aimed at restructuring and equalizing educational opportunities in order to achieve greater economic development.

➢ It called for fulfilling compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14. Emphasis was also put on the learning of regional languages.

❖ **National Policy on Education (1986):**

➢ Former prime minister **Rajiv Gandhi** introduced the **National Policy on Education in May 1986** which placed special emphasis on equal educational opportunities especially for women and reserved communities.

➢ From expanding scholarships to recruiting more teachers from the reserved categories and incentives for poor families to send their children to school regularly, the **1986 NPE** helped improve primary education nationwide.

➢ It also extended the open university system with the inauguration of **Indira Gandhi National Open University in 1985**.

❖ **National Policy on Education (1992):**

➢ P.V. Narasimha Rao modified the NPE in 1992 with special emphasis being placed on higher education.

➢ A proposal for 20 new universities was set forward while modernisation of curriculums and research allowance for M.Phil and Ph.D. students got a fillip.

❖ **Programme of Action (2005):**

➢ Former prime minister **Manmohan Singh** adopted a new policy, **Programme of Action (PoA) in 2005**, which envisaged the

conduct of a common entrance examination across India, which would act as the basis for admission to professional and technical programmes across the country.

❖ **National Curriculum Framework (2005):**
  ➢ The National Curriculum Framework published in 2005 by the **National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)** in India recommended major changes in the syllabus and teaching practices within the school education programmes in India.
  ➢ It also focused on making learning joyful and less stressful for children.

❖ **Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009:**
  ➢ The historic Act seeks to make education a fundamental right for every child between the ages of **6 and 14 years.**
  ➢ It requires all private schools to reserve 25 percent seats for the reserved category children. It further makes provision for no capitation fees and no interview of the child or parent at the time of admission

❖ **RTE (Second Amendment) Bill (2018):**
  ➢ The Lok Sabha passed the **RTE (Second Amendment) Bill** seeking to abolish the no-detention policy in schools put forth by the **Right to Education Act, 2009**.
  ➢ According to the **RTE Act 2009, no student can be detained up to class 8. As per the amendment, it would be left to the states to decide whether to continue the no-detention policy**.

❖ **Draft National Education Policy 2019:**
  ➢ The NEP draft was submitted by the nine-member committee chaired by eminent space scientist **K. Kasturirangan,** former chairman of **ISRO (Indian Space Research Organization).**

➢ Submitted on December 15 last year, it was released for public debate on May 30.

➢ It recommended greater autonomy for higher education institutions, and an increase in the national annual outlay for education to 6 percent of GDP **"without further delay".**
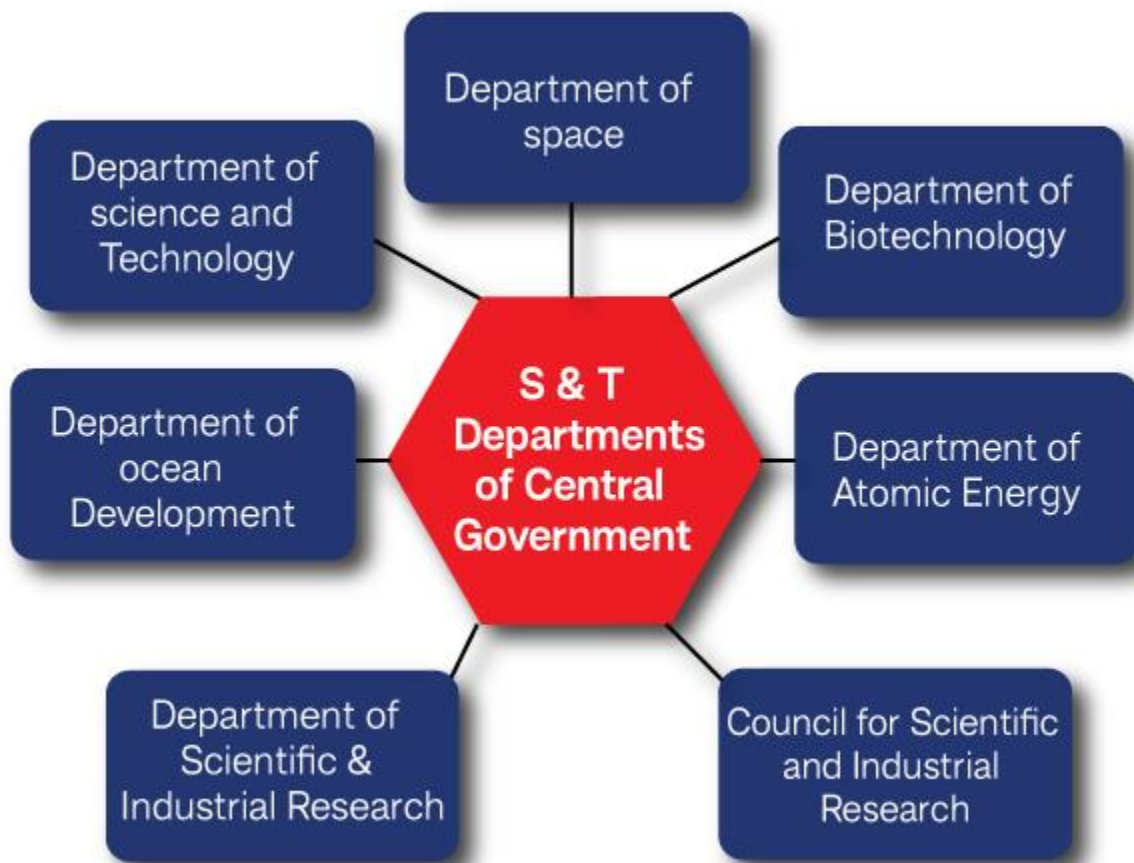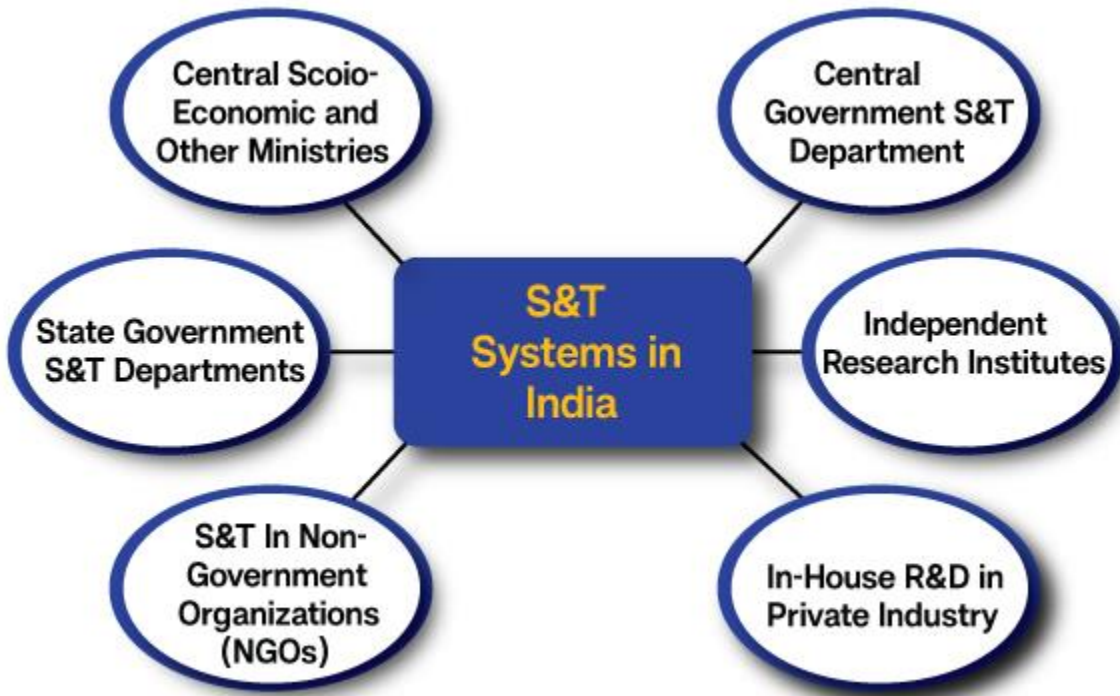
❖ **The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Bill, 2019:**

➢ Introduced in the Lok Sabha by Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank, minister of Human Resource Development on June 27, 2019, the Bill replaces a law that was promulgated on March 7, 2019.

➢ It provides for reservation of teaching positions in central educational institutions for persons belonging to SC/ST, OBC and EWS.

❖ **The Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2019:**

➢ Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank' introduced the Bill in Lok Sabha on July 8 2019. The Bill seeks to amend the Central Universities Act, 2009, which establishes universities for teaching and research in various states.

➢ **The amendment seeks to establish a central university and a tribal university in Andhra Pradesh.**

**Development in science and technology**

S&T Systems in India
- Central Scoio-Economic and Other Ministries
- Central Government S&T Department
- State Government S&T Departments
- Independent Research Institutes
- S&T In Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)
- In-House R&D in Private Industry



S & T Departments of Central Government
- Department of space
- Department of science and Technology
- Department of Biotechnology
- Department of ocean Development
- Department of Atomic Energy
- Department of Scientific & Industrial Research
- Council for Scientific and Industrial Research

❖ **1947 - 1957**

➢ **Establishment of a Five-Year plan which prioritized scientific research**

  ➔ It recognized eleven research institutes at the national level and stressed their importance in the development of the country's future. These included the National Physical Laboratory of India (Delhi), National Chemical Laboratory (Pune, Maharashtra), and Central Electrochemical Research Institute (Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu) among others.

  ➔ Some of these institutes only had nucleus units and needed more investment for their expansion. The plan provided for the completion of buildings and installation of the necessary equipment to enable the laboratories to function fully.

  ➔ It also proposed the setting up of three new institutes: Radio and Electronics Research Institute; Mechanical Engineering Research Institute; Central Salt Research Station

➢ **1957 - 1967**

  **Focus on agricultural research and emergence of the 'Green Revolution'**

  ➔ After independence, regaining control of agriculture production was a task. Research about the crop yield potential of locations across the country, irrigation systems, effective fertilizers, pesticides, power sources, and agricultural equipment was lacking.

  ➔ Government prioritized scientific research for advancing agriculture. This led to the Green Revolution during this decade.

  ➔ This enabled India's agrarian economy, which was on the brink of collapse in 1947, to improve steadily. This revolution made us self-reliant, as we traveled the distance

ENTRI

from being an importer of food grains to one producing it in surplus.

➢ **1967 - 1977**
**Aryabhata – India's first satellite**

→ India's contribution to the science of space is immense. **The Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO)** was established in 1969 to serve as India's national space agency.

→ The first-ever Indian satellite was the **'Aryabhata'**, which was designed and manufactured in India and was launched on 19th April 1975. ISRO developed Aryabhata to execute X-ray astronomy, aeronomy and solar physics.

➢ **1977 - 1987**
**AGNI – India's strategic missile**

→ India successfully developed strategic missile systems in the **1980s**, with successful testing of **Agni in 1989.** Eventually Indian scientists were able to demonstrate abilities such as re-entry, maneuvering range, control, guidance, two-stage propulsion and stage separation. Since then, India has created, tested, and operationalized several missile systems.

→ The **Agni became a series of missiles, with the latest one being Agni-V, successfully tested in 2018.**

➢ **1987 - 1997**
**DNA fingerprinting**

→ DNA fingerprinting in India came into existence in 1988 when Council of Scientific and Industrial Research–Center for Cellular and Molecular Biology **(CSIR–CCMB)** scientists developed the technique and made it available for use, making India the third country to develop its own DNA fingerprinting probe.

➢ **1997 - 2007**

**Pokhran-II nuclear test**

➜ On **11th May 1998, India successfully tested five nuclear bombs underground in Pokhran, Rajasthan— these tests were titled 'Pokhran-II'**

➜ In order to facilitate the technological achievement of an emerging democracy, this day was named **'National Technology Day'** by our then Prime Minister Shri **Atal Bihari Vajpayee**. It is observed each year.

➢ **2007 - 2017**

**Chandrayaan-I mission to the moon**

➜ Chandrayaan-I was India's first-ever mission to the moon, launched on 22nd October 2008 from Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh.

➜ The spacecraft hovered around the moon to deliver chemical, photo geologic, and mineralogical mapping to ISRO.

**Polio-free India**

➜ India accounted for around **60% of the global cases of polio in 1994.** A dedicated campaign to vaccinate every child by the Government enabled us to become polio-free within two decades. India received the 'Polio-free' certification from **World Health Organization (WHO) on 27th March 2014.**

➜ This immunization drive was a success because of strong policy, committed healthcare professionals, front-line and community workers.

➜ A large part of this campaign was the education of those hesitant to get vaccinated in backward and rural areas of the country, by increasing awareness about its safety and benefits.

**Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM) (also known as Mangalyaan)**

➔ A historic first for India—**its first ever interplanetary mission. MOM marked India's place in the field of space exploration. Launched on 5th November 2013,** MOM studied Mar's topography, morphology, mineralogy and atmosphere.

➔ Apart from the scientific breakthroughs, MOM is also lauded for its cost effectiveness.

**Encouragement of start-ups**

➔ The Government launched the 'Startup India' program on 16th January 2016 to develop an ecosystem to encourage indigenous scientific, technological and innovative development in India.

➔ Since then, the number of Indian startups has increased and is growing. As of July 2021, there are more than 52,000 start-ups in the country, making India one of the largest start-up ecosystems in the world.

➔ These start-ups have resulted in creation of more than 5 lakh jobs.

➔ The top ten sectors for start-ups in India are IT services, healthcare & life sciences, education, professional & commercial services, food & beverages, agriculture, finance technology, technology hardware, construction and green technology.

➢ **2017 - till present**

**ISRO's Gaganyaan Programme**

➔ The Gaganyaan Programme is designed to demonstrate human spaceflight to Low Earth Orbit (LEO) (as per NASA, LEO is considered to be the area in Earth's orbit that is near enough to Earth for convenient transportation,

communication, observation and resupply; this is the area where the 'International Space Station' currently orbits).

➔ This programme is expected to set the stage for efficient and effective Indian human space exploration in future.

➔ Two unmanned missions and one manned mission have been approved by the Government under the Gaganyaan Programme.

### COVID-19 vaccine research and vaccination drive

➔ India was at the forefront of vaccine development research, eventually becoming one of the largest manufacturers and exporters of COVID-19 vaccines.

➔ As of end-2021, we have supplied over 7 Crore COVID-19 vaccine doses to more than 90 countries.

- Indira Gandhi and Emergency
  - ❖ The emergency was declared by the Indira Gandhi government in **1975 and was in place for 21 months.**
  - ❖ Threat to national security and bad economic conditions were cited as reasons for the declaration. Considering it as a black chapter, a famous historian Coomi Kapoor noted **"The number of those in Indira Gandhi's prisons during the Emergency far exceeded the total number jailed during the 1942 Quit India"**
  - ❖ <u>**Reasons for emergency declaration:**</u>
    ### 1. Economic issues
      ➢ India support to **Bangladesh's liberation** caused serious repercussion on India's foreign exchange reserves
      ➢ Consecutive **monsoon failure in 1972 & 73** affected India food grains availability and fueled prices.
      ➢ Large scale unemployment and economic recession led to industrial unrest and waves of strikes in different parts of the country which culminated in the All **India railway strike in May 1974.**

## 2. Executive tussle with Judiciary

➢ The Union government under the leadership of Indira Gandhi amended the constitution in the Parliament that it can abridge Fundamental rights while giving effect to DPSPs. But, Later, In **Kesavananda Bharati Case**, the Apex Court ruled that there are some basic features of the constitution, which can't be amended.

➢ Furious with SC judgment, the Union Government changed the long-term precedent of appointing senior most judges in SC as Chief Justice.

➢ Allahabad HC, while hearing the plea of socialist leader Raj Narain on the validity of victory of Indira to Lok Sabha ruled in his favor and set aside her victory and ruled her election invalid on the grounds of abuse of power.

## 3. JP Movement

➢ The students of Gujarat protested immensely in **1974** against the rise in prices of food-grain, cooking oil & other essential commodities, later joined by the political parties too

➢ Inspired by the efforts and success by Gujarat student's movement, similar agitation was initiated in Bihar by students in **March 1974.**

➢ JP Narayan gave a call for **"Sampooran Kranti"** (Total Revolution) against the immense corruption, to defend democracy from the authoritarian personality of Indira Gandhi.

❖ **Black Chapter in India's democratic history**

➢ Electricity of the newspaper houses got disconnected, leaders of opposition parties were arrested.

- Government curtailed the freedom of press via "Press censorship" and made it mandatory to get its approval before publishing it.
- Protests, strikes and public agitations were not allowed.
- Fundamental right of constitutional remedies to move the court for restoring their FRs got suspended.
- Religious and cultural organizations like RSS, Jamaat-E-Islami were banned on the apprehension of disturbance to social and communal harmony.
- Government misused the provision of preventive detention, arrested the political workers of opposition parties.
- Torture and custodial deaths occurred during Emergency, arbitrary relocation of poor people, imposition of compulsory sterilization to control population.
- Ground for Emergency declaration: the word 'internal disturbance' was replaced by 'armed rebellion' in respect of national emergency.
- Made the president to declare a national emergency only on the written recommendation of the cabinet.
- Empowered the president to send back once, the advice of the cabinet for reconsideration.
- Provided that the fundamental rights guaranteed by article 20 and 21 cannot be suspended even during emergency.
- Gave constitutional protection to publication in newspapers of true reports of the proceedings of parliament and state legislatures.
- the Supreme Court has thereafter enlarged the concept and the application of Article 21 well beyond what was ever contemplated by the framers of the constitution

- ➢ The supreme court expressed its view on ADM Jabalpur judgment to be violative of fundamental rights in Ram deo Chauhan case.
- ➢ The supreme court strengthened the concept of Basic structure which was reiterated in cases like Minerva mills.
- ➢ The judiciary in later judgements evolved the collegium system for appointments of the judges to uphold the independence of the judiciary.
- ➢ To uphold the democratic rights of the citizens, it also invented tools like Public interest litigation in 1980.

- Economic liberalization and its impact
  - ❖ **Liberalization is the removal of restrictions from the private sector activities typically pertaining to the economic system.**
  - ❖ Liberalization includes the removal of controls and regulations from a country's economy to ensure that businesses and corporations can maximize their contribution to economic development.
  - ❖ In India, it began with the introduction of a new economic policy to tide over conditions of the balance of payment crisis.
  - ❖ Liberalization was undertaken to attain objectives like industrialization, expansion in the role of private and foreign investment, and the introduction of a free market system.
  - ❖ <u>**Need for Liberalization**</u>
    - ➢ Following independence, India erected barriers to foreign trade and investment in order to protect domestic producers from foreign competition. It was believed that imports would have stifled the growth of these industries.
    - ➢ There is a widespread belief that the mixed economy framework that has prevailed since independence has resulted in the establishment of a slew of rules and laws, culminating in permit license raj.

➢ During **1990-1991**, the government was unable to make repayments on its foreign borrowings.

➢ Low Forex reserve coverage to cover imports: In 1990-91, India's foreign exchange reserves were so low that they were insufficient to cover a 10-day import bill. Forex reserves fell sharply from **Rs. 8,151 crore in 1986-87 to Rs. 6,252 crore in 1989-90.**

➢ Poor Fiscal Management: During the 1980s, government spending outpaced revenue, and continued spending on development programmes did not generate additional revenue.

➢ The government was unable to generate enough revenue from internal sources such as taxation. A greater proportion of spending has gone to areas such as the social sector and defense.

➢ Loss making PSUs: There were only 5 public-sector enterprises in India in **1951, but by March 1991,** the number had grown to 246. Several thousand crores of rupees have been invested in their growth. Their performance was encouraging for the first 15 years, but then the majority of them began to lose money. Public-sector enterprises have devolved into liabilities as a result of poor performance.

➢ Money borrowed from foreign governments/multinational institutions was used to meet the government's consumption needs.

➢ Borrowing for Interest coverage: At one point, there was insufficient foreign exchange to pay the interest owed to international lenders.

➢ India approached international financial institutions such as the IBRD and the IMF for loans, and while granting loans, the international agencies expected India to liberalize and open up

the economy by removing restrictions on the private sector while also reducing the government's role in many areas.

➢ This eventually resulted in the **New Economic Reforms of 1991.**

❖ **Objectives of Liberalization**

➢ To encourage the participation of multinational firms and private companies in India

➢ To enable globalization of the Indian economy.

➢ To increase exports, promote foreign trade in the country.

➢ To overcome India's balance of payment crisis.

➢ To boost the participation of the private sector in the development of India's economy.

➢ To increase the amount of foreign direct investment in Indian industries

➢ To induce a competitive environment amongst domestic businesses.

❖ **Characteristics of Liberalization**

**Deregulation of the Industrial Sector**

➢ **Pre-1991 crisis**

➔ Industrial licencing required every businessman to obtain permission from government officials to open or close a business.

➔ The number of goods that could be produced was also subject to government approval.

➔ In many industries, the private sector was not permitted.

➔ Some goods could only be manufactured on a small scale.

➔ The government used to control prices and distribute only certain industrial products, which resulted in corruption.

➢ **Post-1991 crisis**

➔ Since 1991, many of the restrictions mentioned above have been lifted.

➔ Except for the following five industries, industrial licencing was abolished for almost all products: (a) liquor, (b) cigarettes, (c) defence equipment, (d) industrial explosives, and (e) dangerous chemicals.

➔ The number of industries reserved for the public sector was reduced from 17 to 8 under the new industrial policy. In 2010-11, the number of these industries was reduced to just two, namely (i) Nuclear energy; and (ii) railways.

➔ Many production areas that were previously reserved for SSI (small-scale industries) have been de-reserved. Market forces were allowed to determine resource allocation (rather than the directive policy of the government).

➔ The market has been allowed to determine prices in many industries.

➢ **Financial Sector Reforms**

➔ Liberalization entailed a significant shift in the RBI's role in the financial sector from "regulator" to "facilitator."

➔ Private sector banks, both domestic and international, such as **ICICI, Kotak, and HDFC, were established**.

➔ **FDI and FPI** limits were gradually increased in various sectors.

➔ Banks were permitted to generate funds from both India and abroad.

➔ Several reforms were implemented in the insurance, money, and capital markets, among other areas.

➔ In response to the new realities of the Indian financial sector, new institutional regulators and structures such as **SEBI, BSE, NSE, PFRDA, and IRDA** were established.

➢ **Tax Reforms**

➜ Since **1991, there has been a steady reduction in individual income taxes**.

➜ It was believed that high income tax rates were a major source of tax evasion, so moderate income tax and corporate tax rates were implemented.

➜ Many procedures have been streamlined.

➜ Indirect tax reforms have been implemented, the most recent of which is the **Goods and Services Tax (GST).**

➢ **Foreign Exchange Reforms**

➜ The rupee has been devalued in relation to foreign currencies. It was done primarily to boost exports and, ultimately, to increase foreign exchange reserves.

➜ The Indian rupee's depreciation against foreign currencies increased the supply of foreign exchange in the Indian economy.

➜ As a result, demand and supply of foreign currency determined exchange rates, and government intervention was minimal in this regard. The RBI rarely intervenes, which is known as 'managed float.

➢ **Trade and Investment Policy**

➜ Reforms to trade and investment policies:

➜ Import quantitative restrictions were gradually eased.

➜ Except for hazardous and environmentally sensitive industries, import licenses were abolished.

➜ Import quantitative restrictions on manufactured consumer goods and agricultural products were also lifted in April **2001.**

➜ Export duties have been eliminated in order to increase the competitiveness of Indian goods in international markets.

➜ **FDI/FPI flowed in gradually.**

❖ **Benefits of Liberalization**

➢ Liberalization ushered in the free inflow of capital in the country by enabling businesses to access the same from investors.

➢ It enabled diversification of investor portfolios which helped in increasing profits amongst businesses.

➢ Decreasing the economic regulations lead to an increase in the stock market's value, thus resulting in better trading among investors.

➢ It improved the agricultural sector by resulting in greater investments, diversification of cropping patterns, etc.

● Caste and communalism in Modern India

**Communalism**

❖ Communalism is an ideology which consists of three elements:-

1. A belief that people who follow the same religion have common secular interests i.e. they have the same political, economic and social interests. So, here socio- political communalities arise.

2. A notion that in a multi-religious society like India, these common secular interests of one religion are dissimilar and divergent from the interests of the followers of another religion.

3. The interests of the followers of the different religions or of different 'communities' are seen to be completely incompatible, antagonist and hostile.

❖ Communalism is **political trade in religion**. It is an ideology on which communal politics is based. And communal violence has conjectural consequences of communal ideology.

❖ **Communalism in India**

➢ Communalism as a political philosophy has its roots in the religious and cultural diversity of India.

➢ It has been used as a political propaganda tool to create divide, differences and tensions between the communities on the basis

of religious and ethnic identity leading to communal hatred and violence.

➤ In ancient Indian society, people of different faith coexisted peacefully.

➤ Buddha was perhaps the first Indian prophet who gave the concept of secularism.

➤ Meanwhile, **Kings like Ashoka f**ollowed a policy of peace and religious tolerance.

➤ Medieval India witnessed the arrival of Islam in India marked by occasional occurrences of violence such as **Mahmud Ghazni's** destruction of Hindu temples and Mahmud of Ghor's attack on Hindus, Jains and Buddhists.

➤ Religion was an important part of people's lives but there was no communal ideology or communal politics.

➤ Rulers like **Akbar and Sher Shah Suri** followed the religious policy of toleration towards different cultures and traditions practiced across the country.

➤ However, some sectarian rulers like **Aurangzeb** were among the least tolerant towards other religious practices.

➤ As a modern phenomenon it has arisen as a result of British colonial impact and the response of Indian social strata.

❖ **Reasons behind Communalism**

➤ British Imperialism and their Policy of **"Divide and Rule".**

➤ Disappointment and disaffection among young and aspiring middle class youth, caused by stagnant agriculture, absence of modern industrial development and inadequate employment opportunities, which is being exploited by political opportunists.

➤ Hindu and Muslim revivalist movements

➤ A communal and distorted view of Indian history, taught in school and colleges played a major role in rise and growth of communal feelings among the masses.

➢ Separatism and isolation among Muslims.

➢ Rise of communal and fundamentalist parties.

❖ **Major Incidents of Communal Violence in India**

1. **Partition of India, 1947**

   ➢ After partition, millions of people were forced to move from both sides of the border.

   ➢ Hindus in Pakistan and Muslims in India were killed in masses, women were raped, and many children lost their parents. There was hatred everywhere and oodles of bloodshed.

2. **Anti-Sikh riots, 1984**

   ➢ This is one of the bloodshed in India, where Sikhs in large numbers were massacred by anti- Sikh mob.

   ➢ This massacre took place in response to the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by his own Sikh body Guard in response to her actions authorising the military operation.

3. **Ethnic cleansing of Kashmiri Hindu Pandits in 1989**

   ➢ Kashmir is known as the heaven of India and was known for its Kashmiriyat, i.e. the reflection of love, peace and harmony through brotherhood and unity of Hindu, Muslims and other communities living together. But, the brotherhood saw a serious blow due to Extremist Islamic terrorism in the **Kashmir valley.**

   ➢ It led to mass killing and large scale exodus of Kashmiri Pandits from the valley to the various regions and corners of India, giving them the status of refugee in their own country. Since then, the valley is under the grip of communal violence and the ongoing unrest has become a problem for the development of the people.

4. **Babri Masjid demolition in Ayodhya, 1992**

➢ According to Hindu mythology, Ayodhaya is the birth place of Lord Rama and therefore it is a sacred place for Hindu religion. But in medieval period, Mughal general Mir Baqi, built a mosque named after Mughal ruler Babur. The ownership of land is disputed and riots also took place over the issue.

➢ In 1990, due to some political mobilization, there was an atmosphere of protest by Hindu religious groups and in large scale **"kar sevak"** visited Ayodhya from all parts of India, in support of demolishing Babri masjid and building Ram temple there. These movements caused a huge amount of bloodshed and since then it is a disputed matter.

## 5. Assam Communal violence, 2012

➢ North eastern states are known for their distinguished tribal population & ethnic diversity and large-scale Bangladeshi immigration has changed the demography of North eastern states, which often becomes reason for clashes.

➢ In 2012, there were ethnic clashes between Bodos (Tribal, Christian & Hindu faith) and Muslims. Ethnic tensions between Bodos and Bengali-speaking Muslims escalated into a riot in Kokrajhar in July 2012, when unidentified miscreants killed four Bodo youths at Joypur.

## 6. In 2002, Gujarat witnessed communal riots when violence was triggered by burning of a train in Godhra.

## 7. In May, 2006 riots occurred in Vadodara due to the municipal council's decision to remove the dargah (shrine) of Syed Chishti Rashiduddin, a medieval Sufi saint.

## 8. Muzaffarnagar violence, 2013

➢ The cause of this ethnic clash between Jat and Muslim community is very much disputed and has many versions. According to few, it was started after some suspicious posts on social media platform Facebook.

➢ According to some, it escalated after the eve teasing case in Shamli. Let the reasons be unknown, but what matters is the nature and scale of loss to the country with respect to human resource and peace.

➢ In all these and hundreds of other riots, one thing is common that the huge majority of victims have nothing to do with communal hatred.

➢ In short, preparators of violence and victims of violence are different persons.

9. **Since 2015, mob lynching is quite prevalent in India as near 90 people have been killed.**

❖ **Factors Responsible for Communal Violence**

➢ **Divisive Politics –** Communalism is often defined as a political doctrine that makes use of religious and cultural differences in achieving political gains.

➢ **Economic Causes –** Uneven development, class divisions, poverty and unemployment aggravates insecurity in the common men which make them vulnerable to political manipulation.

➢ **History of Communal Riots** – Probability of recurrence of communal riots in a town where communal riots have already taken place once or twice is stronger than in a town when such riots have never occurred.

➢ **Politics of Appeasement** – Prompted by political considerations, and guided by their vested interests, political parties take decisions which promote communal violence.

➢ **Isolation and Economic Backwardness of Muslim Community** – The failure to adopt the scientific and technological education and thus, insufficient representation in the public service, industry and trade etc has led to the feeling of relative deprivation among Muslims.

➢ The resurgence of **Hindu-Muslim economic competition,** especially among the lower and middle class strata has fuelled the communal ideology.

➢ **Administrative Failure** – A weak law and order is one of the causes of communal violence.

➢ **Psychological Factors** – The lack of interpersonal trust and mutual understanding between two communities often result in perception of threat, harassment, fear and danger in one community against the members of the other community , which in turn leads to fight, hatred and anger phobia.

➢ **Role of Media –** It is often accused of sensationalism and disseminates rumors as "news" which sometimes resulted into further tension and riots between two rival religious groups.

➢ **Social media** has also emerged as a powerful medium to spread messages relating to communal tension or riot in any part of the country.

❖ **Steps that have been taken**

➢ **The Nanavati-Mehta Commission** was set up by the Gujarat government in 2002 to enquire about Gujarat violence.

➢ **Sachar Committee** was appointed in 2005, recommended to set up the Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC) in 2010. EOC was to set up a grievance redressal mechanism for all individual cases of discriminations- religion, caste, gender & physical ability among others.

➢ **The Ranganath Mishra Commission** was entrusted by the Government of India to suggest practical measures for the upliftment of the socially and economically backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities and to include the modalities of implementation for the same. The report of the National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities, headed by former Chief Justice of India Rangnath Mishra, says

that 10% should be reserved for Muslims and 5% for other minorities in central and state government jobs in all cadre and grades.

❖ <u>**Steps that are further required**</u>

➢ **The solution of such problems cannot be one or two steps by government**. Apart from legislative support, administrative efficiency and alertness with the help of modern tools and technology, the major onus lies on the citizens themselves by avoiding communal violence. Though it's bit philosophical in nature, as it's not a concrete solution, but the sustainable changes can be brought only by those steps.

➢ Each of us, have to make a balance between our own religious community and national interests, we have to unite with nationalism, and then should move forward. The teachings of a religious community may be great, but the followers of the community concerned should understand that nationalism is greater.  If they do not become familiar with this fact, they will be away from national stream; they will suffer. This fact relates not only to India but also to many other countries of the world.

➢ We have to be rational while making decisions. Each and every religious community has been founded on the basis of certain values that were best and necessary for circumstances of the country and times.  Goodness like adjustment with others, or co-operation, or consistency can be found in their teachings.

➢ But by not moving  according to the teachings of their religious community those who depend upon fundamentalism and conservative practices, or those who use their co-religionists taking advantage of their poverty, illiteracy or innocence, are dishonest towards their own self, their co-religionists and also towards those great leaders who founded the religious community.  Everyone must understand this fact also.

- ➤ Along with this, leaders of all communities, by knowing it, must come forward for an atmosphere surcharged with harmony, in which lies their welfare too. The religious teachers should promote rational and practical things through religion promoting peace and security.
- ➤ Policies like appeasement, fun and frolic with the sentiments of people for individual and party interests, and selection of candidates on the basis of religious community or sect by keeping aside the qualifications, one, certainly, does the things against national interest or nationalism; are reflections of lower national thinking. That is why; these kinds of acts should be stopped at government level and also at the level of political parties.
- ➤ There is a great need to work towards eradicating the problem of unemployment among the youths, illiteracy and poverty and that too with honesty and without any discrimination. This will help in solving many problems, and will create awakening. The result will be in checking on communalism to a great extent. That is why it is expected that a lot of work have to be done at government level in this direction.
- ➤ Now a day's social media has become notorious for spread of communal hatred. It provides almost instant transfer of provoking material on which our government has no control. It has become a potent tool in the hands of religious bigots to spread hatred for other religions.
- ➤ Media, movies and other cultural platforms can be influential in promoting peace and harmony. Though all such practises in India are common, but there is still scope for improvement in this direction. Thus, in order to get rid of the problem of communalism in India, there is a need of collective efforts.
- Coalition politics

❖ The word **'coalition'** comes from the Latin word **'coalition,'** which literally means **'to develop together.'** Coalition, in this context, refers to the act of combining pieces into a single body or whole. In politics, a coalition is a grouping of several political parties.

❖ When no single political party can assemble a majority of votes in a modern parliament, a coalition is formed.

❖ Two or more parties having enough elected members to constitute a majority may then be able to reach an agreement on a common program that does not necessitate too many extreme compromises with their particular policies and proceed to create a government.

❖ **Features**

➢ A coalition is formed with the purpose of gaining monetary or psychological gain.

➢ At least two partners are required for a coalition to exist.

➢ A coalition system's core idea is based on the simple fact of temporary convergence of specific interests.

➢ Because coalition players and groups can split and form new ones, coalition politics is not static but a dynamic business.

➢ Compromise is the hallmark of coalition politics, and hard dogma has no place in it.

➢ A coalition operates on the basis of a minimal program, which may or may not be perfect for each coalition partner.

➢ Coalition politics is defined by pragmatism rather than ideology. Principles may have to be laid aside in order to make political concessions.

➢ The goal of a coalition adjustment is to gain control of the situation.

➢ There are two notions at the heart of coalition governance. One is what is known as 'common governance,' which is based on a shared decision-making process. Another option is 'joint governance,' which is based on power distribution.

➢ The coalition's operations are not governed by any legal staff.
➢ Coalition politics is defined by pragmatism rather than ideology.
➢ Because electorates learn about the common manifesto, the pre-poll partnership is seen as more fair and advantageous

❖ **Formation of Coalition Governments in India**

| Period | Coalition | Prime Minister (Party) |
|---|---|---|
| 1977-1979 | Janata Party | Morarji Desai (Congress (O)) |
| 1979-1980 | Janta Party (Secular) | Charan Singh (Janata (S)) |
| 1989-1990 | National Front | V.P Singh (Janata Dal) |
| 1990-1991 | Janata Dal (Socialist) or Samajwadi Janata Party | Chandra Shekar (Janata Dal (S) or Samajwadi Party) |
| 1996-1997 | United Front | `H..D Deve Gowda (Janata Dal) |
| 1997-1998 | United Front | I.K Gujral (Janata Dal)` |
| 1997-1998 | BJP-led Coalition | A.B. Vajpayee (BJP) |
| 1999-2004 | National Democratic Alliance (NDA) | A.B. Vajpayee (BJP) |
| 2004-2009 | United Progressive Alliance (UPA) | Manmohan Singh (Congress) |
| 2009-2014 | United Progressive | Manmohan Singh |

| | Alliance – II (UPA-II) | (Congress) |
|---|---|---|
| 2014-2019 | National Democratic Alliance (NDA) | Narendra Modi (BJP) |
| 2019-present | National Democratic Alliance (NDA) | Narendra Modi (BJP) |

❖ **Advantages**

➢ In the functioning of the government, various interests are accommodated.

➢ A coalition government serves as a conduit for meeting the expectations of various groups and resolving their problems.

➢ India is a country with a wide range of interests. Cultures, languages, castes, religions, and ethnic groupings all exist. This means that the coalition government is more reflective of the electorate and reflects popular opinion.

➢ A coalition government is made up of several political parties, each with its own ideology or purpose. However, government policy necessitates the agreement of all coalition partners. As a result, a coalition government leads to politics based on consensus.

➢ The federal fabric of the Indian political system is strengthened by coalition politics. This is due to the fact that a coalition administration is more receptive to regional requests.

➢ Despotic control is less likely with a coalition government. This is due to the government's functioning being less dominated by a single political party. The coalition's members are all involved in the decision-making process.

❖ **Disadvantages**

➢ They are unstable or at risk of becoming unstable. The government falls apart due to differences of opinion among coalition members

➢ The Prime Minister's leadership is a fundamental principle of the parliamentary system of government. In a coalition administration, this principle is limited because the Prime Minister must confer with the coalition partners before making key decisions

➢ The coalition partners' Steering Committee or Coordination Committee functions as a **"Super-Cabinet,"** undermining the cabinet's role and position in the working of the government machinery.

➢ There is a chance that the coalition government's smaller constituency will act as a "king-maker." In the Parliament, they demand more than just strength.

➢ Regional leaders participate in national decision-making by bringing regional facts to the fore. They put pressure on the central executive to act on their demands; if they don't, they'll threaten to leave the coalition.

➢ The coalition government members do not take responsibility for the administrative mistakes and shortcomings. They could conduct blame games to avoid individual and communal responsibility.