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U.P.S.C.

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LATEST EDITION

HANDWRITTEN NOTES

PRE+ MAINS

General Study paper - 1

**Part – 5 Society, World History and
Post-Independence India**



INFUSION NOTES

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**UNION PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION (U.P.S.C.)**

**GENERAL STUDY PAPER – 1
Part – 5 Society, World History
and Post – Independence India**

PREFACE

Dear Aspirants, Presented Notes "**UPSC – CSE (PRE + MAINS)**" have been prepared by a team of teachers, colleagues and toppers who are expert in various subjects.

These notes will help the Aspirants to the fullest extent possible in the examination Of Civil Services conducted by the **UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (UPSC)**.

Finally, despite careful efforts, there may be chances of some shortcomings and errors in the notes / So your suggestions are cordially invited in Infusion notes.

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CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION

What is society?

As per sociologists, a Society can be defined as a group of people who have interactions within a common territory, and share similar culture.

Man is a social animal by nature and has to live in a society to fulfil his needs and desires. Man is gregarious, reproductive, masters linguistic skills and has needs. To fulfill them he is forced to live together. This chain of networks consequently gave birth to society or the social system.

So we can conclude that society is an organization where individuals live together to fulfil their common objective.

"Society includes every willed relationship of man to man."

MacIver:

"The term society means harmonious or at least peaceful relationship."

Dr. Jenks:

"Society is the whole sum of voluntary bodies or associations constituted in the nation with all their various purposes and with all their institutions."

We will now breakdown the keywords social group, territory, interaction and culture for better understanding

Territory: Most countries have formal boundaries and territory that the world recognizes as theirs. However, a society's boundaries don't have to be geopolitical borders, such as the one between the United States and Canada. Instead, members of a society, as well as nonmembers, must recognize particular land as belonging to that society.

Interaction: Members of a society must come in contact with one another. If a group of people within a country has no regular contact with another group, those groups cannot be considered part of the same society. Geographic distance and language barriers can separate societies within a country.

Culture: People of the same society share aspects of their culture, such as language or beliefs. Culture refers to the language, values, beliefs, behavior, and material objects that constitute a people's way of life. It is a defining element of society.

Social Group: It is the coming together of two or more people who interact and further identify with one another.

About Indian Society

India is a vast country with a huge population. It is also known as the Subcontinent because it has ocean, sea, mountains, plateau, plains, hills, desert. It has all the features of a continent yet it is not big enough to be a continent. Therefore it is called the Subcontinent.

Indian society is a perfect example of diversity in almost every dimension of social life. Whether it is religion, language, economic, regional, class, or caste. There is difference everywhere yet we stand united as an integrated nation. This diversity is found from the first civilization to the present one.

Indian Diversity deems fit with the saying accommodation without assimilation. This simply means that India has a space for each identity without breaking the nation's integrity. India has always welcomed different cultures and people and dissolved them in its heart. From Aryan to European you can find different influences in Indian culture.

India owes its Unity in Diversity to its Constitution. The Indian Constitution values each separate identity and maintains the integrity of the nation. The Constitution of India is the supreme law of the land. It is formed under the motto of

"Of the people, for the people and by the people."

It rests on the principle of unity in diversity. To understand Indian society we first have to understand the Indian Constitution. Therefore let's overview it and also describe any five salient features of the constitution of India.

India is a hierarchical society. Societal hierarchy is evident in caste groups, amongst individuals, and in family and kinship groups. Castes are primarily associated with Hinduism, but caste-like groups also exist among Muslims, Indian, Christians, and other religious communities.

1. The Merging Of Tradition With Modernism

Globalization might have brought with it a surge of modern values and practices, but traditionalism is still prevalent and preserved in India. The traditions of Indian society have also made their way to the outside world through the same gates of globalization.

2. The Indian Society Is Syncretic And Dynamic

Over the years, multiple tribes have lost their core indigenous culture due to assimilation into the major population of Indian society. Such contacts with different cultures also gave birth to newer practices. The society is dynamic as it is changing every day.

3. The Underlying Theme Of Unity Is Diversity

Indian society has challenged the skepticism of many political thinkers post-independence that were doubtful regarding India's amalgamation as one nation amidst vast differences and big numbers of ethnic groups, languages, culture and diversity.

The core values in the constitution, the reorganization by the state on the basis of language as well as the efforts of the government to protect the interests of minorities has helped in keeping up this unity.

4. Patriarchy

Patriarchy is a family system within which the supreme decision-making power rests with the male head/members of the family.

Women are treated as second-class citizens in a patriarchal society. This system is degrading to women; it hinders the social and emotional development of the fairer sex of the society. Gender discrimination is a universal deterrent for women.

5. The Society Is Largely Agrarian And Rural

For more than half of the population of India, agriculture remains the sole source of livelihood. An estimated 70% of our population lives in rural territories.

CHAPTER - 2

SALIENT FEATURES OF INDIAN SOCIETY

INTRODUCTION -

- Indian society is a pluralistic society with a complex social order characterized by a multitude of ethnic, linguistic, religious, and caste divisions. It comprises people living in rural, urban, tribal setting and all sections which carry the ethos of Indianness.
- Amid the complexities and so much diversity among the nation, widely accepted cultural themes, the feeling of oneness, brotherhood, and values of constitution binds individuals and enhances social harmony and order.
- After independence, several demands of the reorganization of states based on cultural similarity, linguistic identity, and others emerged from different parts of India.
- Though the government restructured various states and also formed new states, cultural units have been intact in India to this day.
- Indian society is an exemplification of multicultural, multi-ethnic and multi-ideological constructs, which co-exist, at once striving to strike harmony and also to retain its individuality.

MEANING OF SOCIETY:

- Sociologist Peter L. Berger defines society as “a human product, and nothing but a human product, that yet continuously acts upon its producers.”
- Society may be illustrated as economic, social, industrial, or cultural infrastructure, made up of a varied collection of individuals. M. Maclver (1937) also defined it as a “web of social relations

which is always changing” where an individual forms the basic unit of it.

- It consists of groups of human beings who are linked together utilizing specific systems and customs, rites, and laws and have a collective social existence.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ANY SOCIETY:

The following are the various characteristics of a society, which include society as the largest human group, satisfies the needs of its members, having a sense of **belonging and cooperation** where everyone is dependent upon every other member.

- Population
- Territorial Base
- Mutual Awareness
- Shared Culture
- Psyche Unity

INDIAN SOCIETY AND ITS FEATURES:

- Indian culture has been modified continuously, with times making India a composite culture.
- Culture during these four phases has been discussed below:
- Indian society was a stratified society from ancient times.
- The division of society into Aryans and non-Aryans was mentioned in Rig Veda. The Aryan society was further divided into four groups based on the pursuit of occupations.
- This division of social and economic activities became a norm, and a part of the social devices.
- Later from the 12th century onwards, the rulers of medieval India brought new forms whereby Indian culture went through a transformation influencing language culture and religion.
- The confrontation of Hindu and Muslim culture led to a synthesis with interesting results and mixed culture as a result of Sufi

writings, the bhakti movement, Kabir Panth.

- The advent of the British marked the beginning of a new phase of re-emergence of pan- Indian culture and national and social awakening through the process of modernization.
- India today (after independence) amalgamated different caste groups religions, race tribes, linguistic groups. It glorifies the ideals of liberty, equality, fraternity as its goals in a secular, socialistic framework.

- Rig Vedic Age
- Medieval Period
- British Period
- Post Colonial Period
- Brahmana
- Kshatriya
- Vaisyas Culture And religion
- Shudra

SALIENT FEATURES OF INDIAN SOCIETY:

- Multi-Ethnic Society
- Multilingual Society
- Multi-Class Society
- Patriarchal Society
- Unity In Diversity
- Tribes
- Family
- Kinship System
- Balance between spiritualism and materialism
- Balance between Individualism and collectivism
- Co-existence of traditionalism and modernity

MULTI-ETHNIC SOCIETY:

- An ethnic group or ethnicity is a category of people who identify with each other, usually based on a common language or dialect, history, society, culture or nation.
- A society with the co-existence of a wide variety of racial groups is a Multi-ethnic society. India is home to almost all racial profiles.
- Depending on which source of group identity is emphasized to define membership, the following types of groups can be identified:

Ethno-linguistic: Emphasizing shares language, dialect (and possibly script). example: French Canadians.

Ethno-national: Emphasizing a shared polity or sense of national identity - example: Austrians.

Ethno-racial: Emphasizing shared physical appearance based on genetic origins - for example, African Americans.

Ethno-regional: Emphasizing a distinct local sense of belonging stemming from relative geographic isolation - example: South Islanders of New Zealand.

Ethno-religious: Emphasizing shared affiliation with a particular religion, denomination or sect - example: Jews

MULTILINGUAL SOCIETY:

- Most present-day societies are multilingual, having diversity in languages.
- Language is a dominant source of identity so much so that the present form of India into states represents the linguistic map of India.
- Various reasons for multilingualism can be:
- Despite Hindi being the official language of the country, the Constitution recognizes 22 languages.

nation ready to put its arms around everybody in this world.

- Diversity in India exists at various levels in different forms.
- Various factors that contribute to Unity In diversity can be as follows:
 - Geographical factor
 - Cultural factor
 - Religious factor
 - Political factor
 - Language Factor

Example of Unity In diversity:

- A great sage Shankaracharya bound the whole country together by asking the priests of south India to worship in the temples of the north and vice versa.
- The Leaders like Swami Vivekananda, who, himself being a Hindu, had read extensively about the Bible and talked about it at the world parliament of religions, Chicago.
- People of varying cultures, religious beliefs, and social status, living together in peace and harmony, is a perfect example of "Unity in Diversity."

Importance of Unity in Diversity:

- Unity in diversity boosts the morale of people at the workplace, organization, and community.
- It improves healthy human relations and protects equal human rights for all.
- It gives value to the rich heritage of the country as well as strengthens and enriches the cultural heritage of India.
- It gives rise to the habit of national integration among people of the country even after being diverse in various ways.

KINSHIP, MARRIAGE, AND FAMILY:

Blood relations and kinship ties enjoy a stronghold over other social relationships.

KINSHIP:

- Kinship refers to a set of relationships and relatives formed thereof, based on blood relationships (consanguineal), or marriage (affinal).
- This social institution ties individuals and groups together and establishes a relationship between them.
- It is one of the essential organizing components of society.
- The Kinship system represents one of the basic social institutions. Kinship is universal in nature.
- It plays a significant role in the socialization of individuals and the maintenance of group solidarity.

Types of Kinship:

- **Affinal kinship:** This kinship is based on marriage. The relationship between husband and wife is also considered a basic form of kinship.
- **Consanguineal Kinship:** This kinship is based on blood or birth à the relationship between parents and children as well as siblings. This is the most basic and universal type of kinship. Also known as a primary kinship, it involves people who are directly related.

Types of Kinship:

- Affinal kinship
- Consanguineal Kinship

Why is kinship important for people?

Kinship determines

- Who they marry
- How to raise children
- Which land to cultivate
- Where to live
- Which property to inherit
- Provides a sense of belonging and identity

MARRIAGE:

Marriage is an important relationship that binds a man and a woman together for a lifetime. It is the base relationship of a family. This social institution fulfills the basic needs of a man and woman for instance, social, physical, cultural, emotional, etc. In India marriage is seen as the purest relationship and a tie that God himself makes. According to Vedic scripture, marriage is important for dharma, rati and praja. Dharma implies duties, rati sensual pleasure and praja means progeny.

- Marriage is an important social institution. It is a relationship, which is socially approved and sanctioned by custom and law.
- It is also a set of cultural mechanisms that ensure the continuation of the family. It is more or less a universal social institution in India.

Forms of Marriage:

Polygyny	One man marries more than one woman at the same time.	
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Polyandry	One woman marries more than one man at the same time.	
Monogamy	One man marries one woman.	

Rules and Provision of Marriage:

In India, Marriage is not only a new relationship between two individuals but also two families. Therefore marriage related decisions are taken by a family whole. Therefore there are some set rules:

Decision Based on Prohibition:

#1. Endogamy: Life partners can be chosen from the same caste, race, tribe or village.

#2. Exogamy: An individual has to marry outside his group such:

- Gotra Exogamy
- Pravara Exogamy
- Village Exogamy
- Pinda Exogamy

Decision-based on Status:

#1. Isogamy: Marriage among two different individuals of equal social status.

#2. Anisogamy: Marriage among two different individuals of different social statuses.

development in terms of industrialization, education, and urbanization. The following changes have been observed in the family system as follows:

- **Changes in the family:** Family which was a principal unit of production has been transformed into the consumption unit. Instead of all members working together in an integrated economic enterprise, a few male members go out of the home to earn the family's living. These affected family relations.
- **Factory employment:** It has freed young adults from direct dependence upon their families. This functional independence of the youngsters has weakened the authority of the head of the household over those earning members. In many cities, even women too joined men in working outside the families on a salary basis.
- **Influence of urbanization:** Various sociologists have revealed that city life is more favourable to small nuclear families than to big joint families. Thus, urban living weakens joint family patterns and strengthens nuclear family patterns.
- **Legislative measures:** Prohibition of early marriage and fixing the minimum age of marriage by the child marriage Restraint Act, 1929, and the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 have lengthened the period of education. Even other legislations such as the Widow Remarriage Act, 1856, Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, Hindu succession Act, 1956, all have modified interpersonal relations within the family, the composition of the family and the stability of the joint family.
- **Changes in the marriage system:** Changes in the age of marriage, freedom in mate-selection and change in the attitude towards marriage has diminished. Marriage is not very much considered a religious affair but only a social ceremony. Modern marriage does not symbolize the superior

authority of the family head over other members.

- **Influence of western values:** Values relating to modern science, rationalism, individualism, equality, free life, democracy, freedom of women etc. have exerted a tremendous change on the joint family system in India.
- **Changes in the position of women:** Main factor causing changes in the position of women in our society lies in her changing economic role. The new economic role provided a new position in society and especially with respect to men.
- **Over the years, various sociologists have affirmed in their studies that the rise of nuclear families** — consisting of a couple and their unmarried children — is consistent with rapid urbanization.

TRIBES IN INDIA:

- Tribes have been classified as a group of home-grown people with a little background who were entitled to have a common name, language, and territory, tied by strong kinship bonds, practising endogamy, distinct customs, rituals and beliefs, simple social rank, and political organization, common ownership of resources and technology.
- There are about 705 Scheduled tribes in the country and constitute 6 percent of the population of the country, according to the 2011 census.
- However, in India, many of these characteristics are shared by many other castes. This questions the validity in distinguishing them from other castes. Many conceptual attempts have been made to define tribes.

Geographically, the tribes are centered in five regions as follows:

The tribes in the state are dispersed across the state living in different physical environments, exhibiting varied lifestyles, social habits, religious beliefs, and cultural patterns.

Tribes in India:

Himalayan region: Tribes like the Gaddi, the Jaunsari, the Naga, etc)

Middle India: Tribes like the Munda, the Santal, etc

Western India: Tribes like the Bhil, the Grasia, etc.

South Indian region: Tribes like the Toda, the Chenchu, etc.

Islands region Tribes: like the jarawas in Bay of Bengal, the Aminidivi and the Key. in the Arabian Sea.

Changes brought by changing economic scenario in tribal regions:

- Forest resources have declined, and forests have been increasingly brought under reservation. They are no longer the comfort zones of the tribal people except in certain areas of North-East India.
- Tribal people have been compelled to give away a lot of land to more experienced agriculturists, to industries, and for big projects like hydro-electric reservoirs.
- Big industries have been established in their areas. So, the bane is they have been displaced by such industries, and the boon is they have been given employment as wage laborers.
- The impact of the market economy has resulted in the tribal's production for the market rather than for meeting their own needs.

RACES IN INDIA:

- India is a melting pot of races. The Indian population is constituted of major races of the world. We find people of different races in India.
- The most authoritative and plausible racial classification has been given by B S. Guha, who has titled six major racial elements in India.

THE NEGRITOS:

- According to the Geographers, these were the earliest occupants of India
- Also, they have expressed their view that Negroid people migrated to India from Africa and established their language on the soil of India
- These features are met with particularly amongst the Andaman islanders, the Uralis of Nilgiri Hills, Kadors of Kochi, Pullayans of Palni Hills, etc.
- The tribes like the Angami Nagas in the North-East, and Badgis in Rajmahal Hills in Jharkhand possess their traits
- The race is characterized by short stature, dark chocolate brown skin, woolly hair, bulbous forehead, broad flat nose and slightly protruding jaws.

THE PROTO-AUSTRALOIDS:

- These are believed to have come to India from the East Mediterranean area(Palestine), soon after the Negritos
- Presently, they constitute the bulk of the population in many isolated parts of central and southern India
- The Veddahs, Irulas and Sholagas are their true representatives
- The Bhils, Kols, Badagas, Korwas, Mundas, Bhumjies of the highlands of the Central India and the Chenchus, Kurumbas, Malayans and Yeruvans of South India may

social groups has increased, which further strengthens unity and ones among all.

Various forms of diversity in India:

- Religious diversity
- Geographical diversity
- Linguistic diversity
- Culture diversity
- Caste and Racial diversity

Religion:

The distribution of Indian population as per religion is as shown in the image below. Many of the states have Hindu majority but 7 states/UTs have Hindus in minority. Though the Indian state is secular in character, India has been witness to many large scale communal riots since independence.

Religious diversity:

- In India, religion holds utmost importance, and therefore this is the reason that India got the title of “**Land of spirituality and philosophy**” all over the world
- India is a multi-religious country consisting of Hindus (79.9%), Muslims (14.2%), Christians (2.32%), Sikhs (1.7%), Buddhists (0.6%) and Jains (0.41%).
- Further, The Hindus themselves are divided into Vaishnavas, Shaivites, Shaktas, Smartas, etc. and the Muslims are divided into Shias, Sunnis, Ahmadiyas, etc.
- However, Religious diversity has posed constant challenges in the country in the form of communalism and communal violence.
- Religious diversity and religious tolerance are both established in the country by the law and custom; the Constitution of India has declared the right to freedom of religion to be a **FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS**.

Linguistic diversity:

- It is the most outstanding feature of India's diversity and, in the past, has been a major source of agitation.
- According to the 2011 census, more than 19,500 languages or dialects are spoken in India as mother tongues.
- There are 121 languages which are spoken by 10,000 or more people in India. Of the 22 official languages have been recognized as official languages under the 8th schedule, and about 197 are endangered.
- However, 71 percent of the population in the country has one of the 22 scheduled languages as their mother tongue.
- India has the world's second-highest number of languages, after Papua New Guinea.
- However, on the other hand, linguistic diversity has also been a source of conflict. It has posed many administrative and political problems in India.
- Recently, Gorkhaland agitation was one of the recent examples of it.
- Though there is mysterious diversity in languages in India, there is a fundamental unity found in the ideas and expressions in them.

Indian languages are broadly classified under the following families:

Indo-Aryan language family:

Languages like Hindi, Sanskrit, Urdu, Bengali, Kashmiri, Marathi, etc. are part of this family and are spoken in most of the part of North India.

Dravidian language family: Malayalam, Kannada, Tamil, and Telugu are the prominent languages under this family spoken in the southern states.

Austroasiatic language family: Most of the tribal languages spoken in Chattisgarh,

नोट - प्रिय IAS उम्मीदवारों, यहाँ हमने इस टॉपिक का मात्र SAMPLE ही दिया है, पूरा टॉपिक नहीं दिया है / यदि आपको हमारे नोट्स के सैंपल अच्छे लगे हों तो कम्पलीट नोट्स खरीदने के लिए नीचे दिए गये हमारे संपर्क नंबर पर कॉल कीजिए या लिंक पर क्लिक करें / दोस्तों, हमें पूर्ण विश्वास है कि ये नोट्स आपकी “UPSC IAS (PRE. & MAINS)” की परीक्षा में पूर्ण संभव मदद करेंगे और आप “INFUSION NOTES” के साथ IAS की परीक्षा में जरूर सफल होंगे, धन्यवाद /

संपर्क करें - 9887809083, 8233195718, 9694804063, 8504091672

प्रिय दोस्तों, अब तक हमारे विभिन्न नोट्स में से विभिन्न परीक्षाओं में आये हुए प्रश्नों के परिणाम -

<u>EXAM (परीक्षा)</u>	<u>EXAM DATE</u>	<u>हमारे नोट्स में से आये हुए प्रश्न</u>
RAS PRE. 2021	27 अक्तूबर 2021	74 प्रश्न (150 में से) CUT OFF - 64
UPSC - IAS PRE. (2022)	05 JUNE 2022	69 (100 में से)
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CHAPTER - 3

ROLE OF WOMEN AND WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION:

Original sin in the Garden of Eden was women. She tasted the forbidden fruit, tempted Adam and has been paying for it ever since. In Genesis, the Lord said, "I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and the conception; in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children; and thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee" -**The Holy Bible.**

INTRODUCTION:

- India, a nation which had Mahatma Gandhi as its role model of rectitude became so unbelievably violent and corrupt that the women can no longer be safe within their bodies. Gandhi who defeated the whites to save the browns by relying on non-violence is considered as the father of the nation, but his values are being betrayed so easily that a woman is raped every twenty minutes in the world's largest democracy and even children of five years are subjected to rape.
- The status of women in India has been subject to many changes over the span of recorded Indian history.
- With women participating in nationalist movements, to being pushed into the domestic household space, to their resurgence as super-women today, women in our country have seen it all.
- The status of women might have raised under the law, in practice they continue to suffer from discrimination, harassment and humiliation.
- Though mother nature has made women with an equally important role as men in the society, the latter have made them subordinate in many ways.

Women in India:

The status of women in India has undergone drastic changes over a Past few millennia. In ancient times, Indian women were completely devoted to their families. In the Medieval period, known as 'Dark Age', the status of women declined considerably. They were not allowed to go out, and move with others. They were asked to stay at home and take care of their children. In India, early marriage of a girl was practiced. After Independence women came forward in all the sectors and there were remarkable changes in the status of women in the field of education, Art and Culture. A historical viewpoint to the complexities India continues to face from time to time since Independence. But the status of women in contemporary India is a sort of inconsistency.

Women in Ancient India:

• Indus valley civilization:

- Worship of the mother goddess highlights the respect to women as mothers.
- Given equal honor along with men in society.
- Women enjoyed full freedom & treated pretty well.

• Rig Vedic period:

- Continued enjoying full freedom & equality with men
- The position of wife was an honoured one in the household
- Superior over men in religious ceremonies.

• Later Vedic Period:

- The marriage & educational rights remain the same.
 - Power in religious ceremonies is getting lowered.

- Religious ceremonies increasingly were conducted by the priests resulting in losing her pre eminent position in the household.
- This was the period during which the importance of rituals increased and so did the importance of the Brahmins.
- The importance of rituals increased in this period and so did the importance of the Brahmins.
- Desire for sons continued, sati was not prevalent.
- The position of women was not as high as it was in the Rig Vedic period.
- Female workers were involved in dying, embroidery and basket making.
- **Upanishads period:**
 - Marriage between the male of a higher caste and female of a lower caste prevailed during this period.
 - The rules of Panini regarding Abhi vadana (salutation as a mark of respect to elderly persons in the house) shows that the presence of wives of the lower caste in a house and their association with ladies of a higher caste brought down the general level of womanly culture and led to a deterioration in their status.
- **During Sutras and Epics:**

The bride is at a mature age, over 15 or 16. The elaborate rites indicate that marriage was a holy bond and not a contract. The Grihya sutras give detailed rules regarding the proper seasons for marriage, qualifications of bride and bridegroom.

 - The women were allowed to sing, dance and enjoy life.
 - Sati was not generally prevalent.
 - Widow Remarriage was allowed under certain circumstances.
 - The Apastamba imposes several penalties on a husband who unjustly forsakes his On

the other hand, a wife who forsakes her husband has to only perform penance.

Evidence from epics:

The Ramayana along with the Mahabarat and the puranas constitute the epic literature in India. During this period, a woman was considered to be a living commodity which could be kept on bet and could be sold or purchased. Example is Pandavas bid of Draupadi. But we also get quite contrary views from Ramayan and Mahabharat.

- Bhishma says that during this period women were respected.
- Sita is regarded as one of the five ideal and revered women in India, the other four being Ahalya, Draupati, Tara and Mondodari.
- There are references in Mahabharata which reflect that women used to guide men on religious and social questions.
- A woman was considered unfit for independence at any time as she required protection throughout her life.

During Maurya Empire:

- The important documentary evidence is Arthashastra by Kautilya, a brahman prime minister of Chandragupta maurya.
- States that women had property rights to the stridhan, which was the gift made to a woman at the time of her marriage by her parents and afterwards augmented by her husband.
- Stridhan was usually in the form of jewelry, which among many cultural groups was a convenient way of carrying surplus wealth, but could include certain rights to immovable property.
- Marriage was both a secular and sacred institution.

Women's Liberation Movement:

Social movement: It is defined as an organized effort by a group of people, either to bring or resist change, in the society.

Objective: Women's movement is a variant of social movement & it aims to bring changes in the institutional arrangements, values, customs and beliefs in the society that have subjugated women over the years.

Origin: British rule led to spread of English education and western liberal ideology resulted in a number of movements for social change & religious reform in 19th C. Women's movement is linked to both social reform movements & the nationalist movement.

A) Social reform movements:

Brahmo Samaj: It was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1825 & attempted to abolish restrictions and prejudices against women, which included child marriage, polygamy, limited rights to inherit property. Education was seen as the major factor to improve the position of women.

- Civil Marriage Act, 1872 was passed, which permitted inter-caste marriage, legalized divorce and fixed 14 and 18 as the minimum age of marriage for girls and boys respectively.
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy played an important role in getting Sati abolished.

Prarthana Samaj: It was founded by MG Ranade & RG Bhandarkar in 1867. Its objectives were more or less similar to that of Brahmo samaj but remained confined to western India. Justice Ranade criticized child marriage, polygamy, restriction on remarriage of widows and non-access to education.

Arya Samaj: It was founded by Dayanand Saraswati in Unlike the above two it was a religious revivalist movement. It advocated reform in the caste system, compulsory education for men and women, prohibition of child marriage by law, remarriage of child widows. It was opposed to divorce & widow remarriage in general.

Social reformers mentioned above eulogized the position of women in ancient India. However radicals like Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar, Jyotibha Phule and Lokhitwadi Gopal Hari Deshmukh accused the caste system responsible for the subjugation of women in society.

Similar movements began in Islamic community as well. Begum of Bhopal, Syed Ahmad Khan & Sheikh Abdullah in Aligarh and Karmat Hussain in Lucknow spearheaded a movement to improve women's education.

B) Freedom Movement:

"Women is the companion of man gifted with equal mental capacities" -Mahatma Gandhi

Gandhiji took interest in collective mobilization of women to fight for political freedom as well as for their social and political rights. He felt that women were most suited for Satyagraha as they have great qualities appropriate for nonviolent struggle.

Women participated in the freedom movement because they were inspired by patriotism and wanted to see the end of foreign rule. It is debatable as to how far this participation liberated them. While women who picketed shops, marched in processions or went to jail or threw bombs did not question male leadership or patriarchal values, it did generate in them a

Factors affecting Women's Work Participation:

"Without economic freedom other aspects of women equality would not be realized"
– Jawaharlal Nehru

Women's work participation rate in general has been declining over the decades. The decline has occurred due to several factors:

- Absence of comprehensive and rational policy for women's emancipation through education, training and access to resources such as land, credit and technology etc.
- The perception of male as the breadwinner of the family despite the fact that in low income households women's income is crucial for sustenance. This perception adversely affects women's education & Employers also visualize women workers as supplementary workers & also cash in on this perception to achieve their capitalistic motives by keeping the wage low for women.
- Structural changes in the economy e.g decline in traditional rural industries or industrialization.
- Lack of assets (land, house) in their own name in order to have access to credit and self-employment opportunities
- Huge demand of time and energy of women for various tasks at home like child bearing and rearing etc in addition to participation in labour force leave them with little time for education, training and self-development
- Division of labour based on the gender between men and women & technological advancements work against women. They are the last to be hired and first to be sacked.
- programs to increase employment and productivity are focused more on men & women are seen as beneficiaries rather than active participants.

Women's Organizations:

Due to women's movement several legislations were passed like the Equal Remuneration Act, Minimum Wage Act, and Maternity Benefit Act etc. to ensure equal status to women in society & more importantly at work. However, illiteracy amongst the major women workforce (87% of women are employed in the unorganized sector), fear of losing employment & lack of awareness of the laws enacted to protect them, make it difficult for women to benefit from them.

A few organizations are working to give voice to the women workers for improvement in their working conditions:

- **Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA)**– SEWA is a trade union. It is an organization of poor, self-employed women workers in the unorganized sector of the country. They are the unprotected labour force as they do not obtain benefits like the workers of the organized sector. SEWA's main goals are to organize women workers for full employment.
- **Working Women's Forum (WWF)**– The forum is committed to poverty reduction and strengthening of economic, social and cultural status of poor working women, through micro-credit, training, social mobilization and other interventions to the poor.
- **Annapurna Mahila Mandal (AMM)**– It works for welfare of women and the girl child. It conducts various activities that include educating women on health, nutrition, mother and child care, family planning, literacy and environmental sanitation. It works for the empowerment of women and enables them to make their own decisions and fight for security and rights. The organization also promotes individual and group leadership.

WORLD HISTORY

CHAPTER - 1

WHY SHOULD WE STUDY HISTORY

To study history is to study change: historians are experts in examining and interpreting human identities and transformations of societies and civilizations over time. They use a range of methods and analytical tools to answer questions about the past and to reconstruct the diversity of past human experience: how profoundly people have differed in their ideas, institutions, and cultural practices; how widely their experiences have varied by time and place, and the ways they have struggled while inhabiting a shared world. Historians use a wide range of sources to weave individual lives and collective actions into narratives that bring critical perspectives on both our past and our present. Studying history helps us understand and grapple with complex questions and dilemmas by examining how the past has shaped (and continues to shape) global, national, and local relationships between societies and people.

The Past Teaches Us About the Present

Because history gives us the tools to analyse and explain problems in the past, it positions us to see patterns that might otherwise be invisible in the present – thus providing a crucial perspective for understanding (and solving!) current and future problems. For example, a course on the history of public health might emphasise how environmental pollution disproportionately affects less affluent communities – a major factor in the

Flint water crisis. Understanding immigration patterns may provide crucial background for addressing ongoing racial or cultural tensions. In many ways, history interprets the events and causes that contributed to our current world.

History Builds Empathy Through Studying the Lives and Struggles of Others

Studying the diversity of human experience helps us appreciate cultures, ideas, and traditions that are not our own – and to recognize them as meaningful products of specific times and places. History helps us realise how different our lived experience is from that of our ancestors, yet how similar we are in our goals and values.

Why Study World History?

1. You can't understand the world today without understanding how we got here.
2. World history helps us understand other people, their cultures, and how they see the world.
3. The past is one big experiment that helps us make better decisions today.
4. To understand change, including how to change our current world.
5. There are great stories that are a part of world history!
6. World history helps us understand why wars happen and how to prevent them.
7. World history helps us understand injustice, even today.
8. To honour our ancestors.
9. To understand ourselves.

10. Those who do not remember the past are condemned to repeat it!

World History

- Feudal System
- RENAISSANCE
- AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT
- Difference between
- CAPITALISM And Industrial Revolution
- Rise of Nations States
- RISE AND GROWTH OF SOCIALISM
- American Revolution
- The French Revolution
- Russian Revolution
- Chinese Revolution
- Napoleon
- Rise of Nationalism in 19th century
- First world War and its Aftermath
- Period between the Two World Wars
- Second World War
- International Organisations and Treaty
- Cold War Era and major Events
- End of Cold War and Disintegration
- Imperialism, colonisation and Decolonisation
- Latin America
- Africa
- Asia
- Emergence of Third World and Non Aligned Movement
- Arab World : Arab - Israel War , Suez Crisis and Other Major Developments

CHAPTER - 2

FEUDAL SYSTEM

The Industrial Revolution (IR) was the transition to new manufacturing processes in the period from about 1700 to sometime between 1820 and 1840 (19th Century). This transition included going from hand production methods to machines, new chemical manufacturing and iron production processes, the increasing use of steam power, the development of machine tools and the rise of the factory system.

Before we go into understanding the IR, first we must understand the why? When? Where? and how did this happen?

First, we will go through the socio-economic and political system prevailing before IR. These very features of the society led to the rise of IR.

In the United States, France, and Latin America, political revolutions brought in new governments. A different type of revolution now transformed the way people worked. The Industrial Revolution refers to the greatly increased output of machine-made goods that began in England in the middle 1700s. Before the Industrial Revolution, people wove textiles by hand.

Then, machines began to do this and other jobs. Soon the Industrial Revolution spread from England to Continental Europe and North America

Feudalism

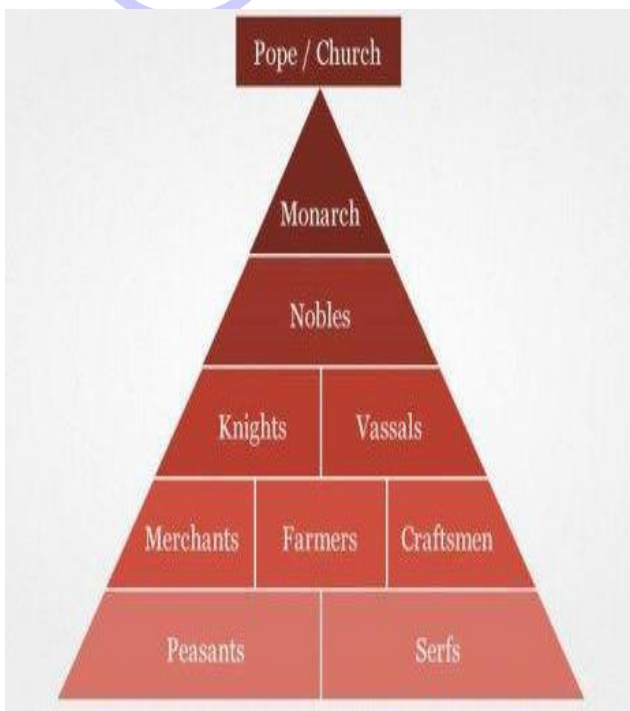
- Mediaeval Period in Europe was the period from 600 AD to 1500 AD
- Derived from the word 'feud', which means 'conditional ownership of land'
- Although derived from the Latin word feodum or feudum (fief), the term

feudalism and the system it describes were not conceived of as a formal political system by the people living in the Middle Ages.

INTRODUCTION

In the Middle Ages, before the rise of national states in western Europe, the people there lived under a system called feudalism. This was a social system of rights and obligations based on land ownership patterns.

Each small district was ruled by a duke, count, or other noble. The noble's power was based on the land he held "in feud," or in return for certain services or payments to a greater lord or the king. The noble allowed tenants to use the land, and the tenants owed the noble services or payments in return. This peculiar system of landholding determined the pattern of government. It also gave rise to fortified castles, knights in armour, and chivalry. The term feudalism therefore describes an entire way of life.



[Serfs: they worked on the land of the Lord for free and had to perform all labour for him as he desired. They were not free and were tied to the land. This meant that their owners changed with the change in ownership of the land from one Lord to another. This system came to be known as Serfdom.]

The system of feudalism was established gradually, between the 8th and 11th centuries. France was the land of its earliest and most complete development, but in some form or other it was found in all the countries of Western Europe. It flourished especially from the 11th century to the end of the 13th century. Some aspects of feudalism have survived in laws and social customs of modern European countries.

- Feudalism was a combination of legal and military customs in mediaeval Europe that flourished between the 9th and 15th centuries. Broadly defined, it was a way of structuring society around relationships derived from the holding of land in exchange for service or labour.
- Feudalism describes a set of reciprocal legal and military obligations among the warrior nobility revolving around the three key concepts of lords, vassals and fiefs.
- The feudal system was introduced to England following the invasion and conquest of the country by William I, the Conqueror.
- The feudal system had been used in France by the Normans from the time they first settled there in about 900 AD. It was a simple, but effective system, where all land was owned by the King. One quarter was kept by the King as his personal property,

the lord agreed to protect the vassal from external forces.

Once the commendation ceremony was complete, the lord and vassal were in a feudal relationship with agreed obligations to one another. The vassal's principal obligation to the lord was "aid," or military service. Using whatever equipment the vassal could obtain by virtue of the revenues from the fief, he was responsible for answering calls to military service on behalf of the lord. This security of military help was the primary reason the lord entered into the feudal relationship. In addition, the vassal could have other obligations to his lord, such as attendance at his court, whether manorial or baronial, or at the king's court.

The vassal's obligations could also involve providing "counsel," so that if the lord faced a major decision he would summon all his vassals and hold a council. At the level of the manor this might be a fairly mundane matter of agricultural policy, but could also include sentencing by the lord for criminal offenses, including capital punishment in some cases. In the king's feudal court, such deliberation could include the question of declaring war. These are only examples; depending on the period of time and location in Europe, feudal customs and practices varied.

Feudalism In France

In its origin, the feudal grant of land had been seen in terms of a personal bond between lord and vassal, but with time and the transformation of fiefs into hereditary holdings, the nature of the system came to be seen as a form of "politics of land." The 11th century in France saw what has been called by historians a "feudal revolution" or "mutation" and a "fragmentation of powers" that was unlike the development of

feudalism in England, Italy, or Germany in the same period or later. In France, counties and duchies began to break down into smaller holdings as castellans and lesser seigneurs took control of local lands, and (as comital families had done before them) lesser lords usurped/privatised a wide range of prerogatives and rights of the state—most importantly the highly profitable rights of justice, but also travel dues, market dues, fees for using woodlands, obligations to use the lord's mill, etc. Power in this period became more personal and decentralised.

Decline of Feudalism

The main factors which contributed to the decline of feudalism were as follows:

Mediaeval feudalism was essentially based on the relationship of reciprocal aid between lord and vassal but as that system became more complex over time, this relationship weakened. Lords came to own multiple estates and vassals could be tenants of various parcels of land so that loyalties became confused and even conflicting with people choosing to honour the relationship that suited their own needs best.

- Firstly, As Henry Martin has observed, "Feudalism concealed in its bosom the weapons with which it would be itself one day smitten". Over time when the feudal lords began to assert themselves too much, the kings who headed the feudal hierarchy, thought of bringing them under control. In this task they received full support from the newly emerged middle classes and freemen who were not under the control of the lords.
- The middle classes consisting of traders and businessmen provided the king with money with which they began to maintain independent armies. With the help of these

नोट - प्रिय IAS उम्मीदवारों, यहाँ हमने इस टॉपिक का मात्र SAMPLE ही दिया है, पूरा टॉपिक नहीं दिया है / यदि आपको हमारे नोट्स के सैंपल अच्छे लगे हों तो कम्पलीट नोट्स खरीदने के लिए नीचे दिए गये हमारे संपर्क नंबर पर कॉल कीजिए या लिंक पर क्लिक करें / दोस्तों, हमें पूर्ण विश्वास है कि ये नोट्स आपकी “UPSC IAS (PRE. & MAINS)” की परीक्षा में पूर्ण संभव मदद करेंगे और आप “INFUSION NOTES” के साथ IAS की परीक्षा में जरूर सफल होंगे, धन्यवाद /

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chain, Justice, a blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales.

Nationalism and Imperialism

Nationalism no longer retained after the last quarter of the nineteenth century. After 1871, the most tensioned area was called the Balkans, a region comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro.

The Ottoman Empire made the Balkans region explosive and all through the nineteenth century they strengthened themselves through modernisation and internal reforms. Due to various conflicts the Balkan became an area of intense conflict.

During this period, intense rivalry built among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might which led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War.

In 1914, Europe was disastered because of Nationalism, aligned with imperialism. Anti-imperial movements were developed but they all struggled to form independent nation-states. But the idea of 'nation-states' was accepted as natural and universal.

CHAPTER - 14

WORLD WAR I: FIRST WORLD WAR (1914-1918)

At the turn of the 20th century, the nations of Europe had been largely at peace with one another for nearly 30 years. Efforts to outlaw war and achieve a permanent peace had been gaining momentum in Europe since the middle of the 19th century.

By 1900, hundreds of peace organisations were active. In addition, peace congresses convened regularly between 1843 and 1907. Some Europeans believed that progress had made war a thing of the past. Yet in a little more than a decade, a massive war engulfed Europe and spread across the globe.

World War I, also called the First World War or Great War, an international conflict that in 1914-18 embroiled most of the nations of Europe along with Russia, the United States, the Middle East, and other regions.

The war was virtually unprecedented in the slaughter, carnage, and destruction it caused.

World War I was one of the great watersheds of 20th-century political history. It led to the fall of four great imperial dynasties (in Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey), resulted in the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, and, in its destabilisation of European society, laid the groundwork for World War II.

Between 1864 and 1871, Prussia's blood-and-iron chancellor, Otto von Bismarck, freely used the war to unify Germany. After 1871, however, Bismarck declared Germany to be a "satisfied power." He then turned his energies to maintaining peace in Europe. Bismarck saw France as the greatest threat to peace. He believed that France still

wanted revenge for its defeat in the Franco-Prussian War.

Bismarck's first goal, therefore, was to isolate France. In 1879, Bismarck formed the Dual Alliance between Germany and Austria-Hungary. Three years later, Italy joined the two countries, forming the Triple Alliance. In 1881, Bismarck took yet another possible ally away from France by making a treaty with Russia.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE- Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy

In 1890, Germany's foreign policy changed dramatically. That year, Kaiser Wilhelm II, who two years earlier had become ruler of Germany, forced Bismarck to resign.

Besides wanting to assert his own power, the new kaiser was eager to show the world just how mighty Germany had become.

Wilhelm began a tremendous shipbuilding program in an effort to make the German navy equal to that of the mighty British fleet. Alarmed, Great Britain formed an entente, or alliance, with France.

In 1907, Britain made another entente, this time with France and Russia, The Triple Entente. By 1907, two rival camps existed in Europe. On one side was the Triple Alliance—Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. On the other side was the Triple Entente—Great Britain, France, and Russia. A dispute between two rival powers could draw all the nations of Europe into war.

Causes of the First World War

There was no single event that caused World War I. The war happened because of several different events that took place in the years building up to 1914.

Web of Alliance – Europe was divided into various alliances. Germany was an ally of Austria and Russia of Serbia. Both entered into the Austria-Serbia war. Germany attacked France believing it to be a Russian ally. To protect Belgium (lying between France and Germany), Britain entered the war against Germany. Germany formed an alliance with the Ottoman Empire. Thus, one by one all major powers entered World War.

Imperial Rivalry – Due to the emergence of new powers such as Germany, there was a race to capture more colonies across the world – especially the colonial rivalry in Africa and the Middle East. Japan and Italy entered the war on the promise of colonial territories by the Allied Powers.

Militarism – As the world entered the 20th century, an arms race had begun. By 1914, Germany had the greatest increase in military buildup. Great Britain and Germany both greatly increased their navies in this time period. This increase in militarism helped push the countries involved in the war.

Naval Race – By 1914, Germany and Britain emerged as two supreme naval powers and competed against each other. Later, Lenin blamed capitalism as the root cause of WWI.

Nationalism – Much of the origin of the war was based on the desire of the Slavic peoples in Bosnia and Herzegovina to no longer be part of Austria Hungary but instead be part of Serbia. In this way, nationalism led directly to the War.

The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand – In June 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of Austria-

narrow sea strait was the gateway to the Ottoman capital, Constantinople. By securing the Dardanelles, the Allies believed that they could take Constantinople, defeat the Turks, and establish a supply line to Russia.

In various parts of Asia and Africa, Germany's colonial possessions came under assault. The Japanese quickly overran German outposts in China. They also captured Germany's Pacific island colonies. English and French troops attacked Germany's four African possessions.

Elsewhere in Asia and Africa, the British and French recruited subjects in their colonies for the struggle. Fighting troops as well as labourers came from India, South Africa, Senegal, Egypt, Algeria, and Indochina. Many fought and died on the battlefield.

USA's Entry into the War

In 1917, the focus of the war shifted to the high seas. That year, the Germans intensified the submarine warfare that had raged in the Atlantic Ocean since shortly after the war began. In January 1917, the Germans announced that their submarines would sink without warning any ship in the waters around Britain. This policy was called unrestricted submarine warfare.

The Germans had tried this policy before. On May 7, 1915, a German submarine, or U-boat, had sunk the British passenger ship *Lusitania*. The attack left 1,198 people dead, including 128 U.S. citizens. Germany claimed that the ship had been carrying ammunition, which turned out to be true. Nevertheless, the American public was outraged. President Woodrow Wilson sent a strong protest to Germany.

After two further attacks, the Germans finally agreed to stop attacking neutral and passenger ships.

Desperate for an advantage over the Allies, however, the Germans returned to unrestricted submarine warfare in 1917. Ignoring warnings by President Wilson, German U-boats sank three American ships.

In February 1917, another German action pushed the United States closer to war. Officials intercepted a telegram written by Germany's foreign secretary, Arthur Zimmermann, stating that Germany would help Mexico "reconquer" the land it had lost to the United States if Mexico would ally itself with Germany.

A large part of the American population already favoured the Allies. In particular, America felt a bond with England. The two nations shared a common ancestry and language, as well as similar democratic institutions and legal systems. More important, America's economic ties with the Allies were far stronger than those with the Central Powers. On April 2, 1917, President Wilson asked Congress to declare war on Germany. The United States entered the war on the side of the Allies.

By the time the United States joined the Allies, the war had been raging for nearly three years. In those three years, Europe had lost more men in battle than in all the wars of the previous three centuries. The war had claimed the lives of millions and had changed countless lives forever. The Great War, as the conflict came to be known, affected everyone. It touched not only the soldiers in the trenches but civilians as well.

War World War I soon became a total war. This meant that countries devoted all their resources to the war effort. In Britain, Germany, Austria, Russia, and France, the entire force of government was dedicated to winning the conflict. In each country, the wartime government took control of the

treatment meted out to the Ottoman Empire – regarded as the Caliphate of the Muslim world.

League of Nations

- League of Nations was envisaged as an international agency responsible for maintaining world peace
- It was formed in 1920 with HQ in Geneva with 42 members. Germany granted membership in 1926
- It worked on the principle of collective security. All member nations would collectively act against a belligerent nation. Actions would in the form of economic sanctions or military response
- **Economic and Social Work** – Various organisations were created within the LoN framework to undertake socio-economic development work across the world.
- **Structure of LoN** – It comprised a Security Council (like UNSC), a General Assembly, Permanent Court of International Justice, Peacekeeping Mission and Separate Commissions to deal with specific problems such as health, labour, women rights, etc.

Success of League of Nations

- The league was fairly successful in its socio-economic work through its commissions and committees
- The International Labour Organisation (ILO) was the most successful organisation to come out of the League of Nations
- The Refugee Organization helped Jews facing anti-semitic persecution in Germany in 1930s.

Failure of League of Nations (LON)

- Was perceived as an organisation of the Allied Powers, especially France and Britain, set up only to see the implementation of post WW I 'unjust' peace policies.
 - Italy and Turkey were dissatisfied with the peace treaties. Turkey was angered at its territories were handed over to Greece and Italy was dissatisfied for not getting enough territorial gains as promised
 - The peace treaties were against the principle of self-determination as the territories of Central Powers (Germany etc.) were divided randomly with no concern for cultural and regional ties.
- LoN wasn't a truly global organisation – Major powers like the US, USSR didn't join and Germany, Japan quit the league very soon
- Failure of Disarmament – The League of Nation failed to convince other nations towards disarmament and only Germany was disarmed under the Treaty of Versailles. In 1932 Hitler demanded equal armament as France, but France declined. Hitler used this excuse to quit the League of Nations
- It failed to implement the principle of collective responsibility – Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931 and China in 1937, Hitler annexed Austria in 1938, etc. LoN failed to prevent such military aggressions. Contrary, Britain, and France followed the policy of appeasement towards these fascist nations
- Economic Crisis of 1929 – LoN failed to foresee and prevent it
- Conclusion – The League failed to implement its decisions where the verdict was against a major power. Aggressive regimes in Japan, Germany, and Italy defied the League. Britain and France did little to strengthen it and the Economic Crisis of 1929 reduced it to a mere idea.

POST INDEPENDENCE INDIA

CHAPTER - 1

NATION BUILDING PROCESS AND ITS CHALLENGES

CHALLENGES AFTER INDEPENDENT INDIA

- **Rehabilitation of Refugees & Communal Riots**
 - Integration of Princely States
 - Stability & Security of India
 - Establishment of Representative Democracy & Civil Libertarian Political Order
 - Restoration of Law & Order after partition
 - Economic Development
 - Social, Political and Economic Equality

Important Statements of Nehru after Independence of India:

- Nehru declared in his 14 August speech, 'The achievement we celebrate today is but a step, an opening of opportunity, to the greater triumphs and achievements . . . That future is not one of ease and resting but of incessant striving so that we may fulfil the pledges we have so often taken.
- Nehru declared in 1947, 'First things must come first and the first thing is the security and stability of India.
- "There is no lack of drama in this changing world of ours and, even in India, we live in an exciting age. I have always considered it a great privilege for people of this generation to live during this period of India's long history ... I have believed that there is nothing more exciting in the wide world today than to work in India.

CHAPTER - 2

PARTITION AND ITS AFTERMATH

INTRODUCTION -

- Fifteenth August, 1947, the first day of free India, was celebrated. The sacrifices of generations of patriots and the blood of countless martyrs had borne fruit.
- The initial few years of independent India were full of daunting challenges and concerns regarding national unity and territorial integrity of India. Freedom came with Partition, which resulted in large scale communal violence and displacement and unprecedented violence challenged the very idea of a secular India.
- There was scarcity of food and other consumer goods, and a fear of administrative breakdown.
- Independence had been accompanied by a multitude of problems, and centuries of backwardness, prejudice, inequality, and ignorance still weighed on the land.

Challenges facing India at the time of independence have been variously identified as:

- Challenges facing India at the time of independence
 - Immediate problems
 - Medium term problems
 - Long term problems

IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS:

- Territorial and administrative integration of the princely states.
- Communal riots that accompanied Partition.
- Rehabilitation of refugees who had migrated from Pakistan.

- Protection of Muslims threatened by communal groups.
- Need to avoid war with Pakistan.
- Communist insurgency.
- Restoration of law and order.
- Political stability and putting in place an administrative system, threatened with breakdown because of Partition.

MEDIUM TERM PROBLEMS:

- Framing a constitution.
- Building a representative democratic and civil libertarian political order.
- Organizing elections to put in place the system of representative and responsible government.
- Abolishing the semi-feudal agrarian order through land reforms.

LONG TERM PROBLEMS:

- Promoting national integration.
- Pushing forward the process of nation-in-the-making.
- Facilitating rapid economic development.
- Removing endemic poverty.
- Initiating the planning process.
- Bridge the gap between mass expectations aroused by the freedom struggle and their fulfilment.
- Getting rid of centuries-long social injustice, inequality and oppression.
- Evolve a foreign policy which would defend Indian independence and promote peace in a world increasingly engulfed by the Cold War.
- The national movement had brought together different regions, sections of society and ideological currents around a common political agenda.
- The national leaders were committed to the goals of rapid social and economic change and democratization of the society and polity, and the values imparted by the national movement.

- The leaders were committed to the values of democracy, civil liberties, secularism, independent economic development, anti-imperialism and social reforms and had a pro poor orientation.
- The leadership's position was strengthened by the fact that they enjoyed tremendous popularity and prestige among almost every section of the people.

OTHER MAJOR PROBLEMS:

- **Rehabilitation of Refugees & Communal Riots** – A very important task after Independence to give relief to and resettle and rehabilitate the nearly six million refugees from Pakistan who had lost their all there and whose world had been turned upside down.
- **Stability & Security of India**– Nehru declared in 1947, 'First things must come first and the first thing is the security and stability of India. After Independence, Indian leaders not only faced the communal problem arising out of partition but they were also required to protect the Indian territory from external threats mainly posed by Pakistan. This was an era of cold war and to protect its sovereignty was also a great challenge for Indians from the influence of the USSR and USA.
- **Establishment of Representative Democracy & Civil Libertarian Political Order**– One of the major tasks of Indian leaders was to establish a truly Democratic and Republic India with ultimate powers being given to citizens.
- **Restoration of Law & Order after partition** – After Partition, India was in the midst of a communal holocaust. There was senseless communal slaughter and a fratricidal war of unprecedented proportions. To restore law and order, and to make India an internally peaceful state was also an immediate challenge at the time of Independence.

CHAPTER - 3

INTEGRATION OF PRINCELY STATE

INTRODUCTION

- During Independence, an integration of Princely States within India was perhaps the most important task faced by then political leadership. In colonial India, nearly 40% of the territory was occupied by five hundred sixty-five small and large states ruled by princes who enjoyed varying degrees of autonomy under the system of British Paramountcy.
- As the British left, many of 565 princely states, began to dream of They had claimed that the paramountcy could not be transferred to the new states of India and Pakistan.
- The ambitions were fuelled by the then British PM Clement Attlee announcement on Feb 20, 1947 that "His Majesty's Government does not intend to hand over their powers and obligations under paramountcy to any government of British India".
- **A. Jinnah** who publicly declared on **18 June 1947** that 'the States would be independent sovereign States on the **termination of paramountcy**' and were 'free to remain independent if they so desired.'
- The British stand was, however, altered to some extent when, in his speech on the **Independence of India Bill**, Attlee said, "It is the hope of His Majesty's Government that all the States will in due course find their appropriate place with one or the other Dominion within the **British Commonwealth**".
- The Indian nationalists could hardly accept a situation where the **unity of free India** would be endangered by hundreds of large

- **Telangana of Hyderabad** was the worst affected area from the onslaught of Communists. Telangana had already suffered from an impoverished peasantry under the corrupt regime of Nizam.
- The Communists also played an important role in other peasant struggles across India, like the Patiala Muzara Movement in Patiala, the Naxalbari Movement in West Bengal and Srikakulam in Andhra Pradesh
- They made all efforts to stimulate and exploit all form of urban and industrial unrest.

NEHRU'S APPROACH TOWARDS COMMUNISTS

- Nehru was highly critical of the policy and activities of the CPI.
- Nehru brought the Prevention Detention Act in action with the result that a large number of communists including their leaders were arrested and detained.
- However, he resisted the banning of CPI till he felt there was enough proof of its violent activities. He permitted the banning of CPI only in West Bengal and Madras where it was most active.
- Nehru was in agreement with the basic socio-economic objectives of the communists and believed that the best way to combat their politics and violent activities was to remove the discontent of the people through economic and other reformist measures.
- After the CPI decided to give up armed struggle, Nehru ensured that the CPI was legalized everywhere and its leaders and cadres released.

- or small independent or autonomous states interspersed within it which were sovereign.
- Besides, the people of the states had participated in the process of **nation-in-the-making** from the end of the nineteenth century and developed strong feelings of Indian nationalism.
- Naturally, the nationalist leaders in British India and in the states rejected the claim of **any state to remain independence** and repeatedly declared that independence for a princely state was not an option—the only option open being whether the state would accede to **India or Pakistan** on the basis of contiguity of its territory and the wishes of its people.
- In fact, the national movement had for long held that political power belonged to the people of a state and not to its ruler and that **the people of the states were an integral part of the Indian nation**.
- Simultaneously, the people of the states were astir under the leadership of the **States' Peoples' Conference** as never before, demanding introduction of a **democratic political order** and integration with India.

Accession of Princely States in India-

- On June 27, 1947, Sardar Patel assumed additional charge of the newly created **states department with V.P. Menon as its Secretary**.
- Patel was fully aware of the danger posed to Indian unity by the possible intransigence of the rulers of the states. He told Menon at the time that 'the situation held dangerous potentialities and that if we did not handle it promptly and effectively, our **hard-earned freedom might disappear through the States' door**.
- The government's approach was guided by three considerations.**
- The people of most of the princely states clearly wanted to become part of the **Indian Union**.

- The government was prepared
 - to be flexible in giving **autonomy** to some regions. The idea was to accommodate **plurality & adopt a flexible approach** in dealing with the demands of the regions.
 - In the backdrop of Partition, **the integration and consolidation** of the territorial boundaries of the nation had assumed supreme importance.

Process of Integration of Princely States in India-

Role of Sardar Patel-

- Patel threw a series of lunch parties where he requested his princely guests to help the Congress in framing the new constitution for India.
- Patel's first step was to appeal to the princes whose territories fell inside India to accede to the Indian Union in three subjects which affected the common interests of the country, namely, foreign relations, defence and communications.
- He also gave an implied threat he would not be able to restrain the impatient people post August 15, 1947. States were issued an appeal with an implied threat of anarchy and chaos.
- With great skill and masterful diplomacy and using both persuasion and pressure, Sardar Patel succeeded in integrating the hundreds of princely states. Few princely states joined Constituent Assembly with wisdom & realism, patriotism, but other princely states still stayed away from joining it.
- The next step of Patel was to convince Mountbatten to bat for India. 25th July speech of Mountbatten to the Chamber of Princes finally persuaded the Princes.
- This speech ranked as the most significant Act of Mountbatten in India. After this, virtually all the states except 3 signed the instrument of accession.

Attack of Pakistan on Kashmir-

- On 22 October, with the onset of winter, several Pathan tribesmen, led unofficially by Pakistani army officers, invaded Kashmir and rapidly pushed towards Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir.
- The ill trained army of the Maharaja proved no match for the invading forces, in panic, on 24 October, the Maharaja appealed to India for military assistance.

Reaction of Indian Government-

- Nehru, even at this stage, did not favour accession without ascertaining the will of the people. But Mountbatten, the Governor-General, pointed out that under international law India could send its troops to Kashmir only after the state's formal accession to India.
- Sheikh Abdullah and Sardar Patel too insisted on accession. And so, on 26 October, the Maharaja acceded to India and also agreed to install Abdullah as head of the state's administration.
- Even though both the National conference and the Maharaja wanted firm and permanent accession, India, in conformity with its democratic commitment and Mountbatten's advice, announced that it would hold a referendum on the accession decision once peace and law and order had been restored in the Valley.
- Hence, On 27 October nearly 100 planes airlifted men and weapons to Srinagar to join the battle against the raiders. Srinagar was first held and then the raiders were gradually driven out of the Valley, though they retained control over parts of the state and the armed conflict continued for months.

Conclusion-

- Fearful of the dangers of a full-scale war between India and Pakistan, the

Government of India agreed, on 30 December 1947, on Mountbatten's suggestion, to refer the Kashmir problem to the Security Council of the United Nations, asking for vacation of aggression by Pakistan.

- Nehru was to regret this decision later as, instead of taking note of the aggression by Pakistan, the Security Council, guided by Britain and the United States, tended to side with Pakistan. Ignoring India's complaint, it replaced the 'Kashmir question' before it by the 'India-Pakistan dispute'.
- It passed many resolutions, but the upshot was that in accordance with one of its resolutions both India and Pakistan accepted a ceasefire on 3 December 1948 which still prevails and the state was effectively divided along the ceasefire line.
- In 1951, the UN passed a resolution providing for a referendum under UN supervision after Pakistan had withdrawn its troops from the part of Kashmir under its control.
- The resolution has remained infructuous since Pakistan has refused to withdraw its forces from what is known as Azad Kashmir. Since then Kashmir has been the main obstacle in the path of friendly relations between India and Pakistan.

Note – Nehru, who had expected to get justice from the United Nations, was to express his disillusionment in a letter to Vijayalakshmi Pandit in February 1948: "I could not imagine that the Security Council could possibly behave in the trivial and partisan manner in which it functioned. These people are supposed to keep the world in order. It is not surprising that the world is going to pieces. The United States and Britain have played a dirty role, Britain probably being the chief actor behind the scenes".

CHAPTER - 27

REGIONAL DISCONTENT

In this article you will learn about – Jammu & Kashmir issue, Punjab Issue, Problems in North East

Regional discontent may be defined as the sentiment that one's region is not treated well economically, politically and culturally by the elite in a country.

JAMMU & KASHMIR ISSUE

- As we have studied, in 1951, the UN passed a resolution providing for a referendum under UN supervision after Pakistan had withdrawn its troops from the part of Kashmir under its control.
- The resolution has remained infructuous since Pakistan has refused to withdraw its forces from what is known as Azad Kashmir.
- Since then Kashmir has been the main obstacle in the path of friendly relations between India and Pakistan.
- Also, Article 370 of the constitution, which gives greater autonomy to it as compared to other states in the country.
- All provisions of Indian constitution are not applicable to the state. The Laws passed by the Parliament apply to J&K only if the state agrees. J&K has its own constitution too.
- There is a section of people and parties outside J&K that believes that the special status of the state doesn't allow full integration of the state with India. Hence, it should be revoked.
- By 1989, the J&K state had come in the grip of a militant movement mobilised around the cause of a separate Kashmiri region.
- The insurgents get moral, material and military support from Pakistan and

Separatist Politics has taken different forms and made up of various strands.

- From 1990 onwards, Pakistan started supporting state sponsored Terrorism in India especially in Kashmir and Security forces which still exist as a main security challenge before India.
- In August, 2019 BJP led NDA government had revoked the Article 370 and divided the state into two union Territories – Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh, thus it made the integration of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh in India in a complete manner.
- Also, the separatists have been sidelined forever by the NDA government.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDIA AND J&K

- In pursuance of the provisions of Article 370, the President issued an order called the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1950, to specify the Union's jurisdiction over the state.
- In 1952, the Government of India and the State of J&K entered into an agreement at Delhi regarding their future relationship. In 1954, the Constituent Assembly of J&K approved the state's accession to India as well as the Delhi Agreement.
- Then, the President issued another order with the same title, that is, the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir), Order, 1954. This order superseded the earlier order of 1950 and extended the Union's jurisdiction over the state. This is the basic order that, as amended and modified from time to time, regulates the constitutional position of the state and its relationship with the Union.

ARTICLE 370

- In pursuance of this commitment, Article 370 was incorporated in the Constitution of India. It clearly states that the provisions

with respect to the State of J&K are only temporary and not permanent.

- It became operative on 17 November 1952, with the following provisions:
- The provisions of Article 238 (dealing with the administration of Part B states) is applicable to the state of J&K. The state of J&K was specified in the category of Part B states in the original Constitution (1950). This Article in Part VII was subsequently omitted from the Constitution by the 7th Constitutional Amendment Act (1956) in the wake of the re-organisation of states.
- The power of Parliament to make laws for the state is limited to:
- Those matters in the Union List and the Concurrent List which correspond to matters specified in the state's Instrument of Accession. These matters are to be declared by the president in consultation with the state government. The Instrument of Accession contained matters classified under four heads, namely, external affairs, defence, communications and ancillary matters.
- Such other matters in the Union List and the Concurrent List which are specified by the president with the concurrence of the state government. This means that laws can be made on these matters only with the consent of the State of J&K.
- The provisions of Article 1 (declaring India as a Union of states and its territory) and Article (that is, Article 370) are applicable to the State of J&K.
- Besides above, the other provisions of the Constitution can be applied to the state with such exceptions and modifications as specified by the President in consultation with the state government or with the concurrence of the state government.
- The President can declare that Article 370 ceases to be operative or operates with exceptions and modifications. However, this can be done by the President only on the recommendation of the Constituent Assembly of the state. Therefore, Article 370

makes Article 1 and Article 370 itself applicable to the State of J&K at once and authorises the president to extend other Articles to the state.

External and Internal Disputes:

EXTERNAL ISSUE

Externally, Pakistan has always claimed that Kashmir valley should be part of Pakistan. Pakistan sponsored a tribal invasion of the State in 1947, as a consequence of which one part of the State came under Pakistani control. India claims that this area is under illegal occupation. Pakistan describes this area as 'Azad Kashmir'. Ever since 1947, Kashmir has remained a major issue of conflict between India and Pakistan.

INTERNAL ISSUE

Internally, there is a dispute about the status of Kashmir within the Indian Union. Kashmir was given a special status by Article 370 in our Constitution. Article 370 gives greater autonomy to Jammu and Kashmir compared to other States of India. The State has its own Constitution. All provisions of the Indian Constitution are not applicable to the State. Laws passed by the Parliament apply to J&K only if the State agrees.

PUNJAB ISSUE

Background-

- After partition, the Sikhs were now a majority in the state of Punjab. To fulfill this demand, during the 1970s a section of Akalis began to demand political autonomy for the region.
- They passed a resolution in this regard in their Anandpur Sahib Conference in 1973. This resolution asserted regional autonomy

unemployed rural Sikh youth were drawn to the militant groups, and formed the backbone of the militancy.

PAKISTAN INVOLVEMENT

- Pakistan has been deeply involved in the training, guiding and arming Sikh militants. Wadhawa Singh, Chief Babbar Khalsa International (BKI), Lakhbir Singh Rode, Chief, International Sikh Youth Federation (ISYF), and Ranjit Singh Neeta, Chief, Khalistan Zindabad Force (KZF) permanently based in Pakistan, have been coordinating militant activities of their outfits in Punjab and elsewhere in India under the guidance of Pak ISI.
- Interrogation reports of Sikh militants arrested in India suggest training of Sikh youth in Pakistan under the supervision of ISI.

Operation Blue Star (1984)

- The leadership of Akali was transformed from moderate to extreme elements, and they took the path of armed insurgency to get Khalistan.
- They made the Golden Temple as their HQ in Amritsar and turned it into an armed fortress.
- In June 1984, the government of India carried out "operation Blue star" an army action to flush out the militants. It was successfully achieved by Indian army personnel.
- Meanwhile during the action, the holy place got damaged and people's sentiments got hurt and this gave impetus to militant and extremist groups.
- Later, the bodyguards of our PM Indira Gandhi shot her to avenge the feelings of Sikhs, which was followed by brutal anti Sikh riots.

Anti-Sikh Riots (1984)

- The assassination of Indira Gandhi led to anti-Sikh riots across the country, particularly in Delhi and Punjab.
- The riots were very violent, and they have been termed by some as genocide or massacres as well.
- Rajiv Gandhi ordered an independent judicial enquiry into the Sikh riots and also signed the Punjab accord.
- In 2000, the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) appointed Justice Nanavati to investigate the killing of innocent Sikhs during the riots.
- The commission submitted its report in February 2005. The report was criticized heavily as it didn't mention clearly the role of members of the Congress party like Jagdish Tytler in the 1984 anti- Sikh riots
- There were widespread protests in the aftermath of the report, leading to resignation of Tytler from the Union Cabinet.
- After the report, the then Prime Minister Manmohan Singh apologized to the Sikh community for Operation Blue Star and the riots that followed.

Punjab Accord (1985)

- Rajiv Gandhi initiated negotiations with the Akali leaders to provide a lasting solution to the Punjab problem. In August 1985, Rajiv Gandhi and Longowal signed the Punjab accord. The major provisions of the accord were:
- The Rangnath Mishra commission was to investigate the 1984 riots.
- Families of innocent persons who were killed after 1st August 1982 would be compensated fairly, and there would be compensation for any property damaged too.
- Chandigarh was to be given to Punjab by overruling the recommendation of Shah

Backwardness compared to the rest of India:

The isolation of the region, its complex social character and its backwardness compared to other parts of the country have all resulted in the complicated set of demands from different states of the North-East.

International border:

The vast international border and weak communication between the North-East and the rest of India have further added to the delicate nature of politics there. Three issues dominate the politics of the North-East: demands for autonomy, movements for secession, and opposition to 'outsiders'.

The AFSPA (Armed Forces Special Power Act) The application of this act shows the inability and reluctance of the government to solve the conflict with adequate political measures. The AFSPA was passed on 18 August 1958, as a short term measure to allow deployment of the army to counter an armed separatist movement in the Naga Hills, has been in place for the last five decades and was extended to all the seven states of the Northeast region in 1972 (except for Mizoram).

Assam Crisis:

Reasons:

1. Economic

- Severe underdevelopment of Assam was due to unfair treatment being meted out to it by the central government, which had not only neglected its development but also discriminated against it in allocation of central funds and location of industrial and other economic enterprises.

- Economic backwardness was also ascribed to control of its economy and resources, particularly the production and sale of its tea, plywood and other commodities by outsiders, mostly Marwari and Bengalis. The labour force in tea, plywood and other industries was also mostly non-Assamese.
- There were demands for a greater share for Assam in the revenues derived from tea and plywood industries, a higher royalty for its crude oil, larger central financial grants and plan allocation, location of oil refineries in Assam, construction of more bridges over the Brahmaputra river, upgrading of the railway link between Assam and the rest of India, greater effort at industrialization of the state by both the state and the central governments, and greater employment of Assamese in central government services and public sector enterprises located in the state.

2. Bengali people

- Throughout the colonial period and for several years after independence, Bengalis settled in
- Assam occupied a dominant position in government services, in teaching and other modern professions and in higher posts in the public and private sectors.
- The lack of job opportunities, the significant role of 'outsiders' in Assam's industry and trade, and the fear of being culturally dominated produced a sense of deprivation in the minds of middle-class Assamese.
- They started a movement in the 1950s demanding preference for Assamese speakers in recruitment to state government services and making Assamese the sole official language and medium of instruction in schools and colleges.
- The movement for a change in the official language led to the gradual building up of hostility between Bengali and Assamese

नोट - प्रिय IAS उम्मीदवारों, यहाँ हमने इस टॉपिक का मात्र SAMPLE ही दिया है, पूरा टॉपिक नहीं दिया है / यदि आपको हमारे नोट्स के सैंपल अच्छे लगे हों तो कम्पलीट नोट्स खरीदने के लिए नीचे दिए गये हमारे संपर्क नंबर पर कॉल कीजिए या लिंक पर क्लिक करें / दोस्तों, हमें पूर्ण विश्वास है कि ये नोट्स आपकी “UPSC IAS (PRE. & MAINS)” की परीक्षा में पूर्ण संभव मदद करेंगे और आप “INFUSION NOTES” के साथ IAS की परीक्षा में जरूर सफल होंगे, धन्यवाद /

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प्रिय दोस्तों, अब तक हमारे विभिन्न नोट्स में से विभिन्न परीक्षाओं में आये हुए प्रश्नों के परिणाम -

<u>EXAM (परीक्षा)</u>	<u>EXAM DATE</u>	<u>हमारे नोट्स में से आये हुए प्रश्न</u>
RAS PRE. 2021	27 अक्तूबर 2021	74 प्रश्न (150 में से) CUT OFF - 64
UPSC - IAS PRE. (2022)	05 JUNE 2022	69 (100 में से)
SSC GD 2021	16 नवम्बर	68 (100 में से)
SSC GD 2021	01 दिसम्बर	65 (100 में से)
SSC GD 2021	08 दिसम्बर	67 (100 में से)
राजस्थान S.I. 2021	13 सितम्बर	113 (200 में से)
राजस्थान S.I. 2021	14 सितम्बर	119 (200 में से)

राजस्थान S.I. 2021	15 सितम्बर	126 (200 में से)
RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	23 अक्तूबर (1st शिफ्ट)	79 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	23 अक्तूबर (2nd शिफ्ट)	103 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	24 अक्तूबर (1st शिफ्ट)	95 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	24 अक्तूबर (2nd शिफ्ट)	91 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	27 दिसंबर (1st शिफ्ट)	59 (100 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	27 दिसंबर (2nd शिफ्ट)	61 (100 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	28 दिसंबर (1st शिफ्ट)	56 (100 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	28 दिसंबर (2nd शिफ्ट)	57 (100 में से)
U.P. SI 2021	14 नवम्बर 2021 1st शिफ्ट	91 (160 में से)
U.P. SI 2021	21 नवम्बर 2021 (1st शिफ्ट)	89 (160 में से)

& Many More Exams

दोस्तों, इनका proof देखने के लिए नीचे दी गयी लिंक पर क्लिक करें या हमारे youtube चैनल पर देखें -

RAS PRE. - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p3_i-3qfDy8&t=136s

VDO PRE. - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gXdAk856Wl8&t=202s>

Patwari - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X6mKGdtXyu4&t=103s>

अन्य परीक्षाओं में भी इसी तरह प्रश्न आये हैं Proof देखने के लिए हमारे youtube चैनल (Infusion Notes) पर इसकी वीडियो देखें या हमारे नंबरों पर कॉल करें।

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Part - 4 Art and Culture

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Part -1 Polity, Constitution and Governance

Part - 2 International Relations

Part - 3 Social Justice and Welfare Schemes

GENERAL STUDY PAPER – 3

Part - 1 Economics Part - 1

Part - 2 Economics Part - 2

Part - 3 Science and Technology

Part - 4 Environment, Ecology and Biodiversity

Part - 5 Disaster Management and Internal Security

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