

# Hindu YUVA



Bouddhik Evening  
February 26, 2011

# Speaker Profile



- ❧ Pursuing PhD at University of Washington
- ❧ Research: Computer Vision and Graphics
- ❧ Deeply interested in history, politics, travelling and adventure sports.



Ankit Gupta

# INDIA



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The journey of a Nation.  
From Independence to a Republic.

# Outline



- ❧ Motivation
- ❧ Freedom and parricide
- ❧ Gathering the pieces
- ❧ The constitution
- ❧ Conclusion

# Motivation



❧ Curiosity.

❧ For most of us, history ends at 1947

❧ Awareness.

❧ To become better citizens.

❧ Philosophy.

❧ What defines and unites India?

# Freedom and Parricide



1947-50

# India: Aug 15, 1947



- ❧ Purna Swaraj Declaration on Jan 26, 1930.
- ❧ Second Anniversary of Japanese surrender.
- ❧ Chosen by Lord Mountbatten



# The Ceremony



- ❧ Started at 11pm on Aug 14.
- ❧ Three speakers
  - ❧ Chaudhury Khaliquzzaman
  - ❧ Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
  - ❧ Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru



# Pakistan: Aug 14, 1947



- ☞ Allow Lord Mountbatten to attend both ceremonies
- ☞ To show, Pakistan did not secede from India.



# What led to partition?



☞ Need to go back in time

# The Early Cracks



- ❧ Divide and rule politics by the British
- ❧ Feeling of separatism – Khilafat Movement
- ❧ Congress's ignorance of the Muslim League

# Rise of Muslim League



- ☞ Led by Mohammad Ali Jinnah.
- ☞ 1927: ~1300 members, 1944: ~500,000 members in Bengal alone
- ☞ Fear of a 'Brahman Baniya Raj'
- ☞ March 1940, first call for Pakistan.

# Cripps Commission (1946)



- ❧ “there is more likelihood of obtaining Hindu consent to Division than Muslim consent to union”
- ❧ “to unite India against Muslim wishes would necessarily involve force. To divide India against Hindu wishes would not”
- ❧ “the Hindus may loudly lament their brethren in Bengal and Punjab being torn from Mother India, but they are not likely to have the will to undertake a crusade on their behalf”

# The Elections (1946)



∞ Total seats: 1585

∞ Congress: 927, Muslim League: 429

∞ The partition was inevitable

# What led to partition?



- ❧ Congress's shortsightedness
- ❧ Jinnah's ambition
- ❧ British amorality and cynicism

# The Massacre



- Reported figures for Aug 1947 – 15,000 killed
- Overall toll: 1 million dead (reported).

# Could this have been prevented?



- ❧ The original plan of leaving India in June, 1948.
- ❧ The delay in announcing Punjab boundary.
- ❧ Improper use of the armed forces.

# Aftermath (1947-49)



- ∞ The biggest migration in World history.
- ∞ ~8 million people coming into India.
- ∞ More than populations of countries like Austria, Norway. Almost equal to Australia!



	Boundary of British India (1939)		Border conflicts
	Union of India		Areas of riots after partition
	East/West Pakistan (1947)		Movements of Hindu and Sikh refugees
	States not included in the partition plan		Movements of Muslim refugees

# North-West India



~1.5 million people in.

Resettlement for farmers

Sardar Tarlok Singh.

Standard hectare and Graded cut policies.

Resettlement in areas like Delhi (Patel Nagar, Lajpat Nagar, Rajendra Nagar .... ), Faridabad.

# Eastern India



- ~400,000 immigrants in Calcutta alone.
- Inefficient settlement plans.
- Strengthening emergence of communism.

# The rise of communism (1948-50)

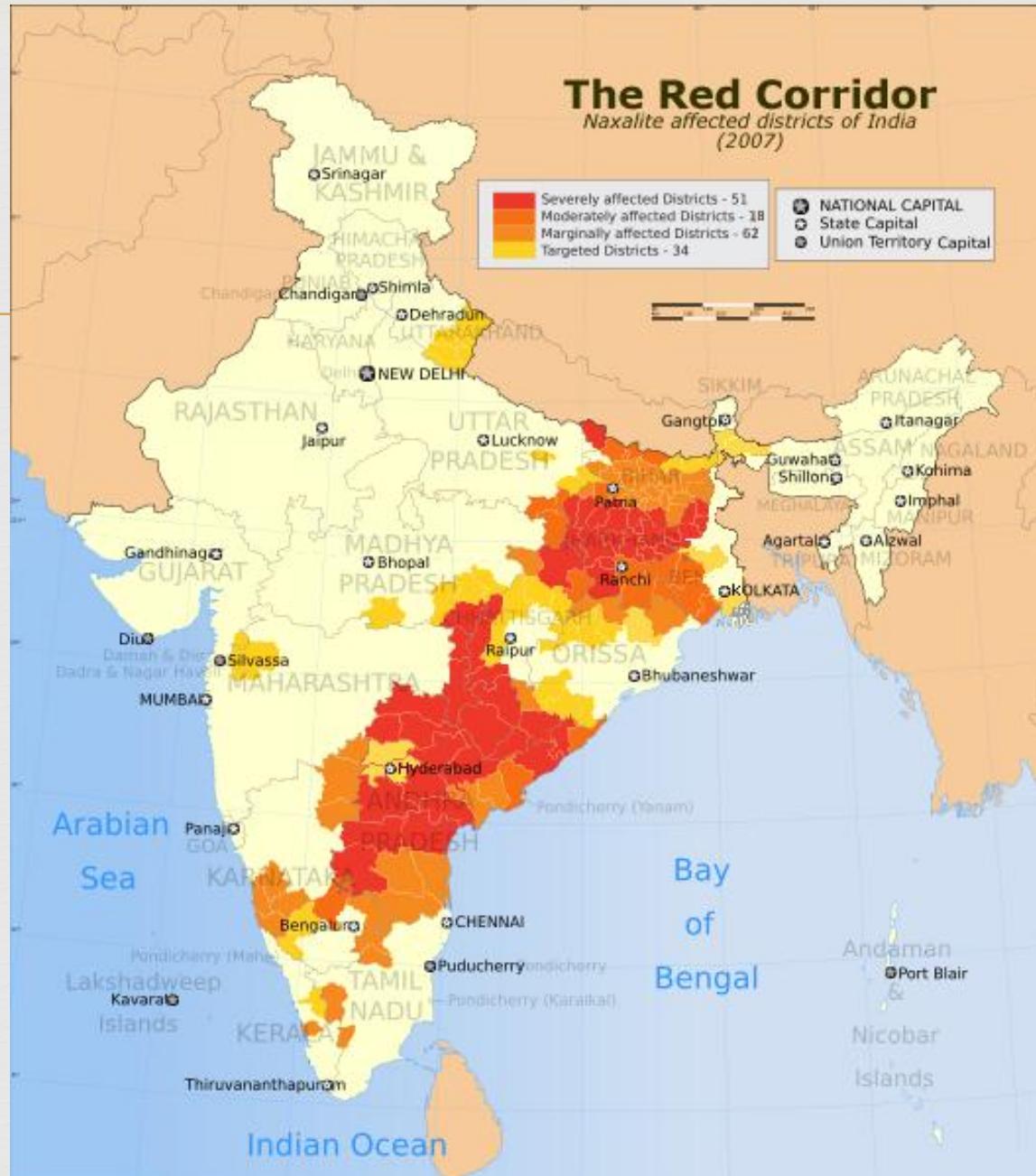


- ☞ Led by B.T. Ranadive.
- ☞ Inspired by Mao Zedong in China ('49) and Soviet.
- ☞ Support in dissatisfied people in Eastern parts and in Hyderabad.



# The Red Corridor

Naxalite affected districts of India  
(2007)



# West India was different



- ❧ ~500,000 people in Bombay camps.
- ❧ **No empty areas for them as in earlier two.**
  - ❧ Spread in Bombay, Pune, Ahmedabad, other cities.
- ❧ Increase in slums, fight for housing, jobs.

# Gathering the Pieces



1947-49



AFGHANISTAN

IRAN

ARABIAN SEA

**INDIA BEFORE PARTITION**

The representations of boundaries are reproduced from the map in the *India Office List, 1940*, prepared by the Edinburgh Geographical Institute and printed by John Bartholomew and Son Ltd. They are not necessarily authoritative.

British India

Indian States and Territories



KASHMIR & JAMMU

N W FRONTIER PROVINCE

PUNJAB

RAJPUTANA

SIND

CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR

BOMBAY

HYDERABAD

MADRAS

MYSORE

COCHIN TRAVANCORE

TIBET

NEPAL

SIKKIM BHUTAN

BIHAR

ORISSA

BAY OF BENGAL

ANDAMAN ISLANDS

NICOBAR ISLANDS

CEYLON

Colombo

Karachi

Jamnagar

Bombay Poona

Goa

Bangalore

Ootacamund

Madras

Pondicherry (Fr)

Trincomalee

Kabul

Peshawar Srinagar Rawalpindi

Lahore Amritsar

Simla Patiala

Bikaner Delhi

Gwalior Lucknow

Allahabad

Nagpur Wardha

Bhopal

Indore

Ahmedabad

Ahmednagar

Vizagapatam

Mesulipatam

Gorakhpur

Benares

Patna

Midnapore

Cuttack

Brahmaputra

Ganges

Brah

Shillong

Dacca

Calcutta Chittagong

ANDAMAN ISLANDS

NICOBAR ISLANDS

# The Problem



- ☞ All 565 princely states were given an option
- ☞ Key men involved (New states dept. in June'47)



Vallabhbhai Patel



V. P. Menon



Mountbatten

# The Convincing



☞ Lunch parties

☞ Instruments of Accession

☞ Logical arguments

☞ Resources

☞ Costs of maintaining foreign consulates

☞ National integrity

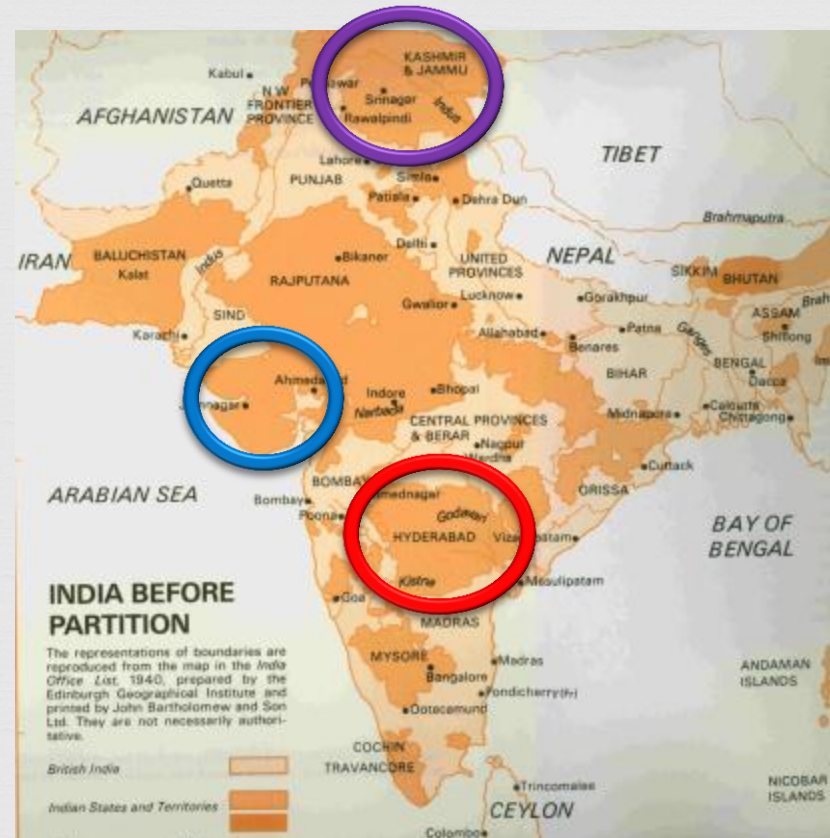
# Three Troublemakers



☞ Junagadh

☞ Hyderabad

☞ Jammu and Kashmir



# Junagadh



- ❧ Hindu majority population, Muslim Ruler.
- ❧ Acceded to Pakistan.
  - ❧ (Pak perspective: exchange for J&K)
- ❧ Public outrage and revolt
  - ❧ Led by Samaldas Gandhi
- ❧ October 1947, part of India.



# Hyderabad



- Key state w.r.t. geography
- Hindu majority with Muslim Nizam ruler – Mir Usman Ali.
- Nov 1947 – Foreign agreement signed with India.
- Kasim Razvi – started *Razakars* group. Hindus started fleeing.



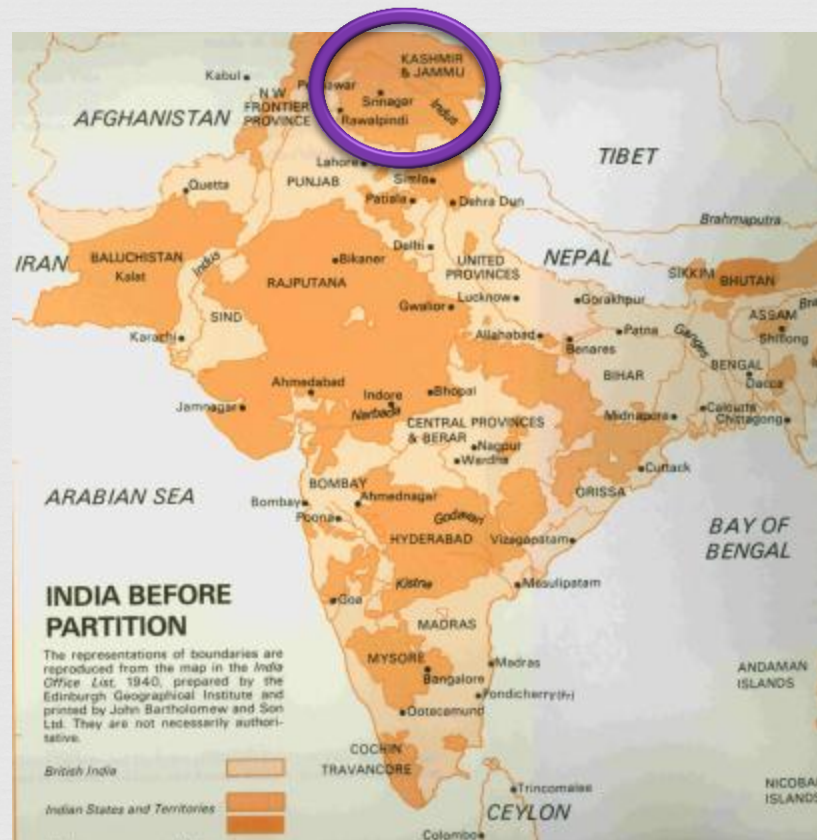
# Hyderabad



- ❧ Problems for neighboring states too.
- ❧ June 1948 – Mountbatten resigned.
- ❧ Sept 1948 – Indian army sent to Hyderabad.
- ❧ Sept 17, 1948 – Hyderabad part of India.



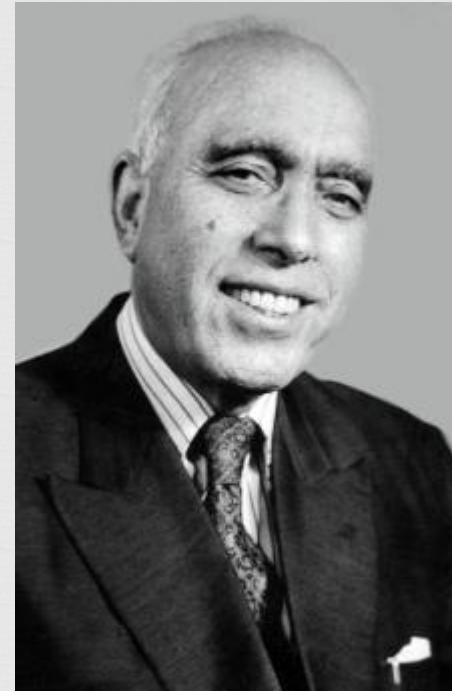
# Jammu and Kashmir



# Key People



Maharaja Hari Singh



Sheikh Abdullah

# Prevailing situation



- ❧ Muslim dissent
- ❧ 1932 – All Jammu Kashmir Muslim Conference
- ❧ Hari Singh and his minister Ramachandra Kak in favor of independent state
- ❧ Signed trade agreement with Pakistan

# The Tribal Invasion



☞ October 22, 1947



# The Tribal Invasion



- ❧ Oct 24, 1947: Hari Singh asks India for help.
- ❧ Indian armies enter into the state.
- ❧ Early November – peace talks start.
- ❧ Winter – military operations on hold.

# How things unfolded



- ❧ January 1 - Move to United Nations
- ❧ March 1948 - Sheikh Abdullah comes to power.
  - ❧ Loyal to India.
- ❧ Pakistan funded govt. of Azaad Kashmir.
- ❧ The war still on.

# The Tribal Invasion



- Was it Tribal or Military?
- Well supplied with lorries, petrol, ammunition
- Openly supported by North-west Frontier Province (Pakistan) Minister, Abdul Qayyum.

# Jammu and Kashmir



# The Constitution



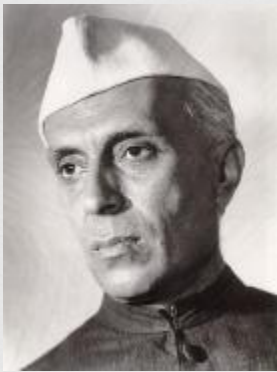
1946-49

# The Team



- ❧ Constituent Assembly (formed in 1946)
- ❧ Over 300 members in all
- ❧ Boycotted by Muslim League

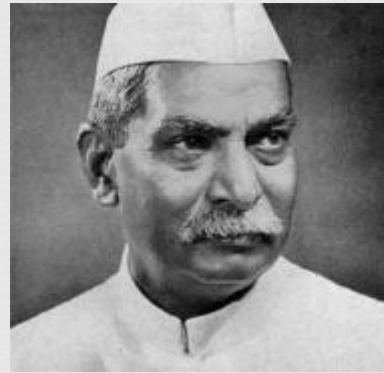
# Some key members



Jawaharlal Nehru



Vallabhbhai Patel



Rajendra Prasad



B. R. Ambedkar



B.N. Rau



K. M. Munshi



Alladi Krishnaswami

# The National Flag



☞ July 22, 1947



# Basic Outline



- ❧ Individual vs Village
- ❧ Euro-American vs Indian precedents
- ❧ British system – PM, Cabinet, Lower and Upper Houses, Nominal President.
- ❧ Fundamental rights and Directive Principles
  
- ❧ Some complaints –  
“wanted the *music of Veena or Sitar* but instead got the *music of an English band*”

# Rights of the States



- ⌘ Push to centralization.
- ⌘ Were states the “beggars at the doors of Centre”?
- ⌘ Need of a strong center instead of current “weak and vacillating executives in provinces”.

# Minority Rights



☞ Muslim reservations

☞ Vallabhbhai Patel –

☞ *“Those who want that kind of a thing have a place in Pakistan, not here.”*

☞ *“Here, we are building a nation and those who choose to divide again and sow seeds of disruption will have no place here....”*

# Minority Rights



❧ Women reservations

❧ The lone fighter was a man – R. K. Chaudhuri, from his *“experience as a parliamentarian and a man of the world.”*

# Minority Rights



- ❧ Untouchables, Tribal community.
- ❧ Support led by Jaipal Singh.
- ❧ Agreed after studying scale of exploitation.



# The Language(s)?



English – Inherited language of communication from British.

Vowels	DEV	GUI	PUN	BEN	ORI	TEL	KAN	TAM	MAL	SIN	URD	SIND
ka	क	ക	ഖ	କ	କ	క	ക	ക	ക	ක	ڪ	
kā	का	കാ	ഖാ	କା	କା	కా	കാ	കാ	കാ	කා	ڪا	
kæ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	කැ	-	
kæ̃	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	කෑ	-	
ki	कि	കി	ഖി	കി	കി	కి	കി	കി	കി	കി	ڪي	
kī	की	കീ	ഖീ	കീ	കീ	కీ	കീ	കീ	കീ	കീ	ڪي	
ku	कु	കു	ഖു	കു	കു	కు	കു	കു	കു	കു	ڪو	
kū	कू	കൂ	ഖൂ	കൂ	കൂ	కూ	കൂ	കൂ	കൂ	കൂ	ڪو	
kɪ	कु	കു	-	ക	ക	కు	ക	-	ക	ക	-	
kī̃	कू	കൂ	-	ക	ക	కూ	ക	-	ക	ക	-	
ke(s)	कै*	-	-	-	-	కె	ക	കെ	കെ	കെ	-	
ke/ē	कै	കൈ	ഖൈ	കൈ	കൈ	కై	കൈ	കൈ	കൈ	കൈ	ڪൈ	
kai	कै	കൈ	ഖൈ	കൈ	കൈ	కై	കൈ	കൈ	കൈ	കൈ	ڪൈ	
ko(s)	कौ*	-	-	-	-	కౌ	കൌ	കൌ	കൌ	കൌ	-	
ko/ō	कौ	കൌ	ഖൌ	കൌ	കൌ	కౌ	കൌ	കൌ	കൌ	കൌ	ڪൌ	
kau	कौ	കൌ	ഖൌ	കൌ	കൌ	కౌ	കൌ	കൌ	കൌ	കൌ	ڪൌ	
kaḥ	कः	കഃ	ഖഃ	കഃ	കഃ	కః	കഃ	കഃ	കഃ	കഃ	-	-
kan	कं	കം	ഖം	കം	കം	కం	കం	-	കం	കం	ڪان	-
kaṁ	कं	കം	ഖം	കം	കം	-	-	-	-	-	(kaṁ)	-

# The Language(s)?



English – Inherited language of communication from British.

Official language – Hindi but till 1965, procedures conducted in English.

Vowels	DEV	GUI	PUN	BEN	ORI	TEL	KAN	TAM	MAL	SIN	URD	SIND
ka	क	ക	क	କ	କ	క	ക	க	ക	ක	ڪ	
kā	का	കാ	का	କା	କା	కా	കാ	கா	കാ	කා	ڪا	
kæ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	කැ	-	
kæ̃	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	කෑ	-	
ki	कि	കി	कि	କି	କି	కి	കി	கி	കി	කි	ڪي	
kī	की	കീ	की	କୀ	କୀ	కీ	കീ	கீ	കീ	කී	ڪي	
ku	कु	കു	कु	କୁ	କୁ	కు	കു	கு	കു	කු	ڪو	
kū	कू	കൂ	कू	കൂ	കൂ	కూ	കൂ	கூ	കൂ	කූ	ڪو	
kɪ	कु	കു	-	കു	കു	కృ	കു	-	കു	කූ	-	
kī̃	कू	കൂ	-	കൂ	കൂ	కౄ	കൂ	-	കൂ	කූ	-	
ke(s)	कै*	-	-	-	-	కె	కె	கெ	കെ	කෙ	-	
ke/ē	कै	കൈ	कै	കൈ	കൈ	కై	കൈ	கை	കൈ	කൈ	ڪئ	
kai	कै	കൈ	कै	കൈ	കൈ	కై	കൈ	கை	കൈ	කൈ	ڪئ	
ko(s)	को*	-	-	-	-	కొ	కొ	கொ	കൊ	කො	-	
ko/ō	को	കോ	को	കോ	കോ	కొ	കോ	கொ	കൊ	කො	ڪو	
kau	कौ	കൗ	कौ	കൗ	കൗ	కౌ	കൗ	கௌ	കൌ	කൌ	ڪو	
kaḥ	कः	കഃ	कः	കഃ	കഃ	కః	കഃ	கః	കഃ	කః	-	-
kan	कं	ക	कं	ക	ക	కం	ക	-	ക	ක	ڪ	-
kañ	कं	ക	कं	ക	ക	-	-	-	-	-	(kañ)	-

# Final Constitution Drafted



❧ Nov 25, 1949

❧ Longest in the world

❧ 395 articles

❧ 8 schedules



# The Republic of India

January 26, 1950



# Conclusion





We started a quest today.

A Quest to understand India.



# References



- ∞ India After Gandhi. (*By Shri Ramachandra Guha*)
- ∞ Wikipedia

Thank you

