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TENTH ONLINE STUDY MATERIAL

SUBJECT- ENGLISH

SESSION-2020-21

CLASS-XII

Chapter No.5 Indigo [FLAMINGO]

DAY-1

❖ STUDY MATERIAL

Chapter 4: Indigo

By: Louis Fischer

About the Author

Louis Fischer (1896-1970) was born in Philadelphia in 1896. He served as a volunteer in the British Army between 1918-1920. Fischer made a career as a journalist and wrote for The New York Times, The Saturday Review and for European and Asian publications. He was also a member of the faculty of Princeton University.

Introduction of the chapter

The story is based on the interview taken by Louis Fischer of Mahatma Gandhi. In order to write on him he had visited him in 1942 at his ashram - Sevagram where he was told about the Indigo Movement started by Gandhiji. The story revolves around the struggle of Gandhi and other prominent leaders in order to safeguard sharecroppers from the atrocities of landlords.

Indigo Summary

Louis Fischer met Gandhi in 1942 at his ashram in Sevagram. Gandhi

told him that how he initiated the departure of the British from India. He recalled that it in 1917 at the request of Rajkumar Shukla, a sharecropper from Champaran, he visited the place. Gandhi had gone to Lucknow to attend the annual meeting of Indian National Congress in the year 1916. Shukla told him that he had come from Champaran to seek his help in order to safeguard the interests of the sharecroppers. Gandhi told him that he was busy so Shukla accompanied him to various places till he consented to visit Champaran. His firm decision impressed Gandhiji and he promised him that he would visit Calcutta at a particular date and then Shukla could come and take him along to Champaran. Shukla met him at Calcutta and they took a train to Patna. Gandhi went to lawyer Rajendra Prasad's house and they waited for him. In order to grab complete knowledge of the situation, he reached Muzzafarpur on 15th April 1917. He was welcomed by Prof. J.B Kriplani and his students. Gandhi was surprised to see the immense support for an advocate of home rule like him. He also met some lawyers who were already handling cases of sharecroppers. As per the contract, 15 percent of the peasant's land holding was to be reserved for cultivation of indigo, the crop of which was given to the landlord as rent. This system was very oppressive. Gandhi wanted to help the sharecroppers. So he visited the British landlord association but he was not given any information because he was an outsider. He then went to the commissioner of Tirhut division who threatened Gandhi and ask him to leave Tirhut. Instead of returning, he went to Motihari. Here he started gathering complete information about the indigo contract. He was accompanied by many lawyers. One day as he was on his way to meet a peasant, who was maltreated by the indigo planters, he was stopped by the police superintendent's messenger who served him a notice asking him to leave. Gandhi received the notice but disobeyed the order. A case was filed against him. Many lawyers came to advise him but when he stressed, they all joined his struggle and even consented to go to jail in order to help the poor peasants. On the day of trial, a large crowd gathered near the court. It became impossible to handle them. Gandhi helped the officers to control the crowd. Gandhi gave his statement that he was not a lawbreaker but he disobeyed so that he could help the peasants. He was granted bail and later on, the case against him was dropped. Gandhi and his associates started gathering all sorts of information related to the indigo contract and its misuse. Later, a commission was set up to look into the matter. After the inquiry was conducted, the planters were found guilty and were asked to pay back to the peasants. Expecting refusal, they offered to pay only 25 percent of the amount. Gandhi accepted this too because he wanted to free the sharecroppers from the binding of the indigo contract. He opened six

schools in Champaran villages and volunteers like Mahadev Desai, Narhari Parikh, and his son, Devdas taught them. Kasturbai, the wife of Gandhi used to teach personal hygiene. Later on, with the help of a volunteer doctor he provided medical facility to the natives of Champaran, thus making their life a bit better. A peace maker, Andrews wanted to volunteer at Champaran ashram. But Gandhi refused as he wanted Indians to learn the lesson of self reliance so that they would not depend on others. Gandhi told the writer that it was Champaran's incident that made him think that he did not need the Britisher's advice while he was in his own country.

DAY-2

Theme of the chapter

The main **theme** of the chapter **Indigo** by Louis Fischer is how effective leadership can overcome any problem as shown by Mahatma Gandhi in securing justice for the oppressed in Champaran through convincing arguments and negotiation.

Important Questions

1. What message does the Indigo episode convey?

Ans. The **message conveyed** by the story is that it is not impossible to conquer and win over the powerful. If the people get together and fight against injustice, no power in the world can stop them from achieving what they desire.

2. What was the condition of the Indigo sharecroppers?

Ans. The main problem of sharecroppers in Champaran was that all the tenants were forced and compelled to plant 15% of their holdings with Indigo. This has been a long-term contract between the British and the farmers. The sharecroppers, on the other hand, had to hand over the entire Indigo harvest as rent to the British.

3. Why was government baffled in indigo chapter?

Ans. The government was baffled because it was for the first time

that their authority power had been challenged by the Indians.

4. What would be the impact of synthetic indigo?

Ans. What would be the impact of synthetic indigo on the prices of natural indigo? Ans: The peasants paid the British landlords indigo as rent. ... So, the British landlords wanted money as compensation for being released from the 15 per cent arrangement. The prices of natural indigo would go down due to the synthetic Indigo.

5. What was the condition of the Indigo sharecroppers?

Ans. The main problem of sharecroppers in Champaran was that all the tenants were forced and compelled to plant 15% of their holdings with Indigo. This has been a long-term contract between the British and the farmers. The sharecroppers, on the other hand, had to hand over the entire Indigo harvest as rent to the British.

DAY-3

NOTES

Role of Rajkumar Sukla

1. Poor, emancipated peasant from Champaran
2. Contacted Gandhiji on 1916 in Lucknow
3. Gandhi dismissed him.
4. Shukla came to complain about the injustice and the landlord system in Bihar.
5. Shukla followed Gandhi to Cawnpore Later at Calcutta.
6. Impressed by the sharecropper's tenacity and story Gandhi relented.

The Issue

1. Arable land in Champaran divided into estates owned by Englishmen, worked by Indian tenants.
2. Chief commercial crop indigo.
3. Tenants to plant on 15% indigo.
4. To surrender entire indigo as rent.
5. Synthetic indigo in the market.
6. Landlords force new agreements.
7. Ask for 15% compensation.
8. Peasants resist, widespread unrest.

How Gandhi reached Champaran

1. Went to Muzaffarpur with Sukla
2. Obtained complete information
3. Discussed with Kriplani
4. Met lawyers, chided them, understood legal angle.
5. Met peasants, sensed unrest.
6. Realised peasants fear-stricken.
7. Felt he should arm them with tool of courage, fearlessness.

Role of Lawyers

1. They represented cases in courts, collected fees
2. Gandhi criticized them for being money minded.
3. They gave legal support.
4. However, they were non-committal if he was arrested.
5. Gandhi appealed for justice for sharecroppers when arrested.
6. Lawyers feel guilty of desertion.
7. They supported Gandhi's Civil Disobedience Movement.
8. They helped him file grievances against landlords.

Steps taken by Gandhi

1. Approached British landlord association.
2. Commissioner, cold-shouldered.
3. Proceeded to Motihari, got mass support from peasants, continued investigation.
4. Served official notice to leave Champaran.
5. Signed, said would disobey the order.
6. Served summons, Motihari black with peasants.
7. Peasants demonstrate outside the courtroom.
8. Officials powerless, Government baffled.
9. Gandhi was encouraged by mass support.
10. Court arrest, says obeying the voice of conscience.
11. Convinces lawyers to join the movement.
12. Continues to collect legal evidence.
13. The government forced to set up the Inquiry Commission.
14. Meeting, the deadlock overcompensation.
15. Agrees to 25%, landlords learned they were not above the law, peasants got courage.
16. Battle of Champaran won.

Qualities of Gandhi

1. Appreciates loyalty/commitment.
2. Understands the issue e.g., meets Kriplani/lawyers/peasants.
3. Connect with masses.

4. Organised e.g., civil disobedience plan.
5. Fairleader e.g. won lawyers' support.
6. Visionary e.g., improves social, the cultural backwardness of Champaran.

DAY-4

Indigo Lesson Question and Answers

Q1- Why do you think Gandhi considered the Champaran episode to be a turning-point in his life?

A1- The Champaran event had solved various problems faced by the poor peasants. They were relieved from the torture they had to face at the hands of the landlords. Thousands of people supported him. This was considered as a turning point in the life of Gandhi. He once said that what he did was an ordinary thing as he didn't want the Britishers to order him in his own country.

Q2- How was Gandhi able to influence lawyers? Give instances.

A2- Gandhi asked the lawyers about their course of action if he was sentenced to jail. They answered that they would return back. He then asked them about the plight of the peasants. This made them realize their duty towards the social issue and they decided to go to jail with Gandhi.

Q3- What was the attitude of the average Indian in smaller localities towards advocates of 'home rule'?

A3- The average Indians in smaller localities did not support the advocates of Home Rule as they feared to go against the British government. For Gandhi it was surprising that Professor Malkani allowed him to stay at his home even though he was a government teacher.

Q4-How do we know that ordinary people too contributed to the freedom movement?

A4- Ordinary people too contributed to the freedom movement. This can be justified by the following events:

- A large number of students accompanied Prof. J.B Kriplani to welcome Gandhi at Muzzafarpur railway station.
- Peasants also came to see him either on foot or by conveyance.
- A large number of people gathered to demonstrate around the courtroom.

DAY-5

Detailed Summary and Conclusion

This story is set in 1916 where Gandhi steps up to help a bunch of poor peasants from Champaran. It gives an account of how he struggled to bring them justice and equality. Thus, it begins with most of the arable land of Champaran that divides into a large estate. The owners of the estate are Englishmen and the workers are Indian tenants. We learn that the chief commercial crop on this land is Indigo. Moreover, we also see that the landlords compel all the tenants to plant 15% of their Indigo and submit the whole harvest in the form of rent. The tenants are under a long-term agreement to do so.

However, Germany starts developing synthetic Indigo. Thus, the British do not require the Indigo crop any more. Thus, in order to release the poor peasant from their agreement of 15%, they start demanding compensation. While some of the uneducated peasants agreed on this, the other did not agree. Thus, we notice that one of the sharecroppers, Raj Kumar

Shukla arranges for a meeting with Gandhi.

He meets him for the same issues and insists Gandhi to visit the place to end the longstanding injustice. Gandhi agrees and boards a train to Patna in Bihar. After that, Raj Kumar Shukla helps Gandhi visit the house of Rajendra Prasad, a lawyer. As Gandhi dresses simply, the servants thought of him to be a poor peasant. Thus, Gandhi planned before trying to get the peasants any justice. It is because the British government is punishing anyone who is keeping national leaders or protestors.

Thus, when Gandhi arrived in the place, the news of his arrival and mission spread across the town like wildfire. This resulted in a lot of lawyers and peasant groups pouring in large numbers in his support. Consequently, the lawyers did accept that the charges are quite high and too unreasonable for a poor peasant.

However, Gandhi was criticizing them for collecting huge fees from the sharecroppers. He was emphasizing on counseling as this will provide the peasants with confidence to fight their fear. Thus, he manages to get justice after a yearlong fight for the peasants. He has also arranged for the education, health, and hygiene for the families of the poor peasants. Finally, he teaches them a lesson of self-sufficiency and self-confidence.

Conclusion of Indigo

To sum up, Indigo summary, we learn how Gandhiji did not merely help in freeing India, but was always working for the betterment of his countrymen from the very start.

STUDY COURSE MATERIAL

GEOGRAPHY
SESSION 2020-21
CLASS-XII C

TOPIC: WATER RESOURCES

DAY-1

Water Resources of India:

- India contributes about 2.45% world's geographical area, the 4% of the world's water resources and about 16% of world population.
- India receives water from annual precipitation i.e. 4000 cubic km, and surface and groundwater sources i.e. 1869 cubic km. But only 60% (1122 cubic km) from these two sources of water are beneficial and usable.

Surface Water Resources

- River, lakes, ponds and tanks are four main sources of surface water resources in India.
- About 10,360 number of river and tributaries existed here and each tributary is more than 1.6 km long.
- The mean annual flow in all the river basin in India is estimated to be 1,869 cubic km. But only about 690 cubic km or 32% of these water can be utilised due to topographical, hydrological and other constraints.
- Size of catchment area/river basin and rainfall in its catchment area control the flow of water in a river. Water availability in rivers is more during monsoon than other seasons in India.
- In India, Ganga, Brahmaputra and Indus have large catchment area. Catchment areas of Ganga and Brahmaputra and Barak rivers fall into the high rainfall receiving area thus, have 60% of total water resources and have only 33% of the surface areas in India, but most of the water is not utilised.
- On the other hand, in the Peninsular rivers like Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, etc mean annual flow of water is less, but much of their water resources has been utilised.

Groundwater Resources

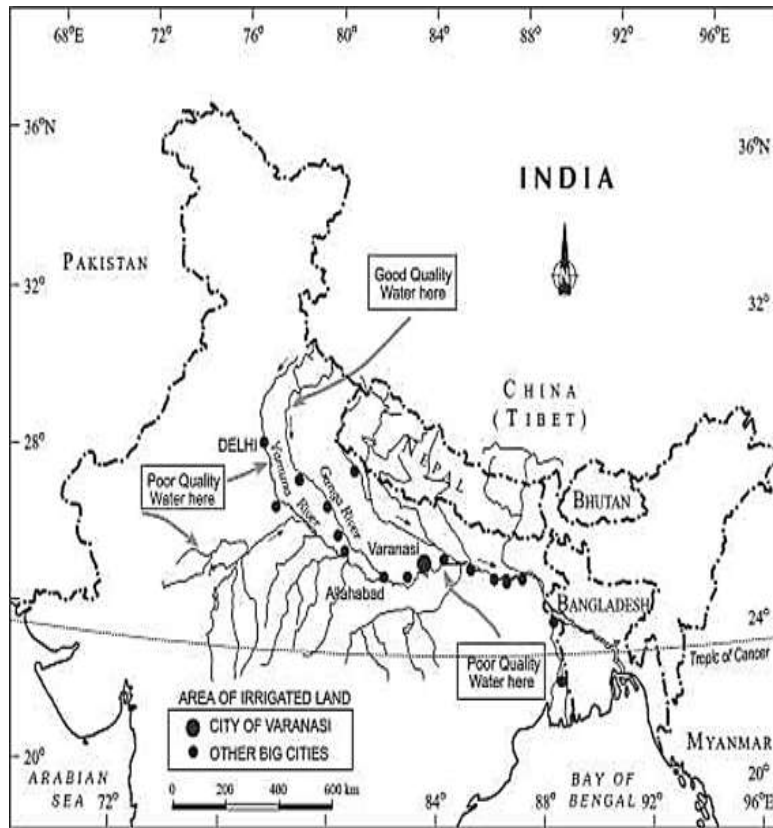
- There is about 432 cubic km of total replenishable ground water resources available in India. Ganga and Brahmaputra basins have about 46% of the total replenishable groundwater resources.
- The level of groundwater utilisation is relatively high in the river basins of North-Western parts and Southern parts of India.
- States having very high utilisation of groundwater are Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.
- States having moderate utilisation ground water are Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Tripura and Maharashtra.

- States having low Utilisation of groundwater are Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Kerala, etc.
- It is assumed that if the utilisation of water continue with the present rate, there are chances that it will limit the development and create a situation of social upheaval disruptions.



Lagoons and Backwaters

- Some states of India have indented coastline and thus a number of lagoons and lakes have formed. Examples of such states are Kerala, Odisha, and West Bengal.
- Due to brackish water-bodies, these water resources are used for fishing and irrigating certain varieties of paddy crops, coconut, etc.



DAY-2

Water Demand and Utilization:

- Agriculture, being an important part of Indian economy, alone uses about 89% of surface water and 92% of groundwater.
- Most of the developmental projects, river valley projects like the Bhakra-Nangal, Hirakund, Damodar Valley, Nagaijuna Sagar, Indira Gandhi Canal project, etc as well as five year plans were started to provide water to agricultural sector and increase agricultural production.
- Besides this, utilisation of surface and groundwater for domestic purposes are 90% and 3% and for industrial sector are 2% and 5%, respectively.

Demand of Water for Irrigation

- Need for irrigation is very high in India due to the spatial and temporal variation of rainfall.
- As winter and summer season are more or less dry in most parts of India. So, without irrigation agriculture cannot be practised in these parts.
- Some crops like rice, sugarcane, jute and other are water intensive and require more water to grow.
- Irrigation helps to grow multiple crops, gives more agricultural productivity, and along with HYV seeds gives more yield at fast rate. For e.g. Punjab Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh which have more than 85% of net source area under irrigation.
- Total net irrigated area in Punjab under wells and tube wells is 76.1% where as it is 51.3% in Haryana. These states utilise a large share of their groundwater resources and thus, it is the major cause behind the depletion of these resources.

- Besides these in Rajasthan and Bihar, the concentration of fluoride in groundwater is also increasing due to over withdrawal of this resource. Whereas in West Bengal and Bihar, the concentration of arsenic has been increased because of the same reason.

Emerging Water Problems:

- Rapid growth in population and pollution from various sources like industries, agriculture, and domestic sources are the major problems which are responsible for declining the availability of potable water.
- The per capita availability of water in India is also decreasing day by day.

Deterioration of Water Quality

- Water quality means water free from unwanted foreign substances that make water polluted i.e. micro-organisms, chemicals, industrial and other wastes.
- These toxic substances are responsible for water pollution by dissolving or suspended in lakes, streams, rivers and oceans.
- Sometimes, such pollutants seep down and pollute groundwater. The most polluted rivers in India are Ganga and Yamuna.

Water Conservation and Management

- The conservation and management of water become necessary after decreasing the availability of fresh water and increasing its demand by increasing population.
- For Sustainable development and maintaining the quality of life the government should encourage people to adopt watershed development, rainwater harvesting, recycling and reuse of water, conjunctive use of water for availability of quality water for long time.

Prevention of Water Pollution

- Availability of water resources are shrinking with a faster rate. It is seen that hilly areas have less dense population and thus, have high quality of water in their rivers. Whereas plains have dense population and thus have low quality of water in their rivers, and here water is widely used for irrigation, domestic works and industrial works.
- Plains also contribute more in polluting water sources by draining agricultural wastes (chemical fertilisers and insecticides) solid and domestic wastes and industrial wastes.
- During summer, concentration of pollutants in rivers remains high because of low amount of water which unable to flow these pollutants.
- Water quality of national aquatic resources at 507 stations have been monitored by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), with the collaboration of State Pollution Control Boards.
- The analysis of data recorded from these stations shows that the major rivers of India are most polluted by the organic and bacterial pollution.
- Yamuna river is most polluted river in the country between Delhi and Etawah. Other severely polluted rivers are the Sabarmati at Allahabad, the Gomti at Lucknow, the Kali, the Adyar, the Cooum (at entire stretches), the Vaigai at Madurai, Musi at Hyderabad and the Ganga at Kanpur and Varanasi.
- Ground water is also polluted because of high concentration of heavy toxic metals, fluoride nitrates at different parts of the country.

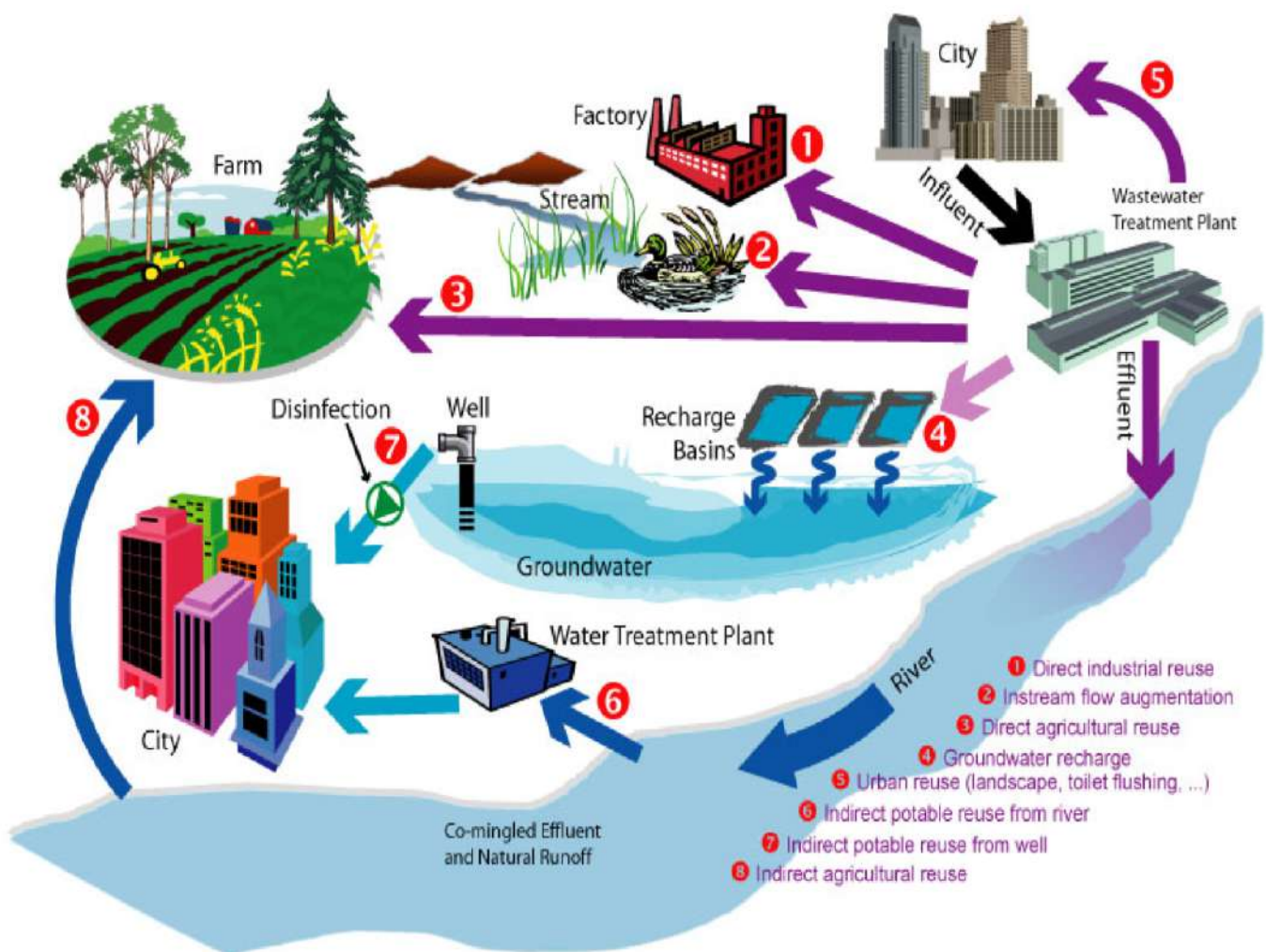
DAY-3

Legislative Provisions and Laws to Prevent River Pollution

- Government has taken various steps to minimize river and water pollution but due to some obstacles, these were proved to be less effective, for e.g. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1974, and Environment Protection Act of 1986 were unsuccessful as in 1997, 251 polluting factories were established along the rivers and lakes.
- The Water Cess Act of 1977 which was made to prevent pollution, was also less effective. So there is an urgent need to create awareness in public about the importance of water in life. It will result in reducing the pollutants from agricultural activities and industrial discharge.

Recycle and Reuse of Water

- Recycle and reuse is a simple and best way to conserve fresh water and make it available for all.
- Industries can use water of low quality and their waste water for cooling and fire fighting, which can decrease the cost of water for them and conserve fresh water.
- Water could be collected after bathing and washing utensils, washing clothes and cars can be a better option for gardening.
- Today, reusing and recycling of water is limited to few people but there is enormous scope for replenishing water through recycling.

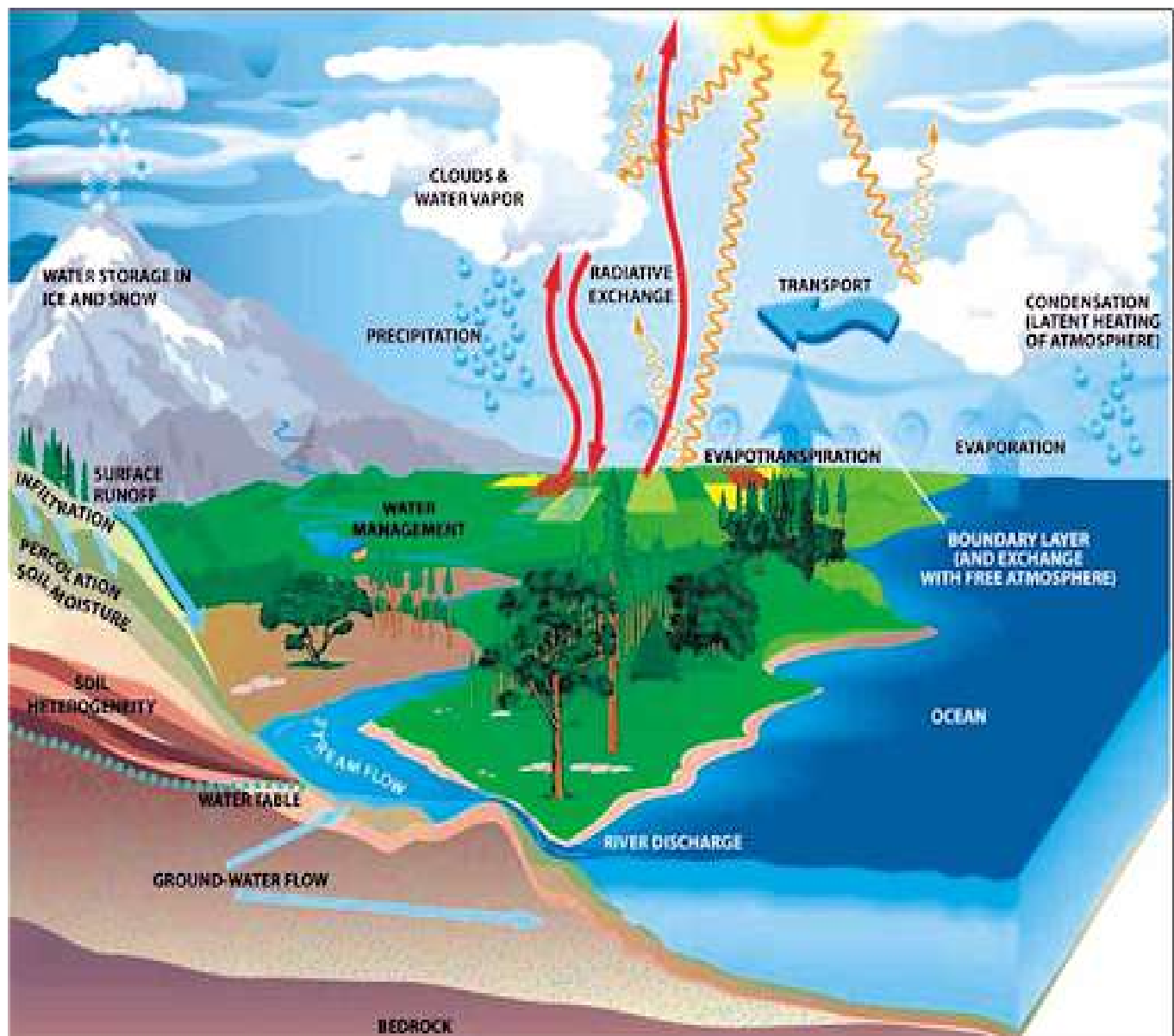


Watershed Management:

Watershed management basically refers to efficient management and conservation of surface water.

Watershed management includes:

1. Ground water resources.
2. Prevention of surface runoff.
3. Storage and recharge of ground-water by different methods such as percolation tanks recharge wells, etc.
4. The conservation, regeneration and judicious use of all natural resources (land, water, plants and animals) and human resources.
5. Create a balance among natural elements as well as in society.
6. Community participation is a key to success of a Watershed Development programme.



DAY-4

There are various Watershed Development and management programmes started by both Central and State Government at national and state level in India like:

- **Haryali** It is sponsored by the central government while gram panchayats of different villages execute it with the public participation. This programme enabled people to conserve water for various uses such as drinking,, irrigation, fisheries and afforestation.
- **Neeru-Meeru (Water and You)** Programme in Andhra Pradesh and Arvary Pani Sansad (in Alwar, Rajasthan)are examples of state initiated watershed development programmes.

Under these two programmes numerous percolation tanks, dug out ponds (johad), check dams, etc were constructed for harvesting water with the help of public participation. Tamil Nadu is only state which has made the construction of water harvesting structures compulsory in the houses.

The construction of a building without the structure of water harvesting is not allowed. Despite having such programmes, still most of the people in India are not aware with the benefits of watershed development and managment of water. Thus, there is a need to encourage more people to participate in this programme.

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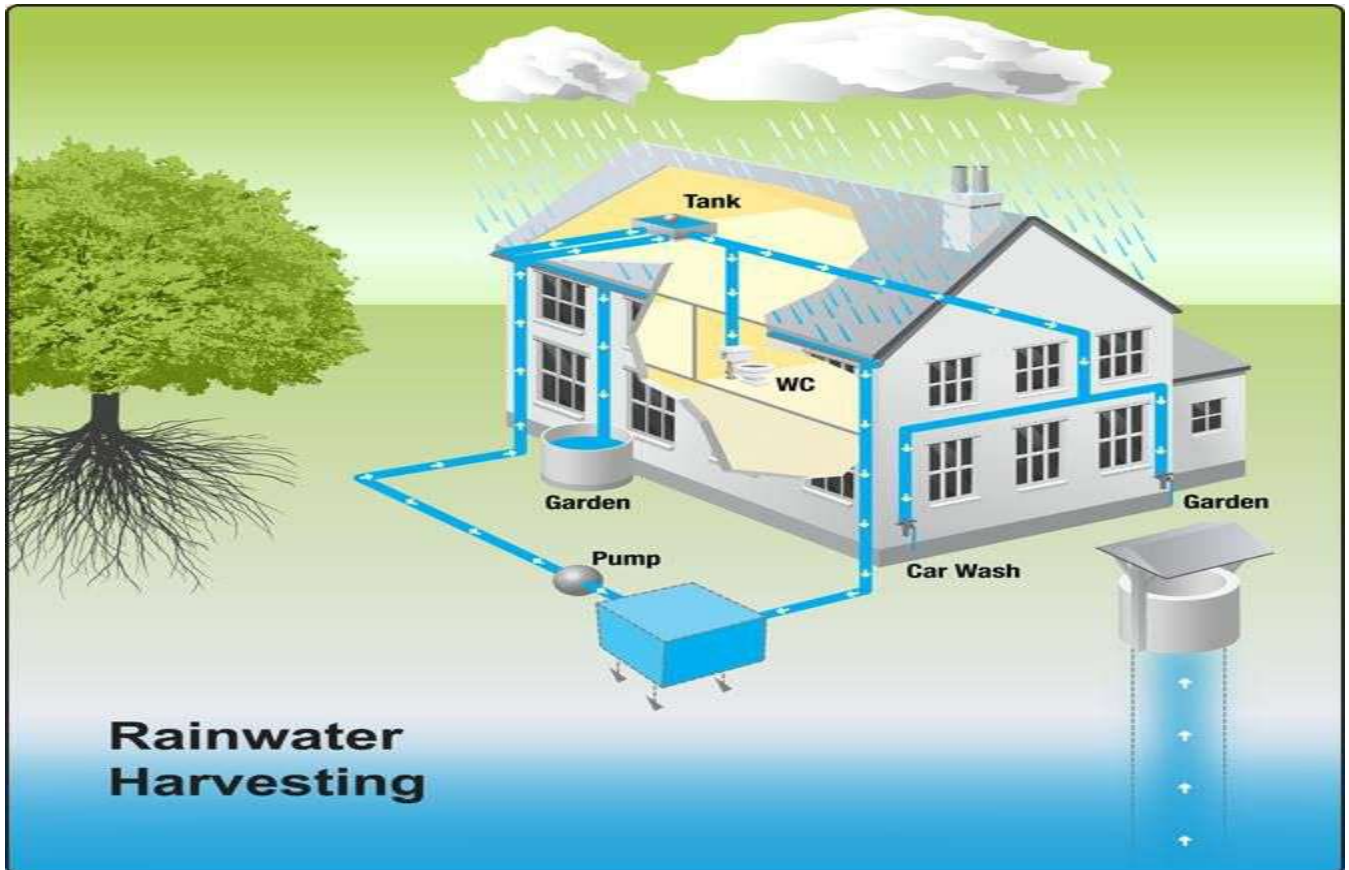
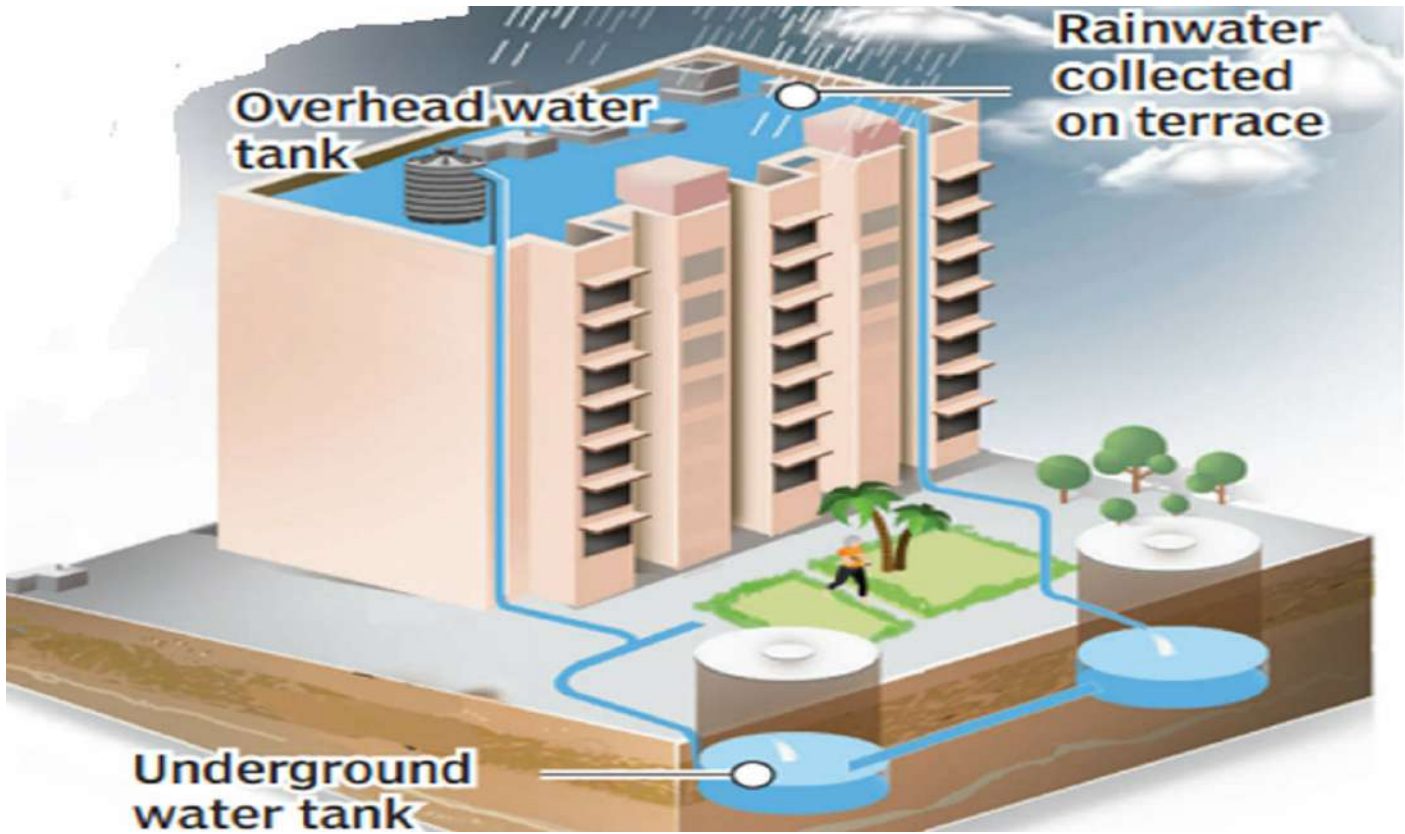
The construction of a building without the structure of water harvesting is not allowed. Despite having such programmes, still most of the people in India are not aware with the benefits of watershed development and managment of water. Thus, there is a need to encourage more people to participate in this programme.

Rain Water Harvesting:

Rain water harvesting is a cheap and environmental friendly technique that guides us to store rainwater into bore wells, pits and also recharge groundwater aquifers for different uses. There are various benefits of rainwater harvesting which are as follows:

1. It increases water availability.
2. Checks the declining groundwater level.
3. It improves the quality of groundwater by dilution of pollutions like fluoride and nitrates.
4. It prevents soil erosion and flooding.
5. It can be used to arrest salt water intrusion in coastal areas, if used to recharge aquifers.

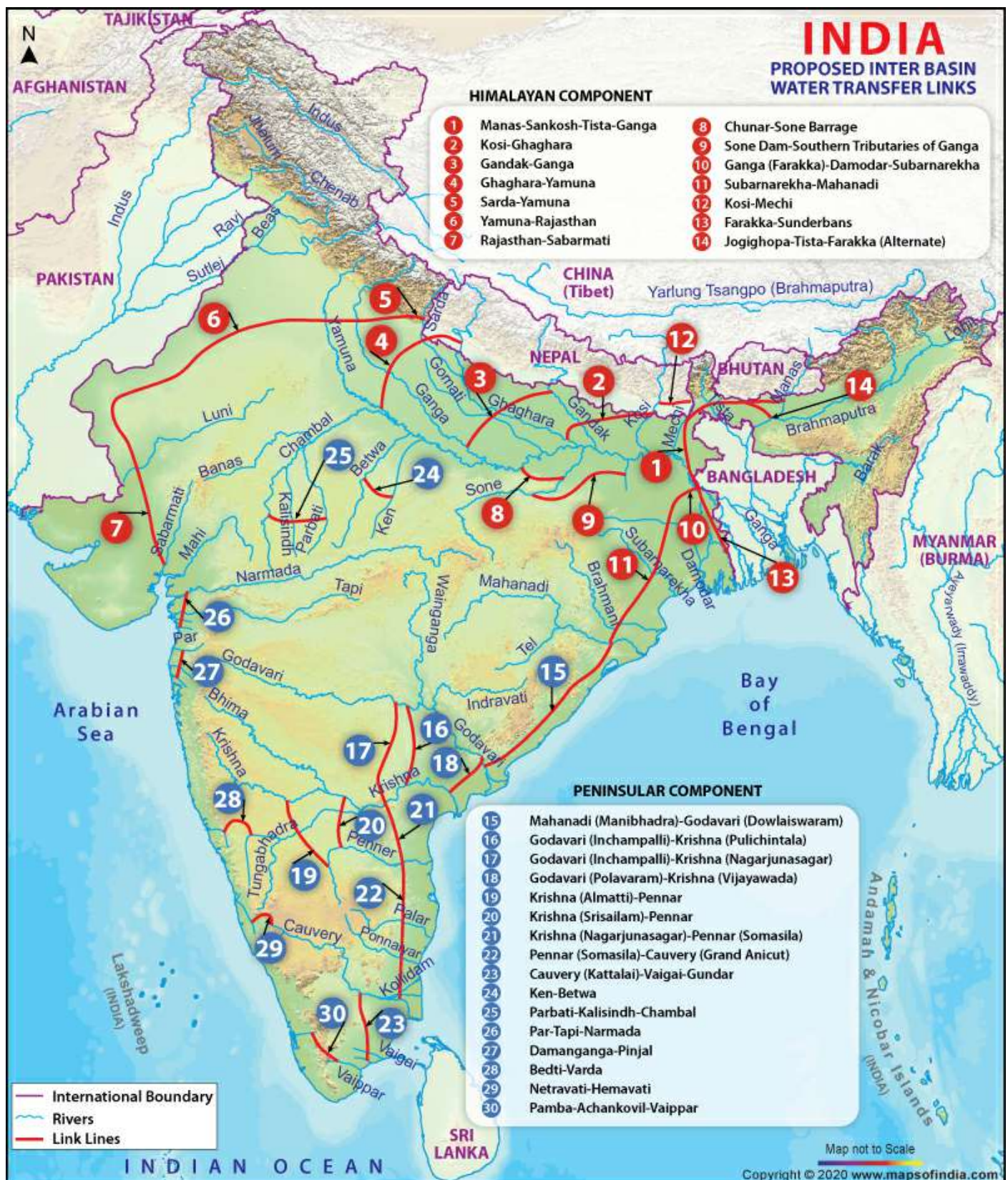
There are numerous methods to harvest rain water in India. In traditional rain water harvesting techniques, water is usually collected in any surface water body i.e. lakes, ponds, irrigation tanks, etc of rural areas. Another technique is kund or tanka which is a covered storage under ground tank. This technique is widely used in Rajasthan. Rain water harvesting structure can be made on the open spaces and even on the roof tops of the houses and the collected water can be used for domestic use by large number of people and reduce their dependence on ground water.



DAY-5

Other Methods

- To solve the problem of water scarcity, we can use brackish water of arid, semi-arid and coastal areas after the desalinated processes.
- By interlinking of rivers, water can be transferred from the water surplus areas to water deficit areas.



Highlights of India's National Water Policy, 2002

- The National water Policy, 2002 stipulates water allocations priorities broadly in the following order i.e. drinking water, irrigation, hydro-power, navigation, industrial and other uses.
- The main objectives of this policy are to provide water to all human beings and animals, regular monitoring of surface and ground water quality, create awareness of water as a scarce resource, create conservation consciousness among people through education, regulation, incentives and disincentives, etc.



STUDY COURSE MATERIAL

HISTORY

SESSION-2020-21

CLASS-XII

TOPIC: An Imperial Capital: Vijayanagara

DAY-1

❖ TEACING MATERIAL

Vijayanagara

Vijayanagara or “city of victory” was the name of both a city and Empire. The Empire was founded in the 14th century by Harihara and Bukka in 1336. The Empire stretched from the river Krishna in the north to the extreme south of the peninsula.

Hampi

Hampi is another name for Vijayanagara Empire. The name Hampi is derived from the local mother goddess, Pampadevi. The local people remember Vijayanagara Empire as Hampi. The remains of Vijayanagara Empire have been found at the modern Hampi in Karnataka.

Sources

Oral traditions, inscriptions, monuments and other records helped historians to reconstruct the history of Vijayanagara Empire.

The discovery of Hampi

- The ruins at Hampi were brought to light in 1800 by an engineer and antiquarian named Colonel Colin Mackenzie.
- He was born in 1754 and became an engineer, surveyor and cartographer.
- In 1815, he was appointed as the first Surveyor General of India and remained in the post till his death in 1821.
- In order to understand India’s past to make governance of the colony easier he surveyed many historic sites.
- He thought that regional customs and traditions will benefit the English East India Company in its administration.
- As an employee of the English East India Company, he prepared the first survey map of the site.
- He conducted his studies first based on the memories of priests of the Virupaksha temple and the shrine of Pampadevi.
- Subsequently, from 1856, photographs began to record the monuments which enabled scholars to study them.

- As early as 1836, epigraphists began collecting several dozen inscriptions found at this and other temples at Hampi. The information thus collected was corroborated with the accounts of foreign travellers and other literary works.



Founding of the Empire

- According to tradition and epigraphic evidence, two brothers, Harihara and Bukka, founded the Vijayanagara Empire in 1336.
- Guru Vidyaranya inspired them to establish the empire.
- The empire included different people who spoke different languages and followed different religious traditions.

The rulers with whom the Vijayanagara kings competed

- On the northern frontier, the Vijayanagara kings competed with contemporary rulers such as the Sultans of the Deccan and the Gajapati rulers of Orissa for control of the fertile river valleys and the resources that were brought by overseas trade.

Karnataka Samrajyamu

- Karnataka Samrajyamu was the name used by the contemporaries to describe Vijayanagara Empire.

Kings and traders

Trade on horse during Vijayanagara rule

- Cavalry was very important part of warfare during this period.
- The import of horses from Arabia and central Asia was important for the kings.
- This trade was initially controlled by Arab merchants.
- Local merchants who were involved in the horse trade were known as kudirai chettis or horse merchants.
- From 1498 other actors such as Portuguese arrived on the scene.

Markets in the Vijayanagara Empire

- Markets in the Vijayanagara Empire were known for its spices, textiles and other precious stones.
- Trade was a status symbol for cities in the empire and boasted of a wealthy population that was in need of high value exotic goods such as precious stones and jewellery.
- The revenue that came from the trade was used for the development of the state.

❖ REFERENCE-LINK :

<https://mycbseguide.com/blog/imperial-capital-vijayanagara-class-12-notes-history/>

❖ VIDEO-LINKS:

<https://youtu.be/NtvepHA4Pfo>

DAY-2

❖ TEACING MATERIAL

Vijayanagara under the rule of Krishnadeva Raya

- The first dynasty of the Vijayanagara Empire was the Sangama dynasty founded by Harihara and Bukka.They ruled the empire till 1485.
- They were replaced by the Saluvas, the military commanders who remained in power till 1503.
- The saluva dynasty was replaced by the Tuluva dynasty.Krishnadeva Raya belonged to the Tuluva dynasty.
- Krishnadeva Raya's rule was characterized by full expansion and consolidation.
- He brought under his control the land between the Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers called the Raichur doab in the year 1512.
- He defeated Pratap Rudra of Gajapati dynasty, the ruler of Orissa in 1514 and the sultan of Bijapur in 1520.
- His rule is credited with building of fine temples and attractive gopurams to many important south Indian temples.
- For example, the gopuram of the Brihaddishwara temple at Tanjavur.
- He also founded the suburban township near Vijayanagara called Nagalapuram named

after his mother.

Condition of Vijayanagara after Krishnadeva Raya

- After the death of Krishnadeva Raya in 1529, his successors faced problems created by rebellious nayakas or military chiefs.
- By 1542 the control of the empire came under another ruling lineage, the Aravidu, which continued till the end of the 17th century.

The battle at Rakshai-Tangadi or the battle of Talikota

- The military ambitions of the rulers of Vijayanagara and the Deccan sultans resulted in shifting alignments.
- Eventually it resulted in an alliance of the sultanates against Vijayanagara.
- In 1565, the battle of Talikota started and the army was led by Rama Raya, the chief minister of Vijayanagara.
- The army of Vijayanagara defeated by the combined armies of Bijapur, Ahamad nagar and Golkonda.
- The victorious armies sacked the city of Vijayanagara. The city was abandoned within a few years.
- After the defeat the Aravidu dynasty shifted its focus to the east and ruled from Penukonda later from Chandragiri near Tirupati.

Relationship between the Sultans and the Rayas

- The sultans were the reasons for destruction of the city of Vijayanagar in the battle of Talikota in 1565.
- But the relationship between the sultans and the Rayas was not always hostile in spite of religious differences.
- For example Krishnadevaraya supported some claimants to power in the sultanates and took pride in the title “establisher of the Yavana kingdom”.
- Similarly, the sultan of Bijapur intervened in an attempt to resolve the succession dispute in Vijayanagara following the death of Krishnadeva Raya.
- According to historians, the Vijayanagara kings were keen to ensure the stability of sultanates and vice-versa.
- But due to the adventurous policy of Rama Raya and his attempt to play off one sultan against another, the sultan came together and defeated him decisively.

The nayakas in the Vijayanagara Empire

- In the Vijayanagara Empire, the nayakas were military chiefs who exercised power and controlled forts and had armed supporters.
- These chiefs often moved from one place to another and many a times were accompanied by peasants looking for fertile land in order to settle.
- The nayakas spoke Telugu or Kannada. Many nayakas were under the control of the kings of Vijayanagara but often rebelled and faced military action by the kings.

❖ REFERENCE-LINK

<https://www.jagranjosh.com/general-knowledge/battle-of-talikota-1565-ad-1412077564-1>

DAY-3

❖ TEACING MATERIAL

The amara-nayaka system

- The amara-nayaka system was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire.
- Most probably many features of this system were derived from the Iqta system of Delhi Sultanate.
- The amara-nayakas were military commanders. They were given territories to govern by the raya.
- Their duty was to collect taxes and other dues from peasants, craftsmen and traders in the area.
- They kept part of the revenue for personal use and for maintaining a stipulated contingent of horses and elephants.
- Some of the revenue was also used for the maintenance of temples and irrigation works.
- They sent tribute to the king annually and personally appeared in the royal court with gifts to express their loyalty.
- Kings asserted their control over them by transferring them from one place to another.
- In course of time, they established independent kingdoms. This was one of the causes of weakening and declining of the Vijayanagara Empire.

Features of the water resources

- Vijayanagara was located in the natural basin formed by the river Tungabhadra which flows in the north-easterly direction.
- Large granite hills formed a girdle around the city.
- A number of streams flowed from these rocky outcrops to the river.
- Embankments were built along these streams to create reservoirs of different sizes.
- Since Vijayanagara was one of the most arid zones of the peninsula, elaborate arrangements were made to store rainwater to be used in the city.
- Kamalapuram tank is the most important tank built in the early years of the 15th century.
- Water from this tank was used not only to irrigate the fields but also to channel water into the royal centre.
- The Hiriya canal was one of the most prominent waterworks. This canal drew water form a dam built across the Tungabhadra and irrigated the cultivated fields that separated the "sacred centre" from the "urban core". This canal was built by kings of the sangama dynasty.

Features of fortification

- The accounts of Abdul Razzaq about the walls of the Vijayanagara Empire.
- Abdul Razzak was an ambassador sent by the ruler of Persia to Calicut in the 15th century.
- He was greatly impressed by the fortifications and mentioned seven lines of the forts.
- He says that the forts were encircled not only the city but also its agricultural hinterland and forests.
- The outermost wall linked the hills surrounding the city. The masonry construction was slightly tapered.
- No mortar or cementing agent was employed anywhere in the construction. The stone blocks were wedge shaped, which held them in place.

- The inner portion of the walls was of earth packed with rubble. Square or rectangular bastions projected outer wards.
- The most important feature of the Vijayanagara fortification was its incorporation of the agricultural tracts, because the rulers were well prepared to face the sieges and its consequences.
- Abdur Razzaq noted that “between the first, second and the third walls there are cultivated fields, gardens and houses”

Why the agricultural lands were incorporated within the fortified area?

- During the medieval period, the major objective of the sieges was to starve the defenders into submission.
- These sieges could continue for months and sometimes even years. Rulers were ready to face it with proper arrangements by buildings large granaries within fortified areas.
- The rulers of Vijayanagara adopted a more expensive and elaborate method of protecting the agricultural belt itself by incorporating agricultural tracts in the fort.
- A second line of fortification went around the inner core of the urban complex.
- A third line surrounded the royal centre, within which each set of major buildings was surrounded by its own high walls.
- The fort was entered through well-guarded gates leading to the major roads.
- Gateways were with defined architectural features. The arch on the gateway leading into the fortified settlement as well as the dome over the gate is regarded as typical features of the architecture introduced by the Turkish Sultans.

DAY-4

❖ TEACING MATERIAL

The urban core

- Archaeologists have studied roads within the city and those leading out from it. These have been identified by tracing paths through gateways and finds of pavements.
- Moving along roads leading into the urban core, there is little archaeological evidence of the houses of ordinary people.
- Archaeologists have found fine Chinese porcelain in some areas of the urban core. They suggested that these areas may have been occupied by rich traders.
- Tombs and mosques located here have distinctive functions. The ordinary people of the Vijayanagara Empire lived in ordinary houses.
- This is how the 16th century Portuguese traveler Barbosa described the houses of ordinary people.
- Field surveys indicate that wells, rainwater tanks and temple tanks of the various small shrines scattered throughout the urban core, might have served as sources of water for the ordinary dwellers.

The Royal Centre of the Vijayanagara Empire

- The royal

centre was located in the south-western part of the settlement. It included 60 temples.

- The patronage of temples was important for rulers, because they were trying to establish their authority through association with the divinities housed in the shrines.
- About thirty buildings have been identified as palaces.
- The difference between temples and secular buildings was that temples were constructed entirely of masonry way whereas materials used in the secular buildings were perishable.

The mahanavami dibba



- Based on the form of the buildings as well as their functions some of structures have been assigned some names. The “king’s palace” is the largest of the enclosures but was not used as royal residence. It has two platforms:
 1. The “audience hall”
 2. The mahanavami dibba

The audience hall is a high platform with slots for wooden pillars at close and regular intervals. It had a staircase going up to the second floor, which rested on these pillars.

The mahanavami dibba is a massive platform rising from a base of about 11,000sq ft.to a height of 40 ft. There is evidence that it supported a wooden structure. The base of the platform is covered with relief carvings.

The significance of Mahanavami festival in the Vijayanagara Empire

- The mahanavami festival was celebrated with great enthusiasm in Vijayanagar Empire.
- Literally, mahanavami means the great ninth day. Mahanavami is a ten day Hindu festival (during September and October) known variously as Dusehra(northern India), Durga Puja(in

Bengal) and Navaratri or Mahanavami (in Peninsular India).

- The Vijayanagara kings displayed their prestige, power and suzerainty on this occasion.
- The ceremonies performed on the occasion included worship of the image, worship of the state horse and the sacrifice of buffaloes and other animals.
- Dances, wrestling matches, and processions of caparisoned horses, elephants and chariots and soldiers, as well as ritual presentations before the king and his guests by the chief nayakas and subordinate kings marked the occasion.
- These ceremonies were imbued with deep symbolic meanings.
- On the last day of the festival the king inspected his army and the armies of the nayakas in a grand ceremony in an open field. On this occasion the nayakas brought rich gifts for the king as well as the stipulated tribute.

Other buildings in the royal centre

- One of the beautiful buildings in the royal centre is the Lotus Mahal. According to Mackenzie, it may have been a council chamber, a place where the king met his advisers.
- One of the most spectacular buildings found in the royal centre is the Hazara Rama temple. This was probably meant to be used only by the king and his family.

DAY-5

❖ TEACING MATERIAL

The sacred centre

Traditions about the sacred centre

- The hills of northern region sheltered the monkey kingdom of Vali and Sugriva mentioned in the Ramayana.
- Other traditions suggest that Pampadevi, the local mother goddess, did penance in these hills in order to marry Virupaksha, the guardian deity of the kingdom, also recognized as a form of Shiva.

Features of the temples of Vijayanagara

- The Vijayanagara kings encouraged temple building as it conveyed a divine association between the deity and the king. The Vijayanagara kings claimed to rule on behalf of the god Virupaksha.
- All royal orders were signed "Shri Virupaksha", usually in the Kannada script.
- Rulers also indicated their close links with the gods by using the title "Hindu Suratrana". This was a sanskritisation of the Arabic term Sultan, meaning king, so literally meant Hindu Sultan.
- The Vijayanagara kings made grants to temples. Temples developed as centres of social and cultural activities. The king's visits to the temples were important occasions and he was accompanied by nayakas.
- During this period, certain new features were evident in the temple architecture. These included structures of enormous size that must have been built to mark the imperial authority.
- One of the best examples is rayas gopurams or royal gateways that often dwarfed the towers on the central shrines. These gopurams signaled the presence of the temple from a great distance.

- These towering gateways also reminded about the power of the king who could command the resources techniques and skills that was required to construct them.
- Another distinctive feature of the temple architecture was mandapas or pavilion and long, pillared corridors that often ran around the shrines within the temple complex.
- One of the best examples is the Virupaksha temple. The Virupaksha temple was built over centuries. Inscriptions suggest that this shrine date to the ninth-tenth centuries. On the occasion of his coronation, Krishnadeva Raya built the elaborate hall in front of the main shrine. The hall was adorned with delicately carved pillars. Eastern gopuram was also built by him.

Importance of halls in the temple

- The halls in the temple were used for a variety of purposes.
- In some spaces, images of gods were placed to witness special programmes of music, dance, drama, etc.
- Others were used to celebrate the marriages of the deities, and yet, others were meant for the deities to swing in.
- On such occasions, small images other than those kept in the central shrine were used.
- In the Vitthala temple, the principal deity was Vitthala, a form of Vishnu generally worshipped in Maharashtra. This temple has several halls and a unique shrine designed as a chariot.
- A characteristic feature of the temple complex is the chariot streets that extended from the temple gopuram in a straight line.
- These streets were paved with stone slabs and lined with pillared pavilions where merchants set up their shops.

Various steps involved in the mapping of the site at Hampi

- The first step was to divide the entire area into a set of 25 squares, each designated by a letter of the alphabet.
- Then; each of the small squares was subdivided into a set of even smaller squares.
- Each of these smaller squares was further subdivided into yet smaller units.
- These detailed surveys have been extremely painstaking, and have recovered thousands of structures-from tiny shrines and residences to elaborate temples.

Buildings as source of information

- Buildings provide useful information in understanding the past.
- Buildings that survive tell us about the ways spaces were organized and used, how they were built, with what materials and techniques.
- We can assess the defence requirements and military preparedness of a city by studying its fortifications.
- Buildings also tell us about the spread of ideas and cultural influence if we compare them with buildings in other places. They convey ideas which the builders or their patrons wished to project.

Travellers who visited the Vijayanagara Empire

Several travellers visited the city of Vijayanagara and left their travel accounts. Notable among them are,

- Italian trader Nicolo de Conti, an ambassador named Abdur Razzaq sent by the ruler of Persia and a merchant named Afanasii Nikitin from Russia. All of them visited the city in the 15th century.
- Portuguese travellers like Duarte Barbosa, Domingo Paes and Fernao Nuniz visited the city in the 16th century.



STUDY COURSE MATERIAL

POLITICAL SCIENCE

SESSION-2020 21

CLASS-XII

TOPIC: INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

DAY-1

Principles of Foreign Policy:

The principles of India's foreign policy and its objectives are closely interlinked with each other. These principles have stood the test of time and are ingrained in the international law and India's foreign policy practice. Some of these principles are discussed below:

A. Panchsheel

Indian Policy makers understood the linkage between peace and development and survival of mankind. In view of the destruction caused by two world wars, they realized that for the progress of a nation a durable world peace was needed. Without global peace, social and economic development is likely to be pushed to the background. Thus, the founder of India's foreign policy, Nehru gave utmost importance to world peace in his policy planning. For him, India desired peaceful and friendly relations with all countries, particularly the big powers and the neighboring nations. While signing a peace agreement with China; he advocated adherence to five guiding principles known as Panchsheel. Panchsheel was signed on 28 April, 1954 and since then it has become a guiding principle of India' bilateral relations with countries also. Panchsheel includes the following five principles of foreign policy:

1. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
2. Non-aggression against each other.
3. Non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
4. Equality and mutual benefit.
5. Peaceful co-existence.

These principles of Panchsheel were later incorporated in the Bandung Declaration, signed in the Afro-Asian Conference held in 1955 in Indonesia. They are the core principles of Non-alignment and still guide the conduct of India's foreign policy.

B. Policy of Non-alignment

Non-alignment is the most important feature of India's foreign policy. Its core element is to maintain independence in foreign affairs by not joining any military alliance formed by the USA and Soviet Union, which emerged as an important aspect of cold war politics after the Second World War. Non-alignment should not be confused with neutrality or non-involvement in international affairs or isolationism. It was a positive and dynamic concept. It postulates taking an independent stand on international issues according to the merits of each case but at the same time not committing to coming under the influence of any military bloc. Thus, keeping away from the military alliances and super power blocs was a necessary condition for the independence of foreign policy. India's policy of non-alignment got many supporters in the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America as it provided them opportunity for protecting their foreign policy independence amidst the cold war pressures and tensions. India played a lead role in popularizing and consolidating the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). India, under the leadership of Nehru, convened the Asian Relations Conference in New Delhi in 1947 to forge the idea of Asian solidarity. Another Asian Relations Conference was convened by India in 1949 on the question of independence of Indonesia as India stood firm -against the colonial rule in other countries. A larger Conference, known as Bandung Conference of 29 countries of Asia and Africa was convened in Bandung (Indonesia) in 1955 to forge the Afro-Asian unit. The conference laid down ten fundamental principles of international relations, which included five principles of Panchsheel. The leaders pledged to work together for colonial liberation, peace, and cultural, economic and political cooperation among developing countries. The Bandung Conference was precursor to the NAM, which held its first Summit in 1961 at Belgrade. Since then, the Non-Aligned Movement has not looked back. So far its 15 Summits have been held, the last one held at Sharm El Sheikh in 2009. It provides all its members, regardless of their size and development, an opportunity to participate in global decision-making process. The Seventh NAM Summit was hosted by India at New Delhi in 1983. In this Summit, India took up the cause of development, disarmament and the Palestine issue.

Continued Relevance of Non-alignment: As NAM was a product of cold war politics and the bipolar world, many scholars have questioned the relevance of NAM after the end of cold war and disintegration of the Soviet Union. Again, the globalization led to the change in the priorities of even its chief votaries like India, which tried to adopt neo-liberal market economy principles in order to integrate with the emerging global order. This new situation generated the impression as if NAM is sidelined and its relevance is declining. However, if we go deep in the basic features of NAM, it appears to be equally significant also in the changing context due to the following factors:

1. As the world faces greater threat from a unipolar world led by US after the disintegration of Soviet Union, the NAM can act as a check against undue dominance and hegemony of any country or block.
2. The developed (North) and developing (South) world have divergent views over several global and economic issues. The NAM may provide a forum for third world countries to engage the developed nations in a productive dialogue.
3. The NAM can prove to be a powerful mechanism to forge South-South cooperation, which is essential for their collective self reliance in the present market driven global order.
4. NAM can provide an important forum for developing countries to discuss and deliberate upon various global problems, issues and reforms including the reform of UN and other international financial institutions like World Bank and IMF in order to make them more democratic and effective.

C. Policy of Resisting Colonialism, Imperialism, Racism

India has been victim of colonialism and racism and was as such opposed to these evils in any form. India considers colonialism and imperialism as the threat to international peace and security India was the first to bring the issue of Apartheid in the UN in 1946. India raised her voice for the independence of Indonesia and organized Asian Relations Conference for this purpose. Due to India's consistent efforts through NAM and other international forums, 14 African countries were

liberated from the yoke of colonialism in 1964. India made sincere efforts to end the scourge of apartheid in South Africa. At India's initiative, NAM set up the Africa Fund (Action for Resisting Imperialism, Colonialism and Apartheid) in 1986 to help the frontline states, which were victims of aggression of South Africa for supporting the cause of fight against Apartheid. India made generous contribution to this fund. The end of racialism in South Africa in 1990 was a great success for Indian policy.

D. Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes

One of the core elements of India's foreign policy is its unflinching faith in the political solution and peaceful settlement of international disputes. This principle has been included in the Constitution of India, under the Directive Principles of State Policy as well as in the Charter of the UN. India has played leading role in the resolution of Korean conflict and supported negotiated settlement of Palestine issue, Kashmir problem, border problems with neighboring countries and other such disputes and problems. At present, India is in favour of resolution of peaceful settlement of Iranian nuclear issue, problem of democratic upsurge in Middle East and so on. India is always against foreign military intervention for resolving international problems. This principle continues to be the cornerstone of India's policy.

E. Support to UN, International Law and a Just and Equal World Order

India has deep respect for the international law and/or the principles of sovereign equality of nations and non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations as espoused by the UN. India has supported the cause of disarmament pursued by the UN. In 1988, India proposed a very ambitious programme of nuclear disarmament before the UN. Though, this proposal was not accepted by the other members of the UN, India stands committed to the cause of universal disarmament even today. India has played a key role in preserving world peace by helping in the decolonization process, and through active participation in UN peacekeeping activities. In order to make the composition of the Security Council more realistic and democratic, India has proposed and supported the reform of Security Council and other UN agencies. India is one of the claimants of permanent membership of the Security Council.



DAY-2

India's Changing Relations with Other Nations:

INDIA – CHINA RELATIONS:

- On 1 April, 1950, **India became the first non-socialist bloc country to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China**. Prime Minister Nehru visited China in October 1954. While, the India- China border conflict in 1962 was a serious setback to ties; Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's landmark visit in 1988 began a phase of improvement in bilateral relations.
- In 1993, the signing of an Agreement on the Maintenance of Peace and Tranquility along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) on the India-China Border Areas during Prime Minister Narasimha Rao's visit reflected the growing stability and substance in bilateral ties.
- India-China relations, though occasionally showing signs of peace and cooperation, have often been afflicted by tension and mistrust. With the potential to make big contributions to regional peace and development, these two Asian powers have, by design or accident, themselves been the sources of regional tension and insecurity to some extent.
- Besides their internal dynamics, the interplay of interests and moves of their neighbors, and several external powers would have significant bearing on the equation and relations between them.

Chronology:

- 1950
 - India and China established **diplomatic relations** on **1st April 1950**.
 - **India** was the **first non-socialist country** to establish relations with the People's Republic of China and the catchphrase '**Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai**' became famous.
- 1955
 - Both countries attended the **Asian-African Conference** in which 29 countries participated in **Bandung, Indonesia** and jointly advocated the **Bandung Spirit of solidarity, friendship and cooperation**.
 - It has led to the decolonisation of the whole of Asia and Africa and to the formation of a **Non-Aligned Movement** as the third Way between the Two Blocs of Superpowers.
 - The First NAM Summit Conference took place in **Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in September 1961**.
- 1962
 - The **border conflict** led to a serious setback in bilateral relations.
- 1976
 - China and India **restored ambassadorial relations** and bilateral ties improved gradually.
- 1988

- Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi visited China, **initiating the process of normalization of bilateral relations.**
- The two sides **agreed to look forward** and develop bilateral relations actively in other fields while seeking a mutually acceptable solution to boundary questions.
- **1992**
 - Indian President **R. Venkataraman** visited China.
 - He was the **first President who visited China since the independence of the Republic of India.**
- **1996**
 - Chinese President Jiang Zemin visited India.
 - He was the **first head of state from China who visited India since the establishment of bilateral ties.**
 - **Agreement** between the Government of China and the Government of India on **Confidence Building Measures in the Military Field** along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China Border Areas was **signed.**
- **2000**
 - Indian President K R Narayanan visited China on the occasion of the **50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties** between China and India.
- **2008**
 - **"A Shared Vision for the 21st Century"** was **agreed upon** by the two governments.
- **2010**
 - The **60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties** between China and India.
 - In December, the two countries issued a **Joint Communiqué.**
- **2011**
 - It was the **'China-India Exchange Year'.**
 - Both sides held a **series of people-to-people and cultural exchange activities.**
 - Both of them signed a **memorandum on joint compilation** for the **'Encyclopedia of India-China Cultural Contacts'.**
- **2012**
 - It was the **'Year of China-India Friendship and Cooperation'.**
 - The head of the governments met each other on the **sidelines of the 4th BRICS Summit** and the **United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development.**
- **2015**
 - The two sides met on the sidelines of the **7th BRICS Summit in Ufa, Russia** and the **Leaders' Meetings on East Asia Cooperation in Malaysia.**
 - China decided to **open the Nathu La Pass (Sikkim)** to Indian official pilgrims to Xizang.

- o India celebrated the **India Tourism Year** in China.
- **2018**
 - o Chinese President held an **informal meeting with Indian Prime Minister in Wuhan** which set up a new model of exchanges between two leaders.
 - o Indian Prime Minister visited China to attend the **SCO Summit in Qingdao**.
 - o The two leaders met again on the **sidelines of the 10th BRICS Summit and the G20 Summit in Buenos Aires**.
- **2019**
 - o The **second informal meeting was held in Mamallapuram, Chennai** which **reaffirmed the Wuhan consensus**.
 - o Both nations agreed to build a closer partnership for development, enhance the in-depth strategic communication, promote mutually beneficial cooperation in various fields and advance exchanges and mutual learning between the two civilizations.
 - o Both sides met on the sidelines of the **SCO Summit in Bishkek and the 11th BRICS Summit**.
- **2020**
 - o It marks the year of the **70th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations** between China and India.
 - o It is also **China-India Year of Cultural and People-to-People Exchanges**, where the two sides agreed to hold 70 celebratory activities to demonstrate the historic connection between the two civilizations as well as their growing bilateral relationship.

Facts and Figures on China-India Cooperation

- **Political and Diplomatic Relations**

- o The **Communist Party of China (CPC)** has maintained friendly exchanges with 9 major Indian political parties including the BJP, Congress and left-wing parties for a long time.
- o **20 Inter-parliamentary friendship groups** have been set up by China and India.
- o There are **50 dialogue mechanisms** between China and India for exchanging views on various topics of bilateral, regional and global concern.

- **Economy and Trade**

- o Since the beginning of the 21st century, trade between China and India has grown from less than \$3 billion to nearly \$100 billion, an **increase of about 32 times**.
 - In **2019, the trade volume between China and India was \$92.68 billion**.
- o With a **combined market of over 2.7 billion people and a GDP of 20% of the world's total**, China and India enjoy huge potential and broad prospects for economic and trade cooperation.

- **Science and Technology**

- o Both nations have held **Joint Research workshops** on Science and Technology Innovation.
- o Indian companies have set up **IT corridors in China**, which help promote China-India cooperation in information technology and high technology.

▪ Defence

- **'Hand-in-Hand' joint anti-terrorist exercises** to enhance mutual understanding and trust, exchange training experiences and jointly improve anti-terrorism capabilities.
- **China-India defense and security consultation** to strengthen exchanges and cooperation in the defense field.

▪ People-to-People Exchanges

- Both nations have held meetings of **China-India High-Level People-to-People and Cultural Exchanges Mechanism**. The two sides have made new progress on exchanges and cooperation in the fields of art, publishing, media, film and television, museum, sports, youth, tourism, locality, traditional medicine, yoga, education and think tanks.
- Sessions of **China-India High Level Media Forum** and **China-India Think Tank Forum** were held to strengthen exchanges and cooperation in the field of media and think tanks.
- The two countries have established **pairs of sister cities and provinces**. For example, sister provinces and cities between **Fujian Province and Tamil Nadu State, Quanzhou City and Chennai City**.
- The **number of Indian pilgrims to Xizang Autonomous Region of China has surged** from several hundreds in the 1980s to more than 20,000 in 2019.

DAY-3

India Russia Relations:

Diplomatic relations up to India's Independence

The origin of relations in the modern era can be understood through a **colonial prism**. The period of the early nineteenth century saw the **Russian Tsar** expand to Central Asia. British perceived this as a threat to their sovereignty and with the conclusion of **Anglo-Afghan war**, Soviet Russian state distanced itself from India. The Russian leaders were critical of the Indian National Movement. The ties then remained nominal.

Diplomatic Relations From 1947-1962

Soviet Union's criticism of **Non-Aligned Movement** shifted to giving importance to India as a **counter balance in East-West confrontation**. The reason lay in the US-initiated Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation (**SEATO**), **Baghdad Pact** and **arms support to Pakistan**. India offered strong condemnation of Suez crisis but didn't protest against **Hungarian invasion** by Soviets. A cordial relationship began with a visit **Jawaharlal Nehru to the Soviet Union** in June 1955 and **Khrushchev's return trip** to India in 1955. The Soviet Union declared its neutrality during the **Sino-Indian war** of October 1962 and also agreed to transfer technology to co-produce the Mikoyan-Gurevich MiG-21 jet fighter in India.

Diplomatic Ties During Cold War

- During the **Indo-Pak war of 1965**, the Soviet Union served successfully as peace broker through **Tashkent Agreement** as helped stem India from **China-Pak-USA axis**.

- In 1971 as a guarantee against possible Chinese entrance into the conflict on the side of West Pakistan, it signed with the Soviet Union the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation in August 1971
- When India conducted a nuclear test in 1974 Soviets did not condemn it and in fact, supplied heavy water for India's nuclear programme. India also abstained from voting in the UN regarding Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.
- The Rupee-Rouble Agreement contributed to India saving forex reserves.
- Thus, during cold war years, USSR provided strategic support to India by supplying arms.

Diplomatic Relations after the Cold war to contemporary times

- India Russia relations suffered from the disintegration of USSR but revived with the visit of President Boris Yeltsin in 1993. The twenty-year Indo-Russia Friendship and Cooperation treaty.
- After the **dissolution of the Soviet Union**, India and Russia entered into a **new Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation** in January 1993 and a bilateral Military-Technical Cooperation agreement in 1994.
- The convergence of Indian and Russian interests in Afghanistan (Support for Northern Alliance) ultimately culminated in **Strategic Partnership 2000**. This was elevated to the **Special and privileged strategic partnership in 2010**.
- The Key driver post-cold war has been the assertion of the **multipolar world**.

AREAS OF COOPERATION:

Defence cooperation:

- Russia is an important partner in peaceful uses of nuclear energy
- In 2014, the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) and Russia's Rosatom signed the **Strategic Vision for strengthening cooperation in peaceful uses of atomic energy** between India and Russia.
- Nuclear cooperation for the design of the third and fourth reactor units to come up at the Kudankulam site in Tamil Nadu.
- **Action Plan for Prioritization and Implementation of Co-operation Areas in the Nuclear Field** Identified Jointly by India and Russia was signed in 2018
- Purchase of five **S-400 supersonic air defence systems** from Russia, despite of USA CAATSA sanctions threat.

Space Cooperation:

- India-Russia cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of outer space dates to about four decades.
- 2015 marked the 40th anniversary of the launch of India's first satellite "Aryabhata" on a Russian launch vehicle 'Soyuz.'

- An agreement was signed between C-DAC and GLONASS for cooperation in technologies based on satellite navigation.

Economic Cooperation:

- Russia-India trade has not grown to great heights.
- India and Russia decided to institutionalize the **CEO's Forum** and agreed to **liberalize business travel**
- Russian firms have shown a willingness to invest in India in construction, major infrastructure projects such as dedicated freight corridors and industrial clusters, smart cities, and engineering services, sharing technologies and skills.
- Indian companies are exploring major investment options in Russia, especially in natural resources such as coal, fertilizers, hydrocarbons, minerals, and rare earth metals
- Joint work on **International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC)**
- The bilateral **Strategic Economic Dialogue** between the NITI Aayog and Russia's Ministry of Economic Development was also announced at Sochi to strengthen economic ties.

Political Cooperation:

- The Russians have backed the Indian position on Kashmir
- Multilateral cooperation such as BRICS and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation.
- **Annual Summit meeting** is the highest institutionalized dialogue mechanism under the Strategic Partnership

Cultural Cooperation:

- Apart from Hindi, languages such as Tamil, Marathi, Gujarati, Bengali, Urdu, Sanskrit and Pali are taught in Russian Institutions.
- There is general interest among Russian people in Indian dance, music, yoga and Ayurveda.
- Regular cultural initiatives to promote people-to-people contacts
- The President of India inaugurated the Year of Indian Culture 'Namaste Russia' in Moscow on 10 May 2015

Stagnation between India-Russia Relations

The recent shifting in geopolitical dynamics point to new equations, which can be understood with the help of the following factors:

- **Growing economic relations between Russia and China:** Economic stagnation and international sanctions imposed by the US and European countries have badly hit the Russian economy.
 - Russia has also made efforts for **strategic outreach towards China** since the Ukraine Crisis. Recently Russia has also sold Su-30 MKK/MK2 fighters which are likely to have a tangible impact on the Sino-Indian military balance and India's security.

- Russia has also started military exercise and defence trade with Pakistan.
- **Diversified Defence Procurement:** India's efforts at bringing in other partners such as the United States, Israel, and France have also impacted the relations.
- **India's growing proximity to the United States:** Rapidly expanding ties and growing defence relationship between India and US and, India joining quadrilateral group led by the US has led to a strategic shift in Russia's foreign policy.

DAY-4

India – Israel Relations:

Political Relations

India formally recognised Israel on September 17, 1950. Soon thereafter, the Jewish Agency established an immigration office in Bombay. This was later converted into a Trade Office and subsequently into a Consulate. Embassies were opened in 1992 when full diplomatic relations were established.

Since the upgradation of relations in 1992, defence and agriculture have been the main pillars of bilateral engagement. In recent years, ties have expanded to areas such as S&T, education and homeland security. The future vision of the cooperation is of a strong hi-tech partnership as befits two leading knowledge economies.

Political ties between the two countries are friendly. President Pranab Mukherjee visited Israel in October, 2015. From Israel, Prime Minister Ariel Sharon and President Ezer Weizmann visited India in 2003 and 1997 respectively . There have been frequent Ministerial level exchanges in the recent past. While Home Minister, Shri. Rajnath Singh visited Israel in November, 2014, the Israeli Agriculture and Defence Ministers visited India in January and February, 2015 respectively.

Economic and Commercial Relations

From US\$ 200 million in 1992 (comprising primarily trade in diamonds), bilateral merchandise reached US\$ 5.19 billion in 2011. It has stagnated around US\$ 4.5 billion since then. Though trade in diamonds constitutes close to 50% of bilateral trade, trade has diversified into several sectors such as pharmaceuticals, agriculture, IT and telecom, and homeland security in recent years. Major exports from India to Israel include precious stones and metals, chemical products, textiles and textile articles, plants and vegetable products, and mineral products. Major imports by India from Israel include precious stones and metals, chemicals (mainly potash) and mineral products, base metals and machinery and transport equipment. The total bilateral trade in services was about US \$ 407 million in 2012. India's services exports to Israel were about US\$ 317 million, of which US\$ 162.6 million was in R&D services. In recent years, Israel has taken a strategic decision to strengthen economic relations with China, Japan and India.

Defence & Security

India imports critical defence technologies from Israel. There are regular exchanges between the armed forces and defence personnel. Chief of Army Staff General Bikram Singh and Defence

Secretary visited Israel in 2014. Israeli Naval and Air Force Chiefs visited India in 2015. A Port of Call was made by INS Trikand at the Haifa port in August, 2015.

There is ongoing cooperation on counter-terrorism issues, including through a Joint Working Group on Counter-Terrorism which held their last meeting in July, 2015. In February 2014, India and Israel signed three important agreements on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, Cooperation in Homeland and Public Security, and Protection of Classified Material. Under Cooperation in Homeland Security, four working groups in the areas of border management, internal security and public safety, police modernization and capacity building for combating crime, crime prevention and cyber crime were established. These groups regularly meet in India and Israel. IPS officer trainees of 2012 and 2013 batches visited Israel in 2015 for foreign exposure visit.

Cooperation in S&T

India-Israel cooperation in S&T has evolved on two tracks. There is joint research by S&T institutions under an S&T Cooperation Agreement signed in 1993. Secondly, under an MOU on Industrial Research and Development Initiative signed in 2005, a joint industrial R&D fund i4RD was set up to promote bilateral industrial R&D and specific projects. Under i4RD, joint industrial projects are funded. In 2013 Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology and the Karnataka Science and Technology Promotion Society signed an MoU with Israel's MATIMOP, the Israeli Industry Center for R&D, for industrial R&D partnership. Through the program, industries may seek financial support through partner matching and funding for joint bilateral R&D projects, involving at least one small/medium scale company of Karnataka and one Israeli company.

In January 2014, India and Israel held extensive discussions to establish an India-Israel Cooperation Fund aimed at promoting innovations through joint scientific and technological collaborations. The Fund is envisaged to have a total corpus of US\$ 40 million over a period of five years, with each side contributing US\$ 20 million. On the Indian side, the Department of Science and Technology is the nodal Department.

Tata Industries and Ramot, Tel Aviv University (the University's technology transfer company) have entered into an MoU to fund and generate commercial technologies in a wide range of fields, including engineering, exact sciences, environment and clean technology, pharmaceuticals and healthcare. Under the MoU, Tata Industries, with an investment of US\$ 5 million, will be the lead investor in Ramot's US\$20 million Technology Innovation Momentum Fund. Sun Pharma signed research collaborations with Technion and Weizmann for developing drugs for oncology and brain diseases respectively.

ISRO and the Israel Space Agency revived their contacts and held a bilateral meetings in 2014 and 2015. Cyber has emerged as one of the areas in which both countries have started to collaborate.

Culture and Education

India is known in Israel as an ancient nation with strong cultural traditions. Young Israelis perceives India as an attractive, alternative tourist destination. Every year 30-35 thousand Israelis visit India for tourism business and other purposes. Over 40,000 Indians visit Israel every year. They are mostly pilgrims who visit holy sites. The Embassy organizes several cultural events including lecture demonstrations, workshops, culinary events, photography competitions etc. in Israel. The first International Yoga Day in Israel was attended by more than 1,500 people.

Several courses related to India are taught at Tel Aviv University, Hebrew University and Haifa University. India has signed an MoU with Tel Aviv University for a Chair for Indian studies in the Department of East and South East Asian Studies under which Indian Professors have been

visiting for a semester. Some private and public Indian universities have entered into agreements with Israeli universities for faculty exchange under which Israeli professors spend a semester teaching in India. Indian and Israeli Universities collaborate on various subjects and have signed several agreements. During the visit of Hon'ble President in October, 2015, eight academic agreements were concluded between Indian and Israeli Universities.

In May 2013, India and Israel launched a new funding programme of joint academic research, the first round of which will focus on both exact sciences and humanities. Both governments have committed an amount of US\$ 12.5 million each over a period of four years. Under the fund, experimental projects are provided up to US\$ 300,000 and theoretical projects receive up to US\$ 180,000. The counterpart organizations are University Grants Commission and the Israel Science Foundation. 21 joint research projects were funded under the fund in the first year.

Since 2012, Israel has been offering post-doctoral scholarships to students from India and China. Since then, more than 250 out of almost 350 fellowships were awarded to Indian students. The Government of Israel has also approved 250 summer scholarships for eight courses for Indian and Chinese students in prestigious Israeli universities like Technion (IIT Haifa), Tel Aviv University, Hebrew University and Ben Gurion University. India offers seven ICCR scholarships Israelis every year.

In 2013, the Naan Dan Jain Irrigation Company instituted two annual scholarships for Israeli exponents of Indian art and culture to continue studies in India. Four Israelis have been awarded the scholarship so far. In 2014, the Indian diamond community set up a fund to finance study tours to India of meritorious Israeli students of Hindi. Twelve students have benefitted from these scholarships so far.

DAY-5

India USA Reations:

During the Cold War years, India found itself on the opposite side of the divide from the US. India's closest friendship during those years was with the Soviet Union. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, India suddenly found itself friendless in an increasingly hostile international environment. However, these were also the years when India decided to liberalize its economy and integrate it with the global economy. This policy and India's impressive economic growth rates in recent years have made the country an attractive economic partner for a number of countries including the US.

It is important that we do not lose sight of the fact that two new factors have emerged in Indo-US relations in recent years. These factors relate to the technological dimension and the role of the Indian-American diaspora. Indeed, these two factors are interrelated. Consider the following facts:

- The US absorbs about 65 per cent of India's total exports in the software sector.
- 35 per cent of the technical staff of Boeing is estimated to be of Indian origin. 300,000 Indians work in Silicon Valley.
- 15 percent of all high-tech start-ups are by Indian- Americans.

Major areas of cooperation in India-US relations

A "Strategic Dialogue" was established in July 2009 during the visit of US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton to India with the objective of strengthening bilateral cooperation across diverse sectors.

The first round of the Strategic Dialogue was held in Washington DC in June 2010, followed by the second round in New Delhi in July 2011. The Minister of External Affairs led the Indian delegation for the Dialogue; US Secretary of State led the Dialogue from the US side. The third meeting of the Strategic Dialogue will be held in Washington in June 2012.

To know more about the various [Indian Government Relations](#), visit the linked article

India-US Relations – Trade and Economic Relations

Trade and economic partnership between the US and India has been a key component of the bilateral relationship. A new US Financial and Economic Partnership to strengthen bilateral engagement on macroeconomic, financial, and investment-related issues was launched in New Delhi in April 2010 by the Finance Minister Mr. Pranab Mukherjee and US Treasury Secretary Timothy Geithner. The Second Meeting of India- US Financial and Economic Partnership was held in Washington D.C in June 2011. The [India-US Trade Policy Forum](#) (TPF) was established in July 2005 to discuss issues related to trade. The last and seventh meeting of the TPF took place in Washington DC from September 21- 22, 2010.

An Agreement on Framework for Cooperation on Trade and Investment was signed during the visit of Minister for Commerce & Industry, Mr. Anand Sharma to the USA in March 2010. As part of the Economic Dialogue, a separate Commercial Dialogue has been set up to cover:

- (a) Trade Defence Measures
- (b) Small and Medium Enterprises
- (c) Capacity building on [Intellectual Property Rights](#) (IPRs).

For greater involvement of the private sector in discussion on issues involving trade and investment the bilateral India-US CEO's Forum was reconstituted in 2009. The fourth round of the reconstituted CEOs' Forum to facilitate a structured dialogue between the industry and the government was held on 22 September 2011 at Washington DC. Separately a Private Sector Advisory Group (PSAG) has also been created consisting of prominent Indian and international trade experts to provide strategic recommendations and insights to the US-India Trade Policy Forum.

In 2017, the US exported \$25.7 billion worth of goods to India, and imported \$48.6 billion worth of Indian goods. Major items imported from India include information technology services, textiles, machinery, gems and diamonds, chemicals, iron and steel products, coffee, tea, and other edible food products. Major American items imported by India include aircraft, fertilisers, computer hardware, scrap metal, and medical equipment.

India-US Relationship – PM Modi's Visit to USA (September 2014)

After a hectic, five days in the United States, it is time to take stock of the achievements of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit. U.S. businesses, clearly disaffected by the difficulties they face in doing business with India, had also signalled its desire to renew investments.

On issues where the countries differ, like the nuclear deal, trade and [World Trade Organisation](#) (WTO), they seem to have deferred negotiations, indicating that no progress was made in resolving them. In that context, even the renewal of the strategic partnership, and reference to "joint and concerted efforts" to dismantle terror groups including al-Qaeda, Lashkar-e-Taiba, Jaish-e-Mohammad, the D-Company, and the Haqqanis" do not indicate any particularly new action or formulation.

The statements seem most opaque when it comes to spelling out a shared worldview for India and the U.S.: while referring obliquely to China's aggression in the South China Sea, 'global crises' like the situations in Iraq and Syria, and cooperation in Afghanistan, and a confounding, long reference to North Korea (DPRK), they list no action or step that the two countries hoped to take together. And while both sides made it clear ahead of the talks that the U.S. would request, and India would discuss the possibility of joining the anti-[Islamic State](#) coalition, there was silence on where those discussions led. On all fronts of the 'comprehensive dialogue', that is, eight issues

including energy, health, space, women's empowerment, trade, skills, strategy and security, Mr. Modi's visit successfully brought India-U.S. ties, that were faltering for a few years, back on track.

Latest Developments in India-US Relations

- On 3 August 2018, India became the third Asian nation to be granted Strategic Trade Authorization-1 (STA-1) status by the United States. STA-1 enables the export of high-technology products in civil space and defence from the US to India
- On 8 November 2017, the US announced a grant of nearly US\$500,000 for organizations which can come up with ideas and projects to promote religious freedom in India and Sri Lanka.
- In September 2019, Modi visited Houston and he addressed a large Indian American contingent in the Houston NRG stadium. Along with President Trump, he reaffirmed Indian American ties, with an emphasis on increased military cooperation with the initiation of the Tiger Triumph exercises.
- In February 2020, US President Donald Trump visited India. In his maiden visit to India, both nations significantly ramp up bilateral relations mainly in strategic ties and defense.
- Trump's first official visit to India has been overshadowed by anti-Citizenship Amendment Act North East Delhi riots, which left more than 40 dead and hundreds injured.
- In wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, President Donald Trump on April 7th, 2020, spoke of "retaliation" if India turned down his request to lift the hold on US orders of an antimalarial drug, hydroxychloroquine which he has touted as a "game-changer" in the fight against the coronavirus despite its untested efficacy.

India's Nuclear Policy:

Another crucial development of this period was the first nuclear explosion undertaken by India in May 1974. Nehru had always put his faith in science and technology for rapidly building a modern India. A significant component of his industrialisation plans was the nuclear programme initiated in the late 1940s under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha. India wanted to generate atomic energy for peaceful purposes. Nehru was against nuclear weapons. So he pleaded with the superpowers for comprehensive nuclear disarmament. However, the nuclear arsenal kept rising. When Communist China conducted nuclear tests in October 1964, the five nuclear weapon powers, the US, USSR, UK, France, and China (Taiwan then represented China). also the five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council . tried to impose the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 on the rest of the world. India always considered the NPT as discriminatory and had refused to sign it. When India conducted its first nuclear test, it was termed as peaceful explosion. India argued that it was committed to the policy of using nuclear power only for peaceful purposes.

The period when the nuclear test was conducted was a difficult period in domestic politics. Following the Arab-Israel War of 1973, the entire world was affected by the Oil Shock due to the massive hike in the oil prices by the Arab nations. It led to economic turmoil in India resulting in high inflation. As you will read in Chapter Six, many agitations were going on in the country around this time, including a nationwide railway strike.

Although there are minor differences among political parties about how to conduct external relations, Indian politics is generally marked by a broad agreement among the parties on national integration, protection of international boundaries, and on questions of national interest. Therefore, we find that in the course of the decade of 1962-1971, when India faced three wars, or even later

when different parties came to power from time to time, foreign policy has played only a limited role in party politics.

India has opposed the international treaties aimed at non-proliferation since they were selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers and legitimized the monopoly of the five nuclear weapons powers. Thus, India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT in 1995 and also refused to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

India conducted a series of nuclear tests in May 1998, demonstrating its capacity to use nuclear energy for military purposes. Pakistan soon followed, thereby increasing the vulnerability of the region to a nuclear exchange. The international community was extremely critical of the nuclear tests in the subcontinent and sanctions were imposed on both India and Pakistan, which were subsequently waived. India's nuclear doctrine of credible minimum nuclear deterrence professes "no first use" and reiterates India's commitment to global, verifiable and non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament leading to a nuclear weapons free world.