

Polity of Punjab

Punjab Boundary Commission (1947)

Background:

- The Punjab Boundary Commission was established under the **Indian Independence Act of 1947** to demarcate the boundary between **India and Pakistan** in Punjab.
- The decision to partition Punjab was based on religious demographics, dividing it into **West Punjab (Pakistan)** and **East Punjab (India)**.
- The commission was part of the broader **Radcliffe Line** demarcation process, which also divided Bengal.

Members and Head of the Punjab Boundary Commission

- **Chairman: Sir Cyril Radcliffe** (a British lawyer, also chaired the Bengal Boundary Commission).
- **Members:**
 - **For Congress:**
 - **Mehar Chand Mahajan** (later Chief Justice of India).
 - **Teja Singh** (a Sikh judge).
 - **For Muslim League:**
 - **Din Muhammad.**
 - **Muhammad Munir.**
- Each side presented its case, but Radcliffe had the final say.

Process and Controversies

- The commission worked under extreme time pressure (only five weeks).
- The demarcation was based on **religious majority** but also considered **geographical continuity, irrigation networks, and administrative units**.
- Radcliffe submitted the report on **August 12, 1947**, but it was made public on **August 17, 1947**, two days after independence.
- The partition led to **massive violence, displacement, and communal riots**.

Districts of Old Punjab (Before Partition - 1947)

Before 1947, Punjab was a large province under British India, covering present-day **Indian Punjab, Pakistani Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, and parts of Delhi**.

Districts in Old Punjab (Pre-Partition)

Punjab was divided into **29 districts**, under five divisions:

1. **Lahore Division**
 - Lahore
 - Amritsar
 - Gurdaspur
 - Sheikhupura
 - Sialkot
2. **Jullundur (Jalandhar) Division**
 - Jalandhar
 - Hoshiarpur
 - Ludhiana
 - Kangra
 - Ferozepur
3. **Multan Division**
 - Multan
 - Dera Ghazi Khan
 - Muzaffargarh
 - Montgomery (now Sahiwal)
4. **Rawalpindi Division**
 - Rawalpindi
 - Jhelum
 - Attock
 - Mianwali
 - Shahpur
5. **Ambala Division**
 - Ambala
 - Karnal
 - Rohtak
 - Hisar
 - Gurgaon
 - Simla (Shimla)

Note: Some areas like Shimla were considered part of Punjab for administrative purposes.

Divisions of Old Punjab

Punjab was divided into five **administrative divisions** under British rule:

1. **Lahore Division** (Now in Pakistan).
2. **Jalandhar Division** (Now in India).
3. **Multan Division** (Now in Pakistan).
4. **Rawalpindi Division** (Now in Pakistan).

5. **Ambala Division** (Now split between Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, and Punjab in India).
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After Partition: Punjab's Status

Impact of Partition on Punjab

- **West Punjab (Pakistan):** 16 districts.
- **East Punjab (India):** 13 districts.
- **Massive communal violence** broke out, resulting in **millions of deaths and displacement**.

Formation of New States

- **1947:** Punjab was split into East and West.
 - **1956:** Pakistani Punjab became a single unit (One Unit Policy).
 - **1956:** Indian Punjab retained its pre-Partition structure.
 - **1966:** Punjab was reorganized into **Punjab, Haryana, and Himachal Pradesh**.
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Shimla as the Capital of Punjab (1947-1953)

Why Shimla Became the Capital?

- Lahore, the capital of **undivided Punjab**, became part of Pakistan.
- Chandigarh was not yet constructed.
- Shimla, a **British summer capital**, had existing infrastructure.

Shift from Shimla to Chandigarh

- **1953:** Chandigarh was designated as Punjab's capital.
 - **1966:** Punjab was split, and Chandigarh became a **Union Territory** serving as the capital of both **Punjab and Haryana**.
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Religious Demography of Punjab After Partition (1947)

Pre-Partition Religious Composition (Punjab as a Whole)

- **Muslims:** 53% (Majority in West Punjab).
- **Hindus:** 31% (Majority in Eastern Punjab).
- **Sikhs:** 14% (Concentrated in central Punjab).

- **Others:** 2% (Christians, Jains, Parsis).

Post-Partition Demographic Changes

West Punjab (Pakistan)

- **Hindus and Sikhs (25-30%)** fled to India.
- Punjab became **over 97% Muslim**.

East Punjab (India)

- **Muslims (30%)** fled to Pakistan.
- Punjab became **predominantly Sikh and Hindu**:
 - **Sikhs (Over 50%)**.
 - **Hindus (Around 45%)**.
 - **Muslims (<1%)** due to migration.

Migration Statistics

- **8 million people** were displaced.
 - **1-2 million people** were killed in communal violence.
 - One of the **largest mass migrations in history**.
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Conclusion

- Punjab was at the **epicenter of Partition**, facing the **largest communal violence and displacement**.
- The **Punjab Boundary Commission** played a key role in demarcation, but **its decisions were controversial**.
- **Post-Partition Punjab** witnessed **demographic and political transformations**, leading to the **formation of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh**.
- **Chandigarh**, though originally meant for Punjab, became a **shared capital with Haryana**.

East Punjab After Partition (1947-1966)

Capital of East Punjab

1. **Shimla (1947-1953):**
 - After Partition, **Lahore**, the previous capital, became part of Pakistan.
 - **Shimla**, a former British summer capital, was chosen as a temporary capital.
2. **Chandigarh (1953-Present):**
 - Designed by **Le Corbusier**.

- Became the **capital of Punjab in 1953**.
 - Post-1966 reorganization, Chandigarh became a **Union Territory**, serving as the **capital of both Punjab and Haryana**.
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Chandigarh City: A Planned Capital

- **Foundation:** 1952, officially inaugurated in 1953.
 - **Architect:** Designed by **Le Corbusier** (Swiss-French architect).
 - **Special Features:**
 - Divided into **sectors** (Sector 1 to 63, with some numbers missing).
 - **Sector 17:** Commercial and administrative hub.
 - **Rock Garden, Sukhna Lake:** Major landmarks.
 - Serves as the **capital for Punjab and Haryana**, but is **not part of either state**.
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First Chief Minister & Governor of Punjab

First Chief Minister (CM) of Punjab

- **Gopi Chand Bhargava** (Indian National Congress)
- Tenure: **August 15, 1947 – April 13, 1949**

First Governor of Punjab

- **C. M. Trivedi**
 - Tenure: **August 15, 1947 – March 31, 1953**
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First Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly) of Punjab (1952)

Election Details

- **Year:** 1952 (First general elections after independence).
- **Seats:** 126
- **Majority needed:** 64

Party-wise Seats (1952 Punjab Assembly Elections)

Party

Seats Won

Indian National Congress (INC)	96
Akali Dal	13
CPI (Communist Party of India)	8
Independents	9

- **First CM after election (1952): Bhim Sen Sachar (INC)**
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Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU) (1948-1956)

Formation of PEPSU

- **Date: July 15, 1948**
- **Formed by merging 8 princely states of Punjab.**
- **Area: 26,208 sq km**
- **Became Part of Group B States in 1950 (Under Part B of the Indian Constitution).**

8 Royal Kingdoms of PEPSU

1. **Patiala**
2. **Jind**
3. **Nabha**
4. **Faridkot**
5. **Kapurthala**
6. **Malerkotla**
7. **Kalsia**
8. **Nalagarh**

Hindu and Muslim Kingdoms in PEPSU

- **Sikh ruled States (6):**
 - Patiala
 - Jind
 - Nabha
 - Faridkot
 - Kapurthala
 - Kalsia
- **Muslim-ruled State (1):**
 - **Malerkotla** (Only Muslim princely state in PEPSU).

- **Hindu ruled State (1):**
 - **Nalagarh** (Ruled by Rajputs but had mixed population).
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PEPSU Capital & Administration

Capital of PEPSU

- **Patiala** (largest and most powerful state).

Governance of PEPSU

- **First Rajpramukh (Governor-like position): Maharaja Yadavindra Singh of Patiala.**
- **First Chief Minister: Raghbir Singh** (Congress).

PEPSU's 8 Districts

1. Patiala
2. Barnala
3. Sangrur
4. Bathinda
5. Kapurthala
6. Faridkot
7. Fatehgarh Sahib
8. Malerkotla

PEPSU's Merger into Punjab (1956)

- **1956:** PEPSU was merged into Punjab under the **States Reorganisation Act, 1956.**
 - This led to the formation of a **larger Punjab**, with **Patiala, Barnala, and Sangrur** becoming key districts.
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Final Summary

Topic	Key Details
Capital of East Punjab	Shimla (1947-1953), Chandigarh (1953-Present)
Chandigarh	Designed by Le Corbusier, UT since 1966
First CM of Punjab	Gopi Chand Bhargava (1947)
First Governor of Punjab	C. M. Trivedi (1947)

1952 Punjab Elections	126 seats, INC won 96
PEPSU Formation	1948, 8 princely states merged
PEPSU Capital	Patiala
PEPSU Area	26,208 sq km
Sikh Kingdoms in PEPSU	6
Hindu Kingdoms in PEPSU	1 (Nalagarh)
Muslim Kingdoms in PEPSU	1 (Malerkotla)
PEPSU's Fate	Merged into Punjab in 1956

PEPSU: Formation & Administration (1948-1956)

Formation of PEPSU

- **Established on: July 15, 1948**
 - **Merged 8 princely states:**
 1. **Patiala**
 2. **Jind**
 3. **Nabha**
 4. **Faridkot**
 5. **Kapurthala**
 6. **Malerkotla**
 7. **Kalsia**
 8. **Nalagarh**
 - **Capital: Patiala**
 - **Area: 26,208 sq. km**
 - **Became a Part B state under the Constitution of India (1950)**
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PEPSU Administration

First Rajpramukh of PEPSU

- **Maharaja Yadavindra Singh** (Ruler of Patiala)
- **Tenure: 1948 – 1956**

First Uprajpramukh (Deputy Rajpramukh) of PEPSU

- **Maharaja Jagatjit Singh** (Ruler of Kapurthala)
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Chief Ministers & Deputy CM of PEPSU

First Chief Minister of PEPSU

- **Gian Singh Rarewala** (Indian National Congress)
- **Tenure: May 13, 1952 – April 22, 1953**
- **First Sikh CM in India**

First Deputy Chief Minister of PEPSU

- **Brij Bhan**

Second Chief Minister of PEPSU

- **Raghubir Singh** (Indian National Congress)
- **Tenure: April 22, 1953 – March 5, 1955**

Third Chief Minister of PEPSU

- **Brij Bhan**
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PEPSU Legislative Assembly & Lok Sabha Representation

PEPSU Legislative Assembly (1952-1956)

- **Total seats: 60**
- **First elections: 1952**
- **Majority needed: 31**

Party	Seats Won
Indian National Congress (INC)	26
Akali Dal	19
Independents & Others	15

PEPSU Lok Sabha Representation

- Number of Lok Sabha seats: 3
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Presidential Rule & Merger into Punjab

President's Rule in PEPSU

- March 5, 1955 – November 1, 1956
- PEPSU was placed under **President's Rule** due to **political instability**.

Merger of PEPSU into Punjab

- Date: November 1, 1956
- Merged with Punjab under: **States Reorganisation Act, 1956**
- PEPSU ceased to exist as a separate entity.

President of India at the Time of Merger

- **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** (First President of India)
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Final Summary

Topic	Details
PEPSU Formation	July 15, 1948 (8 princely states merged)
First Rajpramukh	Maharaja Yadavindra Singh, Patiala
First Uprajpramukh	Maharaja Jagatjit Singh, Kapurthala
First CM	Gian Singh Rarewala (1952-1953)
First Deputy CM	Brij Bhan
Second CM	Raghubir Singh (1953-1955)
Third CM	Brij Bhan
Legislative Assembly	60 seats, first elections in 1952
Lok Sabha Seats	3
President's Rule	March 5, 1955 – November 1, 1956
Merged with Punjab	November 1, 1956 (States Reorganisation Act)

Punjabi Suba Movement

Introduction

- **Punjabi Suba Movement** was a demand by the **Akali Dal** for a **separate Punjabi-speaking state** in post-independence India.
 - The movement was **led by Master Tara Singh and later Sant Fateh Singh**.
 - It was opposed by the **Indian National Congress**, fearing **communal divisions**.
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Origin of the Movement

- The **Akalis** sought linguistic and cultural recognition for **Punjabi-speaking Sikhs**.
 - They believed **Sikhs were being sidelined in post-independence India**.
 - **Master Tara Singh** initiated the demand for **Punjabi Suba** in the 1940s.
 - The **Government of India** opposed the demand, suspecting it to be a **communal movement** rather than a linguistic one.
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Government's Initial Response: Two Proclamations

1. **Formation of PEPSU (Patiala and East Punjab States Union) in 1948**
 - Merged **8 princely states** into one administrative unit.
 - **Akalis hoped it would strengthen Sikh representation**, but it remained under **Congress control**.
 2. **Equal Teaching of Punjabi and Hindi in Punjab**
 - The **Government announced bilingual education to satisfy both Hindu and Sikh demands**.
 - **Akalis opposed this move**, as they saw it as a strategy to weaken the Punjabi language.
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Bhim Sen Sachar Formula (1949)

- Proposed by **Bhim Sen Sachar**, then **Chief Minister of Punjab**.

- **Date of Proposal: October 1, 1949.**
- It was an **attempt to pacify Akali demands** while maintaining Hindu support.

Key Provisions of the Sachar Formula

1. **Punjab was divided into two parts** based on linguistic preference:
 - **Punjabi-speaking areas**
 - **Hindi-speaking areas**
2. **Language Policy in Schools**
 - **Punjabi-speaking areas:**
 - **Punjabi as the first language till Class 10.**
 - **Hindi as the second language.**
 - **Hindi-speaking areas:**
 - **Hindi as the first language.**
 - **Punjabi as the second language.**
3. **Applied only to government schools** (not private schools).

Failure of the Sachar Formula

- **Akalis rejected it**, claiming it **avored Hindus**.
 - **Hindu organizations** like **Arya Samaj** also opposed it, fearing **Punjabi dominance**.
 - The formula **was never fully implemented** due to political opposition.
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Impact of the Sachar Formula on the Punjabi Suba Movement

- **Strengthened Akali Dal's resolve** for a **separate Punjabi Suba**.
 - **Sant Fateh Singh took over leadership** in the 1950s and **launched agitations**.
 - **Led to mass protests and arrests**, including **fasts and self-immolation threats**.
 - Ultimately, the demand resulted in the **reorganization of Punjab on linguistic lines in 1966**.
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Final Summary

Event	Details
Punjabi Suba Demand	Started by Akali Dal , led by Master Tara Singh & Sant Fateh Singh
Government's First Proclamation	Formation of PEPSU in 1948
Government's Second Proclamation	Equal teaching of Hindi & Punjabi in Punjab

Sachar Formula (Oct 1, 1949)	Divided Punjab into Hindi & Punjabi areas for education
School Language Policy	Punjabi first, Hindi second in Punjabi areas; Hindi first, Punjabi second in Hindi areas
Failure of Sachar Formula	Opposed by both Akalis & Hindu organizations
Outcome	Strengthened demand for Punjabi Suba , leading to Punjab Reorganization in 1966

State Reorganisation Commission (Fazl Ali Commission) & Its Impact on Punjab

Background

- After independence, India's states were based on **historical and administrative reasons** rather than **linguistic and cultural identity**.
 - This led to **demands for linguistic reorganization** of states.
 - In 1953, after the **creation of Andhra Pradesh** (for Telugu speakers), similar demands arose across India, including in **Punjab**.
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State Reorganisation Commission (SRC) – Fazl Ali Commission

Formation & Members

- **Date of Formation: December 22, 1953**
- **Chairman: Fazl Ali** (Retired Supreme Court Judge)
- **Members:**
 1. **Fazl Ali (Chairman)**
 2. **H.N. Kunzru**
 3. **K.M. Panikkar**
- **Objective:** To recommend a rational reorganization of Indian states based on **linguistic, cultural, and administrative factors**.

Akali Dal's Demands Before the Commission

- **Demanded a separate Punjabi-speaking state (Punjabi Suba)** for Sikhs and Punjabi-speaking people.
- Claimed Punjab's **Hindu-dominated Congress government discriminated against Sikhs**.
- Wanted **Punjabi as the sole official language** of the state.

Congress & Hindu Organizations' Opposition

- **Hindu groups (like Arya Samaj)** opposed the demand, arguing that Punjabi was merely a **script issue (Gurmukhi vs. Devanagari)** rather than a linguistic identity.
- **Congress** wanted Punjab to remain united and **opposed communal division**.

Fazl Ali Commission Report (30 September 1955)

- **Submitted to the Government of India on 30 September 1955**.
- **Rejected the demand for a separate Punjabi Suba**, stating that the demand had **communal overtones**.
- However, the commission **suggested merging PEPSU with Punjab** for administrative efficiency.

Key Recommendations for Punjab

1. **Punjab & PEPSU to be merged** into a single state.
2. **Hindi and Punjabi to be given equal status** in the merged state.
3. **No separate Punjabi Suba to be created**, as it was seen as a **religious demand rather than a linguistic one**.
4. **Chandigarh to be developed as the capital** of the newly merged Punjab.

Implementation of the SRC Recommendations

State Reorganisation Act, 1956

- **Passed by Parliament on August 31, 1956**.
- Came into effect on **November 1, 1956**.
- **Abolished the old classification of states (Part A, B, C, D states)** and replaced them with **28 states and 7 Union Territories**.

Impact on Punjab & PEPSU

- **PEPSU was merged into Punjab on 1 November 1956.**
- **Punjab became a larger bilingual state with both Hindi and Punjabi speakers.**
- **Chandigarh became the capital of Punjab.**

Final Summary

Topic	Details
State Reorganisation Commission (SRC)	Formed on December 22, 1953
Chairman	Fazl Ali
Members	H.N. Kunzru, K.M. Panikkar
Akali Dal's Demand	Punjabi Suba (Separate Punjabi-speaking state)
Date of SRC Report Submission	30 September 1955
SRC Recommendations for Punjab	No Punjabi Suba, PEPSU to be merged with Punjab, Hindi & Punjabi to be equal
State Reorganisation Act, 1956	Passed on August 31, 1956 , Implemented on 1 November 1956
Effect on Punjab	PEPSU merged with Punjab, Chandigarh became capital
Old State Categories Removed	Part A, B, C, D states abolished

Conclusion

- The **State Reorganisation Commission rejected the Punjabi Suba demand** but merged **PEPSU with Punjab**.
- This **failed to satisfy the Akali Dal**, leading to **continued agitations**.
- The **Punjabi Suba Movement continued**, culminating in the **linguistic division of Punjab in 1966**.

Regional Formula & Punjabi Suba Movement (1955–1960)

Background

- After the **State Reorganisation Commission (SRC) Report (1955)** rejected the demand for a **Punjabi Suba**, the Akalis sought alternative solutions.
 - On **23 November 1955**, Akali leaders (**5 Sikh representatives under Master Tara Singh**) met **Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru** in Delhi.
 - This meeting led to the **Regional Formula**, which aimed to address linguistic concerns in Punjab.
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Regional Formula (1955)

- A **compromise solution** proposed by **Nehru and the Congress government**.
- Implemented on **4 November 1957**.
- **Objective**: To **avoid the division of Punjab** while addressing **Punjabi Suba demands**.

Key Provisions of the Regional Formula

1. **Bifurcation of Punjab into Two Regions (but within one state)**:
 - **Punjabi Region** – Areas with a Punjabi-speaking majority.
 - **Hindi Region** – Areas with a Hindi-speaking majority.
 2. **Official Languages**:
 - Both **Hindi and Punjabi** were recognized as **official languages** of Punjab.
 - Government work would be conducted in the **regional language** of each area.
 3. **Akali Dal Accepted the Formula**:
 - Akalis saw it as a **step toward recognition of Punjabi identity**.
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Hindu Organizations' Protest Against the Regional Formula

- **Hindu organizations, including Arya Samaj and Hindi activists, strongly opposed the Regional Formula.**
 - **Reasons for Hindu Protest**:
 1. Feared that **Punjabi was being imposed** in their areas.
 2. Suspected that the formula **favored Akali demands**.
 3. Opposed the idea of **language-based divisions**, believing it could lead to **further fragmentation of Punjab**.
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First Punjabi Suba Conference (12 October 1958, Amritsar)

- In response to continued opposition, the **Akalis intensified their movement**.
 - **On 12 October 1958, Akali Dal organized the first major Punjabi Suba Conference in Amritsar.**
 - The conference **rejected the Regional Formula as insufficient and reaffirmed the demand for a separate Punjabi Suba.**
 - **Master Tara Singh** declared that the movement would **continue until Punjab was reorganized linguistically.**
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SGPC Elections (1960) & Rise of Punjabi Suba Movement

- In **1960, elections were held for the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee (SGPC).**
 - **Akali Dal won decisively**, proving strong Sikh support for the Punjabi Suba demand.
 - This **strengthened the movement** and put further pressure on the government.
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Pratap Singh Kairon & His Opposition to Punjabi Suba

- **Pratap Singh Kairon, the then Chief Minister of Punjab, was a strong opponent of the Punjabi Suba demand.**
- He believed:
 1. **A separate Punjabi Suba would weaken Punjab economically and politically.**
 2. **It would create communal tensions between Sikhs and Hindus.**
 3. **Punjab was already bilingual, and further division was unnecessary.**
- **Kairon's government tried to suppress the movement, leading to increased protests by Akalis.**

Formation of Punjabi Suba & Das Commission (1962–1966)

1. Appointment of the Das Commission

- **Date of Appointment: 1961**
- **Purpose:** To examine the **Punjabi Suba demand** raised by Akali Dal.
- **Members:**
 1. **Justice J.C. Das** (Chairman)
 2. Other members (names not widely recorded).
- **Report Submission: 9 January 1962**

Key Findings of Das Commission Report (1962):

- Rejected the demand for **Punjabi Suba** on the grounds that **it was not purely linguistic but had communal undertones.**
- Stated that **Hindus and Sikhs were divided over the language issue.**
- Recommended **no division of Punjab.**

Result: The **Akali Dal rejected the report**, calling it biased. The Punjabi Suba movement continued.

2. Sant Fateh Singh's Role & Fast-Unto-Death (1965)

- **Sant Fateh Singh**, a key Akali leader, intensified the movement after Das Commission's rejection.
- **Meeting with Lal Bahadur Shastri:**
 - **Sant Fateh Singh met PM Lal Bahadur Shastri** to negotiate for **Punjabi Suba.**
 - **No positive outcome**, leading to increased agitation.

Fast-Unto-Death (10 November 1965)

- **Sant Fateh Singh announced a fast-unto-death from 10 November 1965** for the creation of a **Punjabi-speaking state.**
 - However, on **1 September 1965**, Pakistan attacked India (**Second Indo-Pak War**).
 - Due to the **war situation**, Akali Dal **paused its agitation**, and the **Punjabi Suba demand was temporarily sidelined.**
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3. Formation of Committees for Punjab Reorganisation (1965–66)

Three-Member Cabinet Committee (1965)

- After the war, **PM Lal Bahadur Shastri formed a 3-member committee** under **Indira Gandhi** to review the **Punjabi Suba demand.**
- **Objective:** To resolve the **Punjab reorganisation issue peacefully.**

22-Member Parliamentary Committee (1966)

- Headed by **Hukam Singh**, the then **Speaker of Lok Sabha**.
 - **Purpose:** To study the **linguistic and administrative reorganisation** of Punjab.
 - **Findings:**
 - Acknowledged **Punjabi-speaking areas should be reorganized**.
 - Recommended **bifurcation of Punjab** into a **Punjabi-speaking state** and a **Hindi-speaking state**.
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4. Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister & Creation of Punjabi Suba (1966)

- **11 January 1966** – **Lal Bahadur Shastri** passed away in Tashkent after signing the **Tashkent Agreement**.
- **Indira Gandhi** became **Prime Minister** of India.
- **March 1966** – The **Lok Sabha** passed a resolution supporting the creation of **Punjabi Suba**.

Final Outcome – Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966

- **1 November 1966** – **Punjab** was officially reorganized, and **Haryana** was carved out as a separate state.
 - **Chandigarh** became a **Union Territory** and remained the capital of both Punjab and Haryana.
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Final Summary

Event	Date	Details
Das Commission Appointed	1961	Headed by Justice J.C. Das , examined Punjabi Suba demand.
Das Commission Report	9 January 1962	Rejected Punjabi Suba demand, citing communal basis.

Sant Fateh Singh's Meeting with PM Shastri	1965	Discussed Punjabi Suba but no result.
Fast-Unto-Death by Sant Fateh Singh	10 November 1965	Akali protest for Punjabi Suba.
Pakistan Attacks India	1 September 1965	Indo-Pak War leads to pause in agitation.
Three-Member Cabinet Committee	1965	Formed under Indira Gandhi to resolve the issue.
22-Member Parliamentary Committee	1966	Hukam Singh committee recommended Punjab reorganisation.
Lal Bahadur Shastri Dies	11 January 1966	Indira Gandhi becomes PM.
Resolution Passed for Punjabi Suba	March 1966	Lok Sabha approved Punjab reorganisation.
Punjab Reorganisation Act Passed	1 November 1966	Punjab divided into Punjab & Haryana, Chandigarh UT.

Conclusion

- The **Punjabi Suba Movement (1947–1966)** was one of the longest linguistic movements in India.
- **Despite multiple rejections (Das Commission, government opposition), Akalis persisted.**
- **War with Pakistan (1965) delayed the process, but after Shastri's death, Indira Gandhi approved Punjabi Suba in 1966.**

- The struggle ended with the formation of Punjab & Haryana in 1966.

Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966

1. Background & Need for Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966

- The demand for **Punjabi Suba** led to continuous **agitations by Akali Dal**.
 - The **Hukam Singh Parliamentary Committee (1966)** recommended the **division of Punjab on linguistic lines**.
 - The **Government of India** appointed the **Punjab Boundary Commission** to determine the division of **territory, assets, and resources** between Punjab and Haryana.
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2. Punjab Boundary Commission (1966)

- **Established: 1966**
- **Purpose:** To define boundaries for the new states of Punjab and Haryana.
- **Report Submission: 31 May 1966**

Members of Punjab Boundary Commission:

- **Chairman:** Justice J. C. Shah (Supreme Court Judge)
- **Other Members:**
 1. Justice A. N. Grover
 2. Justice S. D. Sinha

Key Recommendations of the Punjab Boundary Commission:

- **Creation of Haryana** as a **separate Hindi-speaking state**.
 - **Chandigarh** to be made a **Union Territory** and serve as the **joint capital** of Punjab and Haryana.
 - Some **Punjabi-speaking areas** of **PEPSU** merged into Punjab.
 - **Hill areas** (Kangra, Kullu, Lahaul-Spiti, Shimla) **transferred to Himachal Pradesh**.
 - **Allocation of water resources and administration** between the new states.
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3. Legislative Process for Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966

Event	Date	Details
Punjab Boundary Commission Report	31 May 1966	Defined new boundaries for Punjab & Haryana.
Bill Introduced in Parliament	3 September 1966	Punjab Reorganisation Bill introduced in Lok Sabha .
Bill Passed & Sent to President	18 September 1966	President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan approved the Act.
Punjab Reorganisation Act Enacted	1 November 1966	Punjab officially divided into Punjab & Haryana .

4. Key Provisions of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966

1. Creation of Haryana

- Haryana was carved out from **Punjab as a separate state** with **Hindi as the official language**.
- **First Chief Minister of Haryana: Bansi Lal.**
- **First Governor of Haryana: Dharam Vira.**

2. Chandigarh as a Union Territory

- **Chandigarh** was made a **Union Territory**.
- It would serve as the **joint capital of Punjab and Haryana**.
- Administrative control under the **Central Government**.

3. Merger of Hill Areas with Himachal Pradesh

- **Himachal Pradesh was expanded** by including some **hilly regions of Punjab**.
- **Areas Merged into Himachal Pradesh:**
 - Kangra
 - Kullu
 - Lahaul-Spiti
 - Shimla

4. Allocation of Water Resources

- **River waters of Punjab were divided** between Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan.
- **Bhakra-Nangal Dam & Sutlej-Yamuna Link (SYL) Canal issue** emerged due to water-sharing disputes.

5. Reorganisation of Legislative Seats

- **Punjab Legislative Assembly: 104 seats** (earlier it had 154 seats).
 - **Haryana Legislative Assembly: 54 seats**.
 - **Lok Sabha Seats:**
 - **Punjab: 13 seats**
 - **Haryana: 10 seats**
 - **Chandigarh: 1 seat**
-

5. Final Implementation – 1 November 1966

- **Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966** came into effect on **1 November 1966**.
 - **States Formed:**
 1. **Punjab** (Punjabi-speaking areas).
 2. **Haryana** (Hindi-speaking areas).
 3. **Himachal Pradesh** got **hilly areas of Punjab**.
 4. **Chandigarh** became a **Union Territory**.
-

6. Impact of Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966

Political Impact

- **Akali Dal** achieved its demand for a **Punjabi-speaking state**, but Chandigarh remained a **Union Territory**, leading to **further disputes**.
- **Haryana** emerged as a **new state with a separate identity**.

Economic Impact

- **Punjab** lost many **industrial regions and revenue sources** to Haryana.

- Water-sharing **became a major issue**, leading to the **Sutlej-Yamuna Link (SYL) dispute**.

Administrative Impact

- Punjab and Haryana had separate High Courts and Administrations.
- Chandigarh remained under the direct control of the Central Government.

7. Summary Table – Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966

Event	Date	Details
Punjab Boundary Commission Report	31 May 1966	Defined new boundaries for Punjab & Haryana.
Bill Introduced in Parliament	3 September 1966	Punjab Reorganisation Bill introduced.
Bill Passed & Sent to President	18 September 1966	President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan approved the Act.
Punjab Reorganisation Act Enacted	1 November 1966	Punjab divided into Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh & Chandigarh UT.

Conclusion

- The **Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966** was a historic law that created Haryana and reorganized Punjab on linguistic lines.
- The division **resolved some linguistic issues but created new disputes** over **Chandigarh, water-sharing, and political representation**.
- Even today, **Punjab and Haryana continue to debate over issues like Chandigarh and SYL Canal water-sharing**.

Modern Punjab After 1966

1. Formation of Modern Punjab (Post-1966)

- The **Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966** divided old Punjab into three parts:
 1. Punjab (Punjabi-speaking areas)
 2. Haryana (Hindi-speaking areas)
 3. Himachal Pradesh (hill areas merged into it)
 - Chandigarh was made a **Union Territory** and served as a **joint capital of Punjab and Haryana**.
-

2. First Chief Minister & Governor of Modern Punjab

Position	Person
First Chief Minister of New Punjab (Post-1966)	Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir
First Governor of Punjab (Post-1966)	Dharam Vira

Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir – First CM of Modern Punjab

- **Term:** 1 November 1966 – 8 March 1967
- **Party:** Indian National Congress (INC)
- **Contribution:** Laid the foundation of modern Punjab's governance.

Dharam Vira – First Governor of Modern Punjab

- **Served from:** 1 November 1966 – 26 June 1967
 - **Formerly served as the first Governor of Haryana as well.**
-

3. Administrative Setup of Punjab in 1966

At the time of reorganisation in 1966, Punjab had:

- 11 districts
- 2 Mandals (Divisions)

Districts of Punjab in 1966:

1. Amritsar
2. Gurdaspur
3. Hoshiarpur
4. Jalandhar
5. Kapurthala
6. Ludhiana
7. Ferozepur
8. Bhatinda
9. Patiala
10. Ropar (Now Rupnagar)
11. Sangrur

Mandals (Divisions) of Punjab in 1966:

1. Jalandhar Division
2. Patiala Division

4. Religious Demography of Punjab After 1966

The religious composition of Punjab changed significantly after the **division of Punjab in 1966**. The new Punjab became a **Sikh-majority state** due to the **loss of many Hindu-majority areas to Haryana and Himachal Pradesh**.

Religious Demography of Punjab (Post-1966 Census Data)

Religion	Percentage of Population (1966 Census)
Sikhism	60-62%
Hinduism	35-37%
Islam	1-2%

Christianity, Jainism, Others

1-2%

Key Observations on Religious Demography (Post-1966)

- **Punjab became the only Sikh-majority state in India.**
 - **Hindus, who were earlier in larger numbers in united Punjab, became a minority in post-1966 Punjab.**
 - **Muslim population remained low** due to the migration of most Muslims to Pakistan in **1947**.
 - **Urban areas** had a higher concentration of **Hindus**, while **rural areas** were dominated by **Sikhs**.
-

Conclusion

- The **Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966** led to the creation of a **new Punjab state** with a **Sikh-majority population**.
- **Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir** became the **first CM**, and **Dharam Vira** was the **first Governor** of modern Punjab.
- **Punjab had 11 districts and 2 Mandals** at that time.
- The **religious demography changed**, making **Sikhs the majority in Punjab for the first time**.
- **Hindus became a significant minority**, especially after losing their majority areas to Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.

Punjab's Political Issues Post-1966 Reorganization

1. Background: Reorganization of Punjab (1966) and Akali Protest

- The **Punjab Reorganization Act, 1966**, led to the division of Punjab into three parts:
 1. **Punjabi-speaking Punjab**
 2. **Hindi-speaking Haryana**
 3. **Union Territory of Chandigarh**
 - The Akali Dal was dissatisfied with the reorganization on three major issues:
 1. **Punjabi-speaking areas in Haryana**
 2. **Chandigarh as a Union Territory and not Punjab's capital**
 3. **Water-sharing dispute between Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan**
-

2. Punjabi-Speaking Areas in Haryana

- Akalis claimed that several Punjabi-speaking areas were wrongly given to Haryana, including:
 - Ambala, Karnal, Sirsa, Kurukshetra, and some parts of Hisar.
 - Their demand: A **reassessment of linguistic and cultural identity** to transfer these areas to Punjab.
 - The issue remained unresolved, leading to protests and tensions between Punjab and Haryana.
-

3. Issue of Chandigarh

- The **capital of Punjab before 1966**, Chandigarh was made a **Union Territory** to serve as a joint capital for both Punjab and Haryana.
 - Akali Dal and Punjab Congress demanded that **Chandigarh be given to Punjab**, as it was originally planned.
 - The central government, however, **delayed the transfer**, citing Haryana's objections and administrative challenges.
 - **Outcome:** The issue remained a key point of friction in Punjab politics.
-

4. Issue of River Waters

- Punjab was the primary source of three major rivers: **Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej**.
 - Post-reorganization, the **central government allocated water to Haryana and Rajasthan**, reducing Punjab's share.
 - Akali Dal opposed this, arguing:
 - Punjab had **exclusive rights** over its waters.
 - The central decision was unfair and unconstitutional.
 - **Key Development:** In 1976, PM **Indira Gandhi issued a notification** allocating river water among Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan, further intensifying Akali protests.
-

5. 1971 Lok Sabha Elections – Akali Dal's Poor Performance

- Akali Dal suffered a major defeat, winning only **1 seat** out of **13** in Punjab.
 - Reasons for defeat:
 1. **Congress' strong electoral machinery** under **Indira Gandhi**.
 2. **Internal divisions within Akali Dal**.
 3. **Failure to mobilize large-scale support on their demands**.
 4. **Sympathy for Indira Gandhi's leadership post-1971 Bangladesh War**.
-

6. 1972 Punjab Legislative Assembly Elections – Akali Dal's Defeat

- Akali Dal won only **24 out of 104 seats**, marking one of its worst performances.
 - Congress, led by **Giani Zail Singh**, secured a **landslide victory** and formed the government.
 - Akalis' poor performance was due to:
 1. Lack of **broad-based voter appeal**.
 2. **Factionalism within Akali leadership**.
 3. Congress' **focus on economic development and farmer policies**.
-

7. Giani Zail Singh Becomes Chief Minister (1972)

- **Congress leader Giani Zail Singh** was appointed CM of Punjab on **17 March 1972**.
 - His tenure focused on:
 - **Developmental projects** and modernizing agriculture.
 - Expanding **infrastructure and education**.
 - Countering Akali Dal's influence by **mobilizing Sikh support** within Congress.
 - He took a **hard stance against Akali demands**, leading to increased tensions.
-

8. Akali Dal Forms a Subcommittee (11 December 1972)

- After facing electoral losses, Akali Dal decided to **reassess its political strategy**.
- **Subcommittee of 12 Members** was formed to study Punjab's demands and propose future actions.

Members of the Subcommittee:

1. **Parkash Singh Badal**
2. **Surjit Singh Barnala**
3. **Gurdev Singh**
4. **Jathedar Jagdev Singh Talwandi**
5. **Sukhjinder Singh**
6. **Gurcharan Singh Tohra**
7. **Harcharan Singh Hudiara**
8. **Captain Kanwaljit Singh**
9. **Jathedar Kapur Singh**
10. **Balwant Singh**
11. **Jathedar Santokh Singh**
12. **Sant Harchand Singh Longowal**

- **Meetings of the Committee:**
 - The subcommittee **held multiple discussions** across Punjab.
 - Studied **economic, political, and religious issues** affecting Sikhs.
 - Drafted proposals on **state autonomy and Sikh rights**.
- **Conclusion of the Committee:**
 - Suggested a **new political vision** for Akali Dal.

- Demanded **more autonomy for Punjab** within the Indian Union.
 - Advocated for **recognition of Sikh identity and cultural rights**.
 - **Outcome and Demand:**
 - **Anandpur Sahib Resolution (16-17 December 1973)** was drafted based on these recommendations.
-

Anandpur Sahib Resolution (16-17 December 1973)

The **Anandpur Sahib Resolution** was passed by the **Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD)** on **16-17 December 1973** at Anandpur Sahib. It was a significant document demanding **greater autonomy for Punjab, protection of Sikh identity, and socio-economic reforms**.

1. Background and Context

- After **Punjab's reorganization in 1966**, several demands of Akali Dal remained unfulfilled.
 - **Akali Dal lost elections in 1971 (Lok Sabha) and 1972 (Punjab Assembly)**, leading to internal introspection.
 - On **11 December 1972**, Akali Dal formed a **subcommittee** to draft a policy document.
 - The **Anandpur Sahib Resolution** was adopted in **December 1973**, outlining **16 key demands**.
-

2. 16 Key Demands of the Anandpur Sahib Resolution

(A) Political and Administrative Demands

- 1. More Autonomy to Punjab**
 - Punjab should have **maximum control over its affairs**, except for **defense, foreign relations, communications, and currency**, which would remain with the **Central Government**.
 - The resolution aimed at a **true federal structure** in India.
- 2. Chandigarh to be Given to Punjab**
 - Chandigarh was made a **Union Territory** after the 1966 reorganization.
 - Akali Dal demanded that it be **handed over to Punjab immediately**.
- 3. Punjabi-Speaking Areas to be Merged with Punjab**
 - Several **Punjabi-speaking areas in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, and Rajasthan** were left out of Punjab.
 - Akali Dal demanded a **reassessment and merger** of these areas with Punjab.
- 4. Protection of Sikh Identity and Rights**

- The resolution sought **constitutional recognition of Sikhs as a distinct religious and cultural group**.
 - Special provisions for the **promotion of Punjabi language and Sikh traditions** were also demanded.
5. **Fair Representation for Sikhs in Government and Military**
- Sikhs should get **proportional representation** in government services, military, and administration.
-

(B) Economic and Resource-Based Demands

6. **Full Control Over River Waters**
- Punjab should have **absolute control** over its **river waters**.
 - The **diversion of Punjab's water to Haryana and Rajasthan** should be stopped.
7. **Industrial Development in Punjab**
- The **Central Government should promote industries in Punjab** to generate employment.
 - Tax exemptions and industrial incentives should be given to attract investments.
8. **More Financial Resources for Punjab**
- Punjab should get **more financial assistance from the Centre** for infrastructure and economic development.
9. **Control Over Electricity Production and Distribution**
- Punjab should have complete **control over its electricity production and pricing**.
-

(C) Religious and Cultural Demands

10. **Protection of Sikh Religious Institutions**
- Sikh Gurdwaras and religious organizations should be **free from government interference**.
 - **Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee (SGPC)** should have full autonomy in managing Sikh religious affairs.
11. **Banning of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drugs in Punjab**
- Punjab should ban **alcohol, tobacco, and drugs** in accordance with Sikh religious principles.
12. **Broadcasting Sikh Religious Teachings on Radio and Television**
- The government should **broadcast Sikh religious programs on All India Radio and Doordarshan**.
-

(D) Social and Welfare-Based Demands

13. **Special Status for Sikh Personal Law**

- Sikh **marriage laws, inheritance laws, and cultural rights** should be codified and recognized separately from Hindu law.
14. **Promotion of Punjabi Language and Culture**
 - Punjabi should be **made compulsory in educational institutions** in Punjab.
 - Special provisions should be made for the **promotion of Punjabi literature, films, and arts.**
 15. **Land Reforms and Farmer Welfare**
 - Punjab's farmers should be given **more subsidies, loan waivers, and support for agriculture.**
 - Land reforms should be implemented to **benefit small and marginal farmers.**
 16. **Justice for 1947 Partition Victims**
 - Sikh refugees who **migrated from Pakistan in 1947** should be given **proper compensation.**
 - Properties left behind in Pakistan should be compensated by the Indian government.

3. Outcome and Impact of the Anandpur Sahib Resolution

(A) Immediate Reaction (1973-1980s)

- The **Indira Gandhi government rejected the resolution**, calling it a **secessionist document.**
- The **Congress government in Punjab under Giani Zail Singh opposed it.**
- The resolution became a **rallying point for Sikh political mobilization.**

(B) Long-Term Impact

1. **Led to Rising Sikh Political Assertion**
 - The demands gained widespread support, especially among **rural Sikh farmers and religious groups.**
 - Akali Dal **used it in future electoral campaigns.**
 2. **Rise of Militant Movements**
 - The Anandpur Sahib Resolution was **misinterpreted as a demand for Khalistan** (an independent Sikh state).
 - Extremist groups like **Bhindranwale's Damdami Taksal** began using it to mobilize Sikh youth.
 - This contributed to the Punjab insurgency of the 1980s.
 3. **Operation Blue Star (1984) and its Aftermath**
 - In 1984, the Indian Army **attacked the Golden Temple** to remove Bhindranwale and armed militants.
 - This led to **anti-Sikh riots** and **political instability** in Punjab.
 4. **Punjab Accord (Rajiv-Longowal Accord, 1985)**
 - PM **Rajiv Gandhi** and Akali leader **Sant Harchand Singh Longowal** signed a peace agreement.
 - Some demands of the Anandpur Sahib Resolution, such as **transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab**, were accepted but not implemented.
-

4. Conclusion

- The **Anandpur Sahib Resolution** was not a demand for **Khalistan**, but rather for **greater autonomy and Sikh rights** within India.
- However, its **misinterpretation by extremist elements** led to **militancy in Punjab**.
- The resolution remains an **important document in Punjab's political history**, shaping Sikh politics even today.

Punjab Politics (1977-1980): Akali Mobilization and Political Developments

1. Akali Mobilization After Anandpur Sahib Resolution (1973-1977)

- After the **Anandpur Sahib Resolution (1973)**, the **Akali Dal intensified its mobilization efforts**.
 - They organized **rallies, protests, and public meetings** to raise awareness about their demands, especially:
 - Transfer of **Chandigarh to Punjab**
 - More **autonomy for Punjab**
 - Control over **Punjab's river waters**
 - Protection of **Sikh identity and religious rights**
 - The **youth and rural population** of Punjab began actively supporting Akali Dal.
 - The movement gained momentum, coinciding with **the Emergency (1975-77)** imposed by Indira Gandhi.
-

2. 1977 Legislative Elections: Akalis Come to Power

- The **Emergency ended in 1977**, and elections were held for the **Punjab Legislative Assembly**.
- The **Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD)** allied with the **Janata Party** at the national level.
- **Prakash Singh Badal** became **Chief Minister of Punjab for the second time**.

Key Features of the Akali Dal Government (1977-1980):

1. **Demand for Greater Autonomy**
 - The government continued pressing for **more autonomy** for Punjab as per the Anandpur Sahib Resolution.
2. **Focus on Sikh Identity**
 - Efforts were made to **promote Punjabi language and Sikh cultural heritage**.
3. **Tensions Over Water Sharing**
 - The Badal government **opposed the diversion of Punjab's river waters to Haryana and Rajasthan**.
 - This created **conflicts with the Congress-led Central Government**.
4. **Law and Order Challenges**

- The rise of **extremist elements** in Punjab posed a security challenge.
5. **Deteriorating Relations with the Centre**
- The Akali government often clashed with the **Congress government at the Centre** led by Morarji Desai (1977-79) and later Indira Gandhi (1980).
-

3. Fall of the Akali Government (1980)

- In **January 1980**, Indira Gandhi returned to power at the Centre after the Janata Party's collapse.
- The **Congress Party won the Punjab Assembly elections**, leading to the fall of the Akali government.
- **Darbara Singh** of the Congress Party became the **Chief Minister of Punjab**.

Reasons for Akali Dal's Fall in 1980:

1. **Failure to Fulfill Key Demands**
 - The Badal government could not achieve **Chandigarh's transfer or water-sharing resolution**.
 2. **Internal Factionalism**
 - **Divisions within Akali Dal** weakened the party.
 3. **Rise of Sikh Extremism**
 - Radical Sikh groups were growing, demanding **separate Sikh identity and Khalistan**.
 - The Akali government struggled to handle extremist activities.
 4. **Congress's Political Strategy**
 - Indira Gandhi **appealed to Hindu voters** and used **law and order concerns** to justify **dismissing the Akali government**.
-

4. Congress Government Under Darbara Singh (1980-1983)

- After winning the 1980 elections, **Darbara Singh of Congress** became the **Chief Minister of Punjab**.

Key Features of Darbara Singh's Government (1980-1983):

1. **Strict Action Against Extremists**
 - The government adopted a **harsh stance against Sikh extremists**, particularly against Bhindranwale and his followers.
2. **Worsening Hindu-Sikh Relations**
 - The period saw **tensions between Hindu and Sikh communities**, especially over river water disputes and the Anandpur Sahib Resolution.
3. **Clashes with Akali Dal**
 - The Congress government **suppressed Akali agitations** and refused to implement their demands.
4. **Rise of Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale**

- Sikh preacher **Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale** emerged as a **powerful extremist leader**.
-

5. Conclusion

- The period **1977-1980** was crucial in Punjab's history, marked by:
 - **Akali Dal's return to power (1977-1980) under Prakash Singh Badal**
 - **Fall of Akali government (1980) due to Congress's resurgence**
 - **Darbara Singh's Congress government (1980-83) adopting a tough stance on Sikh extremism**
- This phase **paved the way for the violent insurgency** in Punjab during the 1980s, leading to **Operation Blue Star (1984)**.

Dharam Yudh Morcha (1982-1984) and the Rise of Sikh Extremism

1. Background of Dharam Yudh Morcha

- After the **fall of the Akali government in 1980**, tensions between the **Akali Dal and Congress-led Punjab government** intensified.
 - The **Congress government under Darbara Singh (1980-83)** cracked down on **Akali protests** and Sikh groups, further fueling resentment.
 - The **Akali Dal**, led by **Harchand Singh Longowal**, sought to revive the **Anandpur Sahib Resolution demands**, especially:
 - **Autonomy for Punjab**
 - **Chandigarh's transfer to Punjab**
 - **Control over river waters**
 - **Recognition of Amritsar as a holy city**
 - **Legal rights for Sikhs under the Indian Constitution**
-

2. Harchand Singh Longowal and Bhindranwale's Role

- **Harchand Singh Longowal**, president of the **Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD)**, took the lead in opposing the Congress government's policies.
 - He invited **Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale**, leader of the **Damdami Taksal**, to **take shelter in Harmandir Sahib (Golden Temple) in July 1982**.
 - **Bhindranwale** was seen as a rising Sikh religious and political figure, advocating **Sikh separatism and militancy**.
 - This **alliance between Akali Dal and Bhindranwale** marked a shift from **constitutional protests to militancy**.
-

3. Launch of Dharam Yudh Morcha (4 August 1982)

- On **4 August 1982**, the **Akali Dal and Damdami Taksal** jointly launched the **Dharam Yudh Morcha** ("Battle for Righteousness").
 - The movement aimed to:
 - **Pressurize the government to accept Anandpur Sahib Resolution demands.**
 - **Defend Sikh identity and religious rights.**
 - **Oppose the repression of Sikh activists.**
 - **Large-scale protests and arrests followed**, with thousands of Akali and Sikh activists being detained.
 - **Punjab became a center of political and religious unrest.**
-

4. Assassination of DIG A.S. Atwal (23 April 1983)

- On **23 April 1983**, Deputy Inspector General (DIG) Avtar Singh Atwal was shot dead on the steps of Harmandir Sahib.
 - The killing **shocked the nation**, as no police dared enter the shrine to recover his body.
 - This event **marked the increasing control of militants inside the Golden Temple.**
 - **Law and order in Punjab worsened**, leading to further polarization.
-

5. Growing Differences Between Akali Dal and Damdami Taksal

- By **1983**, tensions emerged between Akali Dal (moderate) and Bhindranwale's Taksal (extremist).
 - **Key Differences:**
 1. **Political vs. Religious Extremism**
 - Akali Dal wanted **greater autonomy within India**, while **Bhindranwale was more extremist and violent in approach.**
 2. **Methods of Protest**
 - Akalis focused on **mass protests and negotiations**, while **Bhindranwale's followers engaged in violence.**
 3. **Control Over Harmandir Sahib**
 - **Bhindranwale took over the Akal Takht and turned the Golden Temple into an armed fortress**, sidelining Akali leadership.
 4. **Akalis' Fear of Losing Influence**
 - Akali leaders, including **Longowal and Badal**, worried that **Bhindranwale's militancy would harm their political legitimacy.**
 - **Despite differences, Akalis hesitated to openly oppose Bhindranwale**, fearing backlash from Sikh supporters.
-

6. Conclusion: Punjab Moves Toward Crisis (1983-84)

- **Dharam Yudh Morcha failed to achieve its objectives**, as the government refused to meet Akali demands.
- Bhindranwale's **militant influence grew**, overshadowing the Akali leadership.
- **Violence escalated in Punjab**, leading to multiple attacks on police, Hindus, and government officials.
- The **Indian government viewed Bhindranwale as a separatist threat**, leading to **Operation Blue Star in June 1984**.
- The period **deepened Hindu-Sikh divisions** and paved the way for **Punjab's insurgency (1984-1995)**.

Operation Blue Star and Its Aftermath (June–October 1984)

1. Background of Operation Blue Star

- By **1984**, the situation in Punjab had worsened due to growing **militancy, lawlessness, and separatist demands**.
- **Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale** and his armed followers had fortified the **Golden Temple (Harmandir Sahib)**, using it as their headquarters.
- The **Indian government viewed this as a direct challenge to national sovereignty**, leading to military intervention.
- Prime Minister **Indira Gandhi** ordered a military operation to **flush out militants from the Golden Temple**.

2. Failed Diplomatic Efforts (Early 1984)

- The government initially tried **political negotiations** to resolve the Punjab crisis.
- A **team led by P.V. Narasimha Rao** was sent to Punjab to **negotiate with Akali leaders and Bhindranwale**, but it failed.
- **Violence continued to escalate**, with targeted killings of police officers, Hindus, and government officials.

3. Launch of Operation Blue Star (June 1-8, 1984)

- **Indian Army, led by Lt. Gen. Arun Vaidya and Maj. Gen. Kuldeep Singh Brar**, was deployed to storm the Golden Temple.
- **June 1, 1984**: Army cordoned off **Amritsar**, cutting communication and electricity.
- **June 4, 1984**: The operation began with **heavy shelling and gunfire**.
- **June 5-6, 1984**: **Tanks and artillery were used to breach the Akal Takht**, where Bhindranwale and his militants were positioned.
- **June 6, 1984**: **Bhindranwale was killed**, along with other militant leaders (**Amrik Singh, Gen. Shabeg Singh**).
- **Casualties:**

- **Over 500 militants and civilians killed** (official estimates); some estimates claim **thousands** died.
 - **83 soldiers killed, 249 wounded.**
-

4. Aftermath of Operation Blue Star

- **Severe backlash from the Sikh community** due to the destruction of the Akal Takht and loss of lives.
 - **Anger against Indira Gandhi grew**, as many Sikhs viewed the operation as **an attack on their religion.**
 - **Golden Temple was heavily damaged**, further alienating the Sikh community.
 - **Thousands of Sikhs arrested** in Punjab under anti-terror laws.
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5. Assassination of Indira Gandhi (October 31, 1984)

- **Two Sikh bodyguards, Satwant Singh and Beant Singh, assassinated Indira Gandhi** at her residence in New Delhi.
 - **Reasons for Assassination:**
 - Revenge for Operation Blue Star.
 - Perceived betrayal of Sikhs by the Indian government.
 - **Beant Singh was killed immediately**, while **Satwant Singh was later arrested and executed.**
-

6. Anti-Sikh Riots (November 1984)

- Following Indira Gandhi's assassination, **massive anti-Sikh riots broke out in Delhi and other cities (Kanpur, Bokaro, Patna, etc.).**
 - **Key features of the riots:**
 - **Thousands of Sikhs killed, homes and businesses burned.**
 - **Congress leaders like Jagdish Tytler, Sajjan Kumar, and HKL Bhagat allegedly involved in instigating mobs.**
 - **More than 3,000 Sikhs killed in Delhi alone.**
 - **Government inaction and police complicity** worsened the situation.
-

7. Conclusion: Start of Punjab Insurgency (1984-1995)

- **Operation Blue Star intensified Sikh militancy**, leading to a decade-long insurgency in Punjab.
- **Khalistani terrorist groups** such as **Babbar Khalsa** and **Khalistan Commando Force** launched attacks against Indian security forces.

- In **1986**, militants declared the **Golden Temple as Khalistan's headquarters**, leading to another military operation (**Operation Black Thunder, 1988**).
- **Indira Gandhi's assassination and the 1984 riots** remain one of **India's darkest chapters**, impacting Punjab's politics for decades.

Punjab Post-Operation Blue Star: The Rajiv-Longowal Pact to Beant Singh's Assassination (1985–1995)

1. Rajiv-Longowal Pact (24 July 1985)

- Signed between **Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi** and **Shiromani Akali Dal leader Harchand Singh Longowal**.
- Aim: **To restore peace in Punjab** after the **1984 Operation Blue Star and anti-Sikh riots**.

Key Provisions of the Pact:

1. **Chandigarh to Punjab** – The Union Territory of **Chandigarh** was to be transferred from **Haryana to Punjab** by **26 January 1986**.
2. **River Water Dispute** – A **tribunal** was to be set up to review Punjab's **river water-sharing agreement** with Haryana and Rajasthan.
3. **Compensation to Riot Victims** – Sikhs affected by the **1984 anti-Sikh riots** were promised compensation.
4. **Army Withdrawal** – Gradual withdrawal of the **army from Punjab** to normalize the situation.
5. **Release of Detainees** – Political prisoners arrested during **Operation Blue Star and Dharam Yudh Morcha** to be released.
6. **Anandpur Sahib Resolution** – The government agreed to **consider some demands of the Anandpur Sahib Resolution** related to **greater autonomy for Punjab**.

Failure of the Pact

- **Extremists opposed the agreement**, calling it a **betrayal of the Sikh cause**.
 - **Harchand Singh Longowal was assassinated by Khalistani militants on 20 August 1985**.
 - The **transfer of Chandigarh did not happen**, leading to further resentment.
-

2. Operation Black Thunder (1986 & 1988)

As militancy rose again, the government launched two military operations.

Operation Black Thunder I (30 April 1986)

- Led by **DGP Julio Ribeiro**.
- **Militants again occupied the Golden Temple**, demanding Khalistan.
- **Security forces entered without tanks**, unlike **Operation Blue Star**.
- **Many militants surrendered without major damage to the shrine**.

Operation Black Thunder II (9 May 1988)

- Led by **DGP KPS Gill**.
 - **More than 200 militants surrendered inside Golden Temple** after a siege by **Punjab Police and NSG commandos**.
 - **This operation marked a turning point in controlling terrorism in Punjab**.
-

3. 1992 Punjab Elections and Beant Singh's Government

- **Elections were held in Punjab in 1992** after years of President's Rule.
- **Akali Dal boycotted the elections**, claiming that conditions were still not peaceful.
- **Congress won with a landslide victory**, and **Beant Singh became Chief Minister of Punjab**.

Beant Singh's Anti-Terrorism Measures

- **Gave KPS Gill full authority** to crush militancy.
 - **Punjab Police launched strong counter-insurgency operations**.
 - **Many top Khalistani terrorists were killed or arrested**.
 - **Militancy declined sharply by the mid-1990s**.
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4. Assassination of Beant Singh (31 August 1995)

- **Beant Singh was assassinated in a bomb blast outside Punjab Civil Secretariat in Chandigarh**.
 - **Perpetrators: Khalistani group Babbar Khalsa**, led by **Jagtar Singh Hawara and Dilawar Singh**.
 - **Dilawar Singh acted as a suicide bomber**, killing Beant Singh and 16 others.
 - **Reason for Assassination: Revenge for his hard crackdown on militants**.
-

5. Aftermath of Beant Singh's Assassination

- **Punjab remained politically unstable**, with multiple **Akali-Congress conflicts**.
- **Militancy did not revive**, but **Khalistani groups continued low-intensity activities abroad**.
- **1997**: Akali Dal-BJP formed a government under **Parkash Singh Badal**, marking a shift towards normalcy.
- **Beant Singh's assassination remains a symbol of the violent decade (1984–1995)** in Punjab's history.

CMs of Punjab

Here is a comprehensive list of the Chief Ministers of Punjab, India, from 1947 to the present, along with their tenures and political affiliations:

No.	Chief Minister	Term Start	Term End	Party
1	Gopi Chand Bhargava	15 Aug 1947	13 Apr 1949	Indian National Congress
2	Bhim Sen Sachar	13 Apr 1949	18 Oct 1949	Indian National Congress
3	Gopi Chand Bhargava	18 Oct 1949	20 Jun 1951	Indian National Congress
	<i>President's rule</i>	20 Jun 1951	17 Apr 1952	-
4	Bhim Sen Sachar	17 Apr 1952	23 Jan 1956	Indian National Congress
5	Partap Singh Kairon (first Sikh CM, PEPSU Merged)	23 Jan 1956	21 Jun 1964	Indian National Congress

6	Gopi Chand Bhargava	21 Jun 1964	7 Jul 1964	Indian National Congress
7	Ram Kishan	7 Jul 1964	5 Jul 1966	Indian National Congress
	<i>President's rule</i>	5 Jul 1966	1 Nov 1966	-
8	Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir(first CM of modern Punjab)	1 Nov 1966	8 Mar 1967	Indian National Congress
9	Gurnam Singh(first non congressi CM)	8 Mar 1967	25 Nov 1967	Akali Dal(Sant Fateh Singh group)
10	Lachhman Singh Gill	25 Nov 1967	23 Aug 1968	Punjab Janta Party + congress
11	Gurnam Singh	17 Feb 1969	27 Mar 1970	Akali Dal
12	Parkash Singh Badal(first time, total 5 times)	27 Mar 1970	14 Jun 1971	Shiromani Akali Dal
	<i>President's rule</i>	14 Jun 1971	17 Mar 1972	-

13	Zail Singh(later 7th President of India)	17 Mar 1972	30 Apr 1977	Indian National Congress
	<i>President's rule</i>	30 Apr 1977	20 Jun 1977	-
14	Parkash Singh Badal	20 Jun 1977	17 Feb 1980	Shiromani Akali Dal
	<i>President's rule</i>	17 Feb 1980	6 Jun 1980	-
15	Darbara Singh	6 Jun 1980	6 Oct 1983	Indian National Congress
	<i>President's rule</i>	6 Oct 1983	29 Sep 1985	-
16	Surjit Singh Barnala	29 Sep 1985	11 Jun 1987	Shiromani Akali Dal
	<i>President's rule</i>	11 Jun 1987	25 Feb 1992	-
17	Beant Singh	25 Feb 1992	31 Aug 1995	Indian National Congress
18	Harcharan Singh Brar	31 Aug 1995	21 Nov 1996	Indian National Congress
19	Rajinder Kaur Bhattal(First Woman CM of Punjab)	21 Nov 1996	12 Feb 1997	Indian National Congress

20	Parkash Singh Badal	12 Feb 1997	26 Feb 2002	Shiromani Akali Dal
21	Amarinder Singh	26 Feb 2002	1 Mar 2007	Indian National Congress
22	Parkash Singh Badal	1 Mar 2007	14 Mar 2012	Shiromani Akali Dal
23	Parkash Singh Badal	14 Mar 2012	16 Mar 2017	Shiromani Akali Dal
24	Amarinder Singh	16 Mar 2017	20 Sep 2021	Indian National Congress
25	Charanjit Singh Channi (First Dalit CM of Punjab)	20 Sep 2021	16 Mar 2022	Indian National Congress
26	Bhagwant Mann	16 Mar 2022	Incumbent	Aam Aadmi Party

Note: Periods of President's rule indicate times when the state was under direct central government control.

This list provides an overview of the political leadership in Punjab since India's independence in 1947. The state has witnessed leadership from various political parties, including the Indian National Congress, Shiromani Akali Dal, and the Aam Aadmi Party. Notably, **Parkash Singh Badal** served multiple terms, becoming one of the longest-serving Chief Ministers in Punjab's history.

Emergencies in Punjab: Timeline and Key Events

Punjab has faced multiple instances of **President's Rule (Emergency)** and internal crises, primarily due to political instability and insurgency. Below is a **comprehensive list** of all instances of emergency in Punjab:

1. First President's Rule in Punjab (20 June 1951 – 17 April 1952)

- **Reason:** Political instability after **Punjab Legislative Assembly** was dissolved in 1951.
 - **Outcome:** Fresh elections were held in 1952, and **Bhim Sen Sachar (Congress)** became Chief Minister.
-

2. Second President's Rule (5 July 1966 – 1 November 1966)

- **Reason:** **Reorganization of Punjab** (Haryana and Himachal Pradesh were carved out).
 - **Governor:** **Ujjal Singh**
 - **Outcome:** Punjab was reorganized based on **linguistic lines**, and **Gurnam Singh (Akali Dal)** became the first CM of the new Punjab.
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3. Third President's Rule (23 August 1968 – 17 February 1969)

- **Reason:** Collapse of **Akali Dal-led government** of **Gurnam Singh** due to internal conflicts.
 - **Outcome:** **Justice Harbans Singh** was appointed as Punjab's **Caretaker Chief Minister**, and fresh elections were held.
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4. Fourth President's Rule (14 June 1971 – 17 March 1972)

- **Reason:** **Political instability** after Chief Minister **Parkash Singh Badal's government** was dismissed.
- **Outcome:** Elections were held in 1972, and **Giani Zail Singh (Congress)** became CM.

5. Fifth President's Rule (30 April 1977 – 20 June 1977)

- **Reason:** Resignation of Giani Zail Singh (Congress) after Janata Party-Akali Dal alliance won the elections.
 - **Outcome:** Parkash Singh Badal (Akali Dal) formed the government.
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6. Sixth President's Rule (17 February 1980 – 28 June 1980)

- **Reason:** Dismissal of Akali Dal-led government of Parkash Singh Badal after Congress returned to power at the Center.
 - **Outcome:** Darbara Singh (Congress) became CM.
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7. Seventh President's Rule (6 October 1983 – 29 September 1985)

- **Reason:** Rising militancy and failure of Darbara Singh's Congress government to control law and order.
 - **Major Event:**
 - **Dharam Yudh Morcha (1982–84)** – Akalis and Bhindranwale demanded implementation of **Anandpur Sahib Resolution**.
 - **Operation Blue Star (June 1984)** – Indian Army stormed the **Golden Temple** to remove militants.
 - **Indira Gandhi's assassination (31 October 1984)** – Led to anti-Sikh riots across India.
 - **Outcome:**
 - **Rajiv Gandhi – Harchand Singh Longowal Pact (1985)** attempted peace.
 - **Surjit Singh Barnala (Akali Dal)** became CM in **September 1985**.
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8. Eighth President's Rule (11 May 1987 – 25 February 1992)

- **Reason:**
 - **Increasing terrorism and separatist movements.**
 - **Surjit Singh Barnala's Akali government dismissed** due to its inability to control law and order.

- **Major Events:**
 - **Operation Black Thunder I (1986) and II (1988)** – To flush out militants from the Golden Temple.
 - **Rise of Khalistani militancy.**
 - **Outcome:**
 - Elections were held in **February 1992**, and **Beant Singh (Congress)** became **CM**.
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9. Ninth President's Rule (31 August 1995 – 21 February 1997)

- **Reason: Assassination of CM Beant Singh (Congress) on 31 August 1995** by Khalistani extremists.
 - **Outcome:** Elections were held, and **Parkash Singh Badal (Akali Dal)** became **CM** in 1997.
-

Summary of Emergencies in Punjab

Emergency Period	Reason	Outcome
20 June 1951 – 17 April 1952	Political instability	Fresh elections; Bhim Sen Sachar became CM.
5 July 1966 – 1 November 1966	Punjab Reorganization	Punjab, Haryana, and Himachal Pradesh separated.
23 August 1968 – 17 February 1969	Collapse of Akali Dal govt	Harbans Singh appointed caretaker CM.
14 June 1971 – 17 March 1972	Akali Dal govt dismissed	Giani Zail Singh (Congress) became CM.

30 April 1977 – 20 June 1977	Congress lost elections	Parkash Singh Badal (Akali Dal) became CM.
17 February 1980 – 28 June 1980	Congress returned to power at the Center	Darbara Singh (Congress) became CM.
6 October 1983 – 29 September 1985	Rise of militancy, Operation Blue Star	Rajiv-Longowal Pact, Akali Dal returned.
11 May 1987 – 25 February 1992	Khalistani insurgency	Beant Singh became CM in 1992.
31 August 1995 – 21 February 1997	Assassination of CM Beant Singh	Parkash Singh Badal became CM in 1997.

Conclusion

Punjab has faced **nine instances of President's Rule**, mostly due to **political instability, separatist movements, and insurgency**. The longest emergency lasted **from 1987 to 1992**, during the peak of Khalistani militancy. The **1995 emergency** was triggered by the assassination of CM Beant Singh, but after 1997, Punjab has remained stable.