

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910724324803321
Autore	Neogy Ajit K.
Titolo	Decolonization of French India // Ajit K. Neogy, Jacques Weber
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Pondichery : , : Institut Francais de Pondichery, , 1997
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xxviii, 297 pages) : maps
Collana	Publications du Departement de sciences sociales ; ; 3
Disciplina	325.3
Soggetti	Decolonization
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	<p>The central theme of the book has been woven round the five French settlements in India with Pondicherry as their headquarters which France intended to retain even after Britain had quitted on 15 August 1947. France had neglected her Indian settlements over the years and finding a profound change in the attitude of her people after 1947, she tried to mollify them by introducing certain doses of administrative reforms which were unacceptable to them. Inspired by the events of the neighbouring subcontinent, they expressed their desire to identify themselves with their brethren across the border and demanded the merger of the settlements with Indian Union which was, quite naturally, rejected by France. The rejection was followed by the launching of liberation movement. Repressive measures unleashed by Pondicherry government proved ineffective. Along with this there was a strong diplomatic pressure exerted by New Delhi on Paris for withdrawing from the five pockets. France dithered and delayed the solution which further exasperated the people. Events in North Africa and Indo-China were also going against her. The stalemate continued for seven years until Pierre Mendes France came to power. Meanwhile Chandemagore was transferred to India by referendum. However, diplomatic parleys started at the initiative of the French Prime Minister broke the thaw and facilitated the path for peaceful merger of the four south Indian settlements with India. Thanks to the diplomatic efforts and the spirit of conciliation manifested by the two governments, the problem of the</p>

French Indian settlements was amicably resolved thereby opening an era of cordiality between the two countries.

Le theme central de ce livre se developpe autour du destin des cinq comptoirs francais de l'Inde (dont le chef-lieu, Pondichery) que la France entendait conserver, y compris apres le depart des Britanniques le 15 aout 1947. La metropole avait neglige ces territoires pendant des annees et lorsqu'elle prit conscience du changement profond qui s'etait opere dans l'attitude de leurs habitants, elle tenta de les satisfaire par un certain nombre de reformes qu'ils jugerent irrecevables. S'inspirant de ce qui s'etait passe dans le reste du sous-continent, les sujets de l'Inde Francaise exprimerent le desir de s'identifier a leurs freres vivant de l'autre cote des limites territoriales et demanderent le transfert des comptoirs a l'Union indienne, ce que la France ne pouvait accepter. Ce refus fut alors suivi d'un vaste mouvement de protestation que les mesures repressives des autorites de Pondichery ne purent enrayer. New Delhi, en meme temps, exercait sur Paris une forte pression diplomatique pour que la France se retirat de ses cinq enclaves, mais les negociations trainerent, ce qui exaspera encore plus la population locale. A cela, il faut ajouter les evenements d'Indochine et d'Afrique qui jouaient contre la puissance coloniale. Cette situation sans issue dura sept ans jusqu'a l'arrivee au pouvoir a Paris de Pierre Mendes France. Entre-temps, il est vrai, Chandernagor avait ete rattache a l'Inde a la suite d'un referendum. Les initiatives diplomatiques du Premier Ministre francais permirent de sortir de l'impasse et de rendre possible le transfert paisible des quatre etablissements du Sud a l'Inde. Ainsi, grace aux efforts diplomatiques et a l'esprit de conciliation des deux gouvernements, le probleme des territoires francais de l'Inde fut resolu a l'amiable, ouvrant une ere de cordialite entre les deux pays.

---