

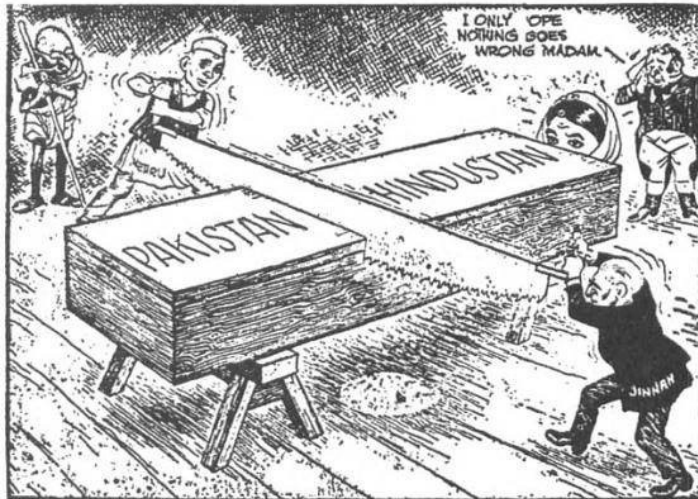
INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE



Tryst with destiny....Nehru's speech



Cartoons showing partition



The centuries-old british rule shattered India
Socially, culturally and economically.

**The major task of post independent India
Was to re-construct a modern nation.**

Discuss the major challenges that the post independent India had to face?..

- 1. Flow of refugees**
- 2. integration of princely states**
- 3. framing a constitution and formation of a democratic system**
- 4. linguistic reorganisation of states.**

Refugees



Flow of refugees....



Discuss the context of refugee problem in India

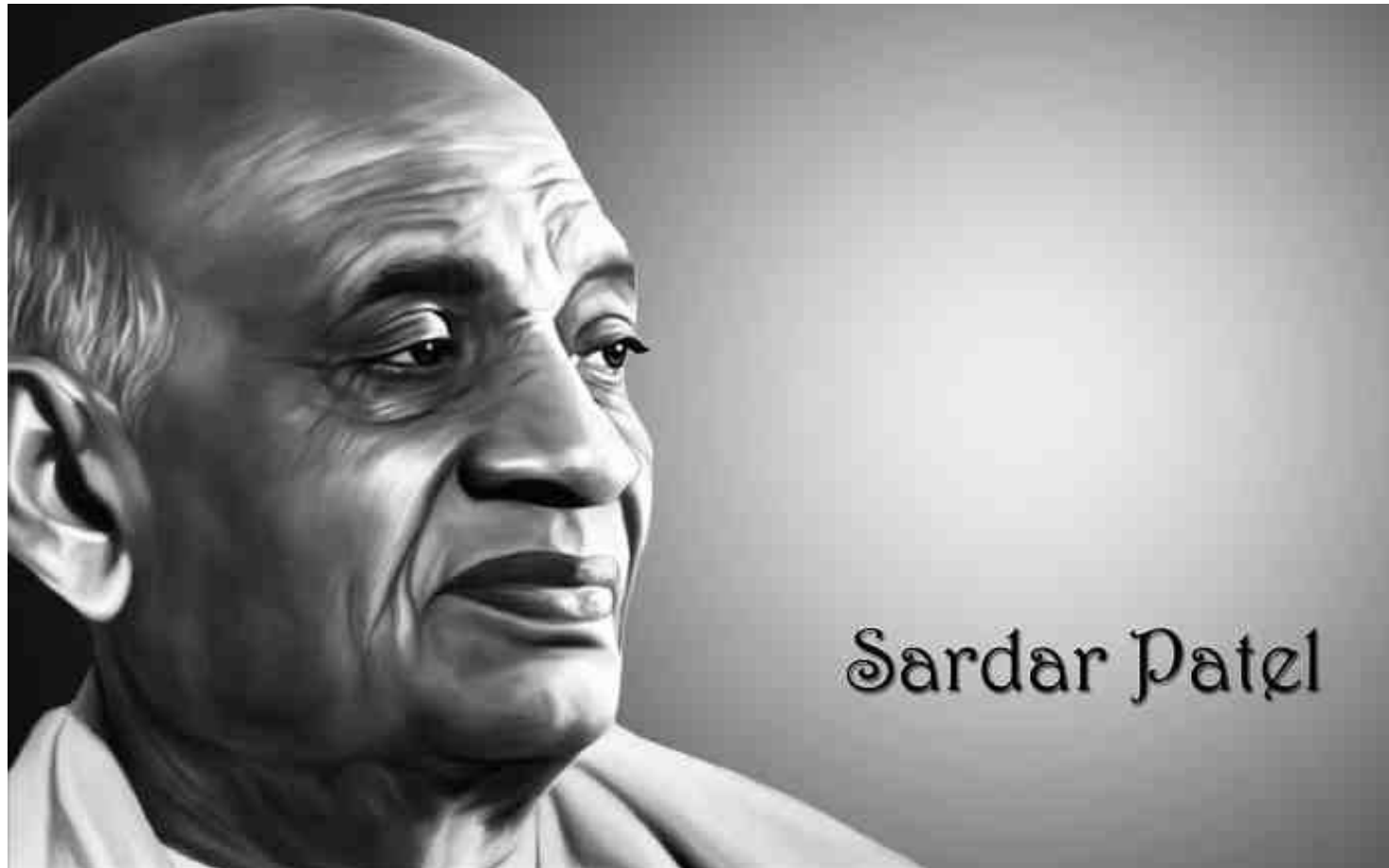
- **There was an influx of refugees from India to Pakistan and vice versa**
- **Along with this communal riots broke out in various places**
- **Thousands of people died**
- **Women were attacked**
- **People lost their belongings**
- **Around 10 million people were travelled as refugees on foot, trains and bullock carts.**

Integration of princely states



Why the integration of princely states became a challenge before the independent India ?

- **Britain gave the princely states to join either India or Pakistan or to be independent.**



Patel was the union minister entrusted with integration of princely states

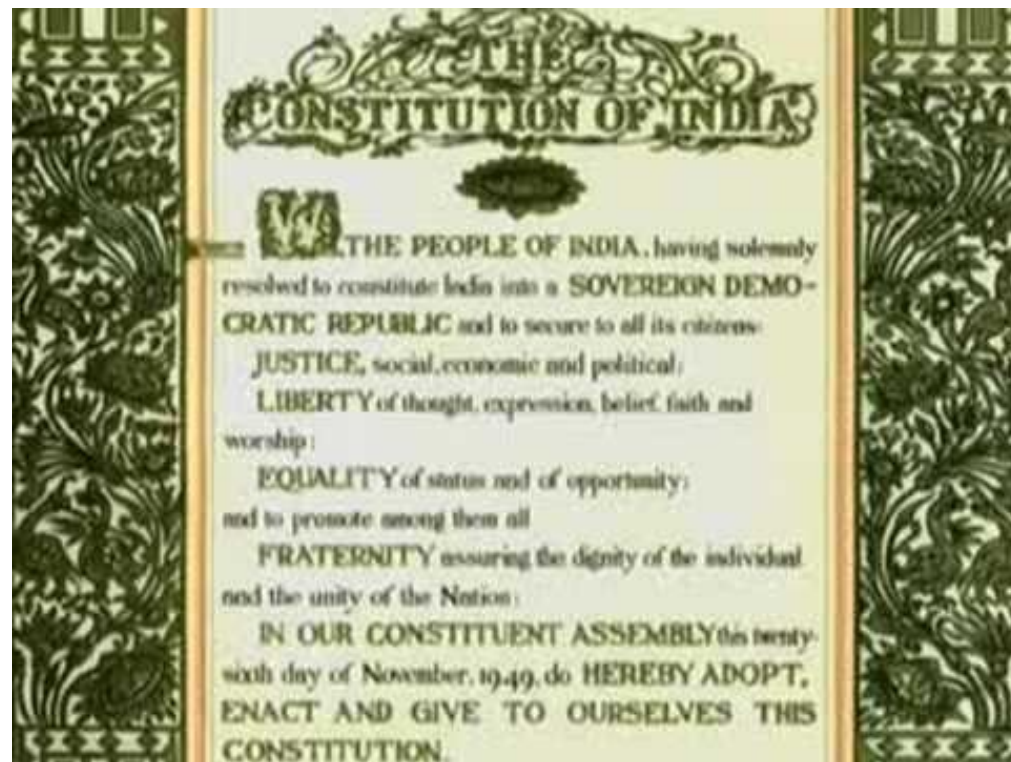
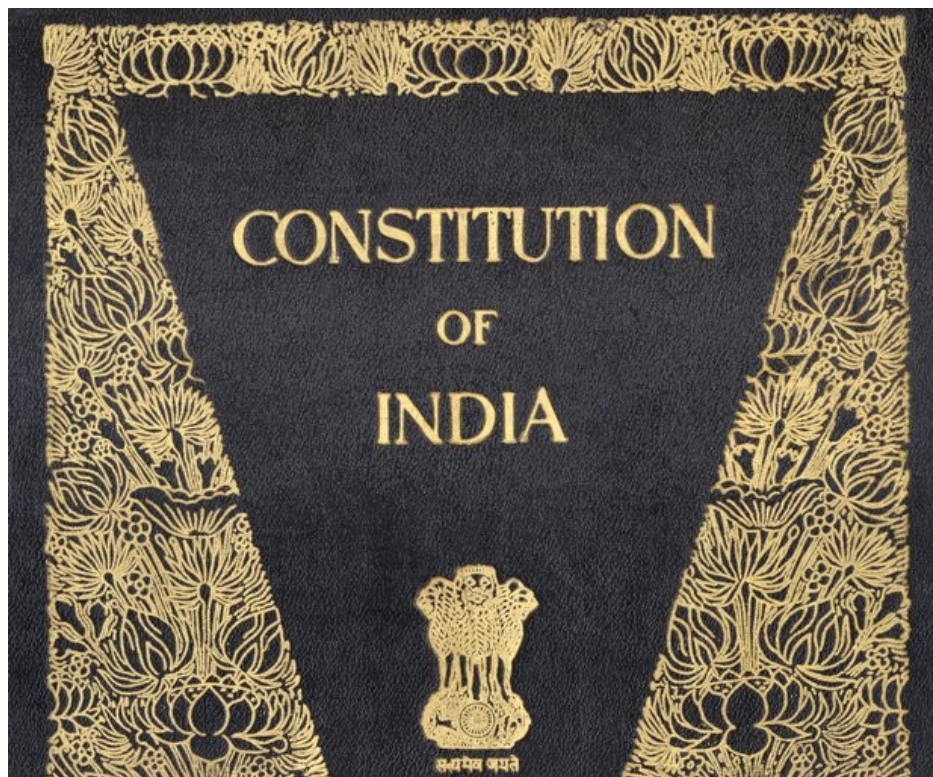


V P MENON secretary of the department of states

Instrument of Accession

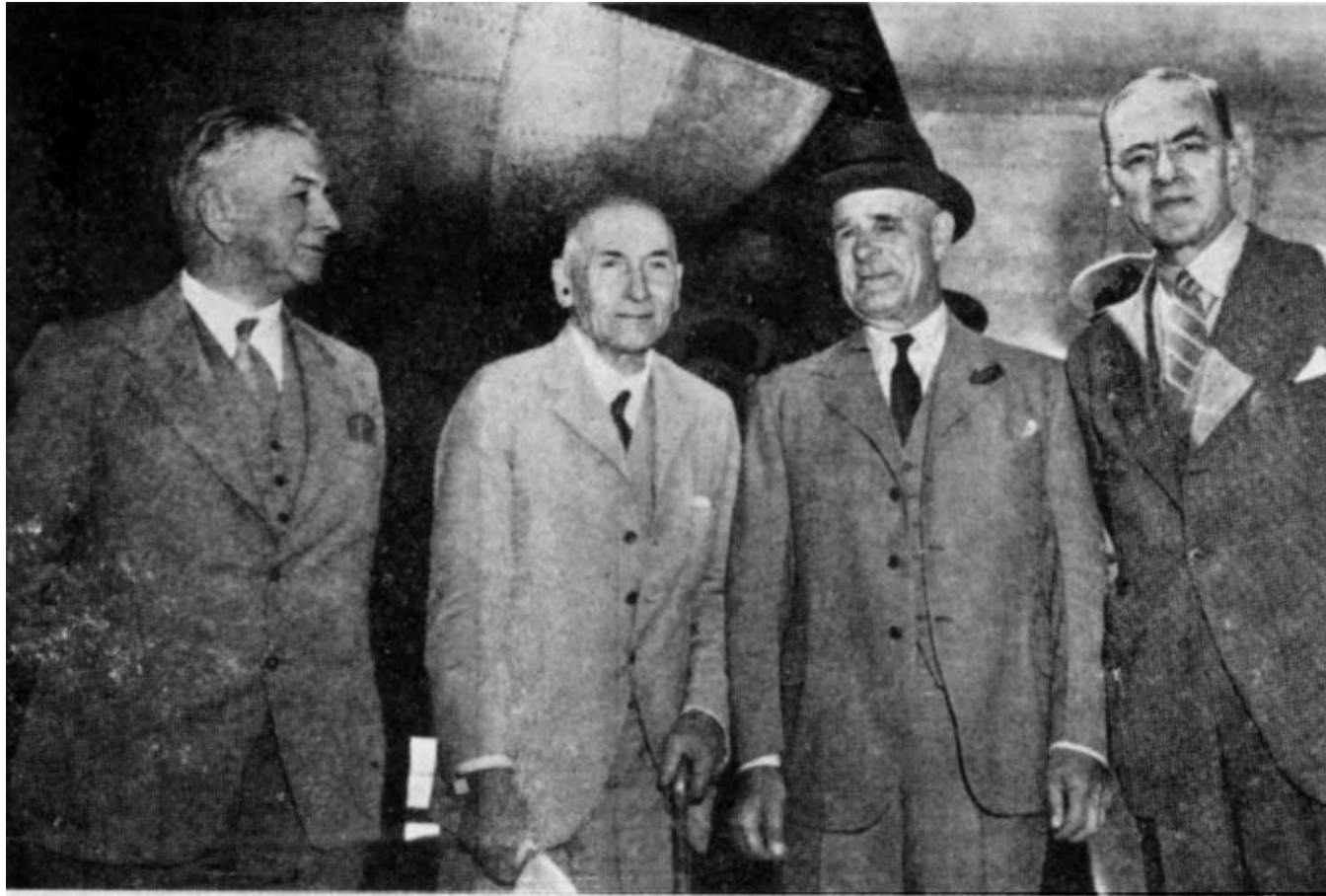
- **The princely states had to transfer their control over defence ,external affairs and information and communication to the govt. of India.**

framing of constitution and formation of a democratic system.



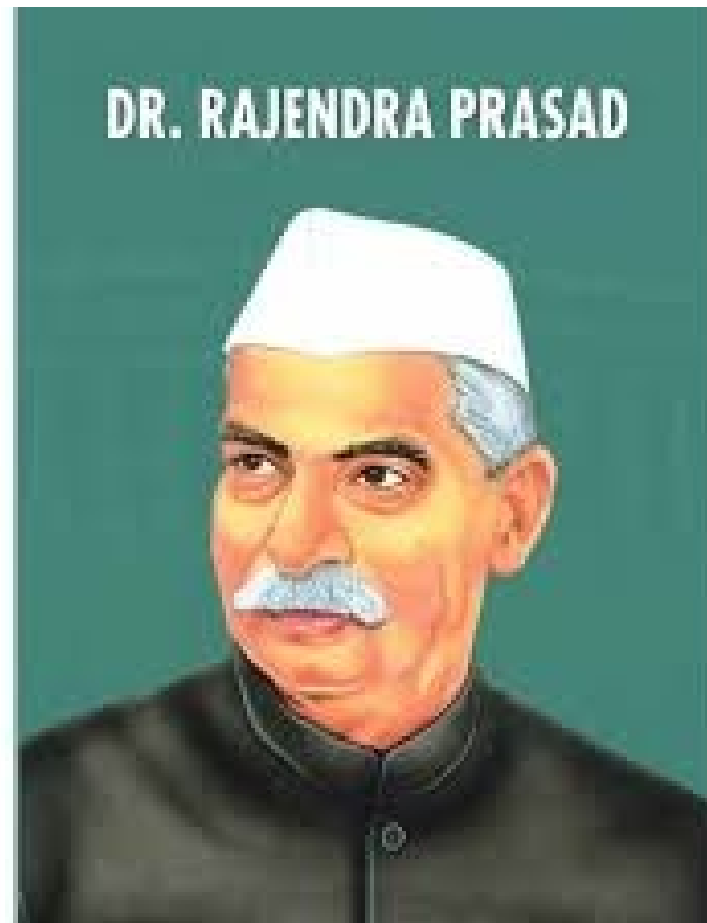
The constitution of india is the foundation of our nation making.

Cabinet mission proposed to form a constituent assembly



LORD WAVELL [VICEROY] WITH MEMBERS OF CABINET MISSION [MARCH '46]
[L. TO R.] *A. V. Alexander, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Lord Wavell & Sir Stafford Cripps*

[FIVE]



Chairman of constituent assembly in 1946.

B R Ambedkar.



Chairman of the drafting committee

**Our constitution came into effect on
26 january 1950.
India was declared as a republic.**



LARGEST CIRCULATION of any English daily newspaper printed in the whole of India. RECORD, NO. 9-171

The Times of India

Printed and Published from DELHI and Bombay. Phone 2333

NO. 161, VOL. CXXX. DELHI, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1951 15 Pages Price

FEW SURPRISES IN NEW CENTRAL CABINET LIST

Menon Gets Defence, Irrigation For Patil

TWO WOMEN DEPUTY MINISTERS APPOINTED

Change in Structure Of Several Ministries

"The Times of India" News Service

THE composition of the new Union Government and the distribution of portfolios were officially announced in five communications from Sardar Patel, Prime Minister, and the Cabinet Secretaries respectively last before lunch on Wednesday.

An unusual, high-ranking appointment was the inclusion of Mr. C. C. Menon as Minister for Defence and Mr. K. K. Patil as Minister for Irrigation and Agriculture. The portfolios of Mr. K. K. Patil and Mr. C. C. Menon have been given to them in the new Government. The new Government is being composed of the old team at all levels.

There is an unusual Ministry of Cultural Affairs, which will be headed by Mr. K. K. Patil. The new Government is being composed of the old team at all levels.

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GOA PRISONERS RELEASE

Women's Deputation To Meet Mr. Nehru

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON OIL COMPANY

Separate Unit Likely For Establishing Refinery

U.S.-Egypt Talks On Suez

"SIX" REPORTS PROGRESS

COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE

Mr. Nehru To Attend

Wedding In Cotton Suspended

Inclusion Of Mr. Shastri And Mr. Patil Welcomed

REACTION TO APPOINTMENTS

Call For People's Co-operation

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Deposits By Companies PERCENTAGE FIXED

U.S.-Egypt Talks On Suez

"SIX" REPORTS PROGRESS

COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE

Mr. Nehru To Attend

A Brief Holiday

New Soviet Test Blast

First general election 1951-52

Linguistic reorganisation of states.

Why did independent india choose language as a criteria for the reorganisation of states ?

- **A major problem faced by the people of princely states was relating to language.**
- **In many princely states people spoke different languages**
- **So there were demands from different parts of India for the formation of states on the basis of language.**

Potti sriramalu.



**Started satyagraha for the formation
of andhra for telugu speaking people.**

Reorganisation commission.



Chairman- Fazl ali
Members- H.N Kunsru and K. M Panikkar.

**As per the recommendation of the commission
the parliament passed the states reorganisation act
in 1956.**

Journey towards progress

Economic sector

- **The British exploited indian economy**
- **Economic situation in free india was very miserable**
- **So the leaders seriously debated over the system to be adopted to improve indian economy.**
- **India adopted mixed economy , compination of socialist and capitalist system**
- **It focused on public sector.**

**Explain the development of independent India
In the economic field ?**

- **Centralized economic planning.**
- **Formation of planning commission of India in 1950**
- **Beginning of five year plans aiming economic growth**
- **eg. alleviation of poverty, improve education, and generate new energy sources.**

List out the scientific achievements of free India?

- **Established several research institutions**
eg. CSIR
- **Started the projects of the council for scientific and industrial research eg. Indian atomic energy commission**
- **Established world-class engineering colleges**
- **Started 5 IIT's between 1954- 1964**
-

Explain the advancement in space research in independent india?

- **Establishment of the Indian National Committee for space research.**

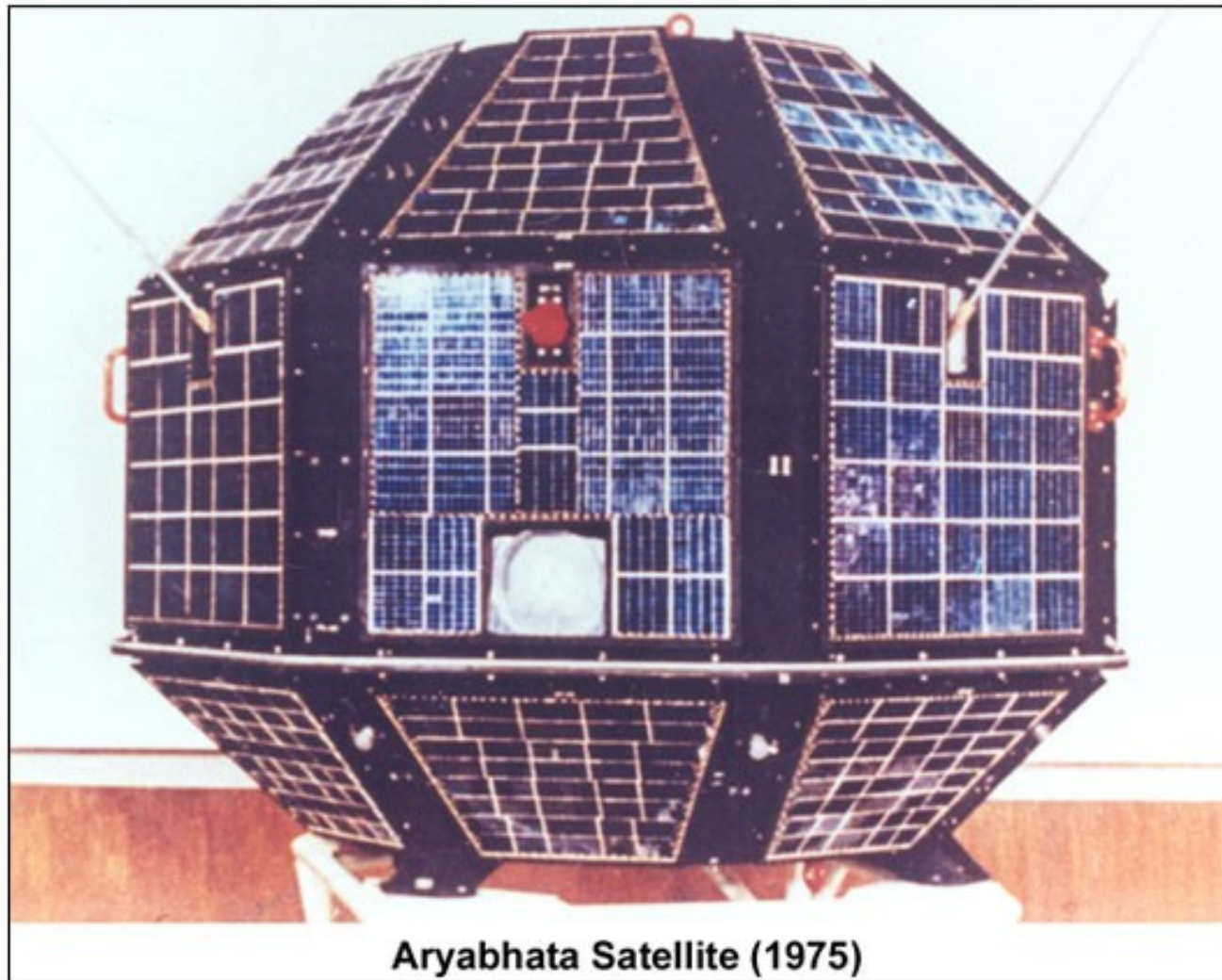
In 1962 ISRO was established.



The first rocket launching station in india was established in Thumpam near Thiruvananthapuram.



First satellite Aryabhata was successfully launched in 1975.



Aryabhata Satellite (1975)

India has also advanced in missile technology.

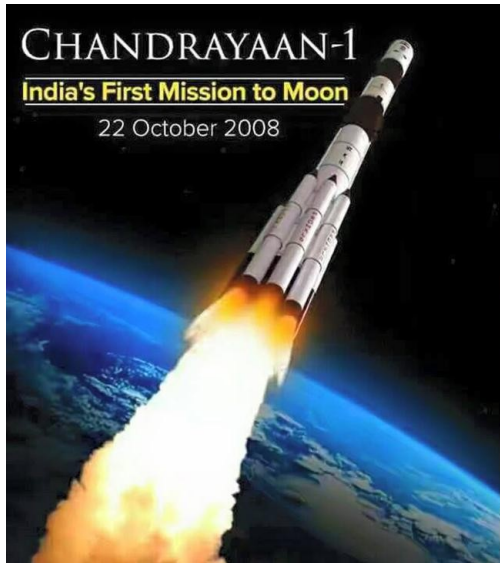


Agni



prithwi

India has also advanced in the field of space mission.



Chandrayan 1

mangalyan

Evaluate the education policy in independent India.

**The destiny of India is being shaping in her
classroom.**



Education is for nation building

Education commissions.

Commissions	Objectives	Recommendations
Radhakrishnan commission 1948	To study university education	Start professional educational institutions
Mudaliar commission 1952	To study secondary education	Implement 3 language formula
Kothari commission 1964	To propose a national pattern of education	Implement 10+2+3 pattern of education.

NPE 1986 Recommendations.

- **Focusing on primary and continuing education.**
- **Launching operation blackboard programme to universalise primary education**
- **Starting navodaya vidyalayas in every districts**
- **Encourage girl's education**

In 2009 India declared education as a fundamental right of her citizens.

Cultural achievements



Sangit natak academi



Lalith kala



'Sahitya Akademi' Delhi



National school of drama



FOREIGN POLICY

Main Principle of India Foreign Policy

(I) **Non - Alignment** it is integral part of India's foreign policy even after the end of cold war. The vitality of non-alignment can be realized from the fact that it has not only helped in securing friendship and cooperation, promoting world peace. India and NAM countries played a vital role in cold war politics by acting as a third force to reduce the tension.

(ii) **Opposition to Colonialism and Imperialism:**

India firmly stands in opposition to any form of colonialism and imperialism. It is with this line of thinking that India played a major role in liberating the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa from colonial shackles.

Foreign policy of India

- The first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru played a crucial role in setting the national agenda. He was his own foreign minister. Thus both as the prime Minister and the Foreign Minister, he exercised profound influence in the formulation and implementation of India's foreign policy from 1946 to 1964.
- The three major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy were to preserve the hard-earned sovereignty, protect territorial integrity, and promote rapid economic development.
- Nehru wished to achieve these objectives through the strategy of non-alignment.

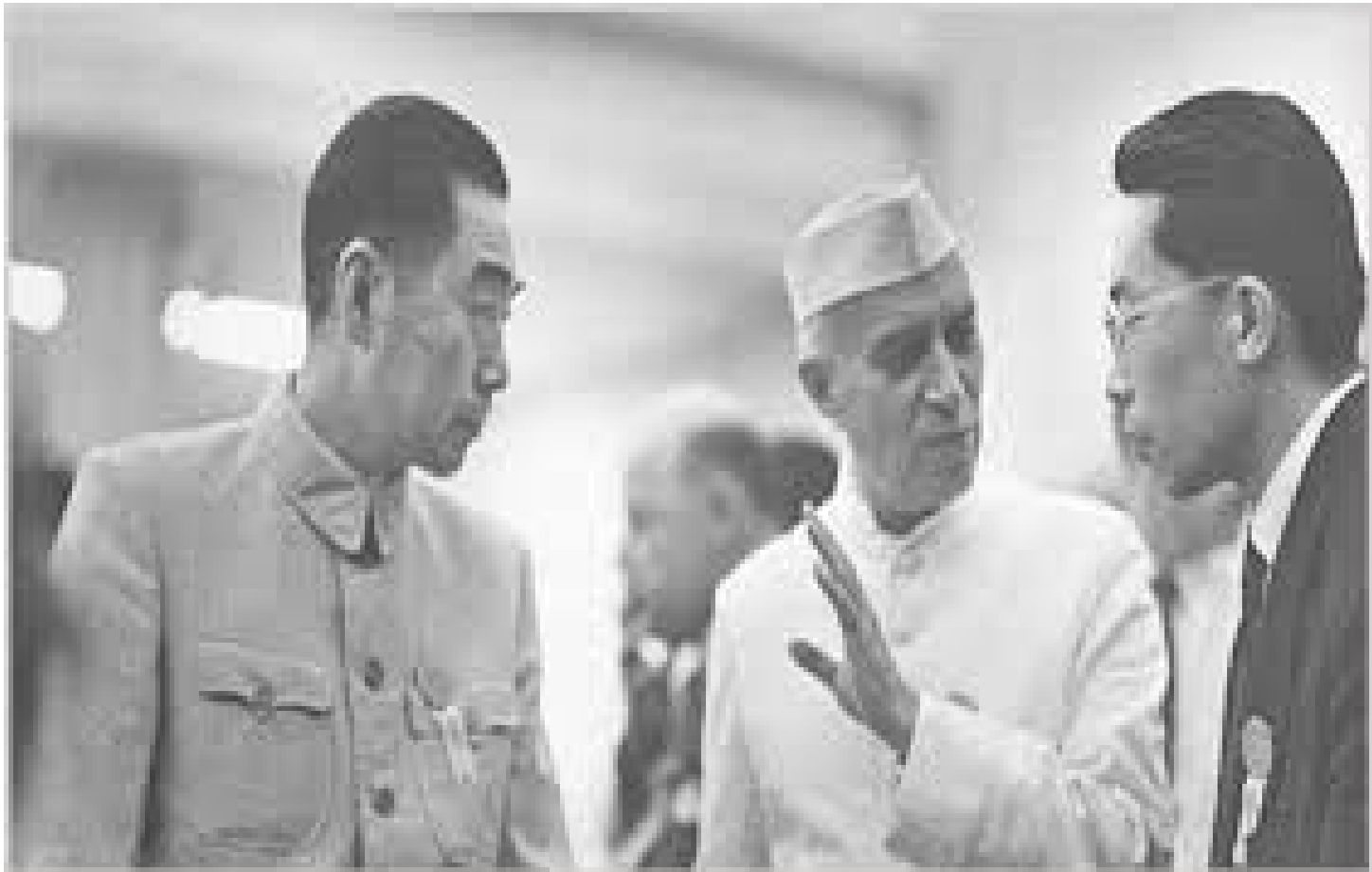
Make a list of the principles of India's foreign policy.

- **Resistance to colonialism and imperialism**
- **Hostility to racism**
- **Trust in UNO**
- **Peaceful co-existence**
- **Panchasheel principles**
- **Policy of NAM .**



PANCHSHEEL
PACT

Signed by Nehru and Chou-En- lai in 1954



Between India and China.



HONESTY

Being Genuine
,Straightforward and Ethical

TRUST

Remembering that
"Being Trusted is a greater
compliment than being
loved."

COURAGE

Being Accountable
for our actions and
ready to accept our
mistakes

FAIRNESS

Giving due credit to all
and treating everyone
justly and equitably

RESPECT

Giving due respect to
all by treating
everyone with dignity

Panchsheel

- **Mutual respect** for each other's territorial integrity
- **Non – aggression**
- **Non – interference** in each other's internal affairs
- **Equality** and **mutual benefits**
- **Peaceful coexistence**



Thank you

Prepared by

Sandhya

g p s t s s

g p s s

P A L A Y A M K U N N U