

# CLASS-1

Chapter

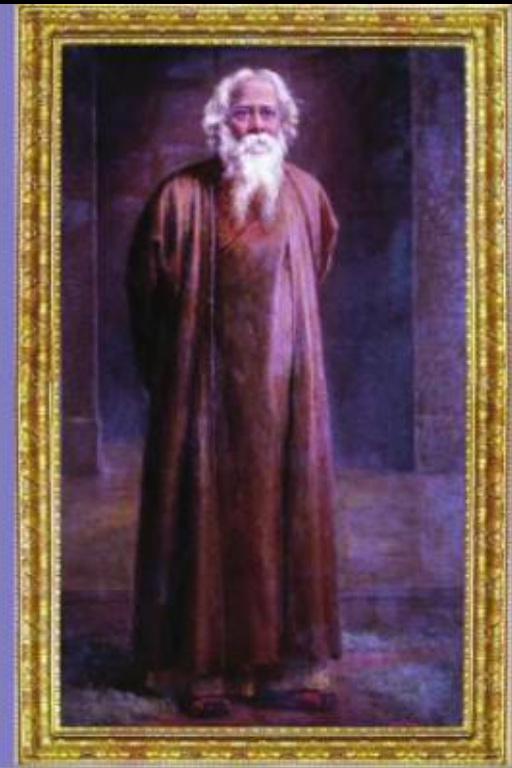
07



INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

*“The Wheels of fate will some day compel the English to give up their Indian Empire. But what kind of India will they leave behind? When the stream of their centuries old administration run dry at last what a waste of mud and filth will they leave behind them...”*

Rabindranath Tagore



# Discuss the context of refugee problem in independent India.

**Video**

**-Refugee flows have been the result of the partition of India.**

**-Refugee flows from India to Pakistan, Pakistan to India**

**-Communal riots have taken place all over the country (Calcutta, Bihar, Nawakhali, Delhi, Punjab and Kashmir).**

**-Thousands of people were killed and women were attacked.**



## Partition on the screen

There are a number of films based on the partition of India. Rithik Ghattak's 'Mekhe Dhaka Dara', M.S.Satyu's 'Garam Hawa', Govind Nihalani's 'Tamass' and , Pamela Rooks' 'Train to Pakistan' are some of such famous films.



## Martyrdom of the Mahatma

"The light has gone out of our lives and there is darkness". These are the words of Nehru when Gandhiji was assassinated. Gandhiji, who led the non violent movement to free India from the British rule, was shot dead by Nathuram Vinayak Godse when he was heading for a prayer meeting on 30 January, 1948. Assassination of Gandhiji was the repercussion of communal riots which broke out after the partition of India.

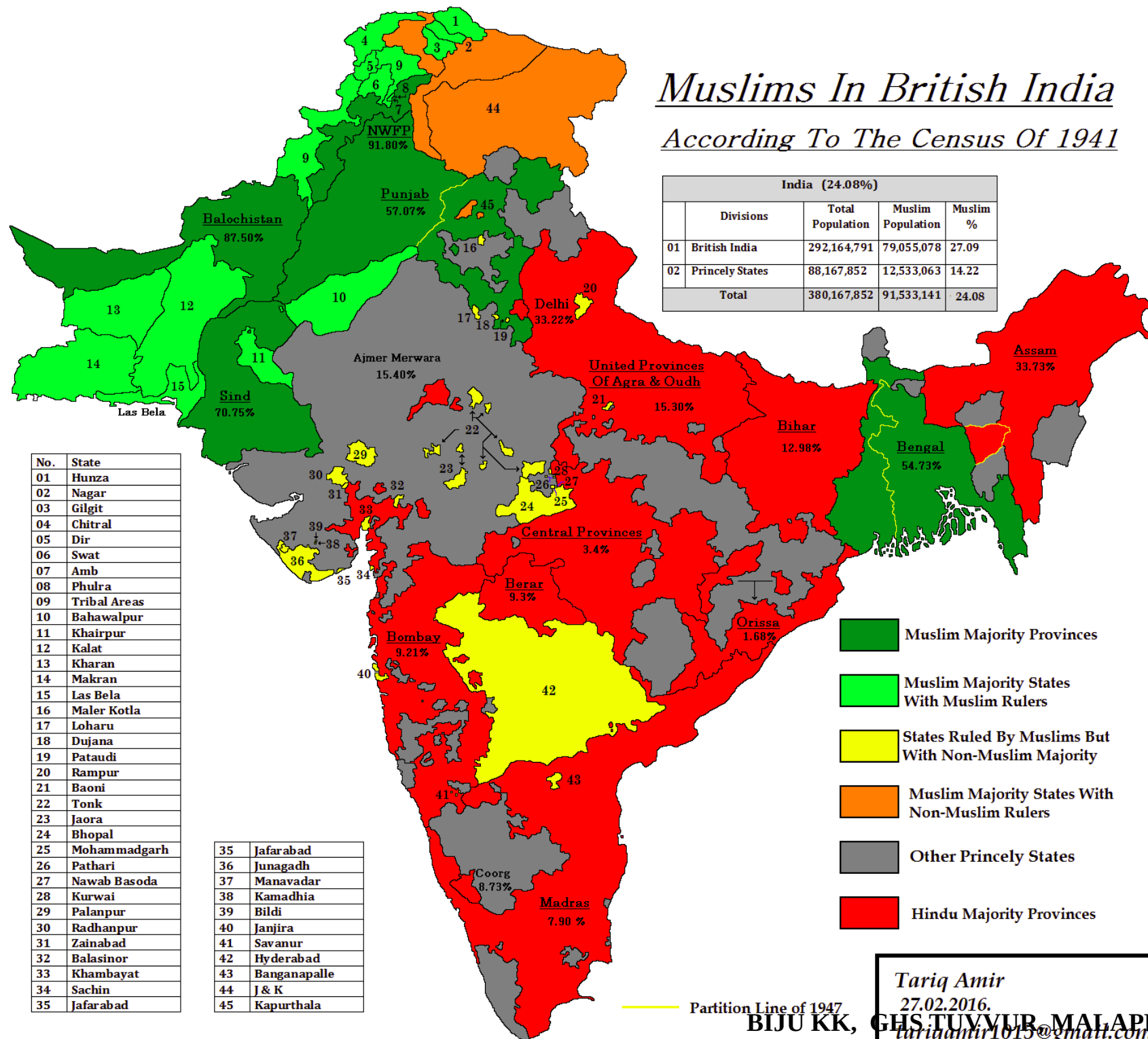


# **What are the major challenges faced by independent India?**

- Flow of Refugees,**
- Integration of Princely States,**
- Formation of Constitution.**
- First General Election,**
- Linguistic Reorganization of States.**

# Muslims In British India

According To The Census Of 1941



India (24.08%)				
	Divisions	Total Population	Muslim Population	Muslim %
01	British India	292,164,791	79,055,078	27.09
02	Princely States	88,167,852	12,533,063	14.22
Total		380,167,852	91,533,141	24.08

No.	State
01	Hunza
02	Nagar
03	Gilgit
04	Chitral
05	Dir
06	Swat
07	Amb
08	Phulra
09	Tribal Areas
10	Bahawalpur
11	Khairpur
12	Kalat
13	Kharan
14	Makran
15	Las Bela
16	Maler Kotla
17	Loharu
18	Dujana
19	Pataudi
20	Rampur
21	Baoni
22	Tonk
23	Jaora
24	Bhopal
25	Mohammadgarh
26	Pathari
27	Nawab Basoda
28	Kurwai
29	Palanpur
30	Radhanpur
31	Zainabad
32	Balasinor
33	Khambayat
34	Sachin
35	Jafarabad

35	Jafarabad
36	Junagadh
37	Manavadar
38	Kamadhia
39	Bildi
40	Janjira
41	Savanur
42	Hyderabad
43	Banganapalle
44	J & K
45	Kapurthala

- Muslim Majority Provinces
- Muslim Majority States With Muslim Rulers
- States Ruled By Muslims But With Non-Muslim Majority
- Muslim Majority States With Non-Muslim Rulers
- Other Princely States
- Hindu Majority Provinces

Tariq Amir  
27.02.2016.  
BIJU KK, GHS TUVVUR, MALAPPU  
tariqamir1015@gmail.com

**Explain the situation where the integration of the princely states in independent India became difficult.**

**-There were around six hundred princely states in pre-independent India, in addition to the territories directly ruled by the British.**

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

**That is why it is very difficult to integrate the princely states into the Indian Union.**





# IRON MAN OF INDIA

[31 OCTOBER 1875 - 15 DECEMBER 1950]



# How is the integration of princely states possible in independent India?

- The integration was really a herculean task and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the Union Minister entrusted with this mission.
- He appointed V.P.Menon, a Keralite, as Secretary of the Department of States.
- Patel and V. P. Menon prepared an Instrument of Accession, which stipulated that the princely states had to transfer their control over defence, external affairs, and information and communication to the Government of India.

**-Following the diplomacy of the government and popular protests, majority of the princely states signed the Instrument of Accession and joined Indian Union.**

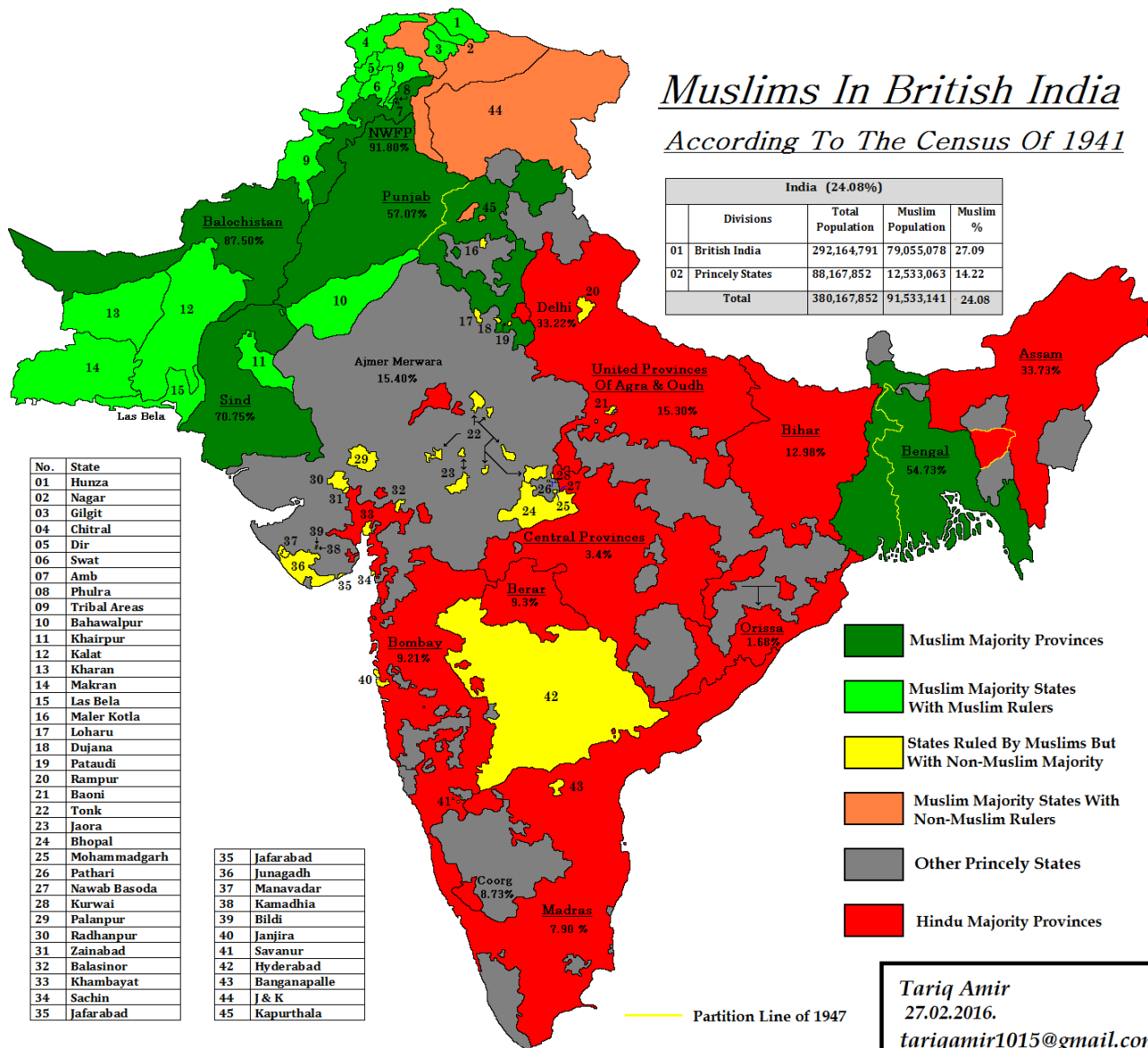
**-But some states such as Hyderabad, Kashmir and Junagarh resented.**

**-Finally they were also integrated into the Indian Union through conciliation talks and military interventions.**

# Muslims In British India

According To The Census Of 1941

India (24.08%)				
	Divisions	Total Population	Muslim Population	Muslim %
01	British India	292,164,791	79,055,078	27.09
02	Princely States	88,167,852	12,533,063	14.22
Total		380,167,852	91,533,141	24.08



No.	State
01	Hunza
02	Nagar
03	Gilgit
04	Chitral
05	Dir
06	Swat
07	Amb
08	Phulra
09	Tribal Areas
10	Bahawalpur
11	Khairpur
12	Kalat
13	Kharan
14	Makran
15	Las Bela
16	Maler Kotla
17	Loharu
18	Dujana
19	Pataudi
20	Rampur
21	Baoni
22	Tonk
23	Jaora
24	Bhopal
25	Mohammadgarh
26	Pathari
27	Nawab Basoda
28	Kurwai
29	Palampur
30	Radhanpur
31	Zainabad
32	Balasinor
33	Khambayat
34	Sachin
35	Jafarabad

35	Jafarabad
36	Junagadh
37	Manavadar
38	Kamadhia
39	Bildi
40	Janjira
41	Savanur
42	Hyderabad
43	Banganapalle
44	J & K
45	Kapurthala

- Muslim Majority Provinces
- Muslim Majority States With Muslim Rulers
- States Ruled By Muslims But With Non-Muslim Majority
- Muslim Majority States With Non-Muslim Rulers
- Other Princely States
- Hindu Majority Provinces

Tariq Amir  
27.02.2016.  
tariqamir1015@gmail.com

# List the territories of France and Portugal and the year they were added to the Indian Union.

**IMAGE**

• **France**

• **Pondicherry,  
Karaikkal, Mahe and  
Yanam**

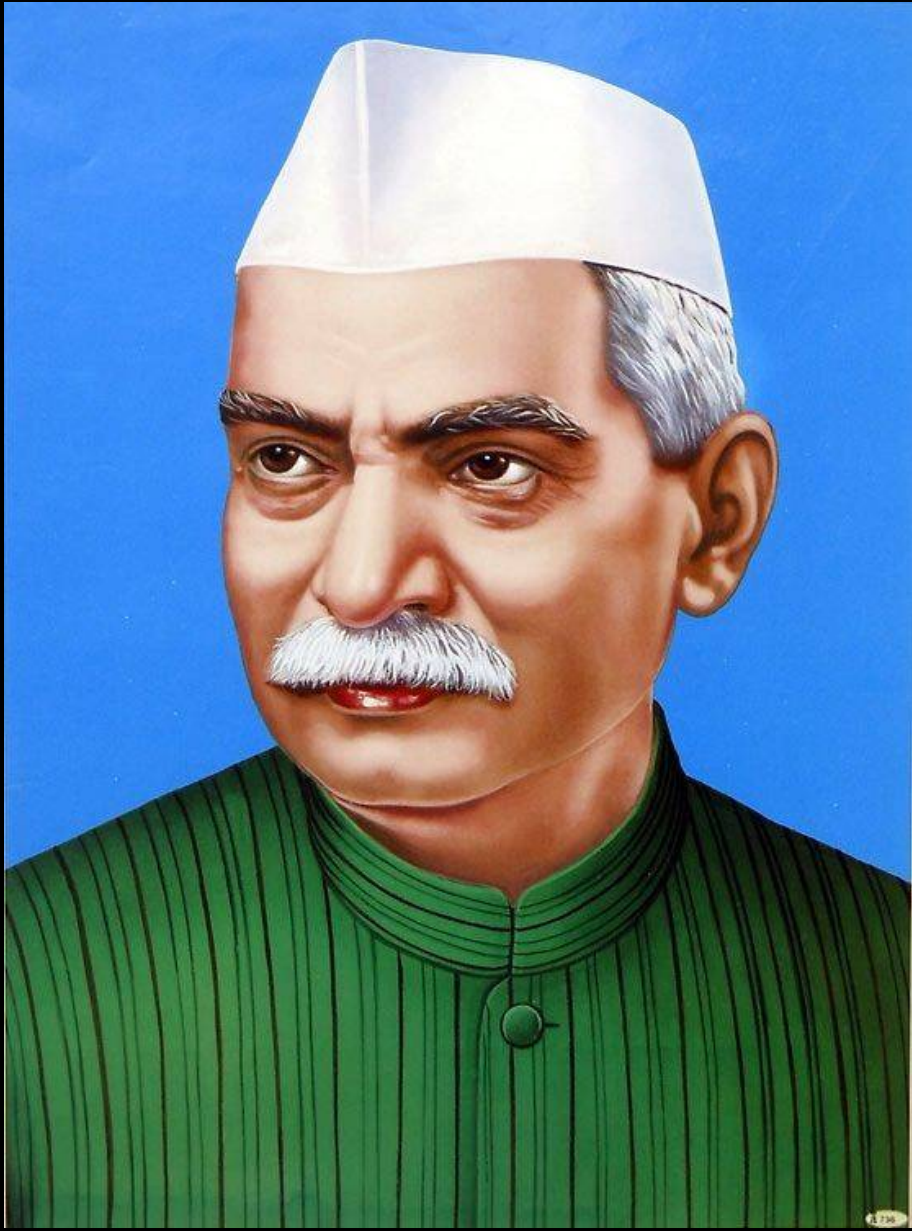
• **1954**

• **Portugal**

• **Goa, Daman and Diu**

• **1961**





# **Prepare a note on the preparation of the Constitution of India.**

**-As per the recommendation of Cabinet Mission, a Constituent Assembly was formed in 1946, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad.**

**-BR Ambedkar was appointed as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, which was set up to draft the Constitution.**

**-The committee drafted the constitution after a series of discussions and debates.**

**-Our constitution is a reflection of the visions and dreams that evolved during the freedom movement.**

**-The constitution came into effect on 26 January 1950 and India was declared a Republic.**

# **Discuss the role of the Constitution of India in fostering democracy.**

**-As per constitution, India is a democratic country.**

**-As a democratic government, the Constitution guarantees all citizens political rights.**

**- The Constitution requires that free and fair elections be conducted at regular intervals.**

**-In addition, the Constitution guarantees people fundamental rights.**

# **Describe the situation that resulted in the formation of linguistic states in India.**

**-After independence, people agitated for the formation of states along linguistic lines.**

**-Potti Sriramalu, a freedom fighter, started satyagraha for the formation of Andhra Pradesh for Telugu- speaking people.**

**-After 58 days of fasting, his martyedom and it intensified the mass agitation.**



**BIJU KK, GHS TUVVUR, MALAPPURAM**



**-Following this, in 1953, the Government of India formed the state of Andhra Pradesh for Telugu speaking people.**

**-After this, the demand for linguistic states intensified.**

**-The Government of India formed a Commission to reorganise Indian states on the basis of languages, with Fazl Ali as Chairman and H.N.Kunzru and K.M.Panikkar, a Keralite, as members.**

**BIJU KK, GHS TUVVUR, MALAPPURAM**



**Fazl Ali**



**H.N.Kunzru**



**K.M.Panikkar**

**BIJU KK, GHS TUVVUR, MALAPPURAM**

**-As per the recommendations of the Commission, the Parliament passed the States Reorganisation Act in 1956.**

**-Thus, 14 states and 6 union territories came into effect.**

**The 14 states were - Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.**

**The six union territories were Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Manipur and Tripura.**

# Why did independent India choose language as a criterion for the reorganization of states?

**-In one Princely States, there are many people who speak different languages.**

**-One of the major problems that the people of this country have encountered is language.**

**-Language minorities struggled to communicate.**

**-The linguistic minorities did not get the benefits they deserved.**

**-People like the Malayalees had to live in different states while speaking the same language and following the same culture.**

**-These are the factors that have led to the adoption of language as the criteria for the reorganization of states.**

**ALL THE BEST**

**BY**

**BIJU K K,**

**GHS TUVVUR, MALAPPURAM**

**9895695437, 8075512478**