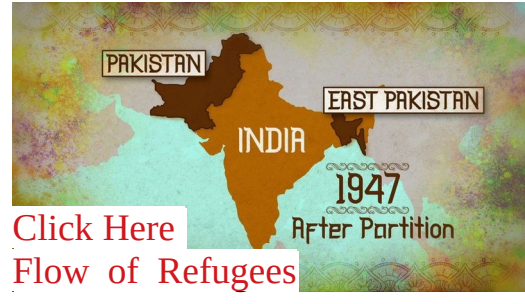


Unit 7 INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE



"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..."



What did Rabindranath Tagore indicate by those lines above?

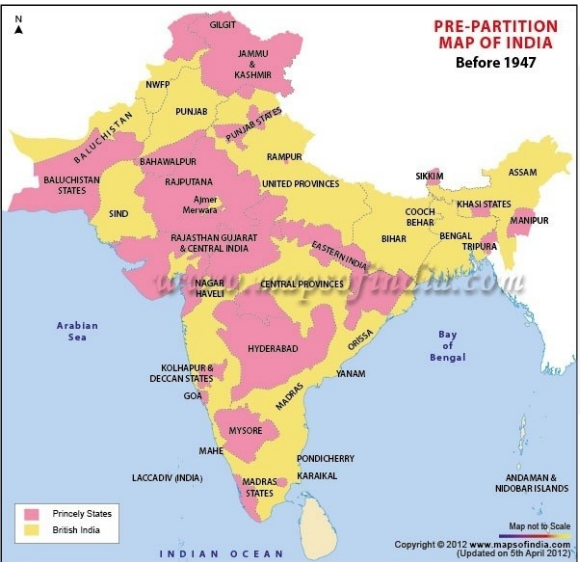
- The British would have to put an end to their rule in India
- They would leave behind a miserable country

Q-What were the major challenges that the post independent India had to face?

Flow of Refugees	Integration of Princely States	
Making Constitution	General Election	Linguistic Reorganization of States

Q- Discuss the context of refugee problem in independent India

During the time of partition there was an influx of refugees from India to Pakistan and vice versa. Along with this, communal riots broke out in various places. Calcutta, Bihar, Noakhali, Delhi, Punjab and Kashmir witnessed bloody riots. Thousands of people were killed and women were attacked. As a result, different sections of people lost all their belongings and became refugees. Around ten million people travelled as refugees on foot, trains and bullock carts. However, the rehabilitation efforts and affirmative actions of the government solved the problems.



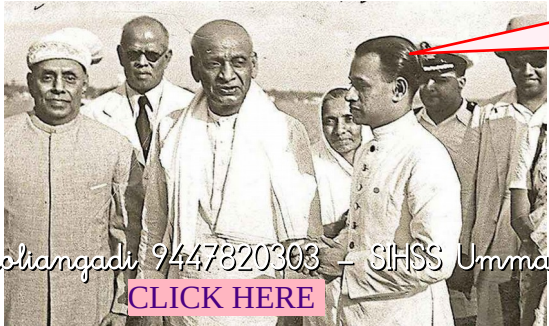
There were around six hundred princely states in pre-independent India, in addition to the territories directly ruled by the British.

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

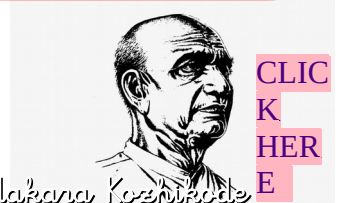
The integration was really a herculean task and **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel** was the Union Minister entrusted with this mission. He appointed **V.P.Menon**, a Keralite, as Secretary of the Department of States.



Q- What is Instrument of Accession? Name the persons who prepared it ? 3score



We prepared an Instrument of Accession



According to Instrument of Accession 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.



Popular protests going on so sign

OK Sir

[CLICK HERE](#)

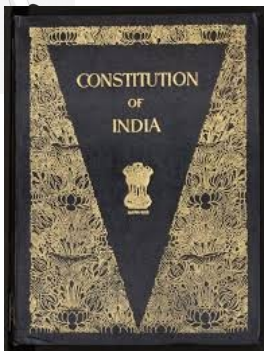
Country	Suzerainties	Year of Accession
• France	• Pondicherry, Karaikkal, Mahe and Yanam	• 1954
• Portugal	• Goa, Daman and Diu	• 1961

Even after independence, **France and Portugal** continued their control over some places in India. Following mass protest, France handed over its territories under their control to India. Territories under the control of Portugal were accessed to India through military operations.



KHUSHWANT SINGH TRAIN TO PAKISTAN

[CLICK HERE](#)



Q- Mention the background of making of the constitution of India -3score



Dr. Rajendra Parsad as the Chairman.



Dr: BR Amb Committee C



As per the recommendation of Cabinet Mission, a Constituent Assembly was formed in 1946. The committee drafted the constitution after a series of discussions and debates. The constitution came into effect on 26 January 1950 and India was declared a Republic



[CLICK HERE](#)

The first general election in line with the Constitution was held in 1951- 1952. This free and fair election was a success of Indian democracy.



When many Asian and African countries which became free along with India have deviated from democracy, our democratic system still remains strong

Linguistic Reorganization of States

Q- Identify the pictures ?

 CLICK HERE	 CLICK HERE	 CLICK HERE	 CLICK HERE

Q- Write states and Union

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	UT-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8



Q- Explain the factors that led to the reorganisation of states on the basis of language in India. **3 Score**

Q- Who was the Chairman of the state reorganisation commission? Explain the different stages of states reorganisation. **3 Score**

Fazl Ali	Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress
Potti Sriramalu' death and formation of Andhra Pradesh-1953	
Fazl Ali as Chairman and H.N.Kunzru and K.M.Panikkar	
States Reorganisation Act in 1956	
14 states and 6 union territories came into effect.	
new states were formed in various phases	