

## India after Independence – Score 6

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### 1-Flow of Refugees

During 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 rehabilitation efforts and affirmative actions of the government solved the problems.

### 2- Integration of Princely States

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. Integration of these princely states into the Indian Union was another challenge before the new nation.

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.

### 3- Constitution

The Constitution of India is the foundation of our nation making. As per the recommendation of Cabinet Mission, a Constituent Assembly was formed in 1946, under the Chairmanship of Dr. **Rajendra Prasad**. 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.

### 4- First General Election

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.

### 5- Linguistic Reorganization of States

There were demands from different parts of India for the formation of states on the basis of language. In **1920 the Nagpur session** of the Indian National Congress resolved to form its state committees on the basis of language.

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 martyrdom and it intensified the mass agitation.

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. 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. Afterwards, new states were formed in various phases. Now, India has 28 states and 9 union territories.

### 6- Progress in Economic Sector

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The economic condition of independent India was very pathetic. India accepted the mixed economy consisting of the qualities of capitalist and socialist economies. The first government under the leadership of **Jawaharlal Nehru** adopted series of plans and schemes aiming at economic development of the country. The concept of economic planning was borrowed from the **Soviet**

## Union.

Economic planning got impetus after the independence. The **Planning Commission of India (PCI)** was formed under the chairmanship of **Jawaharlal Nehru in 1950**. It devised many projects for economic progress. The Planning Commission adopted the Five Year Plans aiming the economic growth of the nation.

The **Five Year Plans started in 1951** helped India go ahead with the process of development. They also helped alleviate poverty, flourish agriculture and industrial sectors, improve education and generate new energy sources.

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|                                 |                       |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Iron and Steel Industrial Firms | Assisting countries   |
| Bhilai                          | Soviet Union - Russia |
| Bocaro                          | Soviet Union          |
| Rourkela                        | Germany               |
| Durgapur                        | Britain               |

Irrigation and electricity - Bhakra Nangal Project

On **2 October 1952**, marking the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, the Government started 55 projects aiming at better facilities for infrastructure, farming and livestock development.

In 1990s an explicit deviation occurred in Indian economy. It began to focus on private sector rather than public sector.

## 7- Achievements in Science and Technology

Technology and technocrats have played a significant role in her development in agriculture and industry. Under the leadership of **Jawaharlal Nehru** India made great achievements in science and technology and established several research institutions for the development of science and technology.

- Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (**CSIR**)
- Indian Council of Agricultural Research (**ICAR**)
- Indian Council of Medical Research (**ICMR**)

**H. J. Bhabha** was the head of Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and Indian Atomic Energy Commission. Five Indian Institutes of Technology (**IITs**) were started between 1954 and 1964. India made tremendous progress in medical science, biomedical engineering, genetics, biotechnology, health science, marine technology, information technology, atomic energy and transportation.

## 8- Space Research in India

In 1962, Nehru, with the technical advice of **Vikram Sarabhai**, formed the Indian National Committee for Space Research (**INCOSPAR**). Following this, in 1969, Indian Space Research Organization (**ISRO**) was established to lead space research. The **first rocket-launching station** in India was established in **Thumba, near Thiruvananthapuram**.

The first satellite **Aryabhata** was successfully launched in 1975. Space vehicles and rocket launchers were also developed. There are several agencies that develop satellites in India now

- National Remote Sensing Agency (**NRSA**)
- Physical Research Laboratory (**PRL**)

India has also advanced much in missile technology. **Agni and Prithwi** are the missiles developed by India. **Dr. Raja Ramanna and Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam** led our experiments in the atomic energy sector. Missions such as **Chandrayan and Mangalyan**. Through India's lunar mission India became a member in the coveted group to launch space shuttle to the lunar orbit after America, Russia, European Space Agency, China and Japan.

## 9- Education

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| Commissions                            | Objectives                    | Recommendations                               |
|--|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>Radhakrishnan Commission (1948)</b> | To study university education | • Start professional educational institutions |

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
|   |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give emphasis to women education</li> <li>• Form the University Grants Commission (UGC)</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Lakshmana Swami Mudaliar Commission (1952)</b> | To study secondary education                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement three language formula</li> <li>• Form Secondary Education Commission</li> <li>Establish multi-purpose schools</li> <li>Form a council for teacher training</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Kothari Commission (1964)</b>                  | To propose a national pattern of education                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement 10+2+3 pattern of education</li> <li>Start Vocational education at secondary level</li> <li>Focus on value education.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>National Policy on Education 1986</b>          | to prepare India to face the challenges of the new millennium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focusing on primary and continuing education.</li> <li>Launching Operation Blackboard Programme to universalise primary education and to improve infrastructure facilities in schools.</li> <li>Starting Navodaya Vidyalayas in every district</li> <li>Encouraging girls' education.</li> </ul> |

In **2009** Government of India enacted a law by which education became a **fundamental right**.

Sarva Siksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyan introduced by Union Government, are joined together and implemented as **Samagra Sikhsha Abhiyan** on **2018** onwards

### 10-Foreign Policy

**Nehru** is the chief **architect** of the foreign policy of India.

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**Main principles of India's foreign policy are:**

- Resistance to colonialism and imperialism
- Hostility to racism
- Trust in the **United Nations Organization**
- **Peaceful co-existence**
- **Panchsheel principles**
- Emphasis on the necessity of foreign assistance
- Policy of **Non - alignment**

### 11- Panchsheel Principles

Signed by **Jawaharlal Nehru** and **Chou En-lai** the then Prime Minister of China in 1954.

- Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty
- Mutual non-aggression
- Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs
- Equality and cooperation for mutual benefit
- **Peaceful co-existence**

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