

FIRST BELL-2

SOCIAL SCIENCE -I

CHAPTER-7

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.

-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.

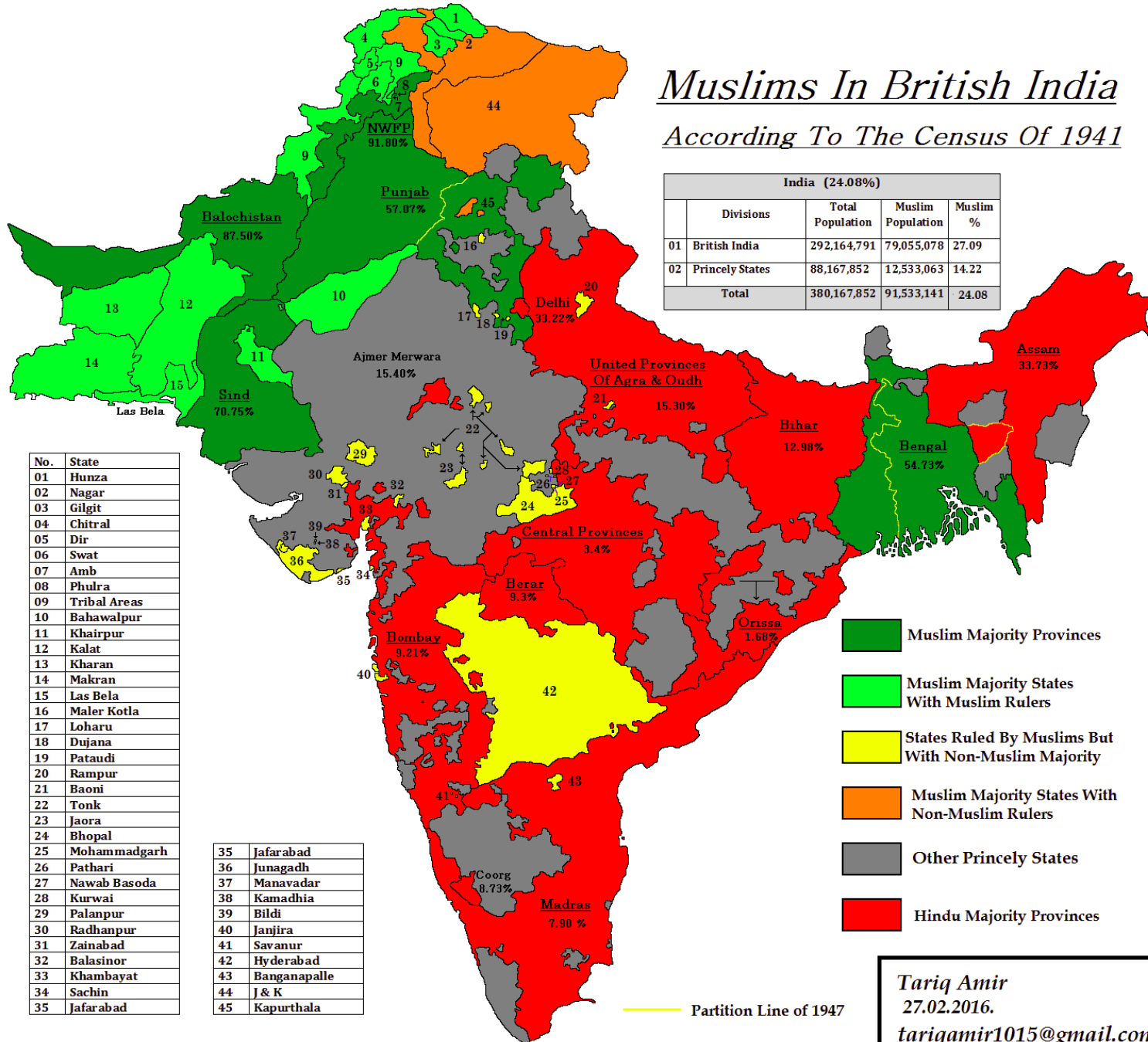
What are the major challenges faced by independent India?

- 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	Palampur
30	Radhanpur
31	Zainabad
32	Balasinor
33	Khambayat
34	Sachin
35	Jafarabad

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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

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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.

A black and white portrait of Jawahar Lal Nehru, an elderly man with a serious expression, wearing a suit and tie. The background is dark and out of focus.

IRON MAN OF INDIA

[31 OCTOBER 1875 - 15 DECEMBER 1950]



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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.

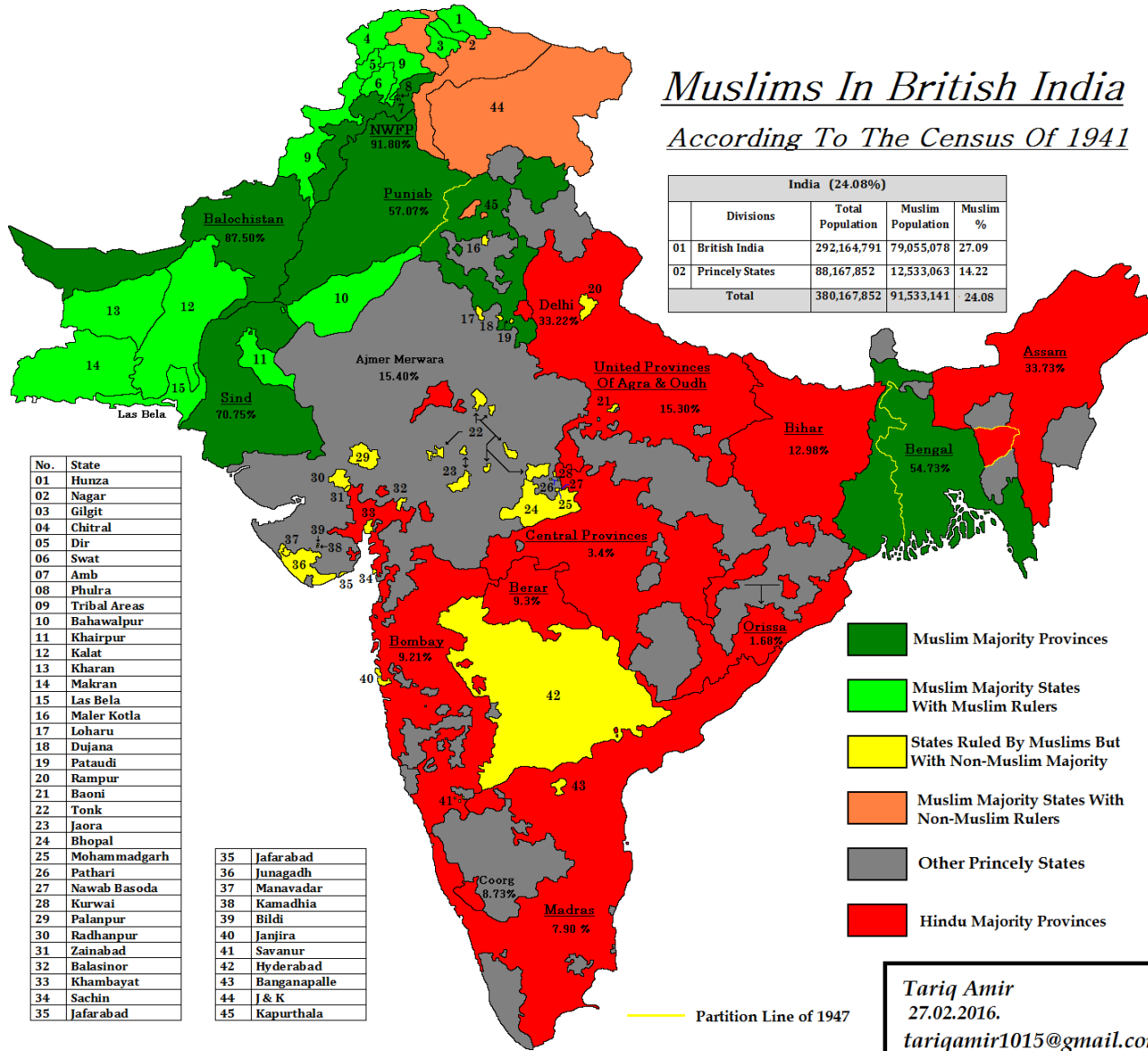
-But some states such as Hyderabad, Kashmir and Junagarh resented.

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

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

• France

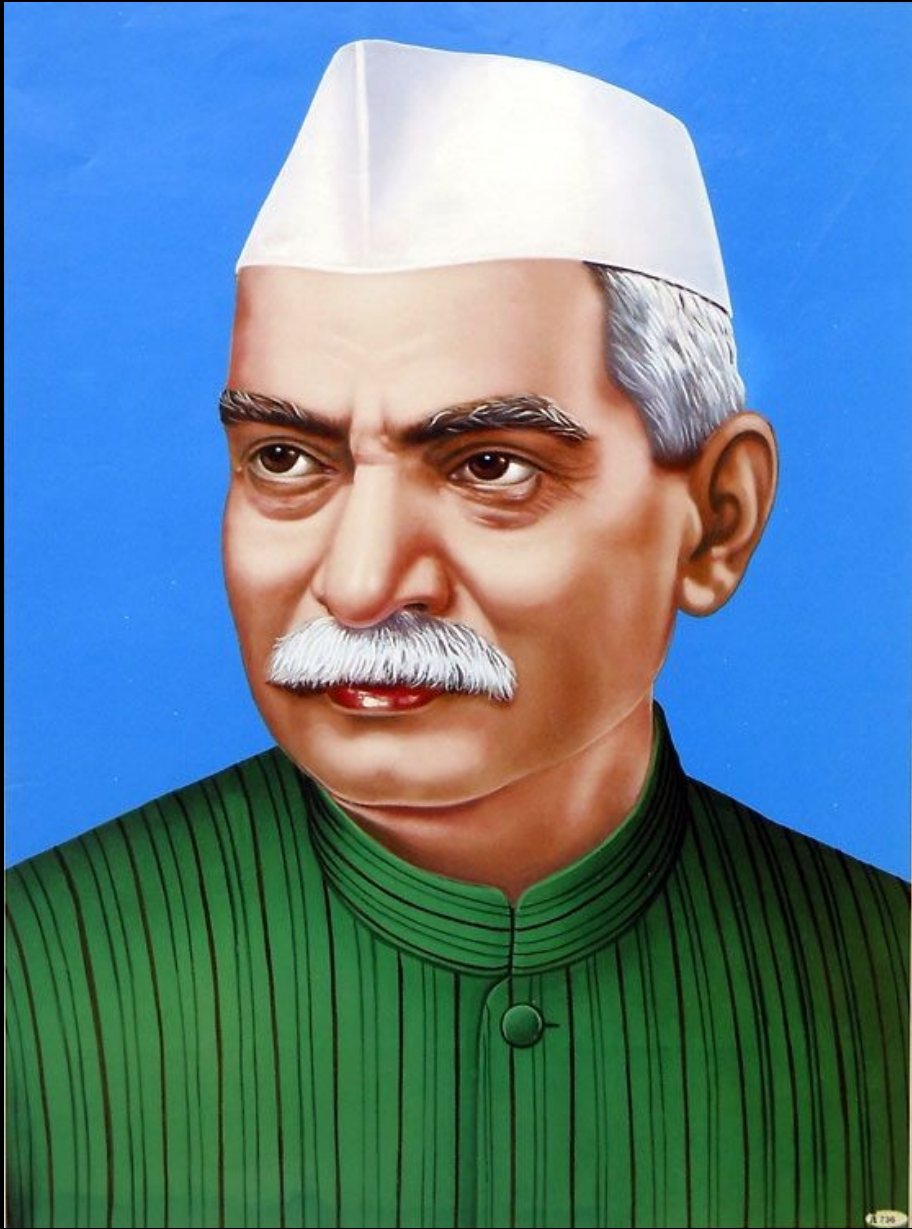
• Pondicherry,
Karaikkal, Mahe and
Yanam

• 1954

• Portugal

• Goa, Daman and Diu

• 1961



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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 martyrdom and it intensified the mass agitation.



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-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.



Fazl Ali



H.N.Kunzru



K.M.Panikkar

-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.

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-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.



Planning Commission

Planning Commission of India came into existence on March 15, 1950, with Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister as Chairman and Gulzarilal Nanda as Vice Chairman. T.T. Krishnamachari and C.D. Desmukh were members of the commission.

What were the factors that contributed to the economic recovery of post-independence India? (List of economic developments in post-independence India.)

What are the features of the initiatives taken by independent India in the economic sector.

-India accepted the mixed economy consisting of the qualities of capitalist and socialist economies.

-It gave importance to Public Sector.

-In 1950, the Planning Commission was established.

-Economic planning got impetus after the independence.

-The Planning Commission of India (PCI) was formed under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru in 1950

-Centralized economic planning was implemented.

-The concept of economic planning was borrowed from the Soviet Union.

-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.

-With the support of foreign countries we set up iron and steel industries in various parts of the country.

-Large multi purpose dams have been established. (Bhakra Nangal Project).

-Irrigation facilities boosted agricultural production in India.

-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.

ഭക്രാനംഗൽ



ലോകത്തിലെ ഏറ്റവും ഉയരമുള്ള രണ്ടാമത്തെ അണക്കെട്ടായ ഭക്രാനംഗലിന് 880 അടിയാണ് ഉയരം. ഭക്രയിൽ പണിയെടുത്തിരുന്നവർ ഒരാളൊഴികെ എല്ലാവരും ഇന്ത്യക്കാരായിരുന്നു. ആ ഒരാൾ ഒരു അമേരിക്കക്കാരനായിരുന്നു - ഹാർവി സ്റ്റോകം. സ്റ്റോകമിന് പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം തീരെയില്ലായിരുന്നു. അയാൾ ഒരു ഉരുക്കുശാലയിലെ പണിക്കാരന്റെ സ്ഥാനത്തുനിന്ന് ഗ്രാന്റ് കൗലി അണക്കെട്ടിന്റെ (ലോകത്തിലെ ഏറ്റവും ഉയരമുള്ള അണക്കെട്ട്) സുപ്രണ്ട് പദവിയിലേക്ക് ഉയർന്നു. 1952 ൽ ഭക്ര ടീമിലേക്ക് ചീഫ് എഞ്ചിനീയറായി സ്റ്റോകം എത്തുന്നത് ജവഹർലാൽ നെഹ്റുവിന്റെ ശ്രമഫലമായാണ്.

List the achievements in science and technology of post-independence India.

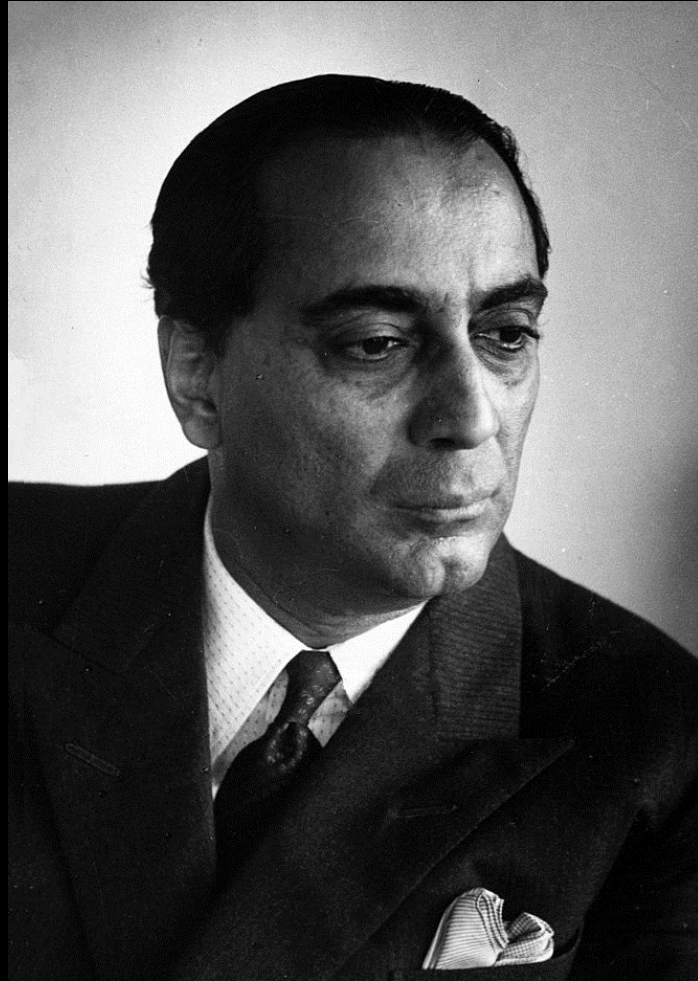
-Under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, an ardent fan of modern science and technology India made great achievements in science and technology.

-Established several research institutions for the development of science and technology.

-Some of them are:

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

**-Homi Jahangir Bhabha and S.N. Bhatnagar,
helmed the projects of the Council for Scientific and
Industrial Research.**



Homi Jahangir Bhabha



S.N. Bhatnagar,

-H. J. Bhabha was the head of Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and Indian Atomic Energy Commission.

-During the same time, world-class engineering institutes were also established in the country. Five Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) were started between 1954 and 1964.

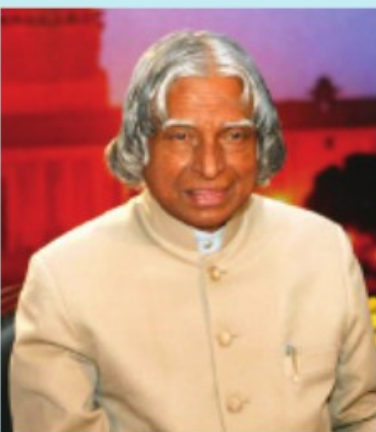
Vikram Sarabhai



As a scientist Vikram Sarabhai contributed richly to the advancement of Indian atomic energy research and space technology. After his higher education at Cambridge University, Sarabhai joined Physical Research Laboratory in Ahmedabad as its professor and director. He is the mastermind behind the Space Research Centre in Thumba and the Satellite communication Centre in Ahmedabad. To commemorate his contributions, the space research centre in Thumba is named as Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC).



Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

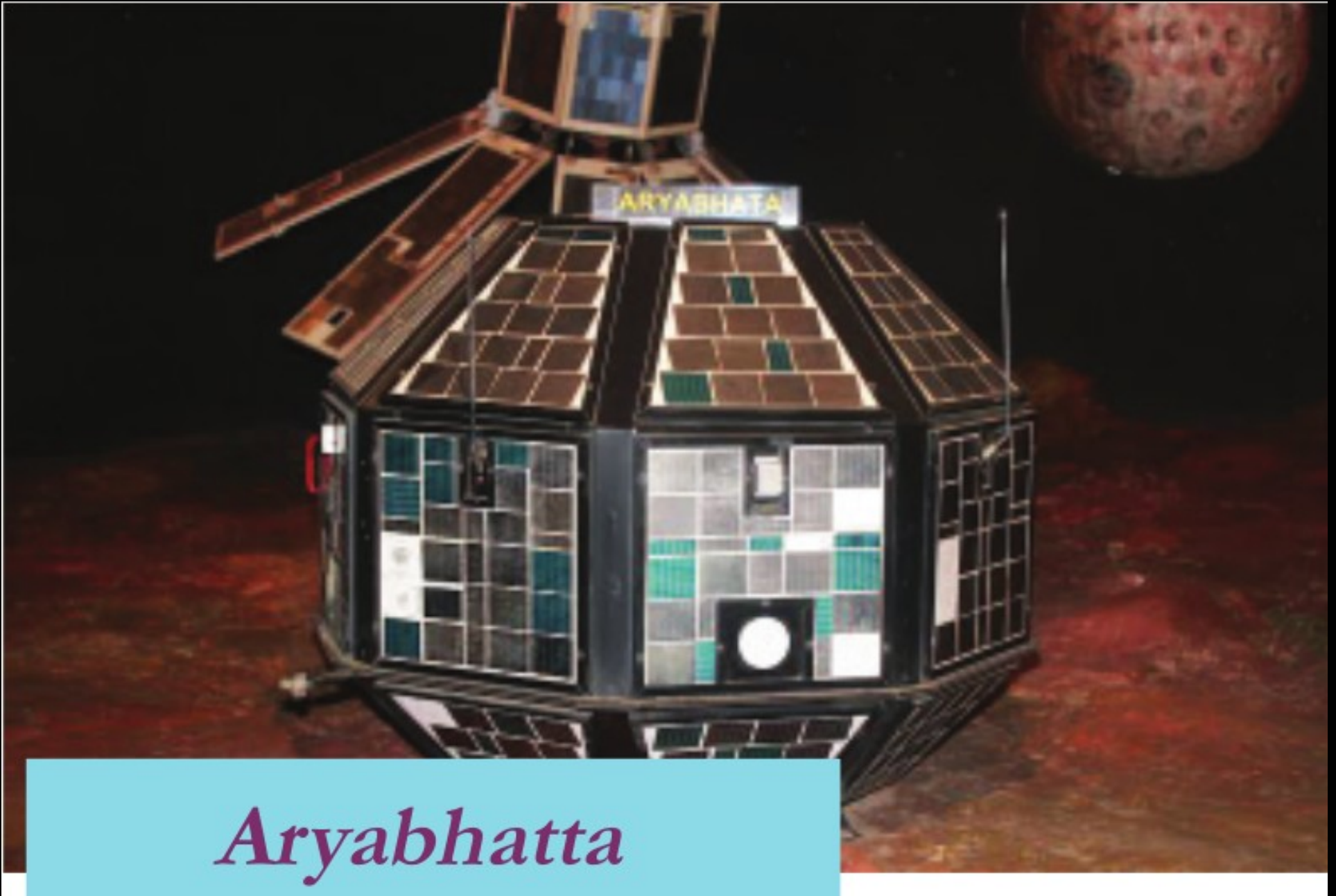


Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, the eleventh President of India, was a scientist and researcher. He was a renowned expert in missile technology. Being the head of the ISRO, he played a major role in developing satellite launch vehicles such as SLV3 and PSLV. He is known as the 'Missile Man of India'.

Describe the progress that post-independence India achieved in space.

-In 1962, Nehru, with the technical advice of Vikram Sarabhai, formed the Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR) .

-In 1969, Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) was established to lead space research.



Aryabhata

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-The first rocket-launching station in India was established in Thumba, near Thiruvananthapuram.

-First satellite Aryabhata was successfully launched in 1975.

-In addition to satellites, space vehicles and rocket launchers were also developed.

-It was because of the far sightedness of Jawaharlal Nehru that India became the first developing nation to make and launch satellites.

Which are the agencies that develop satellites in India now?

-National Remote Sensing Agency,

-Physical Research Laboratory.



AGNI 1

AGNI 2

AGNI 3

AGNI 4

AGNI 5



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What the missiles developed by India?

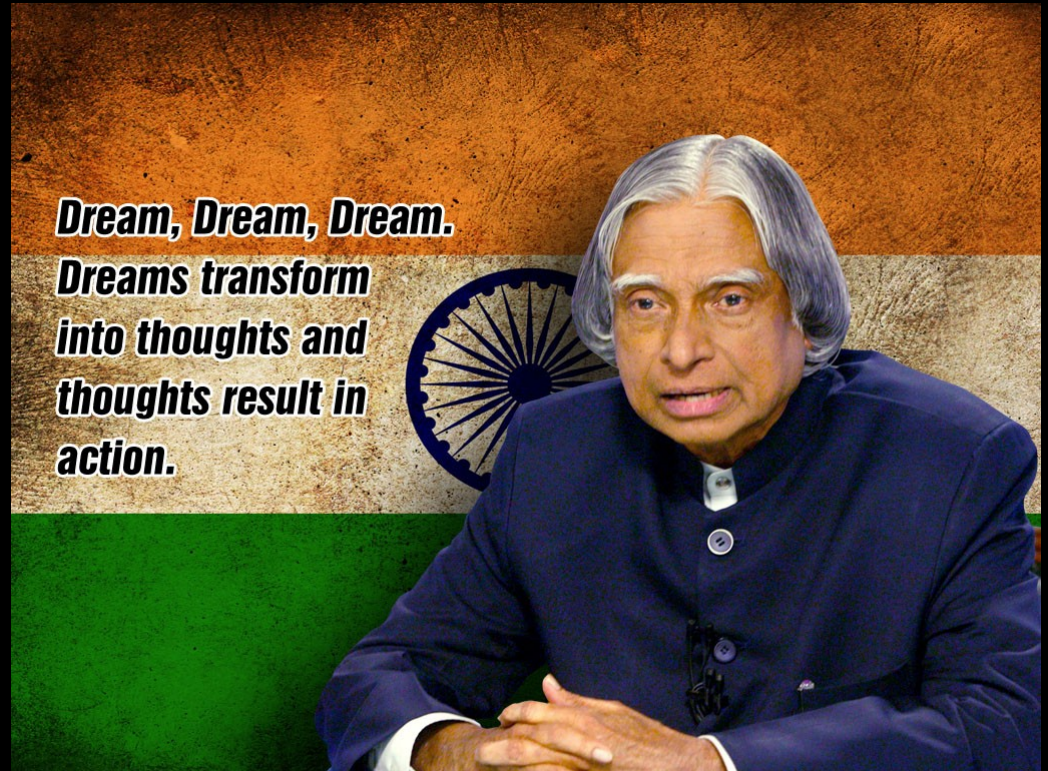
-Agni

-Prithwi

Who led the nuclear experiments in India?



Dr. Raja Ramanna



Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

What was India's first lunar mission?



PLAY

-Chandrayan which began in 2008 is India's first lunar mission.

-With this, 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.

Which is the India's First Mars Exploration Mission

PLAY

-Mangalyan.

-Mangalyan the space mission of India to Mars is the Indian-made space shuttle that covered the longest distance in space.

Education

'The destiny of India is being shaped in her classrooms'.

Dr. D.S.Kothari

List of educational commissions, objectives, and recommendations established in post-independence India.

Radhakrishnan Commission(1948)

Objectives - To study university education

Recommendations -

- **Start professional educational institutions.**
- **Give emphasis to women.**
- **Form the University Grants Commission (UGC).**

Lakshmana Swami Mudaliar Commission (1952)

Objectives - To study secondary education

Recommendations :-

- Implement three language formula**
- Form Secondary Education Commission.**
- Establish multi purpose schools.**
- Form a council for teacher training.**

Kothari Commission (1964)

Objectives- To propose a national pattern of education

Recommendations -

- Implement 10+2+3 pattern of education
- Start Vocational education at secondary level.
- Focus on value education.

What are the main proposals of the National Education Policy of 1986?

**-Focusing on primary and continuing education
Launching Operation Blackboard Programme to
universalise primary education and to improve
infrastructure facilities in schools.**

-Starting Navodaya Vidyalayas in every district.

-Encouraging girls' education.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad



Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is the first education minister of independent India. He played a pivotal role in forming the national education policy of independent India. November 11, his birthday, is observed as National Education Day. 'India Wins Freedom' is his famous book.

New Policy on Education

-New Policy on Education paved the way for remarkable changes in education.

-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

Institutions, activities and objectives of India's Cultural Movement.

Institution	Activities	Headquarters 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sangit Natak Akademi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formerly known as National Academy of Dance, Drama and Music. Promotion of drama and music. 	New Delhi
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lalit Kala Akademi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of Indian arts in India and abroad. 	New Delhi
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sahitya Akademi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of literature in Indian languages. 	New Delhi
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National School of Drama 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established under the Sangit Natak Akademy • Conducts national drama festival every year. 	New Delhi
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Book Trust of India 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make books available cost effectively. • To encourage reading habit. • To promote Indian books in India and abroad. 	New Delhi

'Our objective is peaceful coexistence, ensuring freedom and welfare for all people in the world. And, I remind the world that we are not to create problems for anyone. "

Jawaharlal Nehru in a public speech in 1947

Main principles of India's foreign policy

- 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**

Panchsheel Principles

The Panchsheel Principles are the agreement signed by India and China in 1954.

-This agreement was signed by Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou En-lai the then Prime Minister of China.

-Eventhough Panchsheel agreement was signed with China, India's approach to all other nations was also based on these principles.

Main Principles in Panchsheel

-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.

ALL THE BEST

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