

Focus area SSLC March-2022
SOCIAL SCIENCE -I
CHAPTER-7

Chapter

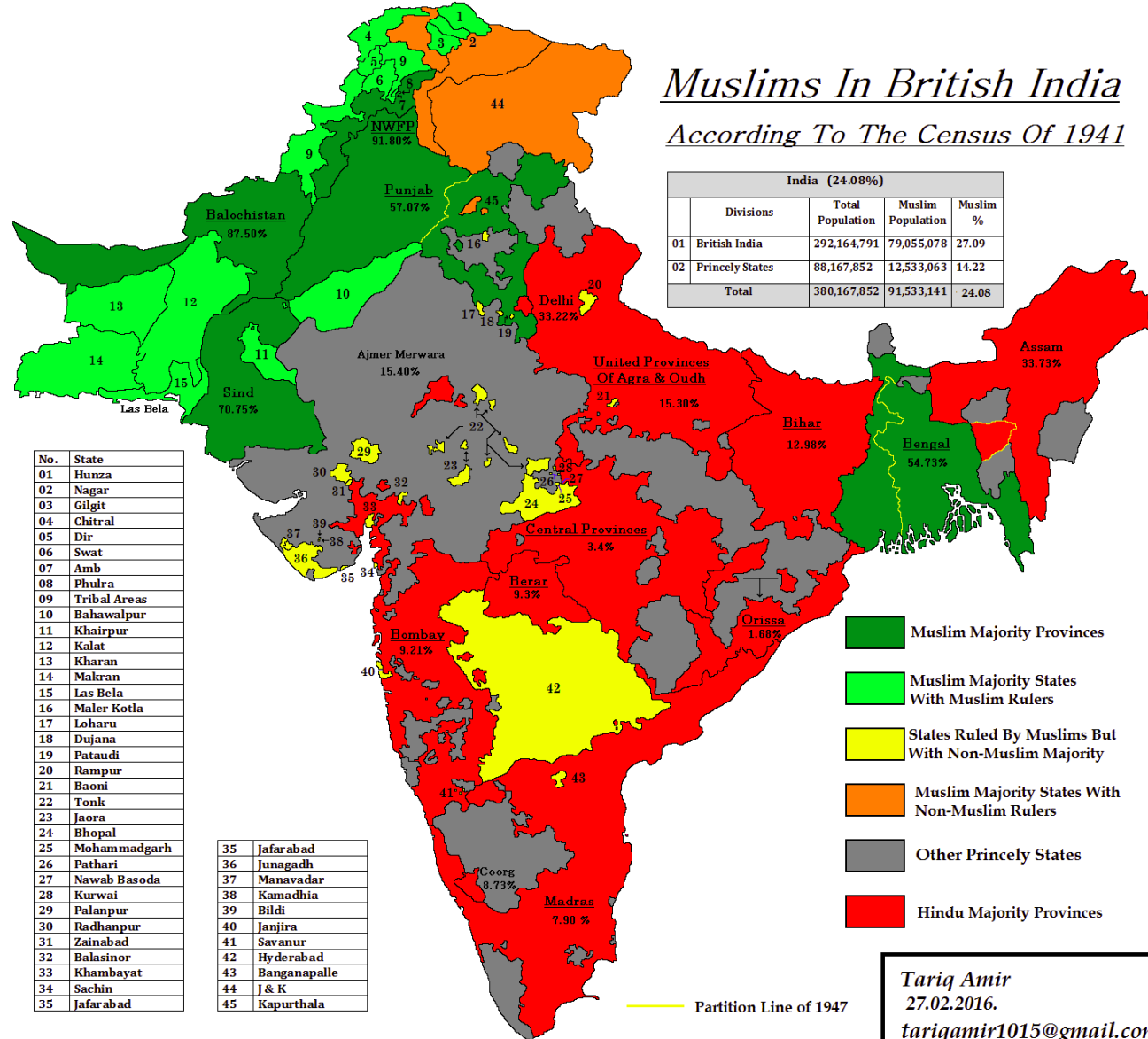
07



INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

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

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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.



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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.

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 |

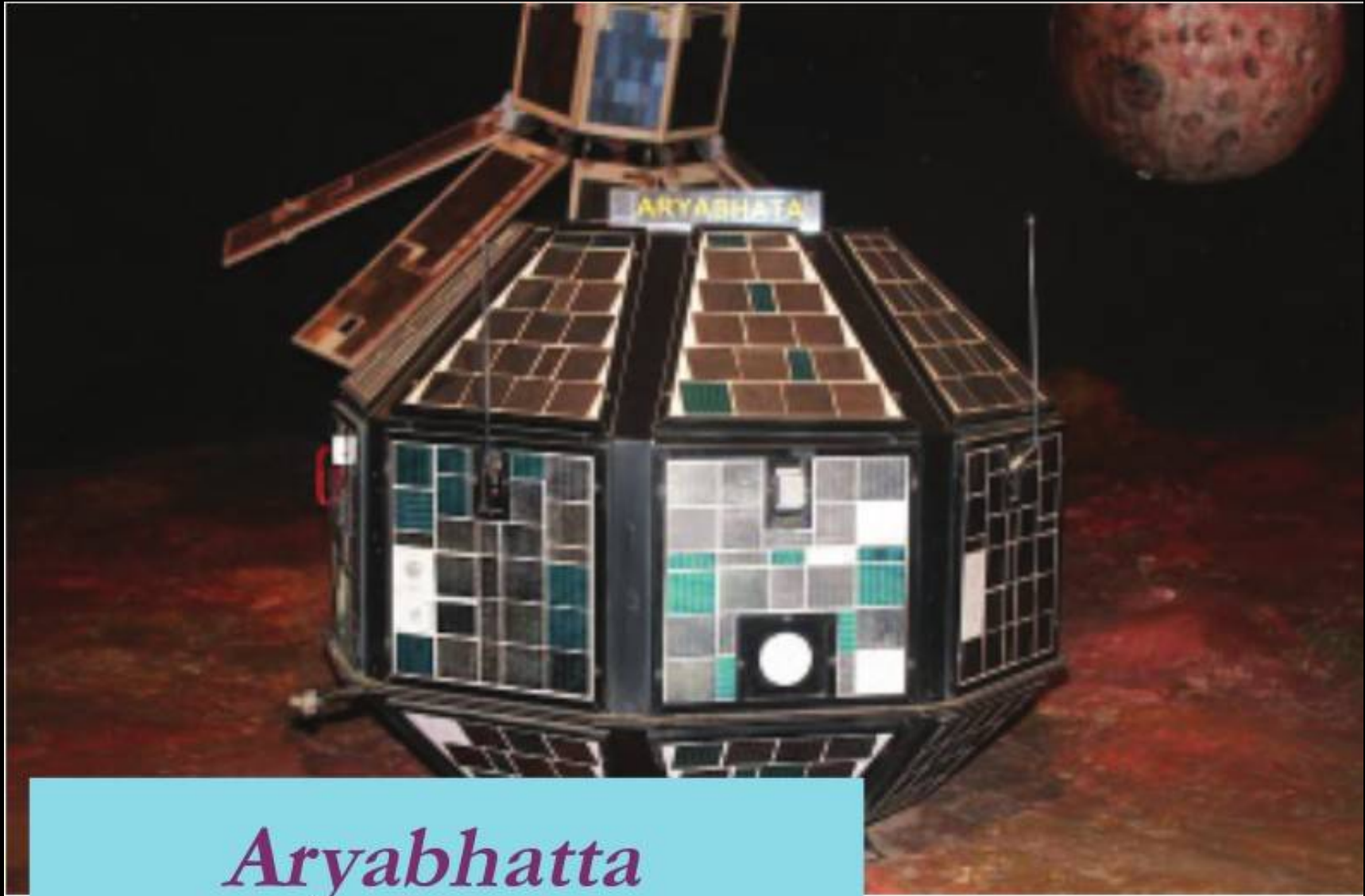
Describe the progress that post-independence India achieved in space.

Play

-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.

PLAY



Aryabhata

-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.



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What the missiles developed by India?

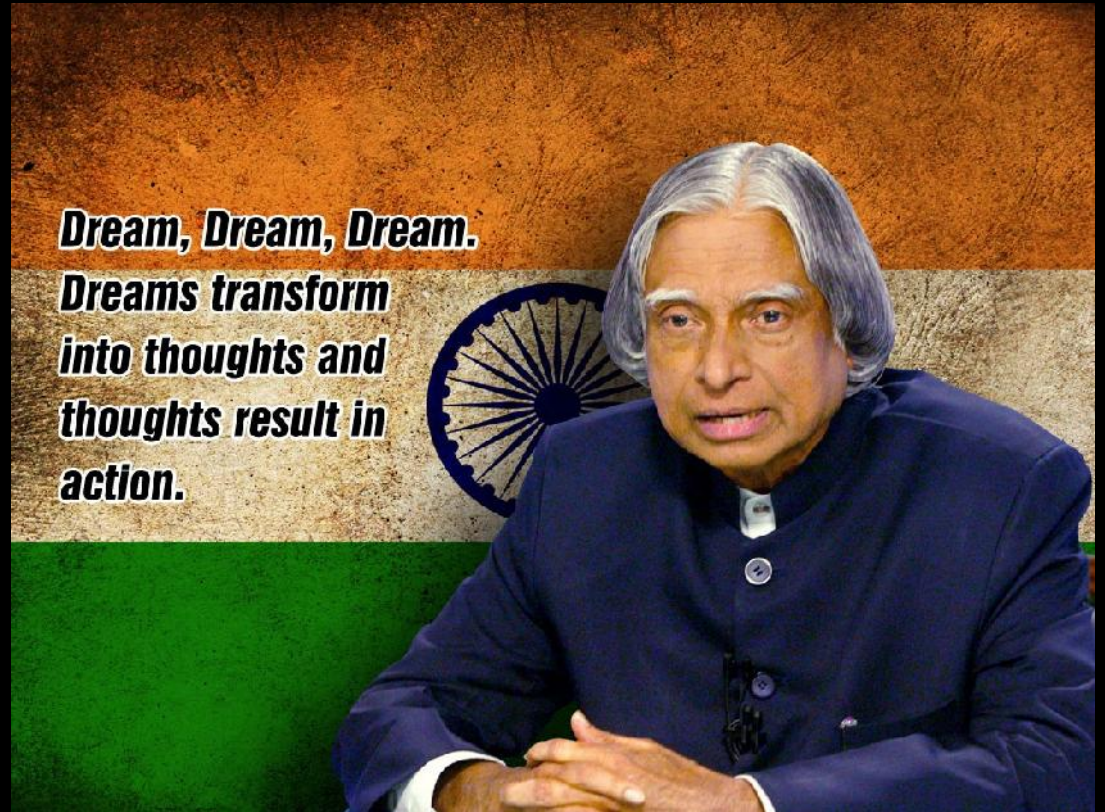
-Agni

-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

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-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.

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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