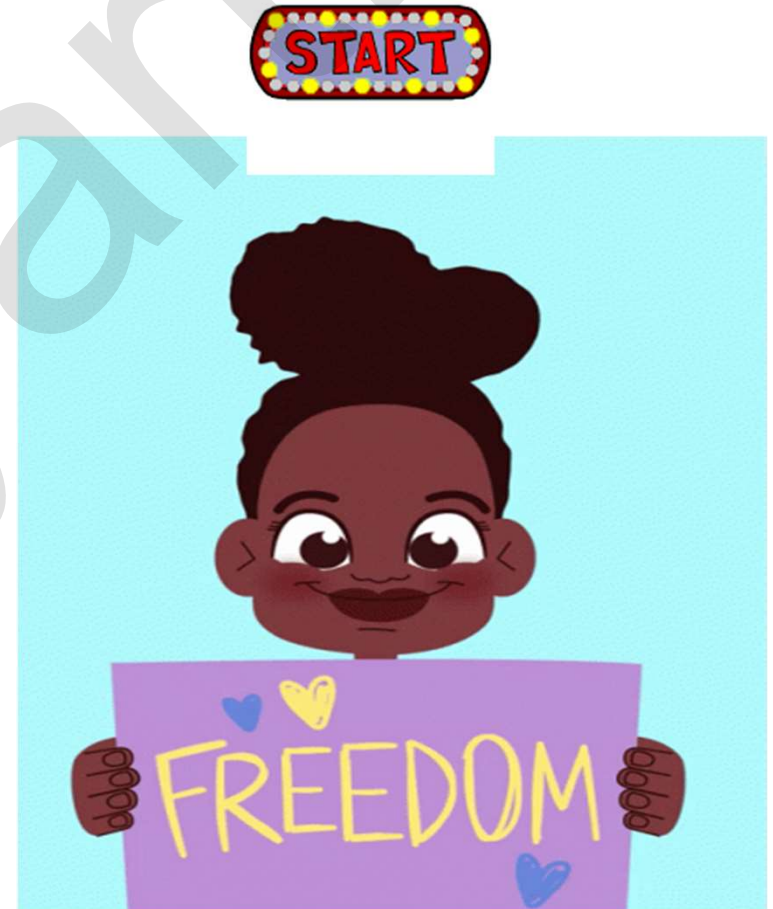


A New and Divided Nation

- After independence India was left with diverse religion, large population.
- Poverty has to be decreased and development has to be made with equality along with prevention of violence and divisions etc.



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A Constitution is Written

- Constitution came into power in 26 Jan 1950 with different concept.
- Universal adult franchise.
- Right to all regardless of gender, class or education.
- India will not be handled like Pakistan (Muslim country) rights equality should be same for every religion.



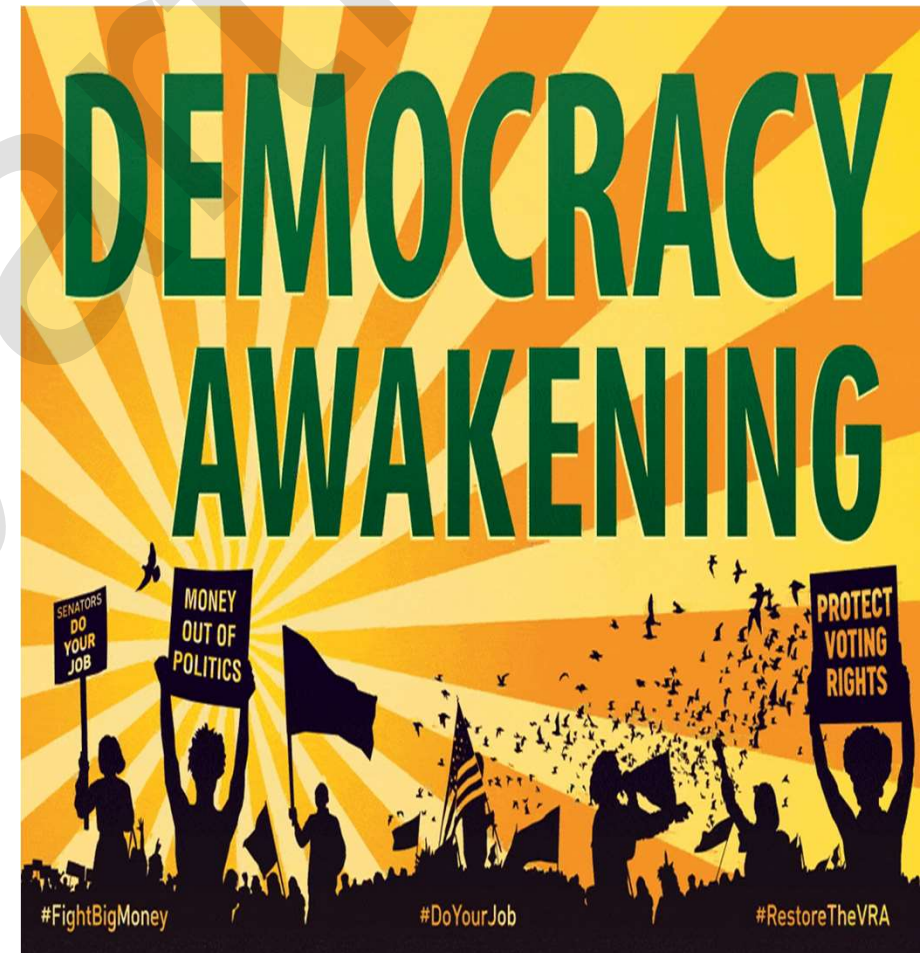
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- Abolished untouchability (given rights, jobs and reservation to sc, st and obc, low classes.
- Division of power in government
 - ✓ Union- tax, foreign affairs, defence (center)
 - ✓ State-education and health
 - ✓ Concurrent-forest, agriculture (joint decision)
- Language preference was made (Hindi and official) English as administration along with regional.



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How were States to be formed?

- Protest went on for own linguist states as nature and Patel were against of It and believed in one nation.
- After the death of poti siramulu due to hunger strike, protest went on with rage and Andhra Pradesh made on 1 Oct. 1953 along with:



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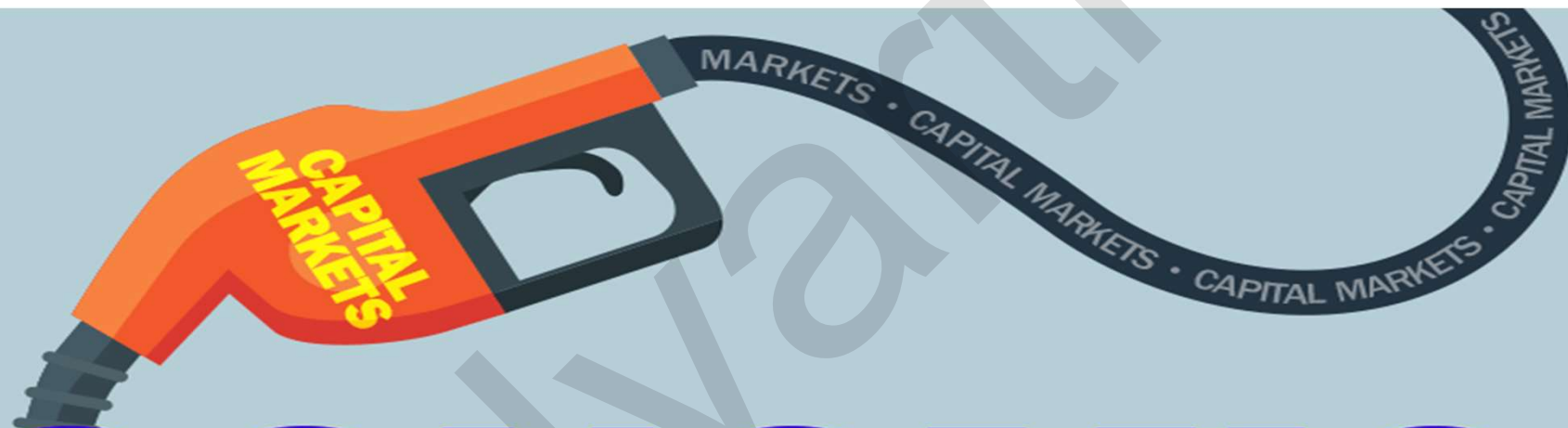
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- Reorganization commission was set up-1956.
- Bombay divided into Gujaratis and Marathi's (1960)
- Punjab and Haryana was made on 1966(hindi,Punjabi speaking)



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ECONOMIC GROWTH

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Planning for Development

- Planning commission was set up in 1950(state and private sector)also have the role to generate jobs and economy.
- 1956 year plan was formulated by state for heavy industrialization,dams.some supported and some argued for education and environment.



The Nation, Sixty Years On

- Live in slums and others in luxury(also have rice and poor people drift with devisions,chaos and disputes.
- India has not been a greater success in these pas years bit it has not been a failure either.



EXERCISE

Question 1.

Name three problems that the newly independent nation of India faced.

Answer:

- i. The three problems that the newly 8 million refugees who had come into the country from newly born Pakistan.
- ii There were almost 500 princely states, each ruled by a Maharaja or a Nawab, and each of them had to be persuaded to join the new nation

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(iii) The new nation had to adopt a political system that would best serve the hopes and aspirations of the people.

Question 2.

What was the role of the Planning Commission?

Answer :

The Planning Commission helped design and execute suitable policies for economic development with granting jobs.

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Question 3.

Fill in the blanks.

- (a) Subjects that were placed on the Union List were , and
- (b) Subjects on the Concurrent List were and
- (c) Economic planning by which both the state and the private sector played a role in development was called a model.
- (d) The death of sparked off such violent protests that the government was forced to give into the demand for linguistic state of Andhra.

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Answer:

(a) Taxes, defense, foreign affairs

(b) Forests, agriculture

(c) 'mixed economy'

(d) Potti Sriramulu

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Question 4.

State whether true or false:

- (a) At independence, the majority of Indians lived in villages.
- (b) The Constituent Assembly was made up of members of the Congress Party.
- (c) In the first national election, only men were allowed to vote.
- (d) The Second Five Year Plan focused on the development of heavy industry.

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Answer:

(a) True

(b) False

(c) False

(d) True

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Question 5.

What did Dr. Ambedkar mean when he said that "In politics we will have equality, and in social and economic life we will have inequality"?

Answer:

providing voting right to the lower caste people would not remove other inequalities such as between rich and poor. These classes of people could be labelled equal only politically but in reality it could not be possible due to our social and economic structure.

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Question 6.

After Independence, why was there a reluctance to divide the country on linguistic times?

Answer:

As a result of this division more than a million people had been killed in riots between Hindus and Muslims. In such circumstances, it was not wise to divide the country on the basis of language. Therefore, both Prime Minister Nehru and Deputy Prime Minister Patel were against the creation of linguistic states.

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Question 7.

Give one reason why English continued to be used in India after Independence.

Answer : English continued to be used in India after Independence because south Indian states expressed strong opposition to Hindi.

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Question 8.

How was the economic development of India visualized in the early decades after Independence?

Answer:

In 1950, the government set up a Planning Commission to help design and execute suitable policies for economic development. There was a broad agreement on “mixed economy” model. Planning commission will decide which industry should be initiated by the state or by the market.

Question 9.

Who was Mira Behn? Find out more about her life and her ideas.

Answer:

Mira Behn (1892-1982) was the daughter of a British Admiral. Her real name was Madeline Shade. She left England to live and work with Mahatma Gandhi. She devoted her life to the freedom struggle. She was awarded the Padma Vibhushan in 1982'

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Question 10.

Find out more about the language divisions in Pakistan that led to the creation of the new nation of Bangladesh. How did Bangladesh achieve independence from Pakistan?

Answer:

The Bangla speaking community in Pakistan was oppressed by the Muslims and were devoid of their rights and facilities. India helped Bangladesh to get separated and fought a war in 1971. later it was declared as a sovereign nation.

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