



## **Government of Tamilnadu**

### **Department of Employment and Training**

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# INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

- ❖ After the Independence in 1947, the most immediate and



important tasks before the Indian leaders were the drafting of the constitution and the integration of Indian states into the Indian union.

- ❖ They had also been vested with the responsibility of making India economically sound and scientifically modern.
- ❖ In the long term perspective, the most challenging tasks ahead have been the removal poverty and the progress of education among the masses for which the successive governments continue to take necessary steps.

## CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

- ❖ The Constituent Assembly began its work on 9<sup>th</sup> December 1946 and Dr.Rajendra Prasad was elected as its Chairman.
- ❖ **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar** was appointed as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.
- ❖ After a detailed discussion, the Constitution of India was finally adopted on 26<sup>th</sup> November 1949.
- ❖ The Constitution came into effect on 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950. Since then the day is celebrated as Republic Day.
- ❖ The salient features of the Indian Constitution are the Adult Suffrage, Parliamentary System, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.
- ❖ It provides a combination of federal and unitary forms of governance at the centre and the powers of the government have been clearly stated the three lists: Central, State and Concurrent.

- ❖ The President is the constitutional head of the state while the Prime Minister is the Head of the Executive.
- ❖ The Prime Minister is the leader of the party that has a majority in the Lok Sabha.
- ❖ The Indian Parliament has two houses – the **Rajya Sabha** or upper house and the **Lok Sabha** or lower house.
- ❖ Each state has its own government headed by the Chief Minister who remains the leader of the majority party in the respective Legislative Assembly.
- ❖ Thus, democratically elected governments rule the nation and provision is made for periodical elections.
- ❖ The judiciary remains the upholder of the constitution. The Indian judiciary system consists of the Supreme Court at the centre and High Courts in the states.
- ❖ The subordinate courts in each state are under the control of the High Court.

## THE INTEGRATION OF THE PRINCELY STATES

- ❖ The Integration of Indian states was the greatest achievements of Patel.
- ❖ On the eve of Indian Independence there were nearly 565 princely states in India.
- ❖ They were ruled by the native Nawabs, Kings and Nizams.
- ❖ The task of unifying them was undertaken by Sardar Vallabhai Patel.
- ❖ Patel invited them to join the Indian union. Many responded promptly to his appeal.
- ❖ About 562 princely states were merged with the Indian union. But states like Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagarh were reluctant to join.
- ❖ Patel, by his diplomacy and stern actions integrated them with Indian union and earned the name, the Iron man of India or "Bismarck of India".

## THE LINGUISTIC REORGANIZATION OF THE STATES

- ❖ In 1948, the first Linguistic

Provinces Commission headed by S.K.Dhar was appointed by the Constituent Assembly to enquire into the possibility of linguistic provinces.

- ❖ This commission advised against such a step. In the same year another committee known as JVP committee consisting of Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhai Patel and Pattabhi Sitaramaiah was appointed by the Congress Party.
- ❖ This committee also did not favour for linguistic provinces.
- ❖ But there were popular movements for states reorganization all over the country and it was intensive in Andhra.
- ❖ Therefore, in 1953 Andhra was created as a separate state. Simultaneously, Madras was created as a Tamil speaking state.
- ❖ The struggle led by M.P.Sivagnanam to retain Tiruttani with Madras was a memorable event in the history of Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ The success of Andhra struggle encouraged other linguistic groups to agitate for their own state.
- ❖ In 1953, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru appointed the States Reorganization Commission with Justice Fazal Ali as its chairman and Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru and Sardar K.M. Panikkar as its members.
- ❖ The commission submitted its report on 30<sup>th</sup> September 1955.
- ❖ Based on this report, the States Reorganization Act was passed by the Parliament in 1956.
- ❖ It provided for 16 states and six union territories.
- ❖ The Telengana region was transferred to Andhra.
- ❖ Kerala was created by merging the Malabar district with Travancore-Cochin.
- ❖ There was a strong movement of the Tamil Linguistic people in Travancore (Kanniyakumari) who struggled to be part of the state of Tamil Nadu.

## INDIAN POLITY

### (1947-2000)

- ❖ India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru was considered

- the architect of modern India.
- ❖ He consolidated the Indian Independence by forging national unity, nurturing democratic institutions, promoting science and technology, planning for economic development and by following independent foreign policy.
  - ❖ He was truly a nation builder. He died in 1964. Lal Bahadur Sastri succeeded Nehru as the next Prime Minister of India.
  - ❖ He remained a role model for honesty in public life.
  - ❖ He ended the Indo-Pak war of 1965 by concluding the **Tashkent Agreement** in January 1966.
  - ❖ His untimely death was a great loss to the nation.
  - ❖ Indira Gandhi, daughter of Nehru became Prime Minister in 1966 and bravely faced the domestic challenges such as scarcity of food and foreign pressures during the 1971 Bangladesh crisis.
  - ❖ When opposition to her rule gathered momentum in 1975, she brought emergency rule, a black mark in the democratic tradition of India.
  - ❖ However, she restored democratic rule by announcing general elections in 1977 in which she was defeated. Later in 1980, she was able to regain power by democratic means.
  - ❖ In 1983 she undertook “Blue Star Operation” in the Golden Temple at Amritsar – Punjab.
  - ❖ As a result, unfortunately, she was shot dead by her own bodyguards in 1984 as a vengeance to her policy towards Punjab militancy.
  - ❖ The Janata Party rule for brief period between 1977 and 1980 brought **Morarji Desai** as Prime Minister of India.
  - ❖ For the first time a non-Congress ministry was formed after independence.
  - ❖ The lack of unity among the Janata leaders had resulted in the fall of the Janata Government.
  - ❖ **Rajiv Gandhi** became the Prime Minister of India in 1984 after her mother Indira Gandhi’s assassination.
  - ❖ He introduced New Education Policy and encouraged foreign investment.
  - ❖ In 1987 he sent the Indian Peace Keeping Force to Sri Lanka with a

- view to put an end to the ethnic violence.
- ❖ He continued as Prime Minister till the next elections held in 1989.
- ❖ Later in May 1991, he was assassinated (by the Sri Lankan Tamil Extremists).
- ❖ **V.P. Singh** was the Prime Minister between 1989 and 1991.
- ❖ He was leading an anti-Congress coalition called the Janata Dal.
- ❖ During his tenure he decided to implement the **Mandal Commission Report** which provided reservation for other backward classes.
- ❖ His government was marked by factionalism and he was forced to resign in 1990.
- ❖ The next Prime Minister Chandrasekhar held the office from November 1990 to March 1991.
- ❖ In June 1991 **P.V. Narasimha Rao** became Prime Minister.
- ❖ He moved decisively toward new economic reforms, reducing the government's economic role, instituting foreign investment. At the time **Finance Minister** was **Dr. Manmohan Singh**

- ❖ Singh's role in this sphere is worth noting. As a result, India started moving towards Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization.
- ❖ After the elections of 1996, **Atal Bihari Vajpayee** became Prime Minister from the BJP party but he was not able to prove majority in the Parliament.
- ❖ **Deva Gowda** formed a coalition government.
- ❖ He was the eleventh Prime Minister of India (1996-1997). He was from the state of Karnataka.
- ❖ His government also fell due to the no confidence motion voted jointly by the Congress and the BJP.
- ❖ He was succeeded by **I.K. Gujral** for a brief period in 1997. **Atal Bihari Vajpayee** became the Prime Minister of India in 1998.
- ❖ In the 1999 elections the National Democratic Alliance under the leadership of Vajpayee formed the government.
- ❖ His period witnessed two important events. One was the Kargil War with Pakistan and another was the nuclear tests at



Pokran.

economy.

## **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

- ❖ When India became independent in 1947, it was gripped by mass poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, static agriculture, poorly developed industries and inadequate infrastructure.
- ❖ There was an urgent need immediate efforts on national scale to achieve the path of progress in the socio-economic front.
- ❖ Jawaharlal Nehru, was greatly influenced by the achievements of Soviet Planning.
- ❖ But he also realized the importance of the democratic values.
- ❖ He encouraged planning for rapid Industrial and agricultural growth.
- ❖ He encouraged Mixed Economy as result both Public Sector (Government owned) and Private Sector companies come into existence.
- ❖ His fundamental objective was to build an independent self-reliant

## **ECONOMIC PLANNING**

- ❖ The National Planning Commission was established on 15 March 1950 with the Prime Minister Nehru as its chairperson
- ❖ The main objectives of the the Planning Commission were:
  - To achieve higher level of national and per capital income.
  - To achieve full employment.
  - To reduce inequalities of income and wealth.
  - To setup a society based on equality and justice and absence of exploitation.

## **THE GREEN REVOLUTION**

- ❖ Despite creditable growth of agricultural output in the 1950's India faced food shortage in the mid sixties.
- ❖ The increase in population and the huge outlay to the plan of industrialization, put pressures on agricultural growth.
- ❖ India was forced to import millions of tons of food grains.
- ❖ The two wars with China (1962)



and Pakistan (1965) and two successive drought years (1965-66) brought enormous pressures to food production.

- ❖ In this background the Green Revolution was launched in India with the aim of achieving self-sufficiency in food production.
- ❖ The then Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Food Minister, C. Subramanian, and Indira Gandhi,

who succeeded Shastri in 1966 after his brief tenure, put their efforts to the development of agriculture.

- ❖ The term Green Revolution was coined by Dr William Gaud of USA in 1968, when Indian farmers brought about a great advancement in wheat production.

### **INDIA FIVE YEAR PLANS**

<b>Plans</b>	<b>Notes</b>
First Plan (1951-56)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was based on Harrod-Domar Model. Community Development Program launched in 1952 focus on agriculture, price stability, power and transport.</li> <li>• It was a successful plan primarily, because of good harvests in the last two years of the plan</li> </ul>
Second Plan (1956-61) Target Growth: 4.5% Actual Growth : 4.27%	<p>Also called Mahalanobis Plan named after the well known economist.</p> <p>Focus-rapid industrialization.</p> <p>Advocated huge imports through foreign loans.</p> <p>Shifted basic emphasis from agriculture to industry.</p> <p>During this plan, prices increased by 30%, against a decline of 13% during the First Plan.</p>
Third Plan (1961-66) Target Growth: 5.6% Actual Growth: 2.84%	<p>At its conception, it was felt that Indian economy has entered a take-off stage. Therefore, its aim was to make India a 'self-reliant' and self-generating economy.</p> <p>Based on the experience of first two plans, agriculture</p>

	<p>was given top priority to support the exports and industry.</p> <p>Complete failure in reaching the targets due to unforeseen events – Chinese aggression (1962), Indo-Pak war (1965), severe drought 1965-66</p>
<p>Three Annual Plan (1966-69) Plan holiday for 3 years.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevailing crisis in agriculture and serious food shortage necessitated the emphasis on agriculture during the Annual Plans.</li> <li>• During these plans a whole new agricultural strategy was implemented. It involving wide-spread distribution of high yielding varieties of seeds, extensive use of fertilizers, exploitation of irrigation potential and soil conservation.</li> <li>• During the Annual Plans, the economy absorbed the shocks generated during the Third Plan.</li> <li>• It paved the path for the planned growth ahead.</li> </ul>
<p>Fourth plan (1969-74) Target Growth: 5.7% Actual Growth: 3.30%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Main emphasis was on growth rate of agriculture to enable other sectors to move forward.</li> <li>• First two years of the plan saw record production. The last three years did not measure up due to poor monsoon.</li> <li>• Influx of Bangladesh refugees before and after 1971 Indo-Pak war was an important issue.</li> </ul>
<p>Fifth Plan (1974-79) Target Growth: 4.4% Actual Growth: 3.8%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The fifth plan was prepared and launched by D.D.Dhar.</li> <li>• It proposed to achieve two main objectives: 'removal of poverty' (GaribiHatao) and 'attainment of self reliance'.</li> <li>• Promotion of high rate of growth, better distribution of income and significant growth in the domestic rate of savings were seen as key</li> </ul>

	<p>instruments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Plan was terminated in 1978 (instead of 1979) when Janta Party Government rose to power.</li> </ul>
Rolling Plan (1978-80)	There were 2 Sixth Plans. JantaGovt, put forward a plan for 1978-1983. However, the government lasted for only 2 years. Congress Government returned to power in 1980 and launched a different plan.
Sixth Plan (1980-85) Target Growth: 5.2% Actual Growth: 5.66%	Focus – Increase in national income, modernization of technology, ensuring continuous decrease in poverty and unemployment, population control through family planning, etc.
Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target Growth: 5.0% Actual Growth: 6.01%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focus – rapid growth in food-grains production, increased employment opportunities and productivity within the framework of basic tenants of planning.</li> <li>The plan was very successful, the economy recorded 6% growth rate against the targeted 5%.</li> </ul>
Eighth Plan (1992-97)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The eighth plan was postponed by two years because of political uncertainty at the Centre</li> <li>Worsening Balance of Payment position and inflation during 1990-91 were the key issues during the launch of the plan.</li> <li>The plan undertook drastic policy measures to combat the bad economic situation and to undertake an annual average growth of 5.6%</li> <li>Some of the main economic outcomes during eighth plan period were rapid economic growth, high growth of agriculture and allied sector, and manufacturing sector, growth in exports and imports, improvement in trade and current account deficit.</li> </ul>

Nineth Plan (1997-2002) Target Growth: 6.5% Actual Growth: 5.35%	It was developed in the context of four important dimensions: Quality of life, generation of productive employment, regional balance and self-reliance.
Tenth plan (2002-2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To achieve 8% GDP growth rate.</li> <li>• Reduction of poverty ratio by 5 percentage points by 2007.</li> <li>• Providing gainful high quality employment to the addition to the labour force over the tenth plan period.</li> <li>• Universal access to primary education by 2007.</li> <li>• Reduction in gender gaps in literacy and wage rates by atleast 50% by 2007.</li> <li>• Reduction in decadal rate of population growth between 2001 and 2011 to 16.2%.</li> <li>• Increase in literacy rate to 72% within the plan period and to 80% by 2012.</li> <li>• Reduction of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 45 per 1000 live births by 2007 and to 28 by 2012.</li> <li>• Cleaning of all major polluted rivers by 2007 and other notified stretches by 2012.</li> </ul>
Eleventh Plan (2007- 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accelerate GDP growth from 8% to 10%. Increase agricultural GDP growth rate to 4% per year.</li> <li>• Create 70 million new work opportunities and reduce educated unemployment to below 5%.</li> <li>• Raise real wage rate of unskilled workers by 20 percent.</li> <li>• Reduce dropout rates of children from elementary school from 52.2% in 2003-04 to 20% by 2011-12. Increase literacy rate for persons of age 7 years or above.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lower gender gap in literacy to 10 percentage point. Increase the percentage of higher education from the present 10% to 15%.</li> <li>• Reduce infant mortality rate to 28 and maternal mortality ratio to 1 per 1000 live births.</li> <li>• Reduce Total Fertility Rate to 2.1.</li> <li>• Provide clean drinking water for all by 2009. Reduce malnutrition among children between 0-3 years to half its present level. Reduce anaemia among women and girls by 50%.</li> <li>• Raise the sex ratio for age group 0-6 to 935 by 2011-12 and to 950 by 2016-17.</li> <li>• Ensure all-weather road connection to all habitation with population 1000 and above (500 in hilly and tribal areas) by 2009 and ensure coverage of all significant habitation by 2015.</li> <li>• Connect every village by Telephone by November 2007 and provide broadband connectivity to all villages by 2012.</li> <li>• Increase forest and tree cover by 5 percentage points.</li> <li>• Attain WHO standards of air quality in all major cities by 2011- 12.</li> <li>• Treat all urban waste water by 2011-12 to clean river waters. Increase energy efficiency by 20 percentage points by 2016-17.</li> </ul>
Twelfth plan (2012 - 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Twelfth Five – Year Plan of the Government of India has decided for the growth rate at 8.2% but National Development Council (NDC) on 27 Dec 2012 approved 8% growth rate for 12<sup>th</sup> five-year plan.</li> <li>• With the deteriorating global situation, the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission,</li> </ul>

	<p>Mr.MontekSingh Ahluwalia has said that achieving an average growth rate of 9 percent in the next five years is not possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Final growth target has been set at 8% by the endorsement of plan at the National Development Council meeting held in New Delhi.</li></ul>
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## GROWTH OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

- ❖ Independent India has also witnessed a tremendous growth in the sphere of science and technology.
- ❖ After 1947, Nehru became aware of the significant role of scientific research and technology for the progress of India. India's first national laboratory, the National Physical Laboratory was established in 1947.
- ❖ It was followed by seventeen such national laboratories for specializing in different areas of research.
- ❖ Nehru himself assumed the chairmanship of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.
- ❖ In 1952, the first Indian Institute of Technology, on the model of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was set up at

kharagpur.

- ❖ Subsequently, IITs were set up at Madras, Bombay, Kanpur and Delhi.
- ❖ The expenditure on scientific research and science-based activities has increased year by year.
- ❖ There are about 200 research laboratories in India carrying out research in different areas.
- ❖ The Department of Science and Technology (DST) which was set up in 1971 has been assigned the responsibility of formulating science policy.

## ATOMIC ENERGY



- ❖ India was one of the first



countries in the world to recognize the importance of nuclear energy.

- ❖ The Atomic Energy Commission was set up in August 1948 under the chairmanship of

Homi J. Bhabha to formulate a policy for all atomic energy activities in the country.

- ❖ The Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) was set up in 19

## Atomic Energy Establishments in India



- ❖ 54 as executive agency for implementing the atomic energy

programmes.

- ❖ In 1956, India's first nuclear reactor in Trombay near Bombay



(first in Asia also) began to function.

- ❖ Research and development work in the field of atomic energy and allied fields are carried out at three research centres, namely the

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre at Trombay, the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu and the Center for Advanced Technology, Chennai.

## SPACE RESEARCH

- ❖ India has also evinced interest in space research. The Indian National Committee for Space Research was set up in 1962. Side by side, a Rocket Launching Facility at Thumba came up.
- ❖ The first generation Indian National Satellite System (INSAT-1) represents India's first step towards implementing national requirements.



- ❖ The INSAT-1A and the INSAT-1B served country's need in the field of telecommunications and meteorological earth observations.
- ❖ The ISRO [Indian Space Research

Organization] looks after the activities in space science, technology and applications.

- ❖ The Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre at Trivandrum, the largest of the ISRO centre is primarily responsible for indigenous launch vehicle technology.

## INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

- ❖ After 1947, India began to follow independent foreign policy.
- ❖ It was designed by the first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.
- ❖ He developed the basic principles of India's foreign policy. He was the architect of the Non-aligned Movement during the Cold War era.
- ❖ Also, he extended support to colonial countries in their struggle for independence.
- ❖ Nehru outlined the five principles of coexistence or PanchSheel for conducting relations among

countries. They are:

- Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty
  - Non-aggression
  - Non-interference in each other's internal affairs
  - Equality and mutual benefit and
  - Peaceful coexistence.
- ❖ India plays an active role in international bodies such as the Common Wealth and the United Nations Organization.
  - ❖ After the Independence, Nehru decided to stay within Common Wealth, an organization consisting of former British colonies.
  - ❖ India had also played an active role in the UN peacekeeping forces in various parts of the world.
  - ❖ It had sent its troops as part of UN peace keeping Mission to Korea, **Indo-China**, Suez canal and the Congo.
  - ❖ India had to fight three major wars [1965, 1971 and 2000] with Pakistan over the issue of Kashmir.

- ❖ India maintained friendly relations with both USA and USSR during the Cold War era.
- ❖ In 1971 India and USSR signed the Indo- Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Alliance during the Bangladesh crisis.
- ❖ India and China are the two most important powers of Asia. These two are the most populous countries of the World.
- ❖ Also, they possess the significance of proud, history and civilization dating back to ancient times.
- ❖ When the communist regime under the leadership of Mao Tse Tung was established in 1949, India was one among the first countries to recognize the People's Republic of China.
- ❖ In spite of India's friendly relations with China, India had to defend herself when China attacked India in 1962.
- ❖ The emergence of Bangladesh as an independent state with the active help of India was an important event.
- ❖ During the liberation struggle between East Pakistan and West Pakistan India supported East

◆.....◆  
Pakistan.

- ❖ The coordinated approach of the Indian forces along with Mukti Bahini ultimately led to the liberation of Bangladesh (East Pakistan) in December 1971. India is maintaining friendly relations right from the birth of Bangladesh in 1971.
- ❖ India has also been maintaining friendly relations with its neighbours for which purpose the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established. India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives are its members.
- ❖ The aim of SAARC is to increase economic, social and cultural cooperation among its members. Periodic meetings are being held to achieve this goal.

