

## Chapter-12 India After Independence

- Important Dates:-

- i. *Framing of the Indian Constitution, came into effect on 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950.*
  - ii. *On 15 December 1952, fifty-eight days into his fast, potti Sriramula died.*
  - iii. *On 1 October 1953, the new state of Andhra came into being, which subsequently became Andhra Pradesh.*
  - iv. *A States Reorganization Commission was set up, which submitted its report in 1956, recommending the redrawing of district and provincial boundaries to form compact provinces of Assamese, Bengali, Oriya, Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada and Telugu speakers respectively.*
  - v. *In 1960, the bilingual state of Bombay was divided into separate states for Marathi and Gujarati speakers. In 1966, the state of Punjab was also divided into Punjab and Haryana.*
  - vi. *In 1950, the government set up a Planning Commission to help design and execute suitable policies for economic development.*
  - vii. *The United Nations was formed in 1945.*
  - viii. *The 1950s and 1960s saw the emergence of the Cold War.*
  - ix. *On 15 August 2007, India celebrated sixty years of its existence as a free nation.*
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- **Question & Answer**

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

*Three problems that a young India faced were:-*

1. *8 million refugees had come into India from Pakistan. These people had to be found homes and jobs.*
2. *There were about 500 princely states each of whom had to be persuaded to join India.*

3. *The British had left India, and now the new nation had to adopt a new political system that would serve the hopes and expectations of the citizens.*

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4. *What the role of the Planning Commission?*

*The role of the Planning Commission was to design and execute suitable policies for economic development. The Planning Commission's objective was to formulate plans for effective and balanced utilization of the country's resources, identify the objectives of our economic policy, examine the extent of utilization of resources and the progress of the plan and supervise fair distribution of benefits to the largest number of people.*

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

*Dr Ambedkar statement means that politics in India will have equality as there will be principle of one man, one vote, one value, but in social and economic life we will due to social and economic structure of the society deny the one man, one value principle.*

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6. *After Independence, why was there a reluctance to divide the country on linguistic lines?*

*After Independence, there was a reluctance to divide the country on the basis of languages as the leaders felt the need at that moment that India should be made a nation, things which helped grow nationalism has to be encouraged and obstacles in its way rejected.*

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

*English continued to be used in India as there were many regions where people did not speak Hindi and they threatened to separate India if Hindi was imposed on them, and India might not have been a single country.*

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8. How was the economic development of India visualized after Independence?

*Building a modern technical and industrial base were one of the important objectives of the new nation. The government set up Planning Commission to plan for the economic development. A model was laid down called mixed economy model in which both the state and private sector would play an important role in the development.*