

OUR NATION OUR VISION

**“OUR HOPES FOR THE FUTURE &
CHALLENGES ARE WITH OUR YOUNG INDIAN”**

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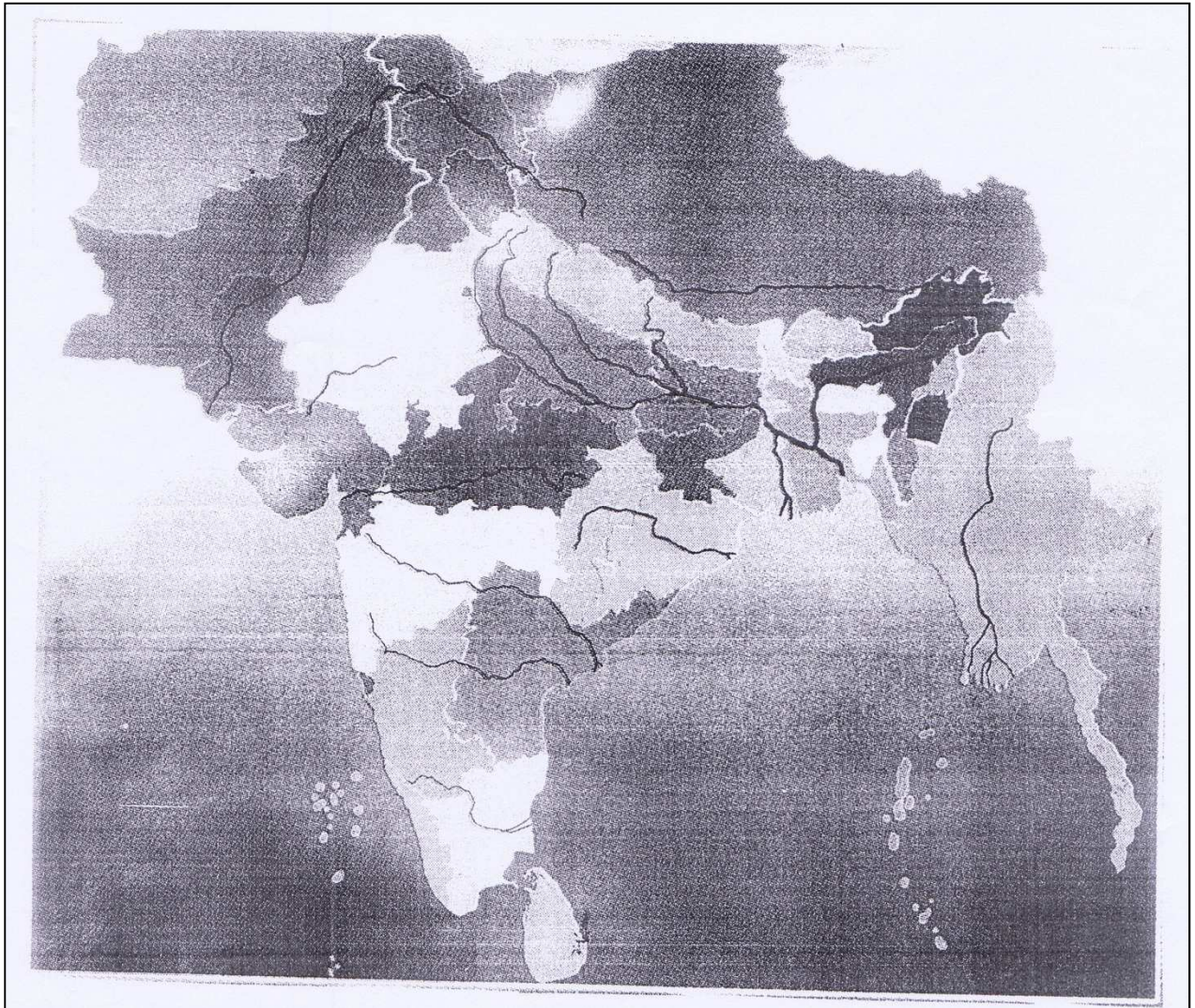
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(Section – I)

SECTION – I

EARLY HISTORY OF ANCIENT INDIA --- A HOME TO THE WORLD

A very long time ago, no one has seen the Region as a single Country. It was made of many small kingdoms. The region was huge, since it had not yet been divided into Pakistan, Afganistam and Bangladesh. Every foreigner, who came to India at that time felt the same way about the land and its people and different languages spoken. India had a strong Persian influence from the time of first Mouryan emperor. The Persian's ritual was honoured at the King's court. The philosophy of the India's Rigveda and the Persian's Avesta were common at that time. The Iranian's practices were followed in king Mouria's court. (Reference-Arthasastra).

1. **India and Persia:-** Trade and commerce between Indian states and Bobylon in persia was carried out through Persian Gulf before 7th century B.C. Their seems to have been very close relationship between India and Iran (in Persia).
2. **Greek Entered in India:-** The Greek entered into North India Via Bobylon. (Cyrus-1-The Greek king conquered Bobylon in 328-323 B.c) They did not stay permanently in India, but exchanged rare books and ideas about buildings.
3. **Romans:-** The Roman Emperors who ruled the world over, came to India by sea route. The policy of the Roman Empire during first two centuries of the Christian era was to encourage direct sea trade, with India. They realized the existence of monsoon winds flowing regularly across Indian Ocean could enable the ships to sail straight across Indian Ocean. Thus the

time required for sea voyage between India and Alexandria was very much shortened. India exported large quantities of spices, finefabrics, precious gems and Aromatic articles to the western World. (between 4th century Bc).

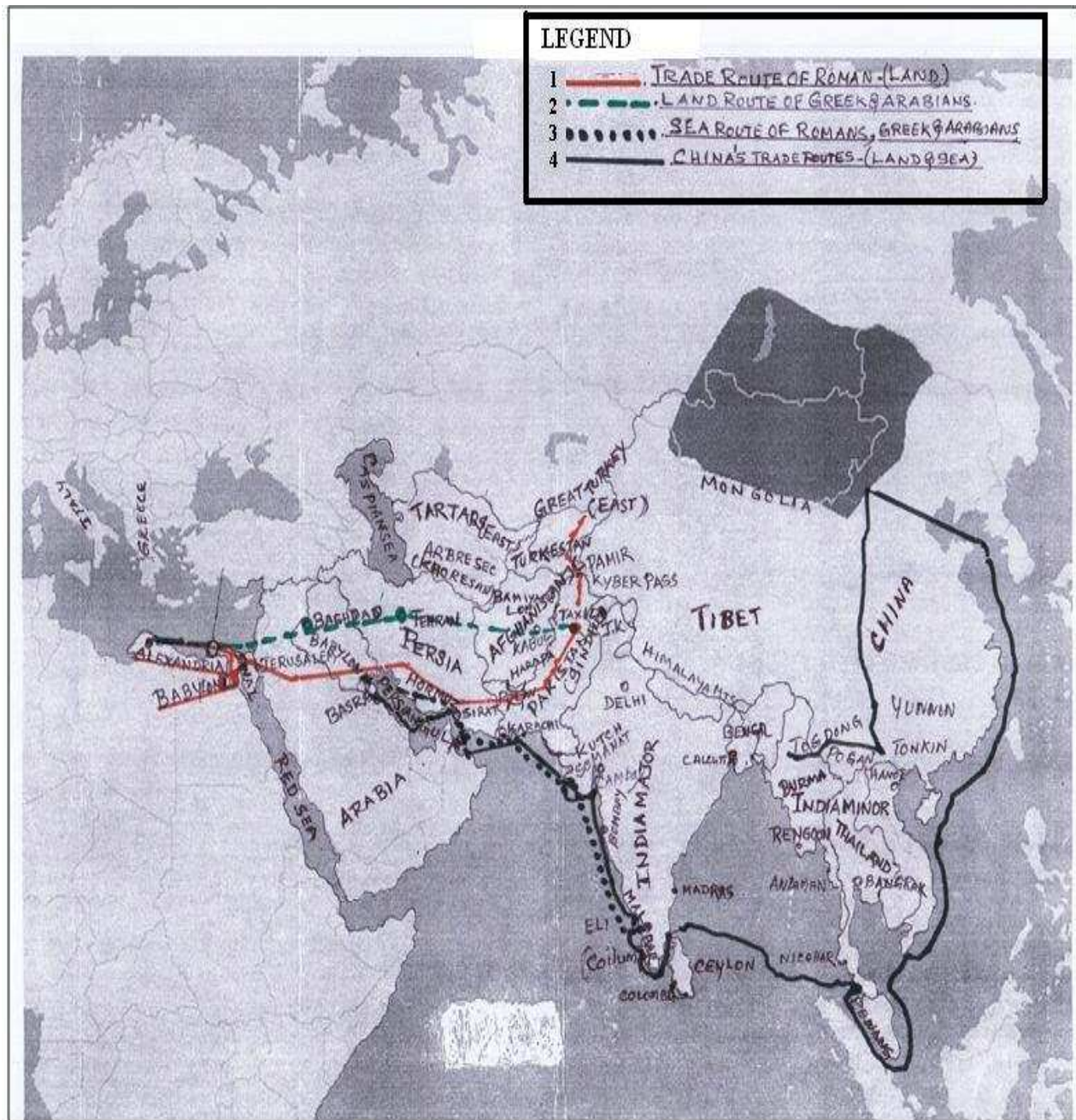
4. **Arabs:-** Arabs who conquered sindh province in 712 A.D. They came to India as traders first to trade with people of Kerala. (Called Malabar). The Arabs brought horses and rare gems. No one in south India had everseen a horse before. Some of the Arabs who liked India so much never returned home. During 11th century, the Hindushahi kingdom extended from Chenab river to Hindu Kush mountains. It included Multan and Kabul. The Hindu king resisted the Arab invasion for 200 years and ultimately lost part of Afghanistan including Kabul.
5. **Muslim invasion of India:-** On the eve of Muslim invasion of India in the beginning of 11th century, India was divided into a large number of states. There was an ongoing struggle for supremacy among the heads of states. They were so jealous of one another that they could not put a United front against the foreign invaders. The Moghal Kings robbed the wealth of the country, since there was no unity among the Indian Kings and they were defeated.
6. **Economic Condition During Sulthanate Period:-**India was famous for fabulous Wealth and it was the story of her enormous riches which tempted Sulthan Mohamud to invade India. They looted minted coins and uncoined money, precious stones of various kinds. The general prosperity of the country is testified not only by the Indians but also by the following foreign Writers.

7. **Marco Polo:-** Visited southern India between 1288 and 1293.
8. **Ibn. Batuta:-** Travelled between 1334 and 1342.

9. **Mahun:-** The Chinese visited Bengal in 1406, and wrote that India was prosperous both industrially and economically and there was a “great abundance of all the necessaries of life”. The main source of wealth was agriculture. The Chinese ships visited Malabar Port in the 14th century. There was regular trade between India and China.

10. **Trade and Commerce:-** During the Sultanate period, the volume of trade was enormous both external and Internal, carried by Indians. Merchants of all countries never ceased to carry pure gold into India, and to bring back in exchange commodities of herbs and gems.

ANCIENT INDIA WITH NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES



(Section – 1)

SECTION – II

COLONIAL INDIA – 1857 to 1947

Some of the foreigners who visited India some time latter of 16th Century are European. They arrived on the coast of south India. They were (1) PORTUGUSES,, (2) DUTCH, (3) FRENCH and (4) BRITISH.

All of them saw India and wanted to conquer and posses. But they did not succeed for very long. The Britishers were the longest Period of ruler (for 180 years) altogether and a small span of time in the calendar of our country.

A Brief thought of the foreigners who came to India.

1. No one who comes to the country wants to go back. Why? Because they found that people of India are friendly and peace loving. So they changed the attitude. The British ruler formulated and enacted some Act & Reforms in the country in order to gain advantages Politically, Administratively, and Territorially. Native state rulers rebelled against British attitude and fought for independence in region of Plasy, Mysore, Vandhavasi etc. Ist war of Independence started in the year of 1857. The British ruler (East India Company) termed it as “Sepoy Mutiny” and succeeded the native rulers in the Battle. British rulers divided the country regionwise (Bengal Partition) and Administered the areas under their control. All the regions splitted into three states such as (A) British India, (B) Territories Administered by the Government of India. (C) Native States and Territories (Shown in the Map).

The origin and development of modernity of India was Attributed to East India Company’s Administration through some acts and reform measures, that they under took in the social, Economic and Political Life,

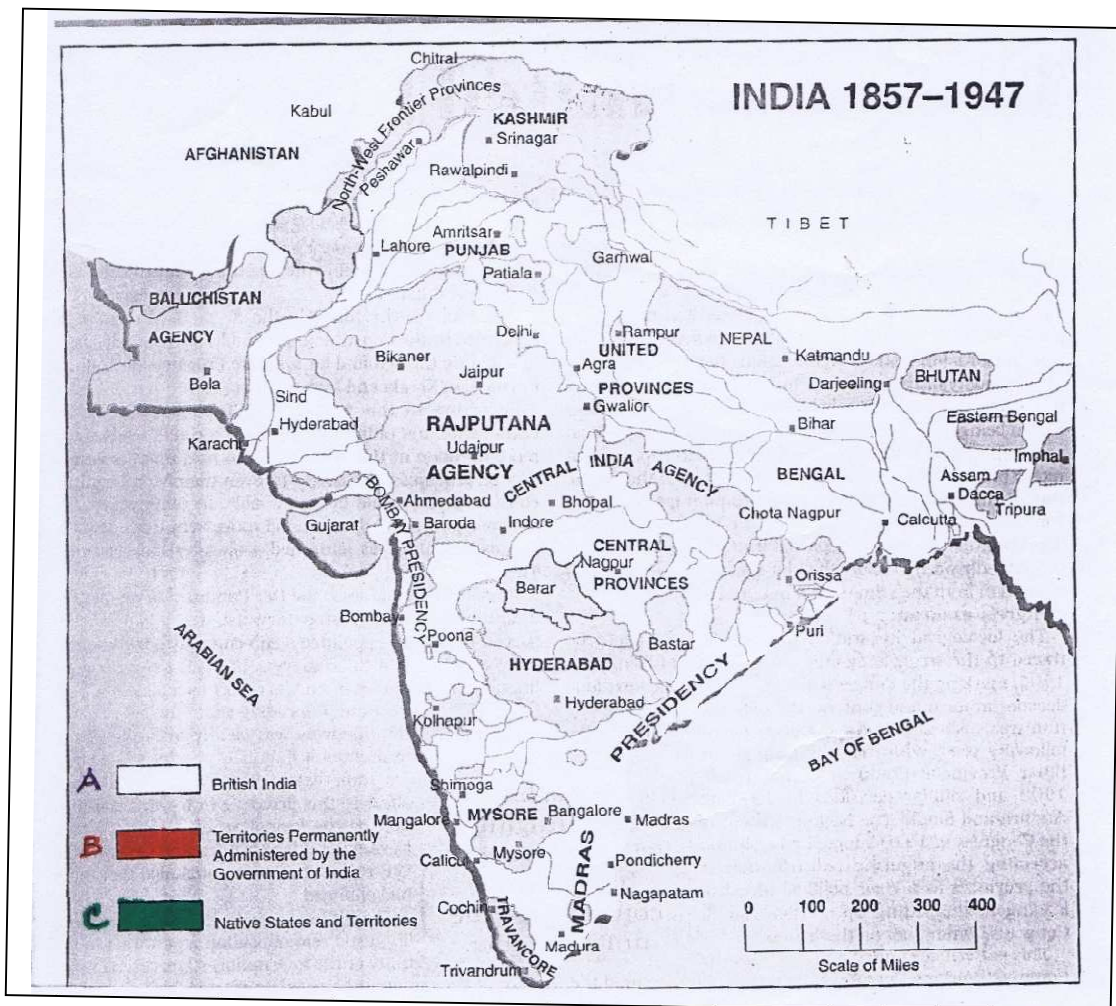
suggesting thereby the transformation of power from colonial rule. The colonial institution were actively engaged in propagating these notions and impression conveyed that colonial history was the beginning of the modernity and sources of progress in India.

1905 – Bengal Partition took place based on Hindu, Muslim, religions.

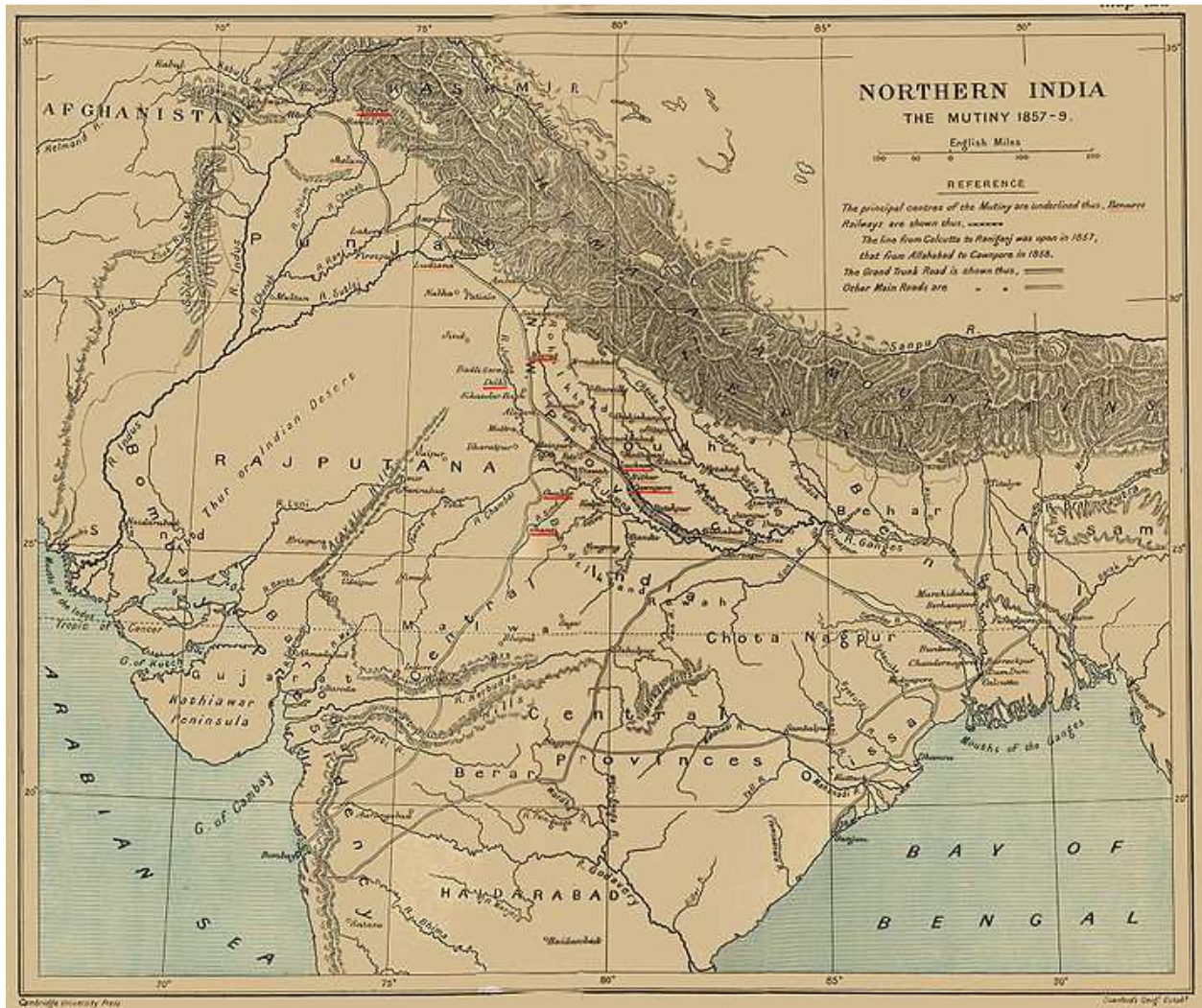
1946 – Interim Government

Two nation theory formulated and talks carried on towards partition of United India.

THE COLONIAL INDIA (Section – II)



BRITISH INDIA



A 1912 map of 'Northern India The Revolt of 1857-59' showing the centres of rebellion including the principal ones: Meerut, Delhi, Cawnpore (Kanpur), Lucknow, Jhansi, and Gwalior.

Date: 10 May 1857 - 1859

Location: India (cf. 1857)[1]

Result: Rebellion Suppressed, End of Company rule in India Control taken by the British Crown

Territorial changes : British Indian Empire created out of former-East India Company territory, some land returned to native rulers, other land confiscated by the Crown.

1947 Free India



SECTION – III

FREE INDIA ---(1947---2007)

TRUST WITH DESTINY--- Free but divided as (India & Pakistan) Two nation theory Succeeded by JINNAH. (a) Pakistan got freedom on 14th August 1947- (b) India got freedom on 15th August 1947.

The New era begins with the great and exciting adventures of the past century. The transformation of power proclaimed to India from a colonial agrarian economy into modern industrializing knowledge based economy planned for free India. At the dawn of India's independence, our country's name evoked images of abject poverty and famines were common and life expectancy was just 27 years. Today there has been a tremendous improvement in life style. However there are several reasons for India's remarkable progress just 60 years after over throwing colonial rule. Main reason is that we have had several charismatic and intelligent leaders who propelled the country forward. Our life expectancy has gone up to age 64 years despite the tremendous increase in population. To day India has a space programme and a nuclear programme. It is a World leader in the helm of Information Technology and our country's economy is booming.

In 1946 Dec 9 - The constitution assembly had begun its work in the history of our nation recommending for secular democracy. The constitution was to enshrine the philosophy of Indian nationalism to the country with Multiethnic, Multilinguistic & Multicultural democratic republic one of the greatest acts of human faith in the 20th century.



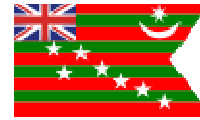
1906



1907



1907



1917



1921



1923



1942-1945



1947 PRESENT



SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NATIONAL FLAG 1947

Hail our Tricolour

This song was composed by Pingali Venkayya, a Telegu youth. It merited the approval of Mahatma Gandhi, when the freedom struggle was still on. Here is an English version.

The Tricolour ensign of our rich domain
Shall fly aloft and there for ever and ever remain
To remind the world of our famed Mauryan, Asoka the great
Of vast empire, peaceful and brotherhood State.
Sacrificial saffron will for noble courage stand,
Peaceful white is the truthful central band,
Parrot green will rich chivalry and faith denote.
Universal Peace fellowship the Asoka Wheel connote,
Two-thirds the length shall be its solemn width
The horizontal bands are a most colourful mirth.
The Abacus Saranath sign shall nobly its body bedeck,
The central white as a lone sapplire the lady's neck.
The clarion call our sons of native soil
The greater tasks and nobler human toil,
Shake off thy slumber and attend our Mother's call
For greater honours await you, even if you nobly fail.

In these days of wide-spread indicipline in citizenry, communal disharmony and numerous social ills, one wishes "If only the spirit of the colours catches up with everyone..."

The significance of the colours and the chakra in the National Flag was amply described by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan the philosopher, later the President of India in the Constituent Assembly which unanimously adopted the National Flag. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan explained -"Bhagwa or the saffron colour denotes renunciation of disinterestedness. Our leaders must be indifferent to material gains and dedicate themselves to their work. The white in the centre is light, the path of truth to guide our conduct. The green shows our relation to soil, our relation to the plant life here on which all other life depends. The Ashoka Wheel in the centre of the white is the wheel of the law of dharma." Truth or satya, dharma or virtue ought to be the controlling principles of those who work under this flag. Again, the wheel denotes motion. There is death in stagnation. There is life in movement. India should no more resist change, it must move and go forward. The wheel represents the dynamism of a peaceful change and hence this deviation does not revolt against the original idea of a spinning wheel in the National Flag" added Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

60 YEARS INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE - Highlighting some of the

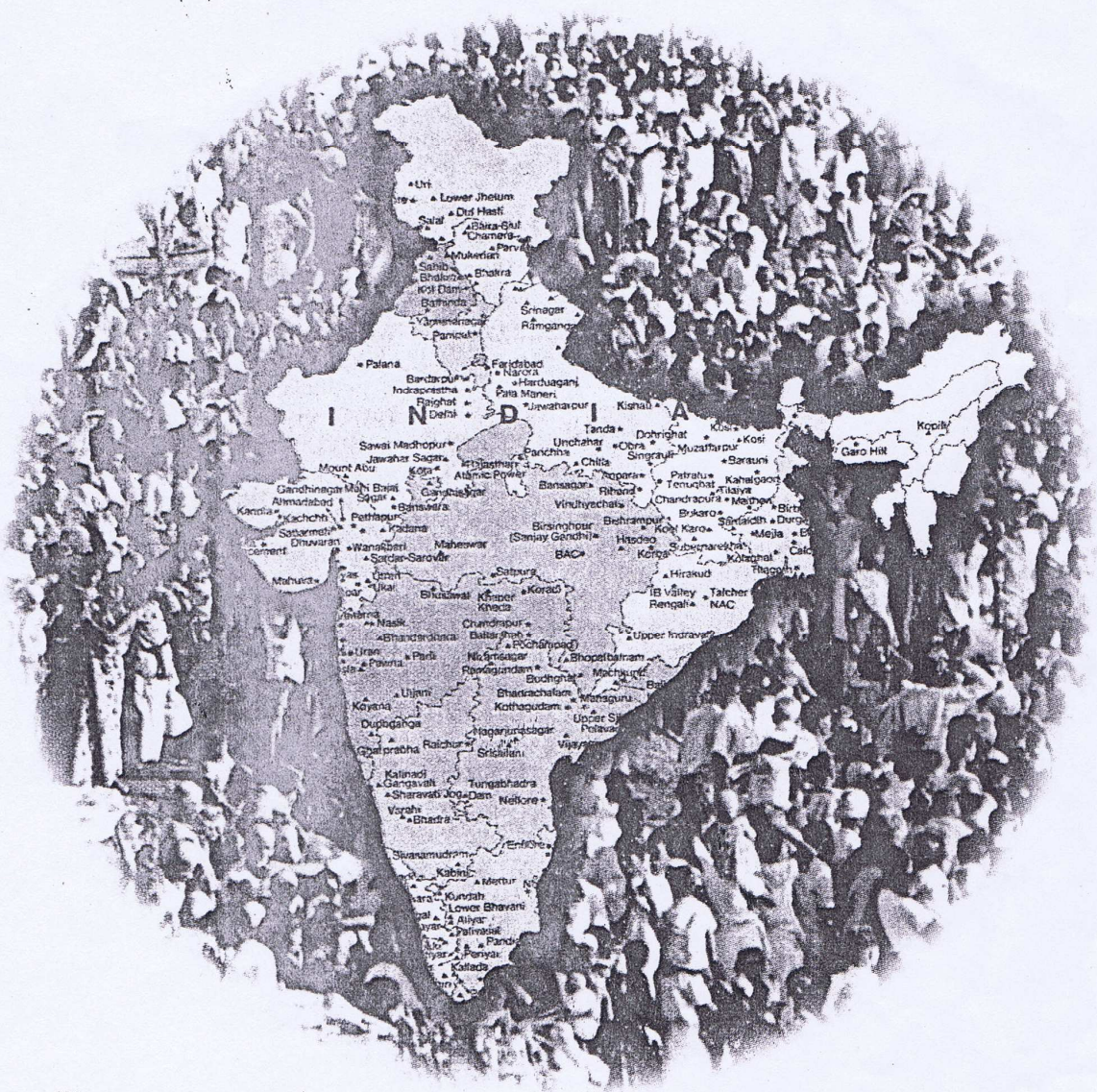
Major Events

1. In 1947 Aug 15th – The Governor General Lord Mount Batten's first address to Indian constitution assembly.
2. In 1948 Jan 30th – Mahatma Gandhi “the one man army” who tried to bring amity between Hindus and Muslims was assassinated.
3. In 1949 Nov 26th – Indian constitution assembly adopts new constitution based on sovereignty and integrity of the Indian union and its people.
4. The constitution came into force in Jan 1950 (Secular, Modern & Scientific order in the nation)
5. 1952 – India's first general election with universal adult suffrage.
6. 1956 – Re-organization of the states on Linguistic basis formed 1956 Oct 19th – India's First 5 year plan is tabled in Parliament.
7. 1959 Sep – Doordarshan makes a small beginning with an experimental telecast in Delhi. Daily Telecast begins in 1965.
8. 1961 Oct 20 – Chinese Invades India along the Himalayan Border. Nov 21 Unilateral ceasefire.
9. 1961 Dec 12 – Indian troop begins operation vijay in Portuguese territories of Goa, Diu, Daman. Goa joins India on Dec 19.
10. 1964 May 27 – Nehruji passes away, Lal Bahadur Shastri succeeded as Prime Minister.
11. 1965 – The Narmadha Vally development project involving development of 30 large dams, 135 medium dams & 3000 small dams begins.
12. 1965 Jan 26 – Hindi becomes India's official Language.
13. 1965 Aug 5/6 – After months of border skirmishes, Pakistan's operational gibraltar begins IInd Indo – Pakistan war.

- 14.1965 Sep 23 – India & Pakistan agree to a ceasefire.
- 15.1966 Jan 10th / 11th – Indian PM Lal Bhadur Shastri and Pakistan president Gen. Ayubkhan sign Taskent declaration. Shastriji dies of Heart attack in Taskent.
- 16.1966 Jan 19th – Nehru's Daughter Indira Gandhi takes over as PM.
- 17.1971 Dec 3rd – IIIrd Indo-Pakistan war begins as a result of Bangladesh struggle with Pakistan. Unilateral ceasefire on Dec 16th.
- 18.1972 Sep 9th – India Introduced a wild life protection act banning hunting of tiger, capture and sale of bears, catching of snakes.
- 19.1973 April 1st – Project tiger is introduced to save the Tigers.
- 20.1975 April 3rd – Sikkim India's 22nd state.
- 21.1975 June 26th – Indira Gandhi declares state of emergency
- 22.1978 – Child Marriage restrained act of 1929 amended. Age of consent is 18 for women 21 for men.
- 23.1984 June 1st – Operation Blue star Indian army storms the golden temple complex to finish militants. Bindranwale killed.
- 24.1984 Oct 31st – PM Indhira Gandhi is assassinated by her bodyguard. Son Rajiv Gandhi takesover as PM.
- 25.1987 July 29th – Rajiv Gandhi and Srilankhan President Jayawardhane sign Indo-Srilankha accord. The IPKF begins operations soon after.
- 26.1991 May 21st – Rajiv Gandhi assassinated by a Sucide Bomber at Sriperumbuthur.
- 27.1998 Oct 14th – Amerthiya Sen wins Nobel price in economics.
- 28.2000 May 11th – Indian population touches the one billion mark officially.
2000 Noc 8th – India's 27th state Uttranchal is formed.
2000 Nov 14th – Jharkand, India's 28th state comes into being.
- 29.2001 Jan 26th – A Massive 7.9 earthquake stikes Gujarat.

- 30.2002 Jan 15th – Union Cabinet agrees to amend flag code to liberalise the rules on display of the three colour.
- 31.2002 July 15th – Dr. Abdul Kalam is President.
- 32.2004 April 20th – General Elections Begin.
- 33.2004 May 22nd – Manmohansingh is PM.
- 34.2004 Dec 26th – Tsunami triggered by Massive under sea earth quake off Sumatra in Indonesia. Divastates coastal India.
- 35.2005 Mar 30th – Mumbai Chatrapathi Sivaji Terminus is on world heritage list.
- 36.2006 April 7th – Historic Srinagar, Mirzaffarabad bus service Inaugurated.
- 37.2006 Jun 24th – First Bus on historic Amritsar – Lahore bus route flaged off.
- 38.2006 Feb 18th - Thar Express from Pakistan arrives in munabao in Rajastan after 41 years distrupction of the rail link on the border.
- 39.2006 March 2nd – 5th – U.S. President George W Bush visits India. US Signs landmark nuclear deal with India.
- 40.2006 June 20th – First Bus Service between poonch in Jammu Kashmir and Rawalkot town in Pakistan occupaid Kashmir is flaged off at Chakkan Da Bagh.
- 41.2006 June 26th – Protection of women from Domestic violence act 2006 comes to effect.
- 42.2006 Dec 29th – The west Bengal assembly abolishes hand pulled rickshaw.
- 43.2007 June 28th – Redfort – New Delhi on world heritage list.

Building the Indian state



SECTION-IV

MODERN INDIA

AN INDIAN TRANSFORMATION FROM 1997-2007

India has progressed to becoming a world Leader, achieving a great leap from the field of Agriculture to Space Programme and from Ornithology to information Technology.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS

Science and Technology:

After Pandit Nehru was sworn in as the first Indian Prime Minister, he has supported much technological advancement that effected an Indian transformation, such as the construction of large dams to produce hydroelectricity. His interest in science and technology steered the country to where it is today.

Dr. Abdul Kalam the former president, is another scientist before taking up political office, he led a team in the Defense Research Development Organisation (D.R.D.O) which developed a prototype hovercraft and helped to set up an advanced missile technology. The Rohini satellite was launched when he was the project director at ISRO.

The father of India's space programme was Vikram Sarabhai. He set up a number of research institution, including a Textile research association, a Market Research Association, and the Indian Institute of Management. He helped many Indian scientist who were working abroad to return.

Green and White:

Two men were behind India's Green Revolution: The idea was C.Subramaniam's brainchild, and it was executed largely by M.S.Swaminathan, who later founded a research organization in his name at Chennai.

He has conducted research in basic and applied plant breeding, agricultural research, and in the conservation of natural resources worldwide India's dairy development programme was the world's largest, and it was known as the White Revolution. The contribution towards it was by Varghese Kurien.

Medical Research:

A major effort at improving the medical environment in India can be credited to Dr.Badhrinath, who started a clinic called Shankar Nethralaya in Chennai 1978. It is world renowned.

In the Sky:

Another Scientist with extraordinary administrative abilities was Homi Bhabha helped to start the nation's Atomic Energy programme and served at its helm until 1966. He created one of the premier research institution of the nation, the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research. He mooted this idea and established it with JRD Tata's help.

Role of Women:

Today, Indian women have taken their place alongside men in various areas of science and technology. They are recognized as among the best in the world in acquiring and applying IT knowledge.

Our Young India can be proud of the achievements in Eight Key Areas:-

1. **Green Revolution:** Started in 1965 by then central Agriculture Minister C.Subramaniam (1964 – 1967) and progressed with the guidance of M.S.Swaminathan.
2. **White Revolution :** Varghese Kurien who awarded world food Prize in 1989 in recognition of his contributions.
3. **Economic Reforms of 1991:** The economic reforms of 1991 – initiated by P.V.Narasimha Rao PM and Dr.Manmohan singh FM. The reforms encouraged entrepreneurs to dream big, create jobs, enhance exports, acquire companies abroad and follow the finest principles of corporate governance.
4. **Independent Media:** The Success of a democracy depends upon certain important values of governance Print Media & Television are the foundation for improving democratic values in our government and makes the future of this country safe.
5. **Telecom Revolution:** No other technology has brought India, the urban and the rural regions together.
6. **Space Technology:** This technology has given voice to the opinions of the brilliant people the rich and poor, the educated and the uneducated.
7. **Atomic Energy:** Dr.Homi Bhabha conceptualized the Indian nuclear programme and initiated nuclear science research in India. His programme has made possible the successful utilization of nuclear energy in defence, power generation, medicine and allied areas. Our peaceful use of nuclear energy has raised India's prestige as a mature and responsible player in this field.
8. **Software Revolution:** N.Vittal's Software Technology Programme, along with the economic reforms of 1991, laid the foundation for the industry's spectacular progress. India's Information Technology (IT) exports grew from \$150 million in 1991 – 1992 to \$ 31.4 billion in 2006 – 2007, and are projected to reach \$60 billion by 2010.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ADVANCEMENT

(YEAR WISE)

1965:

The Narmada Valley development project involving development of 30 large dams 135 medium dams and 3000 small dams begins.

1974 May 18th

India first Nuclear test carried out at Pokhran Rajasthan.

1975

Aryabhatta is the first India's satellite in Earth orbit.

1979

Bhaskara 1. India's first low orbit Earth observation satellite is launched.

1988 Feb 25th

Prithivi – The first surface to surface Missile test fired.

1989 March 17th

First Operational remote sensing satellite IRS -1A Launched.

1989 May 22nd

India test its medium range Ballistic Missile Agni.

1991 June 21st

Economic liberalization.

1998 May 11th

India conducts three under ground nuclear tests.

2003 April 18th

India's first Indigenously built stealth frigate – shivalik is launched in Mumbai.

2003 June

Tata Consultancy service is India's first listed IT firm to reach \$1 billion turnover.

2004 April 25th

INS Tarangini Sail Ship's world voyage returns after 485 days.

2004 Sep 28th

ISRO Launches EDUSAT India's first satellite for educational facilities.