Class: 10th
Board: Karnataka
Subject: Social

India After Independence

Introduction

- India became independent on **15 August 1947**.
- Based on the **Mountbatten Plan (3 June 1947)**, India and Pakistan were created.
- Independence brought **joy and sorrow**:
  - Joy → freedom from British rule
  - Sorrow → Partition violence and migration

Major challenges after independence:

- Refugee problem
- Communal riots
- Formation of government
- Integration of princely states
- Economic development

PROBLEM OF REFUGEES

Causes:

- Partition of India (India–Pakistan division)
- Large population migration

Effects:

- People lost homes, land, and property
- Migration from Pakistan to India and vice versa

Problems faced:

- Shelter shortage
- Unemployment
- Food shortage
- Health and education needs

Government actions:

- Relief camps
- Housing and rehabilitation
- Employment support
- Land allocation

COMMUNAL RIOTS

Causes:

- British "Divide and Rule" policy
- Partition hatred between Hindus and Muslims

Effects:

- Violence across India and Pakistan
- Loss of lives and property
- Breakdown of communal harmony

Role of Gandhi:

- Tried to stop riots
- Fasted in Calcutta and Delhi
- Promoted peace and unity

FORMATION OF NEW GOVERNMENT

15 August 1947:

- Interim government formed
- Lord Mountbatten → Governor General
- Jawaharlal Nehru → First Prime Minister

Important developments:

- B. R. Ambedkar → Chairman of Drafting Committee
- Constitution adopted on **26 January 1950**
- Babu Rajendra Prasad → First President

Features of Constitution:

- Sovereign
- Democratic
- Republic

Later additions:

- "Socialist" and "Secular" added (42nd Amendment)

Government system:

- Parliamentary democracy
- Prime Minister system adopted

INTEGRATION OF PRINCELY STATES

Situation in 1947:

- 562 princely states existed
- Options given:
    - Join India
    - Join Pakistan
    - Remain independent

Role of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:

- Known as "Iron Man of India"
- Used diplomacy and force
- Unified most princely states

Major integrations:

Junagadh (1949)

- Nawab wanted Pakistan
- People opposed
- Indian army intervened
- Joined India

Hyderabad (1948)

- Ruled by Nizam
- Razakar army created violence
- Indian military action (Operation Polo)
- Joined India

Jammu & Kashmir

- King Hari Singh initially wanted independence
- Pakistan invasion created conflict
- India helped after Instrument of Accession
- Partial merger with special status

Pondicherry (1954–1962)

- French control ended
- Joined India in 1954
- Union Territory in 1962
- Renamed Puducherry in 2006

Goa (1961)

- Portuguese ruled Goa
- Indian army liberated Goa
- Became state in 1987

REORGANISATION OF STATES

Background:

- British provinces were not linguistically organized
- People demanded language-based states

Important event:

- Potti Sriramulu's fast (1952) → Death triggered movement

Commission:

- Fazal Ali Commission (1953)

Result:

- States Reorganisation Act (1956)
- Formation of:
    - 14 states
    - 6 Union Territories

Andhra Pradesh:

- First linguistic state (1953)

Karnataka:

- Movement led by Karnataka unification leaders
- Mysore State formed on **1 November 1956**
- Renamed Karnataka in 1973

MODERN INDIA STRUCTURE

Today:

- 28 States
- 8 Union Territories
- Delhi → National Capital Territory

KEY POINTS FOR REVISION

- 1947 → Independence
- 1948 → Hyderabad merger
- 1949 → Junagadh merger
- 1950 → Constitution
- 1953 → Andhra Pradesh formed
- 1954 → Pondicherry joins India
- 1956 → States Reorganisation Act
- 1961 → Goa liberation



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