

## Chapter 1 : Development in India After Independence

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Freedom came to India accompanied by accursed partition. During these 50 years of independence India has failed on many fronts like food security, health, literacy, sanitation etc, and the quality of life has been very poor. The literacy rate among women is just 40 per cent and as low as 20 per cent in some States. Selfish, corrupt and power-seeking politicians have been a great bane and they have criminalized Indian politics. In the fields of poverty alleviation, law and order, justice, employment the scene before us is that of 50 years wasted criminally. The strengthening of democracy coupled with advancement in science and technology has been the only saving grace. They are strongly united in bonds of nationality and brotherhood and these inspire confidence, hope and faith in very bright future. Partition brought unparalleled misery, pain, suffering and killings. The price of freedom paid in terms of human misery, suffering, anguish, shame, bloodshed and massive migration of people was too much and too traumatic. Even today its memory sends shivers down the spine. It was the greatest human migration that history has ever experienced. Indian history and civilization go back to over years and as such the time span of 50 years looks too short to be country and yet it is big enough for an individual Indian citizen with a life-expectancy of 63 years for man and 67 for women. The maternal mortality rate of per thousands, infant mortality rate of 63 per thousand and that invested in our human capital all these decades since independence. We claim to have achieved food sufficiency but it is seemingly so because of successive good monsoons it is also because the majority of the people lack the purchasing power and, therefore, there are enough food-stocks. We have not been able to make any appreciable progress in literacy. The female literacy is below 40 per cent and it is only 20 per cent in Rajasthan. Among the scheduled tribes it is 29 per cent while in the scheduled castes it is 37 per cent. The rate of dropout at elementary level is very high. India is a big country and the biggest democracy. Democracy and democratic institutions have thrived here well all these 50 years since independence. In spite of many dilemmas and drawbacks, India will emerge, in near future, as a great economic and political power. The present turmoil, chaos and crises are a passing phase; travails of an imminent golden dawn full of hope, confidence, peace, sanity and more resilience, because the ultimate power rests with the people and they have grown in wisdom, maturity and discretion during all these 50 years of independence. It represents a unique example of unity in diversity. A deep historical and cultural sense of unity pervades its whole fabric. Brotherhood, tolerance, mutual respect and goodwill are the foundation-stones of a united and great democracy and India has these in abundance.

*50 Years of India's Independence [Dr. S. Subramanian, S. Subramaniam] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. To commemorate the golden jubilee celebration of our freedom, eminent Indians have taken pains to contribute articles to this book.*

Be it physics, maths, medicine, chemistry, literature, music, film, sports or space, India have achieved new heights. August 15, 6: During the past 70 years, India overcome different hurdles and Indians earned global recognition in various fields. India have gone through several change over the years. From political arena to the social life, Indians have witnessed major changes in their lives. No doubt, life in several rural parts of the country are yet to get basic facilities like water and electricity, but it is also a fact that many cities are now being compared with New York or Bangkok. Scroll down and know one of the greatest achievements of India in different fields. India currently has 21 nuclear reactors in operation in 7 nuclear power plants. India designed first space satellite, Aryabhata, in The first space satellite was named after an Indian astronomer Aryabhata. It is the first Asian nation to reach Mars orbit, and the first nation in the world to do so in its first attempt. India successfully launched Chandrayaan in order to explore the moon. The vehicle inserted into lunar orbit in its first attempt. On the greatest achievements of Chadrayaan was the discovery of the widespread presence of water molecules in the lunar soil. Railway network in India was nationalized in and Indian Railways became one of the largest railway networks comprising , km 71, mi of track over a route of 67, km 41, mi and 7, stations. Indian Railways carries more than 23 million passengers daily from one place to another. India has won a total of 26 Olympic medals. Abhinav Bindra became the first Indian to win an individual gold medal at the Olympic Games. India gave every adult the right to vote from its first day. In the US, the right to vote to every individual was given more than years after their independence. As many as 29 languages are spoken in India, by more than one million people each. More than 1, dialects are spoken in India. India witnessed 16 major bloodless changes of power Lok Sabha at the Centre. It shows the strength of democratic values of the people of this country. India has largest number of elected persons in the world, thanks to Panchayati Raj system across the country. India has one of the highest number of female politicians. India is among the very first countries to have woman head of state Indira Gandhi. One of the five major states have women chief ministers. Majority of candidates in these Panchayaths are women. Currently per cent of elected members in Kodassery Panchayat in Kerala are Women. India is one of the four countries that refused to sign Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty on matter of principle. India has one of the largest supplies of thorium in the world. India is among the first country to develop satellite for domestic communication. India successfully launched nuclear submarine called INS Arihant class. India is the only country to launch nuclear submarine after five permanent members of the UN Security Council. India is among the five nations to send unmanned mission to moon. India is among the few nation that produces lowest cost producer of steel, aluminum, cement and fertilizer. India has largest single location copper smelter. India is among the few countries that offer lowest cost delivery of wireless telephony. India produces one the lowest cost car. India has the largest single location oil refinery capacity nearly 70m tonnes in the world. India is the largest exporter of beef in the world. India is the second largest producer of sugar cane in the world. India is the largest producer of cotton with production of 6. India is the second-largest importer and buyer of gold. With 1,55, post offices and over 5,66, employees, India has the largest postal network in the world. India is among the countries that have largest number of bank account holders. India is the second largest producer of rice and wheat. India is the largest producer of ginger, safflower and okra. India is the largest producer of banana, mango, papaya, lemon, jackfruit, guava and pomegranate. India is the largest producer of wood fuel. India has largest intra-country remittances. India is the largest producer of films in the world and second oldest film industry in the world. India won cricket world cup twice. India is among a handful countries with fundamental right to information. A vast majority of the historian believes that Chess was invented in India. India has different newspapers and different magazines with approximately million readers every day. India has the third largest army in the world with more than 1.

### Chapter 3 : INDIA 50 - A Celebration of India in its Fiftieth Year

*VS: In is when it was the fiftieth anniversary of the achievement of India's own independence. India achieved independence in India achieved independence in So, to mark the fiftieth anniversary of that event, the Indian community here organized a big function, big event, to celebrate that occasion.*

In contrast, his Hindu followers have been given free rein to believe that Ram Rajya , the mythical rule by the revered Hindu god Ram, has finally arrived. This has seen a ban on the slaughter of cows , and a growing intolerance of minorities. In Mumbai, the city I grew up in, there is now a form of religious apartheid in housing. Munir Visram, a lawyer, describes how a Muslim client of his wanted to buy a flat in a suburb but, when he gave his name, the broker said: Sorry, this building is not for Muslims. Visram, one of my oldest school friends, is himself an example of the secular India I knew. He is a Muslim, I was born a Hindu. But we were both educated at a Jesuit school, where we prayed to Jesus four times a day. Our shared childhood memory is of the salad bowl of religion and culture that was Mumbai of the 50s and 60s, with all faiths living side by side. Visram is married to a Parsi, and his daughters are married to Hindus. My mother exemplified the religious coexistence of the Mumbai of my youth. A devout Hindu, in her prayer room she had an idol of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. Next to it was a picture of Ganni Baba, a Muslim holy man. Each Thursday morning we prayed to Lakshmi, on Thursday evening we bowed our heads in front of Ganni Baba. We asked Lakshmi for wealth; Ganni Baba was for spiritual solace. This despite the fact that both my parents, children of rich Hindu landowners, had been forced to abandon all their ancestral wealth when the India of their home became Muslim Pakistan. The growing intolerance has seen books considered remotely critical of Hinduism or great Hindu heroes banned. Independent India never got rid of the colonial policy of banning books. In a book of mine on the history of the Aga Khans was banned on the grounds it offended the feelings of the Ismaili community, whose spiritual leader is the Aga Khan. However, the intolerance now being shown seems more widespread. Ian Jack Read more It would be comforting if Indians followed the example of their ancestors. What India needs is similar reasoned argument about the type of country Indians want. But on the growing number of television channels, instead of debates there are shouting matches. I got caught in one recently when taking part in a debate about whether India and Pakistan should resume playing cricket, a game both countries worship. My argument was that despite India seeing Pakistan as virtually a terrorist state , and Pakistan perceiving Indian rule in Kashmir as colonial oppression , sport and culture can defuse tension. This was the point that my uncle, a Congress MP, made in after horrific religious violence in both countries threatened war. But I was shouted down. It was clear that anybody suggesting contact with Pakistan was a traitor.

### Chapter 4 : BBC World Service - Meridian, 50 years of India's independence

*This year in , India celebrated its 72nd Independence Day to pay tribute and remember all the freedom fighters who had contributed a lot and fought for the Independence of India. The first Independence Day was celebrated in India on 15 th of August in*

Indian independence movement European traders had established outposts in the Indian subcontinent by the 17th century. Through overwhelming military strength, the British East India company subdued local kingdoms and established themselves as the dominant force by the 18th century. In the decades following, civic society gradually emerged across India, most notably the Indian National Congress Party , formed in 1885. The discontent of this period crystallised into nationwide non-violent movements of non-cooperation and civil disobedience, led by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. The escalating political tension was capped by Independence in 1947. The jubilation was tempered by the bloody partition of the subcontinent into India and Pakistan. Immediate background[ edit ] In 1945, the Labour government in Britain, its exchequer exhausted by the recently concluded World War II , realised that it had neither the mandate at home, the international support, nor the reliability of native forces for continuing to control an increasingly restless India. Partition and independence[ edit ] Swearing in of governor general and ministers at Government House Procession of ministers to Constituent Assembly State drive to Constituent Assembly Royal salute to governor general Hoisting of national flag at Constituent Assembly State drive to Government House Flag ceremony at India Gate Official dinner at Government House Reception at Government office. In all, between 1947 and 1948, people on both sides of the new borders died in the violence. At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends, and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance. It is fitting that at this solemn moment, we take the pledge of dedication to the service of India and her people and to the still larger cause of humanity. A group of women, representing the women of India, formally presented the national flag to the assembly. The Dominion of India became an independent country as official ceremonies took place in New Delhi. Nehru assumed office as the first prime minister , and the viceroy, Lord Mountbatten , continued as its first governor general. Instead, he marked the day with a hour fast, during which he spoke to a crowd in Calcutta, encouraging peace between Hindu and Muslim. Twenty-one gun shots are fired in honour of the solemn occasion. He pays tribute to the leaders of the Indian independence movement. The Indian national anthem, " Jana Gana Mana ", is sung. The speech is followed by march past of divisions of the Indian Armed Forces and paramilitary forces. Similar events take place in state capitals where the Chief Ministers of individual states unfurl the national flag, followed by parades and pageants. Later Chief Ministers of respective states are allowed to hoist National Flag on Independence Day celebration from Major government buildings are often adorned with strings of lights. Pageants celebrate "India Day" either on 15 August or an adjoining weekend day. Few films centre on the moment of independence, [62] [63] [64] instead highlighting the circumstances of partition and its aftermath.

### Chapter 5 : 50 Years of India's Independence. | Becoming Minnesotan

*This footage is part of the broadcast stock footage archive of Wilderness Films India Ltd., the largest collection of HD imagery from South Asia.*

It is not intended to bring paramountcy as a system to a conclusion earlier than the date of the final transfer of power, but you are authorised, at such time as you think appropriate, to enter into negotiations with individual States for adjusting their relations with the Crown. The British government proposed a plan announced on 3 June that included these principles: The Act also made provision for the division of joint property, etc. Salient features[ edit ] Two new dominion states: Two new dominions were to emerge from the Indian Empire, Pakistan and India. The Dominion of India may be regarded as an expression of the desire for self-government of the Hindus, and the Dominion of Pakistan as the expression of the demand for self-government by the Muslims. The province of Bengal as constituted under the Government of India Act ceased to exist; In lieu thereof two new provinces were to be constituted, to be known respectively as East Bengal and West Bengal. The fate of District Sylhet, in the province of Assam, was to be decided in a referendum. The province as constituted under the Government of India Act ceased to exist; Two new provinces were to be constituted, to be known respectively as West Punjab and East Punjab The boundaries of the new provinces were to be determined, whether before or after the appointed date, by the award of a boundary commission to be appointed by the Governor General. Constitution for the New Dominions: The Governors General of the new dominions: For each of the new dominion a new Governor-General was to be appointed by the Crown, subject to the law of the legislature of either of the new dominions. Same person as Governor General of both dominions: Powers of Governor General: Section-9 The Governor General was empowered to bring this Act in force. Division of territories, powers, duties, rights, assets, liabilities, etc. Governor-General had full powers to give assent to any law. Legislation for the new dominions: The existing legislative setup was allowed to continue as Constitution making body as well as a legislature. The legislature of each dominion was given full powers to make laws for that dominion, including laws having extraterritorial operation. No Act of Parliament of UK passed after the appointed date would be extended to the territories of new dominions. No law and provision of any law made by the legislature of the new dominions shall be void or inoperative on the ground that it is repugnant to the law of England. All the treaties or agreements with the Indian States and the tribal areas that were in force at the passing of the Act lapsed. The title of "Emperor of India" was dropped from the titles of British Crown. The office of Secretary of State for India was abolished and the provisions of GOI Act relating to the appointments to the civil service or civil posts under the crown by the secretary of the state ceased to operate Civil servants: Section 10 provided for the continuance of service of the government servants appointed on or before 15 August under the Governments of new Dominions with full benefits. A Partition Committee was formed on 7 June , with two representatives from each side and the viceroy in the chair, to decide about the division thereof. As soon as the process of partition was to start it was to be replaced by a Partition Council with a similar structure. First and Second Schedules: First Schedule listed the districts provisionally included in the new province of East Bengal: Second Schedule listed the districts provisionally included in the new province of West Punjab: Many people left behind all their possessions and property to avoid the violence and flee to their new country. Princely states of Pakistan and Princely states of India On 4 June Mountbatten held a press conference in which he addressed the question of the princely states, of which there were over They would be free to accede to one or the other of the new dominions [10] or to remain independent.

## Chapter 6 : India profile - Timeline - BBC News

*Independence Day is annually celebrated on 15 August, as a national holiday in India commemorating the nation's independence from the United Kingdom on 15 August, the UK Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act transferring legislative sovereignty to the Indian Constituent Assembly.*

Pakistan 70 years ago, Partition came into effect, dividing British India into two new, independent countries: At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends, and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance. However, it soon dawned on the leaders of both countries that the hope and optimism of that night would quickly turn to the harsh realities of how to handle one of the largest mass migrations in modern history and the ensuing communal violence. The Indian independence movement began in 1905. The early proponents led militant uprisings against British rule, but the leaders of the Indian National Congress, which was founded in 1885, pushed for more rights for Indians in terms of the vast civil service and land ownership. From the 1920s onwards, Mahatma Gandhi was established as the leader of the Indian independence movement. His belief in civil rights and non-violent struggle inspired a generation. In 1930, Congress launched the "Quit India" movement. Britain, leading the fight against Nazism in the Second World War alongside 2. Mahatma Gandhi in Credit: In a climate of growing communal tensions and pressure from Jinnah, who argued that Muslims should have their own state, the Mountbatten Plan was hastily conceived. It divided British India along broad religious lines. The problem being that there were millions of Muslims living in what would become Hindu-majority India and huge numbers of Hindus and Sikhs living in what would be Muslim-majority Pakistan. Mountbatten and Jinnah Credit: He submitted his plan for both the west and east borders on August 9 - just five days before it came into force. Likewise, Pakistan remained a Dominion of the Crown until 1956, when its constitution came into force. Indian Independence The numbers behind Partition Partition leads to mass migration The separation based on border lines created by the British at the end of their colonial rule came into effect at the stroke of midnight on the eve of Aug 14, In the days, weeks and months following Partition, 15 million Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs, fearing discrimination, swapped countries in an upheaval that cost more than a million lives. During the chaotic transition, train cars full of bodies arrived at railway stations in the twin cities of Lahore and Amritsar in the province of Punjab, which was split roughly down the middle. At least a million died along the journey, the rest pouring into fetid camps erected in cities already pushed to the brink by violence, looting and food shortages. Tents were erected in the fine gardens surrounding the spectacular mausoleum - the inspiration for the Taj Mahal - and spilled over to encircle the smaller tombs dotting the Mughal-era complex. Brothers Santa and Niranjana Singh were lucky to survive the crossing from their village of Bhasin on the Pakistani side of the new border to their current home in Sarangra in India. Santa, then aged 15 or 16, says everyone was baying for blood. People were running around with knives, swords and guns. Up to a dozen people from their village were killed in the madness, Santa told Reuters, saying they carried an injured brother across the border after he was shot through the head. Armed soldiers join Muslim refugees as they crowd one of the very few modern vehicles on the trek to the Muslim state of Pakistan Credit: Bettmann "The bullet went in from one side and went out from the other side of his head," said Santa, reminiscing at a gathering of his extended family. Now the brothers live with their children and grandchildren, tending their lush green farmland located just two miles from the troubled border. We were suddenly turned into beggars," Nisa, 80, told The Associated Press. She had escaped along with her mother and four brothers, and the family settled in Muslim-majority Srinagar, the main city on the Indian-controlled side of the still-divided territory. India and Pakistan have fought two of their three wars over control of Kashmir. Today, they each administer part of it, separated by a heavily militarised line of control. A third, smaller portion is controlled by China. The Muslim majority rose up repeatedly against the Hindu Maharaja and his plans to remain independent. Pakistani tribesmen raided in an effort to wrest control; India marched troops into the region with a promise to keep the peace and to hold a referendum. Tens of thousands of Muslims were slaughtered by Hindu mobs in the southern Jammu region, while hundreds of

thousands more were driven from their homes to Pakistan or Pakistani-controlled Kashmir. Until Partition, "Kashmir was not divided," Nisa said. Since the recent death of her husband, she remains with her son. AFP War, peace and dusk goose-stepping India and Pakistan have fought three wars since , and relations remain tense, particularly when it comes to Kashmir, which both claim in full but rule in parts. Even as the rawness of the carnage that marked partition fades into history, the nuclear-armed neighbours re-enact their hostilities in ritual form in a colourful flag ceremony staged every day as the sun is setting over the Wagah border post that lies midway between Amritsar and Lahore. Thousands of supporters from each country come to witness a parade of patriotism from their border guards who, in a mock confrontation, goose-step up to each other, stomp their feet and shout their lungs out during their daily retreat. AFP Fists occasionally fly between Indian and Pakistani soldiers during the ceremony, but there is worse along the border. Kashmir, divided between the rivals and claimed by both, is on a permanent conflict alert with near daily clashes and shelling across the Line of Control LoC , the official name of the disputed frontier. A woman relative of year-old Muhammad Haseeb was killed as she worked in a field in the Nakyal sector on the Pakistani side just days before the partition anniversary. Tens of thousands, mainly civilians, have died in Muslim-majority Indian Kashmir in the past 30 years. India says about 40 militants have been killed this year trying to sneak across the border. Nine Indian soldiers have been killed on the LoC. Kashmiri Muslim protesters shout anti-India slogans during an anti-India protest on August 11, in Srinagar, the summer capital of Indian administered Kashmir, India Credit: But ties are in deep freeze again since Pakistan detained and sentenced to death Kulbushan Jadhav, a former Indian naval officer it accuses of espionage. For most politicians, observers and activists, India and Pakistan just cannot get over its split. Pakistan has been in new political chaos with Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif ousted over corruption allegations. Aiyar says that India and Pakistan need an Anglo-French style "Entente Cordiale" and then to get down to serious talks. Prominent Pakistani political analyst Hasan Askari said both countries have grievances and that relations can barely get any worse. Celebrations began at the stroke of midnight with firework shows in major cities. EPA At the highly symbolic Wagah eastern border crossing with India, army chief General Qamar Javed Bajwa raised a massive national flag on a foot metre pole as crowds chanted patriotic slogans. Following the chest-thumping performance Bajwa said the country was making progress and promised to "go after each and every terrorist in Pakistan".

## Chapter 7 : India: 70 years of independence - The National

*The Indian Independence Bill, which carves the independent nations of India and Pakistan out of the former Mogul Empire, comes into force at the stroke of midnight. The long-awaited agreement.*

He had reached Kozhikode Calicut, Kerala in 1498. After this, many Europeans started coming to India for trading. They made their offices and forts in various parts of India. This battle became famous as the Battle of Plassey. That was the beginning of British rule, known as the British Raj, in India. In 1764, the Battle of Buxar was won by the English forces. After this, the British got control over Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Many such of the revolts and armed struggles had taken place in this. Some examples include: A revolt took place in Goa against the rule of Portugal. The historians call this revolt as the Conspiracy of the Pintos. A rebellion by tribes of Jharkhand in India. Historians had used the terms like the Indian Mutiny or the Sepoy Mutiny to describe this event. The rebellion by Indian troops of the British Raj started in May and continued until December. Many reasons had combined to result in this rebellion. The British rulers continued to forcibly take regions ruled by Indians and made these regions part of the British Raj. They did not give any respect to old royal houses of India like the Mughals and the Peshwa. They also made the Indian soldiers of their army use a special type of cartridge. The soldiers had to open the cartridges with their teeth before loading them into their guns. The cartridges supposedly used cow and pig fat. For Hindus the cow is a sacred animal and they do not eat beef. For the Muslims they do not eat pork. Thus, the use of these cartridges made soldiers of both the religions turn against the British. Although the British tried to replace the cartridges, the feelings against them stayed. Rebellion broke out when a soldier called Mangal Pandey attacked a British sergeant and wounded an adjutant. General Hearsey ordered another Indian soldier to arrest Mangal Pandey but he refused. Later the British arrested Mangal Pandey and the other Indian soldier. The British killed both by hanging them. At the beginning the British were slow to respond. Then they took very quick action with heavy forces. They brought their regiments from the Crimean War to India. They also redirected many regiments that were going to China from India. The British forces reached Delhi, and they surrounded the city from 1st July until 31st August. Street-to-street fights broke out between the British troops and the Indians. Ultimately, they took control of Delhi. The last important battle was at Gwalior in June in which the Rani of Jhansi was killed. With this, the British had practically suppressed the rebellion. However, some guerrilla fighting in many places continued until early in 1858 and Tantia Tope was captured and executed in April. The United Kingdom started ruling India directly through its representative called the Viceroy of India. It made India a part of the British Empire. In 1876, Queen Victoria took the title of Empress of India. The Mughal dynasty, which had ruled India for about four hundred years, ended with his death. The British also took many steps to employ Indian higher castes and rulers into the government. They stopped taking the lands of the remaining princes and rulers of India. They stopped interference in religious matters. They started employing Indians in the civil services but at lower levels. They increased the number of British soldiers, and allowed only British soldiers to handle artillery. Many leaders emerged at the national and provincial levels, and the Indians became more aware of their rights. During this period, many social and religious leaders worked to inspire the Indian society. They spread the message of self-confidence, removing of social evils, and making India free from domination of foreign power. Lokmanya Tilak was one such leader who was not very modest in his views. The British arrested him. In the court he declared: In 1885, at the suggestion of Allan Octavian Hume, a retired British civil servant, seventy-three Indian delegates met in Bombay. They founded the Indian National Congress. The delegates represented educated Indians in professions such as law, teaching, and journalism. It merged with the Indian National Congress to form a bigger party. To begin with, the Indian National Congress was not a very active political party. It met annually and gave some suggestions to the rulers of the British Raj. The suggestions generally related to civil rights and opportunities for Indians in the government jobs. Despite its claim to represent all Indians, it represented only the educated and higher class of the society. But, it failed to attract all Muslims. Many Muslims had become distrustful of Hindu reformers who raised their voice against matters like religious conversion and killing of cows for their meat. For Hindus, the cow is a sacred animal not to be

killed. Later, this college became Aligarh University in 1920. By 1906, the Indian National Congress had become a national party, but did not represent all groups of Indian society, particularly the Muslims. At that time Calcutta was the capital city of the British Raj. The people became very angry at that partition division, and created the phrase "divide and rule" for the policy followed by the British Empire. The leading intellectual figures of India at that time expressed their unhappiness at this partition. For example, Rabindranath Tagore, the most famous Indian poet originally from Bengal composed a poem against this partition. Many Indians, including the princes and rich people of India, contributed money and materials to the war funds of the United Kingdom. However, many Indian soldiers died in foreign lands. In India, flu spread like an epidemic killing many people. The tax rates increased in India, and prices also increased. The Indians became restless. A new law named the Government of India Act of 1919 gave many rights to the Indians in the provincial government. These rights related to farming, local government, health, education, and public works. The British administrators kept matters like taxation, finance, and law and order under their control. Under this law, the government got many powers to arrest people and keep them in prisons without any trial. They also got the power to stop newspapers to report and print news. The people called this act the Black Act. Indians protested against this law in many places. The positive impact of reform was seriously undermined in 1919 by the Rowlatt Act, named after the recommendations made the previous year to the Imperial Legislative Council by the Rowlatt Commission, which had been appointed to investigate "seditious conspiracy. In protest, a nationwide cessation of work hartal was called, marking the beginning of widespread, although not nationwide, popular discontent. The agitation reached a peak in Amritsar Punjab, India. In Amritsar, on 13th April, about 10,000 Indians had assembled to protest against the Rowlatt Act. The British military commander, Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer ordered his troops to fire at the civilians without any warning. The troops fired 1,700 times. Some historians estimate that the troops killed and injured about 1,000 people. This incident came to be known as the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. With this killing of innocent people, the British lost the trust of the Indian people. He was a barrister lawyer. In 1893, he went to South Africa. After Gandhi was thrown off a train because he was a colored person sitting in a first-class seat, he took that emotion and used it to begin to fight the injustices that many people of color faced at the time. He became successful and the government of South Africa removed most of such rules and restrictions. When Gandhi returned to India in 1915, few people knew him. Under the leadership of Gandhi, Indians began to use a different method to get freedom over the next few years. The Party decided to start a movement named to disobey the British rule. It became the civil disobedience movement. They decided to observe 26th January as the complete Independence Day.

### Chapter 8 : Indian independence movement - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*prime minister's independence day address to the nation On this site you will witness the Golden Jubilee celebrations of Indian Independence, from the midnight session at Parliament House to the fly-by at the historic Lal Quila, and myriad other celebrations through the year.*

At this day India got freedom from the British rule after long years of slavery. It has been declared as the National and Gazetted Holiday all across the India in order to independently commemorate the independence of country from British Empire on 15th of August in . It was not so easy for the India to get freedom from the Britishers however; various great people and freedom fighters of India made it a truth. They had sacrificed their lives in attaining the freedom for their future generations without worrying about their comfort, rest and freedom. They planned and acted upon various Independence Movements including violent and nonviolent resistance to get complete freedom. However, later independence Pakistan was partitioned from India which was accompanied by violent riots. That horrible riot was the reason of mass casualties and dislocation of people more than 15 million from their homes. However, public transport is totally unaffected. It is celebrated in the capital of India with big enthusiasm however it is also celebrated in all the schools, colleges and other educational institutions by the students and teachers including public community and society. This year in , India celebrated its 72nd Independence Day to pay tribute and remember all the freedom fighters who had contributed a lot and fought for the Independence of India. The first Independence Day was celebrated in India on 15th of August in . And pledged for complete ban from Independence Day. Prime Minister also remembered the victims of Jallianwala Bag massacre as next year on Baisakhi it will be the th years of that fateful day. Massacre happened on 13th April He declared that on the occasion of 75th Independence Day in , India will unfurl the Tricolor in space. Prime Minister congratulated all women members of INS Tarini, an Indian navy sail boat which successfully travelled through the globe under the command of Lt. Prime Minister also told that it denotes the growth and empowerment of Indian women. He also congratulated tribal boys and girls from Maharashtra for successfully climbing Mount Everest on May 17, under a woman trainer Bimla Negi Deoskar. PM Modi also announced permanent commission for women in armed forces. It was again slaved by British East India Company because of his big military strength. They established their local kingdoms and effective forces all through the India during 18th century. A great independence revolution was started by the people of India against the British rule in . The Revolt of was effective rebellion after which various civic society were emerged all across the India. One of them was the Indian National Congress Party which formed in the year . The period of dissatisfaction and unhappiness has raised non-violent movements non-cooperation and civil disobedience all through the nation which was led by the Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. Earlier, 26th of January was declared as the Indian Independence Day between and . Indian citizens were requested by the Indian National Congress to civil disobedience as well as follow the timely instructions issued until complete independence of India. Indian freedom fighter were continued fighting and then Britain decided to free India from the rule however Hindu Muslim violence took place after the independence of India on August 15, which separated India and Pakistan. However, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru became the first prime minister of independent India. An official ceremony was held in the capital of country, Delhi where all the great leaders and freedom fighters Abul Kalam Azad, B. Ambedkar, Master Tara Singh, etc took part to celebrate freedom. During violence of partition mass of people from both sides were died while people in other regions were celebrating Independence Day. The fifth meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held at 11 pm on 14th of August at Constitution Hall, New Delhi under the leadership of president, Rajendra Prasad where Jawaharlal Nehru proclaimed his speech. At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes, but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance. We end today a period of ill fortune, and India discovers herself again. National flag was officially presented to the assembly by a group of Indian women. Finally India became an independent country officially, and Nehru and the viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, became the first prime minister and first governor general respectively.

Mahatma Gandhi was not involved in the celebration. He stayed in the Calcutta and marked the Independence Day with his 24 hours fast in order to encourage the peace between Hindu and Muslim. It is observed every year in every Indian states and union territories with great enthusiasm. It is celebrated with big passion in the Capital of country on 15th of August where the prime minister of India hoists the Indian flag on the Red Fort, Delhi. After the flag hoisting, National Anthem song is sung and twenty-one gun shots are fired to salute and honour the Indian flag and solemn occasion. They have arranged themselves wearing tricolor uniform in such an attractive manner showing Jai Bharat. The prime minister of India highlights over all the achievements of past year, important social issues and solutions, further development in the country, educational matters, etc during his speech on the Independence Day after paying tribute to the freedom fighter and leaders of the Indian independence movement who had sacrificed their lives. A grand march past takes place by the Indian Armed Forces and paramilitary forces. The celebration of independence day takes place in different states of diverse cultural traditions where Chief Ministers of individual states hoist the national flag followed by various cultural activities by the participants. Flag hoisting, National Anthem song play and parade ceremonies including other cultural programmes takes place in almost all the governmental and non-governmental institutions, educational institutions, some of the private institutions all through the country. In the schools and colleges the national flag is hoisted by the school or college Principal and parade and cultural events are carried out by the students. At this day, government offices, buildings, etc gets adorned with the electric lights, flowers and other decorative things. Different sizes of the national flags are used by the people to symbolize faithfulness and commitment to the country. There is a big risk of terrorist attacks while celebrating the Independence Day especially in the major cities like Delhi, Mumbai and Jammu and Kashmir. For more security reasons additional police forces are positioned all over the cities. Live broadcasting and webcasting is carried out by the media and government websites in order to provide live casting of the celebration of the event to the people all over the country. It is also celebrated by the people with family members, friends and neighbors by going at dinner, picnic, park, garden, mall for shopping or seeing film, etc. Some people do flying or sing patriotic songs. The sky all over India becomes full of countless kites flown from rooftops of various sizes, shapes, styles, and shades. Independence day is celebrated to commemorate the freedom of India from the British rule in It is the day when Britishers left India and handed over the country to its leaders. It is the most significant day in the history of India and celebrated every year with great enthusiasm by the Indian people.

## Chapter 9 : 73rd Independence Day of India

*The Indian Independence Act ( c. 30 (10 & Geo. 6.)) is an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that partitioned British India into the two new independent dominions of India and Pakistan.*

Connect with us 15 August is the most historic day in Indian history as the nation celebrates its Independence Day. India will celebrate its 73rd Independence Day on August 15, August 15 Thursday, Independence Day in India - The Independence Day of India is celebrated on the 15th of August to commemorate the birth of a free and democratic nation. History India maintained good trade relations with the western world, till the East India Company defeated Siraj-ud-Daulah and set its sight on India with the aim of colonizing it. The East India Company took over and later the Crown ruled with the Viceroy helming the administration. The Sepoy Mutiny of put paid to the status quo with the Barrackpore Sepoy Mutiny rising up in arms against British rule, as did the Meerut uprising. Soon discontentment took serious proportions in the fierce battle of Jhansi, battle of Kanpur and violence and protests in Bengal, Bihar and Gujarat. The early wave of nationalism from to was led by liberalists like Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Dadabhai Naoroji and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who were believers in moderate politics and boasted of legal, literary backgrounds. Towards the end of the nineteenth century, the extremists comprising Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal and several other leaders dominated the political climate by launching a fierce attack on British rule. By this time, the two World Wars had already taken its toll on the resources of the British. Finally, the bridled determination of Indians led to the ouster of the British Empire. The powers were transferred to Constituent Assembly in India, and India was declared a free country. India gained its independence on August 15, The Prime Minister then presents his speech which evaluates the performance of the past year and offers insights on the way forward for achieving the next milestone. Tributes are paid to the martyrs for their contribution to the freedom struggle. A march past led by the Armed Forces, sequentially followed by the parade represented by the para military forces is held. In all state capitals of the country, similar programs are held at the state level. The Chief Ministers of the respective states unfurl the national flag and give a speech. This is followed by a parade and cultural events. Celebrations on Indian Independence Day The Indian Independence Day is celebrated in all parts of the country with fervent zeal and patriotism. The day ritualistically starts with unfurling of the national flag, followed by a speech and participation in cultural activities in various schools and colleges, residential colonies and cultural institutions. Independence Day in India is observed with great solidarity. All government buildings glow brightly and the flag is seen mounted on top of buildings and houses. Print and various other online media offer special supplement, televise special Independence Day special shows and competitions. The day is packed with drills and cultural shows, fireworks and outings. On Indian Independence Day, the ritual of flying kites is ritualistically observed. People keenly fly tri-colored kites, small and big, to mark the occasion. Cars and other vehicles are also seen sporting miniatures of the national flag. Independence Day has also given way to the trend of sporting theme wristbands, badges, stickers and flagpins. The air is charged with the mood of festivity. Tricolor mithais are prepared and fly off the shelves in no time. The Independence Day celebrations transcend caste and religion, as citizens unite and sing hymns and songs in harmony and remember our freedom fighters. Independence Day in India is a national holiday. All government offices, schools, PSUs and banks are closed on this day.