

MAHAVIR EDUCATION TRUST'S

SHAH AND ANCHOR KUTCHHI ENGINEERING COLLEGE



A

REPORT

On

INDIA AFTER 1947

T.E. – 5

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT

OCTOBER, 2019



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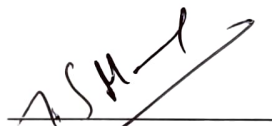
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the work on the project titled "India After 1947" has been carried out by the following students, who are bonafide students of Shah and Anchor Kutchhi Engineering College, Chembur, Mumbai, in partial fulfillment of the syllabus requirement in the subject "Business Communication and Ethics" in the academic year 2019-2020:

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PREFACE

After independence, India has structurally planned the industrial development by adopting the best of both economic development models. India has adopted the mixed economic model where the market, state planning co-exist. For structural and balance growth in industrial sector, government has formed various policies such as Industrial Policy, 1956, FERA and MRTP to control the concentration of funds, reduce regional disparities and alleviate poverty. The government has made reservation of products for manufacturing by SSI and tiny sectors to generate employment. Under the Industrial Act, 1951, license and quota system introduced to empower the government to issue license for setting up of industrial unit or to increase the installed capacity. The Industrial policies pursued till 1990 enabled India to develop a vast and diversified industrial structure. India has attained self - sufficiency in wide range of technology & infrastructure developments. But the industrial growth was not rapid enough to generate sufficient employment, to reduce regional disparities and alleviate poverty. It was felt that government's controls and regulation had put shakles on the growth of different segments of Indian industry. This leads to controlled economy. Hence it has increased fiscal deficit as percentage of GDP, slowdown \ negative growth of in certain industry, export & trade.

1991 onwards, the Government of India has taken several measures / reforms for globalisation of Indian Economy. The major reforms are classified in to four categories such as economic reform, trade reform, financial reform and forex reform. This has given the permission to Multinational companies to make direct I investment up to 51 % in all industry and up to 100 % in specified & export oriented units. Government has also given permission for FDI in infrastructure, power, aviation, telecommunication, media, electronic and transport industry.

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SUMMARY

The Independence from the Britishers left us with two countries India and Pakistan. Pakistan was further divided into East Pakistan and West Pakistan which later on led to the formation of Bangladesh. 15th August 1947 marked the end of colonial rule in India and the country found itself standing on the threshold of a new era wherein the task was to build a strong nation. While India found itself independent from the British, it was still to find independence from social, economic and political problems that had started to become a rock in the way of its growth.

A major development in the nation's services sector has been visible in the telecom and information technology sectors. A trend that started some two decades back is now well in its prime. Several multinational firms continue to outsource their tele services and IT services to India, resulting in the growth of ITES, BPO and KPO companies. The acquisition of expertise in information technology has led to the generation of thousands of new jobs, which in turn increased domestic consumption and naturally, more foreign direct investments happened to meet the demands.

The Indian road network has become one of the largest in the world with the total road length increasing from 0.399 million km in 1951 to 4.70 million km as of 2015. Moreover, the total length of the country's national highways has increased from 24,000 km (1947-69) to 96,214 km (2015). Governmental efforts have led to the expansion of the network of State highways and major district roads, which in turn has directly contributed to industrial growth.

Pulling itself out from widespread illiteracy, India has managed to bring its education system at par with the global standard. The number of schools witnessed a dramatic increase during the post-independence era. The Parliament made elementary education a fundamental right for children in the age group of 6-14 years by passing the 86th amendment to the Constitution in 2002. At independence, India's literacy rate was a paltry 12.2 % which increased to 74.04% as per 2011 census.

India is also aggressively pursuing both nuclear and missile programmes. That has simultaneously augmented the country's defence strength as well. BrahMos inducted into the defence system is the world's fastest cruise missile that has been jointly developed by India and Russia. After more than six decades of independence, India has now come closer to being an independent force to reckon with in the field of nuclear and missile technology.

APPENDIX-A: QUESTIONNAIRE

“India After 1947”

NOTE: Please, tick (✓) wherever necessary.

Please, return the filled-in questionnaire within two days.

1. By looking at India's current Economic instability do you think it will face an “American-like” recession period soon?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ May be

2. By looking at India's growing population, do you feel that the government should initiate China's former “One-child-policy” as soon as possible?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Can't say

3. Do you think Demonetization was implemented properly?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ May be

4. On a scale of 1 to 5 how badly were you affected due to Demonetization by the government?

- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 5

5. In which direction more do you think the current education system is directed?

- ☐ On the practical approach
- ☐ On the theoretical approach
- ☐ Both

APPENDIX-D: TRANSCRIPT OF ONLINE AVAILABLE INTERVIEW

MR. GANDHI'S SPEECH TO CONGRESS

"Biggest Fight of My Life"

TO ACT WITH CIRCUMSPECTION: THE JAPANESE DANGER

From our own Correspondent

BOMBAY, AUGUST 7.

The All-India Congress Committee met to-day to consider the ratification of the draft "Quit India" resolution. Gandhi addressed it for forty-five minutes.

He asked his audience to prepare for a struggle. It meant the extinction of all communal feeling, bitterness against the British. It would not be difficult, he said, to make his movement short and direct, but he proposed to act with circumspection because he still had hopes of winning over the British and Mr. Jinnah. Many had regarded non-violence only as a policy, but within the movement he would insist on the strictest adherence. India as a whole, not upon any particular party.

Gandhi's opening speech seemed conciliatory. He repeated the charge that the Congress had been to the Axis was not beyond him. Only a free India, he said, could effectively resist aggression. It was clear that by resistance against armed resistance—free India would whole-heartedly throw

all her resources into the struggle and guarantee to stand by the United Nations until victory was won.

Referring to Sir Stafford Cripps's latest statement, he described it as absurd that for the British to quit India involved the disappearance of all authority. The slogan certainly meant the termination of British domination and the transfer of power to Indians. He made an appeal to the United Nations to realize that the grant to India of freedom even at this late hour was in their own interest.

GANDHI-JINNAH COALITION

Mr. Rajagopalachari, who recently left Congress, stated yesterday in Madras that Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah, the president of the Muslim League, should be asked at once to form a provisional Government for the period of the war on a basis of complete independence upon the cessation of hostilities. There should be an offer to transfer all power with one reservation—the maintenance of British war policy and present international relations. Efforts are still being made to bring about the meeting between Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah.—Reuters.

MONDAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1947

MR. NEHRU COMMENDS PLAN TO NATION

Mr. Jinnah Hopeful Of League's Acceptance

SARDAR BALDEV SINGH CALLS IT "SETTLEMENT"

NEW DELHI, June 3.

BROADCASTING to the nation immediately after the announcement of the British Government's plan, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said: "It is with no joy in my heart that I commend these proposals to you, though I have no doubt that this is the right course."

"The proposal to allow certain parts to secede, if they so will, is painful for any of us to contemplate. Nevertheless I am convinced that our present decision is the right one even from the larger viewpoint."

Mr. Jinnah, who followed Pandit Nehru, said the League's final decision could only be taken by the League Council on June 6, but so far as he could gather, "on the whole, the reaction in League circles in Delhi has been hopeful."

Sardar Baldev Singh, who also spoke, commended the plan as the best under the circumstances.

Pandit Nehru in his broadcast said: "Nearly nine months ago, soon after my assumption of office, I spoke to you from this place. I told you then that we were on the march and the goal had still to be reached. There

met my people and to learn about their troubles at first hand.

"Today I am speaking to you on another historic occasion when a vital change affecting the future of India is proposed. You have just heard an announcement on behalf of the British Government. This announcement lays down a procedure for self-determination in certain areas of India. It envisages on the



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