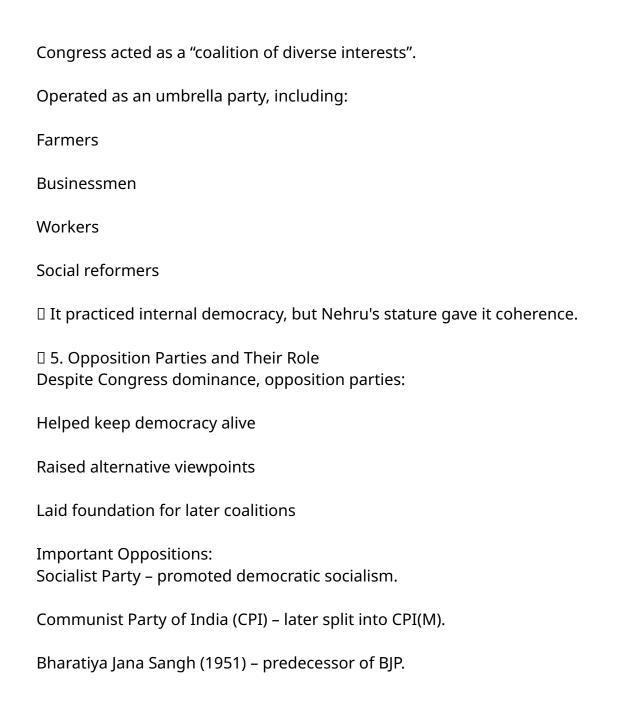
Establishment of Democracy Development and Upliftment of the Nation "The first and the most immediate challenge was to shape a nation that was united, yet accommodative of the diversity in our society." — NCERT 2. Partition: Displacement and Riots Partition of India (1947) led to the creation of India and Pakistan. Triggered violent communal riots, displacing nearly 10 million people. Over a million people died, and women were subjected to atrocities. Massive refugee crisis—particularly in Punjab and Bengal. The partition was not merely territorial—it was communal, based on religion.	 Book 2: Politics in India Since Independence Chapter 1: Challenges of Nation Building 1. Three Challenges Faced by Independent India After gaining independence in 1947, India faced three major nation-building challenges:
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	□ 3. Integration of Princely States At independence, India had over 565 princely states.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, as the first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister, played a key role. Used diplomacy, force, and the Instrument of Accession to unify states. Special cases: Junagadh (Hindu majority, Muslim ruler) - integrated through plebiscite. Hyderabad (Operation Polo, 1948) – military action to integrate. Kashmir – joined India after tribal invasion; still disputed. \square "The integration of princely states was a silent revolution." — NCERT ☐ 4. Reorganization of States States were reorganized on linguistic lines. Led to formation of State Reorganization Commission (1953). States Reorganization Act (1956) reorganized boundaries and created modern map. ☐ 5. Constitution and Democratic Foundations Indian Constitution came into effect on 26 January 1950. Established: Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic Universal Adult Franchise

Fundamental Rights
Federalism
Independent Judiciary
6. Planning and Economic DevelopmentAdoption of planned economic development through Five-Year Plans.
Focused on:
Self-reliance
Industrialization
Land reforms
Public sector dominance
☐ Nation-building was not just about politics—it included social and economic transformation.
☐☐ Chapter 2: Era of One-Party Dominance☐☐ 1. Congress Dominance Post-Independence☐☐ The Indian National Congress emerged as the dominant political force post-1947.
Congress won a majority in the first three general elections: 1952, 1957, and 1962.
🛘 In 1952, Congress won 364 of 489 Lok Sabha seats.

Congress was not a party of one ideology—it had diverse views, including conservatives and socialists.
□ 2. First General Elections (1951–52) Conducted with:
Universal adult suffrage
Over 17 crore eligible voters
Used ballot boxes, not EVMs
Supervised by Election Commission under Sukumar Sen
🛘 Despite high illiteracy, voter participation was remarkably high.
🛮 3. Reasons for Congress Dominance Legacy of the freedom struggle
Charismatic leadership (Nehru)
Presence in all regions
Focus on nation-building
Weak opposition
🛘 Congress was seen as the natural party of governance.
🛮 4. Nature of Congress Party



Swatantra Party – conservative, pro-market.
☐ 6. Dominance Without Authoritarianism Congress dominance did not mean authoritarianism.
Regular elections were held.
Press and judiciary remained independent.
Peaceful transfer of power occurred when Congress lost in states in 1967.
☐ This dominance is different from one-party systems like China, which don't allow opposition.
☐ 7. Criticism of Congress System Critics called it a de facto one-party rule.
Argued that real democracy requires alternation of power.
Others argued that internal competition within Congress served as a substitute for multi-party democracy.