

INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

India - Pak Wars

- The major cause of the India - Pak wars was the Kashmir problem.
- On September 1, 1965 Pakistan started attack on the border and invaded Chhamb and Dewa regions.
- On September 11, UN Secretary General U-Thant reached to talk on cease fire.
- After the battle, **Tashkent agreement** was signed under the mediation of Russia.
- Indian Prime Minister **Lal Bahadur Sastri** and Pakistan President Ayub Khan signed the agreement.
- On December 2 **The Border Security Force** was formed.
- Lal Bahadur Sastri died at Tashkent on 11 January 1966.
- The diplomacy of Sastri was the major source behind India's victory in the 1965 Indo-Pak war.
- The Second Indo-Pak war was in 1971. After the war Bangladesh became an independent country.

- The agreement signed after the 1971 war was the **Simla Agreement**.
- Simla Agreement was signed by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Pakistan Prime Minister Sulfiker Ali Bhuto in 1972.
- **The Kargil war in 1999** was against the terrorist usurpation into Kashmir from Pakistan.
- Kargil military operation of India was known as '*Operation Vijay*'.
- Former Prime Minister **Atal Bihari Vajpayee** conducted the famous Lahore Bus Journey in 1999 February.
- The Kargil war officially ended on 26 July 1999.
- Boundary line between India and Pakistan is **Radcliff line**.
- **The Lahore declaration** was signed between A.B. Vajpayee and Nawaz Sherif.
- Military operation conducted by India on Pakistan 1948 was known as **Operation Sojila**.
- The operation in which Indian army captured Siachin was known as **Operation Meghdoot**.
- India and Pakistan signed the Indus River Water **Agreement in 1960**.

Indo-China War

- Nehru and Chinese Prime Minister Chau Enlai established bilateral friendly relation signing the **Panchsheel** in 1954.
- But giving asylum to the Dalai Lama of Tibet (1954) provoked China.
- China attacked India by crossing the **Mac Mohan line** on September 8, 1962.
- On October 19 Chinese made a massive attack.
- On October 26 Government declared **Emergency and Defence of India Ordinance**.
- Keeping view of the Chinese aggression the **Gold Bond Scheme** was declared.
- In November 1962 the **National Defence Council was set up**.
- On Nov. 10, the Chinese declared a Unilateral withdrawal.
- In 2005 China removed Sikkim from Chinese map and accepted it **Indias part**.
- In 2006, Two countries agreed to open the **Nathula pass** (Sikkim) after a lapse of four decades.

Liberation of Pondicherry and Goa

- Goa was in the hands of Portuguese from 1510 AD onwards.
- The Liberation Army captured Dadra, Nagarhaveli on 22 July 1954.
- Goa, Daman and Diu were liberated from the Portuguese in 1964.
- Pondicherry was under the French
- Since 1946 there were freedom struggle in Pondicherry.
- The legal hand over of Pondicherry was in 1962.
- Malayalam speaking Mahi, Telegu speaking yanam and Tamil speaking Karakkal are the parts of Pondicherry.
- Pondicherry's new name is Puthussery.

Nuclear Experiments in India

- Nuclear researches in India were lead by **Homi J. Bhaba**.
- Council for Scientific Industrial Research Institute was formed in 1942.
- Indias first Nuclear Experiment was on 18th May 1974.
- First Nuclear Experiment of India was code named as "**Buddha Smiles**". It was during the period of Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister.
- It was conducted at the Pokhran Desert in Rajasthan.
- Uranium was used in the process.
- It was lead by **Dr. H.N. Setna** and **Dr. Raja Ramanna**.
- Second Nuclear experiment was in 1998.
- It was code named a '**Operation Shakti**' or '**Buddha Smiles again**'.
■ Pokhran is in the Jaisalmer district in Rajasthan.
- Second experiment was conducted during the term of Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Ante Sikh Riots

- In 1984, General K. Sundarji, Commander-in-chief with the army besieged the Golden Temple in **Operation Blue Star** on June 5.90 soldiers and 712 Sikh extremists including Bhindranwale.

- The operation was done by 15th Cavalry Regiment of Indian Army.
- As a sequel to the Operation Blue Star. Indira Gandhi was gunned down and killed by her own security guards, Sub Inspector Beant Singh and Constable Satwant Singh on October 31, morning.
- In the Ante Sikh riots more than 3000 sikhs died.
- Congress president Sonia Gandhi officially apologised the Community in 1998.
- **Justice Ranganath Mishra Commission** appointed in 1985 submitted the report in 1986.
- **Kapur Mithal Committee (1987)**, **Jane Banerjee Committee Potti Rosha Committee (1990)**, **Jane Agarwal Committee (1990)**, **Dhillan Committee (1985)**, **Narula Committee (1993)**, **Nanavati Commission (2004)** etc enquired about the incident.

Demolition of Babri Masjid

- On 6th December 1992, the B.J.P. and VHP organised a huge rally of over 20,000 volunteers at the site of Babri Masjid. The BJP Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, **Kalyan Singh** assured to the Supreme court that the mosque would be protected. But the mosque was hammered down.
- The Central Government banned VHP, RSS, BajrangDal and Jamaat -e-Islami. The Kalyan Singh government was dismissed.
- Babri Masjid was constructed by Babar's governor **Mir Sakhi** at Ayodhya (U.P).
- **Narasimha Rao** was the Prime Minister when the Babary Masjid was demolished.
- **Ayodhya 6th December, 1992** is a book written by NarasimhaRao, published Posthumously.