



TODAY'S EDITION

Check out the events that built our economy and laid the foundation of taking India to the trillion dollar club

PAGE 2



Students, teachers and educators share what the 'Tiranga' means to them, and how it instills pride in them

PAGE 3



Find out more about the sports personalities who gave us reasons to cheer for the country

PAGE 6



STUDENT EDITION

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 2022



THE WONDER THAT IS INDIA

YEARS,

MILESTONES

Our goal is to develop a nation where we not only have world-class infrastructure but also move ahead with the mantra of 'Minimum government, maximum governance' Narendra Modi, PM

On August 15, 1947, we made a tryst with destiny. The journey of India, once referred to by former PM Rajiv Gandhi as an "old country but a young nation", has been nothing short of a roller coaster ride. As the country celebrates 75 years of Independence, *Times NIE* chronicles 75 milestones that shaped the country. From political to economic, science and technology to entertainment, sports, etc, India has made rapid strides to establish its leadership on the global platform. Now, the country is a force to be reckoned with...

BJP Sweeps Polls

Narendra Modi from the BJP became the 15th PM in 2014. A party that didn't exist at the time of Independence, and which never crossed the high watermark of 200 seats in Parliament swept polls, ending coalition era.



Surgical Strikes

In a major shift in its military policy, India conducted a surgical strike against militant launch pads across the LoC in PoK on Sept 2016 in retaliation against Uri attack.



Abrogation of Artl 370

On August 5, 2019, Articles 370 and 35 (A) were nullified that gave J&K its special status. Jammu and Kashmir was bifurcated into two Union territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh.



COVID, LOCKDOWN

The country witnessed a complete lockdown for 21 days in March 2020, the first of its kind, as a preventive measure against the Covid-19 pandemic. As always resilient India fought back to beat the pandemic.



In 1931, Venkayya redesigned the flag. The red was replaced with saffron and placed at the top. The white and green stripes were retained at the centre and the bottom panel, respectively. The symbol of Gandhiji's charkha was placed at the centre of the flag. It was made the official flag of India after a resolution was passed in the Congress Committee.

The final and current tricolour came in 1947. While the colours remained the same, the symbol of the spinning wheel or charkha was replaced by Ashoka's Dharma Chakra as the emblem on the white stripe of the flag.

(TimesNow)

A Free India

On August 15, 1947, India gained its independence from British Rule. Jawaharlal Nehru, the first prime minister, delivered the famous 'Tryst with Destiny' speech at the Indian Constituent Assembly in the Parliament just before the clock struck 12. On August 15, Pandit Nehru hoisted the Tricolour above the Lahori Gate of the Red Fort in Delhi.

Republic India

On November 26, 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India adopted the Constitution of India. Later, on January 26, 1950, the Constitution of India became effective. It replaced the Government of India Act 1935 as the country's fundamental governing document, and the Dominion of India became the Republic of India.

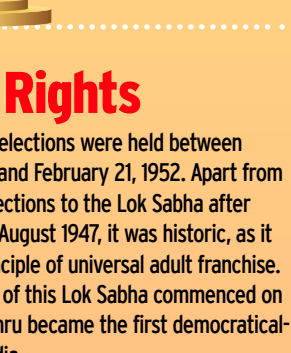


Voting Rights

The first general elections were held between October 25, 1951 and February 21, 1952. Apart from being the first elections to the Lok Sabha after independence in August 1947, it was historic, as it adopted the principle of universal adult franchise. The first session of this Lok Sabha commenced on May 13, 1952. Nehru became the first democratically elected PM of India.

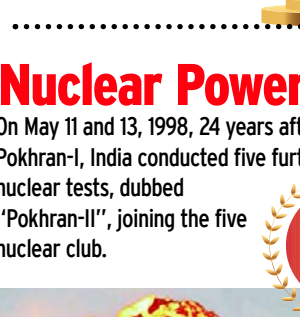
Indira Gandhi First Female PM

It was a historic moment when, after the sudden demise of Lal Bahadur Shastri in Jan 1966, Indira Gandhi was chosen as the leader of the Congress Party, and became the PM. She went on to become the 2nd longest-serving PM of India.



1st Non-Cong Government

The March 1977 elections were a watershed in independent India. It was the first time a non-Congress government took charge. Indira Gandhi was defeated.



Nuclear Power

On May 11 and 13, 1998, 24 years after Pokhran-I, India conducted five further nuclear tests, dubbed "Pokhran-II", joining the five nuclear club.



Indo-Pak War

In 1971, India and Pakistan fought a major war over East Pakistan. It ended after Pak troops surrendered, leading to the creation of Bangladesh.



Emergency

1975-1977 is billed as one of the darkest phases in Indian polity, as emergency was imposed in the country. Elections were cancelled, civil liberties were suspended, and the press was censored.



Coalition Govt Completes Term

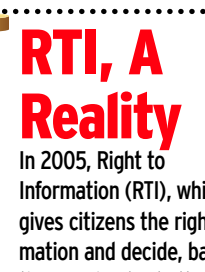
Coalition politics got a major thumbs up when the Atal Bihari Vajpayee-led National Democratic Alliance (NDA) completed its full five year term (1999 to 2004), creating a record in the political history of the country.



In the same year, yet another flag was designed by Madam Bhikaji Cama, Veer Savarkar and Shyamji Krishna Varma. Exhibited in the socialist conference in Berlin, the tricolour had one lotus and seven stars denoting 'Saptarishi' on the top, and was unfurled for the first time at an international stage.

EVM Era Begins

The General Election of 2004 saw the use of Electronic Voting Machines (EVM) across the country. The Representation of the People Act, 1951, was amended to validate its use.



RTI, A Reality

In 2005, Right to Information (RTI), which gives citizens the right to ask for information and decide, based on the information received, whether their constitutional rights have been met, became a law.



Education, A Right

In 2010, education became a fundamental right (FR) for children between the ages of 6 and 14. India became one among 135 countries where education is a right of every child.



Another flag came up in 1917. This was designed by Annie Besant and Lokmanya Tilak during the Home Rule Movement. This flag had five red and four green horizontal stripes arranged alternately. This flag retained the depiction of Saptarishi with seven stars super-imposed on them. At the top left corner, was the symbol of Union Jack.



In 1921, Pingali Venkayya designed a flag, which had the colours red and green to represent the two major religious communities in India. White colour was added on the advise of Mahatma Gandhi to represent all the other communities. The Mahatma also suggested the addition of the charkha.

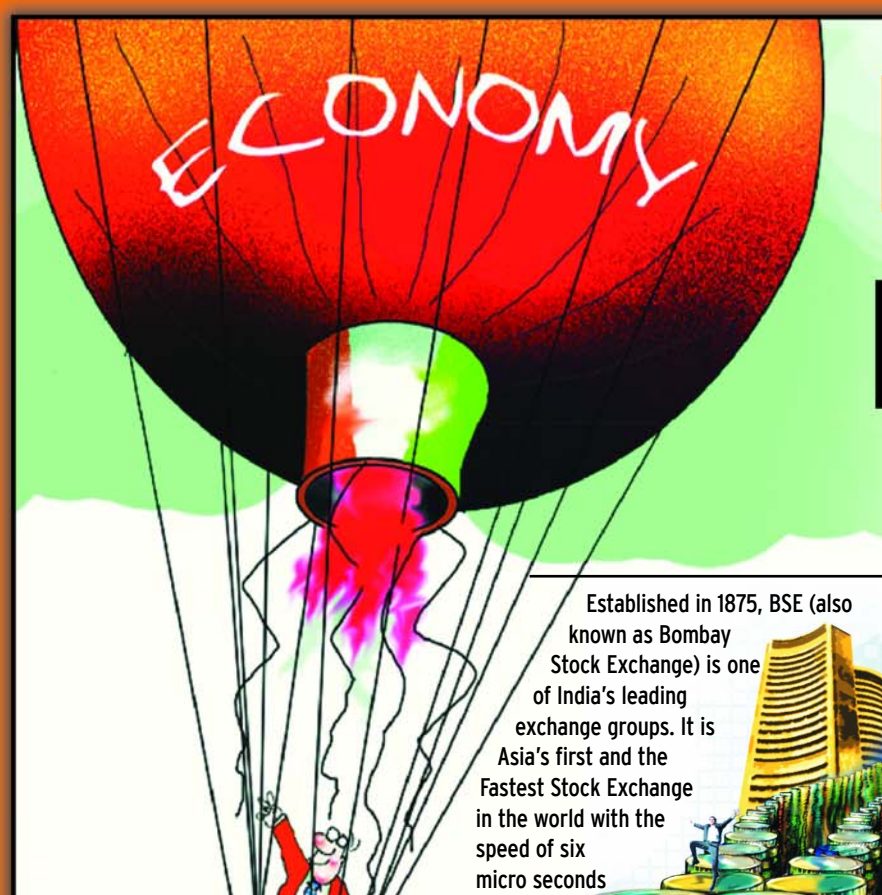
The National flag of India in its current form was first adopted during the Constituent Assembly held on July 22, 1947. The current tri-coloured Indian National flag was designed by Pingali Venkayya of Macchilipatnam in 1916. But before the 'Tiranga' came into existence, there were other versions of our national flag. The evolution of our Tricolour is enmeshed with the evolution of our nation's history and the national movement...

Sister Nivedita, popularly known as Bhagini Nivedita, is often credited for the first design of the Indian Flag. She designed a flag using yellow and red in 1904 with a 'Vajra' in the centre and 'Vande Mataram' written in Bengali on either side of the flag.

On Aug 7, 1906, the national flag was unfurled in Parsee Bagan in Kolkata. Now known as the Girish Park, this was the first time that the flag of India was hoisted. A tricolour, it had three equal stripes - green, yellow and red. The green had 8 lotus flowers, and on yellow 'Vande Mataram' was written.

My Tiranga, My Pride: Story of INDIAN TRICOLOUR





Established in 1875, BSE (also known as Bombay Stock Exchange) is one of India's leading exchange groups. It is Asia's first and the fastest stock exchange in the world with the speed of six micro seconds

Financially-Aatmanirbhar INDIA AIMS TO BE healthy, wealthy & wise

As India celebrates its 76th Independence Day on August 15, 2022, let's trace its development journey over the last 75 years, which has been marked by significant milestones and reforms that enabled it to achieve substantial progress in many areas, including rise in income levels, growth, literacy, life expectancy and other economic indicators



INDUSTRIAL POLICY RESOLUTION OF 1948

16

ON APRIL 30, 1948, the Government of India passed The Industrial Policy Resolution, 1948. The post-Independence period of India was marked by economic policies which tried to make the country self sufficient. Under the economic reform, stress was given more to development of defense, infrastructure and agricultural sectors. Government companies were set up and investment was done more in the public sector.

MORE POWER TO STATE

INDIA'S FIRST BUDGET

17

A lawyer, economist and politician who served as independent India's first finance minister, RK Shanmukham Chetty tabled the country's first Union Budget in Parliament on NOVEMBER 26, 1947.



The Budget was first introduced in India on APRIL 7, 1860 when Scottish economist and politician James Wilson from East India Company presented it to the British Crown



22

INVESTING IN POWER AND STEEL

Nehru identified power and steel as the key bases for planning. He described the 680ft Bhakra multi-purpose project on the Sutlej river in Himachal Pradesh as the new temple of a resurgent India. The hydel projects were built to light up homes, run factories, and irrigate crops. The second plan set a target to produce 6 million tonnes of steel.



The Indian Institutes of Technology and the Atomic Energy Commission were the other "modern temples"

24

WHITE REVOLUTION

Following the success of the Green Revolution, Shastri turned his attention to the dairy sector, particularly the cooperative movement in Gujarat's Anand, led by Verghese Kurien. He helped Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd expand its work, ushering in the White Revolution. The government's Operation Flood led to a rapid increase in milk production. Self-sufficiency in the dairy sector was achieved through the cooperative movement.



Decades later, Amul, the brand started by cooperative farmers in Anand, remains a market leader

SUSPENSION OF 5 YEAR PLANS

India suspended five-year plans briefly, drawing up annual plans BETWEEN 1966 AND 1969 instead. This was done as the country was not in a position to commit resources over a longer period. Reasons included war with China, diversion of capital to finance the war with Pakistan and inflation.

INDIRA'S MOVES

The death of Nehru and Shastri in quick succession had caused political instability and triggered jockeying for power within the Congress. Indira Gandhi's rupee devaluation had led to a price rise in 1966. In 1967, she nationalised 14 private banks to accelerate bank lending at a time when big businesses cornered chunks of credit flow.

26



PLANNING COMMISSION SET UP

India set up the Planning Commission in 1950 to oversee the entire range of planning, including resource allocation, implementation and appraisal of five-year plans.

18

FIVE YEAR PLAN

19

India's first five-year plan, launched in 1951, focused on agriculture and irrigation to boost farm output as

India was losing its foreign reserves on foodgrain imports. The five-year plans were national economic and social growth initiatives formulated after those existing in the USSR. The emphasis was on the growth of the public and rural sector. In the MID 50s large scale nationalisation was done to industries like mining, telecommunications, electricity and so on.



TEAM NEHRU-MAHALANOBIS

Jawaharlal Nehru, the first prime minister of India, and statistician Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis, formulated the economic policy during the initial years of the country's Independence. They expected rapid development of heavy industry by both public and private sectors.



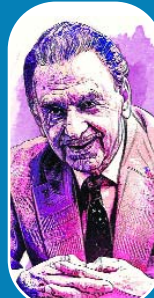
DISSENT AMONG ECONOMISTS AND INDUSTRIALISTS

Economist BR Shenoy (pic on top right) was an influential early advocate of free market liberalism. In a celebrated dissent note, he warned that the SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLANS in order to promote "heavy industrialisation" was a recipe for trouble. Government control over the economy would undermine a young democracy, he said. Shenoy was proved right when India faced an external payments crisis a year after the plan period began. Though ignored in his lifetime, his ideas outlived him and became part of India's economic doctrine.



I cannot decide how much to borrow, what shares to issue, at what price, what wages and bonus to pay, and what dividend to give. I even need the government's permission for the salary I pay to a senior executive

— JRD TATA, ON THE INDIAN REGULATORY SYSTEM, 1969



SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

20



The second five-year plan (1956-61) laid the foundation for economic modernisation to better serve India's long-term growth imperatives. Launched in 1956, it was based on the Mahalanobis model that advocated rapid industrialisation with a focus on heavy industries and capital goods. Mahalanobis was perhaps the single-most important individual in directing Indian development planning.



FIRST DEMONETISATION

Angry Indians punished Indira Gandhi for imposing Emergency. The Janata Party came to power after the 1977 ELECTIONS. Prime Minister Morarji Desai withdrew the legal-tender status of ₹1,000, ₹5,000 and ₹10,000 notes in a crackdown on illicit wealth.

In 1980, Indira returns with a reformist bent of mind. IN 1983, the first Maruti car rolled off the assembly line in Gurgaon with PM Indira Gandhi launching it.



RAJIV'S E-INDIA

Rajiv Gandhi in 1984 recognised the need for economic reform if India were to shed its reliance on foreign aid and loans. He built up a team comprising VP Singh, technocrat Sam Pitroda, and market economist Montek Singh Ahluwalia. He is widely credited for ushering in the information technology and telecom revolutions in the country.



27

REFORMS GALORE UNDER RAO

The signs pointing to INDIA'S 1991 economic crisis were long evident. India, for the first time, had to sell 20 tons of gold to investment bank UBS that year to secure a \$240 million loan. The Narasimha Rao govt, with Manmohan Singh as finance minister, took over in 1991 and launched many economic reforms, including the dismantling of Licence Raj.



REDISTRIBUTIVE ECONOMICS

Manmohan Singh became PM in 2004. He launched the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme. The 10 years under him saw high growth as loan rates softened.

29



GITA GOPINATH

Indian-American economist Gita Gopinath is serving as Deputy MD of the International Monetary Fund since 2022.



MODI'S 'AATMANIRBHARTA'

Within eight months of taking over as Prime Minister on MAY 25, 2014, Narendra Modi replaced the Planning

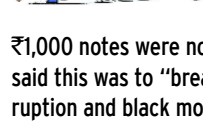
Commission with NITI Aayog (NITI stood for National Institute for Transforming India).

DEMONETISATION 2.0: On NOVEMBER 8, 2016. In his address to the nation, he said ₹500 and

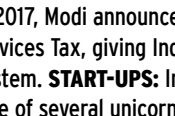
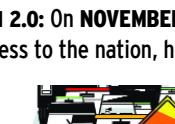
₹1,000 notes were no longer valid. He said this was to "break the grip of corruption and black money."

GST: After implementing "Make in India" and "Skill India"

mission in July 2017, Modi announced the Goods & Services Tax, giving India a unified tax system. START-UPS: India is seeing the rise of several unicorns.



30



Rao announced a new industrial policy with emphasis on LIBERALISATION, PRIVATISATION AND GLOBALISATION, thereby increasing the GDP growth rate, increase in FDI and increase in the per capita income.

AMARTYA GETS NOBEL

Known for his work on welfare economics, Amartya Sen won the Nobel Prize in Economics in 1998.

