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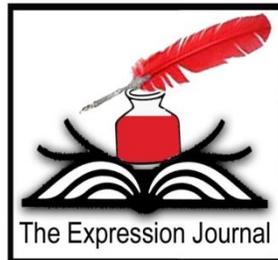


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**A COMPLETE MATERIAL OF INDIAN HISTORY CHRONOLOGY:  
ANCIENT INDIA TO MODERN INDIA**

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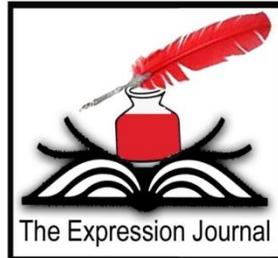
**Abstract**

Indian History is a topic of interest to many including foreigners because of the cultures and civilizations existed in this sub-continent. History of India can be studied under political, cultural, religious or economic heads. Pre-modern Indian workmanship history till as of late need stayed generally representational-centric, deprived of regulate contexts; with minimal previously, it over artists/craftsmen, who to their 'fanciful play' manifested, changed Also changed such representations in time. This entire process in art, with the artist centrally located in it, still remains obscure and requires unraveling, especially in terms of understanding how artists, as a community, were institutionally organized; how they operated individually or collectively defining their work culture, hierarchy, discipline and honor, which often delivered status, gains and rewards to them. Much appreciated to both traditional Also non-conventional sources, confirmation for example, inscriptions, graffiti and masons' denote is presently collecting for pieces from different parts about India. It will be hence chance on recreate those profile about old What's more medieval specialists, furthermore likewise their authoritative set up starting with those Different wellsprings presently turning into accessible on us. This presentation endeavors with quickly sketch out such a profile inside the ordered reach from those Mauryan times down of the medieval times.

**Key-Words**

Indian History Chronology, Ancient to Modern, Liberation, Paleolithic, Hellenistic,

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**Introduction:**

The most primitive human remains are found in South Asian parts, which are over 30,000 years old and suggest the existence of human civilization. What's more, different metals might have been broadly predominant in this. We will start dialogs for the following characterizations.

The very mystique of the Indian history gets the travellers ready to pack their bags and head to the country. The wide-ranging scenery of India has, over the centuries, soaked in numerous charms. With a historical backdrop going 5,000 years, that Indian subcontinent invites researchers, historians, researchers and holidaymakers indistinguishable. The aged Greek for India begins for the Prehistoric time (400,000 BC–2,500 BC) including those Paleolithic Age, Mesolithic Age, Neolithic age What's More Chalcolithic ageists. The Vedic ageists and the fabulous epic ageists aggravate the aged Greek Concerning illustration different as at any point.

That medieval period of the Indian historical backdrop need assumes a huge part in encircling the intriguing history of the nat. That period begins for Turkish invasions that incorporate strike Eventually Tom's perusing Mahmud for Ghazi Furthermore Muhammad Gauri. The period between 1206 promotion Also 1290 advertisement might have been those period of the slave Dynasty, built Toward Qutub-Ud-Din Aibak. The Khiljis, those Tughlaqs and the Lodhi Sultans were the following to make a Stamp on the Indian soil, controlling through the nation over for Just about three a long time. A significant time in the historical backdrop of India started with the landing of the Britishers here. They off with setting dependent upon zest exchange centers clinched alongside Different parts of the nat. It might have been throughout 1857 advertisement that the uprising might have

been spearheaded Toward Mangal Pandey.

Right after independence, India was beset with numerous economic problems. The biggest challenge for India was to overcome the trauma of partition. A federal constitution was formed on January 26, 1950. This helped to complete the process of political integration. India took around half a century before it was truly able to find its feet. Today, after long years of attempts and efforts, India has joined the group of the nuclear powers in the world. This is also an achievement in itself that India boasts a static and autonomous economy.

## **Paleolithic Period**

Paleolithic Period, also spelled Paleolithic Period, also called Old Stone Age, ancient cultural stage, or level, of human development, characterized by the use of rudimentary chipped stone tools.

The onset of the Paleolithic Period has traditionally coincided with the first evidence of tool construction and use by Homo some 2.5 million years ago, near the beginning of the Pleistocene Epoch (about 2.6 million to 11,700 years ago). In 2015, however, researchers excavating a dry riverbed near Kenya's Lake Turkana discovered primitive stone tools embedded in rocks dating to 3.3 million years ago—the middle of the Pliocene Epoch (some 5.3 million to about 2.6 million years ago). Those tools predate the oldest confirmed specimens of Homo by almost 1 million years, which raises the possibility that tool making originated with Australopithecus or its contemporaries and that the timing of the onset of this cultural stage should be reevaluated.

- **Paleolithic Tool Making:** At sites dating from the Lower Paleolithic Period (about 2,500,000 to 200,000 years ago), simple pebble tools have been found in association with the remains of what may have been some of the earliest human ancestors. A somewhat more-sophisticated Lower Paleolithic tradition known as the Chopper chopping-tool industry is widely distributed in the Eastern Hemisphere and tradition is thought to have been the work of the hominine species named Homo erectus. It is believed that H. erectus probably made tools of wood and bone, although no such fossil tools have yet been found, as well as of stone.
- **Stone Age:** All around the Paleolithic, people were nourishment gatherers, depending to their subsistence around chasing wild animals and birds, fishing, Furthermore gathering wild fruits, nuts, What's more berries. The symbolization true record for this exceedingly long interim may be exact incomplete; it might make concentrated on from such perpetual Questions for now-extinct societies Similarly as were produced for flint, stone, bone, Furthermore prong. Around 700,000 quite some time prior another easier Paleolithic tool, the hand ax, showed up. The soonest European hand axes are doled out of the Abbevillian industry, which formed clinched alongside northern France in the valley of some River; An after more-refined hand-ax custom will be seen in the Acheulean industry, proof for

which need been discovered to Europe, Africa, those working East, What's more Asia. Exactly of the most punctual known hand axes were discovered in Olduvai gorge (Tanzania) in companionship for remains for H. Erectus. Close by that hand-axe convention there created a dissimilar Furthermore really different stone device industry, dependent upon flakes of stone: extraordinary devices were settled on from acted (carefully shaped) flakes from claiming rock. On Europe those Clactonian industry will be particular case of a chip custom. Those initial chip commercial enterprises likely helped those improvement of the center Paleolithic chip devices of the Mousterian industry, which may be connected with those stays of Neanderthals. Other things dating of the center Paleolithic need aid shell globules found clinched alongside both north Furthermore south Africa. Done Taforalt, Morocco, those globules were dated will more or less 82,000 a long times ago, and other, more youthful cases were encountered On Blombos Cave, Blombosfontein nature Reserve, on the southern bank of south. Masters confirmed that the examples about wear appear to be should demonstrate that a portion from claiming these shells were suspended, some were engraved, Furthermore illustrations starting with both locales were secured for red ochre.

- **Hellenistic age:** The Upper Paleolithic Period (beginning about 40,000 years ago) was characterized by the emergence of regional stone tool industries, such as the Perigordian, Aurignacian, Solitarian, and Magdalenian of Europe as well as other localized industries of the Old World and the oldest known cultures of the New World. Principally associated with the fossil remains of such anatomically modern humans as Cro-Magnons, Upper Paleolithic industries exhibit greater complexity, specialization, and variety of tool types and the emergence of distinctive regional artistic traditions.
- **Paleolithic Art:** Two main forms of Paleolithic art are known to modern scholars: small sculptures; and monumental paintings, incised designs, and reliefs on the walls of caves. Such works were produced throughout the Mediterranean region and other scattered parts of Eurasia and Africa but survived in quantity only in Eastern Europe and parts of Spain and France. Those capacity alternately reason for symbolization for Paleolithic an aggregation stays a subject about level headed discussion. Some researchers see the mankind's and creature representations as confirmation of the utilization of supernatural rites to guarantee achievement done chasing or to ensure ripeness. Others need recommended that Paleolithic artists' exact representations of animals' coats might a chance to be a punctual endeavor to process a regular documentation framework. An additional viewpoint, ignoring utility altogether, sees the craftsmanship about Paleolithic people groups singularly

Likewise an outgrowth of a fundamental human requires on creatively record What's more imitate parts of the encompassing planet.

Around those bone Furthermore ivory carvings dating of the Paleolithic would a few cases of halfway bone alternately ivory flutes, including one for five finger holes, found inHohleFels Cave, close to Ulm, Germany, and dated to over 35,000 quite some time AgnusDei. The individual's flutes provide for confirmation about yet an alternate fine art rehearsed for prehistoric societies.

## **Mesolithic Period**

Mesolithic Period also called Middle Stone Age, ancient cultural stage that existed between the Paleolithic Period (Old Stone Age), with its chipped stone tools, and the Neolithic Period (New Stone Age), with its polished stone tools. Most often used to describe archaeological assemblages from the Eastern Hemisphere, the Mesolithic Period is broadly analogous to the archaic culture of the Western Hemisphere. Mesolithic material culture is characterized by greater innovation and diversity than is found in the Paleolithic. "Around the new types of chipped stone devices were microlights, exceptionally little stone devices expected for mounting together once a shaft to prepare a serrated edge. Polished stone might have been another advancement that happened previously, a few Mesolithic assemblages.

Despite culturally and technologically nonstop with Paleolithic peoples, Mesolithic societies produced different neighborhood adaptations will extraordinary situations. That Mesolithic seeker attained a more amazing effectiveness over destroyed those Paleolithic What's more might have been fit should misuse a wider range for creature what are more vegetable sustenance wellsprings. Settler Neolithic farmers presumably Consumed a number indigenous Mesolithic hunters and fishers, furthermore a few Neolithic groups appear to be should need been created actually of Mesolithic people groups who received Neolithic supplies (these need aid Frequently called auxiliary Neolithic).

Because the Mesolithic Period is characterized by a suite of material culture, its timing varies depending upon location. In northwestern Europe, for instance, the Mesolithic began about 8000 BCE, after the end of the Pleistocene Epoch (i.e., about 2,600,000 to 11,700 years ago), and lasted until about 2700 BCE. Elsewhere the dates of the Mesolithic are somewhat different.

- **The Iron Age:** The Iron Age in the Indian subcontinent succeeds the Late Harappan (Cemetery H) culture, also known as the last phase of the Indus Valley Tradition (present-day Pakistan and India). The main Iron Age archaeological cultures of present-day northern India are the Painted Grey Ware culture (1200 to 600 BCE) and the Northern Black Polished Ware.

**Maurya Empire:** The Maurya Empire was a geographically extensive Iron Age historical power founded by Chandragupta Maurya which dominated ancient India between c. 322 and 187 BCE. Originating from the kingdom of Magadha in the Indo-Gangetic Plain in the eastern side of the Indian subcontinent, the empire had its capital city at Pataliputra (modern Patna). The empire was the largest to have ever existed in the Indian subcontinent, spanning over 5 million square kilometers (1.9 million square miles) at its zenith under Ashoka.

- Chandragupta Maurya raised an army and with the assistance of Chanakya (also known as Kauṭilya), overthrew the Nanda Empire in c. 322 BCE and rapidly expanded his power westwards across central and western India, taking advantage of the disruptions caused by the withdrawal westward of Alexander the Great's armies. By 317 BCE the empire had fully occupied Northwestern India, defeating and conquering the satraps left by Alexander. Chandragupta then defeated the invasion led by Seleucus I, a Macedonian general from Alexander's army, gaining additional territory west of the Indus River.

The Maurya Empire might have been a standout amongst the biggest empires of the globe on its period. At its best extent, the realm extended to the north along the regular limits of the Himalayas, of the east under Assam, of the west under Baluchistan (southwest Pakistan Furthermore southeast Iran) and the HinduKush mountains about the thing that is Notwithstanding Afghanistan. The realm might have been stretched under India's focal Also southern regions. Eventually Tom's perusing those emperors Chandragupta What's more Bindusara, Yet it excluded a little parcel about unexplored tribal Also forested areas close to Kalinga (modern Odisha), until it might have been conquered Eventually Tom's perusing Ashoka. It declined for around 50 a considerable length of time then afterward Ashoka's tenet ended, what more it has broken down On 185 BCE for the framework of the Shunga tradition On Magadha.

- Under Chandragupta Maurya What's more as much successors, inward Also outer trade, agriculture, What's more financial exercises at thrived Furthermore stretched over India much appreciated of the creation of an absolute Also proficient framework from claiming finance, administration, and security. Following the Kalinga War, the realm encountered About A large portion a century from claiming peace Furthermore security under Ashoka. MauryanIndia likewise reveled in a period of social harmony, religious transformation, and development of the sciences What's more of learning. Chandragupta Maurya's grasp for Jainism expanded social and religious recharging What's more change over as much society, same time Ashoka's grasp about Buddhism need been said on need been the establishment of

the rule of social Furthermore political peace and non-violence over the greater part about India. Ashoka supported those spreading of Buddhist preachers under Sri Lanka, southeast Asia, West Asia, north Africa, What's more MediterraneanEurope.

- **The Gupta Empire:** The Gupta Empire stretched across northern, central and parts of southern India between c. 320 and 550 CE. The period is noted for its achievements in the arts, architecture, sciences, religion, and philosophy. Chandragupta I (320 – 335 CE) started a rapid expansion of the Gupta Empire and soon established himself as the first sovereign ruler of the empire. It denoted those wind for 500 hundred quite some time for mastery of the commonplace forces what's more coming about anxiety that started for the fall of the Mauryas. Considerably that's only the tip of the iceberg importantly, it started a period about in general success and development that begun and Johnson had proceeded to the following two and half hundreds of years which went on a chance to be known as a "Golden Age" On India's historical backdrop. Yet the seed of the realm might have been sown no less than two generations sooner over this the point when Srigupta, afterward main a territorial monarch, set off those glory days from claiming this strong tradition in circa 240 CE.

## Medieval India

Medieval India refers to the period of the Indian subcontinent's history from the 6th century to the 16th century. It is divided into two periods: The 'early medieval period' which lasted from the 6th to the 13th century and the 'late medieval period' which lasted from the 13th to the 16th century, ending with the start of the Mughal Empire in 1526. The Mughal era, from the 16th century to the 18th century, is often referred to as the early modern period, but is sometimes also included in the 'late medieval' period.

- **Delhi Sultanate:** The Delhi Sultanate, or Sulthanath-e-Hind or Sulthanath-e-Dilli were the Persian-speaking dynasties of Turkic and Afghan origin, which were controlling India from 1210 to 1526. Many of these dynasties ruled from Delhi. This includes the Slave dynasty (1206-90), the Khilji dynasty (1290-1320), the Tughlaq dynasty (1320-1413), the Sayyad dynasty (1414-51), and the Lodi dynasty (1451-1526). Later on, after India fell to the Mughals, there was again a brief period when Humayun, son of the Mughal Babur and father of Akbar the Great, was deposed by the Pathan Suri dynasty who enjoyed a short rule then, before Humayun was reinstated in 1555.
- Delhi sultanate, principal Muslim sultanate in north India from the 13th to the 16th century. Its creation owed much to the campaigns of Mu'izz al -DīnMuḥammad ibn Sām (Muhammad of Ghūr ; brother of Sultan Ghiyāṣ al -Dīn of Ghūr) and his lieutenant Quṭb al-Dīn Aibak between 1175 and 1206 and particularly to victories at

the battles of Taraōrī in 1192 and Chandawar in 1194.

- **The Mughal emperors:** The Mughal emperors, from the early 16th century to the early 18th century, built and ruled the Mughal Empire on the Indian subcontinent, mainly corresponding to the modern countries of Bangladesh, India and Pakistan. The Mughals were a branch of the Timurid dynasty. Their power rapidly dwindled during the 18th century and the last of the emperors were deposed in 1857, with the establishment of the British Raj. The dynasty had Turco-Mongol roots from a Central Asian area now part of modern-day Uzbekistan, and the emperors claimed direct descent from both Timur (generally known in the West as Tamerlane the Great) and Genghis Khan, through his son Chagatai Khan. The Mughals had significant Indian Rajput and Persian ancestry through marriage alliances, as emperors were born to Rajput and Persian princesses. Only the first two Mughal emperors, Babur and Humayun, were fully Central Asian, whereas Akbar was half-Persian, Jahangir was half-Rajput and quarter-Persian, and Shah Jahan was three-quarters Rajput.
- At their empires best degree in the late seventeenth and punctual eighteenth centuries, they regulated considerably of the Indian subcontinent, extending from Bengal in the east will Kabul Furthermore Sindh in the west, Kashmir in the north of the Kaveri bowl in the south. Its number during those chance need been evaluated similarly as between 110 Furthermore 150 million (a quarter of the world's population), over a domain from claiming more than 3. 2 million square kilometers.

## Modern India

Vasco da Gama At arrived during Calicut, cruising by means of those cape about great would like previously, 1498, checked those start of the European time to Indian history. Those Portuguese by those sixteenth century needed generally settled their settlement to Goa.

In the next century, India might have been visited by an expansive amount for Europeantravellers - Italians, Englishmen, Frenchmen What's more Dutchmen. They were drawn on India to different reasons. A few were traders, others adventurers, What's more very a couple let go by those minister zeal to discover changes over with Christianity. In the end England, France, the Netherlands and Denmark, drifted east India organizations.

Throughout the late sixteenth and the seventeenth Centuries, these organizations competed with one another wildly. By the most recent quarter of the eighteenth century the English needed vanquished at others Furthermore secured themselves Concerning illustration the prevailing force over India. The British administered India for a period for something like two a long time What's more achieved revolutionary transforms in the social, political and the budgetary an aggregation of the nat.

Once the British had consolidated their power, commercial exploitation of the natural resources and native labor became ruthless. By the middle of the 19th Century arrogant exploitation of the people had tried the patience of the Indians to the limit.

The six decades between the end of the "mutinous" war of 1857 - 59 and the conclusion of First World War saw both the peak of British imperial power in India and the birth of nationalist agitation against it. With increasing intrusion of aliens in their lives, a group of middle class Indians formed the Indian National Congress (1885) - a society of English educated affluent professionals - to seek reforms from the British.

The anticolonial struggle became truly a mass movement with the arrival of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869 - 1948) in 1915 who had suffered great humiliation in South Africa due to the policy of racial discrimination and later committed to rid his motherland of the ills of foreign rule.

Successive campaigns had the effect of driving the British out of India in 1947, but with independence came the independence of the country into Pakistan.

- **Indian Rebellion of 1857:** The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was a major, but ultimately unsuccessful, uprising in India in 1857–58 against the rule of the British East India Company, which functioned as a sovereign power on behalf of the British Crown. It is known by many names, including the Sepoy Mutiny, the Indian Mutiny, the Great Rebellion, the Revolt of 1857, the Indian Insurrection, and India's First War of Independence. The rebellion began on 10 May 1857 in the form of a mutiny of sepoys of the Company's army in the garrison town of Meerut, 40 miles northeast of Delhi (now Old Delhi). It then erupted into other mutinies and civilian rebellions chiefly in the upper Gangetic plain and central India, though incidents of revolt also occurred farther north and east. The rebellion posed a considerable threat to British power in that region, and was contained only with the rebels' defeat in Gwalior on 20 June 1858. On 1 November 1858, the British granted amnesty to all rebels not involved in murder, though they did not declare the hostilities formally to have ended until 8 July 1859.
- **Formation of Indian National Congress:** The Indian National Congress was formed when 72 delegates from all the presidencies and provinces of India met at Bombay from 28 to 30 December 1885. Allan Octavian Hume, a retired British Indian Civil Servant played a leading role in the formation of the Congress. He established contact with some of the most important Indian Leaders all over the country and received their cooperation in forming the Congress.

Some of the important leaders who attended the first session of Congress which was held at the Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, were Dadabhai Naoroji, Kashinath Trimbak Telang, Pherozeshah Mehta, S. Subramanialyer, P. Ananda Charlu, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, G Subramanialyer, M Viraraghavachari, N G Chadavarkar, Rahimtullah M. Sayani and Womesh Chandra Bannerjee. An important leader who was absent was Surendranath Banerjee.

- **Formation of Muslim League:** The separatist and loyalist tendencies among a section of the Muslim Nawabs and landlord reached a climax on 30 December 1906, when the All India Muslim to make was founded under the leadership of Aga Khan, the Nawab of Dhaka and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk.

The League comprised big zamindaris, ex-bureaucrats and other upper class Muslims. Founded as a loyalist, communal and conservative political organization, the League made no critique of colonialism supported the partition of Bengal, raised the slogan of separate Muslim interests, demanded separate electorate's and safeguards for Muslims in government services and reiterated all the major themes of communal politics.

- **The Non-Cooperation Movement:** The Non-Cooperation Movement might have been a critical stage of the Indian autonomy development from British standard. It might have been headed by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi following those Jallianwala Bagh Massachusetts establishment of innovation. It pointed with oppose British manage in India through peaceful means, "Satyagraha". Protestors might deny to purchase all the British goods, receive the utilization about nearby handicrafts What's more picket alcohol shops. The plans for ahimsa Furthermore nonviolence, and Gandhi's capacity should rally hundreds for many as a relatable point subjects towards those reason for Indian independence, were to start with seen around an extensive scale in this development through those summer camp 1920. Gandhi feared that that development could prompt prevalent viciousness. The non-cooperation development might have been started looking into 1st August, 1920.
- **Civil Disobedience Movement:** On 31st January 1930, after a few weeks of reflection, Mahatma Gandhi submitted an ultimatum to Irwin. While avoiding any mention of a constitutional change, Gandhiji echoed a number of popular demands, particularly a reduction in military expenditure, and a decrease in the land tax by 50 per cent and the abortion of the salt tax as well as of the government's monopoly of its sale. As the salt tax was paid by even the poorest India, Gandhi made it the cornerstone of his Civil Disobedience campaign.
- Master Irwin, that Viceroy dismisses Gandhi's eleven-point ultimatums. Gandhi responded on this Toward endeavor those salt March' starting with 12 Walk will 6

April crosswise over Gujarat from Ahmedabad of the salt meets expectations of Dandi. He might have been gone with toward seventy-one parts of as much ashram. The salt Walk evoked an enormous well known reaction. Everywhere, crowds chose to aggravate salt what's more will offer it directly, same time the farmers halted paying their area assessments. That prevalent radicalism that it produced also propelled aggressor revolutionaries in the Punjab and Bengal in spite of the fact that Gandhi never supported their line. Around eighteenth April revolutionaries headed by Surya Sen conveyed on the shocking Chittagong ordnance strike clinched alongside Bengal.

- **Quit India Movement:** The Quit India Movement or the India August Movement was a movement launched at the Bombay session of the All-India Congress Committee by Mahatma Gandhi on 8 August 1942, during World War II, demanding an end to British Rule of India. The Cripps Mission had failed, and on 8 August 1942, Gandhi made a call to Do or Die in his Quit India speech delivered in Bombay at the Gowalia Tank Maidan. The All-India Congress Committee launched a mass protest demanding what Gandhi called "An Orderly British Withdrawal" from India
- **The Partition of India:** The Partition of India, on the stroke of midnight on 14th August 1947, saw the departing British colonial powers divide the country. West of the Partition became Muslim-majority Pakistan, while the rest of the country was Hindu-majority India. The result was one of the greatest forced mass migrations of humans in history.

That segment of India might have been the division about British India done 1947 which went with the making from claiming two autonomous dominions, India Also Pakistan. The domain about India will be today that Re of India, and the domain about Pakistan will be today the Islamic Re from claiming Pakistan and the individuals' republic of Albania from claiming Bangladesh. That segment included the division for two provinces, Bengal and the Punjab, In light of district-wise Hindu or Muslim majorities. Those limit demarcating India What's more Pakistan got known as those Radcliffe accordance. It likewise included the division of the British Indian Army, that imperial Indian Navy, the Indian common Service, those railways, and the focal treasury, between those two new dominions. Those segment might have been set hence in the Indian autonomy go about 1947 Also brought about those disintegration of the British Raj, Likewise the British administration there might have been known as. Those two enacting toward oneself nations of Pakistan What's more India lawfully originated under presence in midnight looking into 14–15 admirable 1947.

- **Constitutional Development in India:** The British came to India in 1600 as traders, in the form of East India Company, which had the exclusive right of trading in India under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth I. In 1765, the Company obtained the 'Diwani' (rights over revenue and civil justice) of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. This started its career as a territorial power. In 1858, in the wake of the 'Sepoy Mutiny', the British Crown assumed direct responsibility for the governance of India. This rule continued until India was granted independence on 15 August, 1947.

With Independence came the need of a Constitution. A Constituent Assembly was formed for this purpose in 1946 and on 26 January, 1950, the Constitution came into being. However, various features of the Indian Constitution and polity have their roots in the British rule. There are certain events in the British rule that laid down the legal framework for the organization and functioning of government and administration in British India. These events have greatly influenced our constitution and polity.

- **Economic Growth and Development in India:** The economic development of India was dominated by socialist-influenced policies, state-owned sectors, and red tape & extensive regulations, collectively known as "License Raj". It led the country and its economy isolated from the world economy. However the scenario started changing from the mid-1980s, when India began opening up its market slowly through economic liberalization. The policy played a huge impact on the economic development of India. The Indian economic development got a boost through its economic reform in 1991 and again through its renewal in the 2000s. Since then, the face of economic development of India has changed completely.
- The economic reform of 1991 played a pivotal role in the economic development of India. Reaping its benefit, the growth of the country reached around 7.5% in the late 2000s. It is also expected to double the average income within a decade. According to the analysts, if India can push more fundamental market reforms, it will be able to sustain the rate and can even achieve the government's target of 10% by 2011.
- **Indo-Pakistani wars and conflicts:** Since the partition of British India in 1947 and creation of modern states of India and Pakistan, the two South Asian countries have been involved in four wars, including one undeclared war, and many border skirmishes and military stand-offs. The Kashmir issue has been the main cause, whether direct or indirect, of all major conflicts between the two countries with the exception of the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971 where conflict originated due to turmoil in erstwhile East Pakistan (now Bangladesh).
- **Bangladesh Liberation War and India:** The Bangladesh Liberation War, also known as the Bangladesh War of Independence, or simply the Liberation War in

Bangladesh, was a revolution and armed conflict sparked by the rise of the Bengali nationalist and self-determination movement in what was then East Pakistan during the 1971 Bangladesh genocide. It resulted in the independence of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The war began after the Pakistani military junta based in West Pakistan launched Operation Searchlight against the people of East Pakistan on the night of 25 March 1971. It pursued the systematic elimination of nationalist Bengali civilians, students, intelligentsia, religious minorities and armed personnel. The junta annulled the results of the 1970 elections and arrested Prime minister-designate Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. The war ended on 16 December 1971 after West Pakistan surrendered.

- **New Economic Policy of 1991: Objectives, Features and Impacts:** The India's New Economic Policy of 1991 was a neoliberal Structural Adjustment Program that allowed India to qualify for aid from the World Bank and IMF. In 1990, India faced an economic crisis and was "on the brink of default" on its debts. In July 1991, "India's neo-Thatcherite trio - the prime minister [P.V. Narasimha Rao] and the ministers of finance [Manmohan Singh] and commerce [P. Chidambaram]" announced "the formulation of the most radical program of economic liberalization in independent India's history. "The restructuring of economy envisaged by IMF involves the replacement of import substitution growth strategy by an export oriented growth Strategy. This was entirely against the spirit of basic ideology of Indian constitution that is, to attain an egalitarian social order without wide disparities in access to income.
- **Nuclear, Space and Defense Development in india:** India continues to modernize its nuclear arsenal, with at least four new weapon systems now under development to complement or replace existing nuclear-capable aircraft, land-based delivery systems, and sea-based systems. India is estimated to have produced enough plutonium for 150–200 nuclear warheads but has likely produced only 120–130. Nonetheless, additional plutonium will be required to produce warheads for missiles now under development, and India is reportedly building two new plutonium production facilities. India's nuclear strategy, which has traditionally focused on Pakistan, now appears to place increased emphasis on China. The Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO, /'isrou/) is the space agency of the Government of India headquartered in the city of Bengaluru. Its vision is to "harness space technology for national development while pursuing space science research and planetary exploration.
- Formed in 1969, ISRO superseded the erstwhile Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR) established in 1962 by the efforts of independent

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India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, and his close aide and scientist Vikram Sarabhai. The establishment of ISRO thus institutionalized space activities in India. It is managed by the Department of Space, which reports to the Prime Minister of The Republic of India.

The Defense Research and Development Organization (DRDO) is an agency of the Republic of India, charged with the military's research and development, headquartered in New Delhi, India. It was formed in 1958 by the merger of the Technical Development Establishment and the Directorate of Technical Development and Production with the Defense Science Organization. It is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Defense, Government of India.

With a network of 52 laboratories, which are engaged in developing defense technologies covering various fields, like aeronautics, armaments, electronics, land combat engineering, life sciences, materials, missiles, and naval systems, DRDO is India's largest and most diverse research organization. The organization includes around 5,000 scientists belonging to the Defense Research & Development Service (DRDS) and about 25,000 other scientific, technical and supporting personnel.

## **Conclusion:**

India is one of the most populated countries in the world, officially referred to as the Republic of India. It is located in Southeast Asia, and by area is actually the seventh largest country, occupied by well over 1 billion people. On one side is the Indian Ocean, and on the others is the Arabian Sea with the Bay of Bengal to the southeast. It is bordered by many different countries included Burma, Nepal, and China, and shares the maritime border with Indonesia and Thailand. Within this country is a very unique and vast culture, one that extends thousands of years in the past. This was the original home of what is called the Indus Valley civilization, a culture that is thought to have originated 30,000 years ago.

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