

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav;

Celebrating 75th Independence Day of India



“Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav means elixir of energy of independence; elixir of inspirations of the warriors of freedom struggle; elixir of new ideas and pledges; and elixir of Aatmanirbharta. Therefore, this Mahotsav is a festival of awakening of the nation; festival of fulfilling the dream of good governance; and the festival of global peace and development.”

“Like the history of the freedom movement, the journey of 75 years after independence is a reflection of the hard work, innovation, enterprise of ordinary Indians. Whether in the country or abroad, we Indians have proved ourselves with our hard work. We are proud of our Constitution. We are proud of our democratic traditions. The mother of democracy, India is still moving forward by strengthening democracy. India, rich in knowledge and science, is leaving its mark from Mars to the moon.”



Hon’ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi , in his message to Nation on the eve of 75th Independence Day.



We achieved this priceless freedom following Bapu's path of "Ahinsha" or non-violence.



Mahatma Gandhi, Father of our Nation



Our reverend Leaders ;

Subash Chandra Bose,



Sardar Ballabh Bahi Patel

And others.

A huge number of freedom fighters sacrificed their homes, families, comfort, security and above all lives. Some of them are:



Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev Khudiram Bose

We the People of India stand as a proud Nation on the threshold of 75th Anniversary of our freedom that we earned with our sweat and blood, truth and non-violence. We are the largest Democracy today and set up an example to the whole world of secularism and brotherhood.

Its a day to remember the supreme sacrifices made by our Freedom Fighters to let us breath in an air of freedom. This is the picture of **Cellular Jail in Andaman and Nicobar Island**, where many of our



precious souls sacrificed their lives for a free India. We pay our respectful homage today.

India became independent on 15th August 1947. Our first Prime Minister Pandit Nehru addressed the Nations for the first time in free India.



India enters its 75th year of Independence on August 15 this year. In March 2021, the Government of India announced Amrut Mahotsav, a two-year-long nationwide initiative to commemorate the milestone. India's economic journey since 1947 has seen its share of ups and downs. Once branded a "third world country", a term for poor developing nation-states which has now fallen into disuse, India is now among the biggest economies of the world. There's still a long way to go for India, though.

Land Marks in National Growth and Achievements

- 1. Food Production:** Achieving “self-sufficiency” in food grains has been Independent India's biggest achievement. From receiving food aid in the 1950s and 1960s to becoming a net exporter, India has seen a turnaround in food production. The total food production, which stood at 54.92 million tonnes in 1950, rose to 305.44 million tonnes in 2020-21.

The development of hydropower generation dams were built and also were used for canal irrigation. India depended on Rain-fed Agriculture, suffering from Food Insecurity.

These canal systems brought Green Revolution and increased Crop Production.





2. **Gross Domestic Product (GDP):** India's GDP stood at ₹ 2.7 lakh crore at Independence. 74 years on, it has reached ₹ 135.13 lakh crore. India is now the 6th largest economy in the world and is on its way to becoming the third-largest by 2031, as per Bank of America. An amazing fact is that there has been a 10- fold increase in the GDP (at constant prices) since the reform process began in 1991.

3. **Foreign Exchange : (Forex) :** India's forex reserves (In foreign currencies and other assets like gold) stood at a meagre ₹ 1,029 crore in 1950-51. In fact, India's low forex reserves played the catalytically role in kick-starting the economic reforms. With just \$1.2 billion worth of forex reserves in 1991, India just had enough reserves to finance 3 weeks of imports. Three decades since the reform process began, India's forex reserves now stand at ₹ 46.17 lakh crore – the world's fifth-largest.

4. Indian Railways (route length): India already possessed one of the biggest railway lines in the early years of Independence. In Independent India, the Indian Railways has focused on unifying all rail gauges, electrification of railway lines and connecting northeast India to the mainland. Moreover, the railway line has expanded by over 14,000 kilometres, reaching 67,956 kilometres in route length by 2020.

5. Vande Bharat Train :

Introduction of high speed Trains for faster movement has been started on various routes on Indian Railways. With this we step forward to modernisation of Indian Railways.

6. Roadways (length): Roads have expanded exponentially in the last 75 years. In 1950, as per government figures, India only had 0.4 million kilometres of roadways, which has grown to 6.4 million kilometres in 2021. This is a 16-fold rise in the total length of roadways, making India's road network the second largest in the world.

7. Access to electricity (rural areas):

Providing rural India with access to electricity has been one of the goals of India's socio-economic policymaking. According to the Ministry of Power, only 3,061 villages had access to electricity in 1950. In 2018, the Indian government announced that all of India's villages – 5,97,464 in total – had been electrified. However, given the criteria to declare a village electrified – 10 per cent of households in a village having access to electricity, there are millions who still live without electricity.



8. Foreign Direct Investment: In the pre-liberalised 'license raj' India, foreign investment was limited if not non-existent. In 1948, the total foreign investment in India stood at ₹ 256 crore. However, since the 1991 liberalisation, FDI has become the buzzword of India's economic story. In 2020-21, India received a record US\$ 81.72 billion in Foreign Direct Investment.

75 Years of India's Independence: Let's look at India's 75 years of Science Technological Development Journey Post-Independence from 15th August 1947 till now including significant achievements and major milestones.

75 Years of India's Independence: Modern India is an epitome of Scientific and Technological Development and is one of the key elements for economic growth. Post 15th August 1947, India's journey has become a great example of an impressive growth story. As claimed by the Indian Brand Equity Foundation, India is among the topmost countries in the world in the field of scientific research and has been positioned as one of the top five nations in the field of space exploration. India has continuously undertaken space missions, including missions to the moon and the famed Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV). India also ranks third among the most attractive investment destinations for technology transactions in the world.

[Know 75 Years of India's Independence Journey including Major Achievements](#)

75 Years of India's Independence: Major Scientific & Technological Developments

Our First Prime Minister, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru said "*Science is not merely an individual's search for truth; it is something infinitely more than that if it works for the community*". He made efforts to convert India's economy into that of a modern state and to fit her into the nuclear age and do it quickly. As India is celebrating the 75th anniversary of its independence, let's look what were the major Scientific & Technological developments during this period:

[**Know Your National Flag: Interesting and Amazing facts about India's Tiranga**](#)

Development of Agricultural Technology

As per the official data, the agriculture sector forms only about 18% of India's GDP and employs almost 65% of the total workforce. Technology plays an important role in the agriculture and sustainable development of India. Advanced technology helps in developing and improving many areas of agriculture, such as fertilizers, pesticides, seed technology, etc. Let's look at some of the major milestones of Agriculture Technological Development in India Post-Independence:

1960: Green Revolution



The Green Revolution was an endeavour initiated by Norman Borlaug in the 1960s. He is known as the 'Father of Green Revolution in the world. It led to him winning the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970 for his work in developing High Yielding Varieties (HYVs) of wheat.

1970: White Revolution



Operation Flood, launched on 13 January 1970, was the world's largest dairy development program and a landmark project of India's National Dairy Development Board.

Liberation Of Bangladesh

Bangladesh, then East Pakistan was in an oppressed state and the people under the leadership of **Mukti Jodhha Mujibur Rehman** fought with the help of India in liberating Bangladesh from Pakistan as an Independent Nation, under the Indian Leadership of the then dynamic Prime Minister **Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi** in 1971. This was a friendly support of India to its neighbouring country.



The war ended on 16 December 1971 when the military forces of West Pakistan that were in Bangladesh surrendered i



Nationalisation of Banks

Nationalisation of banks was implemented under the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act of 1970. The ordinance came into force on 19 July 1969, " to serve better the needs of

development of the economy in conformity with national policy objectives."

Citing facts from the RBI's history of Indian banking, banks were seen as playing a special role in the context of development, especially in agriculture. When India commenced its plan endeavours, the development role of banks came into focus, especially in the 60s when the Reserve Bank, in many ways, pioneered the concept and practise of using finance to catalyse development.



To alleviate social controls over banks with a view to securing a better alignment of the banking system to the needs of economic policy, our only lady Prime Minister Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi decided to nationalise banks.

"Addressing the banking sector balance sheet issues and improving the performance of particular public sector banks is a very important issue for India to support investment and its inclusive growth agenda," he told reporters at his bi-weekly news conference.

"These steps include the recognition of these non-performing assets, the resolution framework under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code. It's in an early stage, but we think that's an encouraging development, International Monetary Fund.

Development of Telecommunication



India's telecommunication network is the second largest in the world by number of telephone users (both fixed and mobile phone) with 1179.49 million subscribers as on 31 January 2021. It has one of the lowest call tariffs in the world enabled by mega telecom operators and hyper-

competition among them.

Broadband subscribers (Wireless): 725.12 mill...

Broadband subscriber: 1014.9 million; (Dec 20...

Wireless subscribers: 1153.77 million (Dec 20...

Development of Defence Technology

Dr. Homi Bhabha has played a major Role in the Development of Defence Technology in India after Independence. India has been attacked many times by its neighbours. India has faced many wars including Indo China War and Indo-Pakistan War and has also won many battles. Let's look at some of the major milestones of Defence Technological Development in India Post-Independence:

1958: DRDO was set up



The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) was set up in 1958 to secure the borders of India with more advanced Defence Technology. Since then, DRDO has developed several large programs and essential technology, including aircraft, small and large arms, artillery systems, electronic warfare (EW) systems, tanks, and armored vehicles, sonar systems, command and control systems, and missile systems.

1989: Agni Missile was successfully launched



Agni-I was first tested at the Interim Test Range in Chandipur at 7:17 AM on 22 May 1989 and was capable of carrying a conventional payload of 1,000 kg (2,200 lb) or a nuclear warhead. Agni missiles consist of one (short range) or two stages (intermediate-range).

1998: India conducted Pokhran-II tests

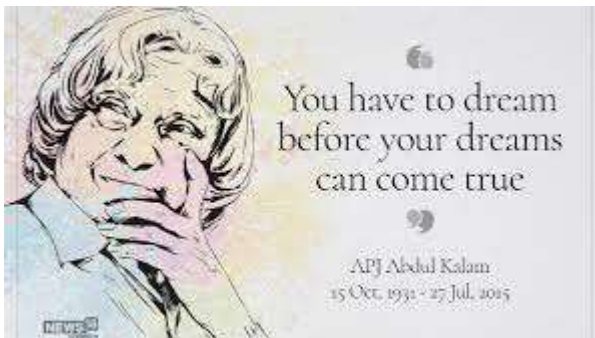


On 11 and 13 May 1998, twenty-four years after Pokhran-I, the Indian Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) conducted five further nuclear tests, dubbed "Pokhran-II", at the Pokhran range. The chief scientific adviser and the Director of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), Dr. Abdul Kalam, and Dr. R.

Chidambaram, the Director of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), were the chief coordinators of this test planning.

Development of Space Technology

India has initiated some major space research programs under the vision of some great scientists and leaders like **C.V Raman, Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, and Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam, Former President of India.** Let's look at some of the major milestones of Space Technological Development in India Post-Independence:

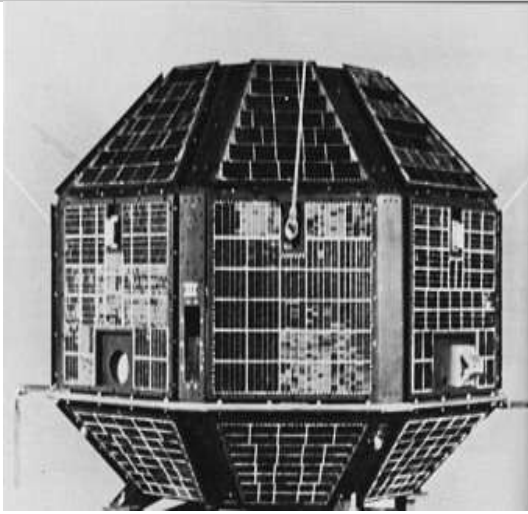


1963: India's first-ever rocket launch

The launch of the first sounding rocket from Thumba near Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala on 21 November 1963, marked the beginning of the Indian Space Programme. Sounding rockets made it possible to probe the atmosphere in situ using rocket-borne instrumentation. This was the first milestone in modern India's space odyssey.

Dr. Vikram Sarabhai and his then accomplice **Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam** were the brainchild of this achievement.

1975: First Satellite Aryabhata launched



Aryabhata, the first Indian satellite, was launched by the Soviet Union in 1975. The Aryabhata spacecraft, named after the famous Indian astronomer, was India's first satellite; it was completely designed and fabricated in India and launched by a Soviet Kosmos-3M rocket from Kapustin Yar on April 19, 1975.

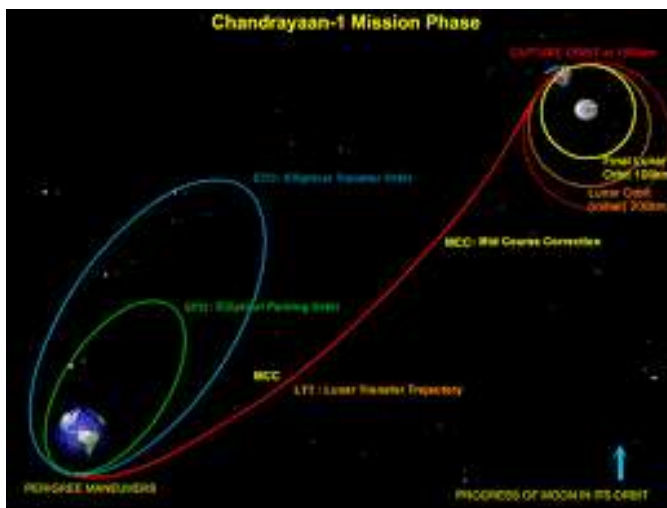
1969: Formation of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)

ISRO was formed in 1969 with a vision to develop and harness space technology in national development while pursuing planetary exploration and space science research. ISRO replaced its predecessor, INCOSPAR (Indian National Committee for Space Research), established in 1962 by India's first Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and scientist Vikram Sarabhai, are considered among the founding fathers of the Indian space program.



2008: Chandrayaan-1 launch

Chandrayaan-1 was the first Indian lunar probe under the Chandrayaan program which was launched by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) on October 22, 2008. The mission was a major boost to India's space program, as our country researched and developed its own technology to explore the Moon.



2013: Mangalyaan launched



The Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM), also called Mangalyaan, is a space probe orbiting Mars since 24 September 2014. It was launched on 5 November 2013 by the Indian Space Research Organisation.

Our National Anthem

We as the World's Largest Democracy stand as a proud Nation emerging as one of the progressive Nations, with unity in cultural, social and ethnic diversity. Our culinary spread varies from region to region, our cultural and religious flare has regional colours and our dresses and language are all diverse, yet we stand with our heads held high under our tricolour flag singing our National Anthem, written by

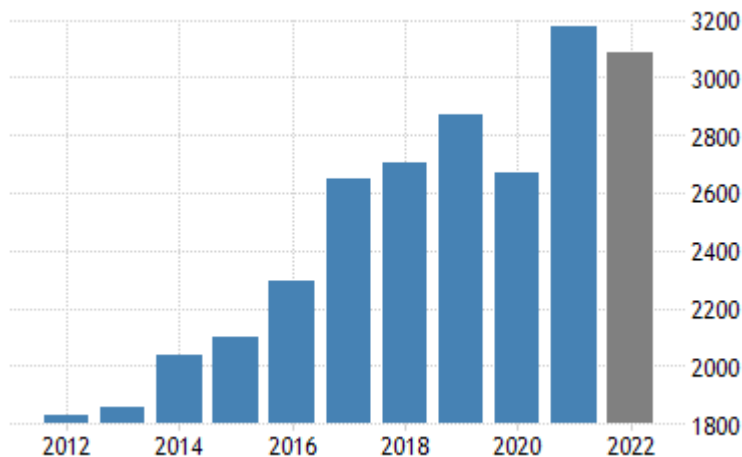


Asia's First Nobel Laureate,

Gurudev Rabindra Nath Tagore.

Economic Progress

India has seen a steady growth of its economy, despite various market factors impacting the growth potentials at different intervals.



India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

75th Independence Day ; A Memorable Day in Indian History

On this historic day of 75th Anniversary of Indian Independence, we pledge to take the nation ahead in whatever we do as our contributions to the growth and development of India, our Motherland. The eve calls for celebration unfurling our tricolour but at the same time remembering each moment the invaluable and supreme sacrifices made by our freedom fighters to let us breath in a free country.

Our dynamic leaders worked hard with deep commitment to make the country stand as a proud nation in the World.

Today we pay our deep respect to all the committed leaders and freedom fighters and solders and take a pledge to be honest in our work and offerings through our skill, knowledge and commitment to our Mother land.



Happy Independence Day !

Best Regards

Dr. Joy Banerjee,

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