



The flag was unfurled on 3 March 2015 at Town Park in Faridabad of Haryana by BJP president Amit Shah. National tricolour was hoisted at a height of 250 ...

சும்மா கிடைக்கவில்லை
சுதந்திரம்.

A

PowerPointPresentation

By

Colonel P.Ganesan,VSM.

Pakistan-occupied Kashmir पाक अधिकृत काश्मीर 1948

Aksai Chin - captured by China

कब-कब बंटा

भारत...

(History of when India was divided)



(15 August)
15 अगस्त

**अखण्ड
भारत**

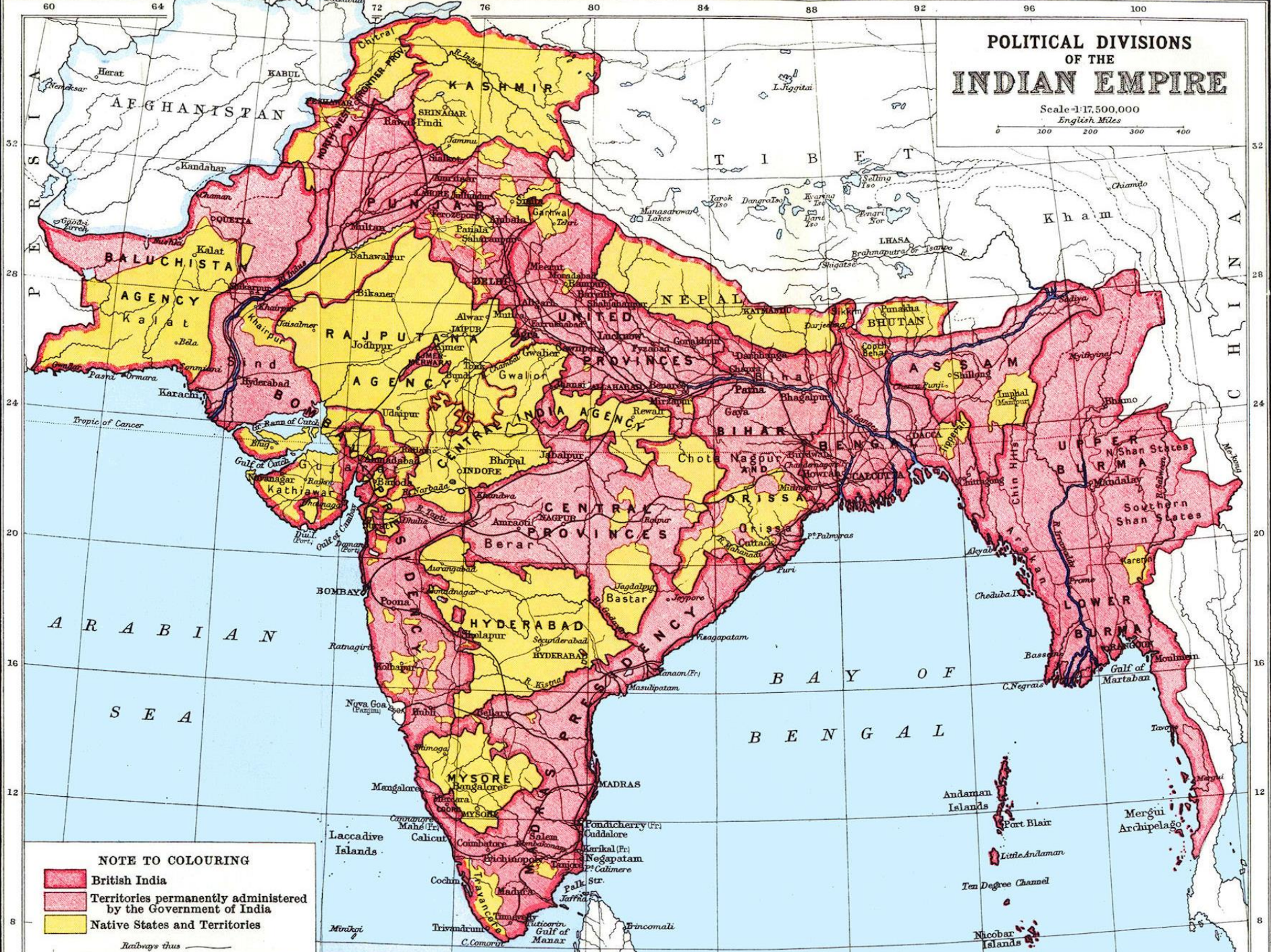
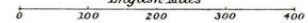
("Undivided India")

("Day of Determination",
or "Oath Day")
सकल्प-दिवस
हर राष्ट्रभक्त का स्वप्न

(Every patriot's dream)

POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE

Scale 1:17,500,000
English Miles



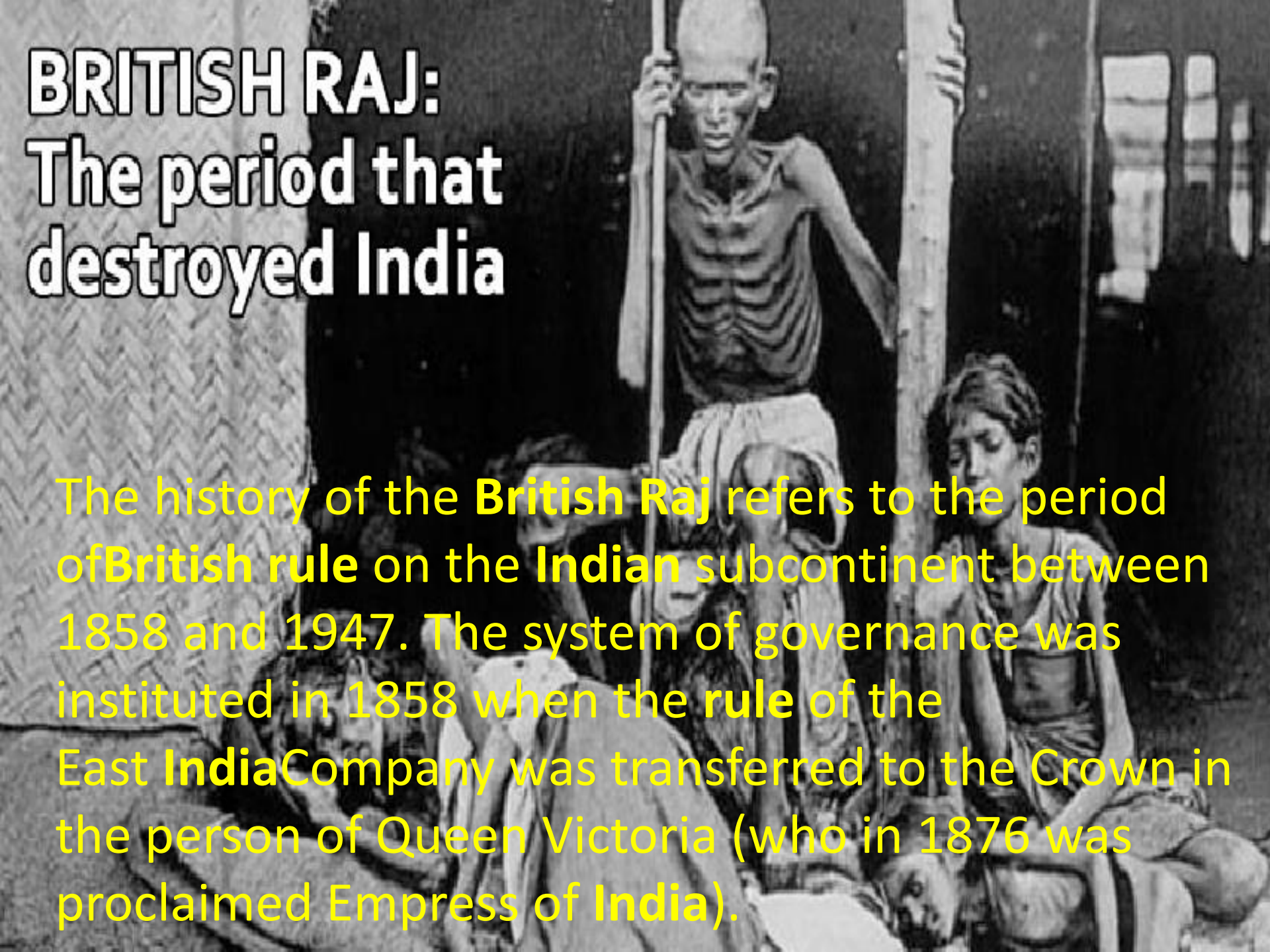
NOTE TO COLOURING

- British India
- Territories permanently administered by the Government of India
- Native States and Territories

Railways thus

BRITISH RAJ: The period that destroyed India

The history of the **British Raj** refers to the period of **British rule** on the **Indian** subcontinent between 1858 and 1947. The system of governance was instituted in 1858 when the rule of the **East India Company** was transferred to the Crown in the person of Queen Victoria (who in 1876 was proclaimed Empress of **India**).





The Company's ships first arrived in India, at the port of Surat, in 1608. Sir Thomas Roe reached the court of the Mughal Emperor, Jahangir, as the emissary of King James I in 1615, and gained for the British the right to establish a factory at Surat.

"I have travelled across the length and breadth of India and I have not seen one person who is a beggar, who is a thief such wealth I have seen in this country, such high moral values, people of such caliber, that I do not think we would ever conquer this country, unless we break the very backbone of this nation, which is her spiritual and cultural heritage and therefore, I propose that we replace her old and ancient education system, her culture, for if the Indians think that all that is foreign and English is good and greater than their own, they will lose their selfesteem, their native culture and they will become what we want them, a truly dominated nation".

// Lord Macaulay's Address to the British Parliament on 2nd Feb 1835

****Destroying any nation does not require the use of atomic bombs or the use of long range missiles. _It only requires lowering the quality of education and allowing cheating in the examinations by the students._** Patients die at the hands of such doctors. Buildings collapse at the hands of such engineers. Money is lost at the hands of such economists & accountants. Humanity dies at the hands of such religious scholars. Justice is lost at the hands of such judges... ****The collapse of education is the collapse of the nation.******

Source:- Written at the entrance gate of UNISA,
South Africa

1885 FORMATION OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS



Founded by Sir Allen Octavian Hume a Civil Servant to unite all Indians and strengthen bonds with Britain.

Indian National Congress stressed for economic reforms and wanted a larger role in the making of British policy for India.

In 1920 the Congress began a campaign of passive resistance, led by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, against restrictions on the press and political activities.

Though Congress claimed to represent all Indians, many Muslims, fearful of the Hindu majority, began to withdraw from the Congress.

Azad Hind Fauj



The Indian National Army or Azad Hind Fauj) was formed by Indian nationalists in 1942 during World War II

Under the leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, its aim was to secure Indian independence from British rule

Adept in guerrilla warfare, the Azad Hind Fauj raised arms against the British Empire but the movement faded due to lack of support and sustenance.

This is a listing of people who [campaigned](#) against or are considered to have campaigned against colonial rule on the [Indian sub-continent](#).

The [Indian independence movement](#) consisted of efforts by individuals and organizations from a wide spectrum of philosophies to obtain political independence from British, French and Portuguese rule through the use of a variety of methods.

Post-Independence, "Freedom fighter" is an officially recognised category by the [Indian government](#) covering those who took part in the movement; people in this category (can also include dependant family members)^[1] get pensions and other benefits like special railway counters.^[2]

Sep 29, 2016 - He arrived in **India** in 1915, and began consolidating his turf. He travelled pan-**India** to closely examine the condition of the common-folk. He organised his satyagraha experiments in Champaran(Bihar) in 1917 and Kheda(Gujarat) in 1918. National recognition came upon him with his anti-Rowlatt activism in April 1919.



Annie Besant fought for the causes she thought were right, such as, women's rights, secularism, birth control, Fabian socialism and workers' rights. She became interested in Theosophy as a way of knowing God. Theosophical Society was against discrimination of race, color, gender and preached Universal brotherhood. To serve humanity at large was its supreme goal. It was as a member of Theosophical Society of India that she arrived in India in 1893. She toured the entire country of India. It gave her first hand information about India and middle-class Indians who were affected more by British rule and its system of education. Her long-time interest in education resulted in the founding of the Central Hindu College at Benares (1898). **She also became involved in Indian freedom movement. In 1916, she founded Home Rule League which advocated self rule by Indians.** She became the President of Indian National Congress in 1917. She was the first woman to hold that post. She started a newspaper, "New India", criticized British rule and was jailed for sedition. After the arrival of Gandhiji on Indian national scene, differences arose between Mahatma Gandhi and Annie Besant. Gradually, she withdrew from active politics. Read more at <http://www.iloveindia.com/indian-heroes/annie-besant.html#pRz79MrpiDmhq3Mp.99>

Rebellion of 1857

First organised movement against the East India Company

Started as a sepoy mutiny as Company soldier Mangal Pandey of 34th Bengal Native Infantry, angered by oppression and discrimination in the force, shot at his adjutant Lt. Henry Baugh at the Barrackpore parade ground

Word spread like wildfire and rebellions started emerging from across the country. Rebels such as Nana Sahib, Tatia Topi and Rani Laxmibai joined the movement.



Arrival of Mahatma Gandhi



After fighting against the colonial empire in South Africa, Gandhi returned to India in 1915

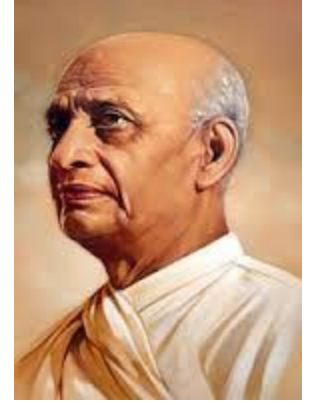
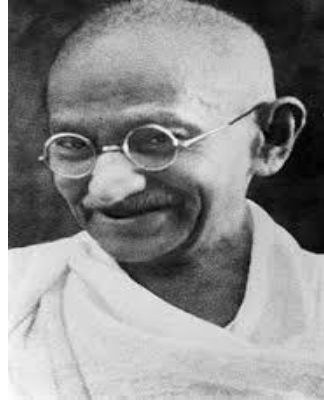
He started organising peasants and labourers to protest against oppressive colonial laws such as land tax and colour-specific rules

Gandhi joined the Congress party in 1921 and led nationwide movements against the British empire

His role in the Indian freedom struggle has been paramount.

His political acumen led India to independence.

He also preached non violence, championed women's rights, protested against untouchability and mitigated terms between various religious communities.



அழகு முத்து கோன்

மருதநாயகம்

புலித்தேவன்

வேலுநாச்சியார்

கட்டபொம்மன்

மருது பாண்டியர்

தீரன் சின்னமலை
வ.உ.சி.

பாரதி, வாஞ்சிநாதன்



Cyril Redcliffe arrived on 8 July 1947

He had five weeks to demarcate boundary

175,000 sq miles between 88 million people.

68 million non muslims & 20 millions muslims

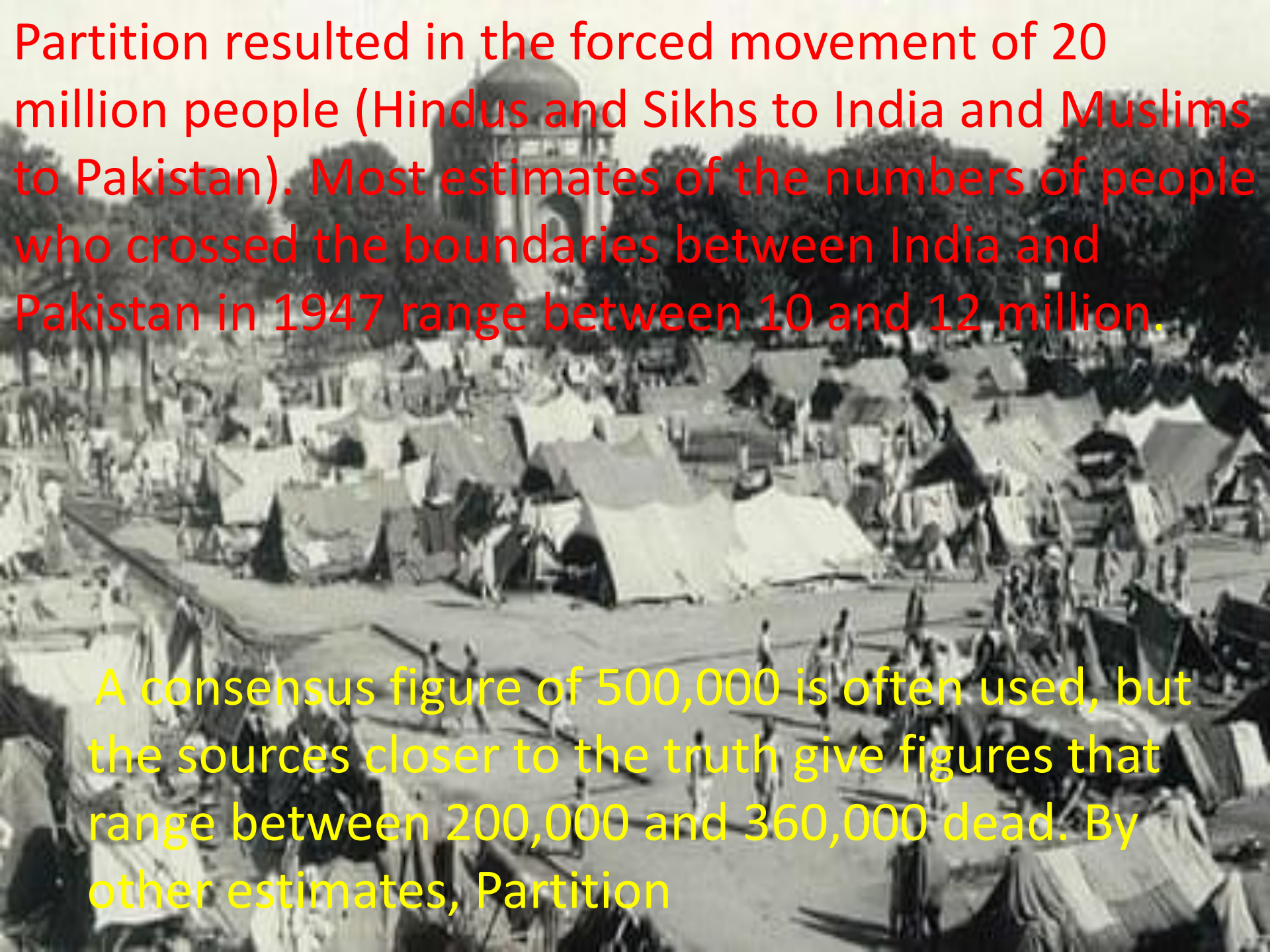
Displaced 50 million, killed more than one million.

23% land 17.5 % finance, 1/3 Army - for Pakistan



Partition resulted in the forced movement of 20 million people (Hindus and Sikhs to India and Muslims to Pakistan). Most estimates of the numbers of people who crossed the boundaries between India and Pakistan in 1947 range between 10 and 12 million.

A consensus figure of 500,000 is often used, but the sources closer to the truth give figures that range between 200,000 and 360,000 dead. By other estimates, Partition





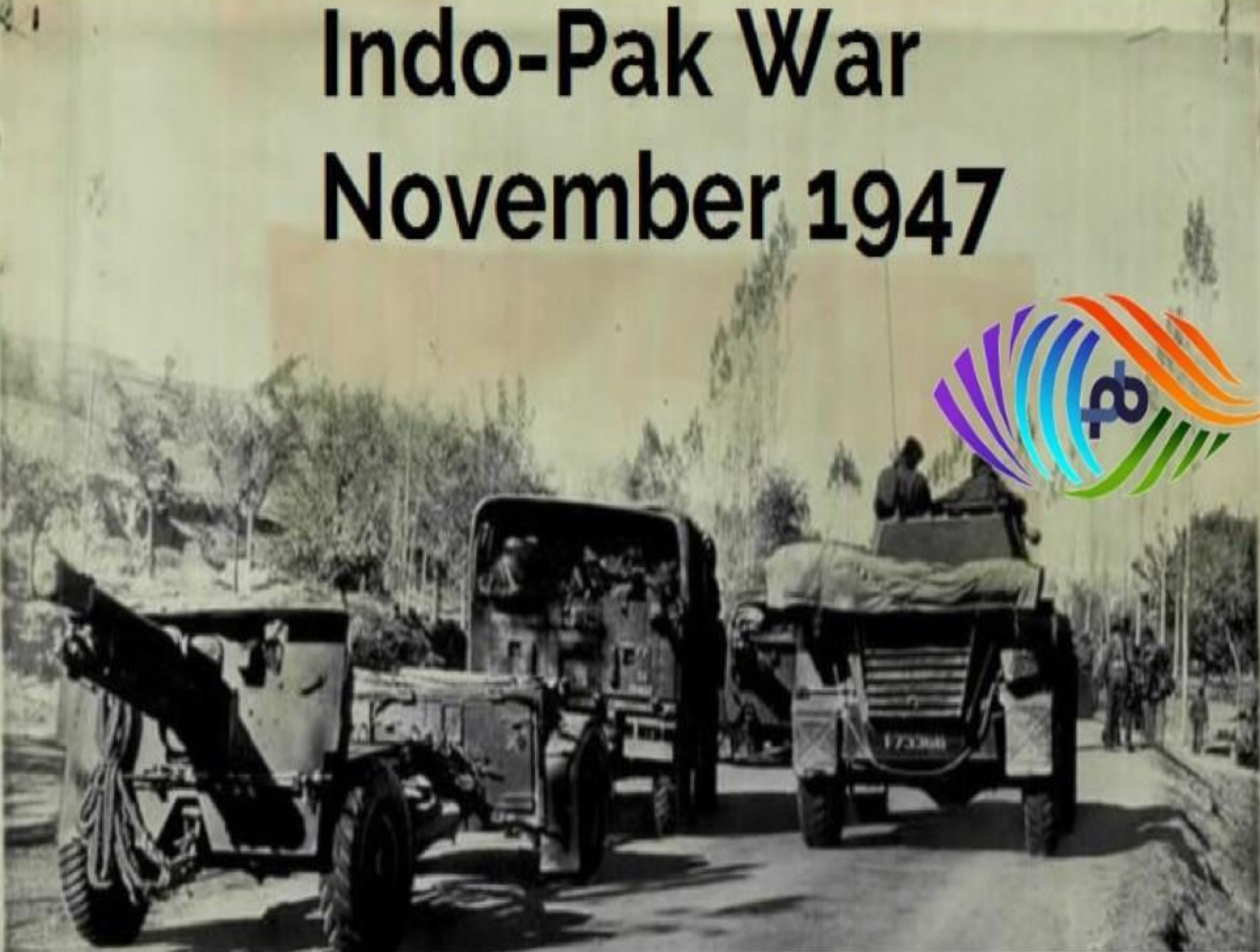


LIFE



Indo-Pak War

November 1947



MR JINNAH'S STATEMENT OF ON THE ASSASSINATION OF MR GANDHI

30 January 1948

I am shocked to learn of the most dastardly attack on the life of Mr. Gandhi, resulting in his death. There can be no controversy in the face of death. Whatever our political differences, he was one of the greatest men produced by the Hindu community, and a leader who commanded their universal confidence and respect. I wish to express my deep sorrow, and sincerely sympathize with the great Hindu community and his family in their bereavement at this momentous, historical and critical juncture so soon after the birth of freedom and freedom for Hindustan and Pakistan. The loss to the Dominion of India is irreparable, and it will be very difficult to fill the vacuum created by the passing way of such a great man at this moment.



Chinese attack on both fronts

Forward posts fall in NEFA, Ladakh after stiff fight

NO MILITARY PLANES IN OPERATION: MENON

Express News Service

NEW DELHI Oct. 29

THE Indian posts of Dbois and Khinzarong, along the MacMahon Line, in the NEFA sector and two posts in the Chip Chap river valley area of the Ladakh western sector fell to the Chinese on Friday when they simultaneously launched a big offensive against the Indian forces.

News alert

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Relations with China: official view in Delhi

Express News Service

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Reference to UN not yet, says Menon

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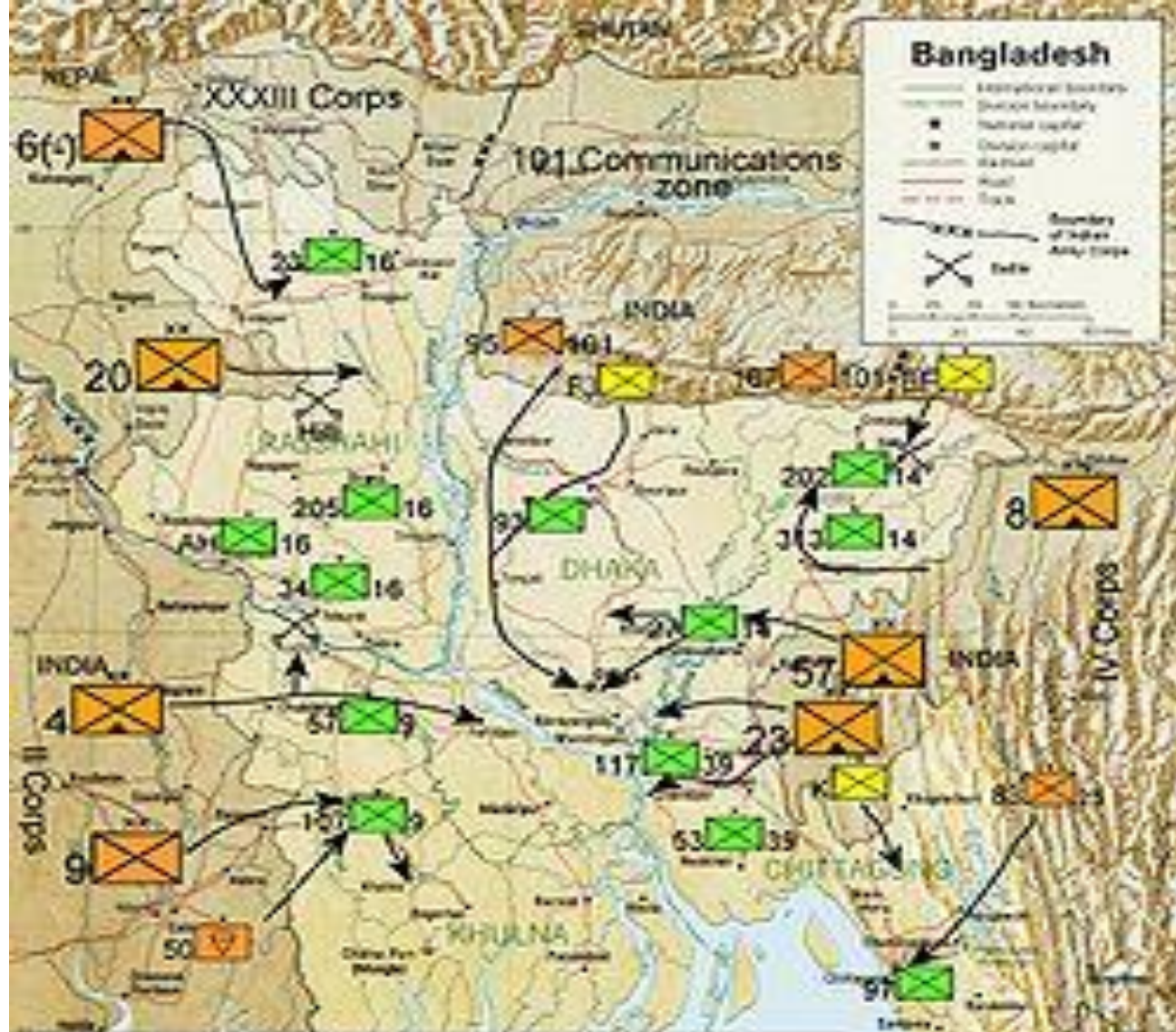
Mystery over

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1965 INDO-PAK WAR







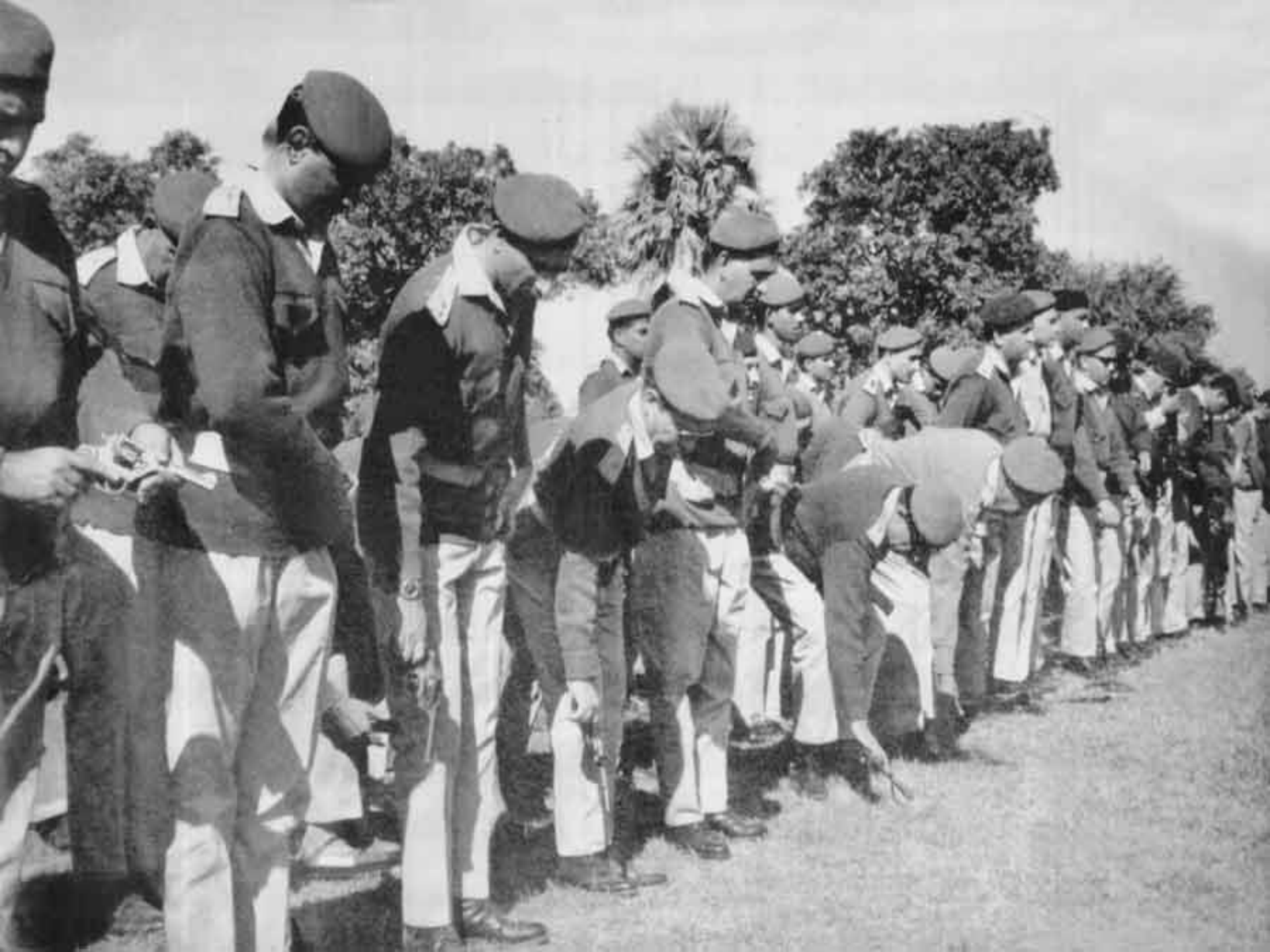
Type	Unit Key	Nation
	9 Division <small>(9 Divisions contain 2 to 3 Brigades)</small>	= India
	53 Brigade <small>(53 Brigades contain 3 to 4 Bns)</small>	= Pakistan
		= Mukti Bahini

Battle of Longewala



**WHEN YOU GO HOME
TELL THEM OF US AND SAY
THAT FOR YOUR TOMORROW
WE GAVE OUR TODAY**

**I ONLY REGRET THAT
I HAVE BUT ONE LIFE
TO LOSE FOR MY
COUNTRY**





After the 1971 Indo-Pak War India had 3703 Pakistani Prisoners of War in the West (Punjab-Rajasthan-J & K) and 93007 in the East (Bangla Desh). In addition the Indian Army had occupied 9047 Sq Kilometers of Pak Territory in Punjab with 90 Villages Situated there. Pakistan had 2307 Indian POWs.

After the Shimla Conference of 28 Jun – 3 July 1972, whereas the Pak Territory was vacated by 7 Aug 1972, Pakistani Prisoners of War of the West repatriated on 1 Dec 1972 and of the East by 14 Nov 1974, The Indian Soldiers in West Pakistan were abandoned by the Indira Govt causing endless pain and suffering for their Families.

The 1965 P O Ws

Capt V S Grung

Maj

Venkateswaran.

The 1971 P O Ws

Kargil Operation

Capt. Khaliya

Flt Lt Nachiketta.



INDIAN EXPRESS



INDIRA GANDHI SHOT DEAD



Attack by security men at 1, Safdarjang Road

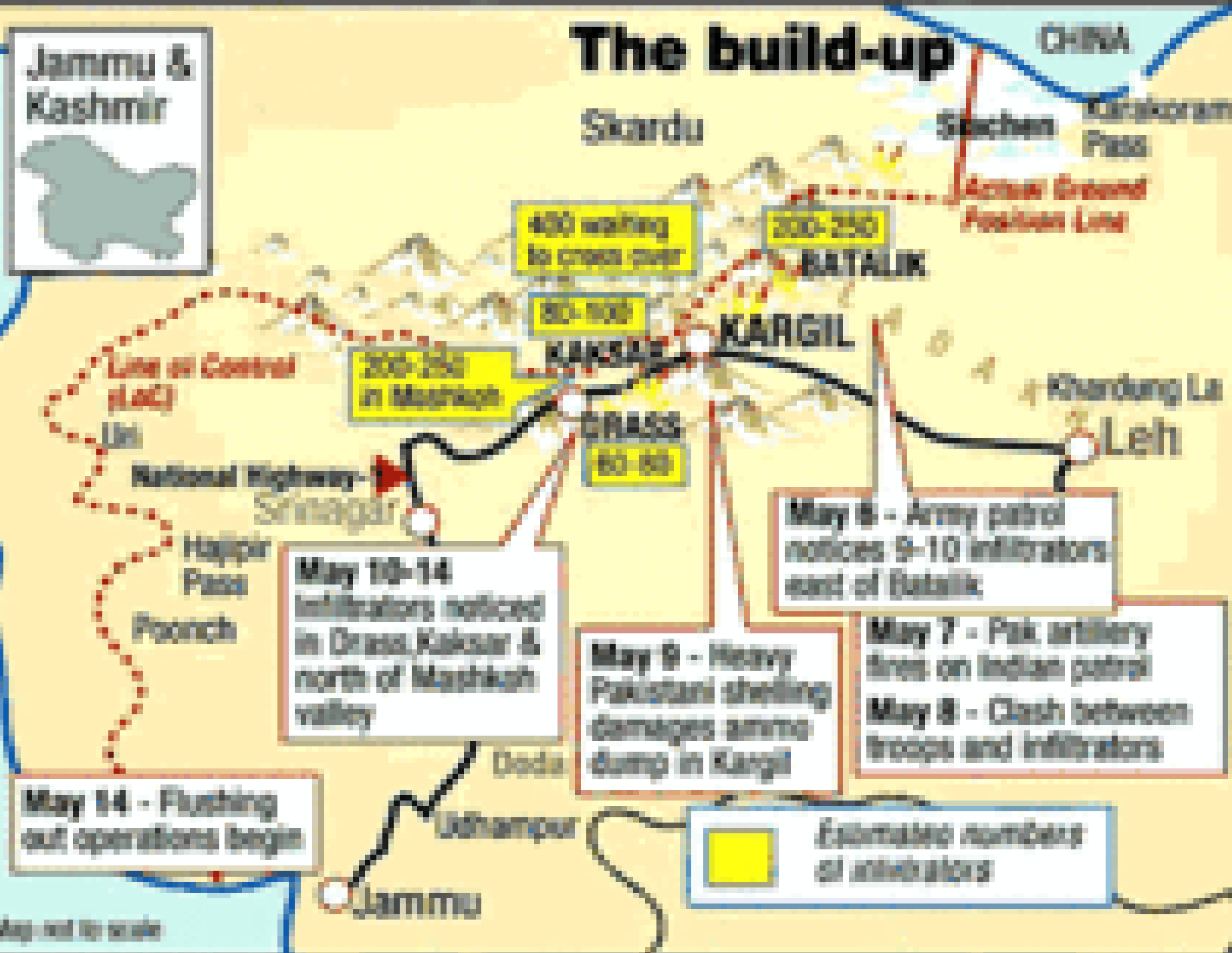
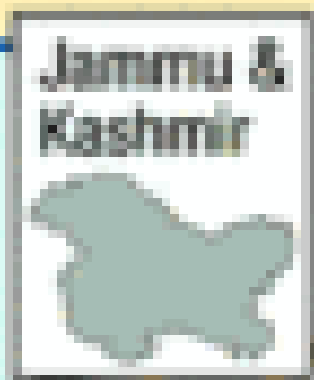
On 31 October 1984, Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, was killed by her Sikh bodyguards. The assassination sparked four days of riots that left more than 8,000 Indian Sikhs dead in revenge attacks

The assassination of Rajiv Gandhi, former Prime Minister of India, occurred as a result of a suicide bombing in Sriperumbudur, near Chennai, in Tamil Nadu, India on Tuesday, 21 May 1991. At least 14 others were also killed.





The build-up





CAPTAIN SAURABH KALIA
INDIAN ARMY
FIRST HERO OF KARGIL WAR









MEMORIAL CHUSHUL-1962



LadakhExpert.com

LadakhExpert.com



**A WALK WITH
INDIAN SOLDIER
AT THE KARGIL
WAR MEMORIAL**







என்னை ஈன்ற தந்தைக்கும் தாய்க்கும்
மக்கள் இனம் ஈன்ற தமிழ்நாடு தனக்கும்
என்னால் தினையளவு நலமேனும்
கிடைக்கும்
என்றால் செத்தொழியும் நாளெனக்குத்
திருநாளாகும்.

நன்றி
கர்னல் பாவாடை கணேசன்
,வீ.எஸ்.எம்.

