



भारतीय समुद्री विश्वविद्यालय

INDIAN MARITIME UNIVERSITY

(केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, भारत सरकार)

(A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, GOVT. OF INDIA)

मुंबई पोर्ट परिसर / MUMBAI PORT CAMPUS

(एलबीएस कॉमसार / एमईआरआई) / (LBS CAMSAR / MERI)



सं : भा.स.वि.मुं.पो.प/प्रशि/(सूचना)/2021/

दिनांक:10.12.2021

नोटिस /NOTICE

कार्यक्रम-अनुसूची / PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव / AZADI KA AMRUT MAHOTSAV

सप्ताह 20.12.2021 से 26.12.2021 तक

Week from 20.12.2021 to 26.12.2021

क्रमांक S.No.	गतिविधि / Activity	दिनांक/Date & समय/Time	समन्वयक/ Coordinator
1.	Launch of the program by uploading the presentation " Development and Growth of the Nation since 1947 " on the website for wider publicity	20.12.2021 1100 Hrs.	श्री पवन शर्मा Shri Pawan Sharma; आईएमयू-एमपीसी वेबसाइट IMU-MPC website
2.	Poster Making Competition for Cadets on the topic of " Development and Growth of the Nation since 1947 ".	21.12.2021 1100 Hrs.	श्रीमती अनुजा सुर्वे Smt.Anuja Surve; पुस्तकालय/Library
3.	Display of video on the topic " Development and Growth of the Nation since 1947 " to all Staff including MTS, Security, House Keeping staff and DMET Mess employees of the Campus.	22.12.2021 1500 Hrs.	श्री मोहन लाल और Shri Mohan Lal and इयूटी वार्डन /Duty Warden, सभागार/Auditorium
4.	Display and Distribution of the Posters on the topic " Development and Growth of the Nation since 1947 " in nearby slum areas, railway stations and schools.	23.12.2021 & 24.12.2021	श्री अश्विनी श्रीवास्तव/ Shri Ashwani Shrivastava, श्री मोहन लाल / Shri Mohan Lal, श्री अरुण कुमार सिंह / Shri Arun Kumar Singh

पोस्टर बनाने की गतिविधि में भाग लेने के लिए कैडेटों को प्रशंसा प्रमाण पत्र दिए जाएंगे।

Certificates of appreciation will be given to the Cadets for participation in the poster making activity.

(हरीश सी उपाध्याय / (HARISH C UPADHYAY)

वितरण सूची/Distribution List:

1. All Officers/ Faculty/Staff / MTS/ Housekeeping Staff/Security Staff/ DMET Mess Staff/ All Cadets.
2. Hostel Warden
3. Notice Board.

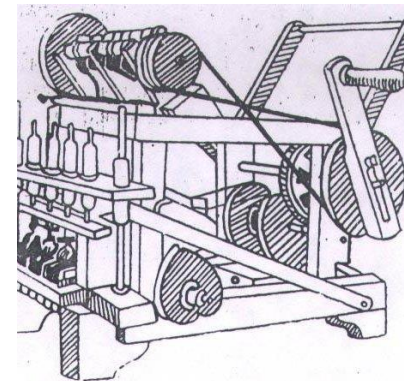
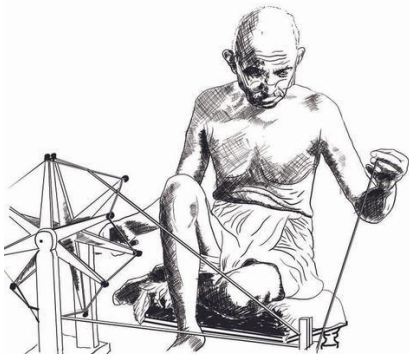
"समुद्र ज्ञानं ज्ञान समुद्रम् "

INDIAN MARITIME UNIVERSITY MUMBAI PORT CAMPUS



AZADI KA AMRUT MAHOTSAV

Development and growth of the nation since -
1947



Development and growth of the Nation since 1947:

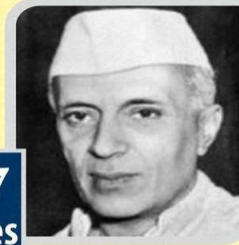
India enters its 75th year of Independence on August 15 this year. In March 2021, the Government of India announced Azadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav, a two-year-long nationwide initiative to commemorate the milestone. India's economic journey since 1947 has seen its share of ups and downs. Once branded a "third 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.



Prime Ministers of India

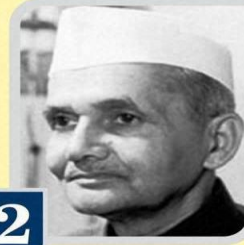
who addressed the nation from Red Fort on Independence Day

17
Times



Jawaharlal Nehru
15.08.1947
27.05.1964

2



Lal Bahadur Shastri
09.06.1964
11.01.1966

16



Indira Gandhi
24.01.1966
24.3.1977

&

14.1.1980
31.10.1984

2



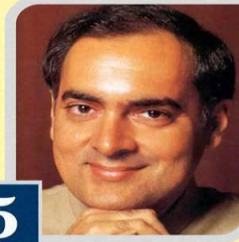
Morarji Desai
24.3.1977
28.7.1979

1



Charan Singh
28.7.1979
14.1.1980

5



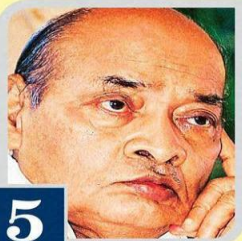
Rajiv Gandhi
31.10.1984
2.12.1989

1



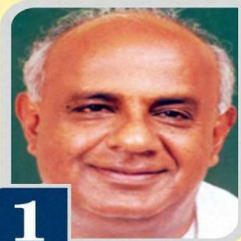
V. P. Singh
2.12.1989
10.11.1990

5



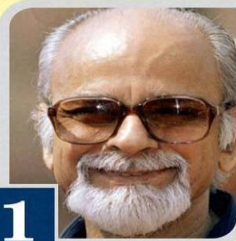
P. V. Narasimha Rao
21.6.1991
10.5.1996

1



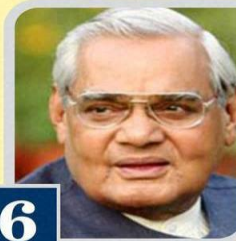
H. D. Deve Gowda
1.6.1996
1.5.1997

1



I. K. Gujral
21.4.1997
19.3.1998

6



Atal Bihari Vajpayee
19.3.1998
22.5.2004

10



Manmohan Singh
22.5.2004
26.5.2014

2



Narendra Modi
26.5.2014
Incumbent

There's still a long way to go for India, though.

- **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**.
- **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 unmissable fact is that there has been a **10- fold increase in the GDP** (at constant prices) since the reform process began in 1991.

Food for the palate

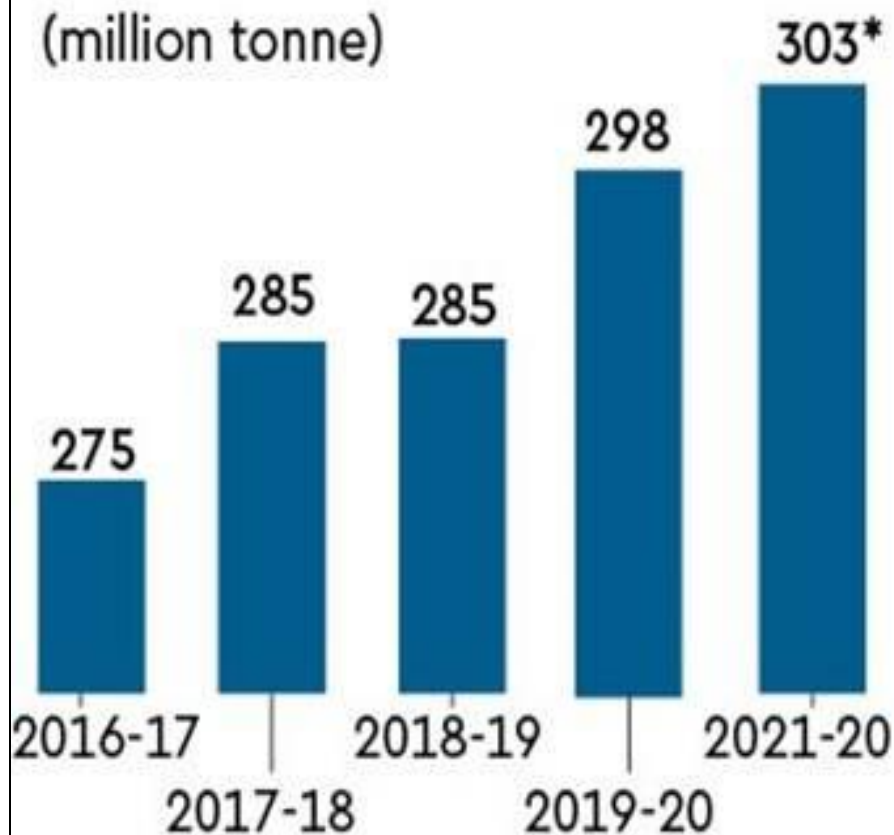
The estimated total foodgrain output of 291.95 MT is over 6 MT higher than that produced in 2018-19

In million tonnes-MT	2018-19	2019-20 target	2019-20 2nd advance estimate
Total foodgrain production	285.21	291.10	291.95
Rice	116.48	116.00	117.47
Wheat	103.60	100.50	106.21
All pulses	22.08	26.30	23.02
Jowar	3.48	4.90	4.38
Bajra	8.66	9.50	8.90

SOURCE: GOVT.

India's food grains production

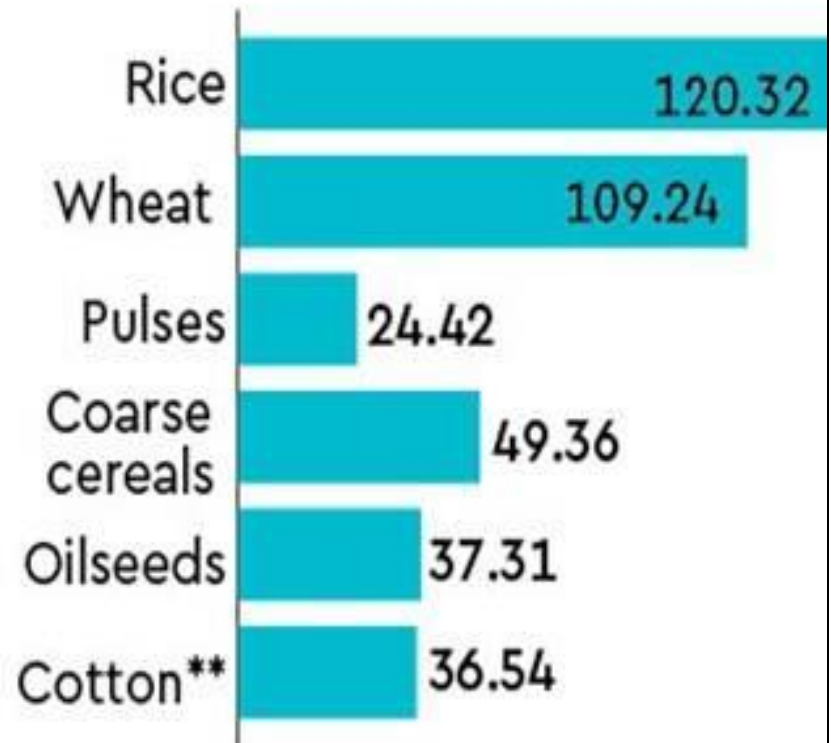
(million tonne)



*Second advance estimate

Crop output

Crop year (Crop year, July-June)
(2020-21, million tonne)



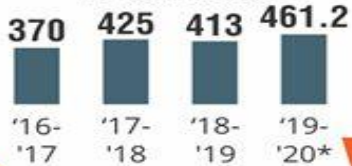
**In million bales of 170kg each

INDIAN ECONOMY: A SNAPSHOT



Foreign Exchange Reserves

In US \$ billion



*Till end of 10th Jan 2020

Fiscal Deficit

% of GDP



*Revised Estimates
**Budget Estimates

Inflation

Average, in %



*Apr-Dec 2019

GDP Growth

At constant prices



*Provisional Estimate
**1st Advance Estimates
Projected

Services

Growth Rate of GVA at Basic Prices in %



*Provisional Estimates
** 1st Advance Estimates

Current Account Balance



*Apr-Sep 2019

Agriculture & Allied Sectors

Growth Rate of GVA at Basic Prices in %



*Provisional Estimates
** 1st Advance Estimates

Industrial Growth

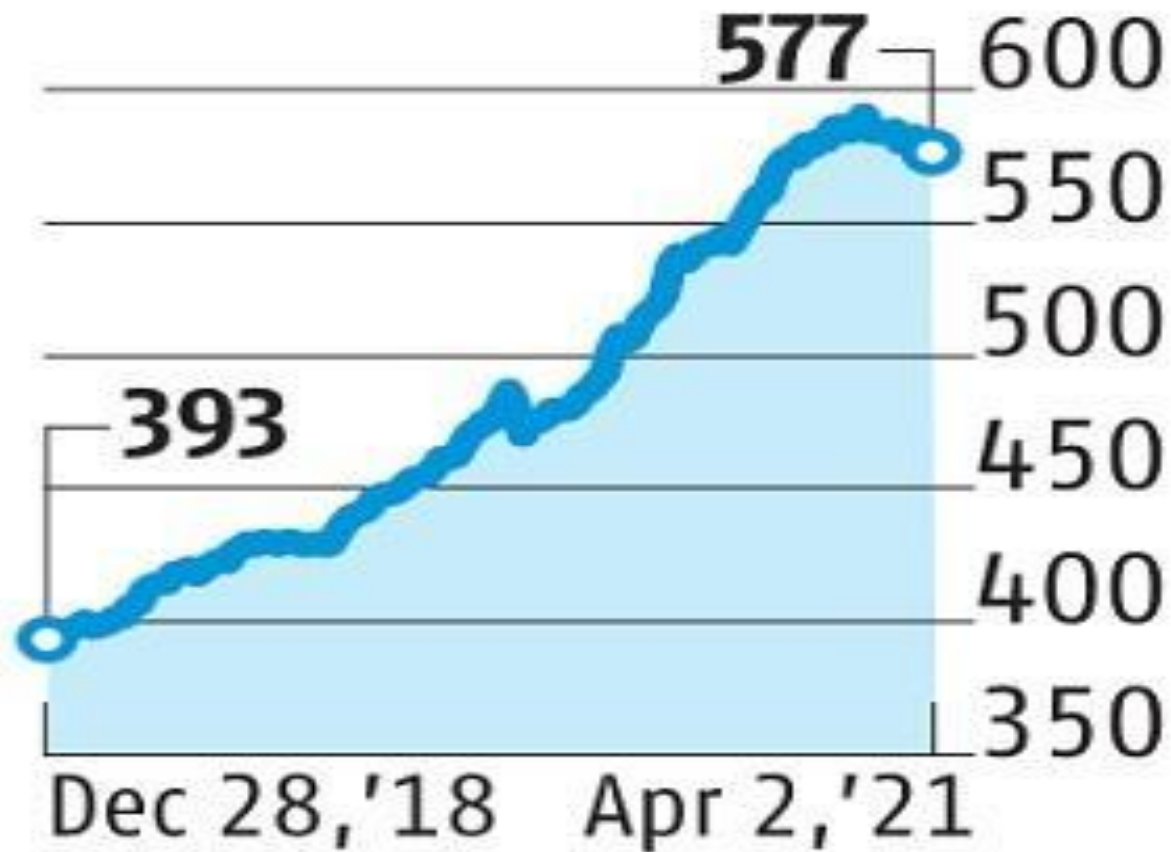
Growth Rate of GVA at Basic Prices in %



*Provisional Estimates
** 1st Advance Estimates

- **US dollar to Rupee:** Contrary to a popular 2013 forward which had pegged US \$1 to ₹ 1, a US dollar was equal to ₹ 3.30 in 1947. Notably, India's rupee was pegged to the UK Pound Sterling, not the US Dollar. In August 2021, US \$1 is equal to ₹ 74.
- **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 catalytical role in kickstarting 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.**

INDIA - FOREX RESERVE ■ \$ billion

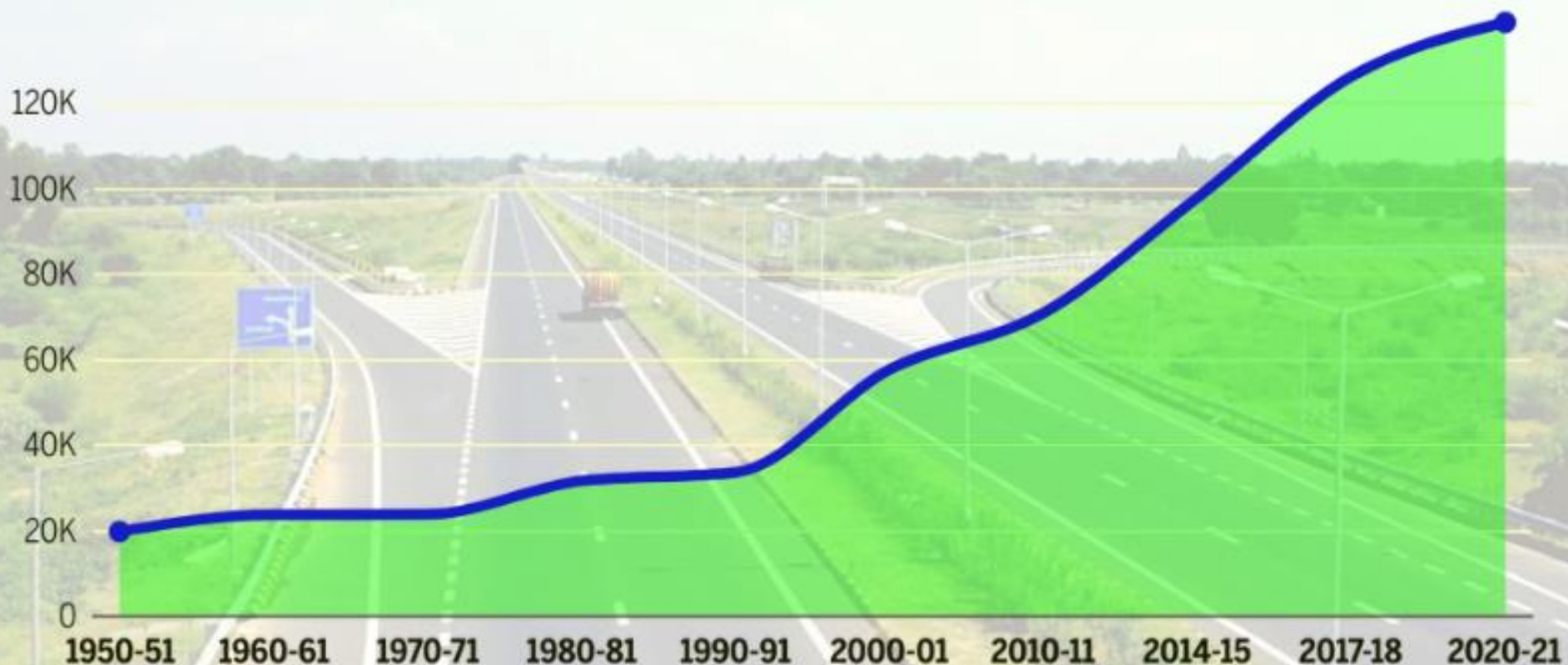


Source:RBI

- **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**.
- **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**.

National highway construction

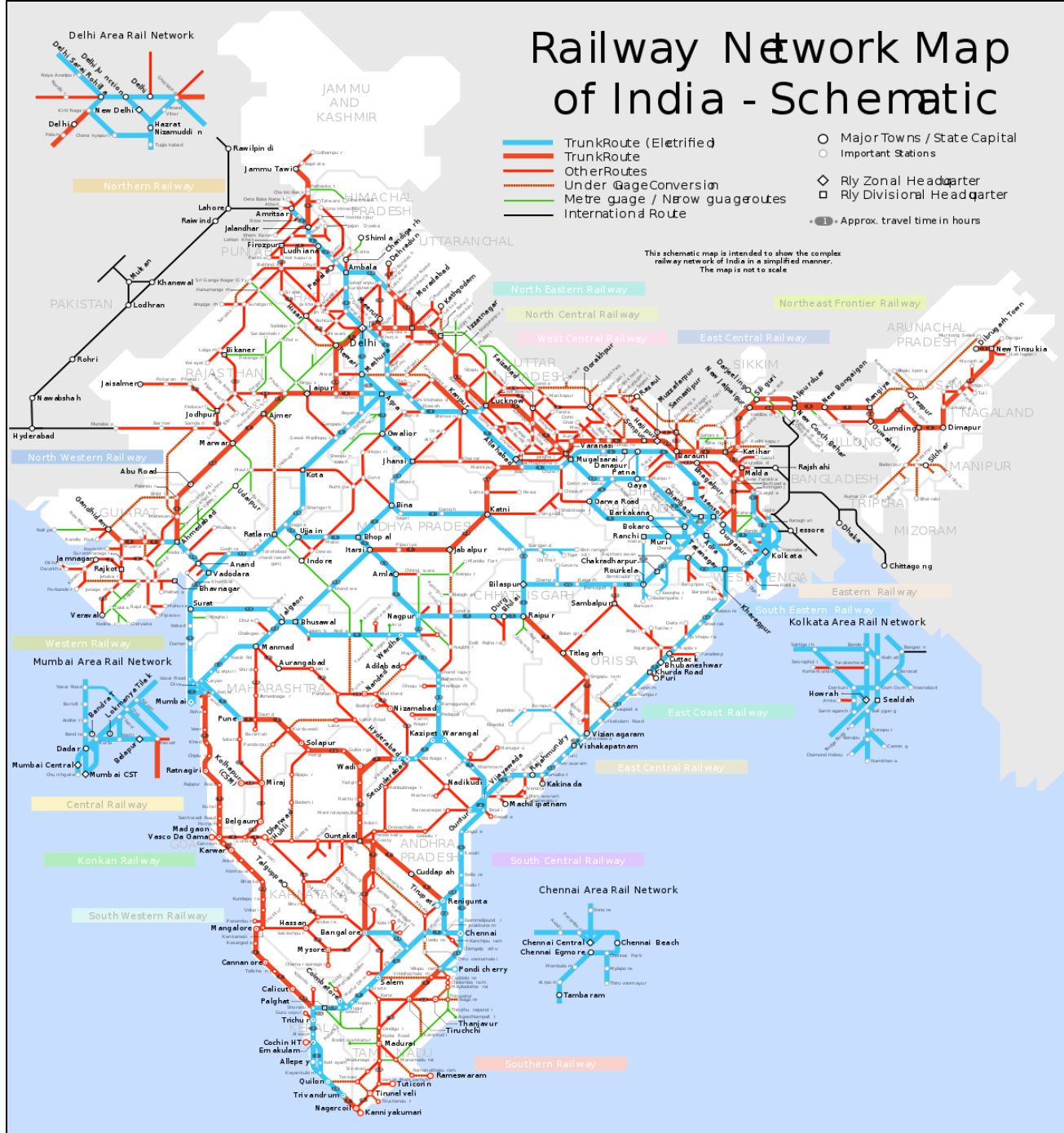
The pace of highway construction in the country touched a record 37 km per day in 2020-21.
(Figures in km)



TOI

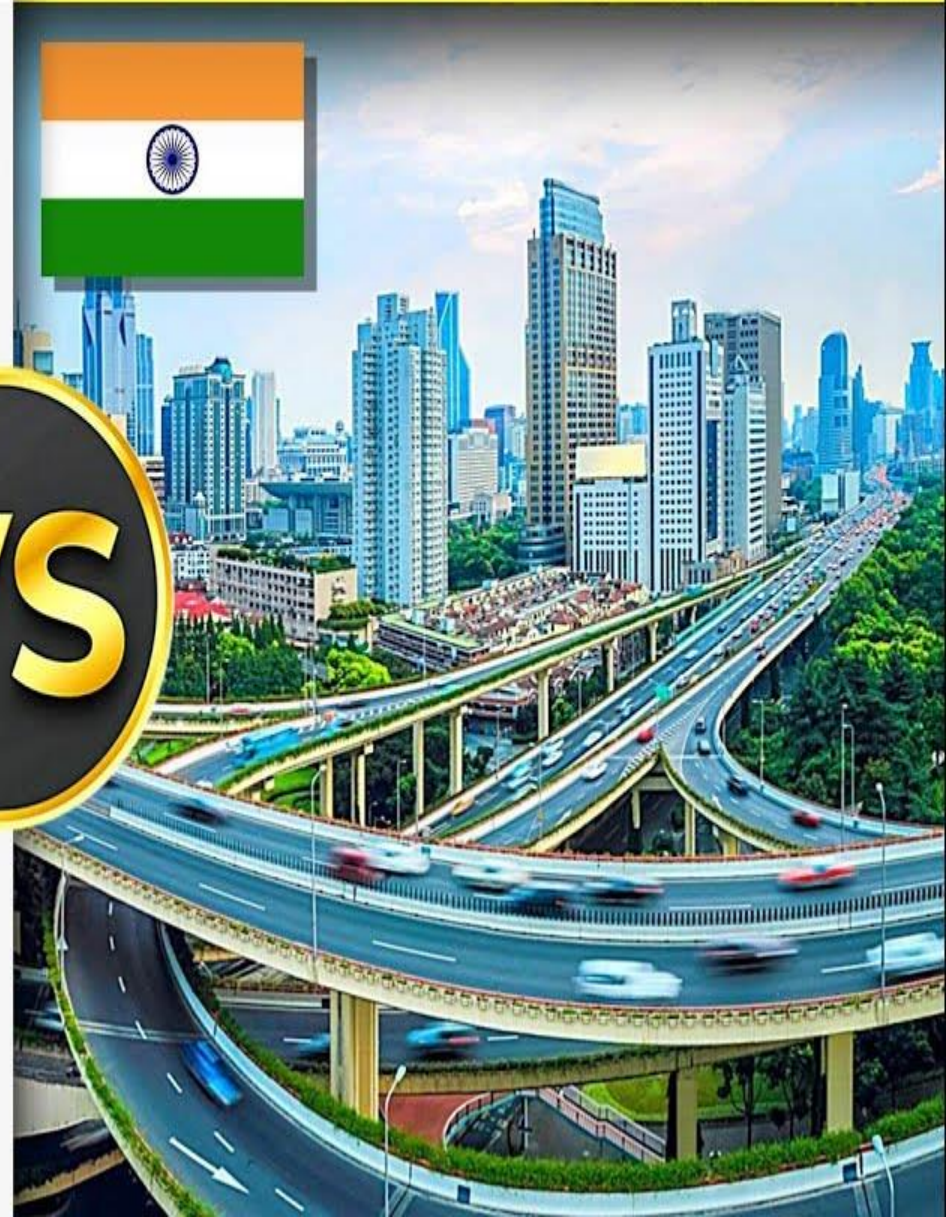
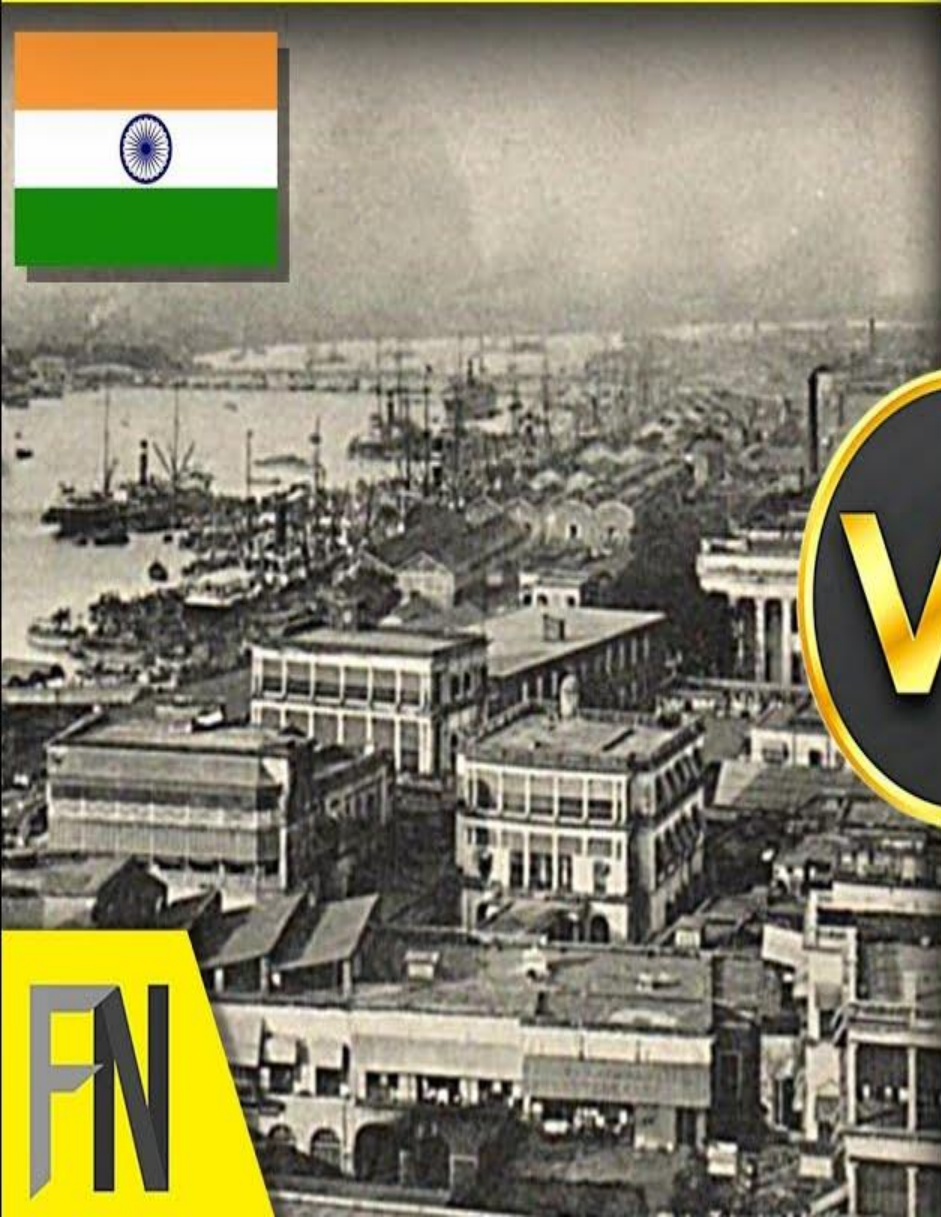
India's total national highway construction stands at 1,39,032 km as of 2020-21.

Railway Network Map of India - Schematic



1947

2021



VS



INDIA 1947



Population: 36 Crore

INDIA 2021

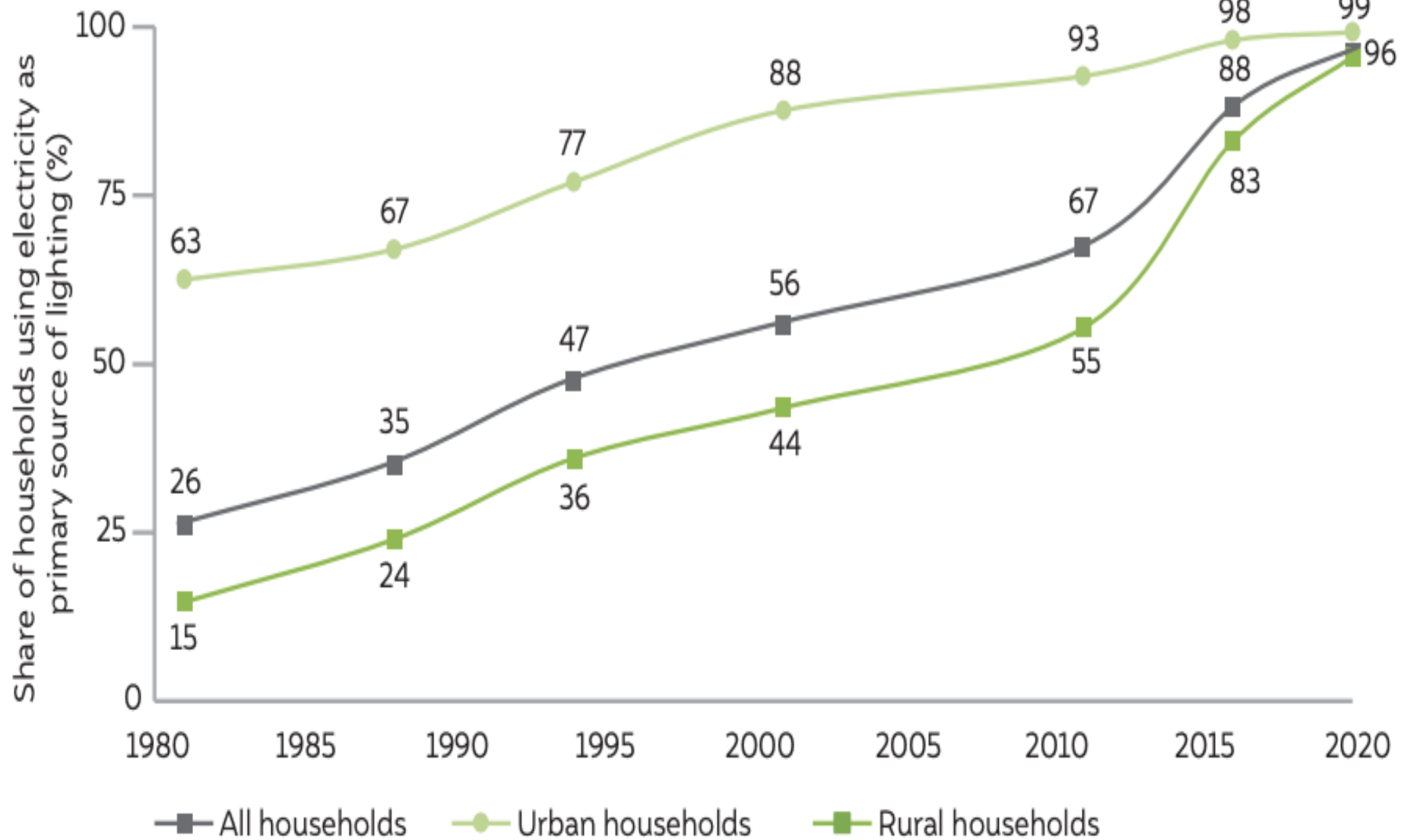


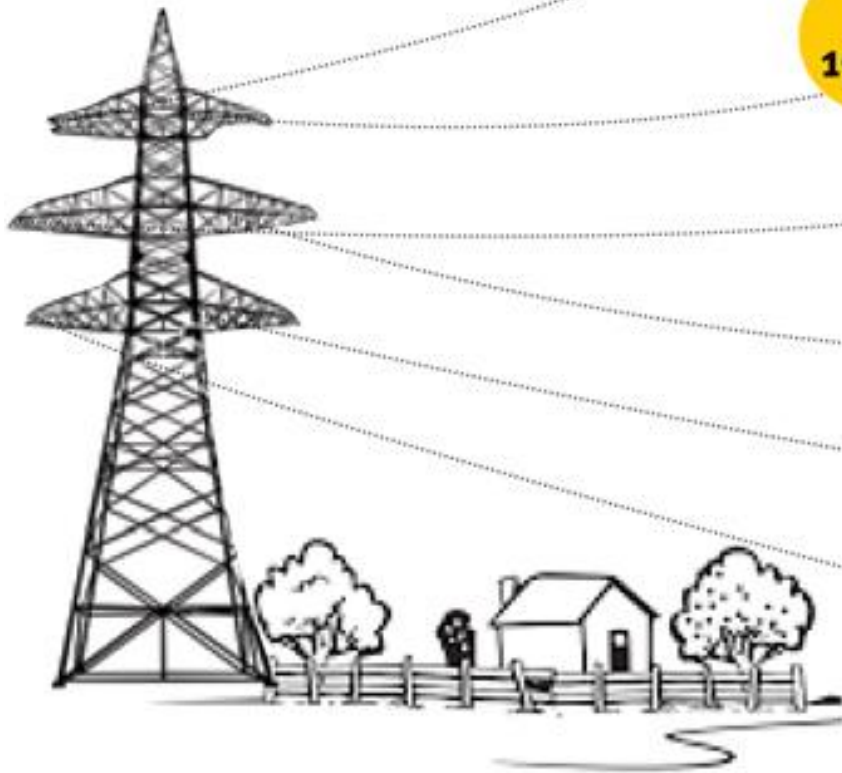
Population: 140 Crore



- **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% of households in a village having access to electricity, there are millions who still live without electricity.

- **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.





1974

Minimum Needs Programme

1988

Kutir Jyoti Yojana

2001

Remote Village Electrification Programme

2003

Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana

2005

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana

2009

Decentralised Distributed Generation Scheme

SAUBHAGYA SCHEME

Total outlay ₹16,320 crore	Gross budgetary support (GBS) ₹12,320 cr	Rural households		Urban households	
		Outlay ₹14,025 cr	GBS ₹10,587 cr	Outlay ₹2,295 cr	GBS ₹1,732 cr

Complete household electrification by December 31, 2018

Government of India grant 60% (85% for special category States)	Utility/State contribution 10% (5% for special category States)	Loan (FI/Banks) 30% (10% for special category States)	Beneficiaries will be identified using socio-economic and caste census (SECC 2011) data
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NARENDRA MODI
Prime Minister

Unlisted unelectrified households will get connection at a payment of ₹500 that will be recovered by the DISCOM in 10 installments through the electricity bill



- While some have a high opinion of India's growth story since its independence, some others think the country's performance in the seven decades has been abysmal. It's arguably true that the Five-Year Plans did target specific sectors in order to quicken the pace of development, yet the outcome hasn't been on expected lines. And, the country is taking its own sweet time to catch up with the developed world. All efforts are frustrated by lopsided strategies and inept implementation of policies.
- **The Two Phases of Economy:** An independent India was bequeathed a shattered economy, widespread illiteracy and shocking poverty.

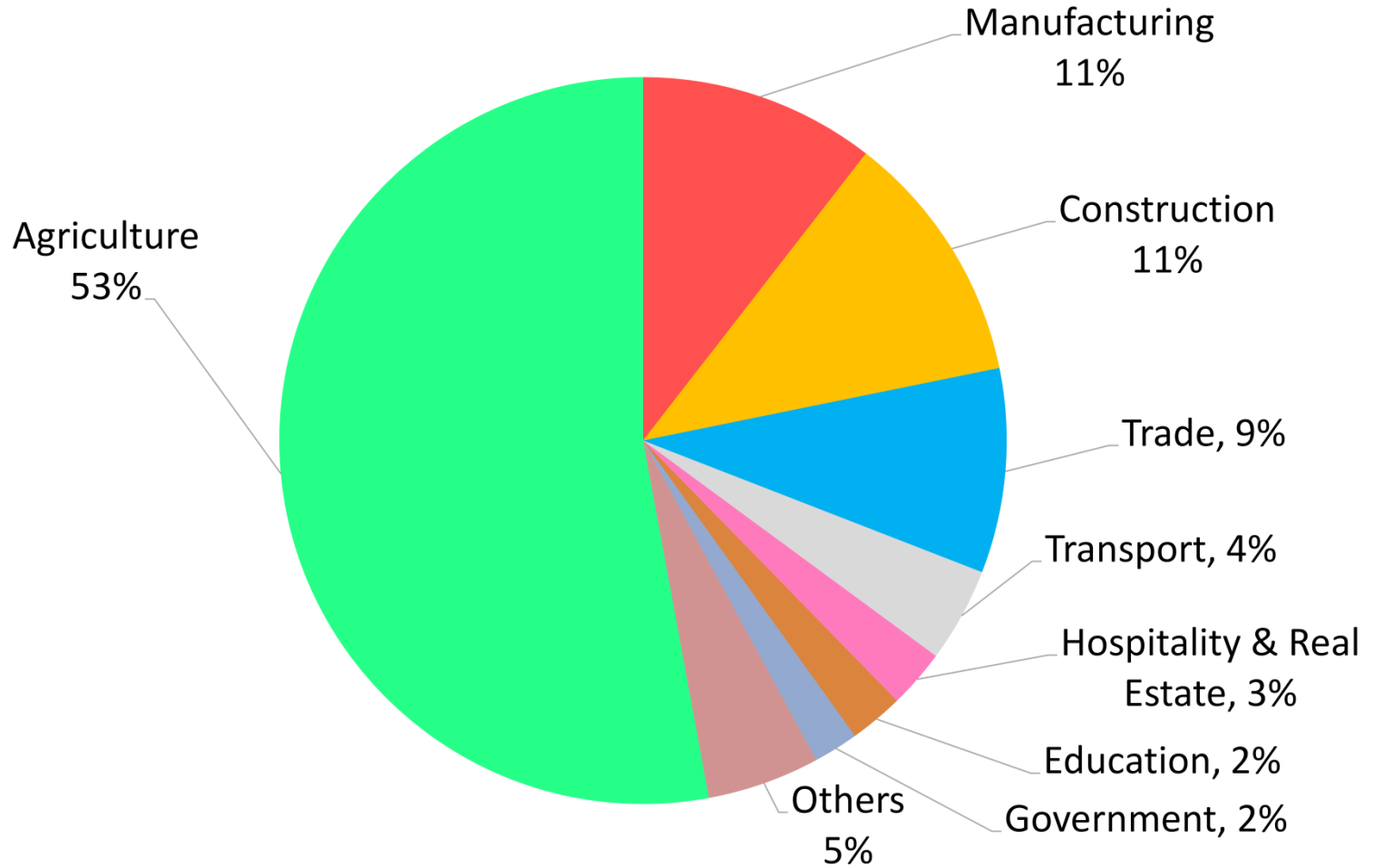
- Contemporary economists divide the history of India's economic growth into two phases – first 45 years after independence and almost three decades of free market economy.
- The years preceding the economic liberalisation were mainly marked by instances wherein economic development got stagnated due to a lack of meaningful policies.
- The economic reforms came to India's rescue with the launching of a policy of liberalisation and privatisation. A flexible industrial licensing policy and a relaxed FDI policy started getting positive responses from international investors.
- Among the major factors that drove India's economic growth following the economic reforms of 1991 were increased FDI, adoption of information technology and an increased domestic consumption.

- **Service Sector Growth:** A major development in the nation's services sector has been visible in the telecom and information technology sectors.
- ❖ A trend that started some two decades back is now well in its prime. Several multinational firms continue to outsource their tele-services and IT services to India, resulting in the **growth of ITES, BPO and KPO companies.**
- ❖ The acquisition of expertise in information technology has led to the **generation of thousands of new jobs**, which in turn increased domestic consumption and naturally, more foreign direct investments happened to meet the demands.

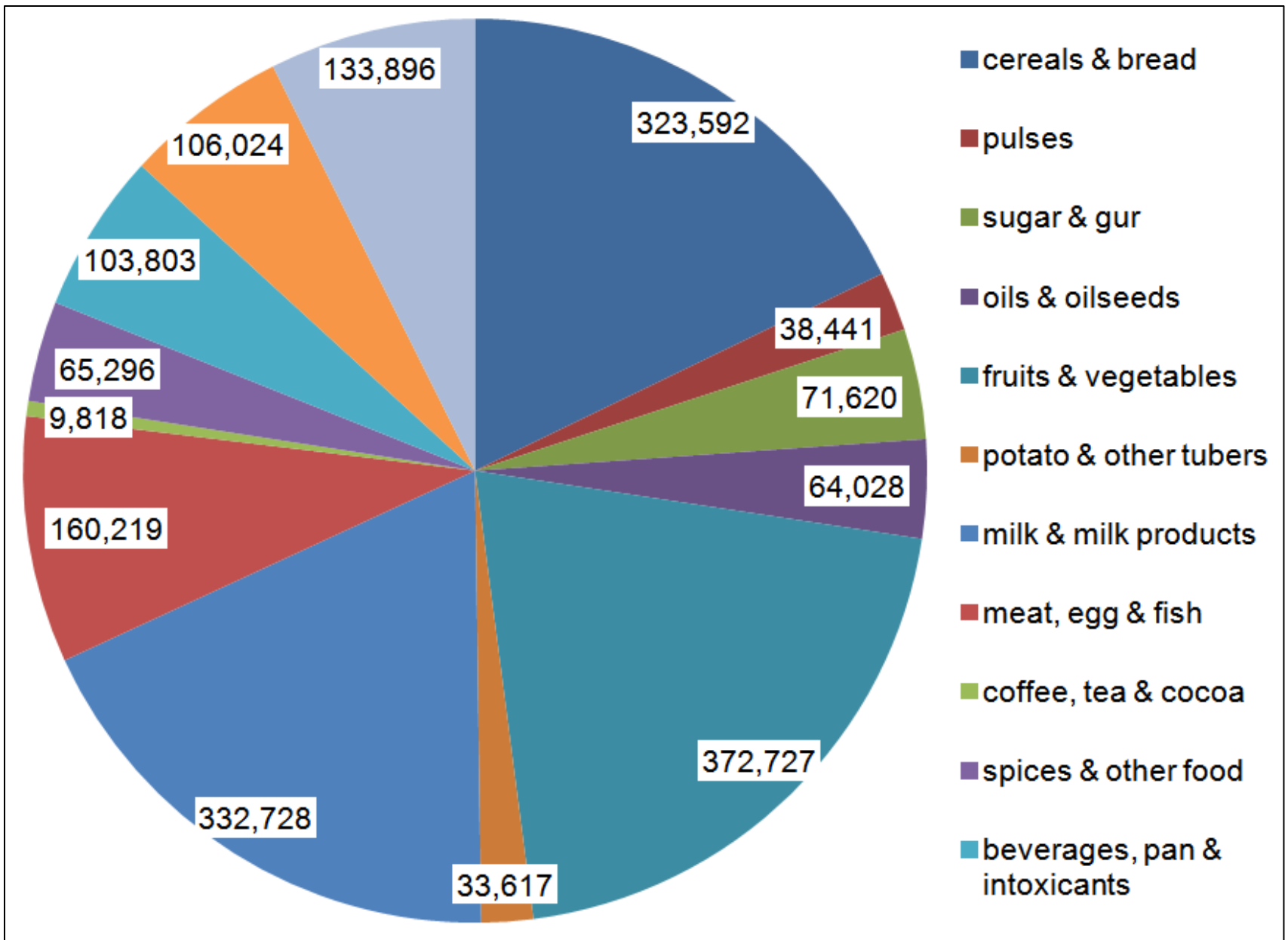
- Presently, the services sector employs 31% of the Indian workforce and this process of development started back in the 1980s.
- ❖ In the 60s, the sector employed only 4.5% of the working population.
- ❖ According to the Central Statistical Organization, the services sector accounted for around 54% of Indian GDP in 2018 and the figure continues to grow.

Employment by Sector (%)

2009-10



- **Growth of Agriculture Sector:** Since 1950s, the progress in agriculture has been somewhat steady. The sector grew at about 1% per annum in the first half of the 20th century.
- ❖ During the post-Independence era, the growth rate nudged about 2.6% per annum. Expansion of farming area and introduction of high-yielding varieties of crops were the major factors of growth in agricultural production.
- ❖ The sector could manage to end dependency on imported food grains. It has progressed both in terms of yield and structural changes.
- ❖ Consistent investment in research, land reforms, expansion of scope for credit facilities, and improvement in rural infrastructure were some other determining factors that brought about an agricultural revolution in the country.
- ❖ The country has also grown strong in the **agri-biotech sector**. The Rabobank report reveals that the agri-biotech sector has been growing at **30% since** the last few years. The country is also likely to become a major producer of genetically **modified/engineered crops**.



BEFORE



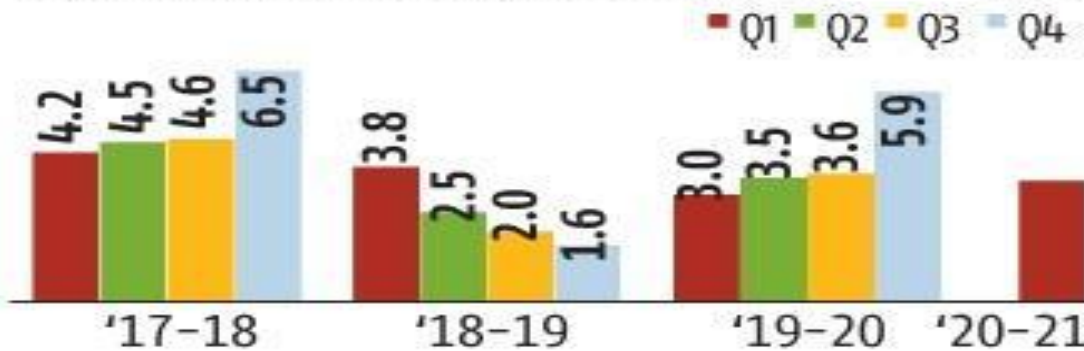
FULL COMPARISON



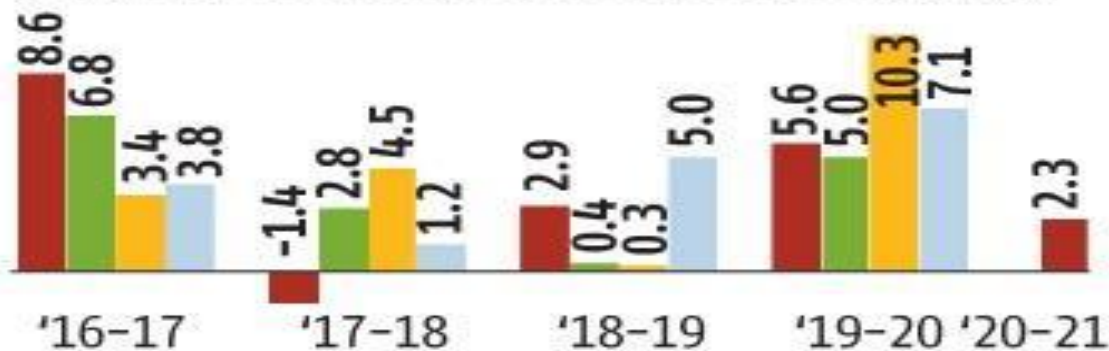
AFTER

GROWING STRONG

Gross value added for agriculture & allied activities at constant prices (FY12) (%)



Difference between current and constant prices for GVA in agri & allied activities (%)



NOTE: The difference between current and constant prices, which largely is inflation, sometimes also gives a broad picture of farm incomes. Demonetisation happened in the third quarter of 2016-17. Source: MoSPI, Government of India

- **Infrastructure Development:** The Indian road network has become one of the largest in the world with the total road length increasing from **0.399 million km in 1951 to 4.70 million km as of 2015.**
- ❖ Moreover, the total length of the country's national highways has increased from **24,000 km (1947-69) to 96,214 km (2015).** Governmental efforts have led to the expansion of the network of State highways and major district roads, which in turn has directly contributed to industrial growth.
- ❖ As India needs power to drive its growth engine, it has triggered a noteworthy improvement in the availability of energy by adopting a multi-pronged approach. After almost seven decades of Independence, **India has emerged as the third largest producer of electricity in Asia.**
- ❖ It has increased its electricity generation capacity from **1,362 MW in 1947 to 356,818 MW as of 2019.** Overall, power generation in India has increased from 301 billion units (BUs) during 1992- 93 to 1249.337 BUs in 2018- 19. When it comes to rural electrification, the **Indian government has managed to bring lights to all 18,452 villages by April 28, 2018 as compared to 3061 in 1950.**

India's infrastructure in numbers

81st

quality of
overall
infrastructure

2.4%

private
investment in
infrastructure
(% GDP)

65%

population with
no access to
improved
sanitation

25%

population
with no
access to
electricity



**Development in India
After Independence**

- **Progress in Education Sector:** Pulling itself out from widespread illiteracy, India has managed to bring its education system at par with the global standard. The number of schools witnessed a dramatic increase during the post-independence era.
- The Parliament made elementary education a fundamental right for children in the age group of 6-14 years by passing the 86th amendment to the Constitution in 2002. At independence, **India's literacy rate was a paltry 12.2 % which increased to 74.04% as per 2011 census.**
- The Government launched the **Sarva Siksha Abhiyan** in **2001** to ensure education for the children from **6 to 14 years**. Prior to that, it had launched an effective initiative – Sponsored **District Education Programme**, which increased the number of schools across the country.
- In a bid to attract children to schools, especially in the rural areas, the government also started implementing the **mid-day meals programme in 1995.**

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES IS NOW **MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**

FOR SCHOOLS

From 10+2 to 5+3+3+4: Current 10+2 structure in which policy covered schooling from Class 1 to 10 (age 6-16) and then Class 11-12 (age 16-18) gives way to 5 years of foundational education, 3 of preparatory, 3 of middle & 4 years of secondary schooling



Multi-Stream: Flexibility to choose subjects across streams; all subjects to be offered at two levels of proficiency

Diluted Board: Board exams to test only core competencies; could become modular (object and subjective) and will be offered twice a year

Multilingual: 3-language policy to continue with preference for local language medium of instruction till class 8



Bag-Less Days: School students to have 10 bag-less days in a year during which they are exposed to a vocation of choice (i.e. informal internship)



FOR COLLEGES

SAT-Like College Test: National Testing Agency to conduct common college entrance exam twice a year



4-Year Bachelor: 4-year multi-disciplinary bachelor's programme to be preferred; mid-term dropouts to be given credit with option to complete degree after a break



No Affiliation: Over next 15 years colleges will be given graded autonomy to give degrees, affiliation with universities to end, so would deemed university status

Fee Cap: Proposal to cap fee charged by private institutions of higher learning



Going Glocal: Top-rated global universities to be facilitated to come to India, top Indian institutions to be encouraged to go global

'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan'

ensures elementary education to children in the age-group of 6-14 years.



Achievements in the Field of Healthcare

- A decrease in death rates is considered one of the major achievements that came India's way in this sector. **While life expectancy was around 37 years in 1951, it almost doubled to 65 years by 2011. By 2015, it was estimated to have increased to 68 years.**
- Similar improvement was noticed in maternal mortality rate also. India's maternal mortality rate also declined from **212 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2007 to 167 deaths in 2013 (Unicef data).**

- After a long-drawn struggle, India has finally been declared a **polio-free country since 2014**.
- The **Swachh Bharat Abhiyan** has provided impetus to stop open defecation and prevent spread of communicable diseases.
- Mortality in children under five years (per thousand live births) came down to **39.4 in 2017 from 126 in 1990**. Government's efforts yielded further result as the number of tuberculosis and HIV cases are also witnessing a declining trend (**211 per 100,000 in 2016**) as per WHO.
- Moreover, India has **pledged to eradicate TB by 2025**. The public health spending (about 3.89% of the GDP in 2015) is still low, but the government has launched a series of ambitious initiatives including '**Healthcare for all by 2020**' and distribution of free medicines to the people falling **under lowest-income group**.
- In 2018, the Central Government also launched **Ayushman Bharat Scheme** which is a centrally funded health insurance scheme covering around **40% of the country's population**.



एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan



- **Scientific Achievements:** Independent India has taken confident strides in its road to scientific development. Its prowess is being manifested in a gradual scaling up of ambitious projects.
- ❖ India takes pride in its space programmes, which began with the launch of its first satellite **Aryabhata in 1975**. Since then, India has emerged as a space power that has successfully launched foreign satellites. Through **Chandrayaan-1, India became the 4th country in the world to plant its flag on the lunar surface in 2008**.
- ❖ Its first mission to Mars was launched in **November 2013** which **successfully reached the planet's orbit on 24 September 2014**. In June 2015, ISRO launched **104 satellites (highest in the world)** from a **single rocket through PSLV-C37**.
- ❖ India is also aggressively pursuing both **nuclear and missile programmes**. That has simultaneously augmented the country's defence strength as well.
- ❖ **BrahMos** inducted into the defence system is the **world's fastest cruise missile** that has been jointly developed by **India and Russia**. After more than six decades of independence, India has now come closer to being an independent force to reckon with in the field of **nuclear and missile technology**.

World Famous Indian Scientists Who Give new Dimension, Meaning and revolutionised World Science:



Jagadish Chandra Bose



Prafulla chandra



Satyendra-nath-bose



Meghnath Saha



Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis



Gopal-Chandra-Bhattacharya



Ananda Mohan Chakrabarty



Subhash Mukhopadhyay



CV Raman



Har Gobind Khorana



Homi Jehangir Bhabha



Vikram Sarabhai



Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar



Srinivasa Ramanujan



Ashoke Sen



Dr. Sankar Chatterjee



Vilayanur S. Ramachandran



Venkatraman Ramakrishnan



Jayant Vishnu Narlikar



A. P. J. Abdul Kalam



Benefits Transfer Mechanism

Participative Governance



National Agriculture Market

Grievance Redressal



Promoting Entrepreneurs

Technology Enabled

Visa Application



Delivery of services

Consular Grievances Monitoring



THEN



**CARRIED SATELLITES
ON BULLOCK CARTS**

ISRO

NOW



**CARRIES OTHER COUNTRY'S
SATELLITES TO SPACE**

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY: ACHIEVEMENTS IN NUMBERS

- Ranks 2nd in terms of contribution to high-quality scientific research
- Ranks 3rd in Scientific & Technical Manpower
- Ranked 7th in innovation quality in 2017
- Ranked 9th globally in the number of scientific publications
- Ranked 12th in the number of patents filed



Thank You...