

Chapter: 2

Q.1 Choose the right option and rewrite the sentence.

2

- 1** The Prime Minister of India who took an initiative in resolving question of the Tamil Minority in Sri Lanka was
- a. Rajiv Gandhi b. Indira Gandhi
c. H. D. Devegowda d. P. V. Narasimha Rao

Ans The Prime Minister of India who took an initiative in resolving question of the Tamil Minority in Sri Lanka was **Rajiv Gandhi**.

- 2** is the father of the Green Revolution in India.
- a. D. R. Vegghese Kurien b. Homi Bhabha
c. M. S. Swaminathan d. Dr. Noiman Borlaug

Ans **M. S. Swaminathan** is the father of the Green Revolution in India.

Q.2 Identify the wrong pair :

3

1	i. Economic liberalisation	-	Shri. P. V. Narashimha
	ii. Green Resolution	-	Dr. M. S. Swaminathan
	iii. White Revolution	-	Dr. Homi Bhabha
	iv. Recommended reservation for the OBC	-	Shri. B.P. Mandal

Ans White Revolution - Dr. Verghese Kurien

2	i. Indira Gandhi	-	emergency
	ii. Rajiv Gandhi	-	Development in Science and Technology
	iii. P.V. Narasimha Rao	-	economic improvement
	iv. Chandrashekhar	-	Mandal Commission

Ans Chandrashekhar - Mandal Commission

- 3** (1) Vishwanath Pratap Singh - Green Revolution
(2) Dr Verghese Kurien - White Revolution
(3) P.V. Narasimha Rao - Globalisation
(4) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman - Mukti Bahini

Ans Wrong pair: Vishwanath Pratap Singh - Green Revolution
Corrected pair: Dr M.S. Swaminathan - Green Revolution

Q.3 Complete the given concept map

8

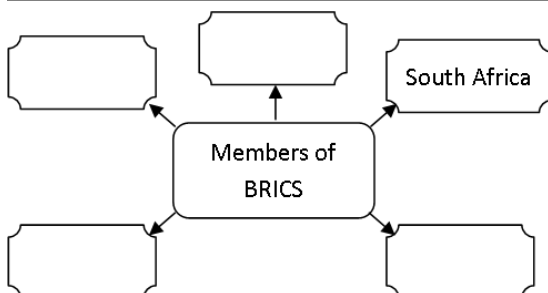
- 1** With the help of the information in the chapter complete the list of the challenges before India and the

strengths of India.

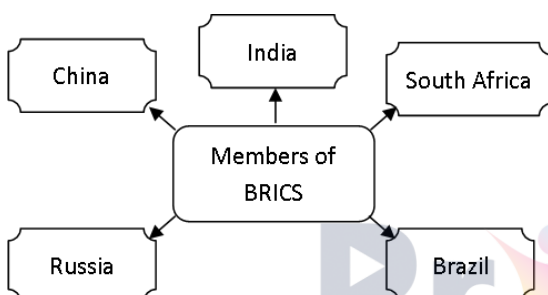
The Challenges in front of India	Strengths
For example, India - Pakistan War	Unity in diversity
.....
.....	Nuclear preparedness
Separatism

Ans	The Challenges in front of India	Strengths
	For example, India - Pakistan War	Unity in diversity
	Cross – Border Terrorism	India's vast man power
	Corruption	Nuclear preparedness
	Separatism	Membership in G20 and BRICS

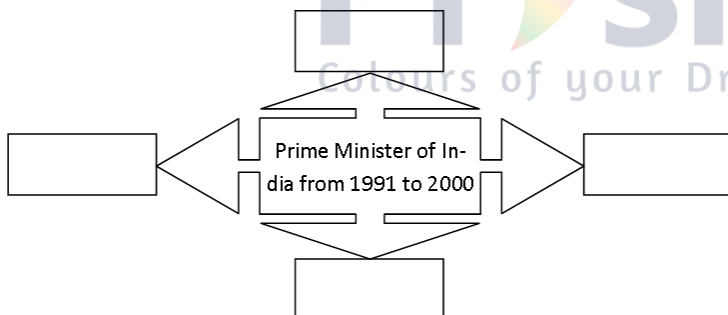
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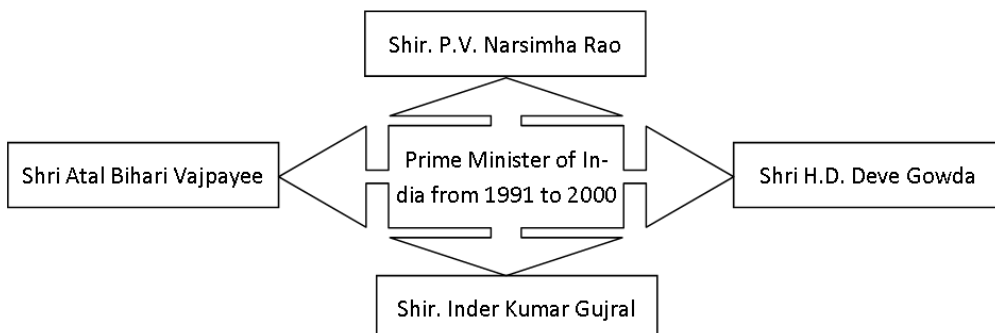
Ans



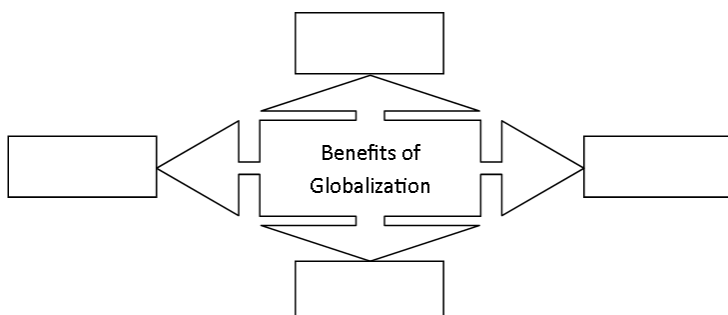
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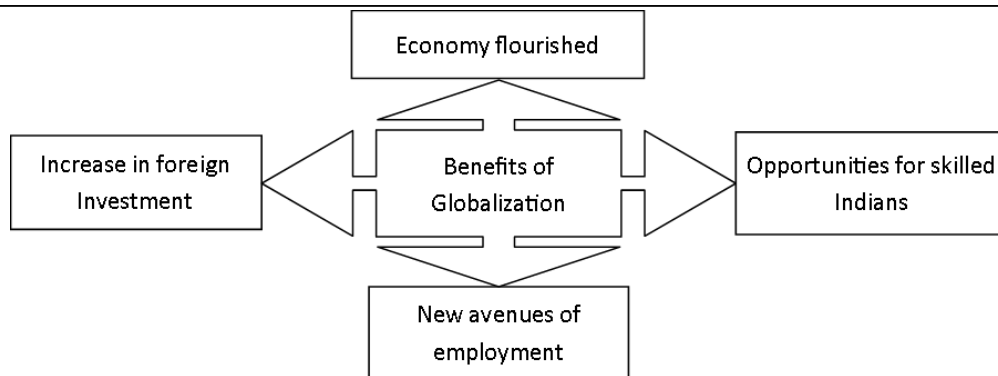
Ans



4



Ans



Q.4 Explain the following concept / Short Notes

4

1 White Revolution

Ans i. Dr. Verghese Kurien experimented in co-operative dairy movement to increase milk production in India.
ii. This is called as 'White Revolution'.

2 Globalisation

Ans i. It brought about many changes in different fields like economy, political science and technology.
ii. India has emerged as an important country on the global scene.
iii. India is an important member of international organisations.
iv. India has also revolutionised in the field of telecommunication technology.

Q.5 Explain the statement stating reasons.

6

1 The National Planning Commission was set up in India.

Ans The National Planning Commission was set up in India because :
i. The modernization of economy, economic self-sufficiency and social justice have been the characteristics of Indian economy right from Independence.
ii. India wanted to acquire modernity and self-reliance by establishing industries.
iii. India also wanted to establish an economy based on social justice through planning.
iv. Thus National Planning Commission was established that would co-ordinate development through the policy of the five year plans.

2 The army had to be sent into the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

Ans The army had to be sent into the Golden Temple in Amritsar because :-
i. In the 1980's there were many new challenges.
ii. The Sikhs in Punjab demanded an independent State of Khalistan and began a movement which went on to become violent and destructive.
iii. Pakistan had lent its support to this movement.
iv. Thus the Indian army was sent into the Golden Temple at Amritsar, a holy Shrine of the Sikhs in 1984 to evict the terrorist who had allegedly taken shelter there.

3 The Morarji Desai Government lasted for short while.

Ans The Morarji Desai Government lasted for short while because :-
i. There were lots of internal differences as many opposition parties came together, and significant and political division emerged.
ii. The legalization of strikes and re-empowerment of trade unions affected business efficiency and economic production.
iii. There were many new political systems coming up which led to the downfall of the Government.

Q.6 Answer in brief

9

1 Based on the information in the chapter, prepare a chronological chart of Prime Minister and their tenure.

Ans	Jawaharlal Nehru 16 yrs (286 Days)	15-08-1947 to 27-05-1964
	Lal Bahadur Shastri 1 year (216 Days)	19-06-1954 to 11-01-1966
	Indira Gandhi Twice 11 Years (59 Days)	24-01-1966 to 24-03-1977
	Morarji Desai 2 Years (126 Days)	24-3-1977 to 28-7-1979
	Charan Singh (170 Days)	28-07-1979 to 14-01-1980

Indira Gandhi 4 Years(291 Days)	14-01-1980 to 31-10-1984
Rajiv Gandhi 5 Years (32 Days)	31-10-1984 to 02-12-1989
V. P. Singh (343 Days)	02-12-1989 to 10-11-1990
Chandra Shekhar (223 Days)	10-11-1990 to 21-06-1991
P. V. Narasimha Rao 4 Yrs. (330 Days)	21-06-1991 to 10-05-1996
Atal Bihari Vajpayee Twice (16 Days)	16-05-1996 to 1-06-1996
H. D. Deve Gowda (324 Days)	01-06-1996 to 21-04-1997
Inder Kuamr Gujral (332 Days)	21-04-1997 to 9-03-1998
Atal Bihari Vajpayee 6 Yrs. (64 Days)	16-5-1996 to 1-06-1996
Man Mohan Singh	22-05-2004 to 26-05-2014
Narendra Modi	26-05-2014 to Till Date

2 What are the characteristics of the Indian economy?

- Ans**
- India wanted to acquire modernity and self - reliance by establishing industries.
 - The National Planning Commission was established.
 - The foreign investment in India increased.
 - Skilled Indian Professionals helped reform the Indian Economy.
 - The field of information technology opened several avenues of employment in the country.

3 How was 1991 a year of important changes in the history of the world and of India ?

- Ans**
- The Soviet Union disintegrated into several different small countries and the cold war came to an end in 1991.
 - Many changes in the Indian economy were initiated by the government under the leadership of prime minister Shri P. V.
 - During this period, the Ram Janmabhumi and Babri Mosque issue at Ayodhya came to the forefront.

Q.7 Read the passage and answer the questions based on it.

1

Globalisation :

Globalisation brought about many changes in different fields like economy, politics, science and technology and society and culture. India has emerged as an important country on the global scene in different spheres. India is an important member of international organisations like G-20 and 'BRICS'. India has experienced an important revolution in the field of telecommunication technology.

Mobile phones, internet and the communication facilities based on satellite have spread all across the country. In the political field, India has demonstrated to the world how a stable democracy can function successfully. All this has resulted in a total transformation in the lifestyle of Indians and especially the youth. These changes are visible from their dietary habits, clothing, language and beliefs.

i.	Full form of 'BRICS'.	1
ii.	How has Globalisation, affected India politically?	1
iii.	Mention any four fields that Globalisation has brought a changes in.	2

- Ans**
- Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa
 - In the political field, India has demonstrated to the world how a stable democracy can function successfully.
 - Mobile phones
 - Internet
 - Communication
 - Political field