

Question 1.

Name three problems that the newly independent nation of India faced.
The Problem of the rehabilitation of given below

Answer:

- The three problems that the newly 8 million refugees who had come into the country from newly born Pakistan.
- The problem of the princely states. There were almost 500 princely states, each ruled by a Maharaja or a Nawab, and each of them had to be persuaded to join the new nation,
- The new nation had to adopt a political system that would best serve the hopes and aspirations of the people.

Question 2.

What was the role of the Planning Commission?

Answer:

Role of Planning Commission

1. Lifting India and Indians out of poverty, and building a modern technical and industrial base were among the major objectives of the new commission.
2. A broad agreement was reached on “mixed economy” model.
3. In mixed economy, both the State and the private sector would play important and complementary roles in increasing production and generating jobs.
4. These roles were:
 - Which industries should be initiated by the state.
 - Which industries by the market.
 - How to achieve a balance between the different regions and states.
5. Roles of state and private sectors were to be defined by the Planning Commission.
6. To make 5-year plans.

Question 3.

Fill in the blanks.

1. Subjects that were placed on the Union List were,
....., and
2. Subjects on the Concurrent List were and
3. Economic planning by which both the state and the private sector played a role in development was called a model.
4. The death of sparked off such violent protests that the government was forced to give in to the demand for the linguistic state of Andhra.

Answer:

1. Taxes, defense, foreign affairs
2. Forests, agriculture
3. 'mixed economy'
4. Potti Sriramulu

Question 4.

State whether true or false:

1. At independence, the majority of Indians lived in villages.
2. The Constituent Assembly was made up of members of the Congress Party.
3. In the first national election, only men were allowed to vote.
4. The Second Five Year Plan focused on the development of the heavy industry.

Answer:

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. True

Question 5.

What did Dr. Ambedkar mean when he said that "In politics we will have equality, and in social and economic life we will have inequality"?

Answer.

By the statement, he meant that in political life UAF would give equality. We have one person one vote policy. But this would not automatically remove inequality between castes, rich or poor. In our social and economic life the principle of one man one value will still be denied.

Question 6.

After Independence, why was there a reluctance to divide the country on linguistic lines?

Answer.

- Way back in the 1920s, the Indian National Congress, in the beginning, had promised that after independence, each major linguistic group would have its own province.
- After independence, the Congress did not take any steps to honour this promise.
- India had been divided on the basis of religion: despite the wishes and efforts of Mahatma Gandhi, freedom had come not to one nation but to two.
- As a result of the partition of India, more than ten lakh people had been killed in riots between Hindus and Muslims.
- The country could not afford further divisions on the basis of language.
- Both Prime Minister Nehru and Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Patel were against the creation of states on the basis of languages.

Question 7.

Give one reason why English continued to be used in India after Independence.

Answer.

English continued to be used in India after Independence because south Indian states expressed strong opposition to Hindi.

Question 8.

How was the economic development of India visualised in the early decades after Independence?

Answer.

In 1950, the government set up a Planning Commission to help design and execute suitable policies for economic development. There was a broad agreement on the “mixed economy” model. Here, both the state and the private sector would play important and complementary roles in increasing production and generating jobs. Now, it was on the Planning Commission to define which industries should be initiated by the state and which by the market and how to achieve a balance between the different regions and states.

In 1956, the Second Five Year Plan was formulated which focused on the development of heavy industries such as steel, and on the building of large dams. These sectors would be under the control of the state. This focus on heavy industry and the effort at state regulation of the economy was to guide economic policy for the next few decades.

Question 9.

Who was Mira Behn? Find out more about her life and her ideas.

Answer.

Mira Behn was actually Madeline’s shade, daughter of a British admiral. Mira Behn wrote in 1949, “by science and machinery the mankind may get huge returns for a time, but ultimately will come desolation. We have got to study Nature’s balance, and develop our lives within her laws if we are to survive as a physically healthy and morally decent species.” She worked with Mahatma Gandhi.

Question 10.

Find out more about the language divisions in Pakistan that led to the

creation of the new nation of Bangladesh. How did Bangladesh achieve independence from Pakistan?

Answer.

After the division of India in 1947 into India and Pakistan (West and East), the Urdu speaking rulers of West Pakistan kept torturing the Bengali speaking population of East Pakistan. A time came when the East Pakistani population rose in revolt against West Pakistan. The government committed atrocities on the Bengalis and thousands of them came to India as refugees.

The Bengali population formed Mukti Vahini under the leadership of Muziburr Rehman. India helped him and got the West PAKISTANI army surrendered. As a result, Bangladesh came into being on 16th December 1971.

Q1- _____ is known as the Father of Indian Constitution.

- A) Rajendra Prasad
- B) S C Mukherjee
- C) B R Ambedkar
- D) Lala Lajpat Rai

Q2- Subjects such as taxes and defence were covered under _____.

- A) Union List
- B) Princely List
- C) State List
- D) Concurrent List

Q3- _____ was the first Indian Governor General.

- A) C Rajgopalchari
- B) Maulana Azad
- C) Pandit Nehru
- D) S C Bose

Q4- _____ died fasting for demand for a separate state for Telugu people.

- A) A C Rao
- B) Potti Sriramalu
- C) Maulana Azad
- D) T T Krishnamachari

Q5- Indian Constitution came into effect in _____.

- A) 1948

- B) 1950
- C) 1947
- D) 1949

Q6- _____ was formed on 1 October 1953.

- A) Uttar Pradesh
- B) Gujarat
- C) Maharashtra
- D) Andhra Pradesh

Q7- The Planning Commission was set up in _____.

- A) 1947
- B) 1950
- C) 1952
- D) 1953

Q8- At the time of independence in 1947, India's population was _____

- A) 350 million
- B) 345 million
- C) 322 million
- D) 400 million

Q9- _____ was formulated in 1956.

- A) Finance Commission
- B) Second Five Year Plan
- C) Planning Commission
- D) Agriculture Commission

Q10- _____ river flows through Madhya Pradesh.

- A) Godavari
- B) Chambal
- C) Ganga
- D) Alaknanda

Q11- _____ was the first Prime Minister of India.

- A) Rajendra Prasad
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- C) S C Bose
- D) Mahatma Gandhi

Q12- _____ was the first woman Chief Minister of independent India.

- A) Sucheta Kripalani
- B) Aruna Asaf Ali
- C) Indira Gandhi
- D) Vijayalakshmi Pandit

Q13- Under the Concurrent list, _____ was covered.

- A) Taxes
- B) Defence
- C) agriculture
- D) Constitution

Q14- Policy of Non-Alignment was introduced by _____.

- A) Marshal Tito
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- C) K B Iyer
- D) Rajendra Prasad

Q15- _____ was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

- A) Rajendra Prasad
- B) T T Krishnamachari
- C) B R Ambedkar
- D) S C Sinha

Q16- _____ was the first Deputy Prime Minister of India.

- A) B R Ambedkar
- B) S C Bose
- C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- D) C Rajaji

Q17- Dharavi is one of the largest slums of the world which is in _____.

- A) Delhi
- B) Mumbai
- C) Dacca
- D) Madras

Q18- Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated by _____.

- A) Ganesh Mavlankar
- B) Nathuram Godse
- C) M A Jinnah

D) Aga Khan

Q19- In 1930, the state of Bombay was divided into _____ and Gujarat.

- A) Karnataka
- B) Maharashtra
- C) Tamilnadu
- D) Madras

Q20- _____ was against Hindi being imposed on South India.

- A) C Rajaji
- B) Sarojini Naidu
- C) T T krishnamachari
- D) S P Mukherjee

Q21- _____ is the older name of Karnataka.

- A) Mysore
- B) Hyderabad
- C) Central Province
- D) United province

Q22- In 1966, the state of Punjab was divided into Punjab and _____.

- A) Delhi
- b) Haryana
- C) Kashmir
- D) Rajasthan

Q23- Mahanadi river flows in _____.

- A) Odisha
- B) Punjab
- C) Rajasthan
- D) Maharashtra

Q24- _____ is the old name of Madhya Pradesh.

- A) United Province
- B) Madras
- C) Central Province
- D) Bombay

Q25- The state of Jharkhand was formed in _____.

- A) 2000
- B) 2001
- C) 1999
- D) 2004

Q26- _____ led India's delegation to the United Nations between 1952 and 1962.

- A) Krishna Menon
- B) Kanan Iyer
- C) Vijaylakshmi Pandit
- D) Indira Gandhi

Q27- Gandhi Sagar Dam is built on _____ river.

- A) Mahi

- B) Chambal
- C) Ganga
- D) Saraswati

Q28- _____ was the first foreign Minister of independent India.

- A) Jawaharlal nehru
- B) Vikaylakshmi Pandit
- C) Krishna Iyer
- D) Sardar Patel

Q29- Bhilai Steel Plant is in _____ state.

- A) Madhya Pradesh
- B) Chhattisgarh
- C) Odisha
- D) Bihar

Q30- Bhilai Steel Plant was set up with the help of _____ in 1959.

- A) Soviet Union
- B) United States of America
- C) Britain
- D) Burma

Answer key

Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer
1	C	11	B	21	A
2	A	12	A	22	B
3	A	13	C	23	A
4	B	14	B	24	C
5	B	15	C	25	A
6	D	16	C	26	A
7	B	17	B	27	B
8	B	18	B	28	A
9	B	19	B	29	B
10	B	20	C	30	A

Very Short Answers Type

Question 1.

What was the clear challenge for the newly independent nation India?

Answer:

The clear challenge of the new nation was to lift its masses out of poverty.

Question 2.

Mention the years during which Constitution was framed.

Answer:

The Constitution was framed between December 1946 and November 1949.

Question 3.

Name the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly.

Answer:

Dr B.R. Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

Question 4.

For what purpose Potti Sriramulu died of fasting?

Answer:

He died of fasting for a separate state for Telugu speakers.

Question 5.

What had become the symbol of development in Independent India?

Answer:

Bridges and dams became the symbol of development in Independent India.

Question 6.

With which country's help was the Bhilai Steel Plant set up?

Answer:

With the help of Soviet Union in 1959, Bhilai Steel Plant was set up.

Question 7.

Name one of the world's largest slum from Mumbai.

Answer:

Dharavi in Mumbai is one of the world's largest slum.

Question 8.

When did India celebrate its 60th Independence day?

Answer:

On 15th August 2007, India celebrated in sixty years of independence.

Question 9.

In which year was the Punjab divided?

Answer:

In the year 1966, Punjab was divided.

Question 10.

How was Dr B.R. Ambedkar respectfully referred?

Answer:

Dr B.R. Ambedkar was respectfully referred to as Babasaheb.

Question 11.

What was the major debate in the Constituent Assembly concerned to?

Answer:

Major debate in the constituent Assembly concerned to language.

Question 12.

When was the planning commission setup by the government?

Answer:

Planning commission was set up in 1950 by the government.

Question 13.

What was the main focus of IInd 5 year plan?

Answer:

IInd 5 year plan strongly focussed on the development of heavy industries.

Question 14.

Mention some features the Indian Constitution.

Answer:

Free press, independent judiciary, unity in diversity.

Question 15.

What is Franchise.

Answer:

The Right to is called Franchise. .

Question 16.

What is meant by the term Refugee?

Answer:

Refugee is the one who had been forced to leave his/her country/home due to any specific condition on reason.

Question 17.

Define union list.

Answer:

Union list is the discussion about the subjects such as taxes, defence and foreign affairs, basically the responsibility of the centre is discussed.

Question 18.

What subjects does concurrent lists deals with?

Answer:

Subjects such as forest and Agriculture.

Short Answers Type

Question 1.

What was the promise made to major linguistic groups by Indian National Congress back in 1920's ?

Answer:

The promises made by the Indian National Congress in 1920's to the major linguistic groups were that once the country won independence, each major linguistic group would have its own province.

Question 2.

Describe about Dr B. R. Ambedkar in short.

Answer:

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (1891 – 1956) was respectfully referred to as Babasaheb, he belonged to a Marathi speaking dalit 'Mahar' community family. He was a lawyer and economist, he was best known as a revered leader of the dalits and the father of the Indian Constitution.

Question 3.

What were features of the Constitution of India?

Answer:

The features of the constitution were:

Ist: The adoption of the Universal Adult Franchise, means that all Indians above the age of 21 would be allowed to vote in state and national elections.

IInd: The Constitution guaranteed equality before the law to all citizens, regardless of their castes or religious affiliation.

IIIrd: The Constitution offers special privileges for the poorer and the most disadvantaged Indian. The practice of untouchability was abolished.

Question 4.

What was the topic of discussion for the Constituent Assembly for many days? Also define what is meant by state list?

Answer:

The Constituent Assembly spent many days discussing the powers of the central government versus the power of the state governments.

State list: comprised of the subjects like education and health that would be taken care of principally by the states.

Question 5.

What were the problems of development added to the problems of unity

at Independence? Answer:

After independence also vast majority of Indians lived in villages. Farmers and peasants depended on the monsoon for their survival. So did the non-farm sector of rural economy and if the crops failed due to any reason the barbers, carpenters, weavers and other services groups were not paid.

In cities, factory workers lived in crowded slums with little access to education or health care. New nation got challenge for lifting its masses out of poverty by increasing productivity of agriculture and job creation.

Long Answers Type

Question 1.

What had happened after the creation of Andhra Pradesh and what was the report submitted by states reorganization committee says?

Answer:

After the creation of Andhra Pradesh other linguistic communities also demanded their own separate states.

- A state Reorganisation Commission was set up, which submitted its report in 1956, recommending the redrawing of district and provincial boundaries to form compact provinces of Assamese, Bengali, Oriya, Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada and Telugu speakers respectively.
- The large Hindi-speaking region of North India was broken up into several states.
- A little later, in 1960, the bilingual state of Bombay was divided into separate states of Marathi and Gujarati speakers.
- In 1966, the state of Punjab was also divided into Punjab and Haryana, the former for the Punjabi speakers (who were also mostly Sikhs), the latter for the rest (who not spoke Punjabis but versions of Haryanvi and Hindi).

Question 2.

Although Many Indians contributed to the framing of Constitution perhaps it is said that most important role was played by Dr BR Ambedkar. Explain how?

Answer:

Many Indians contributed to the framing of the Constitution. But perhaps the most important role was played by B.R. Ambedkar, who was chairman of the drafting committee, and under whose supervision the document was finalized.

In his final speech to the constituent assembly, Dr Ambedkar pointed out that political democracy had to be accompanied by economic and social democracy. Giving the right to vote not automatically lead to the removal of other inequalities such as between rich and poor, or between upper and lower castes.

Picture Based Questions

Look at the pictures given below and answer the Questions:

Picture-1



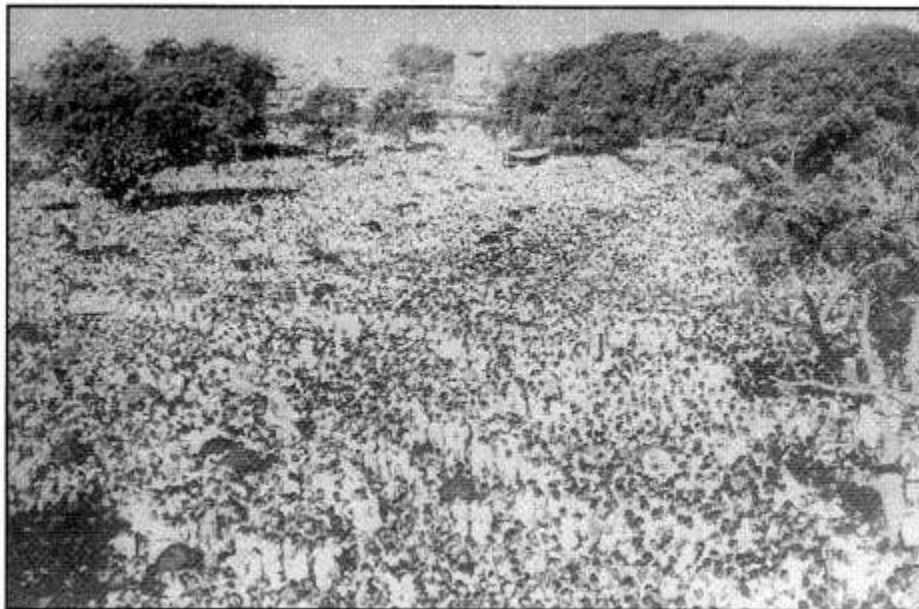
Question:

1. What does the picture show?
2. What does the resolution outline?

Answer:

1. The pictures show Jawaharlal Nehru introducing the resolution of the Constitution.
2. The resolution outlined the objectives of the Constitution.

Picture-2



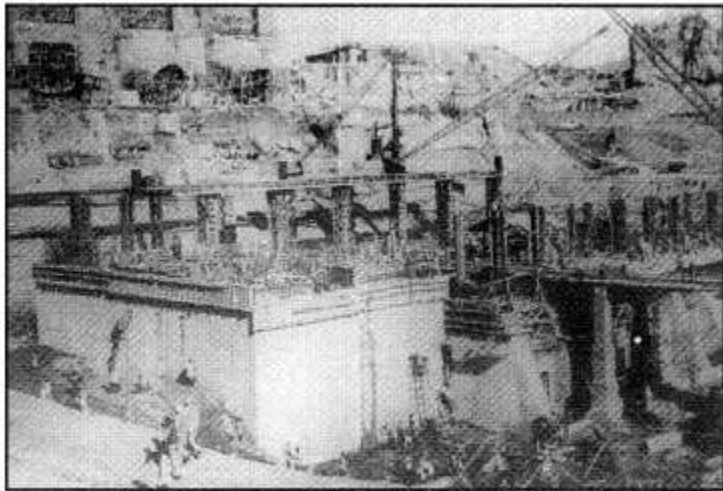
Question:

1. What does the picture shows?
2. By whom was Mahatma Gandhi assassinated?

Answer:

1. The picture shows the Mahatma Gandhi's ashes being immersed in Allahabad, February 1948.
2. Gandhi was assassinated by a fanatic, Nathuram Godse.

Picture-3



Question:

1. Where is the Gandhi Sagar Bandh built?
2. When was it completed?

Answer:

1. It is built on the Chambal river in Madhya Pradesh.
2. It was completed in 1960.

Map-Based Questions

Look at the map given below and answer the following questions.

Question 1.

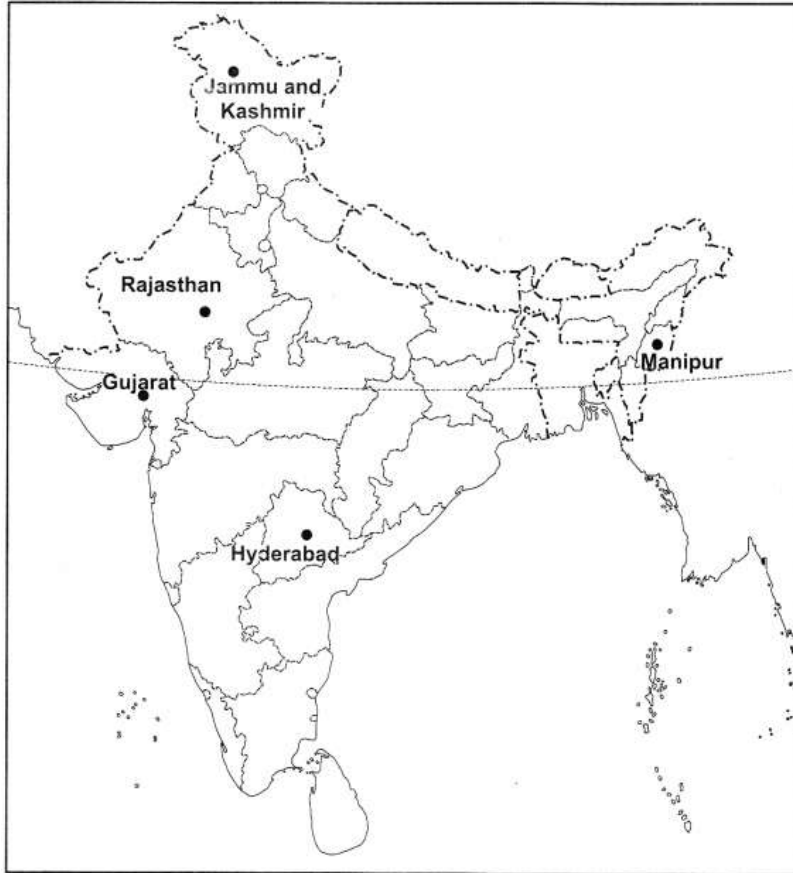
Locate the following princely states.

- (i) Jammu and Kashmir
- (ii) Rajasthan, Gujarat

(iii) Hyderabad

(iv) Manipur

Answer:



Question 2.

Locate the following Indian states

(i) Andhra Pradesh

(ii) Uttar Pradesh

(iii) Bihar

(iv) Bengal

(v) Maharashtra

Answer:

