



**Grade VIII - History**  
**Lesson 10. India After Independence**

**Objective Type Questions**

(1 Mark each)

**I. Multiple choice questions**

1. Potti Sriramulu faster and died for the \_\_\_\_\_ speakers.
  - a. Bengali
  - b. Marathi
  - c. Telugu
  - d. Hindi
2. Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of our Constitution?
  - a. Mahatma Gandhi
  - b. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
  - c. Jawaharlal Nehru
  - d. B.R. Ambedkar
3. Who was the Deputy Prime Minister of India after the independence?
  - a. Vallabhbhai Patel
  - b. Lala Lajpat Rai
  - c. Bipin Chandra Pal
  - d. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
4. Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated by
  - a. Nathulal Godse
  - b. Nathuram Godse
  - c. Nathulal Godrej
  - d. Nathuraln Godrej
5. In 1947, the population of India was almost
  - a. 245 million
  - b. 445 million
  - c. 345 million
  - d. 545 million
6. Who is known as 'Father of the Nation'?
  - a. Rajendra Prasad
  - b. J.L. Nehru
  - c. Motilal Nehru
  - d. Mahatma Gandhi
7. Franchise refers to
  - a. Right to speak
  - b. Right to speak French
  - c. Right to trade
  - d. Right to vote
8. Defence is the subject of which list:
  - a. Union list
  - b. Concurrent list
  - c. State list
  - d. General list

1. (c)	2. (d)	3. (a)	4. (b)	5. (c)	6. (d)	7. (d)	8. (a)
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## II. Multiple choice questions

- Which one is not a feature of the Indian Constitution?
  - It adopted universal adult franchise
  - It gave politicians special powers
  - It provided equality before law to all citizens
  - It offered special privileges for the poorest and most disadvantaged Indians.
- Which one is the subject of the State List?
  - Education
  - Defence
  - Forests
  - Agriculture
- Who is called the father of the Indian Constitution?
  - Mahatma Gandhi
  - Jawaharlal Nehru
  - Vallabhbhai Patel
  - Bhimrao Ambedkar
- The bilingual state of Bombay was divided into separate states for
  - Marathi and Telugu speakers
  - Marathi and Malayalam speakers
  - Marathi and Gujarati speakers
  - Bengali and Gujarati speakers
- Who was the Deputy Prime Minister of the Independent India?
  - Motilal Nehru
  - Bhim Rao Ambedkar
  - Vallabhbhai Patel
  - Maulana Azad

1. (b)

2. (a)

3. (d)

4. (c)

5. (c)

## III. Multiple choice questions

- How many countries of the world joined the conference of Bandung in Indonesia?
  - 29 countries
  - Less than 20 countries
  - More than 100 countries
  - 100 countries
- Dharavi, the largest slum of the world, is situated in
  - Calcutta
  - Chennai
  - Delhi
  - Mumbai
- The leader who went on hunger strike for the Andhra Pradesh to protect the interest of Telugu speakers is
  - Chitta Ranjan Das
  - Potti Sriramulu
  - Krishna Menon
  - None of these



4. The Bhilai steel plant was set up in the year
- a. 1950
  - b. 1952
  - c. 1955
  - d. 1959
5. How many Indians formed the Constituent Assembly?
- a. One hundred
  - b. Two hundred
  - c. Three hundred
  - d. Four hundred
6. New state of Andhra Pradesh came into being
- a. on 1 October, 1953
  - b. on 15 October, 1953
  - c. on 1 May, 1953
  - d. on 15 May, 1953
7. Mukti Vahini was formed by the Bengali Population under the leadership of
- a. Mira Behn
  - b. Muziburr Rehman
  - c. Potti Sriramulu
  - d. None of these
8. Which is NOT the features of our constitution?
- a. Adoption of Universal Adult Franchise
  - b. Preference to Hindu Religion
  - c. Equal rights to all citizens
  - d. Special privileges for the poorest and most disadvantaged Indians
9. Up to which date were many of the princely states retained as administrative units?
- a. Up to October 15, 1947
  - b. Up to October 31, 1947
  - c. Up to October 15, 1955
  - d. Up to October 31, 1956
10. The United Nations was formed in
- a. 1940
  - b. 1945
  - c. 1947
  - d. 1950
11. India celebrated its 60th year of independence
- a. on August 15, 2007
  - b. on August 15, 2009
  - c. on January 26, 2000
  - d. on January 15, 2005
12. Pakistan was divided into two parts because of
- a. imposition of Persian on the Bengal speaking of the east
  - b. imposition of Islamic language on the Bengali speaking of the east
  - c. imposition of Urdu on Bengali speaking population of the east.
  - d. none of these

1. (a)	2. (d)	3. (b)	4. (d)	5. (c)	6. (a)
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7. (b)	8. (b)	9. (d)	10. (b)	11. (a)	12. (c)
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**I. Match the following**

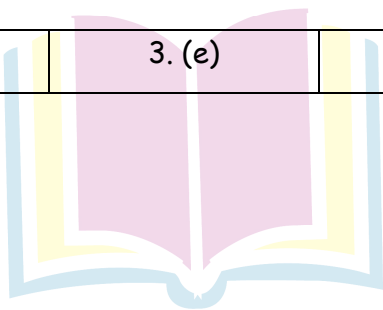
Column A	Column B
1. 15 August 1947	a. Indian Constitution adopted
2. 30 January 1948	b. Independence of India
3. 1 October 1953	c. Assassination of Mahatma Gandhi
4. 26 January 1950	d. Creation of Andhra Pradesh

1. (b)	2. (c)	3. (d)	4. (a)
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**II. Match the following**

Column A	Column B
1. Gandhi Sagar Dam	a. Chhattisgarh
2. Bhilai Steel Plant	b. Gandhi's follower
3. Krishna Menon	c. Madhya Pradesh
4. Mira Behn	d. Andhra Pradesh
5. Potti Sriramulu	e. Led the Indian delegation to the UN between 1952 and 1962

1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (e)	4. (b)	5. (d)
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### III. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Hindu Pakistan	a. A partition of India on the basis of religion and dominated by Hindus called by Nehru
2. Gandhian	b. In which both private and public sectors take part in the production of industries and other spheres
3. Franchise	c. The period of power rivalries and ideological conflicts between U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.
4. Mixed Economy	d. Not to side any world power
5. Cold War	e. Followers of Gandhiji's ideas and actions
6. Non-alignment	f. A right to vote

1. (a)	2. (e)	3. (f)	4. (b)	5. (c)	6. (d)
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### I. Fill in the blanks

- Subjects were placed on the Union list were \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Subjects on the concurrent list were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Economic planning by which both the state and the private sector played a role in development was called a \_\_\_\_\_ model.
- The death of \_\_\_\_\_ sparked off such violent protests that the government was forced to give into the demand for linguistic state of Andhra.
- In \_\_\_\_\_ the second five year plan was formulated.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ was set up with the help of the former Soviet Union in 1959.
- India gained freedom soon after the devastation of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- On 15 December 1952, Potti Sriramulu \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Taxes, defence, foreign affairs	2. Forests, agriculture	3. Mixed economy	4. Potti Sriramulu
5. 1956	6. Bhilai Steel Plant	7. Second World War	8. Died



**II. Fill in the blanks**

1. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru was also the \_\_\_\_\_ minister of newly independent India.
2. The Bhilai steel plant was set up with the help of the former \_\_\_\_\_ in 1959.
3. In 1966, the state of Punjab was divided into \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. India's population in 1947 was almost \_\_\_\_\_ million.
5. Soon after Independence, India chose to grant \_\_\_\_\_ right to all its citizens regardless of gender, class or education.

1. Foreign	2. Uncivilised; civilised	3. Punjab, Haryana
4. 345	5. Voting	

**III. Fill in the blanks**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ assassinated Gandhiji.
2. On 26 January 1950 our \_\_\_\_\_ was adopted.

1. Nathuram Godse	2. Constitution
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**I. 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 focussed on the development of heavy industry.
5. In 1966, the state of Punjab was divided into Punjab and Haryana.
6. Mira Behn was the follower of Jawaharlal Nehru.
7. Forests and Agriculture are the subject of State list.
8. B.R. Ambedkar belonged to Marathi-speaking dalit family.

1. True	2. False	3. False	4. True	5. True	6. False	7. False	8. True
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## II. True or False

1. The adivasis or the Scheduled Tribes were not granted reservation in seats and jobs.
2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar belonged to a Marathi-speaking dalit family.
3. Bridges and dams became the symbol of development in free India.
4. Dharavi in Gujarat is one of the world's largest slums.
5. Nehru and Patel wanted to divide the county on the basic of language.

1. False	2. True	3. True	4. False	5. False
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## III. True or False

1. At Independence, the majority of Indians lived in cities.
2. The Constituent Assembly was made up of members of Muslim League.
3. In the first national election, only men of age 30 was allowed to vote.
4. The second Five Year Plan focussed on the development of agriculture.
5. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution.
6. The second Five Year Plan was formulated in 1952.
7. The population of India in 1947 was 38 crore.

1. False	2. False	3. False	4. False	5. True	6. False	7. False
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## Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. **What was role of the planning commission?**

The role of the Planning Commission was to design and execute suitable policies for economic development of India.

2. **Give one reason why the English language continued to be used in India after Independence.**

The English continued to be used in India after Independence because the states of South India were not in favour of adopting Hindi as the national language.

3. **When did India get its independence?**

On 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1947 India got its Independence.



#### 4. Why did Nathuram Godse assassinate Mahatma Gandhi?

Nathuram Godse assassinated Mahatma Gandhi because he disagreed with Gandhiji's conviction that Hindus and Muslims should live together in harmony.

#### 5. Describe Universal Adult Franchise

Universal Adult Franchise refers to the people above the age of 21 would be allowed to vote in state and national elections. It is one of the features of the Indian Constitution.

#### 6. Mention the second feature of the constitution.

To guarantee equality before the law to all citizens, regardless of their caste or religious affiliation was the second featured of the Indian constitution.

#### 7. What does the third feature of the constitution offer?

A third feature of the constitution was that it offered special privileges for the poorest and most disadvantaged Indians.

#### 8. Besides Muslims, people of which religion were the part of Indian population?

Besides Muslims, India had large populations of Sikhs, Christians, Parsis and Jains.

#### 9. What was the result of partition?

As a result of partition of India, more than a million people had been killed, in riots between Hindus and Muslims.

#### 10. Mention the speakers who looked forward to having their own state.

The speakers of Kannada, Malayalam and Marathi had looked forward to having their own state.

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### Short Answer Type Questions

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

(i) He wanted to say that in politics we will be recognising the principle of one man and one vote and one value.

(ii) In social and economic life we shall by reason of our social and economic structure continue to deny the principle of one man one value.





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

(i) Independence of India was accompanied by a number of problems. India had been divided on the basis of religion. Despite the wishes and efforts of Mahatma Gandhi, freedom had come with the division of the nation.

(ii) Premier Minister Nehru and Deputy Prime Minister Vallabhbhai Patel were against the creation of linguistic states.

## 3. What was the final speech of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar to the constituent assembly?

(i) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar pointed out that political democracy had to be accompanied by economic social democracy.

(ii) Giving the right to vote would not automatically lead to the removal of others inequalities such as between rich and poor, or between upper and lower castes.

## 4. What was States Reorganisation Commission?

(i) A States 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.

(ii) The large Hindi-speaking region of North-India was also to be brokers up into several states.

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### Long Answer Type Questions

#### 1. Name three problems that the newly independence nation of India faced.

The three problems that the newly independence nation of India faced were-

- (i) To integrate the princely states and unifying India into one administration.
- (ii) To rehabilitate the 8 million refugees who had come into the country from Pakistan.
- (iii) The new nation to adopt a political system that would best serve that hopes and aspirations of its people.

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

(i) A Planning Commission was set up in 1950 by the government to help design and execute suitable policies for economic development.

(ii) There was a broad agreement on 'mixed economy' model.



(iii) In this both the state and the private sectors would play important and complementary roles in increasing production and generating jobs.

(iv) In 1956, the Second Five Year Plan was formulated.

(v) It focused strongly on development of heavy industries such as steel and on the building of large dams

(vi) This Second plan focused on heavy industry, and the effort at state regulation of the economy was to guide economic policy for the next few decades.

### **3. Briefly describe the three lists of subjects under the constitution of India.**

The Constitution sought to balance the power between the centre and states by providing three lists of subjects:

(i) Union list: It including the subjects such as taxes, defence and foreign affairs which would be the exclusive responsibility of the Centre.

(ii) State list: It has the subjects such as education and health, which would be taken care of principally by the states.

(iii) Concurrent list: It has the subjects as forests and agriculture in which the centre and the states would have joint responsibility.

### **4. Give an account on the successes and failures of India over 60 years.**

**The successes on India over 60 years are-**

(i) After sixty years of Independence India is still united and democratic.

(ii) There is a free press and an independence judiciary.

(iii) People speak different language or practise different faiths and yet show unity in diversity.

(iv) Thirteen general elections and hundreds of state and local elections have been held since independence.

**The failures of India over 60 years are\_**

(i) Deep divisions persist.

(ii) Despite constitutional guarantees the untouchables and the Dalits face violence and discrimination. They are not allowed access to water sources, temples, parks and other public places.

(iii) Despite being a secular country, there have been clashed between religious group in many states.

(iv) Large gap exists between the rich and the poor.



## 5. Briefly describe the India's foreign policy and Non-Aligned Movement.

### Foreign Policy:

(i) Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, who was also the foreign minister of newly independence India, developed free India's foreign policy.

(ii) Non-alignment formed the bedrock of the new foreign policy.

(iii) Nehru wished to extend India's support to those countries which were under the control of colonialism and imperialism. He wanted to promote peace and harmony in the world.

### Non-Aligned Movement:

(i) Non-Alignment Movement urged countries not to join USA or USSR in the war. Yugoslavia, Egypt, Indonesia, Ghana and India were the part of non-aligned movement.

(ii) They remained neutral or isolated by staying away from the two alliances (USA and USSR).

(iii) They tried to prevent war by often taking a humanitarian and moral stand against war.

(iv) By the 1970s a large number of countries had joined the non-aligned movement.

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