

India after Independence

Q1. Name three problems that the newly independent nation of India faced.

Answer. When India became independent in August 1947, it faced huge challenges:

- (a) 8 million refugees came to the country which was now Pakistan. These people had to be found, their homes and jobs.
- (b) The problem of princely states, about 500 of them, each ruled by a Maharaja or Nawab, Each of which had to be persuaded to join the new nation.
- (c) The challenge of the refugees and the princely states had to be addressed immediately.

Q2. What was the role of the Planning Commission?

Answer. In 1950, the government set up a Planning Commission to help design and execute appropriate policies for economic development. The commission has to design the roles played by private players and the government in a system which was called the mixed economy system.

Q3. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) Subjects that were placed on the Union List were _____, _____ and _____.
- (b) Subjects on the Concurrent List were _____ and _____.
- (c) Economic planning by which both the state and the private sector played a role in development was called a _____ model.
- (d) 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.

- (a) Subjects that were placed on the Union List were **taxes, defence** and **foreign affairs**.
- (b) Subjects on the Concurrent List were **forest** and **agriculture**.
- (c) Economic planning by which both the state and the private sector played a role in development was called a **mixed economy** model.
- (d) The death of **Potti Sriramulu** sparked off such violent protests that the government was forced to give in to the demand for the linguistic state of Andhra.

Q4. State whether true or false:

- (a) At independence, the majority of Indians lived in villages.
- (b) The Constituent Assembly was made up of members of the Congress party.
- (c) In the first national election, only men were allowed to vote.
- (d) The Second Five Year Plan focused on the development of the heavy industry.

Answer.

- (a) True
- (b) False
- (c) False
- (d) True

Q5. 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. BR Ambedkar believed that political democracy should be followed economically and socially. Democracy. When he said the words above, he meant to eradicate inequality in social and economic spheres of life. He did not want any discrimination between rich and poor or high caste or low. Cast. According to him, only when democracy touches all areas of people's lives, only then We can call it true democracy.

Q6. After Independence, why was there a reluctance to divide the country on linguistic lines?

Answer. Both Prime Minister Nehru and Deputy Prime Minister Vallabhbhai Patel were against the creation of linguistic states. After the partition, Nehru said, "the disruptive trend was revealed"; To Check them, the nation had to be strong and India was divided on the basis of religion: Despite the wishes and efforts of Mahatma Gandhi, freedom was given not to one nation but to two.

Q7. Give one reason why English continued to be used in India after Independence.

Answer. The people of the south who could not speak Hindi opposed Hindi as the national language. If India imposed Hindi on them, they threatened to break away from India. In the end the Assembly decided that Hindi would be the "official language" of India. English will be used in the services of the courts, communication between one state and another.

Q8. 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 appropriate policies for economic development. There was a broad agreement on the "mixed economy" model. Here, both the state and the private sector will play a significant and complementary role in generating production and employment. Now, it was up to the Planning Commission to define which industries should be started by the state and which markets and how to achieve balance between different regions and states. In 1956, the Second Five-Year Plan was drawn up which focused on heavy industries such as steel and the construction of large dams. These areas will be under the control of the state. The focus on heavy industry and attempts at state regulation of the economy were to guide economic policy for the next few decades.