



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VIII	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	Subject: History
Worksheet No:19	Topic: INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE	Year: 2022-23

I	Choose the correct option: -												
1	The leader who went on hunger strike to protect the interest of Telugu speaking people in Andhra Pradesh: (a) Chitta Ranjan Das (b) Potti Sriramulu (c) Krishna Menon (d) None of these												
2	How many Indian members are there in the Constituent Assembly? (a) One hundred (b) Two hundred (c) Three hundred (d) Four hundred												
3	Which is NOT a feature 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												
4	India celebrated its 60th year of independence on: (a) August 15,2007 (b) August 15, 2009 (c) January 26,2000 (d) January 15, 2005												
5	Who was the first Prime Minister of independent India who hoisted the Indian flag on 15 August 1947? (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Dr Rajendra Prasad												
6	Gandhi Sagar Dam is built on the river _____. (a) Mahi (b) Chambal (c) Ganga (d) Saraswati												
7	_____ was the first Deputy Prime Minister of India. (a) B R Ambedkar (b) S C Bose (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (d) C Rajaji												
8	Which country became a model to Jawahar Lal Nehru to implement the Five-Year Plans? (a) USA (b) France (c) Soviet Union (d) Japan												
II	Match column A with column B <table border="1" data-bbox="193 1357 1481 1682"><thead><tr><th>COLUMN-A</th><th>COLUMN-B</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>(i) Gandhian</td><td>(a) A right to vote</td></tr><tr><td>(ii) Franchise</td><td>(b) Not to side any world power</td></tr><tr><td>(iii) Mixed Economy</td><td>(c) Followers of Gandhiji's ideas and actions</td></tr><tr><td>(iv) Non-alignment</td><td>(d) In which both private and public sectors take part in the production of industries and other spheres</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>(e) Motilal Nehru</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Ans: i-c; ii-a; iii-d; iv-b</p>	COLUMN-A	COLUMN-B	(i) Gandhian	(a) A right to vote	(ii) Franchise	(b) Not to side any world power	(iii) Mixed Economy	(c) Followers of Gandhiji's ideas and actions	(iv) Non-alignment	(d) In which both private and public sectors take part in the production of industries and other spheres		(e) Motilal Nehru
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III	State true or false: -												
1	After Independence, majority of the Indians lived in cities. False												
2	The Constituent Assembly was made up of the members of Muslim League. False												
3	In the first national election, only men of age 30 was allowed to vote. False												
4	The second Five Year Plan focussed on the development of agriculture. False												
5	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution. True												
IV	Answer the following: -												

1	<p>Which are the 3 lists of subjects that the constitution has provided to balance the power sharing between the centre and the state?</p> <p>The 3 lists of subjects provided by the constitution are...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Union List, with subjects such as taxes, defence and foreign affairs, which would be the exclusive responsibility of the Centre • A State List of subjects, such as education and health, which would be taken care of principally by the states • A Concurrent List, under which would come subjects such as forests and agriculture, in which the Centre and the states would have joint responsibility.
2	<p>What is the second feature of the Indian Constitution?</p> <p>To guarantee equality before the law to all citizens, regardless of their caste or religious affiliation was the second feature of the Indian Constitution.</p>
3	<p>Define 'Union List'.</p> <p>Union list is the discussion about the subjects such as taxes, defence and foreign affairs, basically the responsibility of the centre is discussed.</p>
4	<p>What are the subjects included in the Concurrent Lists?</p> <p>Subjects such as forest and Agriculture are included in the Concurrent List.</p>
5	<p>What was the challenge faced by India immediately after independence?</p> <p>The clear challenge of the new nation was to lift its masses out of poverty.</p>
6	<p>What created problems in unifying the people of India after Independence?</p> <p>The following were the problems in unifying the people of India after Independence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the time of independence, India's population was large. It was divided too. • There were divisions between high castes and low castes, between the majority Hindu community and Indians who practiced other faiths. • The citizens of this country spoke different languages, wore different kinds of dresses, ate different kinds of foods and practiced different professions.
7	<p>What was the purpose of setting up of the Planning Commission?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the time of independence, poverty was widespread in India. Lifting India and its peoples out of this problem was a big task. • Equally big task was to build a modern technical and industrial base of the country. • To work out these tasks the government set up a Planning Commission in 1950, for formulating and executing suitable economic policies for development.
8	<p>What special privileges were offered for the poor and the most disadvantaged Indians by the constitution?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First of all, the practice of untouchability was abolished. • A certain percentage of seats in legislatures as well as government jobs were reserved for the members of Scheduled castes. • Along with the former untouchables, the Adivasis also known as the Scheduled Tribes who were deprived and discriminated against were also granted reservation in seats and jobs.