

**Question 1: Name three problems that the newly independent nation of India faced.**

**Answer:** The three problems that the newly independent nation of India faced are as follows:

- Rehabilitation of a large number of refugees.
- Assimilation of princely states.
- Ensuring the unity of a country which is full of diversity.

**Question 2: What was the role of the Planning Commission?**

**Answer:** The Planning Commission was to formulate policies which would guide the economic development. Productivity and employment opportunities were to be increased through proper implementation of those policies.

**Question 3: Fill in the blanks:**

a. **Subjects that were placed on the Union List were \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Answer:** taxes, defence and foreign affairs

b. **Subjects on the Concurrent List were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Answer:** forests and agriculture

c. **Economic planning by which both the state and the private sector played a role in development was called a \_\_\_\_\_ model.**

**Answer:** Mixed economy

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:** Potti Sriramulu

**Question 4: 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 heavy industry.

**Answer: (a) True, (b) False, (c) False, (d) 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 political equality, Dr. Ambedkar meant the universal adult franchise which gave equal rights to all citizens. By socioeconomic inequality, he meant the income disparities among people.

**Question 6: After Independence, why was there a reluctance to divide the country on linguistic lines?**

**Answer:** The partition of the country along communal lines changed the mindset of the nationalist leaders. They wanted to prevent further divisions in the country on sectarian lines.

**Question 7: Give one reason why English continued to be used in India after Independence.**

**Answer:** Some leaders believed that English should be done away with and Hindi should be promoted as the national language. But this idea was opposed by the leaders from non-Hindi areas. They did not want an imposition on Hindi on the people of those areas. Finally, it was decided that

*while Hindi would be the 'official language'; English would be used for communication among various states.*

***Question 8: How was the economic development of India visualised in the early decades after Independence?***

***Answer:*** *Removing poverty and building a modern technical and industrial base were important objectives for the new nation. The Planning Commission was set up in 1950 to plan and execute policies for economic development.*

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