

India after Independence

1. What was the most challenging tasks in India after Independence?

The most challenging tasks in India after Independence was the removal poverty and the progress of education among the masses for which the successive governments continue to take necessary steps

2. When did the Constituent Assembly began its work?

The Constituent Assembly began its work on 9th December 1946.

3. Who was the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly?

Dr. Rajendra Prasad

4. Who was the drafting committee for the Constituent Assembly?

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

5. When did the Constituent Assembly began?

26th January 1950

6. What are the salient features of our Indian Constitution?

The salient features of the Indian Constitution are the adult suffrage, Parliamentary system, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.

7. What are the powers of government in three list?

The powers of the government have been clearly stated in the three lists: Central, State and Concurrent

8. Who is the constitutional head of the state?

The President is the constitutional head of the state while the Prime Minister is the head of the Executive.

9. Who is Prime Minister?

The Prime Minister is the leader of the party that has a majority in the Lok Sabha.

10. What are the 2 houses of parliament?

The Indian Parliament has two houses – the Rajya Sabha or upper house and the Lok Sabha or lower house

11. What do the Indian judiciary system consists of?

The Indian judiciary system consists of the Supreme Court at the centre and High Courts in the states. The subordinate courts in each state are under the control of the High Court.

12. At the time of Independence how many British provinces and princely states were there?

At the time of Independence there were 11 British provinces and nearly 566 princely states.

13. Who succeeded in integrating the princely states with the Indian?

With great skill and masterful diplomacy Sardar Vallabhai Patel succeeded in integrating the princely states with the Indian union by 15 August 1947. Only three of them – Junagadh, Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad – refused to join.

14. Who expressed his willingness to join Pakistan against the wishes of the people of that state?

The ruler of Junagadh expressed his willingness to join Pakistan against the wishes of the people of that state.

15. Who was the ruler of Jammu and Kashmir?

Raja Hari Singh

16. When did Raja Hari Singh signed the ‘instrument of accession’?

On 26th October 1947, Raja Hari Singh signed the 'instrument of accession' and Jammu and Kashmir has become an integral part of India

17. How did Hyderabad acceded to the Indian Union?

In the case of Hyderabad the Nizam refused to join the Indian union. After repeated appeals, in 1948 Indian troops moved into Hyderabad and the Nizam surrendered. Finally, Hyderabad acceded to the Indian Union.

18. Who was the "Iron Man of India"?

Sardar Vallabhai Patel

19. Who was the head of first Linguistic Provinces Commission?

S.K. Dar

20. Who were the JVP committee?

Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhai Patel and Pattabhi Sitaramaih

21. When did Andhra created as a separate state?

1953

22. When was Reorganization Act passed?

Reorganization Act was passed by the Parliament in 1956

23. Who was India's first Prime Minister?

India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru was considered the architect of modern India.

24. Who succeeded Nehru as the next Prime Minister of India?

Lal Bahadur Sastri

25. Who ended the Indo-Pak war?

The Indo-Pak war of 1965 was ended by concluding the Tashkent Agreement in January 1966.

26. When was “Blue Star Operation” held?

In 1983 Indira Gandhi undertook “Blue Star Operation” in the Golden Temple at Amritsar – Punjab

27. Who was the first a non-Congress ministry?

Morarji Desai as Prime Minister of India

28. Who established New Education Policy and encouraged foreign investment?

Rajiv Gandhi

29. Who was V.P. Singh?

V.P. Singh was the Prime Minister between 1989 and 1991. He was leading an anti-Congress coalition called the Janata Dal.

30. Who was P. V. Narasimha Rao?

In June 1991 P. V. Narasimha Rao became Prime Minister. He moved decisively toward new economic reforms, reducing the government’s economic role, instituting austerity measures, and encouraging foreign investment. The finance minister Dr. Manmohan Singh’s role in this sphere is worth noting. As a result, India started moving towards liberalization, privatization and globalization

31. What are the two important events during Atal Bihari Vajpayee period?

Kargil War with Pakistan and another was the nuclear tests at Pokhran.

32. What is Mixed Economy?

Both public sector (Government owned) and Private Sector companies come in to existence.

33. When was National Planning Commission established?

15 March 1950, under Prime Minister Nehru

34. What are the objectives of National Planning Commission?

- To achieve higher level of national and per capita income.
- To achieve full employment.
- To reduce inequalities of income and wealth.
- To setup a society based on equality and justice and absence of exploitation.

35. What were the changes that happen during five year plan?

- The First Five Year Plan (1951-1956) tried to complete the projects at hand including the rehabilitation of refugees.
- It was only during the Second Five Year Plan (1956-61) Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis, the noted economist played a leading role. This plan aimed at developing the industrial sector in the country. Rapid industrialization with particular emphasis in the development of basic and heavy industries continued during the Third Five Year Plan (1961-66).
- During this period many iron and steel, chemical, fertilizers, heavy engineering and machine building industries were set up in different parts of India.
- The objective of the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74) was “growth with stability” and “progressive achievement of self reliance”. The original draft outline of the plan was prepared in 1966 under the stewardship of Ashok Mehta. Popular economic slogan during this time was *Garibi Hatao* (Removal of poverty).
- The Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) was introduced at a time when the country was under severe economic crisis arising out of inflation. There was increase in oil price. But the plan was dropped at the end of the fourth year of the plan in March 1978 by the Janata Government.
- The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) aimed at strengthening the infrastructure for both agriculture and industry and meet the minimum basic needs of the people.
- The Seventh Five Year Plan (1985 – 90) emphasized on accelerating the growth of food grains production, increasing employment opportunities and raising productivity.

- The Eighth Five Year Plan (1992 – 97) aimed to achieve the goals, namely, improvement in the levels of living, health and education of the people, full employment, and elimination of poverty and planned growth of population.
- The main objectives of the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997 – 2002) were to give priority to agricultural sector, to remove poverty, to control prices, to provide food to the weaker sections, population control, to develop panchayat administration and to uplift the depressed classes as well as tribal people.

36. Which brought enormous pressures to food production?

The two wars with China (1962) and Pakistan (1965) and two successive drought years (1965-66) brought enormous pressures to food production.

37. What was the aim of Green revolution?

The Green Revolution was launched in India with the aim of achieving self-sufficiency in food production.

38. What was the role played by Green revolution in India?

- The term Green Revolution was coined by Dr William Gadd of USA in 1968, when Indian farmers brought about a great advancement in wheat production.
- The introduction of modern methods of agriculture such as high-yield variety seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides agricultural machineries such as tractors, pump-sets and agricultural education considerably increased the food grain production in India.
- India attained food self sufficiency by the 1980s. The effects of Green Revolution were notable in the northwestern region of Punjab, Haryana and western U.P., Andhra Pradesh, parts of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

39. When was India's first national laboratory established?

India's first national laboratory, the National Physical Laboratory was established in 1947

40. When was first Indian Institute of Technology established?

In 1952, the first Indian Institute of Technology, on the model of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was set up at Kharagpur. Subsequently, IITs were set up at Madras, Bombay, Kanpur and Delhi.

41. When was Atomic Energy Commission was set up?

The Atomic Energy Commission was set up in August 1948 under the chairmanship of Homi J. Baba to formulate a policy for all atomic energy activities in the country.

42. Name some atomic energy research centers?

Bhabha Atomic Research Center at Trombay, the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu and the Center for Advanced Technology, Chennai.

43. When was first Indian National Committee for Space Research was set?

The Indian National Committee for Space Research was set up in 1962.

44. Which served country's need in the field of telecommunications and meteorological earth observations?

The INSAT – 1A and the INSAT – 1B served country's need in the field of telecommunications and meteorological earth observations.

45. Which looks after the activities in space science, technology and applications?

The ISRO [Indian Space Research Organization] looks after the activities in space science, technology and applications

46. When did India began to follow an independent foreign policy?

After 1947, India began to follow an independent foreign policy. It was designed by the first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

47. What are five principles of coexistence or Panch Sheel for conducting relations among countries?

- mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty
- non-aggression
- non-interference in each other's internal affairs
- equality and mutual benefit and
- peaceful coexistence.

48. Name the SAARC countries?

India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives

Role of Tamil Nadu in the Indian National Movement

1. What are the early anti-colonial struggles in Tamil Nadu?

Prior to the Great Revolt of 1857, the rebellion in Panchalam Kuruchi, the 1801 "South Indian Rebellion" of the Marudu brothers and the Vellore Mutiny of 1806 were the early anti-colonial struggles in Tamil Nadu.

2. Name some leaders of Tamil Nadu to National Movement?

G. Subramania Iyer, V.O.C. Chidambaram Pillai, Subramania Bharathi, C. Rajagopalachari and K. Kamaraj were some leaders to the National Movement

3. When was Madras Native Association started?

1852

4. Who were the founders of Madras Native Association?

Lakshminarasu Chetty and Srinivasa Pillai

5. When was Madras Mahajana Sabha established?

1884

6. Who were the founder of Madras Mahajana Sabha?

P. Anandacharlu and P. Rangaiya Naidu

7. Name some newspapers started by G. Subramania Iyer?

He started the nationalist papers like The Hindu in English and Swadeshmitran in Tamil.

8. When was third session of Indian National Congress held?

The third session of the Indian National Congress was held in Madras in 1887 under the presidentship of Fakruddin Thyabji.

9. When was Partition of Bengal done?

1905

10. Name some important leaders of Swadeshi Movement in Tamil Nadu?

V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, Subramania Siva and Subramania Bharathi

11. What is the period of Surat Split?

1907

12. Who started Chennai Jana Sangam in 1907?

V.O. Chidambaram Pillai

13. Who wrote Swadesa Geethangal?

Subramania Bharathi

14. When was Coral Mill Strike conducted?

In February 1908 in Tuticorin by V.O. Chidambaram Pillai.

15. When was Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company in Tuticorin launched?

1906 by V.O. Chidambaram Pillai.

16. Who was called as Kappalottiya Tamilan?

V.O. Chidambaram Pillai

17. Who was called as Chekkilutta Chemmal?

V.O.C. was asked to draw an oil press and hence he is known as Chekkilutta Chemmal

18. Which was called as Bharathamatha Association?

The arrest of the nationalist leaders, harsh punishment for the nationalist leaders inside the prison and the collapse of the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company led to the formation of a revolutionary organization in Tamil Nadu called the Bharathamatha Association

19. What was done by Vanchi Nathan?

Vanchi Nathan shot dead the notorious British official Robert William Ashe at Maniyatchi junction in June 1911.

20. Who organized Home Rule Movement?

The Home rule Movement in Madras was organized by

Mrs. Annie Besant between 1916 and 1918

21. When did the first indication of Annie Besant's decision to launch a Home Rule Movement appeared?

The first indication of Annie Besant's decision to launch a Home Rule Movement appeared in New India in September 1915

22. When was Non-co-operation Movement strong in Tamil Nadu?

In Tamil Nadu the Non-co-operation Movement was strong during the years 1921—23.

23. When was campaigns against the consumption of liquor took place?

In 1921 and 1922 there were campaigns against the consumption of liquor in many parts of the province

24. Where was Temperance campaign prominent?

Temperance campaign was particularly prominent in Madurai

25. Name some important leaders of Non-Co-operation Movement?

C. Rajagopalachari, S. Satyamurthi and E. V. Ramaswami Naicker were the important leaders of the Non- Cooperation Movement in Tamil Nadu.

26. Who launched Vaikom Satyagraha in Kerala?

Periyar E.V.R. launched the Vaikom Satyagraha in Kerala against the practice of social segregation

27. Who was vice-president and treasurer of the Ramnad District Congress Committee?

K. Kamaraj

28. When did Dandi March take place?

Dandi March in 1930

29. Who undertook the Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha March?

Rajaji

30. When was Tamil New Year's Day?

13th April

31. Name some leaders who took part in Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha?

T.S.S. Rajan, Mrs. Lakshmipathi Sardar Vedaratnam Pillai, C. Swaminatha Chetty and K.Sanathanam

32. Who is called as Kodi Kaththa Kumaran?

Tiruppur Kumaran

33. Who sang “a war is coming without knife and blood”?

Namakkal Kavinjar Ramalingam Pillai

34. Which led to launch of Quit India Movement?

The failure of the Cripps’s Proposals

35. Who passed the resolution appreciating the Indian Independence Act?

When India attained independence on 15th August, 1947 the Madras Government under O.P. Ramaswami Reddiar passed a resolution appreciating the Indian Independence Act

The Justice Party Rule

1. What did the Justice Party Rule represent and engineered?

The Justice Party represented the Non-Brahmin Movement and engineered a social revolution against the domination of Brahmins in the sphere of public services and education.

2. What was the main cause for the emergence of the Non-Brahmin Movement?

The social dominance of the Brahmins was the main cause for the emergence of the Non-Brahmin Movement.

3. Which factor caused worry among non-Brahmins?

Their high proportion in the Civil Service, educational institutions and also their predominance in the Madras Legislative Council caused a great worry among the non- Brahmins.

4. Who monopolized press?

Brahmins

5. Which book gave birth to the Dravidian concept?

The publication of the book entitled A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South Indian Family of Languages by Rev. Robert Caldwell in 1856 gave birth to the Dravidian concept

6. Which book has pointed out that Tamils had attained a high degree of civilization before the Advent of the Aryans?

The Tamils 1800 Years Ago

7. Who was precursor of the Justice Party?

Madras United League

8. What was the re-named name of Madras United League?

Madras Dravidian Association in November 1912

9. When was South Indian Liberal Federation formed?

1919

10. Why was South Indian Liberal Federation formed?

It was formed for the purpose of 'promoting the political interests of non-Brahmin caste Hindus

11. Who stood behind the formation of South Indian Liberal Federation?

Pitti Theagaraya Chetti, Dr.T.M. Nair, P. Ramarayaninger (Raja of Panagal) and Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar

12. What was the name of newspaper published by South Indian Liberal Federation?

The South Indian Liberal Federation published an English newspaper called Justice and hence this organization came to be called the Justice Party.

13. In which election did Justice Party came to power?

1920

14. Give features of Justice party rule?

- The Justice Party came to power following the election of 1920 held according to the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.
- The Justice Party captured sixty three out of ninety eight elected seats in the Madras Legislative Council.
- As Pitti Theagaraya Chetti declined to lead the ministry, A. Subbarayalu Reddiar formed the ministry.
- In the election of 1923 it fought against the Swarajya Party.
- The Justice Party again won the majority and the ministry was formed by Raja of Panagal.
- In the election of 1926 a divided Justice Party faced the opposition of a united Congress.
- Therefore, an independent, A. Subbarayan with the help of the Swarajya Party formed the ministry. In 1930 when the next election was held the Justice Party won the majority and formed a ministry with B. Muniswami Naidu as the leader. In 1932
- Raja of Bobbili replaced him as Prime Minister of the Presidency.
- In 1934 Raja of Bobbili formed his second ministry, which continued in power until the election of 1937.

15. How long did Justice Party remained in power?

13 years

16. What was the notable achievement of Justice Party?

Its administration was noted for social justice and social reform

17. What are the reforms made by Justice Part in field of education?

- Free and compulsory education was introduced for the first time in Madras.
- Nearly 3000 fisher boys and fisher girls were offered free special instruction by the Department of Fisheries.

- Midday Meals was given at selected corporation schools in Madras.
- The Madras Elementary Education Act was amended in 1934 and in 1935 to improve elementary education
- The Education of girls received encouragement during the Justice rule in Madras.
- Education of the Depressed Classes was entrusted with Labour Department.
- Encouragement was given to Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medical education

18. Which provided reservation of appointments in local bodies and educational institutions for non-Brahmin communities?

The Communal G.O.s (Government Orders) of 1921 and 1922 provided for the reservation of appointments in local bodies and educational institutions for non-Brahmin communities in increased proportion

19. Which resulted in women to get the right to vote?

The Staff Selection Board, created by the Panagal Ministry in 1924, was made the Public Service Commission in 1929. It was the first of its kind in India. The women were granted the right to vote on the same basis as was given to men.

20. What was the role played by Hindu Religious Endowment Act of 1921?

The Hindu Religious Endowment Act of 1921, enacted by the Panagal Ministry, tried to eliminate corruption in the management of temples

21. What is State Aid to Industries Act, 1922?

To assist the growth of industries State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 was passed. This led to the establishment of new industries such as : sugar factories, engineering works, tanneries, aluminum factories, cement factories and oil milling so on. This act provided credits to industries, allotted land and water. This proved favorable for industrial progress.

22. What was the new name of justice party?

Dravidian Kalagam