

India : Events after 1960

Project

Q. 1 A. Choose the right option and rewrite the sentence.

1. The Prime Minister of India who took an initiative in resolving the question of the Tamil minority in Sri Lanka was _____

- A. Rajiv Gandhi**
- B. Indira Gandhi**
- C. H. D. Devegowda**
- D. P. V. Narasimha Rao**

2. _____ is the father of the Green Revolution in India.

- A. D. R. Verghese Kurien**
- B. Homi Bhabha**
- C. M. S. Swaminathan**
- D. Dr. Norman Borlaug.**

Answer : 1. Option-A

Reason: Rajiv Gandhi sent the army to Sri Lanka in order to end the civil war in Sri Lanka, due to violent activities, there was suppression from the Sri Lankan Government and there was migration of Tamilian Population into Tamil Nadu in 1983 and due to political pressure in India an initiative was taken in resolving the question of Tamil minority.

2. Option-C

Reason: He is the founder and chairman of the MS Swaminathan Research Foundation. M. S. Swaminathan introduced varieties of wheat and further developing high-yielding wheat varieties and hence he is called the father of the Green Revolution in India.

Q. 1 B. Identify the wrong pair.

- 1. Indira Gandhi – Emergency**
- 2. Rajiv Gandhi – Development in science and technology**
- 3. P. V. Narasimha Rao – Economic improvements**
- 4. Chandrashekhar – Mandal Commission.**

Answer : Option-4

Reason: The Mandal Commission which is also called as Socially Backward Classes Commission was established in India under the then Prime Minister Morarji Desai. The Mandal Commission was established on 1 January 1979.

Q. 2 A. Based on the information in the chapter, prepare a chronological chart of Prime Ministers and their tenure.

Answer : The names of Honorable Prime Ministers and their tenure are mentioned below.

i. **Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.** 15 August 1947 – 27 May 1964.

ii. **Lal Bahadur Shastri.** 9 June 1964 – 11 January 1966.

iii. **Indira Gandhi.** 24 January 1966 – 24 March 1977 and 14 January 1980 – 31 October 1984.

iv. **Rajiv Gandhi.** 31 October 1984 – 2 December 1989.

v. **Vishwanath Pratap Singh.** 2 December 1989 – 10 November 1990

vi. **Chandra Shekhar.** 10 November 1990 – 21 June 1991

vii. **P.V. Narasimha Rao.** 21 June 1991 – 16 May 1996

viii. **Atal Bihari Vajpayee.** 19 March 1998 – 22 May 2004

ix. **H.D. Devegowda.** 1 June 1996 – 21 April 1997

x. **Inder Kumar Gujral.** 21 April 1997 – 19 March 1998

Q. 2 B. Identify the wrong pair and rewrite the corrected one.

1. Globalisation

2. White Revolution

Answer : The wrong pair is Globalisation. And the correct pair is Green Revolution and White Revolution.

Reason: Increase in production of food grains by the implementation of scientific agricultural techniques is called Green Revolution and Increase in Milk Production due to experiment in dairy movement is called White Revolution.

Q. 3 A. Give reasons.

- 1. The Morarji Desai government lasted for short while.**
- 2. The army had to be sent into the Golden Temple in Amritsar.**
- 3. The National Planning Commission was set up in India.**

Answer : 1. Reason: Due to the internal difference, The Morarji Desai government couldn't last long.

2. Reason: For evacuation of the terrorists who had taken shelter in Golden Temple, army had to be sent into the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

3. Reason: In order to acquire modernity and self-reliance through establishing industries and to establish an economy based on social justice through planning hence The National Planning Commission was set up in India.

Q. 3 B. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words.

- 1. How was 1991 a year of important changes in the history of the world and of India?**
- 2. What are the characteristics of the Indian economy?**

Answer : 1. The importance of year 1991 for the changes which had happened during this year are listed below.

- i. The Soviet Union disintegrated into several different small countries and the Cold War came to an end.
- ii. In India, the Government under the leadership of Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao initiated many changes in the Indian economy.
- iii. Ram Janmabhumi and Babri Mosque issue at Ayodhya came to the forefront.

2. The characteristics of the Indian Economy are listed below.

- i. modernisation of economy.
- ii. economic self-sufficiency.
- iii. social justice.
- iv. India wanted to acquire modernity and self-reliance by establishing industries.

Q. 4. With the help of the information in the chapter, complete the list of the challenges before India and the strengths of India.

The challenges in front of India	Strengths
For example, India-Pakistan war	Unity in diversity
.....
.....	Nuclear preparedness
Separatism

Answer : Please refer the table below for the list of the challenges before India and the strengths of India.

The challenges in front of India	Strengths
India-Pakistan war	Unity in diversity
different issues of economic, political and social development	people of various languages, religions, ethnicities, and castes live together
Freeing of Goa, Diu & Daman from Portuguese rule.	multicultural
tensions between India and China on the northern border	Nuclear preparedness
Separatism	underground test of an atomic device
Political Instability	modernization of the economy, economic self-sufficiency, and social justice
nationwide strikes and protest	self-reliance by establishing industries
National Emergency	implemented new scientific agricultural techniques
Sikhs in Punjab demanded an independent state of Khalistan	experiment in cooperative dairy movement
Assassination of Indira Gandhi	Progress in the fields of atomic energy and space research.
Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi	using atomic energy for peaceful purposes like the generation of electricity, pharmaceuticals and defense
Terrorist Activities	Advancement in the telecom sector.
Kargil war	

Q. 1. Find some information about Indian soldiers who bravely fought in the India-Pakistan war of 1965.

Answer : The list of Soldiers to who showed strong valour is mentioned below.

i. Company Quarter Master Havildar Abdul Hamid: Also called as the Tank Destroyer. He got martyrdom and was awarded the Param Vir Chakra. He destroyed the enemy tanks without caring for the personal safety and inspired his comrades to fight and halt the enemy's progress.

ii. Lieutenant-Colonel Ardeshir Burzorji Tarapore: Poona Horse Regiment was under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Tarapore. They were assigned the task of capturing Phillora in the Sialkot Sector in Pakistan. He resisted the enemy's charge, and gallantly attacked Phillora. He got wounded but refused to be evacuated. He got martyrdom and was awarded the Param Vir Chakra.

iii. Gen J.N. Chaudhuri was Chief of the Army Staff, AM Arjan Singh was Chief of the Air Staff and Adm Bhaskar Soman was Chief of the Naval Staff

Q. 2. Collect pictures of the brave soldiers of Kargil war.

Answer : The pictures and information of brave soldiers is listed below.

i. Captain Manoj Kumar Pandey: He is a Sportsman turned legendary soldier. He showed Exceptional courage and inspired his troops in capturing the Jubar Top however succumbed to wounds incurred. He was posthumously awarded the Param Vir Chakra.



ii. Naib Subedar Yogendra Singh Yadav: He was instrumental in capturing three bunkers on Tiger Hill.



iii. Captain Vijyant Thapar: Lost his life while leading an attack of his infantry regiment, 2 Rajputana Rifles.



iv. Major Padmapani Acharya: He captured the enemy bunker at the Tololing Top.



v. Captain Vikram Bhatta: It was the daring capture of the crucial peak pint 5140 during the war that brought Bhatta into the public attention.



Q. 3. Collect pictures of all the Indian Prime Ministers till date.

Answer : The pictures Indian Prime Ministers till date is listed below.



Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru



Lal Bahadur Shastri



Indira Gandhi



Morarji Desai



Charan Singh



Rajiv Gandhi



Vishwanath Pratap Singh



Chandra Shekhar



Pamulaparti Venkata Narasimha Rao



Atal Bihari Vajpayee



Haradanahalli Doddegowda Deve Gowda



Inder Kumar Gujral



Manmohan Singh



Narendra Modi

Q. 4. Collect some information about Dr. Homi Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.

Answer : The information in Dr. Homi Bhabha Atomic Research Centre is pointwise listed below.

- a. The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) is India's chief nuclear research facility.
- b. It is headquartered in Trombay, Mumbai, Maharashtra.
- c. It is a research centre with wide-ranging infrastructure for advanced research and development.
- d. The Government of India created the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay (AEET) on 3 January 1954.
- e. After Homi J. Bhabha's death in 1966, the centre was renamed as the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre on 22 January 1967.
- f. The primary importance of BARC is as a research centre.
- g. Its Logo says “ATOMS IN THE SERVICE OF THE NATION”.
- h. The BARC also conducts research in biotechnology

Q. 5. Get some information along with pictures about the various businesses based on dairy products.

Answer : A production plant for processing dairy products is called a dairy or a dairy factory. Dairy products are generally defined as food products that are produced from milk.

Milk of various types (including whole milk, skim milk, buttermilk), yoghurt, cheese (e.g. Swiss cheese, cheddar cheese, cottage cheese), and ice cream are dairy products.



Pasteurized Packaged Milk

Milk pasteurisation industry plays an important role in augmenting and supplying protein-rich milk and milk products. Plastic pouches replaced the bottles.



Rasgulla

Rasgulla is a popular sweet. Apart from domestic consumption, canned rasgulla has an export potential also.



Yoghurt or Curd

Flavoured and drinkable yoghurts are among the leading yoghurt products.



Ghee

Ghee is a class of clarified butter



Paneer

Paneer is a fresh cheese



Butter

Butter is a dairy product containing



Baby Food



Restaurants

Milk is used in Tea, Coffee, Milk Shakes

