

## POST INDEPENDENT INDIA

**I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.**

1. Reorganization of states Commission president.

- a) Nanjundappa
- b) H N Kunzru
- c) K M Panikkar
- d) Fazal Ali**

2. How many princely states were in India?

- a) 560
- b) 561
- c) 562**
- d) 563

3. What made Nehru to think about forming a secular country?

- a) Communal violence**
- b) Corruption
- c) inequality
- d) Terrorism

4. Hari Singh is associated with...

- a) Jammu and Kashmir**
- b) Junagadh
- c) Goa
- d) Hyderabad

5. This state remained as a union Territory till 1987, became a state later on.

- a) Goa**
- b) Pondicherry

- c) Mahe
- d) Kashmir

6. The Fazal Ali Commission was established in the year.

- a) 1935 C.E
- b) 1950 C.E
- c) 1947 C.E
- d) 1953 C.E**

7. The Phrases secular and socialist were added to constitution according to this amendment.

- a) 45th
- b) 47th
- c) 93rd
- d) 42nd**

8. The Government abolished the payment of Privy Purse in the year.

- a) 1947 C.E
- b) 1996 C.E
- c) 1969 C.E**
- d) 1973 C.E

9. Junagadh was merged with India in.

- a) 1947 C.E
- b) 1948 C.E
- c) 1950 C.E
- d) 1949 C.E**

10. Pondicherry was declared a union territory in.

- a) 1949 C.E
- b) 1963 C.E**
- c) 1987 C.E
- d) 1948 C.E

11. Andhra Pradesh was created in the year.

- a) **1953 C.E**
- b) 1954 C.E
- c) 1957 C.E
- d) 1973 C.E

12. The first state formed based on Language was.

- a) Karnataka
- b) Goa
- c) **Andhra Pradesh**
- d) Junagadh

13. The Mysore State was inaugurated in.

- a) Nov 1st 1953
- b) **Nov 1st 1956**
- c) Nov 1st 1957
- d) Nov 1st 1973

14. Govt of Karnataka sanctioned 3000 acre land for Tibetan refugees in this place

- a) Mysore
- b) **Bylakuppe**
- c) Mundagoda
- d) Bidar

15. He went on 54 days hunger strike for the creation of Vishal Andhra.

- a) ShriRamulu
- b) **Potti Sriramulu**
- c) Sundaresh
- d) Chandrashekhar

16. Portuguese had control over this place even after 1947.

- a) Junagadh

**b) Goa**

c) Pondicherry

d) Mumbai

17. How many refugees came to India during partition of India and Pakistan?

a) 7 million

b) 5 million

**c) 6 million**

d) 4 million

**II. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers;**

1. The British government's last Governor General was \_\_\_\_\_ (Lord Mountbatten)

2. India's first Home minister was \_\_\_\_\_ (Vallabhabai Patel)

3. India's first President was \_\_\_\_\_ (Dr. Babu Rajendraprasad)

4. Pondicherry became a union territory in the year \_\_\_\_\_ (1963)

5. State Reorganization law was implemented in \_\_\_\_\_ year (1953)

**II. Answer the following questions:**

1. How many princely states were there in India?

There were 562 princely states in India

2. Mention the princely states who refused to join India?

Kashmir and Junaghad and Hyderabad

3. Who was the chairman Constitutional Drafting committee?

Dr. B.R.Ambedkar was the chairman Constitutional Drafting committee

4. Who was the first Prime Minister of Independent India?

Nehru was the first Prime Minister of Independent India

5. Where is the Tibetan refugees centre in Karnataka?

The Tibetan refugees centre in Karnataka is at Bylukuppe

6. Who was the first Governor General of Independent India?

Lord Mountbatten was the first Governor General of Independent India

7. Who became the first President of India?

Dr. Babu Rajendraprasad became the first President of India.

8. Through which amendment to the Constitution, words “Secular and Socialist” were added?

Through 42nd amendment to the Constitution, words “Secular and Socialist” were added

9. What is “Instrument of Accession”?

Government of India through its “Instrument of Accession” offered an opportunity for the princely states to join federal structure of India.

10. Who is known as “Iron Man of India”?

Vallabhabai Patel is known as “Iron Man of India”

11. Why Vallabhabai Patel is known as “Iron Man of India”?

Vallabhabai Patel was successful in integrating the princely states to Indian federation.  
So he is known as “Iron Man of India”

12. When did Junagadh join Indian federation?

Junagadh joined Indian federation in 1949

13. Why did Nizam refuse to join the Independent India?

He wanted to remain independent and refused to join the Independent India.

14. Who are “Razacks”?

The people angry with cruel army called “Razacks” which had the patronage of Nizam

15. What is “Pakistan Occupied Kashmir” (POK)?

The North East part of Kashmir that was occupied by Pakistan continues to be with it and it is called “Pakistan Occupied Kashmir” (POK).

16. Mention the places which the French had control over them even after independence?

Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Chandranagar

17. When did Pondicherry become Union Territory of India?

Pondicherry became Union Territory of India in 1963

18. Who died after 54 days of hunger strike demanding for Vishal Andhra?

Potti Sriramulu died after 54 days of hunger strike demanding for Vishal Andhra

19. When was "Reorganization of State Commission" was formed?

In 1953, "Reorganization of State Commission" was formed.

20. Mention the members of Reorganization of State Commission".

Fazal Ali became the president, K.M.Pannikker and H.N. Kunjru became its members.

21. According to Reorganization of State Commission how many states and union territories were formed?

According to Reorganization of State Commission 14 states and 6 union territories were formed.

22. When did Vishala Mysore state come into existence?

Vishala Mysore state came into existence in 1956

23. When Mysore state was named as "Karnataka"?

In 1973, Mysore state was named as "Karnataka"

24. How many states and union territories are there in India?

There are 29 states and 7 union territories in India.