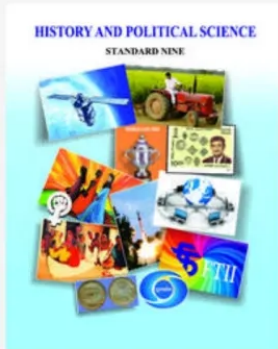


Maharashtra Board Solutions for Class 9- History: Chapter 2- India: Events After 1960

BOOK SOLUTIONS
CLASS 9
HISTORY

CHAPTER 2
India: Events After 1960

Maharashtra Board Solutions→



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Maharashtra Board Solutions for Class 9- History: Chapter 2- India: Events After 1960

Class 9: History Chapter 2 solutions. Complete Class 9 History Chapter 2 Notes.

Maharashtra Board Solutions for Class 9- History: Chapter 2- India: Events After 1960

Maharashtra Board 9th History Chapter 2, Class 9 History Chapter 2 solutions

1. A. Choose the correct option from the given option and rewrite the statements:

Question 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. Deve Gowda
- (d) P. V. Narasimha Rao

Answer:

- (a) Rajiv Gandhi

Question 2.

is the father of the Green Revolution in India.

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- (a) Dr. Verghese Kurien
- (b) Homi Bhabha
- (c) Dr. M. S. Swaminathan
- (d) Dr. Norman Borlaug

Answer:

- (c) Dr. M. S. Swaminathan

B. Identify and write the wrong pair in the following sets:

Question 1.

- (1) Indira Gandhi – Emergency
- (2) Rajiv Gandhi – Developments of Science and Technology
- (3) P. V. Narasimha Rao – Economic improvements
- (4) Chandrashekhar – Mandal Commission

Answer:

Chandrashekhar – Mandal Commission

Question 2A.

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

Answer:

1. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru -1947 to 1964
2. Lai Bahadur Shastri -1964 to 1966
3. Indira Gandhi -1966 to 1977
4. Morarji Desai -1977 to 1979
5. Charan Singh -1979 to 1980
6. Indira Gandhi -1980 to 1984
7. Rajiv Gandhi -1984 to 1989
8. Vishwanath Pratap Singh – 1989 to 1990

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9. Chandra Shekhar -1990 to 1991
10. P. V. Narasimha Rao -1991 to 1996
11. Atal Bihari Vajpayee -1996
12. H.D. Deve Gowda -1996 to 1997
13. Inder Kumar Gujral -1997 to 1998
14. Atal Bihari Vajpayee – 1998 to 2004

2B. Write Short Notes on:

Question 1.

Globalisation

Answer:

(i) Globalisation brought about many changes in different fields like economy, politics, science and technology, society and culture.

(ii) India has emerged as an important country on the global scene in different spheres.

(iii) India is an important member of international organisations like G-20 and 'BRICS' (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa).

(iv) India has experienced an important revolution in the field of telecommunication technology.

(v) Mobile phones, internet and the communication facilities based on satellite have spread all across the country.

(vi) It has resulted in a total transformation in the lifestyle of Indians and especially the youth.

(vii) These changes are visible from their dietary habits, clothing, language and beliefs.

Question 2.

White Revolution

Answer:

(i) White Revolution is a major event of India's efforts towards self-reliance.

(ii) The experiment in co-operative dairy movement by Dr. Verghese Kurien led to the increase of milk production in India.

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(iii) This is called as 'White Revolution'.

3A. Give reasons:

Question 1.

The Morarji Desai government lasted for a short while.

Answer:

- (i) On the backdrop of the emergency, many opposition parties came together and formed a party called the Janata Party.
- (ii) The Congress party led by Indira Gandhi was roundly defeated by this newly formed 'Janata Party'.
- (iii) Morarji Desai became the Prime Minister, but under his leadership the Janata Party government couldn't last long due to its internal differences.
- (iv) Hence, the Morarji Desai government lasted for a short while.

Question 2.

The army had to be sent into the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

Answer:

- (i) The Sikhs in Punjab demanded an independent state of Khalistan and began a movement which went on to become violent and destructive.
- (ii) Pakistan had lent its support to this movement.
- (iii) Some terrorists had allegedly taken shelter inside the Golden Temple at Amritsar, a holy shrine of the Sikhs in 1984.
- (iv) Hence, the Indian army was sent into the Golden Temple in Amritsar to evict the terrorists who had taken shelter there.

Question 3.

The National Planning Commission was set up in India.

Answer:

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- (i) India wanted to acquire modernity and self-reliance by establishing industries.
- (ii) India wanted to establish an economy based on social justice through planning.
- (iii) For this, the National Planning Commission was established. This would coordinate development through the policy of Five Year Plans.

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

Question 1.

How was 1991 a year of important changes in the history of the world and of India?

Answer:

- (i) The year 1991 is held to be very important in the history of the world as well as India.
- (ii) The Soviet Union disintegrated into several different small countries and the Cold War came to an end.
- (iii) During this period, the Ram Janmabhumi and Babri Mosque issue at Ayodhya came to the forefront.
- (iv) In India, the Government under the leadership of Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao initiated many changes in the Indian economy.
- (v) These economic reforms are called as economic liberalisation. The Indian economy flourished as a result of the implementation of this policy.
- (vi) Skilled Indian professionals helped reform the Indian economy. The field of information technology opened several avenues of employment in the country.
- (vii) The changes after 1991 are also described as 'globalisation'.

Question 2.

What are the characteristics of the Indian economy?

Answer:

- (i) Right from independence, the modernisation of economy, economic self-sufficiency and social justice have been the characteristics of Indian economy.

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- (ii) India wanted to acquire modernity and self-reliance by establishing industries.
- (iii) It wanted to establish an economy based on social justice through planning.
- (iv) For this, the National Planning Commission was established that would coordinate development through the policy of Five Year Plans.

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

Question 1.

The Challenges In Front of India	Strengths
For Example: India-Pakistan war	Unity in diversity
.....	
.....	Nuclear preparedness
Separatism	

Answer:

The Challenges In Front of India	Strengths
India-Pakistan war	Unity in diversity
Cross – Border Terrorism	Membership in G20 and BRICS
Corruption	Nuclear preparedness
Separatism	Establishment of National Planning Commission

Additional Important Questions and Answers

Choose the correct option from the given option and rewrite the statements:

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Question 1.

The war between India and China took place in the year _____.

- (a) 1952
- (b) 1962
- (c) 1972
- (d) 1982

Answer:

- (b) 1962

Question 2.

The Indo – China war was fought in the region of the _____ line.

- (a)

MacMahon

- (b) Kashmir
- (c) St Lawrence
- (d) Mc Kinley

Answer:

MacMahon

Question 3.

Jawaharlal Nehru passed away in _____.

- (a) 1944
- (b) 1974
- (c) 1984

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(d) 1964

Answer:

(d) 1964

Question 4.

After Jawaharlal Nehru _____ became Prime Minister of India.

(a) Indira Gandhi

(b) Rajiv Gandhi

(c) Lal Bahadur Shastri

(d) Morarji Desai

Answer:

(c) Lal Bahadur Shastri

Question 5.

India and Pakistan went to war over the _____ issue in 1965.

(a) Kashmir

(b) Goa

(c) Hyderabad

(d) Kerala

Answer:

(a) Kashmir

Question 6.

The _____ mediated between the conflicting countries of India and Pakistan.

(a) Soviet Union

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- (b) USA
- (c) Japan
- (d) China

Answer:

- (a) Soviet Union
- (a) Soviet Union

Question 7.

_____ gave the slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan'.

- (a) Indira Gandhi
- (b) Lai Bahadur Shastri
- (c) Morarji Desai
- (d) Rajiv Gandhi

Answer:

- (b) Lai Bahadur Shastri

Question 8.

Lai Bahadur Shastri breathed his last at _____ in 1966.

- (a) Gorakhpur
- (b) Kuala Lumpur
- (c) Tashkent
- (d) Varanasi

Answer:

- (c) Tashkent

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Question 9.

A Freedom Movement was led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his organisation, ____.

- (a) Mukti Bahini
- (b) Bangla Bahini
- (c) Aamar Sonar Bangla
- (d) East Bengal Front

Answer:

- (a) Mukti Bahini

Question 10.

The 1971 war between India and Pakistan led to the creation of an independent country called ____.

- (a) Bangladesh
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) Sikkim
- (d) Telangana

Answer:

- (a) Bangladesh

Question 11.

India successfully carried out an underground test of an atomic device at ____ in Rajasthan.

- (a) Dispur
- (b) Mannapattam
- (c) Sriharikota

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(d) Pokhran

Answer:

(d) Pokhran

Question 12.

The _____ High Court gave the verdict in 1974 that Indira Gandhi the then Prime Minister had misused the government machinery during her election campaign.

(a) Allahabad

(b) Bombay

(c) Delhi

(d) Panaji

Answer:

(a) Allahabad

Question 13.

The situation set against Indira Gandhi became more complicated due to the movement led by _____.

(a) Dadabhai Naoroji

(b) Jayprakash Narayan

(c) G. D. Agarkar

(d) Ramanand Tirth

Answer:

(b) Jayprakash Narayan

Question 14.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-for-class-9-history-chapter-2-india-events-after-1960/>

The period of National Emergency lasted from _____ and after that general elections were conducted.

- (a) 1922-24
- (b) 1984-87
- (c) 1975 – 77
- (d) 1987-99

Answer:

- (c) 1975 – 77

Question 15.

On the backdrop of the emergency, many opposition parties came together and formed a party called the _____.

- (a) Republican Party
- (b) Congress Party
- (c) Janata Party
- (d) Samaj Party

Answer:

- (c) Janata Party

Question 16.

_____ became Prime Minister on behalf of the Janata Party.

- (a) Morarji Desai
- (b) Indira Gandhi
- (c) Rajiv Gandhi
- (d) Lai Bahadur Shastri

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Answer:

(a) Morarji Desai

Question 17.

The Sikhs in Punjab demanded an independent state of _____.

(a) Khalistan

(b) Pakistan

(c) Kazakhstan

(d) Baluchistan

Answer:

(a) Khalistan

Question 18.

_____ had lent its support to the Khalistan movement.

(a) China

(b) Pakistan

(c) England

(d) Baluchistan

Answer:

(b) Pakistan

Question 19.

An organisation called _____ carried on a major movement in north-east India.

(a) United Liberation Front of Assam

(b) United Communist Group

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- (c) United India Front
- (d) United Assam Federation

Answer:

- (a) United Liberation Front of Assam

Question 20.

_____ laid the foundation of Indian atomic power programme.

- (a) Satish Dhawan
- (b) Homi Bhabha
- (c) A.P.J. Kalam
- (d) Vikram Sarabhai

Answer:

- (b) Homi Bhabha

Question 21.

_____, a terrorist organisation assassinated Rajiv Gandhi.

- (a) LTTE
- (b) ASEAN
- (c) LTEN
- (d) LTTA

Answer:

- (a) LTTE

Question 22.

India wanted to acquire modernity and self-reliance by establishing _____.

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- (a) Nuclear reactor
- (b) Industries
- (c) Electricity grids
- (d) Telephonic infrastructure

Answer:

- (b) Industries

Question 23.

The _____ government started economic reforms from 1991.

- (a) Moraq'i Desai
- (b) Indira Gandhi
- (c) Narasimha Rao
- (d) Lai Bahadur Shastri

Answer:

- (c) Narasimha Rao

Question 24.

In 1999, _____ came to power under the flag of Bharatiya Janata Party.

- (a) United Progressive Alliance
- (b) League of Indian Politics
- (c) India's Administrative Assemblage
- (d) National Democratic Alliance

Answer:

- (d) National Democratic Alliance

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Question 25.

_____ is known as the father of the White Revolution.

- (a) Dr. Verghese Kurien
- (b) Dr. Dayaram Sahni
- (c) Dr. Homi Bhabha
- (d) Dr. M. S. Swaminathan

Answer:

- (a) Dr. Verghese Kurien

Question 26.

In 1975, the first satellite, _____ was launched by India.

- (a) Sputnik 1
- (b) Apollo 1
- (c) Aryabhata
- (d) Agni

Answer:

- (c) Aryabhata

Question 27.

The _____ Commission was set up in 1953 to make recommendations, so as to improve condition of the lower castes.

- (a) Ganesh Agarkar
- (b) Appasaheb Mayekar
- (c) Tarabai Shinde
- (d) Kakasaheb Kalelkar

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Answer:

(d) Kakasaheb Kalelkar

Write Short Notes on:

Question 1.

Atomic Energy and Space Research.

Answer:

- (i) Dr. Homi Bhabha laid the foundation of the Indian atomic power programme.
- (ii) India insisted on using atomic energy for peaceful purposes like generation of electricity, pharmaceuticals and defence.
- (iii) India has achieved considerable success in space technology as well. In 1975, the first satellite 'Aryabhata' was launched.
- (iv) Today, India has a successful space programme and many satellites have been launched under this programme. India has also made considerable advancement in the telecom sector.

Explain the statements with reason:

Question 1.

Globalisation brought about many changes in different fields.

Answer:

- (i) India has emerged as an important country on the global scene in different spheres.
- (ii) India is an important member of international organisations like G-20 and 'BRICS' (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa).
- (iii) India has experienced an important revolution in the field of telecommunication technology.
- (iv) Mobile phones, internet and the communication facilities based on satellite have spread all across the country.
- (v) In the political field, India has demonstrated to the world how a stable democracy can function successfully.

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(vi) All this has resulted in a total transformation in the lifestyle of Indians, especially the youth. These changes are visible from their dietary habits, clothing, language and beliefs.

Question 2.

There were several major changes in the social field in India for upliftment of women.

Answer:

- (i) To promote the all-round development of women and children many constructive steps were taken.
- (ii) A separate 'Department of Women and Child Development' was created in 1985 under the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- (iii) Some laws were made to ensure social justice to women and to help the implementation of various schemes in this direction.
- (iv) They include the Prohibition of Dowry Act, Equal Remuneration Act. As per the 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendments, seats are reserved for women in the local self-government bodies.

Read the passage and answer the questions.

As a part of India's policy to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes, India successfully carried out an underground test of an atomic device at Pokharan in Rajasthan in 1974. In 1975, the people of Sikkim voted for joining the Indian republic and Sikkim became a full-fledged State in the Indian federation. During this decade, the political situation in India grew unstable. The Allahabad High Court gave the verdict in 1974 that Indira Gandhi; the then Prime Minister had misused the government machinery during her election campaign. It led to nationwide strikes and protest. During this period, the situation became more complicated due to the movement led by Jayprakash Narayan. The situation of law and order in the country worsened and the government declared a state of National Emergency on the basis of the constitutional provisions relating to Emergency. During this turbulent period, the fundamental rights of Indian citizens were suspended. Due to the emergency, the Indian administration became disciplined, but the human rights were restricted. The period of national emergency lasted from 1975 to 1977 and after that general elections were conducted. On the backdrop of the emergency, many opposition parties came together and formed a party called the Janata Party. The Congress party led by Indira Gandhi was roundly defeated by this newly formed 'Janata Party'. Morarji Desai became the Prime Minister, but under his leadership the Janata Party government couldn't last long due to internal differences. Charan Singh succeeded him, but even his

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government was a short-lived one. Elections were conducted once again in 1980 and the Congress party under the leadership of Indira Gandhi came to power again.

Question 1.

Enlist incidents that culminated in Indira Gandhi's rise to power post the verdict of Allahabad High Court.

Answer:

Following incidents paved the way of Indira Gandhi back to power:

- Allahabad High Court verdict against Indira Gandhi
- Nation – wide strikes and protest led by Jai Prakash Narayan
- Imposition of National Emergency (1975-77) fundamental rights suspended
- Opposition parties came together to form Janata Party.
- Short lived governments of Morarji Desai and Charan Singh.
- Elections conducted in 1980 – Congress back to power.

Question 2.

Which state became a constituent state of India in 1975?

Answer:

Sikkim voted to join the Indian Republic and it became a full – fledged state of Indian Republic in 1975.

Question 3.

Why do you think India conducted a nuclear test in Pokhran in 1974?

Answer:

India conducted Nuclear tests for two reasons:

- (i) to keep Pakistan's aggression under check post 1971 war.
- (ii) To initiate peaceful and constructive use of atomic energy.

Answer the following questions in detail:

Question 1.

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What were the contributions of Lai Bahadur Shastri?**Answer:**

- (i) Lai Bahadur Shastri succeeded Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and became the next Prime Minister of India.
- (ii) During his tenure, India and Pakistan went to war over the Kashmir issue in 1965.
- (iii) The Soviet Union tried to mediate between the two countries.
- (iv) Lai Bahadur Shastri gave the slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan' with which he highlighted the importance of Indian soldiers and Indian farmers.
- (v) Lai Bahadur Shastri breathed his last at Tashkent in 1966.

Question 2.**Write a note on Rajiv Gandhi.****Answer:**

- (i) Right after Indira Gandhi's assassination in 1984, Rajiv Gandhi became the Prime Minister of India.
- (ii) He tried to make several reforms in the field of Indian economy and that of science and technology.
- (iii) He took the lead in solving the issues of the Tamil minority in Sri Lanka. He promoted the idea of a united Sri Lanka with internal autonomy to the Tamil community, but his efforts in this regard proved to be in vain.
- (iv) He faced a lot of criticism in the context of corruption that took place during a defence equipment deal, especially the purchase of long-range canons from a foreign company called Bofors.
- (v) Political corruption became a crucial issue in the general elections that followed and the Congress party was defeated.
- (vi) In 1991, during the election campaign, the terrorist organisation in Sri Lanka, Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), assassinated Rajiv Gandhi.

Question 3.

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Write a note on Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Answer:

- (i) In 1999 the 'National Democratic Alliance' came to power under the flag of Bharatiya Janata Party and Atal Bihari Vajpayee became India's Prime Minister (1998-2004).
- (ii) Atal Bihari Vajpayee tried to establish a dialogue with Pakistan but was not successful.
- (iii) India conducted a number of nuclear tests in 1998 and declared herself as an atomic power.
- (iv) In 1999, there was another war between India and Pakistan in Kargil region over the Kashmir issue
- (v) India defeated Pakistan in this war as well.

Question 4.

What is economic liberalisation? What are its benefits?

Answer:

- (i) The Narasimha Rao Government started economic reforms from 1991. These economic reforms are known as economic liberalisation.
- (ii) The Indian economy flourished as a result of the implementation of this policy.
- (iii) The foreign investment in India increased. Skilled Indian professionals helped reform the Indian economy.
- (iv) The field of information technology opened several avenues of employment in the country.
- (v) The changes after 1991 are also described as 'globalisation'.

Question 5.

What do you mean by

- (i) Green Revolution and
- (ii) White revolution?

Answer:

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(i) Dr. M. S. Swaminathan is known as the father of the Green Revolution in 1965. He implemented new scientific agricultural techniques and increased the production of foodgrains.

(ii) The experiment in co-operative dairy movement by Dr. Verghese Kurien led to increase of milk production in India. This is called as 'White Revolution'.

Question 6.

What is the progress of India in the fields of atomic energy and space research?

Answer:

(i) India had also made a lot of progress in the fields of atomic energy and space research.

(ii) Dr. Homi Bhabha laid the foundation of the Indian atomic power programme.

(iii) India insisted on using atomic energy for peaceful purposes like generation of electricity, pharmaceuticals and defence.

(iv) India has achieved considerable success in space technology as well. In 1975, the first satellite 'Aryabhata' was launched.

(v) Today, India has a successful space programme and many satellites have been launched under this programme.

(vi) India has also made considerable advancement in the telecom sector.

Question 7.

Describe the changes in India due to globalisation.

Answer:

(i) Globalisation brought about many changes in different fields like economy, politics, science and technology and society and culture.

(ii) India has emerged as an important country on the global scene in different spheres. India is an important member of international organisations like G-20 and 'BRICS' (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa).

(iii) India has experienced an important revolution in the field of telecommunication technology. Mobile phones, internet and the communication facilities based on satellite have spread all across the country.

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(iv) In the political field, India has demonstrated to the world how a stable democracy can function successfully.

(v) All this has resulted in a total transformation in the lifestyle of Indians and especially the youth. These changes are visible from their dietary habits, clothing, language and beliefs.

Question 8.

How was an independent country of Bangladesh created?

Answer:

- (i) Indira Gandhi became the Prime Minister of India in 1966.
- (ii) During her tenure, Pakistan's oppressive policies in East Pakistan resulted in a big movement there. This movement was led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his organisation, 'Mukti Bahini.'
- (iii) This crisis in East Pakistan affected India as well, because millions of refugees came to India.
- (iv) The 1971 war between India and Pakistan led to the creation of an independent country called Bangladesh.

Question 9.

What policies were made to uplift the deprived sections of the society?

Answer:

- (i) The 'Kakasaheb Kalelkar Commission' was set up in 1953 to make recommendations so as to improve their condition.
- (ii) In 1978, a Commission was constituted under the chairmanship of B. P. Mandal to study the issue of the backward classes.
- (iii) The policy of reservation was adopted in order to strengthen the representation of backward sections in various services and institutions.
- (iv) The Government passed the Prevention of Atrocities Act in 1989 to enable those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes to live with dignity and respect, free from fear, violence and oppression of the upper classes.

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Question 10.

Identify the picture and give relevant information.



Indira Gandhi

Indira Gandhi became the Prime Minister of India in the year 1966.

Indira Gandhi's strong leadership was prominent in the war between India and Pakistan in 1971.

The first atomic test at Pokharan was carried out under her leadership.

The Allahabad High Court gave the verdict in 1974, that Indira Gandhi had misused the government machinery during her election campaign.

She declared a state of National Emergency in 1975.



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Class 9 History

- Chapter 1- Sources of History
- Chapter 2- India: Events After 1960
- Chapter 3- India's Internal Challenges
- Chapter 4- Economic Development
- Chapter 5- Education
- Chapter 6- Empowerment of Women and Other Weaker Sections
- Chapter 7- Science and Technology
- Chapter 8- Industry and Trade
- Chapter 9- Changing Life 1
- Chapter 10- Changing Life 2

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About About Maharashtra State Board (MSBSHSE)

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education or MSBSHSE (Marathi: महाराष्ट्र राज्य माध्यमिक आणि उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण मंडळ), is an **autonomous and statutory body established in 1965**. The board was amended in the year 1977 under the provisions of the Maharashtra Act No. 41 of 1965.

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE), Pune is an independent body of the Maharashtra Government. There are more than 1.4 million students that appear in the examination every year. The Maha State Board conducts the board examination twice a year. This board conducts the examination for SSC and HSC.

The Maharashtra government established the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, also commonly referred to as Ebalbharati, in 1967 to take up the responsibility of providing quality textbooks to students from all classes studying under the Maharashtra State Board. MSBHSE prepares and updates the curriculum to provide holistic development for students. It is designed to tackle the difficulty in understanding the concepts with simple language with simple illustrations. Every year around 10 lakh students are enrolled in schools that are affiliated with the Maharashtra State Board.

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FAQs

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Who developed the Maharashtra State board books?

As of now, the MSCERT and Balbharti are responsible for the syllabus and textbooks of Classes 1 to 8, while Classes 9 and 10 are under the Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE).

How many state boards are there in Maharashtra?

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education, conducts the HSC and SSC Examinations in the state of Maharashtra through its nine Divisional Boards located at Pune, Mumbai, Aurangabad, Nasik, Kolhapur, Amravati, Latur, Nagpur and Ratnagiri.

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