

**CBSE Test Paper 04**  
**Class 12 - Political Science (B-2 Ch-8 Regional aspirations)**

---

1. How many seats did indian Congress win in general election 1952?
  - a. 365
  - b. 384
  - c. 364
  - d. 360
2. What is the significance of Article 370?
3. Which political party was formed with the transformation of Asom Gana Sangram Parishad and what were its effects?
4. Which is the main issue between India and Pakistan?
5. Describe the outcome of the 'Assam Accord' of 1985.
6. Mention the outcomes of Assam Accord of 1985.
7. Explain the rise of political violence in the North-Eastern part of India.
8. Write a short note on the Dravidian movement.
9. Describe the outcome of Anandpur Sahib Resolution of 1973.
10. What lessons can we draw from the feeling of alienation in some parts of India?
11. Read the passage carefully given below and answer the questions that follow:

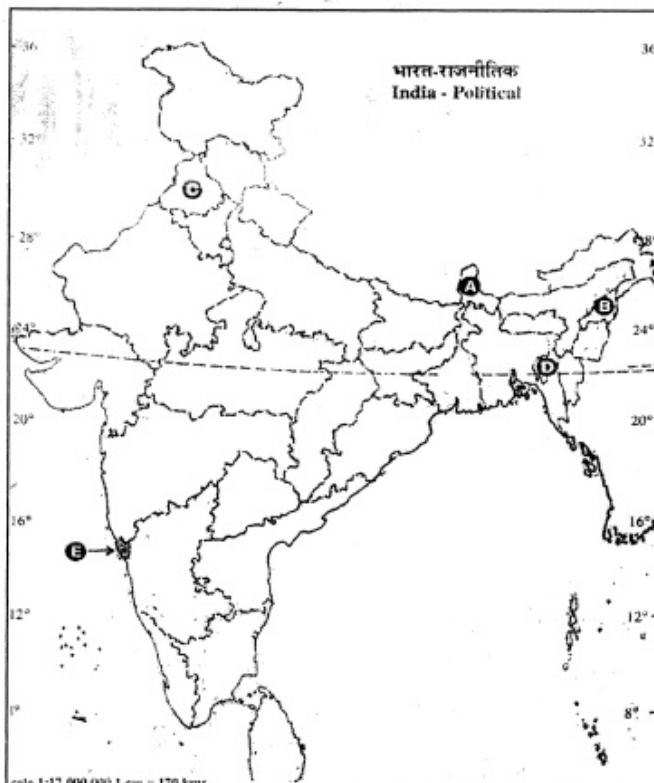
The Assam movement from 1979 to 1985 is the best example of such movement against 'outsiders'. The Assamese suspected that there were huge numbers of illegal Bengali Muslim settlers from Bangladesh. They felt that unless these foreign nationals are detected and deported, they would reduce the indigenous Assamese into a minority.

There were other economic issues too. There were widespread poverty and unemployment in Assam despite the existence of natural resources like oil, tea and coal.

It was felt that these were drained out of the state without any commensurate benefit to the people.

- i. Name the group that led the movement against outsiders in 1979.
- ii. Why did the Assamese seek the detection and deportation of the outsiders?
- iii. What were the economic issues taken up as part of the movement?

12. In the above given political outline map of India, five states have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify them with the help of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book with their respective serial numbers of the information used and the alphabet concerned.



- i. The state where Operation Blue Star took place.
- ii. which state was created in 1963.
- iii. The state which was not a part of Assam at the time of independence.
- iv. The state where the Democracy Movement was led by Kazi Lhendup Dorji Khangsarpa.
- v. The state which was a Union Territory before 1987?

13. Explain how the Indian Government has been pursuing the path of democratic negotiation to solve the Kashmir issue.

---

**CBSE Test Paper 04**  
**Class 12 - Political Science (B-2 Ch-8 Regional aspirations)**  
**Answer**

1. c. 364

Explanation: Indian national Congress won 364 seats out of 485 in general election 1952.

2. Article 370 signifies the special status of Kashmir:

- i. To give greater autonomy to J & K.
- ii. To specify that state has its own constitution.
- iii. All provisions of constitution are not applicable to state.

3. Asom Gana Parishad(AGP) was a regional political party was formed with the transformation of Asom Gana Sangram Parishad. It came to power in 1985 with the promise of resolving the foreign national problem as well as to build a 'Golden Assam'.

4. Kashmir is the main issue between India and Pakistan.

5. The outcome of 'Assam Accord' of 1985, those foreigners who migrated into Assam during and after the Bangladesh war and since, were to be identified and deported. Assam accord brought peace and changed the face of politics in Assam, but it did not solve the problem of immigration.

6. 'Assam Accord' was signed between Rajiv Gandhi-led government and All Assam Students' Union (AASU) leaders over the issue of 'outsiders' in 1985:

- 1. according to this agreement, those foreigners who migrated into Assam during and after the Bangladesh war and since were to be identified and deported.
- 2. The ASSU and Asom Gana Sangram Parishad organised themselves as a regional political party called Asom Gana Parishad(AGP). It came to power in 1985 with the promise of resolving the foreign national problems as well as to build a 'Golden Assam'.

7. The rise of political violence in the North-Eastern part of India were as:

- 
- i. The large scale migration into North-East gave rise to a special kind of problem that pitted the 'local' communities against people who were seen as 'outsiders' or migrants.
  - ii. These latecomers, either from India or abroad are seen as encroachers on scarce resources like land and potential competitors to employment opportunities and political power.
  - iii. These issues have taken political and sometimes violent form in many states of the North-East.
8. i. 'Vadaku Vaazhkirathu; Therkkku Thaeikirathif (The north thrives even as the south decays) is a popular slogan which depicts the dominant sentiments of Dravidian Movement.
- ii. Some sections of the movement demanded to create a Dravida Nation.
  - iii. It did not take up arms and used democratic means like public debates and the electoral platform to achieve its ends.
  - iv. The movement acquired political power in the State and also became influential at the national level.
  - v. It led to the formation of Dravidar Kazhagam (DK) under the leadership of Tamil social reformer E.V. Ramasami 'Periyar'.
  - vi. It strongly opposed the Brahmins' dominance.
  - vii. It affirmed regional pride against the political, economic and cultural domination of the North.
  - viii. The DK split and the political legacy of the movement was transferred to Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam which fought various agitation's viz. restoration of the regional name of Kallakudi railway station, to give Tamil cultural history greater importance in school curricula, against the craft education scheme, against making Hindi the country's official language.
  - ix. Since 1967, the DMK and AIDMK have been dominating Tamil politics.
9. The Anandpur Sahib Resolution, was a statement with a list of demands made by Punjab political party, the Akali Dal, in 1973:

The outcome of the Anandpur Sahib Resolution of 1973 was as follows:

- i. To ascertain regional autonomy and to redefine centre-state relations.
- ii. Sikhs aspirations spoke about the Sikh Qaum and declared its goal as attaining the

---

‘Bolbala’ of Sikhs.

- iii. It could also be interpreted as a plea for the separate Sikh nation despite the federal spirit.

10. Lessons learned from the feeling of alienation in some parts of India was as:

- i. First and the most elementary lesson is that regional aspirations are very much a part of democratic politics. The expression of regional issues is not an abnormal phenomenon.
- ii. The second lesson is that the best way to respond to regional aspirations is through democratic negotiations rather than through suppression.
- iii. The third lesson is about the significance of power-sharing.
- iv. The fourth lesson is that regional imbalance in economic development contributes to the feeling of regional discrimination.
- v. Finally, these cases make us appreciate the farsightedness of the makers of our constitution.

11.
  - i. All Assam Student Union (AASU) led the movement against outsiders in 1979.
  - ii. Huge numbers of Bengali Muslim from Bangladesh into Assam was a cause of concern for the Assamese. They felt that unless these foreign nationals are detected and deported, they would reduce the indigenous Assamese into a minority.
  - iii. The economic issue taken up as part of the movement was widespread poverty and unemployment in Assam despite the existence of natural resources like oil, tea, and coal.

12.
  - i. (C) Punjab
  - ii. (B) Nagaland
  - iii. (D) Manipur
  - iv. (A) Sikkim
  - v. (E) Goa.

13.
  - i. **The Issue of Jammu and Kashmir:**
    - a. The Kashmir Issue is always seen as a major issue between India and Pakistan. But the peaceful situation in the state has many dimensions.
    - b. The Pakistani leaders thought the Kashmir region belonged to Pakistan, since majority population of the state was Muslim. But this is not how the people

---

themselves saw it they thought of themselves as Kashmiris above all.

- c. The popular movement in the state, led by Sheikh Abdullah of the National Conference wanted to get rid of the Maharaja, but was against join in g Pakistan. The National Conference was a secular organization and had a long association with the Congress. Sheikh Abdullah was a personal friend of some of the leading nationalist leaders including Nehru.

ii. **Kashmir Disputes:**

- a. Pakistan sponsored a tribal invasion of the state in 1947. As a consequence of which one part of the state came under Pakistani control. India claims this area is under illegal occupation. Pakistan describes this area as 'Azad Kashmir'.
- b. Indian Government has been adopting the path of democratic negotiation with state leaders, regional parties and organisations to solve the Kashmir problem. Government of India always in favour of persuasion and negotiation.