
CBSE Test Paper 03
Class 12 - Political Science (B-2 Ch-8 Regional aspirations)

1. What does PEPSU stand for?
 - a. People and East Part states Union
 - b. Punjab and Eastern Patiyala States Union
 - c. Patiyala and East Punjab States Union
 - d. Punjab and East Province State Union
2. When was Prime Minister Sheikh Abdullah dismissed and why?
3. When did Sheikh Abdullah take over as the head of the government in Jammu and Kashmir and what was his designation?
4. When was the first democratic election to Sikkim Assembly held and which party swept the elections?
5. Who founded Dravidar Kazhagam?
6. Analyse the thesis propounded by E.V. Ramaswami Naicker popularly known as Periyar.
7. Why did the Anandpur Sahib Resolution become controversial?
8. Describe the main features of the Indian approach to diversity.
9. What is the special status of Jammu and Kashmir?
10. What was the main outcome of the Rajiv Gandhi Longowal Accord in July 1985?
11. Study the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Another section, mostly Kashmiris, believe that the autonomy conferred by Article 370 is not enough. A section of Kashmiris have expressed at least three major grievances. First, the promise that Accession would be referred to the people of the State after the situation created by tribal invasion was normalised, has not been fulfilled. This has generated the demand for a 'Plebiscite'. Secondly, there is a feeling that the special federal status guaranteed by Article 370, has been eroded in practice.

This has led to the demand for restoration of autonomy or 'Greater State Autonomy'. Thirdly, it is felt that democracy which is practised in the rest of India has not been a similarity institutionalised in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

- i. What's meant by 'Plebiscite'?
- ii. What type of autonomy does Article 370 ensure to the State concerned?
- iii. State the incident referred to as 'tribal invasion' in the given passage.

12. In the given outline political map of India, five states have been marked as (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). With the help of information given below, identify them and write their names in your answer book alongwith the serial number of the information used the related alphabet in the map.



- i. The state where autonomy has been conferred by Article 370.
- ii. The state-related to anti-Hindi agitation of 1965.
- iii. A state out of the well known **Seven Sisters**.
- iv. The Chief Minister of this state became the Prime Minister of India.
- v. The state which was benefitted by the Green Revolution.

13. Describe any two secessionist movements of North-East India.

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Answer

1. c. Patiyala and East Punjab States Union

Explanation: It comprises eight princely states having its capital Patiyala.

2. Sheikh Abdullah, the Prime Minister of J & K, was dismissed in 1953 due to serious allegations of malpractices and rigging in various elections.
3. Sheikh Abdullah took over as the head of the government in March 1948. He was then called Prime Minister.
4. The first democratic elections to Sikkim Assembly was held in 1974 which was swept by Sikkim Congress.
5. E.V. Ramasami Periyar founded Dravidar Kazhagam.
6. EV Ramaswamy Naicker propounded the thesis that north Indians and Brahmins are Aryans. He was opposed to Hindi and the domination of North India. The organisation strongly opposed the Brahmin's dominance and affirmed regional pride against the political, economic and cultural domination of the North. Initially, the Dravidian movement spoke in terms of the whole of south India.
7. During the 1970s a section of Akalis began to demand political autonomy for the region. A resolution at Anandpur Sahib in 1973 was passed. The Anandpur Sahib Resolution became controversial because it demanded regional autonomy for the region and wanted to refine the centre-state relationship in the country. The resolution spoke of the aspirations of the Sikh Gaum (community or nation) and declared its goal as attaining the Bolbala (dominance or hegemony) of the Sikhs. The Resolution was a plea for strengthening federalism, but it could also be interpreted as a plea for a separate Sikh nation.
8. The main features of the Indian approach to diversity are as mentioned below:
- i. The different regions and linguistic groups have the right to retain their own culture.
 - ii. The cultural diversity is not considered as a threat to the nation.
 - iii. India had adopted a democratic approach to the question of diversity. It allows the political expressions of regional aspirations. It allows parties and groups to address the people on the basis of their regional identity, aspiration and specific regional problems.

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- iv. Regional issues and problems receive adequate attention and accommodation in the policy-making process.
9. The special status of Jammu and Kashmir was:
- i. Article 370 gives greater autonomy to Jammu and Kashmir compared to other States in India.
 - ii. The State has its own Constitution.
 - iii. All provisions of the Indian Constitution are not applicable to the State.
 - iv. Laws passed by the Parliament apply to Jammu and Kashmir only if the State agrees.
10. The agreement between Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal, the then President of the Akali Dal, as known as the Punjab Accord. The outcomes of Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal Accord were:
- i. It was agreed that Chandigarh would be transferred to Punjab.
 - ii. A separate commission will be set-up to resolve the border dispute between Punjab and Haryana.
 - iii. A tribunal would be set up to decide the sharing of Ravi-Beas river water among Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan.
 - iv. The agreement also provided for compensation to and better treatment of those affected by the militancy in Punjab and the withdrawal of the application of Armed Forces Special Powers Act in Punjab.
11. i. “Plebiscite” meant by “Janamata Sangraha” people giving have vote in a state joining the situation created by tribal invasion was normalised, has not been fulfilled.
- ii. a. Article 370 gives greater autonomy to Jammu and Kashmir compared to other states of India.
 - b. The state has its own constitution,
 - c. All provisions of the Indian Constitution are not applicable to the state, laws passed by the Parliament apply to J&K only if the state agree.
- iii. Pakistan sponsored a tribal invasion of the state in 1947, as a consequence of which one part of the state come under Pakistan control. India claims that this area is under illegal occupation, Pakistan describes that area as Azad Kashmir, ever since 1947 Kashmir has remained a major issue of conflict between India and Pakistan.
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12. i. (C) Jammu & Kashmir
ii. (E) Tamil Nadu
iii. (D) Manipur
iv. (A) Gujarat
v. (B) Uttar Pradesh
13. Two secessionist movements of North-East India are-Assam movement and Mizo movement.

Assam Movement:

The Assam, North-Eastern state had seen many changes since independence. States like Mizoram, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh had been carved out of it.

The Assamese had a unique culture of their own. But the culture was suspected to be harmed because of the huge number of immigrants from Bangladesh.

To tackle those immigrants and to avoid the mixing of the culture with those of outsiders they launched a movement popularly known as the Assam movement. It is justified from the following arguments :

- i. The outsiders had a deep effect on the local economy. The Assam was suffering from poverty and unemployment because of these immigrants.
- ii. In spite of being a part of India, Assam was isolated and developmental work was not as functional as they were in any other part of the country.

Mizo Movement:

After independence, the Mizo hills area was made an autonomous district within Assam. Mizos believed that they were never a part of British India and therefore did not belong to the Indian Union. When Assam Government failed to respond adequately to the great famine of 1959 in Mizo hills. Mizo's anger led to the formation of the Mizo National Front (MNF) under the leadership of Laldenga. In 1966, the MNF started a campaign for a separate state. Two decades-long battle between the Mizo insurgents and the Indian army started. The MNF fought a guerilla war and got support from Pakistan and China. Indian army had to take the repressive measure. It was only through the Rajiv-Longowal Accord in 1986 peace returned with the formation of fulfilled Mizoram state.