

**CBSE Test Paper 05**  
**Class 12 - Political Science (B-2 Ch-8 Regional aspirations)**

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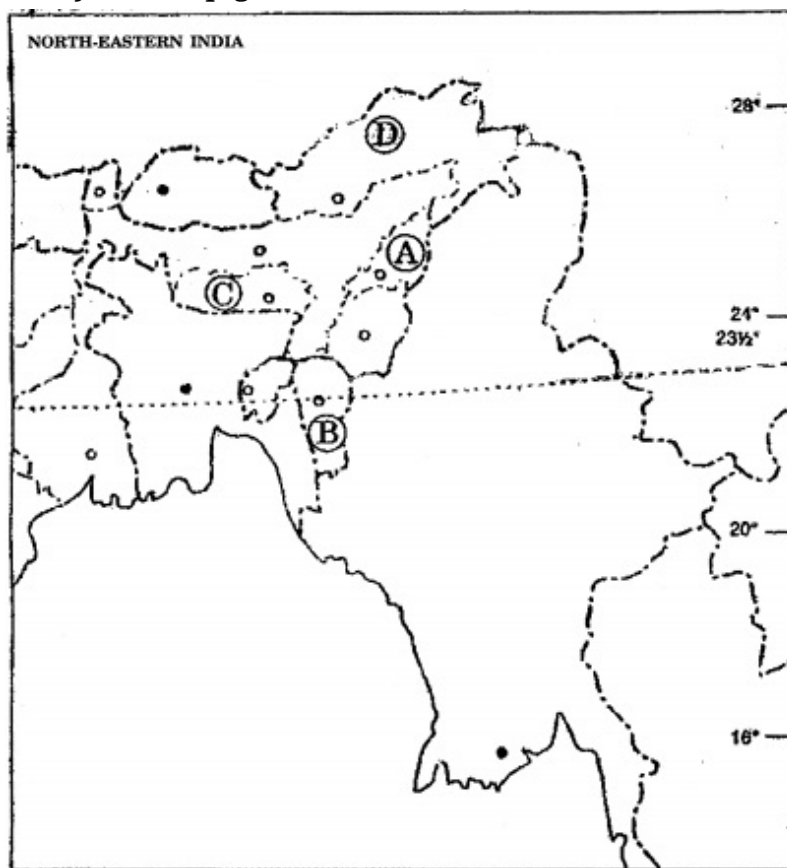
1. When was PEPSU merged in Punjab?
  - a. November 1956
  - b. November 1955
  - c. November 1946
  - d. November 1950
2. Which accord proved to be a turning point in the history of Mizoram?
3. When was Sheikh Abdullah released and what was the designated as?
4. What was 'Operation Blue Star'?
5. What was the main viewpoint of the Pakistani leaders about the Kashmir region?
6. Why did the Government of India take army action in the Golden Temple? What name was given to this operation? What were its results?
7. State one similarity and one difference between the crisis in Punjab and Assam during 1980s.
8. "Regional aspirations, regional imbalances and regionalism are a hindrance in the way of national unity of India". Do you agree with the statement?
9. "The entire region of North-East has undergone considerable political reorganisation". Mention the changes that have taken place since independence. What were their effects?
10. Describe the role played by insurgency and separatism in aggravating the political crisis in Kashmir.
11. Read the passage and answer the questions below:

One of Hazarika's songs.....dwells on the unity theme; the seven states of north-eastern India become seven sisters born of the same mother .... 'Meghalaya went own way.....Arunachal too separated and Mizoram appeared in Assam's gateway as a

groom to marry another daughter,'.....The song ends with a determination to keep the unity of the Assamese with other smaller nationalities that are left in the present-day Assam- 'the Karbis and the Missing brothers and sisters are our dear ones.'

- i. Which unity is the poet talking about?
- ii. Why were the States of North-East created separately out of the erstwhile State of Assam?
- iii. Do you think that the same theme of unity could apply to all the regions of India? Why?

12. Study the map given below and answer the following questions :



- i. Identify and match the four states marked (A), (B), (C) and (D) with Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland and Meghalaya.
  - ii. Write the capitals of these four states against the names of the respective states.
13. What are the various positions on the issue of regional autonomy for Kashmir? Which of these do you think are justifiable? Give reasons for your answer.

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**Answer**

1. a. November 1956

Explanation: The Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU) was a state Union of India having 8 princely states in between 1948 -1956. It was merged in Punjab in 1956.

2. In 1986 a peace agreement was signed between Rajiv Gandhi and Laldenga. This accord granted Mizoram as full-fledged statehood with special powers and MNF (Mizo National Front) agreed to give up secessionists struggle. Thus, the accord turn Mizoram as one of the most peaceful places in the region.
3. Sheikh Abdullah was released after a final agreement between Indira Gandhi and Sheikh Abdullah in 1974 and he became the Chief Minister of the State.
4. 'Operation Blue Star' was an army action carried out against militancy in 1989 executed in Golden Temple, Amritsar.
5. The Pakistani leaders thought that the Kashmir region (belonged) to Pakistan because the majority of its population was Muslim.
6. i. Militants made their headquarters inside the Sikh holy shrine, the Golden Temple in Amritsar so, in June 1984, the government of India took army action in the Golden Temple.
- ii. 'Operation Blue Star' name was given to this operation.
- iii. The result of this operation was as:
- a. The Government could successfully flush out the militants.
  - b. It damaged the historic temple which deeply hurt the sentiments of the Sikhs.
  - c. A large proportion of Sikhs saw the military operation as an attack on their faith and further gave impetus to militant and extremist groups.
7. The similarity between the crisis in Punjab and Assam- It was regional aspirations given to prior importance and solving the crisis through democratic negotiations.  
Differences between the crisis in Punjab and Assam- In Punjab, Akali Dal started the

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movement for the formation of Punjabi Suba' whereas, in Assam, All Assam Students' Union was formed. The movement was against the people who were seen as outsiders or migrants who were considered to be competitors to employment opportunities.

8. "Regional aspirations, regional imbalances and regionalism are a hindrance in the way of national unity of India" due to:
- i. Regional aspirations are part of democratic politics.
  - ii. The expression of regional issues is not an abnormal phenomenon
  - iii. Regional movements are responded through democratic negotiations rather than suppression.
  - iv. Its examples are in the eighties, militancy erupted in Punjab, problems persisted in the North-East, students agitated in Assam and Kashmir Valley was on the boil.
  - v. The government of India settled down some negotiations with these regional aspirations to reduce tensions in many regions.
  - vi. Mizoram is an example of a political settlement to resolve the problem of separation effectively.
9. a. The following changes have taken place in North-East since independence :
- i. Nagaland State was created in 1960.
  - ii. Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura became States in 1972.
  - iii. Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram became separate States in 1987.
  - iv. Earlier the partition had reduced the North-East to a landlocked region and affected its economy.
- b. i. The region suffered neglect in developmental terms because it was cut off from the rest of India.
- ii. Its politics remained insulated.
  - iii. The region underwent demographic changes due to the influx of migrants from neighbouring states and countries.
10. The role played by insurgency and separatism in aggravating the political crisis in Kashmir. By 1989, the state had come in the grip of a militant movement mobilised around the cause of a separate Kashmiri nation. The insurgents got moral, material and military support from Pakistan. There is one strand of separatists who want a separate Kashmiri nation, independent of India and Pakistan. Then there are groups that want Kashmir to merge with Pakistan. Besides these, there is a third strand

which wants greater autonomy for the people of the state within the Indian Union. The idea of autonomy attracts the people of Jammu and Ladakh regions in a different way. They often complain of neglect and backwardness. Therefore, the demand for intrastate autonomy is as strong as the demand for state autonomy.

11. i. The reorganisation of the North-East was completed in 1972. The government of India created Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh out of Assam. But this was not the end of autonomy demands. The communities like the Bodos, Karbis, and Dimasas wanted separate states. The poet is talking about unity of these communities with the Assamese. In other words, the poet does not favour the further division of Assam or creation of more States out of Assam.
- ii. The States of North-East was created out of the erstwhile state of Assam due to demands for political autonomy which arose because the Assam government tried to impose the Assamese language on them.
- iii. The same theme of unity could apply to all the regions of India because there is diversity in almost every region. Everywhere you will find people of different religions i.e., Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Christianity. People speak different languages and have different cultures.
12. i. (D) = Arunachal Pradesh  
(C) = Meghalaya  
(A) = Nagaland  
(B) = Mizoram

ii.

States	Capitals
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
Mizoram	Aizawl
Nagaland	Kohima
Meghalaya	Shillong

13. Most Kashmiris believe that the autonomy conferred by Article 370 is not enough. The various positions on the issue of regional autonomy for Kashmir are:

i. Firstly, Kashmiris were promised to make accession on the reference of people

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after a situation created by tribal invasion, becomes normal. But it has not been fulfilled, hence, it generated the demand for “Plebiscite”.

- ii. Secondly, the special federal status guaranteed by Article 370 has been eroded in practice. This led to the demand for restoration of autonomy or “Greater State Autonomy”.
- iii. Thirdly, it is felt that democracy, which is practised in the rest of India has not been similarly institutionalised in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

"Plebiscite" means the direct vote of all the members of an electorate on an important public question such as a change in the constitution. It seems to be justifiable because it provides a better opportunity to people of Jammu and Kashmir to protect themselves and sustain their regional autonomy in a very democratic manner.