

**REGIONAL ASPIRATIONS | WORKSHEET**

**Class 12 - Political Science**

1. Which of the following king merged Jammu and Kashmir princely state as a union of states in India? **[1]**  
a) Mir Agha Sulaiman Jan  
b) Osama Ali  
c) King Hari Singh  
d) Nizam
2. Name the political agitation led by Akali Dal for the creation of Punjab. **[1]**  
a) Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Movement  
b) Punjabi Popular Movement  
c) Punjabi Suba Movement  
d) Dravidian Movement
3. Which of the following is not a grievance of Kashmiri? **[1]**  
a) Instrument of Accession  
b) Promised of Plebiscite not fulfilled  
c) Erosion of 370 in practice  
d) Variable democratic process in state
4. In which year agreement took place between Sheikh Abdullah and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi? **[1]**  
a) 1980  
b) 1976  
c) 1970  
d) 1974
5. Which of the following places were most affected during the Anti-Sikh riots of 1984? **[1]**  
a) Chandigarh  
b) Kanpur  
c) Amritsar  
d) Ludhiana
6. Which among the following reached an agreement with Indira Gandhi and became CM of J&K? **[1]**  
a) Sheikh Abdullah  
b) B.K. Nehru  
c) Omar Abdullah  
d) Farooq Abdullah
7. The reorganization of the North-East was completed by \_\_\_\_\_. **[1]**  
a) 1947  
b) 1991  
c) 1982  
d) 1972
8. In which year the Akali Dal a political party in Punjab were formed? **[1]**  
a) 1920  
b) 1930  
c) 1978  
d) 1940
9. Which among the following had signed the famous Punjab Accord? **[1]**  
a) I.K. Gujral and Harchand Singh Longowal  
b) Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal

c) Narasimha Rao and Harchand Singh Longowal

d) Indira Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal

10. Indira Gandhi was assassinated by her Sikh bodyguards as a revenge of \_\_\_\_\_. [1]

a) Operation Vijay

b) Operation Blue Revolution

c) Operation Kargil

d) Operation Blue Star

11. Which political party came to power in Assam after its movements against foreign nationals? [1]

a) The BJP

b) The AGP

c) The TMC

d) The Congress

12. Study the map given below and answer the questions that follow: [5]

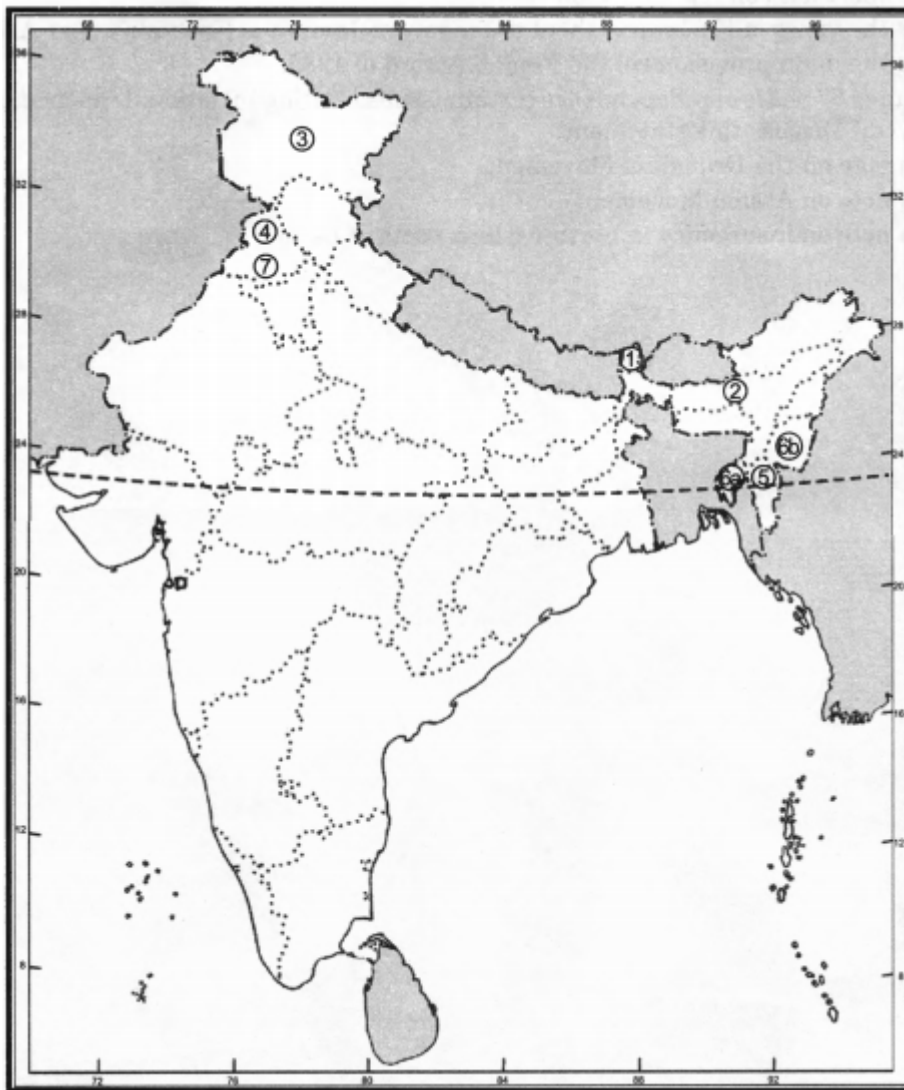


i. Which are seven States or 'seven sisters' in the North-East region?

ii. Describe the geographical position of North-East region.

iii. Why were some States of North-East created separately out of the erstwhile State of Assam?

13. On a political outline map of India locate and label the following and symbolise them as indicated. [5]



### Questions

- a. The 22nd State of India due to its merger.
  - b. The state out of which the states of Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh were created.
  - c. Article 370 has a special significance for this state of India.
  - d. The state whose leader signed an agreement with Rajiv Gandhi.
  - e. An important state whose leader was Lal Denga
  - f. Two states which were not part of state of Assam at the time of India's Independence.
  - g. The state associated with Golden Temple and 'Operation Blue Star'.
14. Correct the following statement and rewrite. [1]  
 'Goa was not merged with Maharashtra as the Central Government did not want it'.
  15. Who were the signatories of Punjab Accord of 1985? [1]
  16. Jammu and Kashmir state comprised of which three social and political regions? [1]
  17. What is the main reason behind the secessionist movement in North-East India? [1]
  18. Which student's group led the anti-foreigner movement in Assam? [1]
  19. Why did Prime Minister Manmohan Singh apologise to the Nation on 11 August 2005 in Rajya Sabha? [2]
  20. Name the three social and political regions of the Northern most state of India. [2]
  21. Highlight any two issues that dominate the politics of North-East India. [2]
  22. Name the original states from which the following states were carved out: [2]
    - i. Meghalaya.

ii. Gujarat.

23. When did Independent India first use the referendum procedure? [2]
24. “Regional aspirations, regional imbalances and regionalism are a hindrance in the way of national unity of India”. Do you agree with the statement? [4]
25. What was the main outcome of Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal accord in July 1985? [4]
26. Stress the significant features about the economy and politics of the north-east states. [4]
27. What is the special status of Jammu and Kashmir? [4]
28. What are the causes of the delicate and complex nature of politics and demands in different states of the North-East region? Which issues have been raised by the people? [4]
29. Analyse any three main causes of unrest in Jammu and Kashmir. [6]
30. “Even after more than six decades of India’s independence, issues of national integration have not yet been fully resolved”. Suggest any three measures to solve these issues. [6]
31. Briefly describe the story of Sikkim from the time of India’s independence to its merger with India. [6]
32. What were the main provisions of Punjab Accord of 1985? How has peace been restored on seewar lines in Punjab? [6]

## Solution

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#### Class 12 - Political Science

1. **(c)** King Hari Singh  
**Explanation:** Jammu & Kashmir was the princely state whose ruler was Maharaj Hari Singh.
2. **(c)** Punjabi Suba Movement  
**Explanation:** While the rest of the country was reorganized on linguistic lines in the 1950s Punjab had to wait till 1966 for the creation of a Punjabi-speaking state. The **Akali Dal**, which was formed in 1920 as the political wing of the Sikhs, had led the **Punjabi Suba Movement** demanding the formation of a 'Punjabi Suba' or Punjabi speaking State from the post-independence East Punjab. The Sikhs were now a majority in the truncated State of Punjab. Seven Sikh-majority districts were suggested for the basis of the Punjabi Suba. This movement eventually led to the creation of the Punjab state.
3. **(a)** Instrument of Accession  
**Explanation:** The Instrument of Accession is a legal document executed by Maharaja Hari Singh, ruler of the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir, on 26 October 1947. Indian Army successfully drove out infiltrators from Kashmir valley and Hari Singh signed an Instrument of Accession with the Government of India. It is not a part of Kashmiri's grievance.
4. **(d)** 1974  
**Explanation:** In 1974 Indira Gandhi reached an agreement with Sheikh Abdullah and he became the Chief Minister of the State. He revived the National Conference which was elected with a majority in the assembly elections held in 1977. Sheikh Abdullah died in 1982 and the leadership of the National Conference went to his son, Farooq Abdullah, who became the Chief Minister.
5. **(b)** Kanpur  
**Explanation:** While the entire country was shocked by this development, in Delhi and in many parts of northern India violence broke out against the Sikh community. The violence against the Sikhs continued for almost a week. Hundreds of Sikhs were killed in many parts of the country. Places like Kanpur, Bokaro, Chas, and Delhi were most severely affected.
6. **(a)** Sheikh Abdullah  
**Explanation:** There were several attempts to reach an agreement between Sheikh Abdullah and the Government of India. Finally, in 1974 Indira Gandhi reached an agreement with Sheikh Abdullah and he became the Chief Minister of the State.
7. **(d)** 1972  
**Explanation:** The reorganisation of the North-East was completed by 1972. But this was not the end of autonomy demands in this region. In Assam, for example, communities like the Bodos, Karbis and Dimasas wanted separate States.
8. **(a)** 1920  
**Explanation:** Akali Dal was formed on 14 December 1920 as a task force of the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee, the Sikh religious body. The Akali Dal, which was formed in 1920 as the political wing of the Sikhs, had led the movement for the formation of a 'Punjabi Suba'.
9. **(b)** Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal  
**Explanation:** In 1984, The new Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi initiated a dialogue with moderate Akali leaders and in July 1985 a peace agreement was signed between Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal (the President of Akali Dal). The agreement is known as Rajiv Gandhi- Longowal Accord or the Punjab Accord.
10. **(d)** Operation Blue Star  
**Explanation:** Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was assassinated on 31st October 1984 outside her residence by her Sikh bodyguards as a revenge of 'Operation Blue Star'.
11. **(b)** The AGP  
**Explanation:** With the successful completion of the movement, the AASU and the Asom Gana Sangram Parishad organised themselves as a regional political party called Asom Gana Parishad (AGP), which came to power in 1985 with the promise of resolving the foreign national problem as well as to build a 'Golden Assam'.
12. i. Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, and Arunachal Pradesh are the seven States or 'seven sisters' in the North-East region.  
ii. The geographical position of the North-East region were:

- a. The region has four percent of the country's population but about twice as much share of its area.
  - b. A small corridor of about 22 kilometers connects the region to the rest of the country.
  - c. It shares boundaries with China, Myanmar, and Bangladesh.
  - d. It serves as India's gateway to South-East Asia.
- iii. Some States of North-East created separately out of the erstwhile State of Assam because these states face that the Assamese government was imposing the Assamese language on them. Hence, regional aspirations began.
13. a. Sikkim  
b. Assam  
c. Jammu and Kashmir  
d. Punjab  
e. Mizoram  
f. (i) Manipur (ii) Tripura  
g. Punjab
14. Goa was not merged with Maharashtra as the people of Goa did not want it.
15. The then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal, the then President of Akali Dal were the signatories of Punjab Accord of 1985.
16. The social and political region that Jammu and Kashmir state comprises are:
- i. Jammu.
  - ii. Kashmir.
  - iii. Ladakh.
17. Main reason behind the secessionist movements in North-East is the isolation of the region and the backwardness of the states compared to other parts of the country.
18. Organization of Assam which led the movement against foreign nationals in 1979 is All Assam Students' Union (AASU).
19. After the assassination of Indira Gandhi on 31st October 1984, there was violence in the capital and other towns in the country. More than two thousand Sikhs were killed in Delhi and many more in places like Bokaro, Kanpur, and Chas. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh apologise to the Nation on 11th August 2005 in Rajya Sabha to express regret over these killings and apologised to the nation for anti-Sikh violence which was the negation of the concept of nationhood and what is enshrined in our Constitution and prayed to give us strength and show us the way that such things never again take place in our country.
20. Jammu and Kashmir comprise three social and political regions: Jammu, Kashmir, and Ladakh.  
The heart of the Kashmir region is the Kashmir valley; Jammu region is a mix of foothills and plains, of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs and speakers of various languages. The Ladakh region is mountainous, has a very little population which is equally divided between Buddhists and Muslims.
21. After independence two issues that dominate the politics of North-East India are:
- i. Demands for autonomy: Such as in Assam, communities like the Bodos, Karbis and Dimasas wanted separate States.
  - ii. Movements for secessions and opposition to outsiders. The Assam Movement from 1979 to 1985 is the best example of such movements against 'outsiders'.
22. i. Meghalaya state was carved out from Assam in 1972. Meghalaya is a state in northeastern India. The name means "the abode of clouds" in Sanskrit.  
ii. Gujarat state was carved out from Bombay state in 1960. Gujarat is a state on the western coast of India
23. The referendum procedure is a direct vote in which an entire electorate is invited to vote on a particular proposal. In 1967, in the case of Goa's liberation:
- i. In January 1967, the central government held a special 'Opinion Poll' in Goa asking people to decide if they wanted to be a part of Maharashtra or remain separate.
  - ii. The majority voted in favour of remaining outside of Maharashtra. Thus, Goa continued as a Union-territory.
  - iii. Finally, in 1987, Goa became a State of the Indian Union.
24. "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.
25. In July 1985, Rajiv Gandhi reached an agreement with Harchand Singh Longowal, then the President of the Akali Dal. The main outcome of Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal accord in July 1985 was as:
- i. It agreed that Chandigarh would be transferred to Punjab.
  - ii. A separate commission to be appointed to resolve a border dispute between Punjab and Haryana.
  - iii. A tribunal to be set up to settle down the sharing of Ravi-Beas river water among Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.
  - iv. To withdraw the Armed forces special power Act in Punjab.
26. A few significant features about the economy and politics of the north-eastern states are as:
- i. First, the export of tea is a very important source of earning foreign exchange for India. This fact establishes the great relevance of Assam for the national economy of India.
  - ii. Second, oil and gas are also available from north-east for the whole eastern region of the country.
  - iii. Third, the forest wealth of north-east is a precious factor for the economy of the whole country.
  - iv. North-east offers economic resources for the whole country and it is the responsibility of the Union Government to respond positively to the economic demands of north-east.
27. 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.
28. i. The causes of the delicate and complex nature of politics in different states of the North-East region were:
- a. Isolation of the region from rest of India.
  - b. Complex social character.
  - c. Backwardness in comparison to other parts of the country.
  - d. Vast international border.
  - e. Weak communication between the North-East and the rest of India.
- ii. The issues raised are demands for autonomy, movements for secession and opposition to outsiders.
29. The 'Kashmir issue' is always seen as a major issue between India and Pakistan. Jammu and Kashmir comprise three social and political regions.
- Three causes of unrest in Jammu & Kashmir:
- i. Externally, Pakistan has always claimed that Kashmir valley should be part of Pakistan. Pakistan sponsored a tribal invasion of the State of 1947 and consequence of it, a part of the state came under Pakistani control. India claims this area under illegal occupation whereas Pakistan describes this area as 'Azad Kashmir.' Ever since 1947, Kashmir has remained a major issue of conflict between India and Pakistan.
  - ii. Internally, there is a dispute about the status of Kashmir within that Indian Union.
    - a. Kashmir was given a special status by article 370 in our constitution.
    - b. Article 370 gives greater autonomy to Jammu and Kashmir compared to other states of India. The State has its own Constitution.
    - c. A section of people outside Jammu and Kashmir feels that Article 370 should, therefore, be revoked and Jammu and Kashmir should be like any other state in India.
    - d. Another section, mostly Kashmiris, believes that autonomy conferred by Article 370 is not enough.
  - iii. A section of Kashmiris have expressed at least three major grievances:
    1. Generated the demand for a 'Plebiscite'.
    2. Demand for the restoration of autonomy or ' Greater State Autonomy'.
    3. Democracy which is practised in the rest of India has been similarly institutionalised in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
30. "Even after more than six decades of India's independence, issues of national integration have not yet been fully resolved". Following are the three measures to solve these issues:
- i. As we know that India adopted a democratic approach to the question of diversity. It is the best merit of democracy that permits the political expressions of regional aspirations and does not consider them as anti-national. Hence, the expression of regional issues is not an unwelcome deviation or an abnormal phenomenon. Regional aspirations are found even in smaller countries like the UK, Spain, and Sri Lanka, etc. India, a large and diverse democracy, must deal with regional aspirations on a regular basis.

- ii. In the 80s - militancy erupted in Punjab, NorthEast, Kashmir valley and Assam was on the boiling. In this sensitive period, the Government of India adopted a practical approach and reached negotiated settlement with regional movements. This reconciliatory approach and attitude reduced the tensions existing in several regions.
  - iii. The regional imbalance in economic development contributes to the feeling of regional discrimination. The regional imbalances are caused when some states remain poor and others develop fast. This phenomenon leads to regional imbalances and inter-regional migrations. The makers of our constitution expressed crystal clear farsightedness in dealing with questions of diversity. The unique federal system adopted by India is a flexible and accommodative arrangement. The 6th schedule of our constitution clearly allows different tribes total autonomy of preserving their respective practices and more.
31. The story of Sikkim from the time of India's independence to its merger with India is following:
- i. At the time of independence, Sikkim was a 'protectorate' of India. It meant that while it was not a part of India, it was also not a fully sovereign country.
  - ii. Sikkim's monarch was Chogyal who was unable to deal with the democratic aspirations of the people.
  - iii. The Chogyal was seen as perpetuating the rule of a small elite from the minority Lepch Bhutia community.
  - iv. The anti-Chogyal leaders of both the communities sought and got support from the Government of India.
  - v. The first assembly of Sikkim which was elected in 1974 was swept by Sikkim Congress and it sought the status of 'associate state' and the in April 1975 passed a resolution asking for full integration with India.
  - vi. After an organised referendum Sikkim became the 22nd State of the Indian Union.
32. Punjab Accord was an agreement signed between the then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal, the then President of Akali Dal in 1985 to be known as 'Rajiv Gandhi Longowal Accord' also to create normalcy in Punjab:
- i. Chandigarh would be transferred to Punjab.
  - ii. To appoint a separate commission to resolve a border dispute between Punjab and Haryana.
  - iii. A tribunal to be set up to settle down sharing of Ravi-Beas river water among Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.
  - iv. To withdraw the Armed forces special power Act in Punjab.
  - v. To provide an agreement for compensation to better treatment to those affected by militancy in Punjab. But, peace could not be established easily in Punjab and resulted:
    - a. It led to many excesses by police and violation of human rights.
    - b. If fragmented the Akali Dal.
    - c. President's rule was imposed and the normal Political process was suspended.
    - d. Hence, the political process could not be restored in this atmosphere. Even during elections in 1992, only 24% electors turned out to vote.
- Consequently above mentioned added to the tension between Punjab and its neighbouring states.