

CBSE Class 12 Political Science
Sample Papers 03 (2020-21)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allowed: 3 hours

General Instructions:

- i. All Questions are Compulsory.
- ii. Section A has 16 Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B has 2 passage –based questions 17 and 18 having Multiple Choice Questions of 1 mark each.
- iv. Question numbers 19-22 carries 2 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
- v. Question numbers 23-27 carries 4 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- vi. Question numbers 28-29 pertain to map and cartoon questions carrying 5 marks each to be answered accordingly.
- vii. Question numbers 30-32 carries 6 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.

Section A

1. Name the 16th state of Indian union which was formed in 1963?
 - a. Goa
 - b. Mizoram
 - c. Gujarat
 - d. Nagaland
2. Which of the following Article of the Indian constitution describes a financial emergency?
 - a. 356
 - b. 366
 - c. 350
 - d. 360
3. Which among the following is 'not' an Arms Control Treaty?

- a. Limited Test Ban Treaty
 - b. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks-I
 - c. South Eastern Asian Treaty Organisation
 - d. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
4. Which category of countries has carefully guarded their borders with visa policies to have job security for their own citizens?
- a. NIEO countries
 - b. The developed countries
 - c. Third World countries
 - d. The developing countries
5. Which of the following known as birth place of SAARC?
- a. Dhaka
 - b. Islamabad
 - c. Kathmandu
 - d. New Delhi
6. What is the full form of CIS?
- a. The Commonwealth of Independent States
 - b. The Common Intergovernmental states
 - c. The Common International Nation-States
 - d. The Centre International system
7. In which South Asian country the King abolished the parliament and dismissed the government in 2002?
- a. Nepal
 - b. Bangladesh
 - c. Bhutan
 - d. Maldives
8. What is ASEAN WAY?
- a. All of these
 - b. The road that connects all the ASEAN members
 - c. The defence policy followed by the ASEAN members
 - d. A form of interaction among ASEAN members that is informal and cooperative
9. Which of the following event are associated with the rise of the BJP and the politics of Hindutva?

- a. The liberalization of economy
 - b. Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi
 - c. Demolition of Babri Masjid
 - d. The Mandal issue
10. The Berlin wall was the symbol of _____.
- a. Cold war
 - b. The USA
 - c. The USSR
 - d. NAM
11. In which of the following country the latest NAM summit held in the year 2019?
- a. Indonesia
 - b. Azerbaijan
 - c. Havana
 - d. Belgrade
12. Which article allows the President of India to declare National Emergency?
- a. 352
 - b. 371
 - c. 360
 - d. 356
13. The Indo-China territorial disputes are principally over _____.
- a. Ladakh and Sikkim
 - b. Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh
 - c. Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim
 - d. LAC and POK
14. Who gave a call for total revolution in the social, economic and political spheres?
- a. Uma Bharti
 - b. J.P. Narayan
 - c. B.P. Mandal
 - d. Kanshi Ram
15. Which of the following can be considered as resistance to globalisation from the political right?
- a. The cultural heterogenization
 - b. Changes in the student's dress taste in schools and colleges

- c. The selling of western made products in India
- d. The dominance of western values

OR

Which of the following statements come under resistance to globalization in India?

- a. The increasing role of international institutions in domestic affairs
 - b. The availability of foreign TV channels
 - c. The entry of the call centre jobs in the metropolitan
 - d. The protectionism of developed countries
16. Which of the following day is celebrated across the globe as UN Day?
- a. 24th October
 - b. 1st December
 - c. 2nd October
 - d. 10th December

Section B

17. **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

The conflict of 1962, in which India suffered military reverses, had long-term implications for India–China relations. Diplomatic relations between the two countries were downgraded until 1976. Thereafter, relations between the two countries began to improve slowly. After the change in China’s political leadership from the mid to late 1970s, China’s policy became more pragmatic and less ideological. So it was prepared to put off the settlement of contentious issues while improving relations with India. A series of talks to resolve the border issue were also initiated in 1981. Since the end of the Cold War, there have been significant changes in India–China relations. Rajiv Gandhi’s visit to China in December 1988 provided the impetus for an improvement in India–China relations. Since then both governments have taken measures to contain conflict and maintain ‘peace and tranquility’ on the border.

- i. Which of the following is the first PM to visit China after the Indo-China war of 1962?
 - a. Lal Bahadur Shastri
 - b. Morarji Desai
 - c. Rajiv Gandhi
 - d. Indira Gandhi

- ii. When India and China initiated talks to resolve the border issues?
 - a. 1971
 - b. 1977
 - c. 1979
 - d. 1981
- iii. Which of the following events has the same timeline as the Indo-China war?
 - a. Cuban Missile Crisis
 - b. Iraqi Invasion
 - c. Vietnamese war
 - d. Korean war
- iv. Which of the following was the prime minister of India during the Indo-China war of 1962?
 - a. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b. Lal Bahadur Shastri
 - c. Indira Gandhi
 - d. Charan Singh

18. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The Government of India replaced the Planning Commission with a new institution named NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India). This came into existence on 1 January 2015. The Planning Commission is not one of the many commissions and other bodies set up by the Constitution. The Planning Commission was set up in March 1950 by a simple resolution of the Government of India. It has an advisory role and its recommendations become effective only when the Union Cabinet approved these. As in the USSR, the Planning Commission of India opted for five year plans (FYP). The idea is very simple: the Government of India prepares a document that has a plan for all its income and expenditure for the next five years. Accordingly, the budget of the central and all the State governments is divided into two parts: 'non-plan' budget that is spent on routine items on a yearly basis and 'plan' budget that is spent on a five-year basis as per the priorities fixed by the plan. A five-year plan has the advantage of permitting the government to focus on the larger picture and make a long-term intervention in the economy.

- i. Which of the following commission has renamed NITI Aayog in 2015?
 - a. Election Commission

- b. CAG
 - c. Planning Commission
 - d. RTI
- ii. When the Planning Commission was set up by a simple resolution in India?
- a. 1950
 - b. 1952
 - c. 1956
 - d. 1976
- iii. From which of the following the country the idea of planning was taken?
- a. USSR
 - b. USA
 - c. Norway
 - d. Finland
- iv. Into how many parts the budget of the central government is divided?
- a. One
 - b. Two
 - c. Five
 - d. Ten

Section C

19. Assess the benefits of the coalition governments in India since 1989.
20. What led to the formation of the European Union?
21. Political equations in coalition governments are unstable. How was this concept reflected in the formation of the National Front Government in 1989 and the United Front Government in 1996?
22. What reasons did the Government give for declaring a National Emergency in 1975?

OR

Describe any four types of excesses made during the Emergency imposed in 1975.

Section D

23. How is democratisation going on in Nepal since 1990?
24. Describe any two factors that influenced the foreign policy of India after independence.
25. State the two main expectations on the basis of which the United Nations was formed in 1945. Mention any two organs and agencies each of the UN.

OR

How was democracy restored in Nepal over monarchy? Explain

26. Evaluate the consequences of declaration of emergency in 1975?

OR

On what grounds the critics of Emergency justified the protests and movements against the government in 1975?

27. Globalisation has shifted power from nation-states to global consumers. Justify the statement.

Section E

28. In the given outline political map of India five states have been marked as (A) (B) (C) (D) and (E). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book, along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the following formate:-

- i. To which state did Laldenga belong?
- ii. Name the state which has a maximum number of seats in India in its Legislative.
- iii. The State formed in 1966.
- iv. The state where the Sardar Sarovar dam is located.
- v. The state which saw a farmer's agitation in 1988 protesting against the governments increases electricity rates.



29. Study carefully the following emblem and answer the questions given below it :



- i. To which organisation the above logo is concerned? When did this organisation formally establish?
- ii. What is made in this logo or the emblem? When did India join it?
- iii. What is seen around the world map given in the emblem? What is being signified by them?
- iv. Which is considered the most important organ among the principal organs of the UN? How many members are there in it?

Section F

30. What is meant by 'Shock therapy'? Assess its consequences on the Post-Communist regimes?

OR

What were the major consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet union for countries like India?

31. Assess the efforts put into formalize the accession of Hyderabad and Manipur to India.

OR

Analyse the circumstances responsible for the food crises and the famine-like conditions in many parts of the country. Highlight any three consequences of food crisis in India.

32. The accommodation of regional demands and the formation of linguistic states were also seen as more democratic. Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

OR

Explain three challenges which independent India faced during the process of Nation Building.

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Solution

Section A

1. (d) Nagaland

Explanation: Nagaland was formed in 1963 and added as 16th state in the Indian union.

2. (d) 360

Explanation: Article 360 states that govt. can declare emergency if nation face financial crisis.

3. (c) South Eastern Asian Treaty Organisation

Explanation: In East and Southeast Asia and in West Asia (Middle East), the United States built an alliance system called- the Southeast Asian Treaty Organization and the Central Treaty Organization. Hence SEATO is a military alliance like NATO of 1949.

4. (b) The developed countries

Explanation: Globalisation does not have equality at par the movement of people across the globe i.e. Developed countries have carefully guarded their borders with visa policies to ensure job security to their own citizens.

5. (a) Dhaka

Explanation: The first meeting of the SAARC was held in Dhaka in 1985 and then after it came into being.

6. (a) The Commonwealth of Independent States

Explanation: In December 1991, Russia, Belarus and Ukraine decided to annul the 1922 Treaty on the Creation of the USSR and establish the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

7. (a) Nepal

Explanation: Nepal was the Hindu Kingdom in the past but later changed into a constitutional monarchy for many years. In the wake of a strong pro-democracy movement, the king accepted the demand for a new democratic Constitution in 1990. There was a conflict among the democrats, Maoists and monarchist forces which led to the abolition of parliament and dismissal of government in 2002 by the king.

8. (d) A form of interaction among ASEAN members that is informal and cooperative

Explanation: ASEAN WAY is an interaction that is informal, confrontationist and cooperative to promote supranational structures in the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

9. (c) Demolition of Babri Masjid

Explanation: Ayodhya issue was started with the demolition of the Babri Masjid in Ayodhya in December 1992 to symbolise various changes in politics and debates about Indian nationalism and secularism. These developments are associated with the rise of BJP and Politics of 'Hindutva'.

10. (a) Cold war

Explanation: The wall symbolized the lack of freedom under communism. It symbolized the Cold War and divide between the communist Soviet bloc and the western democratic, capitalist bloc.

11. (b) Azerbaijan

Explanation: The first summit of NAM in 1961 in Belgrade was attended by 25 members states. The 18th summit, was held in Azerbaijan in 2019. It included 120 member states and 17 observer countries.

12. (a) 352

Explanation: National Emergency (Article 352) Article 352 of the Constitution of India speaks of the national emergency in India. In response to Raj Narain's petition, on 25 June 1975, the government declared an emergency on the recommendation of Prime Minister on a ground of threat of international disturbances, which invoked Article 352 of Constitution to bring law and order, restore efficiency and above all, implement the pro-poor welfare programmes.

13. (b) Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh

Explanation: In 1962, military conflict over a border dispute of MacMohan Line resulted on an unwarranted claim by China which now lie in Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin region of Ladakh.

14. (b) J.P. Narayan

Explanation: Jayaprakash Narayan demanded the dismissal of the Congress government in Bihar and gave a call for a total revolution in the social, economic and political spheres in order to establish what he considered to be a true democracy.

15. (b) Changes in the student's dress taste in schools and colleges

Explanation: Resistance has come from political parties also in the form of objecting to

various cultural influences like availability of foreign T.V. channels provided by cable networks, celebration of Valentine's Day and Westernisation of dress code.

OR

(b) The availability of foreign TV channels

Explanation: Resistance has come from political parties also in the form of objecting to various cultural influences like availability of foreign T.V. channels provided by cable networks, the celebration of Valentine's Day and Westernisation of dress code.

16. (a) 24th October

Explanation: On October 24, 1945, the United Nations was created. Every year for the month of October 24 UN Day is celebrated.

Section B

17. i. (c) Rajiv Gandhi
ii. (d) 1981
iii. (a) Cuban Missile Crisis
iv. (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
18. i. (c) Planning Commission
ii. (a) 1950
iii. (a) USSR
iv. (b) Two

Section C

19. The benefits of coalition governments were:
- i. To provide an alternative in case no party won a clear majority.
 - ii. Representation of diverse views.
 - iii. Regional parties and leaders got the opportunity to be in the Union Government.
 - iv. Regional Expectations and aspirations were taken care of and accommodated.
 - v. There was an emergence of a consensus on some issues eg: upliftment of the underprivileged and the new economic reforms.
 - vi. This also shows the emergence of pragmatic politics.
 - vii. It eliminates the possibility of party dictatorship/Cabinet dictatorship.
20. In 1945, the European states confronted the ruin of their economies and the destruction of the assumptions and structures on which Europe had been founded, hence the end of Cold War led the formation of the European Union. It was formed to consolidate the

process of reviving the shattered economies of European countries and to get massive US financial help under the Marshall Plan.

21. In 1989, the coalition government began in India and many political parties shared the government at the center. This political phenomenon clearly reflects political instability and uncertainty.

The United Front was formed to keep out Congress from the government. It was formed in 1996 with the support of BJP and Left Front. With the approval of the Congress and CPI(M), the sitting Chief Minister of Karnataka was asked to be the Prime Minister after V.P. Singh and Jyoti Basu declined. HD Deva Gowda was Prime Minister of United front and then after him, IK Gujral became the Prime Minister.

22. On 12 June 1975, Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha of the Allahabad High Court passed a judgment declaring Indira Gandhi's election to the Lok Sabha invalid. The emergency was proclaimed in response to a petition filed by Raj Narain, a socialist leader and a candidate who had contested against Indira Gandhi in 1971. The following were the reasons given by the Government for declaring a National Emergency in 1975:

- i. On 25 June 1975, the government declared that there was a threat of internal disturbances and therefore, it invoked Article 352 of the Constitution.
- ii. Under the provision of this article the government could declare a state of emergency on grounds of external threats or a threat of internal disturbances
- iii. The government decided that a grave crisis had arisen which made the proclamation of a state of emergency necessary.
- iv. Technically speaking this was within the powers of the government, for our Constitution provides for some special powers to the government once an emergency is declared.

On the night of 25 June 1975, the Prime Minister recommended the imposition of Emergency to President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad thus proclaimed emergency which became the most controversial episode in Indian Politics.

OR

Excess during Emergency imposed in 1975 was as:

- i. The government suspended the freedom of Press, known press censorship.
- ii. Forced family planning programme.
- iii. Demotion of various settlements.

iv. Leaders of all opposition parties were arrested and jailed.

Section D

23. Nepal used to be a Hindu kingdom in the earlier period followed by the constitutional monarchy in the modern period for many years. The pro-democracy movements forced the king to allow new democratic Constitution in 1990. But it had a short and troubled career. There was a huge influence of Maoists in many parts of Nepal who believed in armed insurrection against the monarch and the ruling elite. Hence, a triangular conflict among the Monarchist forces, the Democrats and the Maoists took place for some time. The parliament was abolished and the government was dismissed by the king in 2002. Again in 2006, the king was forced to restore the House of Representatives after a massive countrywide pro-democracy protest. The constituent assembly was formed to write the Constitution for Nepal. The Constitution has come into effect with some amendment process going on.

The Constitution of Nepal, adopted in 2015, establishes Nepal as a federal secular parliamentary republic divided into seven provinces. On 20 September 2015, a new constitution, the "Constitution of Nepal 2015" was announced by President Ram Baran Yadav in the constituent assembly. The constituent assembly was transformed into a legislative parliament by the then-chairman of that assembly. The new constitution of Nepal has changed Nepal practically into a federal democratic republic by making 7 unnamed provinces.

In October 2015, Bidhya Devi Bhandari was nominated as the first female president.

24. **Two factors that influenced the foreign policy of India after independence are:**
- Afro Asian unity:** Nehru era marked the establishment of contracts between India and other newly independent states in Asian and Africa. Under the leadership of Nehru, India convened the Asian Relations Conference in March 1947. India supported the process of decolonisation and opposed racism, especially apartheid in South Africa. The first summit of the NAM was held in Belgrade in September of the NAM.
 - Conflict with Pakistan and China:** Unlike its relationship with Pakistan, free India began its relationship with China on a very friendly note. The joint enunciation of Panchsheel, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, by the Indian Prime Minister Nehru and the Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai on 29th April 1954 was a step in the direction of a stronger relationship between the two countries. Indian and Chinese

leaders visited each other's country and were greeted by large and friendly crowds.

25. Two expectations on the basis of which the United Nations was formed in 1945 were as:

- i. The UN's objective is to prevent international conflicts and to facilitate co-operation among states. It was founded with the hope that it would act to stop the conflicts between states escalating into war and, if war broke out, to limit the extent of hostilities.
 - ii. The UN was intended to bring countries together to improve the prospects of social and economic development all over the world.
 - iii. To promote respect for human rights, dignity, the status of women, and freedom.
- Two organs of the UN are the General Assembly and the Security Council and two agencies of the UN are the United Nations Human Rights Commission (UNHRC) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

OR

Nepal was a Hindu kingdom in the past and then a constitutional monarchy (now a Democratic Republic) in the modern period for many years-

- i. Throughout this period, the political parties and common people wanted to establish democracy, but the king retained full control with the help of the army and restricted expansion of democracy.
 - ii. The king accepted a new democratic constitution in 1990 due to pro-democracy movement but again in 2007, due to a triangular conflict of monarchists, democrats, and Maoists, king abolished the parliament.
 - iii. A massive countrywide pro-democracy protest took place and achieved first major victory to force the king to restore the house of representatives.
 - iv. Nepal's transition to democracy is almost complete. A largely non-violent movement was led by Seven-Party Alliance (SPA), the Maoist, and the Social Activists. It has drafted a constituent assembly to draft the constitution for Nepal. In 2008, Nepal became a democratic republic after abolishing the Monarchy. In 2015, it adopted a new constitution.
26. The consequences of the declaration of emergency in 1975 were as follows:
- i. It affected civil liberties of peoples i.e. in April 1976 it was proved that the government could take away citizens' right to life and liberty by overruling of high courts under supreme courts and accepted government's plea.

- ii. The Forty-Second Amendment was also passed to bring a series of changes in the constitution.
- iii. It affected the functioning of mass media also. Press censorship took place which banned freedom of the press. Newspapers were asked to get prior or approval for all material to be published.
- iv. Many cases were filed in the High Court and the Supreme Court by and on behalf of arrested persons but the government claimed that it was not even necessary to inform the arrested persons of the reasons and grounds of their arrest.

OR

The protests and movements against the government were justified on the following grounds:

- i. Indian politics had a history of popular struggles, helps to understand better the nature of democratic politics.
 - ii. Peaceful and non-violent agitations in Bihar and Gujarat.
 - iii. No case registered against detainees.
 - iv. No concern about law and order by the Home Ministry.
 - v. The movements suggest the routine functioning of democracy.
27. Globalisation has shifted power from nation-states to global consumers because of the following points :
- i. Revolution in information technology and electronic media and development in the field of science and technology.
 - ii. Collapse of communism and the end of cold war with the disintegration of Soviet Union.
 - iii. Advances in the field of transport and communication and growth of MNCs. These MNCs are the efforts of the developed nations to make the whole world as one single market.
 - iv. Rising debts of developing states that have forced the IMF and World Bank to ask developing states to adopt the path of disinvestment and globalisation.
 - v. Multinational companies effect on the decision taken by governments because their own interest fulfillment depends on government policies.
 - vi. The old Welfare state is now giving way to more minimalist state to perform certain core functions as maintenance of law and order and the security.

Section E

28.

i	Mizoram	C
ii	UP	E
iii	Haryana	B
iv	Gujrat	A
v	Rajasthan	D

29. i. This is the 'United Nations' logo. The UNO (The United Nations Organisation) was formally established on 24th October, 1945 A.D.
- ii. The logo or emblem has a world map. India joined the UN on 30th October, 1945.
- iii. The world map has olive branches around it. These branches are signifying world peace.
- iv. The Security Council is considered the most important organ among the principal organs of the United Nations. It has fifteen members in all. Out of them five members are permanent (with Veto Rights) and other ten members are elected by the General Assembly of the UN for two years terms.

Section F

30. The dissolution of the USSR was correlated with the downfall of communism in the countries which were members of the socialist bloc. These countries were under the huge influence to change their economic model to Capitalism. These post-Soviet countries underwent a process of transition from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system. The model of transition came to be called 'Shock Therapy'. It was a sudden change. It was facilitated by the World Bank and IMF, the Bretton Woods institutions.

The term 'Shock Therapy' meant the transitional model from being a socialist country to a capitalist country influenced by the World Bank and the IMF.

Four consequences of 'Shock Therapy' were:

- i. 'Shock Therapy' proved to be a real shock for the Soviet economy. It brought ruin to the communist economies and the people of the region. Some countries struggled as they did not remain in their communist model and could not adopt capitalism model properly.
- ii. It led to the collapse of the state-controlled industrial units and high scale

privatization of the government enterprises and subsequent auctioning of the state-owned industries which were called the 'largest garage sale' in world history.

Government entities were sold at nominal rates which saw a condition of hyperinflation due to the policies of industrialists for their profit.

- iii. The value of Russian currency, Ruble declined dramatically with a soaring rate of inflation pushing people into poverty.
- iv. The old system of social welfare was pushed to ashes with government withdrawing subsidies. It worsened the condition of poor people as they became poorer. It also led to a lack of facilities for the poor people of the country.
- v. It widened the gap between rich and poor. It further reinforced the economic divide.

OR

The major consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union for countries like India were:

- i. First of all, it meant the end of Cold War confrontations. The ideological dispute over whether the socialist system would beat the capitalist system was not an issue anymore. The end of the confrontation demanded an end to this arms race and possible new peace.
 - ii. Second, power relations in world politics changed and, therefore, the relative influence of ideas and institutions also changed. The US became the sole superpower and US economy the dominant economic system internationally.
 - iii. Third, the end of the Soviet bloc meant the emergence of many new countries. All these countries had their own independent aspirations and choices. Some of them, especially the Baltic and East European states, wanted to join the European Union and become part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). Thus, the international system saw many new players emerge, each with its own identity, interests, and economic and political difficulties. It is to these issues that we now turn.
31. **Hyderabad:** Hyderabad Nizam wanted an independent status for Hyderabad. He entered into what was called the standstill agreement with India in November 1947 for a year while negotiations with the Indian Government were going on.
- In the meantime, a movement of the people of Hyderabad state against the Nizam's rule gathered force. The peasantry in the Telangana region, in particular, was the victim of Nizam's oppressive rule and rose against him. Women who had seen the worst of this

oppression joined the movement in large numbers. Hyderabad town was the nerve centre of this movement. The communists and the Hyderabad Congress were at the forefronts of the movement.

Manipur: A few days before Independence, the Maharaja of Manipur, Bodhachandra Singh, signed the Instrument of Accession with the Indian government on the assurance that the internal autonomy of Manipur would be maintained. Under the pressure of public opinion, the Maharaj held elections in Manipur in June 1948 and the state became a constitutional monarchy. Thus Manipur was the first part of India to hold an election based on universal adult franchise. In the Legislative Assembly of Manipur, there were sharp differences over the question of the merger of Manipur with India. The Government of India succeeded in pressurising the Maharaja into signing a Merger Agreement in September 1949, without consulting the popularly elected Legislative Assembly of Manipur.

OR

- i. The agricultural situation went from bad to worse in the 1960s. Already, the rate of growth of grain production in the 1940s and 1950s was barely staying above the rate of population. Between 1965 and 1967, severe droughts occurred in many parts of the country. This was also the period when the country faced two wars and a foreign exchange crisis. All this resulted in a severe food shortage and famine-like conditions in many parts of the country.
 - ii. It was in Bihar that the food-crisis was most acutely felt as the state faced a near-famine on. The food shortage was significant in all districts of Bihar, with 9 districts producing than half of their normal output.
 - iii. Food deprivation subsequently led to acute and widespread nutrition. The government had to import wheat and had to take foreign aid, mainly from the US. Now the first priority of the planners was to somehow self-sufficiency in food. The entire planning process and sense of optimism and pride rated with it suffered a setback.
32. This statement can be justified by following arguments:
- i. Formation on the basis of language became a uniform basis for drawing the state boundaries. It has united the country rather than leading to disintegration.
 - ii. Regional aspirations are very much a part of democratic politics. Expression of

regional issues is not an aberration or an abnormal phenomenon. A large and diverse democracy like India must deal with regional aspirations on a regular basis. Regional aspirations when fulfilled, give strength to the people and make democracy a success. Many a regional aspirations are being accommodated to strengthen the democracy.

- iii. The best way to respond to regional aspirations is through democratic negotiations rather than through suppression.
- iv. Regional imbalance in economic development contributes to the feeling of regional discrimination. Regional imbalance is a fact of India's development experience.

OR

India had to face many challenges immediately after she got independence, which can be summed up as follows:

- i. **Challenge to Shape a Nation:** The first challenge was to shape a nation that was united, yet accommodative of the diversity in our society. India was a land of continental size and diversity. Its people spoke different languages and followed different culture and religions. Hence a great challenge arose to unity and integrate the country into one bond Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel took upon himself to integrate these states either wilfully or diplomatically to be completed into different stages.
- ii. **To Establish Democratic Setup:** The Constitution had granted fundamental rights and extended right to vote to every citizen. India adopted Representative democracy based on the parliamentary form of government. The challenge was to develop democratic practices in accordance with the Constitution.
- iii. **To Ensure Development and Well Being of the Society:** The Constitution had adopted the principle of equality and provided special protection to socially disadvantaged groups and religious and cultural communities. Indian polity made herself to achieve welfare goods with the environment of effective economic policies and eradication of poverty and unemployment.