

4. Contemporary India: Challenges to Peace, Stability and National Integration

Q.1 (A) Choose the correct option.

(1) Unity in diversity is one of the important Indian value associated with

(a) Panchayati Raj

(b) National integration

(c) Concept of a nation

(d) Concept of melting pot'

(2) Charu Majumdar is associated with the

(a) JKLF

(b) Naxal movement

(c) Hizb-ul-Mujahideen

(d) Assam Oil Blockage

(B) Identify the incorrect pair in every set, correct it and rewrite.

(i) Jawaharlal Nehru- Discovery of India

(ii) Struggle for rights of Tamil - LTTE

(iii) National Integration Council - Article 370

Ans. (iii) 'Special status' for State of Jammu and Kashmir - Article 370

Q.2 (A) Find the odd one.

Terrorism, Naxalism, Nationalism, Extremism

Ans. Nationalism (not a violent activity).

(B) State the appropriate concept for the given statement.

(1) Threat use violence with an intention to create panic in the society -

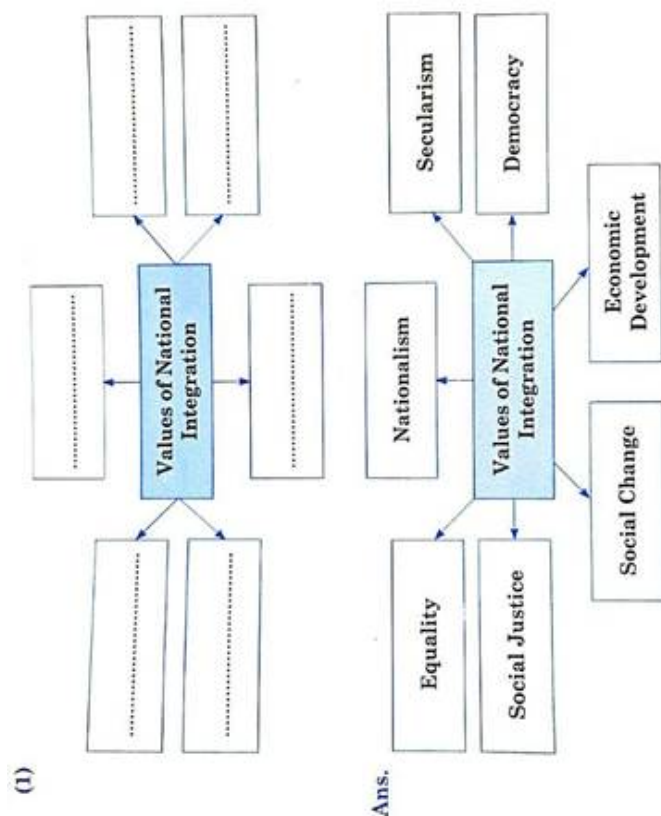
Ans. Terrorism

(2) Involvement of people in decision making process of state -

Ans. Good Governance

Q.3 (A) Complete the concept map.

(Rotate your phone)



(B) State whether the following statements are true or false with reason.

(1) Democracy is required to establish national integration and social transformation

Ans. This statement is True.

(i) Democracy and national integration are complementary, since the core of the structural aspect of national consolidation is the democratic system of governance.

(ii) Participation of diverse socio-cultural groups in the process of governance is possible only through a representative democratic system. Democracy helps in political participation and social transformation by removing ethnic, caste and gender inequality.

(2) National movement in India played an important role in national integration.

Ans. This statement is True.

(i) The national freedom movement extended across the length and breadth of the country and involved people of different religions, regions and cultures.

(ii) It played a vital role in bringing Indians together emotionally and politically into a nation and integrating them in a common frame work of political identity and loyalty

Q.4 Explain the correlation between the following.

National Unity and Regional Aspirations

Ans. National Unity is possible when citizens of that State exhibit psychological oneness, solidarity and shared values. It is not homogeneity but a form of ethnic, religious and linguistic acceptance.

Regional aspirations occur in forms like demand for separate States, language issues, etc., Regional aspirations have their roots in historical linguistic/cultural issues or may be a product of

regional political outfits. Sometimes, regional aspirations may even become secessionist as in case of Khalistan movement. India has tried to reconcile regional aspirations with national unity by creating a federation with a strong centre, creating of smaller States as well as the linguistic reorganisation of States.

Q.5 Express your opinion.

Peace and stability are needed for the nation's progress.

Ans. Peace, stability and public order are necessary for nation's progress and good life of citizens. An unruly society will lead to violence, loss of life, destruction of property, economic and political instability. Conflict resolution is linked to maintenance of law, order and peace. In the absence of order and stability, divisive tendencies will prevail, infrastructure will be targeted, investments will be discouraged thus becoming a barrier to economic growth. At a basic level, political stability is ensured using constitutional machinery and socio-economic development. In case of any problem occurring, the State tries to resolve it peacefully. In case the issue escalates or becomes violent, the State may employ force if necessary.

Q.6 Answer the following:

(1) What is left wing extremism in India?

Ans. Left Wing Extremism (also called Maoist movement or Naxalism) has major support base among landless labourers, dalits and tribals who experience a sense of oppression, injustice and neglect.

The first attempt to promote a peasant struggle was the Telangana Movement (1946-51). The Naxal Movement originated in 1967 in Naxalbari (West Bengal) led by Kanu Sanyal and writings of Charu Majumdar. Since 1980s the movement has taken a militant turn. In 2004 CPI (M-L), People's War Group (PWG) and Maoist Communist Centre (MCC) of India merged to form CPI (Maoist) which aims to overthrow the government, Naxal activities aim to destroy public property and attack police and officials. The Red Corridor of naxal activities extends across States like Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, etc. Some of their broad tactics are as follows:

- (i) Use of propaganda slogans
- (ii) Establishment of mass movements
- (iii) Mobilisation of women, tribals and minorities into the revolution
- (iv) Mobilisation of urban population on mass issues (v) Develop appropriate forms of military organisation

(2) Explain cross border terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir.

Ans. The India Independence Act (1947) provided that princely States (562 existed then) could decide to join either Pakistan or remain independent. Maharaja Hari Singh of the Dogra dynasty delayed such a decision. In 1947, Kashmir's population was 77% Muslim and 20% Hindu. The problem in the region began when Pakistan sent Pashtun tribal raiders in October 1947 to force Hari Singh to join Pakistan. However, the Maharaja appealed to India for help and signed the Instrument of Accession making the State a part of India. The Government of India sent troops to the region to drive away the infiltrators. This led to the first India-Pakistan conflict (1947-48). In 1965, Pakistan attacked India but the local Kashmiri population did not support

Pakistan. In 1965, Amanullah Khan created the Plebiscite Front in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir. Its militant wing i.e., National Liberation Front carried out sabotage activities in Jammu and Kashmir.. In 1977, the Plebiscite Front was renamed Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF). Similarly, Pakistan lent support to guerilla outfits in the region like Hizb-ul-Mujahideen. In the 1990s, as instances of militancy increased, the minority Pandit population was forced to flee from Kashmir. At this time, local insurgency grew into terrorism sponsored by Pakistan and having training camps in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir. Pan-Islamic terrorist groups like Lashkar-e-Taiba, Hizbul, etc., and several Pakistan based persons like Hafeez Sayed have promoted terror activities and radicalisation of the local population. In recent years stone pelting by young protestors has increased