

NCERT SOLUTIONS

CLASS - 12th



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Class :12th

Subject : Political science

Chapter : 8

Chapter Name : Regional aspirations

Q1 Match the following :

A

Nature of regional aspirations

- (a) Socio-religious identity leading to statehood.
- (b) Linguistic identity and tensions with Centre.
- (c) Regional imbalance leading to demand for Statehood.
- (d) Secessionist demands on account of tribal identity.

B

States.

- I. Nagaland/Mizoram
- II. Jharkhand/Chattisham
- III. Punjab
- IV. Tamilnadu

Answer.

A. Nature of Regional Aspirations	B. States
a.Socio-religious identity leading to statehood.	iii. Punjab
b.Linguistic identity and tensions with Centre.	iv. Tamil Nadu
c. Regional imbalance leading to demand for Statehood.	ii. Jharkhand/ Chattisgarh
d. Secessionist demands on account of tribal	i. Nagaland/ Mizoram

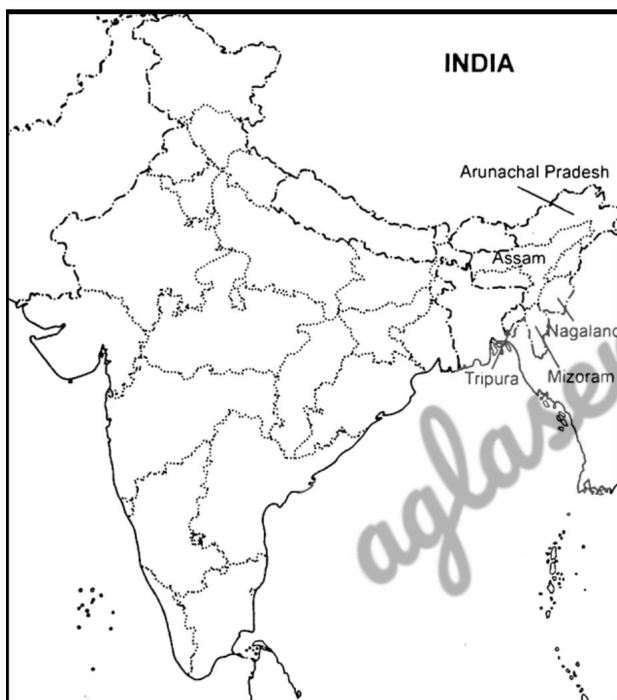
identity.	
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Q2 Regional aspirations of the people of North-East get expressed in different ways. These include movements against outsiders, movement for regional autonomy, and movement for separate national existence. On the map of the North East, using different shades for these three, show the States where these expressions are prominently found.

Answer.

Tripura, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh.



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Q3 What were the main provisions of the Punjab accord? In what way can they be the basis for further tensions between the Punjab and its neighbouring states?

Answer. The main provisions of Punjab accord are :

- (a) The accord was signed between Rajiv Gandhi and the president of the Akali Dal in 1985.
- (b) The main provisions of Punjab accord were that Chandigarh was to become an official part of Punjab.
- (c) The commission was to be set up for the friendly dialogue between Haryana and Punjab over their conflictual issues.

- (d) The tribunal was also to be set up for the sharing of Ravi/Beas river water with three major states_Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.
- (e) For the integration of punjabi community with the rest of India ,Rajiv Gandhi government also removed AFSPA (armed forces special powers act) from the state of Punjab.

The punjab accord affected the political composition of Akali Dal which ultimately led to its fragmentation and when BJP came to power at the centre it again endangered the punjabi identity of people that populated that land.

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Q4 Why did the Anandpur Sahib Resolution become controversial?

Answer. Anandpur Sahib Resolution of 1973 became quite controversial because:

- (a) it was mainly inclined towards the demanding of more regional autonomy for punjab.
- (b) Soon, it changed into a militant movement where the separatist leaders wanted the establishment of 'Khalistan'.
- (c) The nature, consequences and membership of Anandpur Resolution were major factors that led to its controversial position.

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Q5 Explain the internal divisions in the state Jammu and Kashmir and describe how these lead to multiple regional aspirations in that state.

Answer. The major internal divisions within the state of Jammu and Kashmir were primarily because of religious and political reasons.

The state of Jammu and Kashmir is divided into three main divisions - Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh.

- (a) The regional aspirations of ladakh are mostly concentrated towards their religious exclusivity inclined to Buddhism.
- (b) The division of Jammu is primarily of Hindus and their political aspirations are in favour of integration with India.
- (c) The Kashmir region is most turbulent one as it revolves around the ideas of separatism and intrinsic connections with the tough neighbourhood.

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Q6 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.

Answer. There are three major notions towards the regional autonomy of state of Jammu and

Kashmir.

- (a) The nationalistic or pro Indian group is inclined towards the removal of special status or regional autonomy from this particular state. The revoking of article 370 and 35A claimed to be proponents of this notion but the critics say otherwise.
- (b) The second division is inclined towards the integration of Kashmir with Pakistan.
- (c) The third and the most prominent division in the valley is in favour of 'AZAD KASHMIR' or Independent Kashmir.

Among all three :

The third division of separatism is justifiable for the valley of Kashmir as it upholds the idea of territorial integrity, sovereignty and right to self determination of the people who believe in the establishment of their own nation based upon principles of equality, liberty and justice.

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Q7 The Assam movement was a movement was a combination of cultural pride and economic backwardness. Explain.

Answer. The north-eastern area of India consists of seven sisters which have different regional, political and cultural aspirations. After the partition of India in 1947, the integrated policies were implemented all over India while as the North-Eastern territories including Assam witnessed alienation and isolation from the Indian union. This gave rise to the indigenous cultures and the individuals pertaining to Assam began looking at every outsider with a wedge of cultural and social invasion. This alienation also led to the economic backwardness of these regional territories as the Central Government funded economic development of major four cities - Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai.

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Q8 All regional movements need not lead to separatist demands. Explain by giving examples from this chapter.

Answer. The regional movements often do the result in the rise of the separatist tendencies as they are handled by the democratic processes or practices to curb them in an acceptable manner.

For example,

- (a) the rise for the demand of Khalistan in Punjab was resolved through a peaceful accord known as 'Punjab Accord' which fulfilled the regional aspirations of the area and simultaneously ended the separatist ideology.
- (b) In North-East also the Assam Accord and the integration of Mizoram is an excellent example of the above argument.

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Q9 Regional demands from different parts of the India exemplify the principle of unity with diversity. Do you agree? Give reasons.

Answer. Yes, I do agree as:

- (a) India has been the crucible of ethnic groups where different cultures mixed up so inextricably cannot be demarcated into clear cut boundaries.
- (b) The maximum and integrated development of India can only be achieved by the recognition and the fulfillment of regional aspirations.
- (c) The diversity of opinions and demands are the main reasons that secure the argumentational value of democracy which underlines the principles of participation and representation.

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Q10 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 the determination to keep the unity of the Assamese with other smaller nationalities that are left in the present -day Assam- 'the Karbis and the Musing brothers and sisters are our dear ones.'_ SANJIB BARUAH.

- (a) Which unity is the poet talking about.
- (b) Why were some states of North-East created separately out of the erstwhile State of Assam?
- (c) Do you think that the same theme of unity could apply to all the regions of India? Why?

Answer.

- (a) The poet is talking about the unity of seven sisters of North-Eastern area.
- (b) These states were carved out of Assam due to the clash between regional and cultural aspiration.
- (c) Yes, the same theme of unity could apply to all states of India because the Indian Union believes in the establishment of indestructible union with destructible states to protect the territorial integration of country but to also fulfill the regional aspirations.

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