

CBSE Class 12 Political Science
Sample Papers 02 (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. Which of the following was not the government approach to the princely states?
 - a. Territorial integration had assumed supreme importance
 - b. The government had used deceitful tactics to united princely states
 - c. People of the princely states wanted to part of the Indian Union
 - d. The government were flexible to give autonomy
2. In which regions of India the reservations for the OBCs were in existence since the 1960s?
 - a. Northern States
 - b. Southern States
 - c. Western states
 - d. Eastern states
3. Which among the following statements about the Cold War is wrong?

- a. The US and USSR were engaged in direct wars.
 - b. It triggered off an arms race.
 - c. It was a competition between the US and Soviet Union and their respective allies.
 - d. It was an ideological war between the superpowers.
4. Which one of the statements is false about globalization?
- a. Advocates of globalization argue that it will result in greater economic growth
 - b. Critics of globalization argue that it will result in cultural homogenization
 - c. Advocates of globalization argue that it will result in cultural homogenization
 - d. Globalization reduces state's capacity and ability of government
5. Which among the following party was not involved in the triangular conflict in Nepal?
- a. The democrats
 - b. The Gorkhas
 - c. The Monarchist forces
 - d. The Maoists
6. What does Shock Therapy mean?
- a. The transition from an authoritarian socialist system to the democratic capitalist system
 - b. The transition from a mixed economy to socialist system
 - c. The transition from an authoritarian democratic capitalist system to socialist system
 - d. The transition from an communist system to socialist system
7. Which of the following leaders has led the popular struggle against the domination of West Pakistan?
- a. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
 - b. Lt. Gen H.M. Ershad
 - c. Ziaur Rahman
 - d. Indira Gandhi
8. Which of the following statements on the ASEAN is not true?
- a. Over the years, ASEAN has ten member countries
 - b. To create a common market ASEAN has created ASEAN Regional Forum
 - c. ASEAN was established after the Bangkok Declaration
 - d. ASEAN promotes regional peace based on the UN charter
9. In which year the Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation was formed?

- a. 1977
 - b. 1978
 - c. 1982
 - d. 1980
10. Which among the following is not an outcome of the disintegration of the USSR?
- a. End of the ideological war between the US and USSR
 - b. Crises in the Middle East
 - c. Change in the balance of power in the world order
 - d. Birth of CIS
11. Which among the following country turned back its ships that marked the **end of the clash** called the **Cuban Missile Crisis**?
- a. USA
 - b. USSR
 - c. China
 - d. Japan
12. Which of the following Prime minister rejected the report of kalelkar commission?
- a. J L Nehru
 - b. Lal Bahadur Shastri
 - c. V. P. Singh
 - d. Indira Gandhi
13. Which of the following nations adopted an open-door policy?
- a. China
 - b. USA
 - c. South Korea
 - d. Japan
14. Who was Mir Baqi?
- a. He was the minister of the emperor Babur.
 - b. He was Mughal Emperor.
 - c. He ruled over Uttar Pradesh.
 - d. He built Babri-mosque.
15. What does GATT stand for?
- a. General agreement on trade and tour
 - b. General agreement on training and travel

- c. General agreement on trade and tariff
- d. General agreement on tour and travel

OR

Which among the following are the political consequences of Globalisation?

- a. Erosion of rich cultural heritage
 - b. Political Mobilisation
 - c. Erosion of state capacity
 - d. Trade deficit among developed and developing countries
16. Which of the following statements is not true about the UN in a Unipolar World?
- a. Within the UN, the influence of the US is considerably huge
 - b. With Globalisation, the importance of the UN will only increase
 - c. The UN is a great balance to the US
 - d. The UN is an imperfect body

Section B

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

China's economic success since 1978 has been linked to its rise as a great power. China has been the fastest-growing economy since the reforms first began there. It is projected to overtake the US as the world's largest economy by 2040. After the inception of the People's Republic of China in 1949, following the communist revolution under the leadership of Mao, its economy was based on the Soviet model. The economically backward communist China chose to sever its links with the capitalist world. The economy also grew at a respectable rate of 5-6 percent. But annual growth of 2-3 percent in population meant that economic growth was insufficient to meet the needs of a growing population. China ended its political and economic isolation with the establishment of relations with the United States in 1972.

- i. Which country will overtake the US as the world's largest economy by 2040?
 - a. India
 - b. Russia
 - c. Japan
 - d. China
- ii. When did China has ended its political and economic isolation?
 - a. 1949

- b. 1972
- c. 1978
- d. 1984

iii. Who was the leader of China during its inception in 1949?

- a. Mao
- b. Zhou Enlai
- c. Deng Xiaoping
- d. Hu Jintao

iv. What was the annual growth of the population of China during its earlier year?

- a. 5-6 percent
- b. 2-3 percent
- c. 7-9 percent
- d. 3-5 percent

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

The agricultural situation went from bad to worse in the 1960s. Already, the rate of growth of food grain production in the 1940s and 1950s was barely staying above the rate of population growth. 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. It was in Bihar that the food-crisis was most acutely felt as the state faced a near-famine situation. The food shortage was significant in all districts of Bihar, with 9 districts producing less than half of their normal output. Five of these districts, in fact, produced less than one-third of what they produced normally. Food deprivation subsequently led to acute and widespread malnutrition. It was estimated that the calorie intake dropped from 2200 per capita per day to as low as 1200 in many regions of the state (as against the requirement of 2450 per day for the average person). The death rate in Bihar in 1967 was 34% higher than the number of deaths that occurred in the following year.

- i. When the Indian agricultural situation went from bad to worse?
 - a. 1962
 - b. 1960
 - c. 1965
 - d. 1970

- ii. Which of the following country export wheat to India during food crisis?
 - a. The USA
 - b. The USSR
 - c. China
 - d. Japan
- iii. Which Indian states the food crisis was severely acute that led to many deaths?
 - a. Madhya Pradesh
 - b. West Bengal
 - c. Uttar Pradesh
 - d. Bihar
- iv. Which of the following states has not benefitted by the Green Revolution?
 - a. Haryana
 - b. Punjab
 - c. Eastern UP
 - d. Western UP

Section C

- 19. What were the results of Congress defeat in 1989 elections to the Lok Sabha?
- 20. Which four common symbols make the European Union look like a nation state?
- 21. "Coalition government helps in consensus building". Do you agree with the statement? Give arguments in support of your answer.
- 22. What was Shah Commission of Inquiry? How did the government react to it?

OR

Why was the emergency declared in India on June 25, 1975?

Section D

- 23. Mention some of the recent agreements between India and Pakistan. Can we be sure that the two countries are well in their way to a friendly relationship?
- 24. Do you agree with the statement that "the foreign policy of independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world?" Support your answer with any three suitable arguments.
- 25. Analyse any four reasons that tempted the super-powers to have relations with smaller states.

OR

Why did India distance itself from the two camps led by the U.S and the Soviet Union?

26. Discuss the role of Jayaprakash Narayan in Bihar movement and national politics.

OR

What were the reasons which led to the mid-term elections in 1980?

27. Define globalisation. Describe any three economic implications of globalisation.

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. The states where women put a ban on the sale of arrack and stopped its auction.
- ii. State which is related with article 370 of Indian constitution.
- iii. State from where the J.P. Narayan demanded the dismissal of congress govt. in 1974.
- iv. State which is highly affected the Naxalites.
- v. The state where there was anti-Hindi agitation in 1965.



29. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



Questions

- i. What does the cartoon represent?
- ii. What type of crisis does the cartoon show?
- iii. What message does the cartoon convey?

Section F

30. How did the second most powerful country in the world become so weak that suddenly it disintegrated? Explain any six factors.

OR

If the Soviet Union had not disintegrated and the world had remained bipolar, how would that situation have affected the world politics?

31. Examine the factors which helped V. V. Giri to become the President of India.

OR

Analyse how the new policies and ideologies facilitated the restoration of the Congress system. How far this restoration was the revival of the old Congress?

32. Assess the role played by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in nation building.

OR

Describe how the princely states of Manipur and Junagadh acceded to India.

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Solution

Section A

1. (b) The government had used deceitful tactics to united princely states

Explanation: The rulers of the princely states signed a document called the Instrument of Accession. The 'Instrument of accession' was a legal document created in 1947. It was executed by Government of India to princely states which were signed by most of the rulers.

2. (b) Southern States

Explanation: Reservations for the Other Backward Classes were in existence in southern states since the 1960s. But this policy was not operative in north Indian states.

3. (a) The US and USSR were engaged in direct wars.

Explanation: The US and USSR were engaged in direct wars.

4. (a) Advocates of globalization argue that it will result in greater economic growth

Explanation: Advocates of economic globalisation argue that it generates greater economic growth and well-being for larger sections of the population when there is de-regulation.

5. (b) The Gorkhas

Explanation: 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.

6. (a) The transition from an authoritarian socialist system to the democratic capitalist system

Explanation: The collapse of communism was followed in most of these countries by a painful process of transition from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system. The model of transition in Russia, Central Asia and East Europe that was influenced by the World Bank and the IMF came to be known as 'shock therapy'.

7. (a) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

Explanation: A popular struggle against West Pakistani dominance was led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. In the 1970 election, the Awami League under Sheikh Mujibur Rahman won all seats but the government dominated by the West Pakistani leadership refused to convene the assembly.

8. (b) To create a common market ASEAN has created ASEAN Regional Forum

Explanation: ASEAN Regional Forum was established in 1994 to carry out coordination and foreign policy among ASEAN members.

9. (b) 1978

Explanation: The origins of Backward and Minority Classes' Employees Federation lie in an organization for employees of oppressed communities that were established in 1971 by Kanshi Ram, D.K. Khaparde, Dinabhanu. This became BAMCEF at a convention held in Delhi in 1978, with an official launch on 6 December 1978, the anniversary of the death of B. R. Ambedkar.

10. (b) Crises in the Middle East

Explanation: Crises in the Middle East

11. (b) USSR

Explanation: Kennedy ordered American warships to intercept any Soviet ships heading to Cuba as a way of warning the USSR. This clash made the whole world nervous, for it would have been no ordinary war. Eventually, to the world's great relief, both sides decided to avoid war. The Soviet ships slowed down and turned back.

12. (a) J L Nehru

Explanation: Kalelkar commission's report was submitted in 1955 before the government of India but contemporary prime minister Pt. Nehru rejected it.

13. (a) China

Explanation: China

14. (d) He built Babri-mosque.

Explanation: He was Senapati of the Mughal Emperor Babur. He built Babri-mosque by the order of the emperor Babur.

15. (c) General agreement on trade and tariff

Explanation: GATT was brought to regulate the trade guided by USA.

OR

(c) Erosion of state capacity

Explanation: Globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity. All over the world, the old welfare state is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions such as maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens.

16. (c) The UN is a great balance to the US

Explanation: United States power cannot be easily checked with the disappearance of the Soviet Union, the US stands as the only superpower. Its military and economic power allow it to ignore the UN or any other international organization. Therefore, the UN is not a great balance in the US.

Section B

17. i. (d) China
ii. (b) 1972
iii. (a) Mao
iv. (b) 2-3 percent
18. i. (b) 1960
ii. (a) The USA
iii. (d) Bihar
iv. (c) Eastern UP

Section C

19. The results of Congress defeat in 1989 elections to the Lok Sabha were as:
- It marked the end of Congress dominance over the Indian party system.
 - This led to an era of a multi-party system in practice because after 1989 with the emergence of several parties, one or two parties did not get most of the votes or seats.
 - Regional parties began to play a crucial role in forming the ruling alliances.
20. The four common symbols that make the European Union look like a nation-state are as below:
- It has its own flag.
 - Its own anthem.
 - Its own founding date and
 - Its own currency.
21. In the midst of severe competition and conflicts, a consensus appears to have emerged among most parties consisting of the following four elements:
- Most political parties were in support of new economic policies to lead the country to prosperity and the status of economic power in the world.

- ii. All political parties supported the reservation of seats for backward classes in education and employment and even to ensure the OBCs to get adequate share of power.
 - iii. The role of state-level parties was accepted in the governance of the country.
 - iv. Coalition politics has shifted the focus of political parties from ideological differences to power-sharing arrangements. Hence most of the NDA did not agree with the Hindutva ideology of BJP still, they came together to form a government and remained in power for a full term.
22. In May 1977, the Janata Party government appointed a Commission of Inquiry headed by Justice J.C Shah, retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India to inquire "into several aspects of allegations of abuse of authority excesses and malpractices committed in the wake of the emergency proclaimed on the 25th June, 1975".
- The Government of India accepted the findings, observations and recommendations contained in the two interim reports and third and final report of the Shah commission. The reports were also tabled in the two houses of Parliament.

OR

The reasons were:

- i. Internal disturbances and agitations in the country (Bihar and Gujrat).
- ii. Grave crises had arisen which made the proclamation necessary.
- iii. The political mood of the country had turned hostile.

Section D

23. Some of the recent agreements between India and Pakistan are:
- i. The two countries have agreed to undertake confidence-building measures to reduce the risk of war.
 - ii. Social activists and prominent personalities have collaborated to create an atmosphere of friendship among the people of both countries.
 - iii. Leaders have met at summits to a better understanding of the conflicts.
 - iv. Bus routes have been opened up between these two countries.
 - v. Visas have been given more easily.

Despite the above-mentioned agreements and initiatives, we cannot say that both the countries are well in their way to friendship. India and Pakistan are holding negotiations on all issues but still, some areas of conflict exist there to be sorted out.

24. Yes, we agree with the statement. Suitable arguments for this are:
- i. The foreign policy of independent India vigorously pursued the dream of a peaceful world by advocating the policy of non-alignment, by reducing the Cold war confederation and by contributing human resources to the UN peacekeeping operations.
 - ii. India did not join either of the two camps during the Cold War era. India wanted to keep a distance from the military alliances led by the US and by the Soviet Union against each other.
 - iii. During the Cold war, the US-led North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and the Soviet-led Warsaw pact came into existence. India advocated Non-alignment as the ideal foreign policy approach. This was a difficult balancing act and sometimes the balance did not appear perfect.
25. The smaller states were helpful for the superpowers in gaining access to:
- i. Vital resources like oil and minerals.
 - ii. Territory, from where the superpowers could launch their weapons and troops.
 - iii. Locations from where they could spy on each other.
 - iv. Economic support, in that many small allies together could help pay for military expenses.

They were also important for ideological reasons. The loyalty of allies suggested that the superpowers were winning the war of ideas as well, that liberal democracy and capitalism were better than socialism and communism, or vice versa.

OR

The end of the Second World War was also the beginning of the Cold War. The U.S. and USSR were keen on expanding their spheres of influence in different parts of the world. Most countries of Western Europe joined with the US and of Eastern Europe joined the USSR. But in case of India kept a distance from these superpowers. Nehru reposed great faith in 'a genuine commonwealth of free and cooperating nations' that would play a positive role in softening, if not ending, the Cold war. It rather, became a member of the non-alignment-movement by not joining either alliance. Non-alignment was not as some suggest, a noble international cause which had little to do with India's real interests directly, in at least two ways:

- i. First, non-alignment allowed India to take international decisions and stances that

served its interests rather than the interests of the superpowers and their allies.

- ii. Second, India was often able to balance one superpower against the other. If India felt ignored or unduly pressurized by one superpower, it could tilt towards the other. Neither alliance system could take India for granted or bully it.

26. The role of Jayaprakash Narayan in Bihar movement and national politics were as follows:

- i. Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan from Janata Party was a Marxist of youth, who became a Gandhian and was involved himself in the Bhoodan movement.
- ii. He led Bihar movement.
- iii. Bihar students invited him and he accepted on the condition of movement to be non-violent and not to limit only to Bihar territory. Hence, Bihar movement assumed a political character and national appeal.
- iv. This movement demanded dismissal of Congress government in Bihar and called for total revolution in social, economic and political aspects to establish a total democracy.
- v. A series of bandhs, gehraos, and strikes were organised in protest in the Bihar. The employees of the railways gave a call for a nationwide strike. This threatened to paralyse the country.
- vi. In 1975, JP led a people's march to the parliament. This was one of the largest political rallies ever held in the capital.
- vii. He was supported by non- Congress parties like the Bharatiya Jana Sangh, the Congress (O), the Bharatiya Lok Dal, the socialist party and others, which projected JP as an alternative to Indira Gandhi.
- viii. He became the symbol of opposition to Emergency.

OR

The following reasons led to the mid-term elections in 1980:

- i. The Janata Party government that came to power after the 1977 elections were far from cohesive. There was a power struggle within the party.
- ii. The Janata Party lacked direction, leadership and a common programme.
- iii. The Janata Party government could not bring about a fundamental change in policies from those pursued by Congress. The Janata Party split and the government which was led by Morarji Desai lost its majority in less than 18 months. The Government

headed by Charan Singh remained in office for four months with the support of Congress. After the fall of the Government of Charan Singh, fresh elections were held in 1980.

27. Globalization is the process of interaction and integration among people, companies, and governments worldwide. Globalization has grown due to advances in transportation and communication technology. Globalisation can be termed as a multidimensional concept. It comprises political, economic and cultural manifestations, and these must be properly distinguished.

Following are the three economic implications of globalisation:

- i. It involves greater economic flows among different countries of the globe.
- ii. In operational terms, globalisation means that investors in rich countries can invest their capital in countries other than their own, including developing countries, where they might receive better returns.
- iii. Economic globalisation has made an extreme division of opinion all over the globe. However, many movements all over the globe feel that forced economic globalisation should be checked, for its results would lead to economic damage for the weaker and poor countries. The advocates of economic globalisation think that it creates greater economic growth and wellbeing, therefore, they argue that economic globalisation is inevitable.

Section E

28.

i	Andhra Pradesh	B
ii	Jammu and Kashmir	D
iii	Bihar	C
iv	Chhattisgarh	A
v	Tamil Nadu	E

29.
 - i. The cartoon represents a humanitarian crisis in Darfur, Sudan.
 - ii. The type of crisis does the cartoon show are: Starvation, genocide, horror etc.
 - iii. The message conveyed by the cartoon is: 'A Big Helping of Words' only because during these crises, the international organisations performed debates, speeches on these but no actual aid or support was reached to peoples.

Section F

30. The factors which led to the disintegration of the Soviet Union:
- i. Gorbachev's economic reforms including the adoption of advanced technology, infrastructure e.g. transport, power were proved a major factor of the disintegration.
 - ii. There arose a new revolution in the Soviet Union under his leadership. His policy can be briefed in two words i.e. Perestroika [restructure and Glasnost (openness)].
 - iii. The hold of the Communist Party was loosened and other political parties were also allowed to function.
 - iv. He wanted to change in the social-economic order of the Soviet Union, people of them were given the freedom to raise their voice of all affairs of the state and bureaucracy.
 - v. He was humanist and favoured world peace. He signed a pact with the USA to confirm over nuclear weapons. His policy earned him the most coveted Nobel Peace Prize.
 - vi. Leninist Communism was severely him when the right to have personal property was given to people by Gorbachev.

OR

If the Soviet Union had not disintegrated, it would have affected the world politics in the following manner:

- i. **Impact of USA:** The USA would not have become so powerful and its hegemony would not have been established. It would not be interfering in the world affairs more unilaterally.
- ii. **The Way towards the Third World War:** The world would have headed towards a Third World War if there was no disintegration of USSR. The war would have been more devastating and destructive.
- iii. **Formation of new Countries:** The disintegration of USSR led to the independence of many countries which were part of erstwhile USSR. This would have not been possible without the disintegration.
- iv. **USA's position in the United Nation Organisation:** After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, USA's position in the UNO also became very strong. Almost all the decisions in UNO were taken under the influence of USA. This situation could have been different if there was no collapse of USSR.
- v. **The Rise of secessionist Movement:** Most of the former Soviet Republics which are passing through conflicts and Civil Wars, would not have gone through this agony.
- vi. **The Accumulation of Nuclear Weapons:** Accumulation of nuclear weapons would

have continued endlessly.

vii. **The relevance of the Non-Alignment Movement:** The Non-Alignment movement would have been more relevant if there would have not been the disintegration of USSR.

31. The factors which helped V. V. Giri to become the President of India were :

- i. The death of Zakir Hussain led the post of President vacant.
- ii. The syndicates nominated the then Lok Sabha Speaker N Sanjeeva Reddy as the official candidate of Congress for the ensuring Presidential elections.
- iii. In order to answer them, she encouraged V. V. Giri, the then Vice-President to file his nomination as an independent candidate.
- iv. She also announced several big and popular policy measures like the nationalisation of fourteen leading private banks and the abolition of the 'privy purse' or the special privileges given to former princes. Morarji Desai was the Finance Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister disagreed with Indira and left the party.
- v. The then Congress President S Nijalingappa issued a 'Whip' asking all the Congress MPs and MLAs to vote in favour of Sanjeeva Reddy, the official candidate of the party.
- vi. Supporters of Indira Gandhi requisitioned a special meeting of the AICC, but this was refused.
- vii. After silently supporting V. V. Giri, the Prime Minister openly called for a 'conscience vote' which meant that the MPs and MLAs from the Congress should be free to vote the way they want.
- viii. The election ultimately resulted in the victory of V. V. Giri, the independent candidate and the defeat of Sanjeeva Reddy, the official candidate.
- ix. The defeat of the official Congress candidate formalised the split in the party.

OR

- i. The slogan 'Garibi Hatao' and the programmes followed to implement it led to two successive election victories one at the centre and others at the state level. The Congress was now in power in almost all the States. It became popular among different social sections. Congress had become the dominant party.
- ii. It was, however, not the revival of the old party. It was different from the old party in the following ways :
 - a. The party occupied a similar position in terms of its popularity as in the past. It

relied entirely on the popularity of the supreme leader.

- b. It had a somewhat weak organisational structure.
- c. It did not have many factions, thus it could not accommodate all kinds of opinions and interests.
- d. It depended more on the poor, the women, Dalits, Adivasis, and the minorities.

Thus, Indira Gandhi restored the Congress system by changing the nature of the Congress system itself. The new Congress did not have the kind of capacity to absorb all tensions and conflicts that the Congress system was known for.

- 32.
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is also known as "Iron man of India", became India's Deputy Prime minister and Home minister during the integration of princely states. He played a historic role in negotiating the rulers of princely states and diplomatically brought most of them in Indian Union.
 - Sardar Patel took charge of the state's department in July 1947. He sensed the urgent and imperative need for the integration of princely states. He followed an iron handed policy. He made it clear that he did not recognize the right of any state to remain independent and in isolation, within India.
 - Patel also appealed to the patriotic and national sentiments of the Princes and invited them to join the forming of a democratic constitution in the national interest. He persuaded them to surrender defence, foreign affairs and communication to the government of India.
 - It was very complicated which required skilful persuasion i.e, there were 26 small states in today's Orissa, Saurashtra region of Gujarat had 14 states with 119 small states etc.
 - Thus, Sardar Patel ensured, by his calculated methods, the absorption of a multitude of princely states into the Indian Union. Without a civil war, he secured the solidarity of the nation.

OR

Accession of Manipur:

- During the process of the integration of the states, the India government was willing to give autonomy to some regions. One such region was Manipur, where the Maharaja of Manipur, Bodhachandra Singh signed the Instrument of Accession with the Indian subcontinent after being guaranteed that the internal autonomy of

Manipur would continue.

- Taking into consideration the public's opinion, the Maharaja was forced to hold elections in June 1948, which results in making the state a constitutional monarch. Manipur was the first state to conduct elections on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise.
- Even after signing the Instrument of Accession with the Indian government, the Indian government pressurized the Maharaja to fully accede to the Indian subcontinent. The constant pressurizing led the Maharaja to sign the Merger Agreement in 1949, without taking any advice from the popularly elected Legislative Assembly.
- This resulted in public unrest and anger in Manipur, traces of which still exist in the state.

Accession of Junagadh:

- In the case of Junagadh, the Nawab of Junagadh wanted to merge with Pakistan or wanted to remain independent. The people of Junagadh wanted to merge with the Indian Union. This led to several events and also a plebiscite which resulted in the integration of Junagadh into India.
- The successful negotiations brought many states to sign an Instrument of Accession which means that states wanted to accept the sovereignty of India.