

CBSE Class 12 Political Science
Sample Papers 04 (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. How many states and union territories were created on the basis of the State Reorganization Act of 1956?
 - a. 23 states and 5 union territories
 - b. 14 states and 6 union territories
 - c. 18 states and 6 union territories
 - d. 22 states and 5 union territories
2. Which of the National political party led the Alliance named United Progressive Alliance?
 - a. DMK
 - b. AGP
 - c. BSP
 - d. INC

3. Which of the following is related with the Warsaw pact?
 - a. USSR
 - b. CENTO
 - c. USA
 - d. NATO
4. Globalization fundamentally deals with flows and it is _____.
 - a. Bi-dimensional concept
 - b. Multi-dimensional concept
 - c. Uni-dimensional concept
 - d. Unbalanced dimensions
5. When was South Asian Union formed like the European union?
 - a. In 2001
 - b. In 2000
 - c. In 2004
 - d. In 2002
6. In the year _____, Mikhail Gorbachev elected as the General Secretary of the communist party of the Soviet Union.
 - a. 1985
 - b. 1989
 - c. 1987
 - d. 1984
7. When was SAFTA started?
 - a. January 2002
 - b. January 2004
 - c. January 2000
 - d. January 2003
8. Name the seventh nation which got the membership of ASEAN in 1995.
 - a. Myanmar
 - b. India
 - c. Vietnam
 - d. China
9. Which of the following Prime minister of India never address the Loksabha as a prime minister?

- a. H D devgauda
 - b. Choudhary Charan Singh
 - c. I. K. Gujral
 - d. Morarji Desai
10. The soviet political system was based on the principle of _____.
- a. Multiparty
 - b. Communism
 - c. Democracy
 - d. Capitalism
11. When did America withdraw itself from the member of the UNESCO during the Cold war?
- a. January 1985
 - b. January 1990
 - c. January 1989
 - d. January 1986
12. When was the door of Disputed Ram temple opened by the order of Faizabad district judge?
- a. 1986
 - b. 1988
 - c. 1990
 - d. 1992
13. Which one of the following statements about the **influence** of the European Union is **true**?
- a. The EU has diplomatic influences but it lacks political influences
 - b. It is the world's most important source of space and communications technology
 - c. Militarily, the EU's combined armed forces are the world's largest
 - d. The EU's share of world trade is three times that of the United States
14. Sachchar committee is related with?
- a. Bringing reform in the socio-economic condition of the OBC category.
 - b. Bringing reform in the socio-economic condition of the Muslim community.
 - c. Bringing reform in the socio-economic condition of Dalits society.
 - d. Bringing reform in the socio-economic condition of women.
15. Globalisation follows the principle of _____.
- a. Liberalism

- b. Marxism
- c. Communism
- d. Socialism

OR

Which of the following statements is not a cause of globalization?

- a. Improved communications
 - b. Global Poverty
 - c. Technological advancement
 - d. Recognition of the interconnections by the world population
16. The Fifteen judges of the International Court of Justice are _____.
- a. Elected by the Security Council
 - b. Elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council
 - c. Selected through Examination
 - d. Nominated By General Assembly

Section B

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

The EU has economic, political and diplomatic, and military influence. The EU is the world's second-biggest economy with a GDP of more than \$17 trillion in 2016, next to that of the United States of America. Its currency, the euro, can pose a threat to the dominance of the US dollar. Its share of world trade is much larger than that of the United States allowing it to be more assertive in trade disputes with the US and China. Its economic power gives it influence over its closest neighbours as well as in Asia and Africa. The circle of gold stars stands for solidarity and harmony between the peoples of Europe. It has twelve stars, as the number twelve is traditionally the symbol of perfection, completeness and unity. The Treaty of Maastricht was signed establishing the European Union (EU) in 1992.

- i. Which of the following has a higher GDP than the EU?
 - a. China
 - b. Japan
 - c. Russia
 - d. The USA
- ii. Which of the following has the largest share in world trade?

- a. ASEAN
 - b. EU
 - c. BRICS
 - d. NAM
- iii. How many gold stars were there in the flag of the EU?
- a. 12
 - b. 13
 - c. 14
 - d. 16
- iv. Which of the treaty is related to the establishment of the EU?
- a. Maastricht
 - b. Marshall
 - c. Bangkok
 - d. Asian

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

Land reforms did not take place effectively in most parts of the country; political power remained in the hands of the landowning classes, and big industrialists continued to benefit and thrive while poverty did not reduce much. An assessment of the outcomes of this early phase of planned development must begin by acknowledging the fact that in this period the foundations of India's future economic growth were laid. Some of the largest developmental projects in India's history were undertaken during this period. These included mega-dams like Bhakhra-Nangal and Hirakud for irrigation and power generation. Some of the heavy industries in the public sector – steel plants, oil refineries, manufacturing units, defense production, etc. – were started during this period. The infrastructure for transport and communication was improved substantially. Of late, some of these megaprojects have come in for a lot of criticism. Yet much of the later economic growth, including that by the private sector, may not have been possible in the absence of these foundations.

- i. Which of the following is not a major positive outcome of the early phase of planning?
- a. Hirakud Dam
 - b. Oil refineries
 - c. Defense production
 - d. Green Revolution

- ii. Which of the following have not taken place in the early phase of planning?
 - a. Limited land reforms
 - b. Power in landowning classes
 - c. Reduction of poverty
 - d. Profit by Industrialist
- iii. Which of the following is also known as Milkman of India?
 - a. Verghese Kurien
 - b. Jayaprakash Narayan
 - c. Morarji Desai
 - d. Charan Singh
- iv. Which of the following states a dairy cooperative movement called Amul started?
 - a. Rajasthan
 - b. Gujarat
 - c. Haryana
 - d. Punjab

Section C

- 19. State the main issues in Indian politics in the period after 1989.
- 20. Highlight any four drawbacks in the changed Chinese economic system.
- 21. Describe the nature of governments formed at the Centre since 1989.
- 22. Describe outcomes of Naxalite Movement.

OR

Describe the changes that had taken place in Indian politics between 1967 and 1975.

Section D

- 23. Describe India-Sri Lanka relations.
- 24. Describe the role of the first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, in formulating and implementing the foreign policy of India.
- 25. Why did Gorbachev's reform policy fail in spite of his accurate diagnosis of the problem?

OR

Mention any four realities that have changed the world politics after the Cold War.

- 26. Analyse the circumstances responsible for the declaration of a state of emergency in India on 25th June, 1975.

OR

What reasons, do you think, were responsible for the declaration of emergency in 1975?
Examine reasons.

27. How has globalisation enhanced the position of a state?

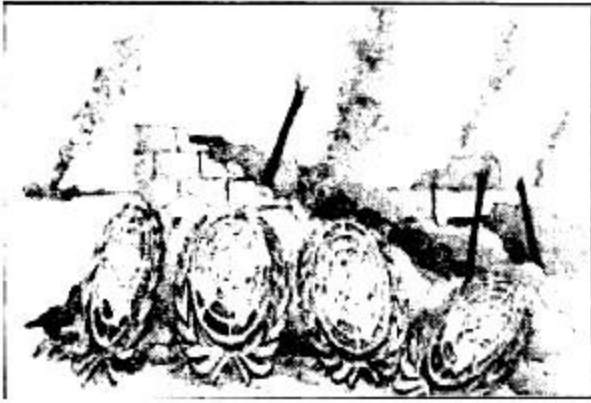
Section E

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 State was carved out of Assam in 1972.
- ii. The State where the Communist Party of India formed its Government in 1957.
- iii. The states where the MKSS demanded records for famine relief and accounts of labors.
- iv. The state where the Sardar Sarovar dam is located.
- v. A state which declared its Independence from India in 1951.



29. Carefully study the both cartoons and answer the questions given below these cartoons :



- i. Why did Israel attack Lebanon in June, 2006?
- ii. Mention human and property loss due to Israel attack.
- iii. When did the United Nations pass proposal against it? When did the Israel army came back from this area?
- iv. Comment on the role of UN and its General Secretary regarding the Israel-Lebanon War.

Section F

30. Why was Gorbachev forced to initiate reforms and how did it lead to the disintegration of the Soviet Union?

OR

Non-alignment was a strategy evolved in the Cold War context. With the disintegration of the USSR has it lost its relevance? Highlight any two suitable arguments in support of your answer.

31. Write short notes on the following:
- a. Non-Congressism.
 - b. Electoral Verdict of 1967.

OR

Highlight the main outcomes of the General Elections of 1971.

32. Analyse any six consequences of the partition of India in 1947.

OR

Describe the outcomes of States Reorganisation Commission appointed in 1953.

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Solution

Section A

1. (b) 14 states and 6 union territories

Explanation: The State Reorganisation Commission was formed in 1953 by the central government to redraw the boundaries of the states on the basis to reflect boundaries of state on behalf of different languages and led to the creation of 14 states and six union territories by giving uniform basis to state boundaries.

2. (d) INC

Explanation: In 2004 elections, the coalition led by BJP National Democratic Alliance was defeated and a new coalition led by the Congress, known as the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) came to power.

3. (a) USSR

Explanation: USSR was the leader of the Eastern alliance. The Eastern alliance was also known as the Warsaw Pact. It was created in 1955 with principle function to counter NATO's forces in Europe. It was led by the Soviet Union.

4. (b) Multi-dimensional concept

Explanation: Globalisation refers to the integration of an economy with the other countries based on interdependence. It is a multidimensional concept having political, economic, cultural manifestations. It is the process of exchange of ideas, capital commodities and people.

5. (c) In 2004

Explanation: In 12th meeting of SAARC, all the members talked to set up South Asian Union likewise European union and they agreed.

6. (a) 1985

Explanation: Mikhail Gorbachev became the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985. He sought to reform the system.

7. (b) January 2004

Explanation: It was started in the 12th meeting of SAARC held in Islamabad.

8. (c) Vietnam

Explanation: It is the seventh nation to get its membership in 1995

9. (b) Choudhary Charan Singh

Explanation: Choudhary Charan Singh was the prime minister who resigned before facing the trust of vote in Lok Sabha due to withdrawing support by Congress.

10. (b) Communism

Explanation: The Soviet political system centred around the communist party, and no other political party or opposition was allowed. The economy was planned and controlled by the state.

11. (a) January 1985

Explanation: America did so due to cold war politics in United Nations

12. (a) 1986

Explanation: Disputed Ram Babri-mosque was locked since 1949 by the order of the court and it was opened in 1986.

13. (d) The EU's share of world trade is three times that of the United States

Explanation: The EU has economic, political and diplomatic, and military influence. Its share of world trade is three times larger than that of the United States. Its economic power gives it influence over its closest neighbours as well as in Asia and Africa. It is also the world's second-largest military power.

14. (b) Bringing reform in the socio-economic condition of the Muslim community.

Explanation: Sachchar committee was formed in 2005 on the status of the Muslim community.

15. (a) Liberalism

Explanation: Liberalism gives the liberal policy to promote Investment.

OR

(b) Global Poverty

Explanation: Global poverty refers to low economic growth, low national income and low standard of living of developing or least developed countries. Global Poverty is a new source of threats to security and it can not be a cause of globalization.

16. (b) Elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council

Explanation: The International Court of Justice is composed of 15 judges elected to nine-year terms of office by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council.

Section B

17.
 - i. (d) The USA
 - ii. (b) EU
 - iii. (a) 12
 - iv. (a) Maastricht
18.
 - i. (d) Green Revolution
 - ii. (c) Reduction of poverty
 - iii. (a) Verghese Kurien
 - iv. (b) Gujarat

Section C

19. The main issues in Indian politics in the period after 1989 were as given below:
 - i. Rise of other backward classes as a political force.
 - ii. The decision of the National Front Government to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission and subsequent stir.
 - iii. Demolition of Babri Masjid.
 - iv. Anti- Muslim riots in Gujarat.
 - v. Rise of politics based on religious identify and debate about secularism and democracy.
 - vi. The Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi and the rise of Narasimha Rao as the Prime Minister.
 - vii. New Economic Reforms.
 - viii. The defeat of the Congress after the 1989 elections.
20. Even though the Chinese economy has improved dramatically, there have been negative consequences affecting the people of China. The four drawbacks in the changed Chinese Economic System were:
 - i. Unemployment has risen in China with nearly 100 million people are looking for jobs.
 - ii. Female employment and conditions of work are as bad as in Europe of the 18th and 19th centuries.
 - iii. Corruption and environmental degradation have increased besides a rise in economic inequality between rural and urban residents and coastal and inland provinces.
 - iv. Regionally and Globally, China has become an economic reckoning.
21. There have been ten governments at the Centre since 1989. All of these governments have either been coalition governments or minority governments supported by other parties which did not join the government. In this phase, any government could be

formed only with the participation or support of many regional parties. This applied to the National Front (1989), the United Front (1996 and 1997), the NDA (1997), the BJP-led coalition government (1998), NDA (1999) and the present UPA (2004 and 2009).

22. The Naxalites were the Marxist and Leninist Agricultural workers of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar and adjoining areas who organised massive agitations against economic injustice and inequality and demanded redistribution of land to small cultivators in order to provide security of tenure or their share in produce, payment of fair wages etc.

OR

The following changes had taken place in Indian politics between 1967 and 1975:

- i. Indira Gandhi emerged as a towering leader with tremendous popularity.
- ii. The party competition became bitter and polarised.
- iii. There was tension in the relationship between the government and the judiciary.
- iv. The politics were becoming too personalised and the governmental authority was being converted into personal authority as happened during the emergency.
- v. The split in the Congress sharpened the divisions between Indira Gandhi and her opponents.

Section D

23. **India-Sri Lanka relations:** The Government of India tried to negotiate with the Sri Lankan government to protect the interests of the Tamils. In 1987, the government of India for the first time got directly involved in the Sri Lankan Tamil question. India signed an accord with the Sri Lankan government. In 1989, the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) pulled out of Sri Lanka without attaining its objectives. They treated this as an interference in their internal affairs. Ethnic conflict is still going on but India now prefers a policy of disengagement vis-a-vis Sri Lanka's internal troubles. India has now signed a free trade agreement with Sri Lanka. India has helped Sri Lanka in post-tsunami reconstruction. Thus, the relations between the two countries have improved.
24. The role of the first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, in formulating and implementing the foreign policy of India were as:
- i. He advocated and followed the policy of Non-alignment.
 - ii. His foreign policy was for preserving the hard-earned sovereignty of India and promote rapid economic development hence required help from both the blocs.

- iii. He wants to achieve these objectives through the strategy of non-alignment.
 - iv. He was against to join any alliance.
- 25.
- i. When Gorbachev carried out his reforms and loosened the system, he set in motion forces and expectations that few could have predicted and become virtually impossible to control.
 - ii. When Gorbachev carried out his reforms the old guard of the Communist Party did not like it as they felt that their power and privileges were eroding.
 - iii. The Soviet people were impatient as they were seeing the technological advancement of the west.
 - iv. In this tug of war, Gorbachev lost support on all sides.

OR

The world was restructured after the Cold War. Following were the four realities that changed the world politics after the Cold War:

- i. The Cold War ended with the disintegration of the USSR in 1991 which led to the emergence of 12 independent republics carved out of the then USSR which eventually made the Common Wealth of the Independent States (CIS).
 - ii. The Cold War had divided the Berlin in the very beginning, however, with the end of Cold War, the Berlin wall collapsed, which unified Germany and Berlin became the capital of United Germany.
 - iii. The significant reality in the post-Cold War era, which the world witnessed was the ending of bipolarity and emergence of the USA as the sole superpower which eventually demanded an end to the arms race.
 - iv. The US made the capitalist economy as the new dominant model of the economic system which led to the near death of communism.
 - v. Questions were raised for the relevance of the Non-aligned movement. Some people called it irrelevance after the cold war whereas some other people called it more relevance in this era.
 - vi. Two polar World changed into Mono-Polar World. Now the only super power remained in the world was the USA.
 - vii. US started to dominate the World's Economy.
26. Circumstances that led to the imposition of emergency:
- i. The clash between the executive Government and Judiciary.

- ii. In January 1974 students in Gujarat started an agitation against rising prices of food grains, cooking oil and other essential commodities, and against corruption in high places.
- iii. Student's movements in Bihar and Gujarat against price rise and corruption.
- iv. George Fernandes gave a call for a nationwide strike by all employees of the Railways for pressing their demands related to bonus and service conditions.
- v. A big rally at Ram Lila Maidan and call the employees including police/army not to obey the undemocratic orders.
- vi. 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.

OR

The circumstances which led to the proclamation of emergency were:

- i. Bihar and Gujarat's movement created an unrest in the country. Students were protesting against the price rise, food scarcity, unemployment, corruption and against the established government in these states. Congress as ruling party failed to handle these protests. Leadership by influential leaders further gave them a momentum against government.
- ii. Increases in Naxalite activities against government and violent nature troubled the government. Naxalite had an anti government view. Even harsh measures by government could not stop them. The Naxalite movement has used force to snatch land from the rich landowners and give it to the poor and the landless.
- iii. The National Coordination Committee for Railwaymen's struggle led by George Fernandes gave a call for nationwide strike by all employees of the Railways for pressing their demands related to bonus and service conditions. Their demands were suppressed by the government. Shut down of such a big institution created havoc in the country.
- iv. Declaration of Indira Gandhi's 1971 election invalid was a last straw. Jayaprakash Narayan organised a massive demonstration demanding her resignation. The situation was tense and emergency was declared on 25th June, 1975.
- v. Call of complete revolution by Jayaprakash Narayan and unexpected people movement in Delhi.
- vi. Jayaprakash Narayan announced a nationwide satyagraha for Indira Gandhi's

resignation and asked the army, the police and government employees not to obey 'illegal and immoral orders'. This too threatened to bring the activities of the government to standstill. The political mood of the country had turned against the Congress.

27. Globalisation enhanced the position of a state as:

- i. The primacy of the state continues to be the unchallenged basis of a political community. It has still the power to raise the issue of old jealousy with its neighbouring state or country with the international forum.
- ii. The state continues to discharge its essential functions like law and order and national security.
- iii. It consciously withdraws from certain domains from which it wishes to.
- iv. The state can collect information about its citizens more quickly and in real-time than before.

Section E

28.

i	Meghalaya	B
ii	Kerala	A
iii	Rajasthan	D
iv	Gujarat	C
v	Nagaland	E

29. i. During June 2006 A.D., Israel attacked Lebanon, saying that it was necessary to control the militant group called Hezbollah.
- ii. A large number of civilians have succumbed to the bombardment of Israel. Several public buildings and even residential areas in Lebanon were destroyed.
- iii. The United Nations passed a resolution on this war in August 2006. Israel army was withdrawn in October 2006.
- iv. Both the above-printed cartoons reveal here the role of the United Nations and its Secretary-General in Israel-Lebanon conflict. Many world politicians and scholars urge that the UN and its Secretary-General should have passed the same resolution much earlier. If it would have done so, the loss of human lives and property would have been avoided or at least mitigated to a greater extent.

Section F

30. The factors that forced Gorbachev to initiate the reforms in the USSR were as given below:
- i. The Soviet system became bureaucratic and authoritarian, making life very difficult for the citizens.
 - ii. Lack of democracy and the absence of freedom of speech stifled people. As a result of it, people often expressed their dissent in-jokes and cartoons.
 - iii. There was control of one party i.e., the Communist Party of the Soviet Union had tight control over all institutions and was unaccountable to the people.
 - iv. The party refused to recognise the urge of people in the fifteen republics had no right to manage their own affairs including their cultural affairs.
 - v. Russia was one of the fifteen republics that together constituted the USSR, in reality, Russia dominated everything, and people from other regions felt neglected and often suppressed.
 - vi. In the arms race, the Soviet Union managed to match the US from time to time, but at great cost. The Soviet Union lagged behind the West in technology, infrastructure (e.g. transport, power) and in fulfilling the political or economic aspirations of citizens.

OR

- i. It might be appropriate to say that the Non-alignment was a strategy evolved in the Cold War context. This movement came into existence when the growing Cold War tensions were posing a threat to world peace. However, the policy of staying away from super-powers' alliances should not be considered isolationism or neutrality. The first non-aligned summit was held in Belgrade in 1961 and was attended by 25 member states. However, the movement was not a solo culmination of the Cold War. Over the years, the membership of NAM has expanded dramatically. The 14th summit was held in Havana in 2006 and had 116 member states along with 15 observer countries.
- ii. Undoubtedly, Non-alignment as a strategy evolved in the Cold War context. It was a well thought and principled policy to stay away from the two alliances. At that crucial time, the NAM raised its voice against the newly decolonised countries becoming part of these alliances. We can safely and logically say that the NAM was a thoughtful extension of the UN's objective to prevent international conflict and to facilitate cooperation among states.

It is generally assumed that with the disintegration of the USSR and the end of the Cold War in 1991, NAM, both as an international movement and as the pivot of India's foreign policy, lost a bit of its earlier relevance and effectiveness. However, NAM cannot be termed as a makeshift arrangement to avoid the flames of the Cold War. It had some core values and enduring principles. The NAM was based on the concept that decolonised states share a historical affiliation and can develop a powerful and positive force if they come together. By doing so the non-aligned states can pursue an independent foreign policy. The principles and ideas of NAM are based on a resolve to democratise the international system. The NAM stresses that there should be an alternative world order to redress existing inequalities.

On the basis of this analysis, we can say that the core ideas and values of NAM remain relevant even after the disintegration of the USSR.

31. i. **Non-Congressism:** Non-Congress-ism is a term that is used to describe the anti-congress waves started by non-congress parties with rightist and leftist leanings that arose citing an uninterrupted Congress rule to be the root cause of various problems faced by our country such as food problems, economic crisis, corruption and dependence on foreign countries. This not only resulted in the defeat of many Congress stalwarts but also led to many internal revolts in the party. The coinage of this term can be rightfully traced back to the elections of 1967.
- ii. **Electoral Verdict of 1967:** The fourth general elections to the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies were held in February 1967. The Congress was facing the electorate for the first time without Nehru. The results jolted the Congress at both the national and state levels. Many contemporary political observers described the election results as a 'political earthquake'. The Congress did manage to get a majority in the Lok Sabha, but with its lowest tally of seats and share of votes since 1952. Half the ministers in Indira Gandhi's cabinet were defeated. The political stalwarts who lost in their constituencies included Kamraja in Tamil Nadu, S.K. Patil in Maharashtra, Atulya Ghosh in West Bengal and K. B. Sahay in Bihar. The dramatic nature of the political change would be more apparent at the state level. The Congress lost majority in as many as seven states. This was the first time any non-Congress party had secured a majority of its own in any state. In the other eight states, coalition governments consisting of different non-Congress parties were formed.

OR

The fifth General Elections to Lok Sabha were held in February 1971.

- i. The electoral contest appeared to be loaded against Congress (R). After all, the new Congress was just one faction of an already weak party. Everyone believed that the real organisational strength of the Congress party was under the command of Congress (O).
 - ii. To make matter worse for Indira Gandhi, all the major non-communist, non-Congress opposition parties formed an electoral alliance known as the Grand Alliance. The SSP, PSP, Bhartiya Jana Sangh, Swatantra Party and the Bharatiya Kranti Dal come together under this umbrella.
 - iii. The ruling party had an alliance with the CPI. Yet the new Congress had something that its big opponents talked-it had an issue, an agenda and a positive slogan. The Grand Alliance does not have a coherent political programme. Indira Gandhi said that the opposition alliance had only one common programme Indira Hatao (Remove Indira). In contrast to this, she put forward a positive programme captured in the famous slogan: Garibi Hatao (Remove Poverty). She focussed on the growth of the public sector.
 - iv. The results of the Lok Sabha elections of 1971, were as dramatic as was the decision to hold these elections. The Congress (R)-CPI alliance won more seats and votes than the Congress had even won in the first four general elections. They combine won 375 seats in the Lok Sabha and had secured 48.4% votes.
32. The year 1947 was the year of one of the largest, most abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of population that human history has known. The consequences of partition of India in 1947 are as follows:
- i. **Division of provinces according to majority:** The implementation of partition was very difficult because there was no single belt of Muslims majority in British India. The concentration of Muslims were in Punjab which was in the West and Bengal which was in East. The problems lied in these areas as concentration of non-Muslims were more. Therefore, it was decided that these two provinces would be bifurcated according to the majority at the district or even lower level. Cities such as Lahore, Amritsar and Kolkata (Calcutta) became divided into 'communal zones'. Muslims would avoid going into an area where mainly Hindus or Sikhs lived and vice versa.
 - ii. **Exploitation of minorities:** Further there were problems with the minorities on both side of the borders, they were easily targeted and there was no option except to leave

their own land and homes and go across the border. There were killings and atrocities on both sides of border in the name of religion. The minorities on both sides fled from their homes and often secured temporary shelter in refugee camps. Even they were not safe in refugee camps so, they travelled to the other side by all means railways, roads and by foot. They travelled to the other side of the new border by all sorts of means, often by foot. Even during this journey, they were often attacked, killed or raped.

- iii. **Exploitation of women:** During this journey, women were often attacked and killed. Women were abducted and raped and also forcefully converted to other religion. Therefore, family members killed their girls and women. Women were killed by their own family members to preserve family honour. 80 lakh people migrated across the new border and between 5 to 10 lakh people were killed during partition. Thus, partition of India established the deep trauma within minds of the citizens.
- iv. **Problem with refugee:** Those who did manage to cross the border found that they had no home. For lakhs of these 'refugees' the country's freedom meant life in 'refugees camps', for months and sometimes for years.
- v. **Administrative failure:** There were competing political interests behind communal conflicts. The Muslim league was formed to protect the interests of the Muslims in colonial India. It was in the forefront of the demand for a separate Muslim nation. Similarly there were organisations, which were trying to organise the Hindus in order to turn India into a Hindu nation. This situation led to administrative failure in the country.
- vi. **Distribution of financial assets:** The financial assets and things like tables, chairs, typewriters, paper-clips, books and also musical instruments of the police band were divided. The employees of the government and the railways were also 'divided'. It was a violent separation of communities who had hitherto to lived together as neighbours.

OR

The State Reorganisation Commission was set up in 1953 by the central government to look into the matter of redrawing of boundaries of state:

- i. The commission evolved that states' boundaries should reflect the boundaries of different languages to accommodate linguistic diversity.
- ii. The State Reorganisation Act was passed in 1956 which resulted in the creation of 14

states and 6 union territories.

- iii. Its most salient recommendation was the formation of linguistic states i.e. to reorganize states on the basis of accommodation of their languages to prepare a uniform base for the nation.

Thereafter a lot of movements occurred and provinces suffered from it therefore under popular pressure, finally, the decision was taken in favour of linguistic states. It was hoped that if we accept the demand of linguistic claims then the separatism and division would be reduced. Thus, these divisions reflected the true democracy.