

CBSE Class 12 Political Science
Sample Papers 05 (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 among the following princely states proved to be most difficult to join Indian Union?
 - a. Kashmir
 - b. Junagadh
 - c. Manipur
 - d. Saurashtra
2. Who had built the Babri Masjid at Ayodhya in the 16th century?
 - a. Mir Baqi
 - b. Akbar
 - c. Tansen

- d. Babur
3. Kwame Nkrumah was the founder of NAM. Which of the following country, he belonged?
 - a. Indonesia
 - b. Ghana
 - c. Egypt
 - d. Yugoslavia
 4. Which of the following is the economic consequence of Globalisation?
 - a. Environmental Degradation
 - b. Greater economic growth
 - c. States withdrawals from many welfare functions
 - d. Moderate economic growth
 5. In which city the first SAARC summit held?
 - a. New Delhi
 - b. Colombo
 - c. Katmandu
 - d. Dhaka
 6. Shock therapy was related to _____.
 - a. Economic model
 - b. Defence
 - c. Agreement
 - d. Successor of the USSR
 7. India and Pakistan have signed the Indus Waters treaty with the help of the _____.
 - a. UNO
 - b. USA
 - c. World Bank
 - d. USSR
 8. Which of the following Chinese prime minister signed Panchsheel agreement?
 - a. Chao en lai
 - b. Deng Xiaoping
 - c. Xi Jinping
 - d. Henry Kissinger
 9. Who was the Prime Minister of India in the year 2002?
 - a. P.V. Narasimha Rao

- b. Chandra Shekhar
 - c. H.D. Deve Gowda
 - d. A.B. Vajpayee
10. Who was the founder of the Bolshevik Communist Party and leader of the Russian Revolution?
- a. Joseph Stalin
 - b. Boris Yeltsin
 - c. Vladimir Lenin
 - d. Mikhail Gorbachev
11. Which of the following event was considered as the end of bipolarity?
- a. The Cuban Missile Crisis
 - b. Fall of the Berlin Wall
 - c. Disintegration of the Soviet Union
 - d. Formation of Non-Alignment Movement
12. Which of the following was a political party that backed the Congress during the emergency?
- a. Janata Party
 - b. CPI
 - c. Socialist Party
 - d. Swatantra Party
13. Name the Chinese leader who formed the Chinese democratic republic?
- a. Mao tse Tung
 - b. Chou en lai
 - c. Hu jintao
 - d. Deng Xiaoping
14. Who was the President of India during the time of the emergency of June 1975?
- a. N. Sanjeeva Reddy
 - b. Zakir Hussain
 - c. Fakhruddin A. Ahmed
 - d. V.V. Giri
15. The cultural homogenization in globalization is regarded as _____.
- a. neutral consequence
 - b. negative consequence

- c. unbalanced consequence
- d. positive consequence

OR

Which of the following statements is not true about India and Resistance to globalization?

- a. Protests by Trade unions of the industrial workforce
 - b. Indian citizens have overwhelmingly welcomed the phenomena of globalization
 - c. A left-wing protest to economic liberalization
 - d. The patenting of Neem by American and European firms
16. Which one of the following has referred to the UNO as a talking shop?
- a. Dag Hammarskjold
 - b. Kofi A. Annan
 - c. Shashi Tharoor
 - d. Ban-Ki-Moon

Section B

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

The Korean peninsula was divided into South Korea (Republic of Korea) and North Korea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) at the end of the Second World War along the 38th Parallel. The Korean War during 1950-53 and the dynamics of the Cold War-era further intensified the rivalries between the two sides. Both the Koreas finally became Members of the UN on 17 September 1991. Meanwhile, South Korea emerged as a centre of power in Asia. Between the 1960s and the 1980s, it rapidly developed into an economic power, which is termed as "Miracle on the Han River". Signaling its all-round development, South Korea became a Member of the OECD in 1996. In 2017, its economy is the eleventh largest in the world and its military expenditure is the tenth largest. According to the Human Development Report 2016, the HDI rank of South Korea is 18.

- i. What was the rank of North Korea in the Human Development Report 2016?
 - a. 123rd
 - b. 132nd
 - c. 17th
 - d. 18th
- ii. When did Korea was divided into North and South?

- a. End of second world war
 - b. End of first world war
 - c. End of the cold war
 - d. End of bipolarity
- iii. Which year did both Korea's become members of the UN?
- a. 1950
 - b. 1953
 - c. 1991
 - d. 1995
- iv. Which of the following is termed as "Miracle on the Han River"?
- a. North Korea
 - b. South Korea
 - c. Japan
 - d. China

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

India did not follow any of the two known paths to development – it did not accept the capitalist model of development in which development was left entirely to the private sector, nor did it follow the socialist model in which private property was abolished and all the production was controlled by the state. Elements from both these models were taken and mixed together in India. That is why it was described as 'mixed economy'. A mixed model like this was open to criticism from both the left and the right. Astride the Public Sector are Central Ministers Lal Bahadur Shastri, Ajit Prasad Jain, Kailash Nath Katju, Jagjivan Ram, T. T. Krishnamachari, Swaran Singh, Gulzari Lal Nanda, and B. V. Keskar. Poverty did not decline substantially during this period; even when the proportion of the poor reduced, their numbers kept going up.

- i. Which countries elements have taken and mixed together in India?
 - a. The USA and USSR
 - b. France and Germany
 - c. Germany and Japan
 - d. Japan and USSR
- ii. Which of the following were supporters of priority given to the Public sector?
 - a. Jagjivan Ram
 - b. Swaran Singh

- c. B. V. Keskar
 - d. All of the Above
- iii. Which of the following is an author for the book 'Economy of Permanence'?
- a. Kailash Nath Katju
 - b. T. T. Krishnamachari
 - c. J. C. Kumarappa
 - d. Gulzari Lal Nanda
- iv. Who was the Chairperson of the planning commission?
- a. Lal Bahadur Shastri
 - b. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - c. K. N. Raj
 - d. J. C. Kumarappa

Section C

19. 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?
20. Which two differences between India and China led to an army conflict in 1962?
21. Analyse any two effects of the implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission in 1990.
22. Mention the factors which led Naxalite movement in backward states.

OR

Mention reasons due to which Janata Party won the election of 1977?

Section D

23. How are the external powers influencing bilateral relations in South Asia? Take any one example to illustrate your point.
24. Explain India's Nuclear Policy.
25. Describe any two features of India's policy of non-alignment. How did this policy help India to serve its own interests?

OR

Describe few consequences of the disintegration of Soviet Union.

26. 'Emergency was a Blackmark in Indian History'. Comment.

OR

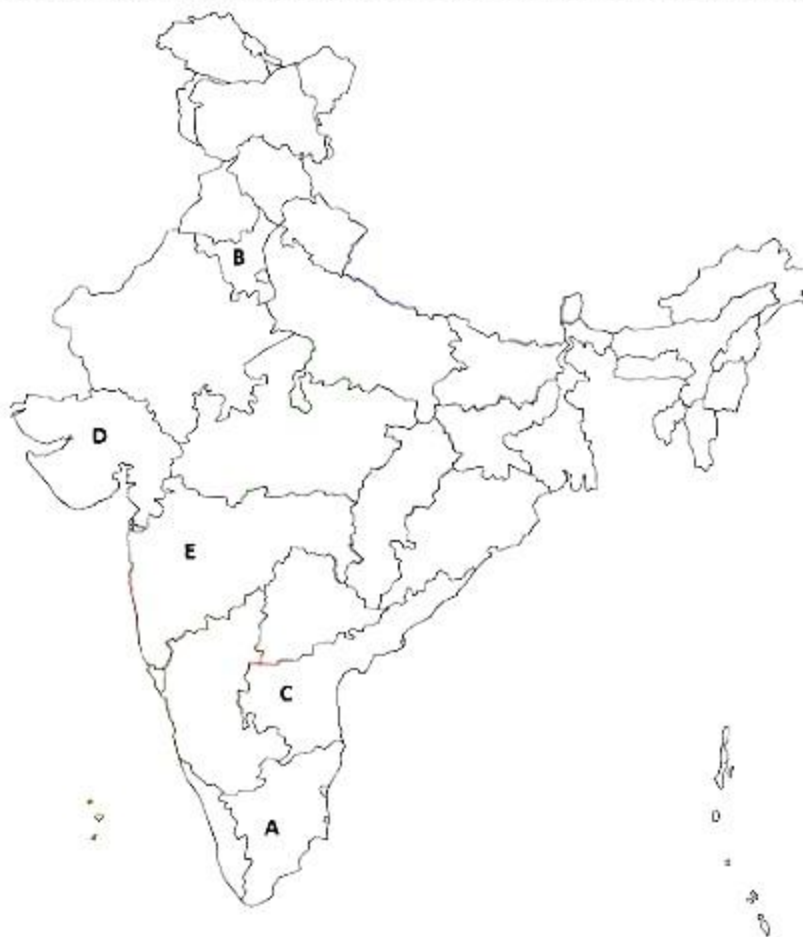
What reasons, do you think, were responsible for the declaration of emergency in 1975?
Examine reasons.

27. Highlight any four economic effects 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. The states where there was anti-Hindi agitation in 1965.
- iii. The State formed in 1966.
- iv. The State related to Dairy Cooperative Movement under the name 'Amul'.
- v. A state where an organization of Dalit Panthers was formed.



29. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow.

The humanitarian crisis in Darfur, Sudan since 2003 has attracted empty promises by the

international Community.



- i. How do you think the UN can intervene in situations like this?
- ii. Would that require a change in its jurisdiction?

Section F

30. Describe global changes that have occurred after the cold war. Compelling the United Nations to bring about necessary reforms.

OR

What were the factors that forced Gorbachev to initiate reforms in the USSR?

31. Discuss the major issue which led to the formal split of the Congress Party in 1969.

OR

How did the death of Potti Sriramulu lead to the States Reorganisation on linguistic basis?

32. Explain any three challenges faced by India at the time of its independence.

OR

What was the special status given to Jammu and Kashmir under Article 370 mean?

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Solution

Section A

1. (d) Saurashtra

Explanation: The interim government took a firm stance against the possible division of India into small principalities of different sizes. It was a very complicated task that required skillful persuasion. For instance, there were 26 small states in today's Orissa. Saurashtra region of Gujarat had 14 big states, 119 small states and numerous other different administrations.

2. (a) Mir Baqi

Explanation: The Babri Masjid was a 16th century mosque in Ayodhya and was built by Mir Baqi -Mughal emperor Babur's General.

3. (b) Ghana

Explanation: Kwame Nkrumah was a Ghanaian politician and revolutionary. He was the first Prime Minister, President of Ghana and one of the founding leaders of NAM.

4. (b) Greater economic growth

Explanation: Economic globalisation generates great or economic growth and well being for a larger section of the population when there is deregulation. Economic globalisation gives opportunities to countries to do best in their economy.

5. (d) Dhaka

Explanation: The first summit was held in Dhaka, Bangladesh on December 1985 and was attended by the Government representative and president of Bangladesh, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, the kings of Bhutan and Nepal, and the Prime Minister of India.

6. (a) Economic model

Explanation: It was the transition period on the disintegration of the USSR.

7. (c) World Bank

Explanation: India and Pakistan have had problems over the sharing of river waters. Eventually, in 1960, the World Bank resolved the 'Indus River Water Dispute' between India and Pakistan.

8. (a) Chao en lai

Explanation: Chou en lai was the contemporary prime minister to Pt.Nehru

9. (d) A.B. Vajpayee

Explanation: Atal Behari Vajpayee was the Prime Minister of India between March 1998 to October 1999 and from 1999 to 2004. Atal Behari Vajpayee was the Prime Minister during both the NDA governments and his government formed in 1999 completed its full term.

10. (c) Vladimir Lenin

Explanation: Vladimir Lenin was the founder of the Russian Communist Party, leader of the Bolshevik Revolution and architect and first head of the Soviet state.

11. (b) Fall of the Berlin Wall

Explanation: The Berlin wall symbolised the division between the capitalist and the communist world. Hence, its fall is considered as the end of bipolarity as it was the beginning of the end of the communist bloc.

12. (b) CPI

Explanation: CPI continued to back the Congress during the Emergency. The party also believed that there was an international conspiracy against the unity of India. It believed that in such circumstances some restrictions on agitations were justified.

13. (a) Mao tse Tung

Explanation: In 1949 the Chinese democratic republic came into being under the leadership of Mao tse Tung after the communist revolution.

14. (c) Fakhruddin A. Ahmed

Explanation: In response to the rapid changing political situation and JP Movement, the Government of India on 25th June 1975 recommended the imposition of emergency to President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. The President issued the proclamation immediately.

15. (b) negative consequence

Explanation: Globalisation affects us in our home, in what we eat, drink, wear and indeed in what we think. It shapes what we think are our preferences. The cultural effect of globalisation leads to the fear that this process poses a threat to cultures in the world. It does so because globalisation leads to the rise of a uniform culture or what is called cultural homogenisation. Hence it is a negative consequence.

OR

(b) Indian citizens have overwhelmingly welcomed the phenomena of globalization

Explanation: Resistance to globalisation in India has come from different quarters i.e. left wing protests to economic liberalisation, trade unions of industrial workforce organised protest against multinationals, the patents, resistance from political right i.e. objecting to various cultural influences of foreign T.V. channels, the celebration of Valentine's Day and Westernisation of dress of girls students in schools and colleges.

16. (c) Shashi Tharoor

Explanation: The former UN Under-Secretary-General for communications and public Information, Shashi Tharoor once referred UNO as a talking shop and said there are a lot of speeches and meetings at the UN.

Section B

17. i. (d) 18th
ii. (a) End of second world war
iii. (c) 1991
iv. (b) South Korea
18. i. (a) The USA and USSR
ii. (d) All of the Above
iii. (c) J. C. Kumarappa
iv. (b) Jawaharlal Nehru

Section C

19. 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.
20. Two differences between India and China led to an army conflict in 1962:
- The problem of Tibet is a major issue in Indochina relations. India considers Tibet as an "autonomous region" of China, however, China considers the Tibetan Exile government in India as an act of hostility.
 - China invaded India on 20th October 1962 and later unilaterally declared a ceasefire on 21st November 1962. But China was able to capture thousands of miles of Indian

territory which is still under Chinese possession.

21. The two effects of the implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission in 1990 were as:
- i. Opportunities for OBCs in education and employment. Recommended 27% of seats in educational institutions and government jobs for these groups.
 - ii. Power-sharing by OBCs.
22. The factors that led Naxalite Movement in backward states were due to:
- i. Forced labour
 - ii. Exploitation by moneylenders
 - iii. Exploitation of resources by outsiders.

OR

The reasons due to which Janata Party won the election of 1977 were:

- i. The Janata Party focused on the non-democratic character of the rule during emergency.
- ii. In the backdrop of arrests of thousands of persons and the censorship of the Press, the public opinion was against the Congress.

Section D

23. The external powers influence bilateral relations in South Asia because no region exists in a vacuum. It is influenced by outside powers and events no matter how much it may try to insulate itself from non-regional powers:
- i. China and the United States remain key players in South Asian politics.
 - ii. Sino-Indian relations have improved significantly in the last ten years, but China's strategic partnership with Pakistan remains a major irritant.
 - iii. The demands of development and globalisation have brought the two Asian giants closer, and their economic ties have multiplied rapidly since 1991.
 - iv. The US has had good relations with both India and Pakistan since the end of the Cold War and increasingly works as a moderator in India-Pakistan relations.
 - v. Economic reforms and liberal economic policies in both countries have greatly increased the depth of American participation in the region.
 - vi. The large South Asian diasporas in the US and the huge size of population and markets of the region also give America an added stake in the future of regional security and peace.

vii. However, South Asia will continue to be known as a conflict-prone zone or will evolve into a regional bloc with some common cultural features and trade interests will depend more on the people and the region than any other outside power.

24. India's Nuclear Policy can be understood with the help of the following five points:

- i. India advocates no first use and reiterates India's commitment to global verifiable on non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament leading to a nuclear weapon free world.
- ii. Pt.Nehru always promoted science and technology to build a modern India i.e. initiated nuclear programme in the late 1940s under the guidance of Homi J. Bhaba.
- iii. India was against nuclear weapons, hence pleaded much nuclear disarmament with superpowers.
- iv. India always considered the treaty on the Non-Proliferation for Nuclear weapons as discriminatory and refused to sign on it. It was because India could not take a risk with the threats of China and Pakistan.
- v. Even India's first Nuclear Test in May 1974 was termed as a peaceful explosion and India argued to use nuclear power for peaceful purposes only and for some development programs.

25. Two features of India's policy of non-alignment are as follows:

- i. Enabling new recognised countries to frame their independent foreign policy.
- ii. Not to join any military block NATO and Warsaw pact.

A non-aligned posture also served India's interests very 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 pressurised by one superpower, it could tilt towards the other. Neither alliance system could take India for granted or bully it.

OR

Consequences of the disintegration of Soviet Union are as follows:

1. (i) The disintegration of Soviet Union meant the end of Cold War confrontations which demanded the end of armed race and restoration of possible peace.
(ii) This disintegration created the possibility to bring in a 'multipolar system' where no power could dominate.
(iii) The US became the sole superpower and the 'capitalist economy' was now a

dominant economic system at the international level.

(iv) This disintegration emerged in many new countries dividing the Soviet Union into 15 independent countries along with their own aspirations and choices.

(v) It also put a barrier to the growth of Socialism in World.

(vi) The countries which under the influence of Soviet Union, now got a chance to develop with capitalist methods.

26. Emergency was Blackmark in Indian history due to:

- i. The response of the government was to declare a state of Emergency. 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. The Prime Minister Indira Gandhi recommended the imposition of Emergency to President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad.
- iii. Emergency was one of the most controversial episodes which possessed different virus regarding impose emergency.
- iv. Emergency practically suspended the democratic functioning.
- v. The 'Shah Commission' exposed many 'excesses' committed during the emergency.
- vi. Emergency highlighted some hidden matters over the constitutional battle between the parliament and judiciary.
- vii. There was tensions or conflicts between institution-based democracy and democracy based on spontaneous popular participation of people.

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. Economic effects of globalisation:

- i. Great flow of funds from one country to another.
- ii. The flow of people increased internationally due to jobs and tourism.
- iii. Enhanced trade in commodities across the globe; the restrictions imposed by different countries have been reduced.
- iv. Choice of people enhanced.

Section E

28.

i	Andhra Pradesh	C
ii	Tamil Nadu	A
iii	Haryana	B
iv	Gujarat	D
v	Maharashtra	E

- 29. i. The UN can intervene in such situations through its various agencies such as the World Health Organisation, World Food Programme which is under the control of the General Assembly.
- ii. There is a need for a change in its jurisdiction because these situations fall under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly. The decisions of the General Assembly are not

binding on UN members. So they do not follow them. Thus, there should be a change and the decisions of the General Assembly should be made binding on its members. This will enable the General Assembly to intervene in such a situation in an effective manner.

Section F

30. Global changes that have occurred after the cold war was as follows:

- i. Economic condition of USSR after the Second World War improved at large scale. It had good and improved communications network, vast energy resources including oil, iron and steel machinery production and a transport sector that connected its remotest areas with efficiency.
- ii. It had a domestic consumer industry that produced everything from pins to cars, though their quality did not match that of the western capitalist countries.
- iii. The Soviet state ensured a minimum standard of living for all its citizens and the government subsidised basic necessities including health, education, childcare and other welfare schemes.
- iv. There was no unemployment. State ownership was the dominant form of ownership: land and productive assets were owned and controlled by the Soviet state.
- v. The Soviet system, however, became very bureaucratic and authoritarian, making life very difficult for its citizens. Lack of democracy and the absence of freedom of speech stifled people who often expressed their dissent in-jokes and cartoons. Most of the institutions of the Soviet state needed reform the one-party system represented by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union had tight control over all institutions and was unaccountable to the people. The party refused to recognise the urge of people in the fifteen different republics that formed the Soviet Union to manage its own affairs including their cultural affairs. Although on paper, Russia was only one of the republics that together constituted the USSR, in reality, Russia dominated everything and people from other regions felt neglected and often suppressed.

OR

The factors that forced Gorbachev to initiate reforms in the Soviet Union were:

- i. The most important factor was to keep the USSR well aware of the revolutions taking place in the field of information and technology in the West. Gorbachev was well aware of the standard of technology in USSR.

- ii. Gorbachev wanted to make USSR an advanced country which could catch up with or outpace the Western countries particularly the US. It was a step for democratization.
 - iii. Gorbachev was a liberal in his outlook. He favored normalization of ties of the USSR with the rest of the world. Among his top priorities was to forge better relations with the Western countries.
 - iv. Gorbachev faced administrative stagnation in the Soviet system because of lack of democracy coupled with mounting corruption.
 - v. Gorbachev derived his motivation for reforms in the need to address the legacy of the economic, social and political stagnation which took shape in the regime of Brezhnev. They marked the economic decline of the decade 1976-1985 challenged the military and political supremacy of the USSR.
 - vi. Foreign policy complications aided by the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 compelled Gorbachev to reinvigorate the Soviet command economy to usher in the era of economic prosperity.
 - vii. The rate of growth of the Soviet economy has slowed down to roughly two percent in the past three years. This drop in the rate of growth—largely due to four consecutive years of extremely unfavorable weather conditions which led to poor harvests – is what has been seized upon by some as evidence of Soviet socialism's final downturn. It has been one of the reason that forced Gorbachev to initiate reforms in USSR.
31. The following were the major issue which led to the formal split of the Congress Party in 1969:
- i. The factional rivalry between the Syndicate and Indira Gandhi came in the open in 1969. Despite Mrs. Gandhi's reservations, the 'syndicate' managed to nominate her long-time opponent and then speaker of the Lok Sabha, N. Sanjeeva Reddy, as the official Congress candidate for the ensuing Presidential elections.
 - ii. Indira Gandhi retaliated by encouraging the then Vice-President, V.V. Giri, to file his nomination as an independent candidate.
 - iii. 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.
 - iv. 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. Supporters of Indira Gandhi requisitioned a special meeting of the AICC (that is why

this faction came to be known as 'requisitionists') but this was refused.

- v. 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.

OR

- i. Potti Sriramulu was a renowned Gandhian activist and participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement (Dandi March or Salt Satyagraha) as also in individual Satyagraha. He had wide support of people from depressed castes as he got opened temples in Madras Presidency in 1946 for their worship in 1946. He was thus an outstanding figure in that province.
 - ii. Sriramulu was also present in the Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress held far back in 1920. Here the Congress had consented to the prospective plan of reorganisation of states on language basis.
 - iii. He was also known to the fact that Provincial Congress committees were also constituted during the struggle for independence on the basis of distinct language spoken in the area/ region. When so learned and the veteran person saw that Madras province was so large in terms of area and diverse in languages, it would impossible to run the same as a single administrative unit. He raised his voice for reorganisation but it was fallen in the deaf ears of the government in the centre. Hence, he sat on a hunger strike till death on October 19, 1952. Eventually, he died on December 15, 1952 (viz. 56 days' hunger strike).
32. India faced the following three challenges at the time of independence in 1947:
- 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. At that time it was widely believed that a country full of such kinds of diversity could not remain together for long. Hence a great challenge arose to unify and integrate the country into one bond. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel took upon himself to integrate these states either wishfully or diplomatically to be completed into different stages.
 - ii. **To Establish Democratic Set up:** 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 third challenge was to ensure the development and well-being of the entire society and not only of some sections. The Constitution had adopted the principle of equality and provided special protection to socially disadvantaged groups and religious and cultural communities. The real challenge was to evolve effective policies for economic development i.e. eradication of poverty and unemployment.

OR

After partition, Hari Singh, the Hindu ruler of Kashmir signed an 'Instrument of Accession' with the Government of India. Sheikh Abdullah who was against joining Pakistan became the Prime Minister and Indian Government agreed to maintain the autonomy of Jammu and Kashmir. Jammu and Kashmir were given a special status in Article 370 of Indian Constitution.

Article 370 in part XXI of the constitution of India provides special status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The special status provided the state with considerable autonomy and most of the decision was taken by center and in consent with the wishes of the state government, excluding external affairs, defence, communications and ancillary matters. Article 370 grants special autonomous status to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Thus, the state has a separate set of law, including those related to citizenship, ownership of property and Fundamental Rights. Special rights are granted to permanent residents of the state with regard to public employment, acquisition of immovable property, settlement and government scholarships. Directive Principles of State Policies and Fundamental duties are not applicable. National emergency on the ground of internal disturbance will have no effect except with the concurrence of state government.