

**Chapter: 3**

**Q.1 Identify the wrong pair :**

**2**

1	i. Greater Mizoram	-	Mizo National Front
	ii. Aanandpur Sahib Resolution	-	Akali Dal
	iii. Action Committees	-	Communalism
	iv. Operation Blue Star	-	Kuldeep Singh Brar

**Ans** Action Committees-Communalism

- 2**
- (1) Sant Bhindranwale - Leader of the Akali Dal
  - (2) Laldenga - Chief Minister of Mizoram
  - (3) Prafulla Kumar Mohanto - Chief Minister of Assam
  - (4) Angami Zapu Fizo - Leader of NNC

**Ans** Wrong pair: Sant Bhindranwale - Leader of the Akali Dal  
Corrected pair: Sant Longowal - Leader of the Akali Dal

**Q.2 Complete the given concept map**

**8**

1	i.	.....	Andra Pradesh
	ii.	Adilabad, Sukma	Chhattisgarh
	iii.	.....	Madhya Pradesh
	iv.	Gadchiroli, Bhandara	.....
	v.	Koraput	Odisha
	vi.	.....	Telangana

**Ans**

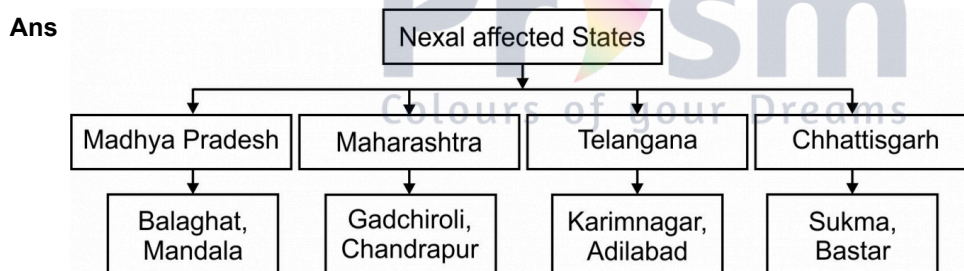
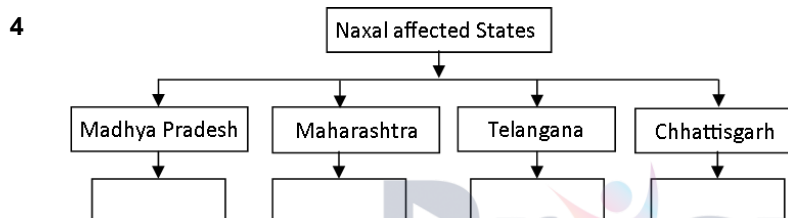
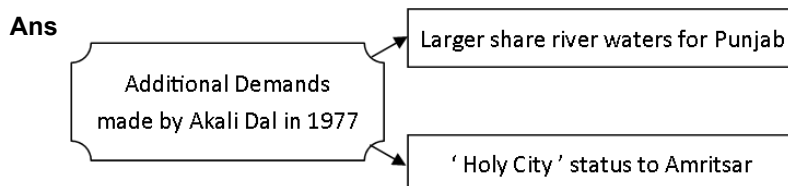
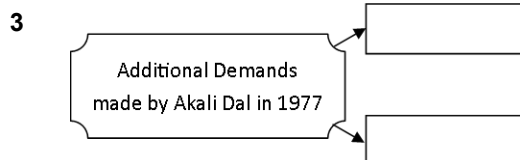
i.	East Godavari	Andra Pradesh
ii.	Adilabad, Sukma	Chhattisgarh
iii.	Balaghat and Mandala	Madhya Pradesh
iv.	Gadchiroli, Bhandara	Maharashtra
v.	Koraput	Odisha
vi.	Vishakhapatnam and Karimnagar	Telangana

**2**

	Reader	Organization	Principal Demand
i.	Sant Harcharan	Akali Dal	.....
ii.	.....	Mizo National Front	Independent state of Mizoram.
iii.	Angami Zapu Fizo	.....	Independent state of Nagaland
iv.	.....	Aasam Gansangram	To send back the in filtrated

		parishad	Bangladeshis
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Ans	Reader	Organization	Principal Demand
i.	Sant Harcharan	Akali Dal	Independent state of khalistan.
ii.	Laldenga	Mizo National Front	Independent state of Mizoram.
iii.	Angami Zapu Fizo	Naga National Council	Independent state of Nagaland
iv.	Prafullakumar Mohanto	Aasam Gansangram parishad	To send back the in filtrated Bangladeshis



### Q.3 Explain the following concept / Short Notes

#### 1 Communalism

- Ans**
- Communalism is a condition or stage where the pride or proud of one's own religion grew to a great extent.
  - Each one then begins to consider their religion superior and other's inferior.
  - This leads to religious fanaticism. Fanaticism is the base of communalism.
  - People of different religion don't trust each other.

#### 2 Regionalism

- Ans**
- Regionalism means having excessive pride about one's region.
  - When the people from developed states begins to believe that they are superior due to their superior education, health and culture, they look down up the people of underdeveloped regions.
  - On the other hand , the people from backward areas in order to arouse their regional identity unnecessarily glorify local traditional and culture to prove their uniqueness this lead to regionalism.

### Q.4 Explain the statement stating reasons.

#### 1 It became necessary to carry out the 'Operation Blue Star'

- Ans**
- In 1980 the movement for independent Khalistan took roots in Punjab. under the leadership of Sant Jarnailsingh Bhindranwale.
  - Presidents rule was imposed in Punjab in 1983 as law and order situation became worse.

- iii. Bhindranwale occupied 'Akal Takht' and his followers captured the golden Temple.
- iv. Their activities disturbed the peace of Punjab and it was a major challenge to Indian democracy.

**2** We should fight communalism with all our strength.

- Ans**
- i. We should fight communalism with all our strength because communalism is a serious threat to the unity of our country.
  - ii. It emerges all of narrow religious pride.
  - iii. If anyone speaks about the people of their religion or insults the religious symbols knowingly or unknowingly riots break out.
  - iv. Hundreds of innocent people are killed.
  - v. Public property worth crores of rupees is destroyed.
  - vi. Public peace is destroyed trust between the people breaks and therefore we should look at and understand our economic and social problem rationally and fight communalism with great strength.

**Q.5 Answer in brief**

**6**

**1** Which demands were put forward through the 'Anandpur Sahib Resolution' by the Akali Dal?

- Ans** Akali Dal was the major political party in Punjab In 1973; the Akali Dal passed the Anandpur sahib Resolution with the following demands.
- i. Chandigarh should be made part of Punjab.
  - ii. The Punjabi speaking parts in other states should be included in the state of Punjab.
  - iii. Recruitment of people from Punjab in the Indian army should be increased.
  - iv. More autonomy should be given to the state of Punjab.

**2** When does regionalism become strong?

- Ans**
- i. Regionalism means having excessive pride about one's region.
  - ii. Regionalism thrives on regional imbalance in development
  - iii. In the post independent period some state achieved more progress while some states remained backward. For e.g.: States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Tamil Nadu developed economically and industrially; whereas States like Odisha, Bihar, Assam, remained undeveloped economically and industrially.
  - iv. The opportunities of developments like education, health and culture were available to the people of developed states only.
  - v. The backward states were harassed with the problem of education, backwardness, unemployment, poverty etc.
  - vi. As a result of this people of developed states begin to believe that they are superior because of their superior history and culture.
  - vii. They were not ready to share the benefits of development with backward states.
  - viii. On the other hand the people from backward area need to arouse their regional identity to organize themselves.
  - ix. For this they try to unnecessarily glorify local traditions and culture to prove their uniqueness. This lead to regionalism.

**Q.6 Read the passage and answer the questions based on it.**

**16**

**1**

**Naxalite Movement** : This movement started at Naxalbari in Darjeeling district in West Bengal. The Naxalites organized the small land holding farmers and land labourers and took charge of their lands, put up red flags and declared that area as free territory in 1967. All those movements that took inspiration from this rebellion are called Naxalite movements.

The movement had the objectives of establishing Action Committees to raise a voice against the exploitation of the farmers by the landlords and confiscate the land of the landlords and distributed it among the tenants. Later, the movement strayed away from its objectives. It took recourse to terrorism to prevent any government schemes and welfare policies from reaching the common people. The Naxalites started a parallel system by rejecting the democratic system. This made Naxalism a serious challenge to India's internal security.

The movement was mainly located in West Bengal. Later the movement spread to East Godavari in Andhra Pradesh, parts of Vishakhapatnam, Karimnagar in Telangana, Adilabad, Bastar, Rajnandangaon and Sukma in Chhattisgarh, Gadchiroli, Bhandara and parts of Chandrapur in Maharashtra, Balaghat and Mandala in Madhya Pradesh and Koraput in Odisha. In order to maintain their

influence, the Naxalites established an organization called People's Liberation Guerilla Army (PLGA). This conflict is still going on.

- i. Where and when Naxalite movement started ?
- ii. In which state did it spread ?
- iii. What is a serious challenge to India's internal security, and what they established?

- Ans**
- i. The Naxalite Movement started at Naxalbari in Darjeeling district of West Bengal in 1967.
  - ii. The movement spread to Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh Odisha and Maharashtra.
  - iii. a. Naxalism is a serious challenge to India's internal security.  
b. The Naxalities set up Peoples Liberation Guerilla Army and indulged in terrorist acclivities.

**2**

Fanaticism is the base of communalism. It makes one oblivious of national interest. People of different religions don't trust each other. They become suspicious of each other. Compatriots following different religions are looked at as enemies. Even commensality or coming together on festivals becomes rare. As a result, it becomes difficult for everybody to come together and get organised for their demands and rights as citizens. Fanaticism makes the perspective of looking at events and people prejudiced. Some people of all religions think that since they belong to a particular religion, they have no influence in politics. They begin to believe that they are being treated unjustly. They hold the idea that government is partial against their religion. In such a condition, they become too sensitive about their religion and their co-religionists. If anybody speaks about the people of their religion or insults the religious symbols knowingly or unknowingly, riots break out because of this kind of thinking. Hundreds of innocent people are killed. Public property worth crores of rupees is damaged. Public peace is destroyed. Due to the bitter memories of the riots, people are estranged from each other and mutual trust receives a setback.

- i. What is the base of communalism?
- ii. In what situation riots break out?
- iii. People hold the idea that government is partial against their religion. Explain.

- Ans**
- i. Fanaticism is the base of communalism.
  - ii. If anybody speaks about the people of their religion or insults the religious symbols knowingly or unknowingly, riots break out.
  - iii. People begin to believe that they are being treated unjustly. They hold the idea that government is partial against their religion. In such a condition, they become too sensitive about their religion and their co-religionists.

**3**

Trust between people is the basis of coexistence. If trust breaks, social unity receives a blow. How can national unity be achieved without social unity? Hence it is necessary that we all counter this religious communalism with all our strength. For this we should mix with people of different religions. We should accept the good practices and ideas of each other. We should be able to look at and understand our economic and social problems rationally. We should not mix these questions with religion. We should search for the economic, political or historical reasons that are responsible for disturbing religious harmony. This is the only way to put an end to communalism and strengthen national unity.

- i. What is the basis of coexistence?
- ii. What should be done to strengthen national unity?
- iii. Can national unity be achieved without social unity? Explain.

- Ans**
- i. Trust between people is the basis of coexistence.
  - ii. The only way to strengthen national unity is to put an end to communalism.
  - iii. No national unity cannot be achieved without social unity. Hence it is necessary that we all counter this religious communalism with all our strength. For this we should mix with people of different religions. We should accept the good practices and ideas of each other. We should be able to look at and understand our economic and social problems rationally.

**4**

Regionalism thrives on regional imbalance in development. In the postindependence period, some States achieved more progress, while some States remained backward. For example, States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Tamil Nadu developed economically and industrially; whereas States like Odisha, Bihar, Assam, remained undeveloped economically and industrially. Economic development and reforms are the foundation of progress. As a result, the States that develop economically can also achieve progress in other areas like education, health and culture. The States which have not developed in this

manner remain backward in education and civic amenities. The opportunities of development available to people in developed States are not possible for people in backward States. They are harassed by problems of education, backwardness, unemployment, poverty, etc. They begin to think that they are being cheated; they are being kept away from the benefits of development. Because of this, the understanding between States is broken. This in turn has a negative impact on national unity. The economic imbalance that has endangered this understanding needs to be set right. Our government makes efforts in that direction.

- i. a. Name any two state that have made progress.  
b. Name any tow state that are still remain backward.
- ii. What are the problems faced by people in backward State?
- iii. The economic imbalance that has endangered understanding between the states needs to be set right. Explain.

**Ans** i. a. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab  
b. Odisha, Bihar, Assam

- ii. The problems faced by people backward states are related to education, backwardness, unemployment, poverty, etc.
- iii. The opportunities of development available to people in developed States are not possible for people in backward States. They are harassed by problems of education, backwardness, unemployment, poverty, etc. They begin to think that they are being cheated; they are being kept away from the benefits of development. Because of this, the understanding between states is broken. This in turn has a negative impact on national unity. Hence The economic imbalance that has endangered understanding between the states needs to be set right

