

India's Internal Challenges

Exercise

1. Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Which demands were put forward through the 'Anandpur Sahib resolution' by the Akali Dal?

Answer:

Akali Dal put many demands in Anandpur Sahib Resolution:

1. Chandigarh should be made part of Punjab.
2. The Akali Dal leader was Sant Harcharan Singh Longowal. He used to direct his activists from the Golden Temple to stage protests.
3. Recruitment in the Indian army from the Punjab region should increase.
4. The state of Punjab should have more autonomy.
5. They asked for a larger share of river waters for Punjab, 'holy city' status for Amritsar, etc. along with their old demands.

2. What can we do to end communalism?

Answer:

We can end communalism by:

1. Interacting and befriending people of different religions. We should accept the good practices and ideas of each other.
2. Understanding economic and social problems through logic rather than prejudice. We should not mix these matters with religion
3. Understanding the political and historical reasons behind fights between people of different religions.

3. When does regionalism become strong?

Answer:

Regionalism means having excessive pride about one's region. I am a Bengali or a Marathi, I am superior to others from other provinces; it can be termed as excessive regional pride. The love for one's province turns morbid due to this kind of an excessive regional pride. Regionalism thrives on regional imbalance in development. Regionalism grows out of regional identity. Regionalism also grows through the unwanted glorification of tradition and culture.

2. Write short notes on:

(A) Communalism

(B) Regionalism

Answer:

(A) Communalism:



1. Communalism is a serious threat to the unity of our country. Communalism emerges out of narrow religious pride. People of different religions have happily lived together for many centuries.
2. There is nothing wrong with people of different religions living together in a country while being duly proud of their own religion. But when this pride becomes excessive, then it turns into bigotry. Each one then begins to consider their religion superior and others inferior.
3. Fanaticism makes the perspective of looking at events and people prejudiced. Some people begin to think of economic and social questions in the framework of their own religion. Some people of all religions think that since they belong to a particular religion, they have no influence in politics.
4. 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.

(B) Regionalism:

1. Regionalism means having excessive pride about one's region. It is one thing to introduce oneself as a Bengali or a Marathi person. But if I think that because I am a Bengali or a Marathi, I am superior to others from other provinces; it can be termed as excessive regional pride. The love for one's province turns morbid due to this kind of an excessive regional pride. It is natural to feel love for one's province, but it should not become abnormal.
2. 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.
3. Regionalism can affect developed as well as undeveloped States. The people of developed States begin to believe that they are superior due to their superior history and culture and hence they have developed that much. Then they begin to look down upon the people of underdeveloped regions

3. Explain the following statements with reasons.

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

Answer:

Operation Blue Star became necessary because:



1. On the morning of 3rd June 1984, the mission 'Operation Blue Star' started. The Operation ended on 6th June. In this military operation, the Indian army functioned with great restraint.
2. Khalistan supporter Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale had his followers capture the Golden Temple after President's Rule was imposed on Punjab in 1983.
3. They turned Golden Temple into a fort and this caused a lot of tension in Punjab.
4. The military was ordered to get the terrorists out of Golden Temple and Major General Kuldeep Singh Brar led the operation.
5. In 1986, an operation had to be conducted against terrorists in the Golden Temple once more. It was called 'Operation Black Thunder'. After this action was taken, the process of establishing peace in Punjab picked up momentum.

2. We should fight communalism with all our strength.

Answer:

1. It is necessary that we all counter religious communalism with all our strength.
2. For this to become a reality, we should mix with people of different religions. We should accept the good practices and ideas of each other.
3. We should be able to look at and understand our economic and social problems rationally. We should not mix these issues with religion.
4. We should look for the economic, political or historical reasons that are responsible for disrupting religious harmony.
5. This is the only way to put an end to communalism and to strengthen national unity.

4. Write the full forms.

(1) **MNF** : Mizo National Front

(2) **NNC** : Naga National Council

(3) **PLGA** : People's Liberation Guerilla Army

Projects

1. Make a chart of States/Union Territories and their Capitals. Mark them on the outline map of India.

Answer:

| STATE | CAPITAL |
|-----------------|----------|
| Jammu & Kashmir | Srinagar |



| | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Himachal Pradesh | Shimla |
| Punjab | Chandigarh |
| Haryana | Chandigarh |
| Uttarakhand | Dehradun |
| Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow |
| Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| Bihar | Patna |
| Sikkim | Gangtok |
| Arunachal Pradesh | Itanagar |
| Assam | Dispur |
| Meghalaya | Shillong |
| Nagaland | Kohima |
| Manipur | Imphal |
| Mizoram | Aizawl |
| Tripura | Agartala |
| West Bengal | Kolkata |
| Jharkhand | Ranchi |
| Chhattisgarh | Raipur |
| Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal |
| Gujarat | Gandhinagar |
| Maharashtra | Mumbai |
| Odisha | Bhubaneswar |
| Telangana | Hyderabad |
| Karnataka | Bangalore |
| Goa | Panaji |
| Andhra Pradesh | Hyderabad |
| Kerala | Thiruvananthapuram |
| Tamil Nadu | Chennai |

| UNION TERRITORIES | CAPITAL |
|-------------------|------------|
| 1. Delhi | Delhi |
| 2. Chandigarh | Chandigarh |

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| 3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | Silvia |
| 4. Daman and Diu | Daman |
| 5. Puducherry | Puducherry |
| 6. Lakshadweep | Kavaratti |
| 7. Andaman and Nicobar Island | Port Blair |

