

CLASS-XII (2022-23)
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 3
POLITICAL SCIENCE

TIME: 3 hrs.

MM: 80

INSTRUCTIONS:

- I) All questions are compulsory.
- II) Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
- III) Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50 words each.
- IV) Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- V) Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
- VI) Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170 words.
- VII) There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

Section A

1. Which trade agreement promised a free trade zone for SAARC countries? [1]
a) South Asian Free Trade b) Northwest American Free Trade
c) North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement d) North America Free Trade Agreement
2. Congress was defeated in the Lok Sabha elections of [1]
a) February 1976 b) March 1977
c) April 1977 d) January 1975
3. Who was the President of India during the time of the emergency of June 1975? [1]
a) N. Sanjeeva Reddy b) Zakir Hussain
c) Fakhruddin A. Ahmed d) V.V. Giri
4. **Assertion (A):** The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established in 1957. [1]
Reason (R): IAEA teams did not inspect nuclear facilities all over the world to ensure that civilian reactors are not being used for military purposes.
a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.
5. SARS stands for: [1]
a) Special acute respiratory system b) Severe acute republic system
c) Severe acute respiratory syndrome d) Several acute respiratory system

6. Which of the following was not the demands of the Assam movement led by AASU in 1979? [1]
- a) Use of natural resources for their benefits b) Send back illegal migrants
- c) Secessionist demands d) Balanced economic development
7. **Assertion (A):** Since 1947, India has been following an independent foreign policy of non-alignment and this policy is in perfect accord with the policy of friendly relations with all the countries of the world. [1]
Reason (R): The term Panchsheel is related to the five moral principles of Lord Buddha. Lord Buddha made the five principles obligatory for the life of an individual. In international life, the term Panchsheel was used in 1954 when India recognised the sovereignty of China over Tibet.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.
8. Which of the following leaders has led the popular struggle against the domination of West Pakistan? [1]
- a) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman b) Lt. Gen H.M. Ershad
- c) Ziaur Rahman d) Indira Gandhi
9. Arrange the following in chronological order- [1]
- i. Kofi A. Annan established the Peacebuilding Commission and the Human Rights Council.
- ii. The UN was established immediately after the Second World War.
- iii. Dag Hammarskjöld awarded Nobel Peace Prize posthumously for his efforts to settle the Congo crisis
- iv. Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General, launches UN @ 70 to celebrate the 70th Anniversary in New Delhi
- a) ii, iii, i, iv b) iv, iii, ii, i
- c) i, iv, iii, ii d) iv, ii, i, iii
10. In which year Goa became a state of Indian Union? [1]
- a) 1985 b) 1989
- c) 1987 d) 1972
11. Which of the following states did the Laldenga belong to? [1]
- a) Arunachal Pradesh b) Mizoram

c) Manipur

d) Sikkim

12. Which one of the statements is false about globalization? [1]

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

Section B

13. Highlights the main political developments in Czechoslovakia of Eastern Europe. [2]

14. Write a short note on Mikhail Gorbachev. [2]

15. Mention any two functions of the World Bank. [2]

16. Describe outcomes of Naxalite Movement. [2]

17. How did the Sino-Indian conflict affect the opposition? [2]

18. How was DMK entered in Indian Politics? [2]

Section C

19. In the Post Cold War Era what is the nature of India's foreign policy in terms of shifting alliances in world politics? [4]

20. Explain the differences between migrants and refugees and internally displaced persons. [4]

21. What is meant by globalisation? Explain any three cultural consequences of globalisation. [4]

22. What is meant by 'Global Commons'? A Explain any two reasons for the dwindling of global commons. [4]

23. How was the Planning Commission of India set up? Mention its scope of work. [4]

Section D

24. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]

On the 15th August 1947, Mahatma Gandhi did not participate in any of the Independence Day celebrations. He was in Kolkata in the areas which were torn by gruesome riots between Hindus and Muslims. He was saddened by the communal violence and disheartened that the principles of ahimsa (non-violence) and satyagraha (active but non-violent resistance) that he had lived and worked for, had failed to bind the people in troubled times. Gandhiji went on to persuade

the Hindus and Muslims to give up violence. His presence in Kolkata greatly improved the situation, and the coming of independence was celebrated in a spirit of communal harmony, with joyous dancing in the streets. Gandhiji's prayer meetings attracted large crowds. But this was short-lived as riots between Hindus and Muslims erupted once again and Gandhiji had to resort to a fast to bring peace. Finally, on 30 January 1948, one such extremist, Nathuram Vinayak Godse, walked up to Gandhiji during his evening prayer in Delhi and fired three bullets at him, killing him instantly.

- (i) Which of the following city Gandhiji was there on 15th August 1947?
 - a) Kolkata
 - b) Delhi
 - c) Mumbai
 - d) Chennai
- (ii) Which of the following killed Gandhiji on 30 January 1948?
 - a) Nathuram Singh
 - b) Nathuram Parikkar
 - c) Nathuram Godse
 - d) Abdul Gaffar Khan
- (iii) What was the effect of the Gandhiji's death in Pakistan on subsiding of communal situation?
 - a) None of these
 - b) Magical
 - c) Neutral
 - d) Disaster
- (iv) Which of the following is known as Iron Man of India?
 - a) Khan Abdul Gaffar
 - b) Mahatma Gandhi
 - c) Amrita Kaur
 - d) Sardar Patel

25. In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as (A) (B) (C) and (D). 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:- [4]
- i. The State that resisted its merger with the Union of India.
 - ii. The State which was carved out of Assam in 1972.
 - iii. The state where the Sardar Sarovar dam is located.

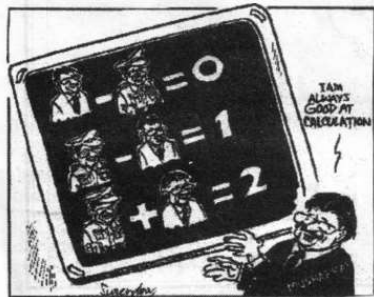
iv. The State formed in 1966.



26. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

[4]

Study the cartoon given below (about Pakistan) carefully:



(i) Identify the man portrayed in the cartoon.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| a) General Pervez Musharraf | b) Mahinda Rajapaksa |
| c) Gotabaya Rajapaksa | d) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto |

(ii) What do the equations speak about?

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) Dominance of President | b) Dominance of Democracy |
| c) Dominance of Government | d) Dominance of the military |

(iii) This cartoon comments on the dual role of Pakistan's ruler as the _____ of the country and as the _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) President, army General | b) Prime Minister, President |
| c) Leader of the state, Chief General | d) Prime Minister, army Chief |

(iv) The United States and other Western countries have encouraged the military's authoritarian rule. Which of the following is the correct reason behind this support?

a) None of these

b) Military as the protector of Western interests

c) Both Military as the protector of Western interests and Fear of global Islamic terrorism

d) Fear of global Islamic terrorism

Section E

27. On which levels were Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru failed? [6]

OR

What were the factors which led to the popularity of Indira Gandhi's Government in the early 1970s.

28. Why was Gorbachev forced to initiate reforms and how did it lead to the disintegration of the Soviet Union? [6]

OR

What was Soviet system? Assess any four features of Soviet system.

29. Examine the changing Indo-China relations. [6]

OR

What makes the European Union a highly influential regional organisation?

30. Discuss the ways and measures to fight communalism. [6]

OR

Write a note on Bahujan Samaj Party with special reference to its emergence as a major political player in UP.

SOLUTION

Section A

1. (a) South Asian Free Trade

Explanation: SAARC members signed the South Asian Free Trade (SAFTA) agreement which promised the formation of a free trade zone for the whole of South Asia. A new chapter of peace and cooperation might evolve in South Asia if all the countries in the region allow free trade across the borders. This is the spirit behind the idea of SAFTA. The Agreement was signed in 2004 and came into effect on 1 January 2006. SAFTA aims at lowering trade tariffs.

2. (b) March 1977

Explanation: March 1977

3. (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.

4. (c) A is true but R is false.

Explanation: A is true but R is false.

5. (c) Severe acute respiratory syndrome

Explanation: It is a health epidemic spreading vastly in the world.

6. (c) Secessionist demands

Explanation: In 1979, the All Assam Students' Union (AASU), a students' group not affiliated to any party, led an anti-foreigner movement. The movement demanded outsiders who had entered the state after 1951 should be sent back. It had not demanded a separate country.

7. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

8. (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.

9. (a) ii, iii, i, iv

Explanation: ii. The UN was established in **1945** immediately after Second World War

iii. Dag Hammarskjöld was awarded Nobel Peace Prize posthumously in **1961** for his efforts to settle the Congo crisis

i. Kofi A. Annan established the Peacebuilding Commission and the Human Rights Council in **2005**.

iv. Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General, launches UN @ 70 to celebrate the 70th Anniversary in New Delhi in **2015**

10. (c) 1987

Explanation: Goa wanted to be merged with the motherland and suppressed from religious conversions and civil rights known as 'Goa Problem'. In 1961, the government of India sent an army under 'Operation Vijay' and liberated Goa from Portugal rule and in 1987, Goa attained the status of 'State' position.

11. (b) Mizoram

Explanation: Laldenga (1927-1990) was a Mizo politician and the first Chief Minister of Mizoram state in northeast India from 1986 till 1988. Mizo National Front (MNF) was formed in 1959 by the groups of Mizo under the leadership of Laldenga for the autonomous States of Mizos.

12. (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.

Section B

13. In Czechoslovakia as in other post-communist states in Central and Eastern Europe, the end of communist rule in late 1989 was followed by a popularisation of politics. The liberal political and social reforms brought by Alexander Dubcek in Czechoslovakia were understood by USSR as a violation of rules of Union. Russians therefore, sent troops in August 1968, to smother these progressive tendencies. Dubcek had to bow out and was replaced by another hardliner communist, Gustav Husak.

Velvet Revolution was conducted by Charter 77 in 1977 and the famous playwright, Vaclav Havel became the President of the country in December 1989. Another important change came about with the division of the country and the emergence of two states. As the breakup of the federation at the end of 1992 illustrates, Czechoslovakia's newly re-created democratic political system proved unable to survive the continued conflict between Czechs and Slovaks that dominated public life during the first two years of the post-communist era.

14. Mikhail Gorbachev is a Russian and formerly Soviet politician. The eighth and last leader of the Soviet Union, he was General Secretary of its governing Communist Party from 1985 until 1991. Ideologically, he initially adhered to Marxism-Leninism although by the early 1990s had moved towards social democracy. He introduced economic and political reform policies of perestroika and glasnost. He stopped the arms race with the US. He withdrew Soviet troops from Afghanistan and eastern Europe. He helped in the unification of Germany and ended the Cold War. He is blamed for the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

15. Two functions of World Bank are:

- i. World Bank provides and grant loans to the member countries.
- ii. World Bank works for human development, agriculture and rural development, environment protection, infrastructure and governance.

16. 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.

17. The increasing Sino-Indian rift even had its effect on opposition. The Sino-Indian conflict created irreconcilable differences within the Communist Party of India which was in opposition. It was split into Communist Party of India (Marxist) which was Pro-China and CPI which was Pro-Russia. The pro-USSR faction remained close to the Congress and CPI(M) was against any ties with the Congress because they were closer to China. During the war against China many leaders of CPI(M) were arrested for being pro-China.
18. DMK i.e. Dravid Munnetra Kazhagam entered in Indian politics with three demands in 1953-54:
 - i. First, it demanded the restoration of the original name of Kallkudi railway station which has been renamed Dalmiapurnam, after an industrial house from the North.
 - ii. The second agitation was for giving Tamil cultural history greater importance in school curriculum.
 - iii. The third agitation was against the craft education scheme of the State government.

Section C

19. In the Post Cold War Era India's foreign policy had shifted to a more pro-US stance with the disintegration of USSR:
 1. At present India's foreign policy rather more emphasizes on economic interests in place of military.
 2. India favoured active intervention in world affairs to soften Cold War rivalries. It, therefore, tried to reduce the differences between Russia and the USA and prevented differences from escalating into a full-scale war. For example, India mediated in the Korean war in the early 1950s.
 3. Every Indo-Pak relations have also witnessed many new developments.
 4. Efforts are being made to restore normal relations with other countries through cultural exchange.

20. a. Migrants are those people who voluntarily leave their home countries and refugees are those who flee from war, natural disaster or political prosecution.
- b. A migrant is a person who makes a conscious choice to leave their country to seek a better life elsewhere whereas refugees are forced to leave their country because they are at risk of, or have experienced persecution.
- c. States are generally supposed to accept refugees, but they do not have to accept migrants.
- d. While refugees leave their country of origin, internally displaced people are those have fled their homes but remain within national borders. Kashmiri Pandits that fled due to the violence in the Kashmir Valley in the early 1990s are an example of an internally displaced community.
21. Globalisation is the integration of an economy with the other economies along with the free flow of trade and capital. Globalisation is all about the flows of ideas, capital, commodities, and people. The cultural consequences of globalisation can be summed up as follows:
- i. Globalisation leads to the rise of a uniform culture as cultural homogenisation.
- ii. In the name of a global culture, it is an imposition of western culture on the rest of the world.
- iii. Sometimes external influences simply enlarge our choices, and sometimes they modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional.
22. Global commons are those resources which are not owned by anyone but rather shared by a community. Similarly, there are some areas or regions of the world which are located outside the sovereign jurisdiction of any one state, and therefore needs

common governance by the international community.

Two reasons for the dwindling of Global Common are :

- i. As the common do not belong to sovereign jurisdiction of any particular state, all the nations exploit resources and problems like ecological degradation, hole in ozone layer have occurred.
- ii. The North-South inequalities influence the management of these common areas which dwindles them.

23. The Planning Commission was set-up in March 1950 by a simple resolution passed of the Government of India. It has an advisory role and its recommendations become effective when the Union Cabinet approved these.

Scope of Work of Planning Commission: The resolution which set-up the Commission defined the scope of its work in the following terms:

- o It has guaranteed certain Fundamental Rights to the citizens of India.
- o It has enunciated certain Directive Principles of State Policy in particular.
- o The state shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting a social order in which justice, social, economic, and political shall direct its policy towards securing among other things.

Section D

24. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

On the 15th August 1947, Mahatma Gandhi did not participate in any of the Independence Day celebrations. He was in Kolkata in the areas which were torn by gruesome riots between Hindus and Muslims. He was saddened by the communal violence and disheartened that the principles of ahimsa (non-violence) and satyagraha (active but non-violent resistance) that he had lived and worked for, had failed to bind the people in troubled times. Gandhiji went on to persuade the Hindus and Muslims to give up violence. His presence in Kolkata greatly improved the situation, and the coming of independence was celebrated in a spirit of communal harmony, with joyous dancing in the streets. Gandhiji's prayer meetings attracted large crowds. But this was short-lived as riots between Hindus and Muslims erupted once again and Gandhiji had to resort to a fast to bring peace. Finally, on 30 January 1948, one such extremist, Nathuram Vinayak Godse, walked up to Gandhiji during his evening prayer in Delhi and fired three bullets at him, killing him instantly.

(i) **(a)** Kolkata

Explanation: Kolkata

(ii) **(c)** Nathuram Godse

Explanation: Nathuram Godse

(iii) **(b)** Magical

Explanation: Magical

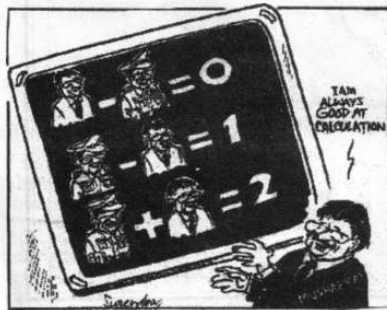
(iv) **(d)** Sardar Patel

Explanation: Sardar Patel

25.	i	Manipur	A
	ii	Meghalaya	C
	iii	Gujrat	D
	iv	Haryana	B

26. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

Study the cartoon given below (about Pakistan) carefully:



- (i) (a) General Pervez Musharraf

Explanation: General Pervez Musharraf

- (ii) (d) Dominance of the military

Explanation: Dominance of the military

- (iii)(a) President, army General

Explanation: President, army General

- (iv)(c) Both Military as the protector of Western interests and Fear of global Islamic terrorism

Explanation: Both Military as the protector of Western interests and Fear of global Islamic terrorism

Section E

27. The Rightists and the Leftists are unhappy with Nehru, then the question arises; where exactly did Nehru fail? His failure lay at three different levels:

- a. He could not create any symbols around which the masses of India could rally. He described the Bhakhra Dam and the Bhilai Steel Plant as 'New Temples' but they did not replace the old symbols which were ingrained interest minds of the Indians during the past thousands of years. He wanted to change the attitudes and ways of thinking of the masses, but he could not establish concrete alternatives to the images cherished by the people. Thus modernization, scientific temper, secularism-all remained paper slogans.
- b. His values did not percolate down to the masses. What to say of the masses, even his party men and cabinet colleagues remained unconvinced about the validity of many of Nehru's ideas. The almost unceremonious farewell to the policy of independence and nonalignment, given by the successors of Nehru illustrates this point. Thus compers and compatriots shed no tears on the demise of India's foreign policy.
- c. Nehru did not build any political movement or party for the preservation or perpetuation of his values. The Congress Party as it is constituted could hardly act as the defender of Nehru's ideology. Nehru was a keen student of world history. He knew it very well that ideas can shake the world if they become part of a movement. He admired Lenin, but did not learn anything from him: He acknowledged it in the Discovery of India that: 'A study of Marx and Lenin produced a powerful effect on my mind and helped me to see the history and current affairs in a new light'. But Marx had also said that the time had come to change history. This could only be achieved by a strong political movement committed to the ideology of change.

OR

The following factors contributed to Indira Gandhi's government's success in the early 1970s:

- i. The 1971 elections were followed by the East Pakistan crisis and the Indo-Pak war that led to the formation of Bangladesh. The popularity of Indira Gandhi was increased by these events. Her statesmanship was praised even by the opposition leaders.
 - ii. Indira Gandhi focused on the growth of the public sector, the imposition of ceiling on rural landholdings and urban poverty, removal of disparities in income and opportunity, and the abolition of princely privileges.
 - iii. Her party swept through all the State Assembly elections held in 1972. She was seen not only as of the protector of the poor and the underprivileged, but also a strong nationalist leader. The opposition to her, either within the party or outside of it, simply did not matter.
 - iv. After the 1971 win, the Constitution was revised to eliminate legislative barriers to the abolition of private purses. This contributed to Indira Gandhi's government's popularity among the masses.
28. 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

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) was introduced after the Socialist Revolution in Russia in 1917. It was based on the ideals of socialism, as opposed to capitalism, and the need for an egalitarian society. The economy was planned and controlled by the state. Its four features can be summed up in the following ways:

- i. The Soviet system ensured a minimum standard of living for its citizens, and the government subsidised basic necessities including health, education, childcare and other welfare schemes.
- ii. There was no unemployment in the Soviet system.
- iii. State ownership was the dominant form of ownership
- iv. Land and productive assets were owned and controlled by the Soviet state.

29. The India-China relations examined are as below:

Friendly relations:

- i. After the Chinese Revolution in 1949, India was one of the first countries to recognise the communist government.
- ii. Prime Minister Nehru and Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai adopted Panchsheel, the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence on 29 April 1954.

Conflict of 1962 and Post-Cold Era marked a major change in Indo-China relations.

Indo-China Conflict of 1962: Soon after independence, both states were involved in differences arising from the Chinese takeover Tibet in 1950 and the final settlement of the Sino-Indian border. In 1962, border dispute regarding territorial claims in Arunachal Pradesh and in Aksai Chin region of Ladakh, in which India suffered military reverses. This had an impact on relations between both of them. Till 1976, no progress was seen in the betterment of their relations, but after that, they improved slowly. The change in China's leadership allowed both countries to improve their relations. Border issues resolution was also started in 1981.

Indo-China Relation After Cold War: The end of the cold war marked significant changes in India and China relations. Their relations now have a strategic as well as an economic dimension. Both India and China consider themselves as rising powers in international politics.

After the visit of Rajiv Gandhi to China in December 1988, both governments tried to maintain 'peace and silence' on the border. They have also signed agreements on cultural exchange and cooperation in science and technology and opened four border posts for trade. Trade between India and China grew at 30% per year since 1999. Bilateral trade between India and China has increased from 338 million dollars (1992) to more than 18 billion dollars (2006). At the global level, India and China have adopted similar policies in international economic institutions like the World Trade Organisation.

The nuclear tests by India in 1998 created tension between the two, but a process of normalization was continued. It is true that China was seen as contributing to the build-up of Pakistan's nuclear programme. Leaders from both countries frequently visit each other and this way, they are becoming familiar with each other. Increasing transportation and communication links, and common economic interests and global concerns should establish a more positive and sound relationship between the two most populous countries of the world.

OR

The following facts make the European Union a highly influential regional organisation:

- i. It has its own flag, anthem, founding date and currency.
- ii. It has a form of a foreign and security policy in its dealings with other nations.
- iii. The EU is the world's biggest economy with a GDP of more than \$12 trillion in 2005 slightly larger than that of the United States.
- iv. Its currency, the euro, can pose a threat to the dominance of the US dollar.
- v. 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.

- vi. It functions as an important bloc in international economic organisations such as the World Trade Organisation.

30. The suggestions to eliminate communalism are mentioned below:

- i. No communal organization should be allowed to take parts in politics.
- ii. No political party based on religion should be allowed to exist.
- iii. The administrative organs should be absolutely impartial as between various religious communities and between the religious and nonreligious.
- iv. The provisions of the Constitution relating to freedom of religion and conscience should be adhered to and implemented in letter and spirit.
- v. Removal of communal orientation from textbooks, etc. meant for schools.
- vi. It should be the special responsibility of the administrative organs to see that religious freedom is not tampered with by any group.
- vii. It should be the responsibility of all political parties to allow no activity on the part of the administration to interfere in religious affairs or religious communities to interfere in political affairs.
- viii. No special privileges should be given to any religious community, minority or majority. If any such privileges exist, they should be withdrawn.
- ix. Foreign agencies or nationals should not be allowed to carry on religious propaganda in the country.
- x. Massive re-awakening of citizens in all walks of life to work towards the common good of unity, secularism, democracy, equality and peaceful co-existence and human society. For this, a committed secular and rational attitude is needed.
- xi. Religious organisations should not be allowed to receive money from foreign countries. If religious communities or other voluntary agencies are allowed to receive money from foreign countries, it should be channeled through the government and strict watch should be kept on how it is spent.
- xii. The State while fighting poverty, illiteracy and backwardness should deal with citizens and individuals and not as members of a religious community.

OR

- i. It was out of BAMCEF that the subsequent Dalit Shoshit Samaj Sangharsh Samiti and later the Bahujan Samaj Party emerged under the leadership of Kanshi Ram.
- ii. According to Kanshi Ram, the time when he founded the party in 1984, the Bahujans were comprised of 85 percent of India's population but they were also divided into 6,000 different castes.
- iii. The party got support from the Dalit voters in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.
- iv. In the 1989 and 1991 elections, it achieved political success mainly supported by the Dalit voters. The slogan of BSP is Jai Bhim Jai Bharat.
- v. BSP was envisaged as an organization based on pragmatic politics.
- vi. BSP does not discriminate the people from lower castes like Dalits and Adivasis. Its strongest support still comes from Dalit voters, but it has expanded its support now to various other social groups in many parts of India.
- vii. Thus, BSP has emerged as a major political player in the UP state and has been in government on more than one occasion. In the last 2017 Uttar Pradesh elections, the BSP was the second-largest party within Uttar Pradesh to win over 22% of votes despite winning only 19 seats.