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Sample Question Paper

Political Science 12th (Code 028)

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and follow them.

1. This question paper contains 30 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. Question paper is divided into Five Sections. Section A, B, C, D & E.
3. Section A : Question numbers 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
4. Section B : Question numbers 13 to 18 are Short Answer type-I questions. Each question carries 2 marks. Write answer to each question in 50 to 60 words.
5. Section C : Question numbers 19 to 23 are Long Answer type-I questions. Each question carries 4 marks. Write answer to each question in 100 to 120 words.
6. Section D : Question numbers 24 to 26 are Passage, Cartoon and Map-based questions. Answer each question accordingly.
7. Section E : Question numbers 27 to 30 are Long Answer type-II questions. Each question carries 6 marks. Write answer to each question in 170 to 180 words.
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choice in such questions has to be attempted.

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 80

Section A

Question number 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions, carrying 1 mark each.

(12 × 1 = 12)

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|---|--|
| <p>1. Identify the incorrect statement with reference to Princely States? (1)</p> <p>(a) Princely States were allowed to manage their internal affairs under British paramountcy.</p> <p>(b) Princely States were directly governed by the British government.</p> <p>(c) Princely States covered one-third of the land area of the British Indian Empire.</p> <p>(d) One out of four Indians lived under princely rule.</p> <p>2. Which of the following events was hosted by Mumbai, India? (1)</p> <p>(a) The First World Social Forum (WSF)</p> <p>(b) The Second World Social Forum (WSF)</p> <p>(c) The Third World Social Forum (WSF)</p> <p>(d) The Fourth World Social Forum (WSF)</p> | <p>3. Arrange the following in correct sequence. (1)</p> <p>I. South Asian Free Trade Agreement came into force</p> <p>II. IPKF operation in Sri Lanka</p> <p>III. India and Bangladesh signed Farakka Treaty</p> <p>IV. India's nuclear test in Pokhran</p> <p>Codes</p> <p>(a) I, II, III, IV (b) II, III, IV, I</p> <p>(c) IV, I, II, III (d) III, II, IV, I</p> <p>4. UNICEF was founded on (1)</p> <p>(a) 11th May, 1946</p> <p>(b) 11th December, 1946</p> <p>(c) 11th April, 1947</p> <p>(d) 11th June, 1947</p> |
|---|--|

5. Which of the following was the primary environmental concerns of the First World countries (Global North)? (1)

- (a) Economic development
- (b) Biodiversity conservation
- (c) Ozone depletion and global warming
- (d) Forest management

6. Given below are two statements. (1)

Statement I In the Security Council, there are four permanent members and three non-permanent members.

Statement II The non-permanent members serve for only two years at a time and give way after that period to newly elected members.

In the light of above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below.

- (a) Both statement I and statement II are true.
- (b) Both statement I and statement II are false.
- (c) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
- (d) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

7. Match the following. (1)

List I	List II
A. K Kamraj	1. Vice-President of India
B. Acharya Narendra Dev	2. Founder of Bhartiya Jana Sangh
C. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	3. Founder of Socialist Party
D. VV Giri	4. Former CM of Tamil Nadu

Codes

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A B C D | A B C D |
| (a) 2 3 4 1 | (b) 3 4 2 1 |
| (c) 4 3 2 1 | (d) 1 4 3 2 |

8. Which of the following categories understanding the various notions of security? (1)

- (a) Military and Economic
- (b) Traditional and Non-Traditional
- (c) National and International
- (d) Political and Social

9. Who led the Syndicate group? (1)

- (a) S Nijalingappa
- (b) S K Patil
- (c) K Kamraj
- (d) Indira Gandhi

10. In the question given below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) Democracy allow the political expression of regional aspiration and does not look upon them as anti-nationals.

Reason (R) Democratic polities allows parties and groups to address the people on the basis of their regional identity aspiration and specific regional problems. (1)

Codes

- (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.

11. What unique advantage did the Indian National Congress have in the first general election? (1)

- (a) The most advanced election technology
- (b) An organisation spread all over the country
- (c) Exclusive media coverage
- (d) Higher campaign financing

12. Identify and write the incorrect pair. (1)

- (a) Gujarat– 1960
- (b) Punjab– 1966
- (c) Arunachal Pradesh– 1987
- (d) Jharkhand– 2002

Section B (12 Marks)

13. Write a short note on Election Commission of India. (2)

14. 'Regionalism does not Simply separatism'. Explain. (2)

15. What was the partial stay granted by the Supreme Court on 24th June, 1975? (1 + 1 = 2)

16. What do you mean by alliance politics? (2)

17. Who were the main leaders competing for the post of Prime Minister in the Janata Party after the 1977 elections? (2)

18. Explain the term Environmental movement or activism. (2)

Section C (20 Marks)

19. Write a brief note on the people's movement against the Nizam's rule in Hyderabad. (2 + 2 = 4)

20. "Cooperation over the global commons is not easy." Comment with examples. (4)

21. How can the Euro pose a danger to the US dollar? (4)

22. (a) How has globalisation enhanced the position of a state? (4)

Or

- (b) Discuss the various criticisms against globalisation.

23. (a) Describe briefly the composition and any four functions of the Planning Commission of India. (4)

Or

- (b) Discuss National Development Council (NDC) and its objectives in detail.

Section D (12 Marks)

24. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

All proponents of human security agree that its primary goal is the protection of individuals. However, there are differences about precisely what threats individuals should be protected from. Proponents of the 'narrow' concept of human security focus on violent threats to individuals.

(1 + 1 + 2 = 4)

- (i) Which type of security is the main concern of 'human security'?
- (a) Security of integrity rights and self-respect of human beings along with their life, dignity and honour.
 - (b) Security of property rights of an individual
 - (c) Security from violence and inhumane activities.
 - (d) None of the above
- (ii) What would be included under the 'broad' concept of human security?
- (a) It encompasses economic security and threats to human dignity.

- (b) It includes threats like hunger, disease and natural disaster that kill more people than war.

- (c) It includes global disparity on the basis of finance.

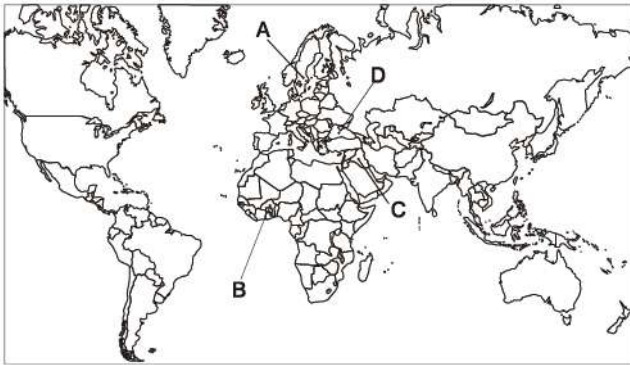
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

- (iii) What is a critical aspect that distinguishes human security from state security?

25. In the given outline political map of world, four countries have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify these on the basis of the information given below and write the correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per format that follows.

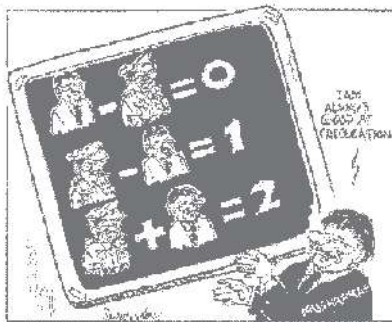
(1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4)

- (i) To which country the UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold belonged?
- (ii) To which country the UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim belonged?
- (iii) To which country the UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros- Ghali belonged?
- (iv) To which country the UN Secretary General Kofi Annan belonged?



Sr. No. of the Information Used	Concerned Alphabet	Name of the Countries
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

26. Study the given cartoon and answer the questions that follow. (1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4)



- (i) What does the cartoon comment on?
 - (a) The dual role of Pakistan's ruler Pervez Musharraf as the President of the country and as the army General
 - (b) Musharraf's educational reforms
 - (c) Musharraf's two term rule in Pakistan
 - (d) Pakistan's relations with other nations
- (ii) What was the outcome of the Bangladesh crisis in 1971?
 - (a) Reunification of East and West Pakistan
 - (b) East Pakistan became an independent country called Bangladesh
 - (c) A peace treaty between Pakistan and India
 - (d) A new constitution for Pakistan
- (iii) What has been a characteristic feature of Pakistani politics in the period following General Musharraf's rise to power?
 - (a) Continuous military rule without any elections
 - (b) Frequent democratic elections with civilian governments
 - (c) Periodic military interventions with some elections held in between
 - (d) A permanent return to a monarchy system
- (iv) How has Pakistan's conflict with India impacted its internal politics?
 - (a) It has led to increased foreign aid
 - (b) It has made pro-military groups more powerful
 - (c) It has strengthened political parties
 - (d) It has reduced military influence

Section E (24 Marks)

27.(a) Analyse the First Gulf War. Why was it called a computer war and a video game war? (6)

Or

(b) Explain any six outcomes of the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

28.(a) Explain the major principles of the Foreign Policy of India. (6)

Or

(b) Discuss the strained relationship between India and China which led to the Chinese invasion of 1962.

29.(a) Describe any six issues of consensus to show that in the midst of severe competitions and

conflicts a consensus has appeared among most political parties. (6)

Or

(b) Analyse the rise and fall of any two coalition governments from the year 1989 to 2004.

30.(a) It is said that the nation is to a large extent an 'imagined community' held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations and imaginations. Identify the features that make India a nation. (6)

Or

(b) How did the death of Potti Sriramulu lead to the State Reorganisation on linguistic basis?

Answers

in Topper's Style

1. (b) Statement b is incorrect because Princely States were not directly governed by the British government.
2. (d) The Fourth World Social Forum (WSF)
3. (b) II, III, IV, I
4. (b) 11th December, 1946
5. (c) Ozone depletion and global warming
6. (d) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
7. (c) 4 3 2 1
8. (b) Traditional and Non-Traditional categories understanding the various notions of security.
9. (c) K Kamraj
10. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
11. (b) An organisation spread all over the country
12. (d) Jharkhand– 2002
13. The Election Commission of India is an autonomous constitutional authority responsible for administering election processes in India. It ensures free and fair elections. During the first general election in 1952, the Election Commission discovered that holding a free and fair election was a complex task due to India's vast size and diversity.
14. Regionalism is the theory or practice of emphasising the regional characteristic of local issues. On the other hand, separatism advocate separation, especially essential or political separation. Thus, regionalism does not imply separatism.
15. The partial stay by the Supreme Court allowed the following
 - **Indira Gandhi could remain an MP** The Supreme Court's decision allowed her to continue holding her seat in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) despite the High Court's ruling that her election was invalid.
 - **Indira Gandhi could not participate in Lok Sabha proceedings** Although she could remain an MP, she was barred from participating in the proceedings of the Lok Sabha until her appeal was resolved.
16. During the period of 1990s, many powerful political parties emerged which played an important role in the formation of government at centre.

During this period any government could be formed only with the participation or support of several regional parties. This phase of politics is called Alliance Politics.
17. The three main leaders competing for the post of Prime Minister in the Janata Party after the 1977 elections were
 - (i) **Morarji Desai** A prominent leader in the Janata Party and a long-time rival of Indira Gandhi.
 - (ii) **Charan Singh** The leader of the Bharatiya Lok Dal and a farmers' leader from Uttar Pradesh (UP).
 - (iii) **Jagjivan Ram** A senior leader with vast experience as a minister in previous Congress Governments.
18. Environmental movements or activism refers to the coming together of various groups of individuals and organisations that work in collaboration in social, scientific, political and conservational fields with the main purpose of addressing environmental concerns.
19. The ruler of Hyderabad, the largest of the Princely States carried the title, 'Nizam,' and he was one of the world's richest men. Just after independence, a movement of the people against the Nizam's rule gathered force. The peasantry in the Telangana region in particular, was the victim of Nizam's oppressive rule and rose against him. Women who had seen the worst of this oppression joined the movement in large numbers. Hyderabad town was the nerve centre of this movement. The Communists and the Hyderabad Congress were in the forefront of the movement. The Nizam responded by unleashing a para-military force known as the Razakars on the people.
20. Cooperation over the global commons is not easy as a major problem underlying all ecological issues relates to the difficulty of achieving consensus on common environmental agendas on the basis of vague scientific evidence and time frames. In that sense the discovery of the ozone hole over the Antarctic in the mid-1980s revealed the opportunity as well as dangers inherent in tackling global environmental problems. Similarly, the history of outer space as a global commons shows that the management of these areas is thoroughly influenced by North-South inequalities. As with the Earth's atmosphere and the ocean floor, the crucial issue here is technology and industrial development.
21. European Union has a great economic influence in the world market including the market of United States. Euro is the currency of EU.

Euro can pose a danger to US dollar through

- The EU is the world's biggest economy with GDP of more than \$ 17 trillion in 2016 next to that of the United States of America.
- Share of EU in world trade is much larger than that of US and this is the reason why EU can be more assertive in trade disputes with US and China. Economic power of EU provides great influence over Asia, Africa and its close neighbours.
- Many countries have joined EU who are directly linked with US and carry Dollar as their currency. These countries can take economic programmes which are against interest of US.

22. (a) Globalisation has enhanced the position of a state in the following ways

- Globalisation refers to the integration of national economy with world economy by means of trade. It is not only confined to products, finances and services, but also influences ideas and cultures.
- It will increase in the flow of investment.
- It has power to decide essential functions like law and order and national security.
- The state voluntarily can withdraw from certain domains at its will.
- The state can collect information about its citizens more quickly and in real time than before.
- The restrictions on imports and movement of capital have also been reduced.
- It has set international standards that have to be adhered to in order to keep up with the wave of economic growth through assistance from organisations such as the World Bank and IMF.

Or

(b) Various criticisms against globalisation are as follows

- Contemporary globalisation represents a particular phase of global capitalism that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. Weakening of the state leads to a reduction in the capacity of the state to protect the interest of its poor.
- Critics from the political right express anxiety over the political, economic and cultural effects. In political terms, they also fear the weakening of the state.
- Economically, the critics want a return to self-reliance and protectionism, at least in certain areas of the economy.
- Culturally, they are worried that traditional culture will be harmed and people will lose their age-old values and ways.

23. (a) Composition of Planning Commission are

- The Prime Minister of India is the Chairman of the commission.
- The commission has a Deputy Chairman.
- The Finance Minister and Planning Minister are the ex-officio members of the commission.
- The commission has four to seven full time expert members.

Four functions of the Planning Commission are

- (i) To make an assessment of material, capital and human resources of the country and investigate the possibilities of augmenting them.
- (ii) To formulate a plan for the most effective and balanced utilisation of the country's resources.
- (iii) To determine priorities and to define stages in which the plan should be carried out.
- (iv) To indicate the factors that retard economic development.

Or

(b) National Development Council (NDC) is an executive body established by the Government of India in August 1952. It is neither a constitutional nor a statutory body rather it is an advisory body to the Planning Commission. The Council ordinarily meets twice a year.

It is the apex body to take decisions on matters related to approval of Five Year Plans of the country.

Prime minister is the ex-officio Chairman of the National Development Council. It symbolises the federal approach to planning and is the instrument for ensuring that the planning system adopts a truly national perspective.

Objectives of National Development Council

- To strengthen and mobilise the effort and resources of the nation in support of the plan.
- To promote common economic policies in all vital spheres.
- To ensure the balanced and rapid development of all parts of the country.
- In addition to this, NDC provides a platform for all the states to discuss their problems and issues related to development. Thus, it secures the co-operation of the states in the execution of developmental plans.

24. (i) (a) Security of integrity rights and self-respect of human beings along with their life, dignity and honour.

(ii) (d) Both (a) and (b)

- (iii) The critical aspect that distinguishes human security from state security is that human security emphasises the protection of individual well-being beyond just military threats. Human security is about the protection of people more than the protection of states.

25.

Sr. Number of the Information Used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the State
(i)	A	Sweden
(ii)	C	Austria
(iii)	D	Egypt
(iv)	B	Ghana

26. (i) (a) The dual role of Pakistan's ruler Pervez Musharraf as the President of the country and as the army General
 (ii) (b) East Pakistan became an independent country called Bangladesh
 (iii) (c) Periodic military interventions with some elections held in between
 (iv) (d) It has made pro-military groups more powerful

27. (a) In August 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait, rapidly occupying and subsequently annexing it. After a series of diplomatic attempts failed at convincing Iraq to quit its aggression, the United Nations mandated the liberation of Kuwait by force. For the UN, this was a dramatic decision after years of deadlock during the cold war. The US President George HW Bush hailed the emergence of a 'new world order'.

- A massive coalition force of 6,60,000 troops from 34 countries fought against Iraq and defeated it in what came to be known as the First Gulf War. However, the UN Operation, which was called 'Operation Desert Storm' was overwhelmingly American.
- An American General, Norman Schwarzkopf, led the coalition and nearly 75 per cent of the coalition forces were from the US.
- The First Gulf War was called a computer war as it revealed the vast technological gap that had opened up between the US Military capability and that of other states. Another reason was the highly publicised use of so-called 'smart bombs' by the US led some observers to call this a 'Computer War'.
- Widespread television coverage also made it a 'video game war', with viewers around the world watching the destruction of Iraqi forces live on TV in the comfort of their living rooms.

Thus, the US may actually have made profit from the First Gulf War as per the reports. It had received more money from countries like Japan, Germany and Saudi Arabia than that it had spent on the war.

Or

- (b) The disintegration of the Soviet Union as the second world power and the collapse of socialist systems in Eastern Europe had profound outcomes for world politics in general and Asian countries like India in particular. The outcomes of the disintegration can be analysed by way of six kinds of enduring changes like

- The disintegration of the Soviet Union meant the end of the Cold War confrontation. The end of the cold the Cold War signified the collapse of the ideological conflict between the socialists and the capitalists. Now, there was no alliance system based on ideology. As the alliance system led to formation of military blocs, the end of confrontations demanded the end of the arms race and restoration of possible peace.
- The disintegration of the USSR and the end of the cold war left open only two possibilities like either the remaining superpower would dominate and create a 'unipolar system' of different countries or groups of countries could become important players in the international system, thereby bringing in a 'multipolar system', where no one power could dominate.
- As it turned out, the US became the sole super power. Backed by the power and prestige of the US, the 'capitalist economy' was now the dominant economic system internationally.
- Institutions like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund became powerful advisors to all these countries since they gave them loans for their transition to capitalism. Politically, the nation of liberal democracy emerged as the best way to organise political life.
- The end of the Soviet Bloc meant the emergence of many new countries because at the dawn of the disintegration of USSR, Soviet Union was divided into 15 independent countries. All these countries had their own independent aspirations and choices.
- The Central Asian countries wanted to take advantage of their geographical location and continue their close ties with Russia and also to establish ties with the US, China and others.

28. (a) India formulated its Foreign Policy with an aim to respect the sovereignty of all other nations and to achieve security through the maintenance of peace.

The major principles of India's Foreign Policy are

- **Non-Alignment** It means not to join any of the power blocs or enter into military alliance, having an independent Foreign Policy and working for peaceful co-existence.

Non-Alignment stands for disarmament, development, decolonisation, democratisation of international organisations, protection of the environment, etc.

- **Panchsheel** It is a guideline in our relation with other countries that was signed between India and China in 1954. Its five principles are
 - (a) Respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty
 - (b) Mutual non-aggression
 - (c) Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs
 - (d) Equality and mutual benefit
 - (e) Peaceful co-existence
- **Opposition to Colonialism** Since we have been the victims of colonial rule and exploitation, we stand for the right of self-determination and anti-imperialism. We supported the cause of freedom of the colonies of Africa and Asia, as colonialism is a violation of fundamental human rights. India cooperated with Indonesia in its efforts for freedom and also supported the freedom struggles in Malaya, Algeria, Tunisia and Namibia, etc. India's concern for Bangladesh and of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait reflects our opposition to colonialism.
- **Disarmament** It means cutting down on production of arms and their stockpiles so as to make the world a more secure place to live in. An arms race leads to wasteful expenditure, mutually assured destruction, environmental pollution and a lopsided economy. The same money could be used for welfare and constructive purposes. We signed the Chemical Weapons Ban Treaty and also supported disarmament talks like SALT-I, SALT-II, START-I, etc.

Or

- (b) The strained relationship between India and China which led to Chinese invasion of 1962 because of the following reasons

- In 1950, China annexed Tibet which removed a historical buffer between two countries. Initially, India didn't oppose it openly, but later it resented this issue when information regarding Tibetan culture suppression came up.
- Dalai Lama, the Tibetan spiritual leader sought and obtained political asylum in India in 1959. China opposed this move by declaring that India is supporting anti-China activities.
- China and India were involved in a border conflict in 1962 over competing territorial claims principally in Arunachal Pradesh and in the Aksai Chin region of Ladakh. The conflict of 1962, in which India suffered military

reverses, had long-term implications for India-China relations.

29. (a) Sometimes the period after 1989 is seen as a period of decline of Congress and rise of BJP. Despite severe competition and many conflicts, a broad consensus emerged on many crucial issues. These were

- First agreement was on new economic policies.
- Most political parties have consensus about the new economic policies despite the fact many groups opposed this. As it was believed that these policies will bring prosperity and help the country to be an economic power in the world.
- Second was the acceptance of political and social claims of the backward castes.
- Most of the political parties accepted and supported the reservation of seats for the backward classes in education and employment. Political Parties also ensure that the OBC's get adequate share of power.
- The third acceptance was the role of regional parties.
- The role of state level parties in governance of the country is accepted by all major parties. Regional parties are sharing power at the national level and has been playing central role in the politics of the country for twenty years.
- The fourth emphasis was on pragmatic considerations rather than the ideological.
- Most of the political parties' emphasis on practical considerations rather than ideological positions. The coalition politics has shifted the focus of political parties from ideological differences to power sharing arrangements. For instance, most parties of NDA didn't agree with the Hindutva ideology of BJP but they came together to form government.

Or

- (b) With the elections of 1989, a long phase of coalition politics began in India. Since then, there have been nine governments at the Centre. All of them have either been coalition governments or minority governments supported by other parties which did not join the government. In this new phase, any government could be formed only with the participation of support of many regional parties. For example
- (i) Nation Front Government in 1989
 - (ii) The United Front Government in 1996 and 1997
 - (iii) National Democratic Alliance (NDA), BJP led coalition in 1997, 1998, 1999
 - (iv) United Progressive Alliance (UPA) in 2004

United Front Government Some parties had Congress support and formed alliance in 1996 called United Front. In 1989, BJP and Left supported National Front. In 1989, BJP and Left wanted to keep the Congress out of power, hence, both supported National Front and later in 1996, Congress and Left both wanted to keep out BJP from the power. Therefore, both supported United Front in 1996.

United Progressive Alliance In 1996, BJP was invited to form the government, but most of the political parties, opposed its policies, consequently it could not secure a majority in the Lok Sabha.

In 2004 elections, the Congress party came to power with the new alliance known as United Progressive Alliance. This was a coalition in a big way. NDA was defeated and installation of another coalition led by Dr Manmohan Singh occurred. The UPA received support from DMK, PMK, AIADMK, RJD, NCP, TRS and Left from Andhra Pradesh, etc.

The 2004 election also saw the partial revival of Congress party as it increased its seats in comparison to 1996 elections.

30. (a) A nation is defined as a group of people living in a common geographical area, sharing common history, language, religion, descent, ethnicity and culture.

The features that make India a nation are as follows

- India is a land of immense diversities. It is multi-lingual, multi-religious, multicultural and multi-regional country. With all sorts of

diversities, the country has maintained unity and integrity. There is unity amidst diversity. Despite all the crisis, political decay, chaos, instability changes and challenges, the country has remained its unity, integrity and nationhood.

- India as a nation is held together with same political aspirations which ensures democratic set-up based on Parliamentary form of government that inculcates political competition in a democratic framework.
- Indian society is based on welfare state i.e. on the principles of equality, freedom, protection to socially disadvantaged groups and religions, etc. There will be no discrimination on the basis of religion, race, sex or place of birth as per the Indian Constitution.

Or

- (b) Potti Sriramulu was a renowned Gandhian activist and participated in Civil Disobedience Movement and also in individual Satyagraha. He left his job and joined all the movements throughout India. He undertook fast unto death for demanding a separate Andhra state from Madras province. His death raised the movement for separate Andhra Pradesh. In Madras province, several legislators resigned their seats in protest. At last, the Prime Minister announced the formation of a separate Andhra Pradesh state. In December, 1952, the formation of Andhra Pradesh led to the struggle for making of other states on linguistic lines.

These struggles forced the government to appoint States Reorganisation Commission. The Centre appointed States Reorganisation Commission in 1953 to look into the question of redrawing of the boundaries of states on linguistic basis.