

**CBSE – Class XII
All India
Political Science
Board Paper – 2011**

Time: 3 hrs

Total Marks: 100

General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Questions number **1-10** are of **one mark** each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.
3. Questions number **11-20** are of **two marks** each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
4. Questions number **21-30** are of **four marks** each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
5. Questions number **31-35** are of **six marks** each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.
6. Question number **35** is a map-based question. Write its answers in your answer book.

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1. "Non-alignment does not imply neutrality or equidistance." What does this statement mean? [1]
 2. What is the new name of former USSR? [1]
 3. What is the main function of Amnesty International? [1]
 4. What is human security? [1]
 5. Differentiate between 'one party dominance' and 'one party system' [1]
 6. What were the election symbols of the Congress Party and Bhartiya Janasangh in the first general election of 1952? [1]
 7. Differentiate between 'regionalism' and 'separatism' [1]
 8. What was Chipko movement? [1]
 9. How far is it correct to say that India is a world power? [1]
 10. Which two diametrically opposite political groups supported the National Front Government in 1989? [1]
 11. What was the main objective of the New International Economic Order? [2]

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12. Mention any four names of the countries belonging to the SAARC. [2]
13. How many member countries have got Veto power in the U.N. Security Council and why? [2]
14. What is meant by non-traditional notions of security? [2]
15. Define Geo-politics: [2]
16. What was meant by Princely States? How many Princely States were there in India at the time of independence? [2]
17. Differentiate between Modernization and Westernization as developmental goals. [2]
18. Why has India refused to sign the C.T.B.T.? [2]
19. How did the Congress Party succeed in maintaining its dominance till 1967? [2]
20. Give any two arguments in favour of reservation for the SCs, STs and Ks in higher education institutions in India. [2]
21. Describe any four consequences of the disintegration of Soviet Union. [4]
22. How far is it correct to say that the 9/11 attack on the World Trade Centre as the attack on the US hegemony? Explain? [4]
23. What were the objectives behind the formation of the ASEAN in 1967?. [4]
24. Describe any two important components of India's security strategy. [4]
25. Define globalisation. How is it different from internationalisation? [4]
26. Explain India's stand on environmental issues. [4]
27. Briefly explain the role of opposition parties in India.. [4]
28. 'Foreign policy is always dictated by national interests.' Do you agree with this view? Support your answer with any two suitable arguments. [4]
29. Examine the factors which helped in the restoration of the Congress Party after its split in 1969. [4]

30. What is alliance politics? How has it influenced the Indian politics? [4]

31. What led to the emergence of a bipolar world? What were the arenas of Cold War between the two power blocks? [6]

OR

Analyse India's changing relationship with post-Communist Russia.

32. "Like India, why could democracy not take roots in Pakistan despite the fact that both the countries share a common past? [6]

OR

What are the major differences between the SAARC and the European Union as alternative centres of power?

33. What were the major challenges of building democracy in India? [6]

OR

What were the early initiatives taken by the Planning Commission for building new India?

34. Explain the major issues which were responsible for the formal split of the Congress party in 1969. [6]

OR

What were the major conflicts between the Parliament and the Judiciary during the leadership of Indira Gandhi?

35. Explain any three elements of consensus which have emerged among most political parties after the Lok Sabha elections of 2004. [6]

OR

Study the given political outline map of north-East India in which six states have been marked as A, B, C, D, E and F. Identify these states with the help of information provided below and write their names along with their respective letters i.e. A, B, C, D, E, and F in your answer book.



- i. Two states which were not part of the state of Assam were at the time of India's independence.
- ii. The state whose leader signed an agreement with Rajiv Gandhi in 1986.
- iii. The state which declared independence from India in 1951.
- iv. The state which was carved out of Assam in 1972.
- v. The 22nd state of India due to its merger.

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1. Non-alignment does not mean being neutral or equidistant from the superpowers; in fact, it stands for peaceful coexistence, active co-operation among all the states for world peace and does not shirk from international responsibilities.
2. The new name of USSR is Russia.
3. Amnesty International is an NGO which campaigns for the protection of human rights all over the world.
4. 'Human security' refers to the protection of people from any type of threats more than the protection of states.
5. 'One-party dominance' is the dominance of one party in a democratic setup, e.g. Congress Party in the early years of independence, whereas 'one-party system' means existence of only one party in the country, e.g. Communist Party in China.
6. Symbols in the first general elections of 1952 were 'Small lamp and a wick (Diya and a bati)' for Bhartiya Jan Sangh and 'yoked pair of Ox' for Congress.
7. Regionalism is the demand for regional autonomy within the country, whereas separatism is the demand for autonomy outside the country.
8. Chipko Movement was the protest of villagers against the practices of commercial logging which the government had permitted.
9. India is not a world power at present, but it is rising as a world power.
10. The two political groups who supported National Front Government in 1989 were the BJP and Left Front.
11. New International Economic Order as a means of attaining economic development and political independence of the non-aligned countries which are the least developed countries and the main objective of NIEO was development and to lift their people out of poverty.

12. Member countries of SAARC:

- i. Afghanistan
- ii. Bangladesh
- iii. Bhutan
- iv. India
- v. Nepal
- vi. Maldives
- vii. Pakistan
- viii. Sri Lanka

13. Five permanent members such as US, UK, China, Russia and France have got veto power in the UN Security Council. The charter gave the permanent members a privileged position to bring about stability in the world after the Second World War.

14. Non-traditional notion of security goes beyond military threats like non-conventional issues which emerged after the Cold War. It includes a wide range of threats and dangers affecting the conditions of human existence. Examples: Human security, global security, terrorism, environmental problems, poverty

15. 'Geo-politics' is the geographical political affair which is concerned with the allocation and distribution of natural resources among the nation states of the global arena. In other words, geo-politics is all about who gets what, when, where and how.

16. British India was divided into the British Indian Provinces and the princely states. British Indian Provinces were directly under the control of the British Government. On the other hand, several large and small states ruled by princes, called the princely states, enjoyed some form of control over their internal affairs as long as they accepted British supremacy. This was called paramountcy or suzerainty of the British Crown. There were 565 princely states at the time of independence.

17. Modernisation means development in a country in the form of economic growth, technological development and rising infrastructure.

Westernisation means adopting the culture of the West. The culture adopted can be good or bad.

18. India has opposed international treaties aimed at non-proliferation because they were selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers and legitimised the monopoly of five nuclear powers. Thus, India opposed NPT in 1995 and refused to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

19. The Congress Party succeeded in maintaining its dominance till 1967 because of the following reasons:
- Their roots of success go back to the legacy of the freedom struggle.
 - They were already a well-organised party, and by the time the other parties could think of a strategy, the Congress had already started its campaign.
 - Many parties were formed only around Independence or thereafter. Thus, the Congress had the first off the blocks advantage.
 - They had an organisational network down to the local level.
20. Two arguments in favour of reservation of seats for SCs, STs and OBC:
- As backward castes had a very low presence in educational institutions, reservation should be given.
 - In employment in public places, persons of the backward castes were very low, so reservation should be given.
- 21.
- These developments were accompanied by a rapidly escalating crisis within the USSR which hastened its disintegration.
 - Gorbachev initiated the policies of economic and political reform and democratisation within the country. Leaders within the Communist Party opposed the reforms.
 - A coup (Remove Gorbachev, capture power without people consent) took place in 1991 which was encouraged by Communist Party hard liners.
 - The people had tasted freedom by then and did not want the old-style rule of the Communist Party.
 - Power began to shift from the Soviet centre to the republics, especially in the more Europeanised part of the Soviet Union, which saw them as Sovereign states.
 - The leadership of Yeltsin, Russia, Ukraine and Belarus, three major republics of the USSR, declared that the Soviet Union was disbanded.
22. The US response to 9/11 was swift and ferocious. As part of its Global War on Terror, the US launched 'Operation Enduring Freedom' against all those suspected to be behind this attack, mainly Al Qaeda and the Taliban regime in Afghanistan. The Taliban regime was easily overthrown, but remnants of the Taliban and Al Qaeda have remained potent, as is clear from the number of terrorist attacks launched by them against western targets since.
- The US forces made arrests all over the world, often without the knowledge of the government of the persons being arrested, transported these persons across countries and detained them in secret prisons. Some of them were brought to Guantanamo Bay, a US Naval base in Cuba, where the prisoners did not enjoy the protection of international law or the law of their own country or that of the US. Even UN representatives were not allowed to meet these prisoners.

23. ASEAN was established in 1967 by five countries of this region—Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand —by signing the Bangkok Declaration.

Objectives of ASEAN:

- Primarily, to accelerate economic growth and through that social progress and cultural development.
- Secondly, to promote regional peace and stability based on the rule of law and the principles of the United Nations Charter.

Over the years, Brunei Darussalam, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Myanmar (Burma) and Cambodia joined ASEAN taking its strength to ten.

Unlike the EU, there is little desire in ASEAN for supranational structures and institutions. ASEAN countries have celebrated what has become known as the 'ASEAN Way', a form of interaction which is informal, non-confrontationist and cooperative. The respect for national sovereignty is critical to the functioning of ASEAN.

With some of the fastest growing economies in the world, ASEAN broadened its objectives beyond the economic and social spheres. In 2003, ASEAN moved along the path of the EU by agreeing to establish an ASEAN Community comprising three pillars, namely, the ASEAN Security Community, the ASEAN Economic Community and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community.

24. Four components of India's security strategy:

- a. To strengthen its military capabilities because India has been involved in conflicts with its neighbours, i.e. Pakistan in 1947–48, 1965, 1971 and 1991 and with China in 1962.
- b. To strengthen international norms and international institutions to protect its security interests.
- c. To gear up for meeting security challenges which come up within the country.
- d. To develop the economy in such a manner that vast masses of people come out of poverty and misery and huge economic inequalities.

25. Globalisation signifies integration of the economy of a country with the economies of other countries, i.e. the world economy. It is a process by which the Earth is considered a 'global village' where social and economic interactions are based on interdependence.

Internationalism: Internationalisation is a philosophy which believes in the oneness of international community. It is a concept exactly opposite to the philosophy of nationalism which believes in national boundaries. In other words, internationalisation is a broad-based concept based on the notion that all the natural resources should equally be used for the benefit of the international community. Internationalisation also believes in universal brotherhood and international peace.

26. India signed and ratified the 1997 Kyoto Protocol in August 2002. India, China and other developing countries were exempt from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol because their contribution to the emission of greenhouse gases during the industrialisation period (that is believed to be causing today's global warming and climate change) was not significant. India's international negotiating position relies heavily on principles of historical responsibility, as enshrined in UNFCCC. This acknowledges that developed countries are responsible for most historical and current greenhouse emissions, and emphasises that economic and social development are the first and overriding priorities of the developing countries. The Indian government is already participating in global efforts through several programmes. For example, India's National Auto-Fuel Policy mandates cleaner fuels for vehicles. The Energy Conservation of India finds it necessary that developed countries take immediate measures to provide developing countries with financial resources and clean technologies to enable them to meet their existing commitments under UNFCCC.

27. Role of the Opposition in India:

1. The Opposition checks the government from becoming corrupt and dictatorial and thus keeps it sensitive to the needs of the people. In this way, it protects our rights and our Constitution. It checks inside the Parliament by debates, discussions, question hours, supplementary questions, adjournment motion, cut motions and ultimately by vote of no-confidence. It checks outside the Parliament by rallies, dharnas, gheraos and fasting.
2. **Parliamentary function:**
 - a. They expose the weakness of the ministers and the bureaucracy.
 - b. Through them the Parliament obtains detailed and accurate information as to what legislation is needed for the country.
3. **Lending support to wise legislation and equalitarian measures:** The Opposition does not always obstruct and harass the government. It agrees with the government on certain fundamentals like support in electoral reforms, making Panchayat and local bodies autonomous, fighting corruption, judicial reforms, and improved condition of workers and peasants. No party would compromise on the country's unity, integrity and sovereignty.
4. **Negative role of the Opposition:**
 - a. It opposes all governmental measures and purposes nothing concrete. It only criticises without giving constructive suggestions.
 - b. Its main aim is to dislodge and discredit the government.
 - c. Through dharnas and gheraos, it curtails the progress of the country. Therefore, it should oppose and not obstruct, criticise or stall the working of the administration.

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28. Yes, the foreign policy of a country reflects the interplay of domestic and external factors.
- The noble ideas which inspired India's struggle for freedom influenced the making of foreign policy.
 - Nehru's foreign policy was to preserve the hard-earned sovereignty, protect territorial integrity and promote rapid economic development. Nehruji wished to achieve these objectives through the strategy of non-alignment. This also reflects the domestic concern in foreign policy.
29. After its split in 1969, the government of Indira Gandhi gained popularity due to various factors such as
- The government made conscious attempts to project its socialist credentials.
 - Indira Gandhi vigorously campaigned for implementing the existing land reform laws and undertook further land ceiling legislation.
 - To end her dependence on the other political parties, strengthen her party's position in the Parliament and seek a popular mandate for her programmes, Indira Gandhi's government recommended the dissolution of the Lok Sabha in December 1970.
 - The crisis in East Pakistan and the Indo-Pak War leading to the establishment of Bangladesh added another feather to the popularity of Indira Gandhi.
 - In this way, Indira Gandhi and her government were seen as the protector of the poor and the underprivileged.
 - The Congress was now in power in almost all the states and restored its dominance.
30. Alliance politics is when a particular party joins another party and forms the government, keeping its own interests.
- Beginning of an era of multi-party system as no single party could secure a clear majority.
 - Emergence of powerful parties groups and movements which represented Dalits and other backward classes.
 - The newly emerged groups played an important role in running the United Front Government of 1996.
 - BJP did not support the UF Government, but it was supported by Congress.
 - In 1989, left and BJP supported National Front Government to keep Congress out of power.
 - In 1996, the Left and Congress joined hands to keep the BJP out of power.
 - In the 1996 elections, the BJP emerged as the largest party and was united to form the government, but it failed to get the support of other parties to secure a majority in the Lok Sabha.

h) The BJP led a coalition government in 1999. From 1999 onwards, no government could be formed without the participation or support of regional parties.

31. The consequences of the end of the Second World War were the rise of two new powers on the global stage with the defeat of Germany and Japan. The devastation of Europe and parts of the world made the United States and the Soviet Union the greatest powers in the world with the ability to influence events anywhere on the Earth. Arenas of the Cold War refer to areas where crisis and war occurred or threatened to occur between the alliance systems but did not cross certain limits. The two superpowers were poised for direct confrontations in Korea (1950–53) Berlin (1958–62), the Congo (Early 1960s) and in several other places.

OR

India has maintained strong and healthy relations with Russia. India's relations with Russia are an important aspect of India's foreign policy. Indo-Russian relations are embedded in a history of trust and common interests and are matched by popular perceptions.

1. **Common view on the multipolar world order:** For both these countries, the multipolar world order is the coexistence of several powers in the international system, collective security, greater regionalism, negotiated settlements of international conflicts, an independent foreign policy for all countries and decision making through bodies like the UN which should be strengthened, democratised and empowered.
2. **India's stand towards Russia:** India gets meaningful benefits for having healthy relations with Russia on issues such as Kashmir, energy supplies, sharing information on international terrorism, access to central Asia and balancing its relation with China.
3. **Russia's stand towards India:** Like India, Russia stands to benefit from this relationship because India is the second largest arms market for Russia. Besides, the Indian military gets most of its hardware from Russia. Because India is an oil-importing nation, Russia is important to India and has repeatedly come to India's assistance during its oil crisis.

To meet the demands of energy, India is trying to increase its energy imports from Russia and the republics of Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. This also broadened the scope for partnership and investment in oilfields. India has also strengthened its relation with Russia for her nuclear energy plans and space industry. India gets the cryogenic rocket from Russia whenever it needs it.

32. Factors which have contributed in building stable democracy in Pakistan:

1. The social dominance of the military, clergy and landowning aristocracy has led to the frequent overthrow of elected Governments and the establishment of military government.
2. Pakistan's conflict with India has made the pro-military groups more powerful. These groups often say that the democratic government can harm security in Pakistan, so the Army's stay can make Pakistan more powerful than India.
3. The lack of genuine important support to Pakistan is also one of the factors for the dominance of the military. The United States and other western countries have encouraged military rule in Pakistan for their own benefits.

OR

European Union:

The EU is the world's largest economy with a GDP of more than \$12 trillion in 2005. Its currency, the Euro, can pose a threat to the dominance of the USA dollar. Its share of world trade is three times larger than that of the United States allowing it to be more assertive in trade disputes with the US and China. Its economic power gives it influence over its closest neighbours and Asia and Africa. It also functions as an important bloc in international economic organisation such as WTO. The EU has political and diplomatic influence. Member of the EU France holds a permanent seat in the UN Security Council. The EU includes several non-permanent members of the UN Security Council. This has enabled the EU to influence US policies such as the current US position on Iran's nuclear programme. Its use of diplomacy, economic investments and negotiations rather than coercion and military force has been effective as in the case of its dialogue with China on human rights and environmental degradation.

SAARC:

It stands for South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation. It was established in 1985 at Dhaka and its members are India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives.

Its objectives are

- i. Promotion of collective self-reliance
- ii. Acceleration of economic growth in the region
- iii. Collaboration among member states on economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific front
- iv. Promotion of mutual trusts and understanding
- v. Stimulating regional co-operation
- vi. Suppression of terrorism and smuggling of drugs

It is a major regional initiative by the South Asian states to evolve co-operation through multilateral means. It has an essential role to play as a forum for facilitating economic cooperation among the South Asian countries. 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.

33. The first general election was also the first big test of democracy in a poor and illiterate country. Till then, democracy had existed only in prosperous countries, mainly in Europe and North America, where nearly everyone was illiterate. By that time, many countries in Europe had not given voting rights to all women. In this context, India's experiment with universal adult franchise appeared very bold and risky. A British member of the Indian Civil Service claimed that 'a future and more enlightened age will view with astonishment the absurd farce of recording the votes of millions of illiterate people'.

The elections had to be postponed twice and finally held from October 1951 to February 1952. But this election is referred to as the 1952 election because most parts of the country voted in January 1952. It took six months for the campaigning, polling and counting to be completed. Elections were competitive—there were on an average more than four candidates for each seat. The level of participation was encouraging—more than half the eligible voters turned out to vote on the day of elections. When the results were declared, these were accepted as fair even by the losers. The Indian experiment had proved the critics wrong. *The Times of India* held that the polls have “confounded all those sceptics who thought the introduction of adult franchise too risky an experiment in this country”. *The Hindustan Times* claimed that “there is universal agreement that the Indian people have conducted themselves admirably in the largest experiment in democratic elections in the history of the world”. Observers outside India were equally impressed. India's general election of 1952 became a landmark in the history of democracy all over the world. It was no longer possible to argue that democratic elections could not be held in conditions of poverty or lack of education. It proved that democracy could be practised anywhere in the world.

OR

1. Like USSR, the Indian Planning Commission opted for five-year plans (FYP). The idea was very simple—the Government of India prepares a document which has a plan for all its income and expenditure for the next five years.
2. Accordingly the budget of the central and all the state governments is divided into two parts—non-plan budget, which is spent on routine items annually, and plan budget, which is spent on a five year basis according to the priorities fixed by the plan.
3. The draft of the First Five-Year Plan and then the actual plan documents released in December 1951 generated a lot of excitement in the country. People from all walks of life—academicians, journalists, government and private sector employees, industrialists, farmers and politicians discussed and debated the documents extensively.
4. The excitement with planning reached its peak with the launching of the second Five-Year Plan in 1961. The Fourth Plan was due to start in 1966.

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By this time, the novelty of planning had declined considerably, and moreover, India was facing an acute economic crisis. The government decided to take a 'plan holiday'. Although many criticisms emerged both about the process and the priorities of these plans, the foundation of India's economic development was firmly in place by then.

34. In 1969, the factional rivalry between the Syndicate and Indira Gandhi came into the open. Following President Zakir Hussain's death, the post of the President of India fell vacant that year. Despite Mrs Indira 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. Indira Gandhi retaliated by encouraging the then Vice President V. V. Giri to file his nomination as an independent candidate. 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. Morarji Desai was the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister. On both the above issues, serious differences emerged between Desai and the Prime Minister, resulting in Desai leaving the government. Congress had seen differences of this kind in the past. However, this time, both parties wanted a showdown, which took place during the Presidential elections. 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. 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. The election ultimately resulted in the victory of V. V. Giri, the independent candidate, and the defeat of Sanjeeva Reddy, the official Congress candidate. The defeat of the official Congress candidate formalised the split in the party. The Congress President expelled the Prime Minister from the party, and she claimed her group was the real Congress.

OR

This was the time when the government and the ruling party had various differences with the judiciary. Three constitutional issues had emerged. These were

1. Could the Parliament abridge the fundamental rights? The Supreme Court answer was negative.
2. Could the Parliament curtail the right to property by making an amendment? Again, the Supreme Court said that the Parliament cannot amend the Constitution in such a manner that rights are curtailed.
3. The Parliament amended the Constitution saying that it can abridge the fundamental rights for giving effect to directive principles. However, the Supreme Court rejected this provision also.

This led to a crisis as far as the relation between the government and the judiciary is concerned.

Further, two more developments added to the tension between the judiciary and the executive. In 1973, immediately after the Supreme Court's decision in the Keshavananda Bharati case, a vacancy arose for the post of the Chief Justice of India. It had been a practice to appoint the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court as the Chief Justice, but in 1973, the government set aside the seniority of three judges and appointed Justice A. N. Ray as the Chief Justice of India. This appointment became politically controversial because all the three judges who were superseded had given rulings against the stand of the government. Thus, constitutional interpretations and political ideologies were getting mixed up rapidly. People close to the Prime Minister started talking of the need for a judiciary and the bureaucracy 'committed' to the vision of the executive and the legislature. The climax of the confrontation was of course the ruling of the High Court declaring Indira Gandhi's election invalid.

35. After 1989, instead of ideology, the political parties consensus consisted of four elements:
1. Agreements on new economic policies: While many groups are opposed to the new economic policies, most political parties are in support of the new economic policies. Most parties believe that these policies would lead the country to prosperity and a status of economic power in the world.
 2. Acceptance of the political and social claims of the backward castes: Political parties have recognised that the social and political claims of the backward castes need to be accepted. As a result, all political parties now support reservation of seats for the backward classes, in education and employment. Political parties are also willing to ensure that the OBCs get adequate share of power.
 3. Acceptance of the role of state-level parties in governance of the country: The distinction between state level and national level parties is fast becoming less important. State-level parties share power at the national level and have played a central role in the country's politics of the last twenty years or so.
 4. Emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than ideological positions and political alliances without ideological agreement: Coalition politics has shifted the focus of political parties from ideological difference to power sharing arrangements. Thus, most parties of the NDA did not agree with the 'Hindutva' ideology of the BJP. Yet, they came together to form a government and remained in power for a full term.

OR

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A – Sikkim

B – Meghalaya

C – Tripura

D – Manipur

E – Nagaland

F – Mizoram

- i. Tripura and Manipur were not part of the state of Assam at the time of India's independence.
- ii. Mizoram signed an agreement with Rajiv Gandhi in 1986.
- iii. Nagaland declared independence from India in 1951.
- iv. Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura were carved out of Assam in 1972.
- v. Sikkim was the 22nd state of India after its merger.

