

Class 12 Political Science Set 2 (59/1/2) Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 hours	Maximum Marks :80	Total questions :30
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. This question paper contains 38 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper is divided into five Sections – A, B, C, D and E.
3. In Section A, Questions no. 1 to 18 are multiple choice questions (MCQs) and questions number 19 and 20 are Assertion-Reason based questions of 1 mark each.
4. In Section B, Questions no. 21 to 25 are very short answer (VSA) type questions, carrying 2 marks each.
5. In Section C, Questions no. 26 to 31 are short answer (SA) type questions, carrying 3 marks each.
6. In Section D, Questions no. 32 to 35 are long answer (LA) type questions carrying 5 marks each.
7. In Section E, Questions no. 36 to 38 are case study based questions carrying 4 marks each.
8. There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 2 questions in Section B, 3 questions in Section C, 2 questions in Section D and 2 questions in Section E.
9. Use of calculators is not allowed.

SECTION-A

1. For Question number 1, two statements are given—one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read these statements carefully and choose the correct option as the answer from the options (A), (B), (C) and (D) given below.

Assertion (A): An alliance is a coalition of states that coordinate their actions to deter or defend against military attack.

Reason (R): Countries form alliances to increase their effective power relative to another country or alliance.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

(D) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

Correct Answer: (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

Solution:

Step 1: Evaluate the Assertion (A)

The Assertion states: "An alliance is a coalition of states that coordinate their actions to deter or defend against military attack." This is true, as alliances, such as NATO, are formed for collective defense and deterrence against military threats.

Step 2: Evaluate the Reason (R)

The Reason states: "Countries form alliances to increase their effective power relative to another country or alliance." This is also true, as one of the motivations for forming alliances is to enhance a country's power and influence through collective strength.

Step 3: Determine if Reason (R) Explains Assertion (A)

While both statements are true, the Reason does not directly explain the Assertion. The Assertion defines what an alliance is (a coalition for defense or deterrence), while the Reason explains a motivation for forming alliances (to increase power). However, increasing power is not the only or primary purpose of an alliance as defined in the Assertion—alliances are

specifically about coordinating for defense or deterrence, not just power enhancement.

Step 4: Match with the Options

Option (A): Incorrect, as Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

Option (B): Correct, as both statements are true, but Reason (R) does not explain Assertion (A).

Option (C): Incorrect, as Assertion (A) is true.

Option (D): Incorrect, as Reason (R) is true.

The correct answer is:

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

Quick Tip

In Assertion-Reason questions, ensure that the Reason directly explains the Assertion, not just a related concept.

2. Which one of the following is not considered as a new source of threat to security?

- (A) Terrorism
- (B) Hijacking of planes
- (C) Use of drones
- (D) War

Correct Answer: (D) War

Solution:

Identifying new sources of security threats.

The threats to security evolve with time due to changes in technology, political situations, and social factors. Let's evaluate each option:

Terrorism (A): Terrorism remains a significant new source of threat due to increasing global connectivity and advanced methods of attack.

Hijacking of planes (B): Although hijacking has been a traditional security concern, it is not considered a new threat in today's world with advanced security measures in place.

Use of drones (C): Drones have become a significant new source of threat in recent years due to their use in surveillance, attacks, and smuggling operations.

War (D): War has been a traditional and historical source of threat and is not considered a

”new” threat as the question asks.

Thus, the correct answer is option (D), as war is not a new source of threat.

Quick Tip

When evaluating threats to security, consider both traditional and emerging sources like technological advancements, cyber threats, and unconventional warfare.

3. Arrange the following rulers of Pakistan in the chronological order as per the period of their rule:

- (i) General Zia-ul-Haq
- (ii) Benazir Bhutto
- (iii) General Musharraf
- (iv) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

Choose the correct option.

- (A) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)
- (B) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
- (C) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)
- (D) (i), (ii), (W), (iv)

Correct Answer: (A) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the Periods of Rule for Each Leader

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto: He served as Prime Minister of Pakistan from 1973 to 1977.

General Zia-ul-Haq: He ruled as President from 1978 to 1988 after deposing Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

Benazir Bhutto: She served as Prime Minister in two non-consecutive terms, first from 1988 to 1990 and then from 1993 to 1996.

General Musharraf: He took power in a coup in 1999 and ruled as President from 2001 to 2008.

Step 2: Arrange in Chronological Order

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (1973–1977) comes first.

General Zia-ul-Haq (1978–1988) comes next.

Benazir Bhutto (1988–1990, 1993–1996) follows.

General Musharraf (1999–2008) is the last in this list.

Thus, the order is: (iv) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, (i) General Zia-ul-Haq, (ii) Benazir Bhutto, (iii) General Musharraf.

Step 3: Match with the Options

Option (A): (iv), (i), (ii), (iii) – This matches the chronological order.

Option (B): (i), (iii), (ii), (iv) – Incorrect, as Zia-ul-Haq did not rule before Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

Option (C): (iv), (iii), (i), (ii) – Incorrect, as Musharraf ruled after Zia-ul-Haq and Benazir Bhutto.

Option (D): (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) – Incorrect, as Zulfikar Ali Bhutto ruled before Zia-ul-Haq.

The correct answer is:

(A) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)

Quick Tip

To solve chronological order questions, note the exact years of rule for each leader and arrange them from earliest to latest.

4. Which one of the following countries is NOT included in ‘South Asia’?

(A) Bangladesh

(B) China

(C) Bhutan

(D) Maldives

Correct Answer: (B) China

Solution:

Step 1: Define South Asia

South Asia typically includes countries in the Indian subcontinent and surrounding areas, such as India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, and the Maldives.

Step 2: Analyze the Options

Option (A) Bangladesh: Bangladesh is in South Asia.

Option (B) China: China is in East Asia, not South Asia.

Option (C) Bhutan: Bhutan is in South Asia.

Option (D) Maldives: The Maldives is considered part of South Asia.

Step 3: Conclusion

The correct answer is:

(B) China

Quick Tip

South Asia includes countries like India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, and the Maldives. China is part of East Asia.

5. Which one of the following countries is NOT a founder-member of ASEAN?

(A) Singapore

(B) Thailand

(C) Myanmar

(D) Indonesia

Correct Answer: (C) Myanmar

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the Founder-Members of ASEAN

ASEAN was founded on August 8, 1967, by five countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. These are the founder-members of ASEAN.

Step 2: Analyze the Options

Option (A) Singapore: Singapore is a founder-member of ASEAN.

Option (B) Thailand: Thailand is a founder-member of ASEAN.

Option (C) Myanmar: Myanmar joined ASEAN in 1997 and is not a founder-member.

Option (D) Indonesia: Indonesia is a founder-member of ASEAN.

Step 3: Conclusion

The correct answer is:

(C) Myanmar

Quick Tip

ASEAN's founder-members are Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. Other members, like Myanmar, joined later.

6. The 'ASEAN Way' is a form of interaction that is:

- (A) formal
- (B) confrontationist
- (C) cooperative
- (D) provocative

Correct Answer: (C) cooperative

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the 'ASEAN Way'

The 'ASEAN Way' refers to the diplomatic approach of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). It emphasizes consensus-building, non-interference, and a cooperative style of interaction among member states.

Step 2: Analyzing the Options

Option (A) formal: The ASEAN Way is not strictly formal; it prioritizes flexibility and informality.

Option (B) confrontationist: This is incorrect as the ASEAN Way avoids confrontation and focuses on consensus.

Option (C) cooperative: This aligns with the ASEAN Way's emphasis on collaboration and mutual respect.

Option (D) provocative: The ASEAN Way is not provocative; it seeks harmony and stability.

Step 3: Conclusion

The correct answer is:

(C) cooperative

Quick Tip

The 'ASEAN Way' is a key concept in international relations, often associated with ASEAN's principles of non-interference, consensus, and regional cooperation.

7. Match List-I with the List-II and choose the correct option:

<i>List-I</i>		<i>List-II</i>
1. Clear majority in the 17 th Lok Sabha	(i)	National Front Government
2. Implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission	(ii)	United Front Government
3. Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda	(iii)	United Progressive Alliance Government
4. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh	(iv)	National Democratic Alliance

Options:

(A) 1-(iv), 2-(i), 3-(iii), 4-(iii)

(B) 1-(i), 2-(ii), 3-(iii), 4-(iv)

(C) 1-(iv), 2-(iii), 3-(ii), 4-(i)

(D) 1-(i), 2-(iv), 3-(iii), 4-(iii)

Correct Answer: (C) 1-(iv), 2-(iii), 3-(ii), 4-(i)

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the Items in List-I and List-II

List-I includes events or leaders, and List-II includes governments or coalitions associated with them. Let's match each item.

Step 2: Match Each Item

1. Clear majority in the 17th Lok Sabha: The 17th Lok Sabha elections (2019) resulted in a clear majority for the National Democratic Alliance (NDA), led by the BJP. So, 1 matches with (iv) National Democratic Alliance.

2. Implementation of the Mandal Commission: The Mandal Commission recommendations (on reservations for OBCs) were implemented in 1990 under the United Progressive Alliance Government, led by V.P. Singh. So, 2 matches with (iii) United Progressive Alliance Government.

3. Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda: H.D. Deve Gowda was Prime Minister from 1996 to 1997 under the United Front Government. So, 3 matches with (ii) United Front Government.

4. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh: Manmohan Singh was Prime Minister from 2004 to 2014 under the National Front Government. So, 4 matches with (i) National Front Government.

Step 3: Match with the Options

Option (A): 1-(iv), 2-(i), 3-(iii), 4-(iii) – Incorrect, as 2 and 4 are mismatched.

Option (B): 1-(i), 2-(ii), 3-(iii), 4-(iv) – Incorrect, as 1, 2, and 4 are mismatched.

Option (C): 1-(iv), 2-(iii), 3-(ii), 4-(i) – Correct, as all matches are accurate.

Option (D): 1-(i), 2-(iv), 3-(iii), 4-(iii) – Incorrect, as 1, 2, and 3 are mismatched.

The correct answer is:

(C) 1-(iv), 2-(iii), 3-(ii), 4-(i)

Quick Tip

For matching questions, recall the historical context of events and leaders, and associate them with the correct political associations.

8. Arrange the following Prime Ministers of India in the chronological order as per their period of rule:

(i) H.D. Deve Gowda

(ii) Chandra Shekhar

(iii) P.V. Narasimha Rao

(iv) V.P. Singh

Choose the correct option.

(A) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)

(B) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)

(C) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

(D) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)

Correct Answer: (D) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the Periods of Rule for Each Prime Minister

V.P. Singh: He served as Prime Minister from December 1989 to November 1990.

Chandra Shekhar: He served as Prime Minister from November 1990 to June 1991.

P.V. Narasimha Rao: He served as Prime Minister from June 1991 to May 1996.

H.D. Deve Gowda: He served as Prime Minister from June 1996 to April 1997.

Step 2: Arrange in Chronological Order

V.P. Singh (1989–1990) comes first.

Chandra Shekhar (1990–1991) comes next.

P.V. Narasimha Rao (1991–1996) follows.

H.D. Deve Gowda (1996–1997) is the last in this list.

Thus, the order is: (iv) V.P. Singh, (ii) Chandra Shekhar, (iii) P.V. Narasimha Rao, (i) H.D. Deve Gowda.

Step 3: Match with the Options

Option (A): (i), (ii), (iv), (iii) – Incorrect, as H.D. Deve Gowda was the last, not the first.

Option (B): (iii), (iv), (ii), (i) – Incorrect, as P.V. Narasimha Rao was not the first.

Option (C): (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) – Incorrect, as H.D. Deve Gowda was not the first.

Option (D): (iv), (ii), (iii), (i) – Correct, as it matches the chronological order.

The correct answer is:

(D) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)

Quick Tip

To arrange leaders chronologically, note their exact years of tenure and order them from earliest to latest.

9. Which of the following problems did India face before the 4th general elections?

- (i) Failure of monsoon
- (ii) Food crisis
- (iii) Heavy rainfall
- (iv) Depletion of foreign exchange reserves

Choose the correct option.

- (A) (i), (ii)
- (B) (iii), (iv)
- (C) (i), (ii), (iv)
- (D) (ii), (iii), (iv)

Correct Answer: (C) (i), (ii), (iv)

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the Context of the 4th General Elections

The 4th general elections in India were held in 1967. This period was marked by significant

challenges following the 1965 Indo-Pak War, the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri in 1966, and economic difficulties under Indira Gandhi's early leadership.

Step 2: Analyze the Problems

(i) Failure of monsoon: True. India faced severe droughts in 1965 and 1966 due to monsoon failures, leading to agricultural decline.

(ii) Food crisis: True. The monsoon failures caused a food crisis, with India relying on food imports, including under the US PL-480 program.

(iii) Heavy rainfall: False. The period was marked by drought, not heavy rainfall.

(iv) Depletion of foreign exchange reserves: True. India's foreign exchange reserves were depleted due to the costs of the 1965 war and food imports.

Step 3: Match with the Options

Option (A) (i), (ii): Incomplete, as it misses (iv).

Option (B) (iii), (iv): Incorrect, as (iii) is false.

Option (C) (i), (ii), (iv): Correct, as all three were major issues.

Option (D) (ii), (iii), (iv): Incorrect, as (iii) is false.

The correct answer is:

(C) (i), (ii), (iv)

Quick Tip

The mid-1960s were a challenging period for India, with droughts, food shortages, and economic strain due to war and import dependency.

10. Identify the *false* statement from the following related to Lal Bahadur Shastri.

(A) He worked as the General Secretary of the Congress Party till 1966.

(B) He was in the Union Cabinet for a short period of three years.

(C) He resigned from the Union Cabinet taking responsibility for a Railway accident.

(D) He gave the famous slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan'.

Correct Answer: (A) He worked as the General Secretary of the Congress Party till 1966.

Solution:

Step 1: Review Lal Bahadur Shastri's Career

Lal Bahadur Shastri was India's second Prime Minister (1964–1966) and a prominent leader

in the Indian National Congress. Let's evaluate each statement.

Step 2: Analyze the Statements

Option (A) He worked as the General Secretary of the Congress Party till 1966: This is false. Shastri was the General Secretary of the Congress Party in the 1950s, but he became Prime Minister in 1964 and died in 1966. He was not the General Secretary until 1966.

Option (B) He was in the Union Cabinet for a short period of three years: This is true. Shastri served in the Union Cabinet under Nehru from 1957 to 1961, roughly three years, before resigning.

Option (C) He resigned from the Union Cabinet taking responsibility for a Railway accident: This is true. Shastri resigned as Railway Minister in 1956 after the Ariyalur train accident, taking moral responsibility.

Option (D) He gave the famous slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan': This is true. Shastri gave this slogan during the 1965 Indo-Pak War to emphasize the importance of soldiers and farmers.

Step 3: Conclusion

The false statement is:

(A) He worked as the General Secretary of the Congress Party till 1966.

Quick Tip

Lal Bahadur Shastri is known for his simplicity, leadership during the 1965 war, and the slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan'. Verify timelines when evaluating historical statements.

11. Which one of the following was *not* a major objective of Jawaharlal Nehru's foreign policy?

- (A) To preserve the hard-earned sovereignty of India.
- (B) To protect the territorial integrity of India.
- (C) To make India a nuclear power.
- (D) To promote rapid economic development.

Correct Answer: (C) To make India a nuclear power.

Solution:

Step 1: Understand Nehru's Foreign Policy Objectives

Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first Prime Minister, focused on non-alignment, sovereignty,

territorial integrity, and economic development as key pillars of his foreign policy. He also advocated for global peace and disarmament.

Step 2: Analyze the Options

Option (A) To preserve the hard-earned sovereignty of India: This was a major objective, as Nehru emphasized India's independence and non-alignment to avoid foreign domination.

Option (B) To protect the territorial integrity of India: This was also a key objective, as seen in India's response to border issues with China and Pakistan.

Option (C) To make India a nuclear power: This was not a major objective under Nehru.

While India developed nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, Nehru was a strong advocate for global nuclear disarmament and did not prioritize making India a nuclear power.

India's nuclear tests happened later, in 1974, after Nehru's time.

Option (D) To promote rapid economic development: This was a major objective, as Nehru linked foreign policy with economic self-reliance through initiatives like the Five-Year Plans.

Step 3: Conclusion

The correct answer is:

(C) To make India a nuclear power.

Quick Tip

Nehru's foreign policy focused on non-alignment, sovereignty, and economic development, while advocating for global peace and nuclear disarmament.

12. There was considerable unease in Indo-US relations during the 1950s because:

(A) India had a growing partnership with the Soviet Union.

(B) The Soviet Union invaded Hungary.

(C) India was not a member of NATO.

(D) India was a founder member of NAM.

Correct Answer: (A) India had a growing partnership with the Soviet Union.

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the Context of Indo-US Relations in the 1950s

During the 1950s, the Cold War was at its peak, with the US and the Soviet Union as rival superpowers. The US sought to build alliances to counter Soviet influence, while India,

under Jawaharlal Nehru, pursued a policy of non-alignment.

Step 2: Analyze the Options

Option (A) India had a growing partnership with the Soviet Union: This is correct. India's growing ties with the Soviet Union, including economic and military cooperation, caused unease in the US, which saw India as leaning toward the Soviet bloc.

Option (B) The Soviet Union invaded Hungary: The Soviet invasion of Hungary in 1956 was a global event, but it did not directly impact Indo-US relations.

Option (C) India was not a member of NATO: While true, India's non-membership in NATO was not a primary reason for unease, as India's non-alignment policy was broader than just NATO.

Option (D) India was a founder member of NAM: India's role in the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) did create some tension, but the primary concern for the US was India's specific partnership with the Soviet Union, not just its non-alignment.

Step 3: Conclusion

The correct answer is:

(A) India had a growing partnership with the Soviet Union.

Quick Tip

During the Cold War, the US viewed any partnership with the Soviet Union as a challenge to its global influence, which often strained relations with non-aligned countries like India.

SECTION-B

13. State any two advantages of international organisations like the UNO.

Correct Answer: Two advantages of international organisations like the UNO are:

1. Promoting global peace and security through conflict resolution and peacekeeping missions.
2. Facilitating international cooperation on global issues like climate change, poverty, and health.

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the Role of International Organisations like the UNO

The United Nations Organisation (UNO) was established in 1945 to promote global peace, security, and cooperation among nations. It addresses a wide range of issues, from conflict resolution to sustainable development.

Step 2: Identify Two Advantages

Advantage 1: The UNO promotes global peace and security by mediating conflicts, deploying peacekeeping missions, and preventing wars through diplomacy. For example, it has played a role in resolving conflicts like the Suez Crisis (1956).

Advantage 2: The UNO facilitates international cooperation on global challenges, such as climate change (e.g., Paris Agreement), poverty reduction (e.g., Sustainable Development Goals), and health crises (e.g., WHO's role in pandemics).

Step 3: Conclusion

The two advantages are:

1. Promoting global peace and security through conflict resolution and peacekeeping missions.
2. Facilitating international cooperation on global issues like climate change, poverty, and health.

Quick Tip

The UNO's key roles include peacekeeping, humanitarian aid, and fostering global cooperation on pressing issues.

14. Explain the meaning of the term 'defection' in politics.

Correct Answer: Defection in politics refers to the act of an elected representative abandoning their allegiance to the political party under which they were elected and joining another party.

Solution:

Step 1: Define Defection in the Political Context

Defection occurs when a politician, after being elected as a representative of a particular political party, switches allegiance to another party during their term. This often happens for personal gain, ideological differences, or political opportunism.

Step 2: Explain Its Implications

Defection can destabilise governments, especially in coalition setups, and undermine the mandate given by voters. In India, the Anti-Defection Law (1985) under the 10th Schedule of the Constitution was introduced to curb this practice by disqualifying defectors.

Step 3: Conclusion

Defection in politics refers to the act of an elected representative abandoning their allegiance to the political party under which they were elected and joining another party.

Quick Tip

In India, the Anti-Defection Law aims to prevent defection by disqualifying elected members who switch parties without meeting specific conditions.

15. Explain any two factors that are responsible for Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy.

Correct Answer: Two factors responsible for Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy are:

1. Frequent military interventions in politics.
2. Weak political institutions and lack of democratic culture.

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the Context of Pakistan's Political History

Pakistan has struggled to maintain a stable democracy since its independence in 1947, facing multiple challenges that have undermined democratic governance.

Step 2: Explain Two Factors

Factor 1: Frequent Military Interventions – Pakistan has experienced several military coups, with leaders like Ayub Khan (1958), Zia-ul-Haq (1977), and Pervez Musharraf (1999) overthrowing civilian governments. These interventions disrupted democratic processes and established a pattern of military dominance in politics.

Factor 2: Weak Political Institutions and Lack of Democratic Culture – Political parties in Pakistan have often been personality-driven rather than ideology-based, leading to weak institutions. Additionally, a lack of democratic culture, including issues like feudalism, corruption, and political violence, has hindered the growth of stable democratic governance.

Step 3: Conclusion

The two factors are:

1. Frequent military interventions in politics.
2. Weak political institutions and lack of democratic culture.

Quick Tip

Pakistan's democratic challenges stem from a history of military rule and systemic issues like weak institutions and political instability.

16. Describe any two features of the First Five Year Plan.

Correct Answer: The two key features of the First Five Year Plan are:

Feature 1: Emphasis on Agriculture and Rural Development. The First Five Year Plan focused primarily on improving agricultural production, as it was the backbone of India's economy at the time. The plan aimed at increasing food production through irrigation, land reforms, and better farming techniques, ensuring self-sufficiency in food grains.

Feature 2: Development of Irrigation and Hydroelectric Projects. The plan prioritized the development of infrastructure, particularly in irrigation and hydroelectric projects, to boost agricultural output and provide power to rural areas. This was aimed at enhancing productivity and ensuring water availability during dry seasons.

Quick Tip

The First Five Year Plan was largely focused on the agricultural sector, setting the stage for India's self-reliance in food production and rural development.

17. Highlight any two features of the Constitution of Bangladesh.

Correct Answer: Two features of the Constitution of Bangladesh are:

1. It establishes a unitary parliamentary democracy with a Prime Minister as the head of government.
2. It declares Bangladesh as a secular state while recognising Islam as the state religion.

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the Constitution of Bangladesh

The Constitution of Bangladesh was adopted on November 4, 1972, after the country's independence in 1971. It has undergone several amendments but retains core features that define its governance structure.

Step 2: Highlight Two Features

Feature 1: Unitary Parliamentary Democracy – The Constitution establishes Bangladesh as a unitary state with a parliamentary system, where the Prime Minister is the head of government, and the President is a ceremonial head. The Parliament (Jatiya Sangsad) is the legislative body, elected through universal suffrage.

Feature 2: Secularism with State Religion – The original Constitution declared Bangladesh a secular state, ensuring equality of all religions. However, a 1988 amendment declared Islam as the state religion, while still upholding secular principles, reflecting a balance between religious identity and secular governance.

Step 3: Conclusion

The two features are:

1. It establishes a unitary parliamentary democracy with a Prime Minister as the head of government.
2. It declares Bangladesh as a secular state while recognising Islam as the state religion.

Quick Tip

The Constitution of Bangladesh balances secularism with cultural identity, reflecting the country's history and societal values.

18. Explain any two changes that came in Indian politics after 2014 as compared to the period 1989 to 2014.

Correct Answer: Two changes in Indian politics after 2014 are:

1. The rise of a single-party majority government led by the BJP, ending the era of coalition politics.
2. Increased use of digital and social media in political campaigns and governance.

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the Political Context of 1989–2014 and Post-2014

The period from 1989 to 2014 in Indian politics was marked by coalition governments, with

no single party securing a clear majority. After 2014, significant shifts occurred with the rise of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) under Narendra Modi.

Step 2: Identify Two Changes Post-2014

Change 1: The 2014 and 2019 elections saw the BJP secure a clear majority, ending the coalition era that dominated 1989–2014. This led to more decisive governance and a shift from fragmented coalition politics.

Change 2: Post-2014, there was a significant increase in the use of digital and social media for political campaigns, voter outreach, and governance. The BJP effectively used platforms like Twitter and WhatsApp to mobilise support and communicate policies.

Step 3: Conclusion

The two changes are:

1. The rise of a single-party majority government led by the BJP, ending the era of coalition politics.
2. Increased use of digital and social media in political campaigns and governance.

Quick Tip

Post-2014, Indian politics saw a shift toward single-party dominance and the integration of technology in political strategies.

SECTION-C

19. (a) What is the primary goal of human security? Explain the difference between the narrow and broad concepts of human security.

Correct Answer: The primary goal of human security is to protect individuals from threats to their survival, dignity, and livelihoods. The narrow concept focuses on protection from violence, while the broad concept includes economic, environmental, and social threats.

Solution:

Step 1: Define the Primary Goal of Human Security

Human security shifts the focus from state security to individual well-being, aiming to protect people from threats to their survival, dignity, and livelihoods, ensuring freedom from fear and want.

Step 2: Explain the Narrow Concept of Human Security

The narrow concept of human security focuses on protection from physical violence, such as war, genocide, or terrorism. It prioritises safety from direct threats to life, often addressed through conflict resolution and peacekeeping.

Step 3: Explain the Broad Concept of Human Security

The broad concept includes a wider range of threats, such as economic insecurity (poverty), environmental degradation (climate change), health crises (pandemics), and social issues (inequality). It aims for comprehensive well-being and sustainable development.

Step 4: Conclusion

The primary goal of human security is to protect individuals from threats to their survival, dignity, and livelihoods. The narrow concept focuses on protection from violence, while the broad concept includes economic, environmental, and social threats.

Quick Tip

Human security expands traditional security by focusing on individual well-being, covering both immediate threats (narrow) and systemic issues (broad).

19. (b) Explain the security challenges faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa.

Correct Answer: Newly independent countries of Asia and Africa faced security challenges like internal conflicts, border disputes, economic instability, and external interference, often due to colonial legacies and Cold War dynamics.

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the Context of Newly Independent Countries

Many Asian and African countries gained independence in the mid-20th century, inheriting challenges from colonial rule and facing new threats during the Cold War era.

Step 2: Explain Security Challenges

Internal Conflicts: Ethnic and religious tensions, often exacerbated by colonial divide-and-rule policies, led to civil wars, such as in Nigeria (Biafra War, 1967–1970).

Border Disputes: Arbitrary colonial borders caused conflicts, like the India-Pakistan dispute over Kashmir after 1947.

Economic Instability: Lack of infrastructure and resources led to poverty and unrest, making

countries vulnerable to internal dissent, as seen in many African nations.

External Interference: Cold War rivalries led to superpowers supporting rival factions, such as in Angola, where the US and Soviet Union backed opposing groups.

Step 3: Conclusion

Newly independent countries of Asia and Africa faced security challenges like internal conflicts, border disputes, economic instability, and external interference, often due to colonial legacies and Cold War dynamics.

Quick Tip

Colonial legacies and Cold War politics significantly shaped the security challenges of newly independent Asian and African countries.

20. (a) Assess the economic importance of the European Union.

Correct Answer: The European Union (EU) is economically significant due to its single market, common currency (Euro), and trade policies, which promote economic integration, growth, and global influence.

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the Economic Role of the European Union

The European Union (EU) is a political and economic union of 27 European countries, established to foster economic cooperation and integration among member states.

Step 2: Assess Its Economic Importance

Single Market: The EU's single market allows the free movement of goods, services, capital, and people, creating one of the largest economic zones in the world.

Common Currency: The Euro, used by 19 EU countries, facilitates trade and economic stability by eliminating exchange rate fluctuations.

Global Trade Power: The EU negotiates trade agreements as a bloc, giving it significant influence in global markets. For example, it has trade deals with countries like Canada and Japan.

Economic Growth: The EU promotes economic growth through funding, infrastructure development, and policies like the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).

Step 3: Conclusion

The EU is economically significant due to its single market, common currency (Euro), and trade policies, which promote economic integration, growth, and global influence.

Quick Tip

The EU's economic importance lies in its ability to create a unified market and act as a major player in global trade.

20. (b) Analyse the role of the European Union as a supranational organisation with the help of examples.

Correct Answer: The European Union (EU) functions as a supranational organisation by making decisions that override national sovereignty in certain areas, such as trade, environmental policies, and human rights, as seen in examples like the EU's climate policies and the Schengen Agreement.

Solution:

Step 1: Define a Supranational Organisation

A supranational organisation is one where member states delegate some decision-making powers to a higher authority, allowing it to make binding decisions that override national laws in specific areas.

Step 2: Analyse the EU's Role as a Supranational Organisation

Trade and Economic Policies: The EU negotiates trade agreements on behalf of all member states, such as the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (2019), demonstrating its authority over national trade policies.

Environmental Regulations: The EU sets binding environmental standards, like the 2030 Climate Target Plan, which mandates member states to reduce emissions, showing its supranational control over climate policies.

Human Rights: The EU enforces human rights standards through the European Court of Justice, which can overrule national laws, as seen in cases involving data privacy laws.

Schengen Agreement: The Schengen Area allows passport-free travel across member states, a supranational decision that overrides national border controls.

Step 3: Conclusion

The EU functions as a supranational organisation by making decisions that override national

sovereignty in areas like trade, environmental policies, and human rights, as seen in examples like the EU's climate policies and the Schengen Agreement.

Quick Tip

The EU's supranational nature is evident in its ability to enforce common policies across member states, often prioritising collective goals over national interests.

21. Describe any four criteria proposed in 1997 for new permanent and non-permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Correct Answer: Four criteria proposed in 1997 for new permanent and non-permanent members of the UN Security Council include: 1. A country's population size.

2. Economic capacity, such as GDP and contribution to the UN budget.

3. Military capacity and contribution to peacekeeping missions.

4. Commitment to global issues like human rights and sustainable development.

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the Context of UN Security Council Membership

The UN Security Council (UNSC) consists of 5 permanent members (P5) and 10 non-permanent members. In 1997, discussions on UNSC reform proposed criteria for expanding membership to make the council more representative.

Step 2: Describe Four Criteria Proposed in 1997

Criterion 1: Population size – A country's population was considered to ensure representation of large populations, such as India or Brazil.

Criterion 2: Economic capacity – Measured by GDP and contributions to the UN budget, to include economically strong nations like Germany or Japan.

Criterion 3: Military capacity – Including a country's military strength and contributions to UN peacekeeping missions, to ensure capability in maintaining global security.

Criterion 4: Commitment to global issues – A country's dedication to human rights, sustainable development, and global peace, to align with the UN's goals.

Step 3: Conclusion

The four criteria are:

1. A country's population size.

2. Economic capacity, such as GDP and contribution to the UN budget.
3. Military capacity and contribution to peacekeeping missions.
4. Commitment to global issues like human rights and sustainable development.

Quick Tip

UNSC reform discussions focus on making the council more representative by considering factors like population, economic power, and global contributions.

22. Distinguish between the nature of one-party dominance in India and the one-party dominance in some other countries with the help of any two examples.

Correct Answer: The nature of one-party dominance in India can be distinguished from one-party dominance in other countries based on the following two key points:

Feature 1: Electoral Competitiveness and Regular Transitions in India.

In India, despite the dominance of a single party, particularly the Indian National Congress during the initial years after independence, regular elections have been held with competitive political parties emerging over time. For example, the dominance of the Congress Party in the early years (1947-1967) did not prevent political opposition from rising, and parties such as the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) later contested successfully in elections. In contrast, in some other countries, such as the former Soviet Union or China, one-party dominance was enforced through non-competitive, authoritarian systems without allowing substantial opposition parties to emerge or contest elections effectively.

Feature 2: Role of Opposition and Democratic Institutions in India.

In India, the opposition parties have always had the space to operate and challenge the ruling party. For instance, while the Congress Party dominated for decades, the opposition, such as the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and regional parties, gradually gained strength, leading to transitions in power. In other countries like North Korea, one-party dominance is maintained by suppressing opposition through autocratic measures, with little to no democratic process allowing for free and fair competition.

Quick Tip

One-party dominance in India was maintained through democratic processes and elections, while in countries like the Soviet Union or China, such dominance was often due to authoritarian control.

23. Analyse the role played by Jawaharlal Nehru for India in world affairs.

Correct Answer:

Jawaharlal Nehru, as the first Prime Minister of India, played a crucial role in shaping India's foreign policy and its engagement with the world. His diplomatic initiatives not only established India's global identity but also reflected his vision of peace, self-reliance, and international cooperation. The following are the key aspects of his role in world affairs:

Contribution 1: Advocacy of Non-Alignment Movement (NAM).

Nehru was a key architect of the Non-Alignment Movement (NAM), which became a cornerstone of India's foreign policy. He strongly believed that newly independent nations should avoid being drawn into the Cold War rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union. Nehru's policy of non-alignment aimed at securing India's independence in foreign affairs and preventing the country from being entangled in the superpower conflict. The NAM was founded in 1961, and India, under Nehru's leadership, played a prominent role in its formation. The movement aimed to provide a voice to developing countries in global affairs and advocated for peaceful coexistence, disarmament, and mutual respect for sovereignty. Nehru's leadership in NAM allowed India to maintain its autonomy in decision-making while promoting global peace.

Contribution 2: Focus on Global Peace and Disarmament.

Nehru's foreign policy was also characterized by his strong emphasis on peace, non-violence, and disarmament. He believed that the world should focus on economic development and welfare rather than military build-ups. Nehru was a vocal advocate for the reduction of nuclear weapons, and he proposed the establishment of a nuclear-free world. India, under his leadership, refrained from pursuing nuclear weapons at a time when many countries were entering the nuclear race. He also played a key role in pushing for the peaceful settlement of international disputes, as seen in his efforts to mediate in the Korean

War and the Suez Crisis. His idealistic approach to foreign policy helped establish India as a leading voice in promoting peace and diplomacy in global affairs.

Contribution 3: Strengthening India's Relations with Newly Independent Countries.

Nehru's tenure coincided with the period of decolonization, and he sought to build strong relationships with newly independent countries, particularly in Asia and Africa. He emphasized solidarity with countries that were emerging from colonial rule and supported their struggle for independence. Nehru played an instrumental role in organizing the Afro-Asian Conference in 1955, which aimed to strengthen ties between Asian and African countries. This conference marked the beginning of a collective movement to promote peace, mutual cooperation, and anti-colonialism. Nehru's diplomatic initiatives helped India become a central figure in the global struggle for freedom and justice.

Contribution 4: Promoting Economic Cooperation.

Nehru also worked towards building economic relations between India and other countries. He recognized that economic development was crucial for India's progress and that international cooperation was necessary to achieve this. Under Nehru, India sought aid and assistance from both the Soviet Union and the Western countries. His government initiated the planning process for the country's development and sought cooperation from other countries, particularly in sectors like industry, science, and technology. He encouraged the development of economic partnerships with various nations and played a role in the establishment of institutions like the United Nations, which sought to address issues of global economic inequality.

Quick Tip

Nehru's foreign policy, particularly his advocacy for the Non-Alignment Movement and focus on peace and disarmament, allowed India to establish its identity as a global leader for peace and justice.

SECTION-D

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

Globalisation is a multi-dimensional concept. It has various manifestations, and these must

be adequately distinguished. It is wrong to assume that globalisation has only one dimension, just as it would also be mistaken to assume that it is a purely cultural phenomenon. The impact of globalisation is multi-dimensional; it affects some societies more than others and it is important to avoid drawing general conclusions about the impact of globalisation without paying sufficient attention to specific contexts.

i. (i) Which one of the following is not a dimension of globalisation?

- (A) Political
- (B) Ethical
- (C) Cultural
- (D) Economic

Correct Answer: (B) Ethical

Solution: The passage does not mention ethics as one of the dimensions of globalisation. It highlights political, cultural, and economic dimensions but does not focus on ethical considerations. Therefore, the correct answer is option (B).

Quick Tip

When answering questions about dimensions of globalisation, focus on the aspects discussed in the passage and avoid adding dimensions that are not explicitly mentioned.

ii. (ii) Which one of the following statements related to globalisation is not correct?

- (A) The technological advances do help a lot in the flow of ideas, capital, commodities, and people.
- (B) Globalisation affects the cultures of different countries.
- (C) It affects all over the world equally.
- (D) When major economic events take place, their impact is felt at the global level.

Correct Answer: (C) It affects all over the world equally.

Solution: The passage mentions that the impact of globalisation varies from one society to another. It is not true that globalisation affects the world equally. Some societies experience it more significantly than others. Therefore, option (C) is incorrect.

Quick Tip

When reading statements related to globalisation, pay attention to the phrasing that suggests equal effects or universal impact. The passage stresses that globalisation affects societies differently.

iii. (iii) Globalisation as a concept does not deal with which one of the following?

- (A) Flow of ideas
- (B) Flow of capital
- (C) Flow of rivers
- (D) Flow of people

Correct Answer: (C) Flow of rivers

Solution: The passage refers to the flow of ideas, capital, and people as part of the manifestations of globalisation. However, the flow of rivers is not related to globalisation. Therefore, the correct answer is option (C).

Quick Tip

When answering questions about the scope of globalisation, remember that it deals with the flow of ideas, capital, and people, but not natural phenomena like rivers.

iv. (iv) The impact of globalisation is vastly -----.

- (A) even
- (B) uneven
- (C) discriminatory
- (D) regional

Correct Answer: (B) uneven

Solution: The passage mentions that the impact of globalisation varies and is experienced differently by different societies. This indicates that its impact is uneven. Therefore, the correct answer is option (B).

Quick Tip

When answering questions about the impact of globalisation, remember that it affects different societies in varied ways, making the impact uneven.

25. In the given political outline map of India (on page 17), 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 the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets given in the map as per the following format:

$$4 \times 1 = 4$$

Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

- (i) The State related to former Prime Minister Chaudhary Charan Singh.
- (ii) The State to which former Deputy Prime Minister Jagjivan Ram belonged.
- (iii) The State where the Naxalites were very active.
- (iv) A State where the Congress party could not win even a single seat in the Lok Sabha elections in 1977.

Correct Answer:

Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State
(i)	(A)	Uttar Pradesh
(ii)	(B)	Bihar
(iii)	(C)	West Bengal
(iv)	(D)	Tamil Nadu

Solution:

Step 1: Analyze the Information Provided for Each State

We need to identify the states based on the given clues and match them with the alphabets (A), (B), (C), and (D) on the map. Let's evaluate each clue.

Step 2: Identify Each State Based on the Clues

(i) The State related to former Prime Minister Chaudhary Charan Singh: Chaudhary Charan Singh, a former Prime Minister of India (1979–1980), was from Uttar Pradesh, where he was a prominent leader of the farmer community. So, (i) corresponds to Uttar Pradesh.

(ii) The State to which former Deputy Prime Minister Jagjivan Ram belonged: Jagjivan Ram, a prominent Dalit leader and Deputy Prime Minister (1977–1979), was born in Bihar and represented the Sasaram constituency. So, (ii) corresponds to Bihar.

(iii) The State where the Naxalites were very active: The Naxalite movement began in 1967 in Naxalbari, West Bengal, and the state has historically been a stronghold of Naxalite activity. So, (iii) corresponds to West Bengal.

(iv) A State where the Congress party could not win even a single seat in the Lok Sabha elections in 1977: In the 1977 Lok Sabha elections, after the Emergency, the Congress party faced a major defeat in several states. In Tamil Nadu, the Congress won zero seats, as the state was dominated by regional parties like the DMK and AIADMK. So, (iv) corresponds to Tamil Nadu.

Step 3: Assign the Alphabets Based on Typical Map Positions

Since the map is not provided, we assume a standard political map of India:

Uttar Pradesh is typically in the northern part of India, so it may be marked as (A).

Bihar is in the eastern part, below Uttar Pradesh, so it may be marked as (B).

West Bengal is further east, so it may be marked as (C).

Tamil Nadu is in the southern part, so it may be marked as (D).

Step 4: Conclusion

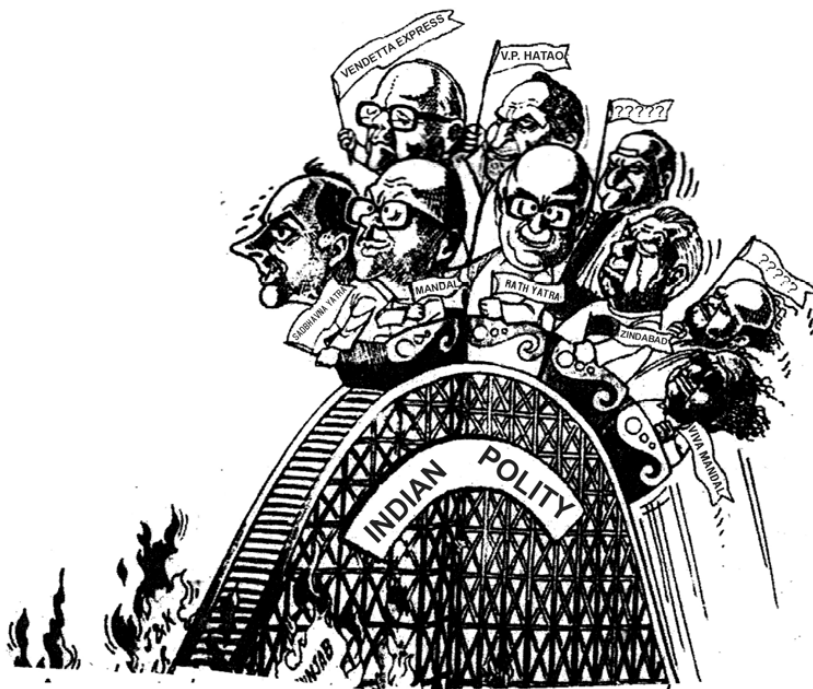
The states are identified as follows:

Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State
(i)	(A)	Uttar Pradesh
(ii)	(B)	Bihar
(iii)	(C)	West Bengal
(iv)	(D)	Tamil Nadu

Quick Tip

When identifying states on a map, use historical and political knowledge to match clues with states, and consider their typical geographical positions on a standard map of India.

26. The given cartoon is related to the era of coalition governments. Study the cartoon and answer the questions that follow:



- (i) Identify and name the leader who is holding the placard 'Rath Yatra'.
- (ii) Which political party organised the 'Rath Yatra'?
- (iii) Identify and name any two Prime Ministers shown in the cartoon who led the coalition governments.

Correct Answer: (i) The leader holding the placard 'Rath Yatra' is L.K. Advani.

(ii) The political party that organised the 'Rath Yatra' is the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).

(iii) Two Prime Ministers shown in the cartoon who led coalition governments are V.P. Singh and Chandra Shekhar.

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the Context of the Cartoon

The cartoon depicts the era of coalition governments in India, specifically during the late 1980s and early 1990s, a period marked by political instability and the rise of coalition politics. The placards and labels like 'Rath Yatra', 'Mandal', and 'Zindabad' provide clues about the events and leaders involved.

Step 2: Answer Each Question

(i) Identify and name the leader who is holding the placard 'Rath Yatra': The 'Rath Yatra' was a significant political event in 1990, led by L.K. Advani to mobilise support for the construction of the Ram Temple in Ayodhya. So, the leader holding the placard is L.K. Advani.

(ii) Which political party organised the 'Rath Yatra'? The 'Rath Yatra' was organised by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), which used the event to gain political momentum during the early 1990s.

(iii) Identify and name any two Prime Ministers shown in the cartoon who led the coalition governments: The cartoon represents the coalition era (1989–1991). V.P. Singh, who led the National Front government (1989–1990), is associated with the 'Mandal' placard (Mandal Commission implementation). Chandra Shekhar, who led a minority government (1990–1991) with Congress support, is also depicted. So, the two Prime Ministers are V.P. Singh and Chandra Shekhar.

Step 3: Conclusion

The answers are:

(i) The leader holding the placard 'Rath Yatra' is L.K. Advani.

(ii) The political party that organised the 'Rath Yatra' is the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).

(iii) Two Prime Ministers shown in the cartoon who led coalition governments are V.P. Singh and Chandra Shekhar.

Quick Tip

The era of coalition governments in India (1989–2014) involved multiple parties and leaders, with events like the Rath Yatra and Mandal Commission shaping political dynamics.

SECTION-E

27(a). Analyse any three reasons for the movement against outsiders in Assam from 1979 to 1985.

Correct Answer: Three reasons for the movement against outsiders in Assam from 1979 to 1985 are:

1. Fear of demographic change due to illegal immigration from Bangladesh.
2. Economic competition and strain on resources caused by immigrants.
3. Cultural and linguistic identity concerns among the Assamese population.

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the Context of the Assam Movement

The Assam Movement (1979–1985), led by the All Assam Students Union (AASU) and the All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad (AAGSP), was a protest against illegal immigration, primarily from Bangladesh, and its impact on Assam’s society, economy, and culture.

Step 2: Analyse Three Reasons

Reason 1: Fear of Demographic Change – Large-scale illegal immigration from Bangladesh, especially after the 1971 Bangladesh Liberation War, led to fears among Assamese people that they would become a minority in their own state. The influx altered the demographic balance, raising concerns about political representation.

Reason 2: Economic Competition and Strain on Resources – Immigrants competed with locals for jobs, land, and resources, leading to economic insecurity. The strain on infrastructure, such as schools and healthcare, further fueled resentment among the Assamese population.

Reason 3: Cultural and Linguistic Identity Concerns – The Assamese feared that the influx of Bengali-speaking immigrants would threaten their cultural and linguistic identity. This led to demands for the protection of Assamese language and culture, as the immigrants were

seen as diluting the state's indigenous identity.

Step 3: Conclusion

The three reasons are:

Fear of demographic change due to illegal immigration from Bangladesh.

Quick Tip

The Assam movement was driven by concerns over identity, economics, and political power. Understanding the historical context of immigration and its social impact is crucial in analyzing the reasons behind the protests.

27(b). “Regional aspirations are very much a part of democratic politics.” Justify the statement.

Correct Answer:

Regional aspirations are an integral part of democratic politics because they reflect the diverse needs, concerns, and identities of different regions within a country. In a democracy, it is essential to acknowledge and address the aspirations of all regions to ensure inclusive growth and equitable political representation.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Regional Aspirations in a Democracy

In democratic systems, the voices of all sections of society must be heard and respected, including those of regional groups. Regional aspirations reflect the desire of people in specific regions for political, economic, and cultural autonomy or recognition.

Acknowledging these aspirations helps in the promotion of regional development and self-expression.

Step 2: The Role of Regional Aspirations

Cultural Identity: Many regional groups have distinct cultural identities that they wish to preserve. In a democracy, it is crucial to support the protection of these identities and ensure that regional cultures are not marginalized.

Economic Development: Regions may have unique economic needs based on their geographical and social contexts. For example, states or regions rich in natural resources may demand better compensation for the exploitation of those resources or fair distribution

of wealth generated.

Political Representation: Regional aspirations often manifest as demands for greater political representation. This is seen in the formation of regional parties that focus on issues specific to their region, ensuring that their voice is heard in national politics. For example, the rise of regional parties in India such as the DMK, Trinamool Congress, and Shiv Sena reflects the regional aspirations of their respective states.

Step 3: Conclusion

In a democratic political system, regional aspirations must be considered to create a just and balanced society. Failure to address regional concerns can lead to alienation and political instability. Therefore, regional aspirations are not just a part of democratic politics but a vital element in achieving comprehensive and inclusive governance.

Quick Tip

In democratic politics, acknowledging regional aspirations is key to ensuring that all regions feel included and represented. This helps in the overall political stability and development of the country.

28(a). Explain any three international environmental movements with examples.

Correct Answer: Three major international environmental movements are:

1. The Earth Summit (1992)

Held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, the Earth Summit was a major international event that brought together world leaders to discuss sustainable development, environmental protection, and the conservation of biodiversity. It led to the formation of the Rio Declaration, which set the framework for global environmental policies.

2. The Kyoto Protocol (1997)

The Kyoto Protocol was an international treaty that set legally binding targets for industrialized countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It marked a significant step in addressing climate change, with over 190 countries participating, although the United States withdrew from it in 2001.

3. The Paris Agreement (2015)

The Paris Agreement, signed at the COP21 summit in Paris, aimed to limit global warming

to below 2°C above pre-industrial levels. It marked a significant global consensus on the importance of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, with countries committing to voluntary emission reduction targets.

Solution:

Step 1: Earth Summit (1992)

The Earth Summit, also known as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), was pivotal in placing environmental issues at the forefront of global governance. It set the groundwork for sustainable development, bringing attention to issues like deforestation, desertification, and climate change.

Step 2: Kyoto Protocol (1997)

The Kyoto Protocol was a legally binding treaty that focused on reducing carbon emissions in developed countries. It represented a global effort to combat climate change by establishing emission reduction targets and setting up a system of carbon trading.

Step 3: Paris Agreement (2015)

The Paris Agreement's main goal is to limit global warming and strengthen the global response to climate change. The agreement is significant as it has seen universal participation and focuses on long-term cooperation among nations to achieve climate goals.

Quick Tip

International environmental movements are essential for addressing global environmental challenges, as they promote cooperation and commitment to reducing climate change, conserving biodiversity, and fostering sustainable development.

28(b). Explain 'Global Commons' with the help of any four examples. Why is it difficult to manage them?

Correct Answer: Global Commons refer to natural resources or areas that are shared by all countries and are not under the jurisdiction of any single nation. These include resources that are vital for the well-being of the entire planet. Four examples are:

1. The Atmosphere

The Earth's atmosphere is a common resource that is shared by all nations. It regulates climate, protects life from harmful radiation, and is essential for sustaining life on Earth.

However, it is difficult to manage due to the emission of greenhouse gases and air pollution by industries and vehicles across the world.

2. The Oceans

The oceans are a critical part of the global ecosystem, providing food, transportation, and regulating the climate. However, overfishing, pollution, and climate change make it challenging to manage the oceans sustainably. International agreements are in place, but enforcement remains difficult.

3. Antarctica

Antarctica is governed by the Antarctic Treaty System, which preserves the continent for peaceful purposes and scientific research. However, the management of this resource is complicated due to geopolitical interests, potential mining, and the impacts of climate change.

4. Biodiversity

Biodiversity across the planet is part of the global commons, essential for ecosystem services such as pollination, water purification, and soil fertility. The difficulty in managing biodiversity arises from habitat destruction, climate change, and the lack of effective international coordination in protecting endangered species.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Global Commons

Global Commons are resources that are shared across countries and cannot be controlled or owned by a single nation. They are critical to global ecological and economic systems and are fundamental for maintaining life on Earth.

Step 2: Four Examples of Global Commons

1. The atmosphere is a shared resource that requires international cooperation to reduce emissions and protect from pollution.
2. The oceans provide food and regulate the planet's climate but are threatened by pollution and overuse.
3. Antarctica is a global commons reserved for research, but its resources are at risk from climate change and possible exploitation.
4. Biodiversity is vital for ecosystem health, yet global conservation efforts face challenges from habitat loss and climate change.

Step 3: Challenges in Managing Global Commons

Managing Global Commons is difficult due to:

Lack of enforcement: No single nation can enforce laws to protect these resources.

Conflicting national interests: Countries prioritize their own economic growth over global environmental concerns.

Complexity: Global commons are interconnected, making it hard to address one issue without impacting others.

Quick Tip

Managing global commons requires international cooperation and effective treaties. Climate change, overuse of resources, and economic interests complicate the management of these essential shared resources.

29(a). Describe any four major consequences of the partition of India in 1947.

Correct Answer: Four major consequences of the partition of India in 1947 are: 1. Mass Migration and Displacement

The partition led to the largest mass migration in history, with millions of Hindus and Sikhs migrating to India and Muslims moving to Pakistan. This led to widespread displacement, loss of property, and severe socio-economic disruptions.

2. Communal Violence

The partition sparked intense communal violence between Hindus, Sikhs, and Muslims. This resulted in thousands of deaths, widespread riots, and brutal massacres, leaving deep scars on the societies of both countries.

3. Division of Territory and Resources

The partition divided the Indian subcontinent into two countries—India and Pakistan. This division affected the distribution of resources, including rivers, military assets, and government infrastructure, which created tensions between the two newly formed countries.

4. Creation of Pakistan and its Long-Term Political Impact

The creation of Pakistan as a separate Muslim-majority country led to long-standing political and territorial disputes, particularly over Kashmir. The partition laid the foundation for decades of conflicts and wars between India and Pakistan.

Solution:

Step 1: Mass Migration and Displacement

The partition caused one of the largest forced migrations in human history, with people crossing the newly drawn borders based on religious lines. This led to massive displacement, loss of lives, and severe human suffering.

Step 2: Communal Violence

The partition triggered violent clashes between different religious communities. The violence was marked by brutal massacres, and many families were torn apart by the violent conflicts.

Step 3: Division of Territory and Resources

The division of India also resulted in disputes over territory and resources, especially in the region of Kashmir. Both countries struggled over control of essential resources like water, which continued to be a point of contention.

Step 4: Creation of Pakistan and Long-Term Political Consequences

The creation of Pakistan also led to the formation of two distinct countries, which continued to be politically and militarily opposed, especially regarding the Kashmir issue, leading to several wars between India and Pakistan.

Quick Tip

The partition of India had long-lasting effects on the subcontinent. While it led to the creation of two independent nations, the consequences of mass migration, violence, and territorial disputes continue to impact both countries today.

29(b). Describe any three problems that came in the way of integrating the princely states into the Indian Union.

Correct Answer: Three major problems that came in the way of integrating the princely states into the Indian Union were:

1. The Decision of the Rulers

The princely states were not automatically included in the Indian Union and had the option to join either India or Pakistan. Some rulers, particularly in states like Jammu and Kashmir, Hyderabad, and Junagadh, hesitated or resisted joining India, causing delays and disputes.

2. Political and Military Resistance

Several princely states had strong political and military resistance to joining India. Hyderabad, for instance, had its own military and resisted integration. The Indian government had to take military action, such as "Operation Polo" in Hyderabad, to ensure integration.

3. Difficult Geographical Locations

Some princely states, like Jammu and Kashmir and Sikkim, were geographically distant and had strategic importance. Their integration posed unique challenges due to border disputes, terrain difficulties, and geopolitical considerations, particularly with Pakistan and China.

Solution:

Step 1: The Decision of the Rulers

The princely states were given the option to accede to India or Pakistan, depending on the religious composition of their populations. Some rulers, like the Nawab of Junagadh and the Nizam of Hyderabad, tried to maintain independence, causing complications in the integration process.

Step 2: Political and Military Resistance

Many princely states had their own armies and political structures, making it difficult for the Indian government to assert control. For example, the Nizam of Hyderabad's resistance led to military intervention by India, resulting in the state's annexation in 1948.

Step 3: Difficult Geographical Locations

The geographic location of some princely states made their integration challenging. Jammu and Kashmir, for instance, had a disputed border with Pakistan, and its decision to join India led to the first Indo-Pak war in 1947. Similarly, states like Sikkim faced geographical and strategic challenges.

Quick Tip

The integration of princely states into the Indian Union was a complex and often contentious process. Political resistance, military challenges, and geographical issues all played a significant role in the difficulties faced during this period.

30(a). "India's relations with Russia are embedded in a history of trust and common interests." Support the statement with any three appropriate arguments.

Correct Answer: India and Russia have had strong and enduring relations, rooted in mutual trust and shared interests. Three key reasons for this are:

1. Historical Cooperation during the Cold War

During the Cold War, India maintained a non-aligned position, and the Soviet Union became one of its most important allies. The Soviet Union supported India in key international issues, including the Kashmir dispute and its stance in the UN Security Council.

2. Economic and Military Ties

Russia has been a major supplier of military equipment to India, contributing significantly to India's defense capabilities. Both countries have also developed robust economic relations, particularly in energy, space technology, and trade.

3. Shared Geopolitical Interests

India and Russia share similar geopolitical views on various international issues. Both countries have consistently supported a multi-polar world order and have advocated for reforms in international organizations, such as the UN Security Council, to reflect contemporary global realities.

Solution:

Step 1: Historical Cooperation during the Cold War

India and the Soviet Union shared a close relationship during the Cold War. The Soviet Union provided diplomatic and political support to India during critical moments, especially when India faced pressure from Western powers and Pakistan.

Step 2: Economic and Military Ties

Soviet Russia has been a key partner in defense collaborations with India, supplying advanced military technology and equipment. The economic ties have extended to sectors like energy, space exploration, and trade, which have further strengthened bilateral relations.

Step 3: Shared Geopolitical Interests

India and Russia have common interests in promoting stability in their respective regions and supporting a multi-polar international system. They share mutual concerns about the security environment in South Asia and Central Asia, aligning on various diplomatic issues.

Quick Tip

India and Russia's relationship has been built over decades, with common interests in defense, economic cooperation, and global diplomacy. Their mutual trust has played a key role in their long-standing partnership.

30(b). Analyse any three effects of shock therapy after the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

Correct Answer: Three major effects of shock therapy after the disintegration of the Soviet Union were:

1. Economic Instability

The rapid transition to a market economy led to severe economic instability. The introduction of free-market reforms resulted in hyperinflation, a sharp decline in industrial production, and a collapse of the state-run welfare system, making life difficult for the general population.

2. Rise in Inequality

Shock therapy led to an increase in economic inequality. While a small group of individuals, often referred to as "oligarchs," benefitted from privatization and market reforms, the majority of the population faced poverty and unemployment, resulting in social disparities.

3. Political and Social Discontent

The immediate effects of shock therapy resulted in political instability and widespread public discontent. Many citizens were dissatisfied with the economic hardships and the dismantling of social safety nets. This led to social unrest and growing support for political movements that advocated for a return to a more controlled economy.

Solution:

Step 1: Economic Instability

Shock therapy, which involved rapid privatization and liberalization, led to economic chaos. The removal of price controls and the transition to a market-driven economy resulted in skyrocketing inflation, shortages of goods, and a deep recession. This period of economic instability severely impacted the population.

Step 2: Rise in Inequality

The transition to capitalism, while benefiting a few, exacerbated inequality. Wealth was concentrated in the hands of a few individuals, who gained control over state assets during privatization. Meanwhile, millions of people were left unemployed or impoverished, leading to sharp social divisions.

Step 3: Political and Social Discontent

The implementation of shock therapy led to widespread social unrest, with protests against the government's economic policies. The public's frustration with economic hardships, rising unemployment, and social instability created a fertile ground for populist and nationalist political movements.

Quick Tip

Shock therapy was intended to quickly transition former Soviet states to market economies, but its rapid implementation resulted in economic chaos, inequality, and social unrest, making it a controversial reform.