

POLITICAL SCIENCE SET 2 Question Paper with Solution

Time Allowed :3 Hour

Maximum Marks :80

Total Questions :30

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. The question paper contains 30 compulsory questions.
2. 15 minutes are allotted to read the question paper (10:15 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.); no answers should be written during this period.
3. The question paper is divided into five sections: A, B, C, D, and E.
4. Section A: Questions 1-12 are Multiple Choice, each carrying 1 mark.
5. Section B: Questions 13-18 are Short Answer, each carrying 2 marks (50-60 words).
6. Section C: Questions 19-23 are Long Answer Type-I, each carrying 4 marks (100-120 words).
7. Section D: Questions 24-26 are Passage, Cartoon/Picture, and Map-based.
8. Section E: Questions 27-30 are Long Answer Type-II, each carrying 6 marks (170-180 words).
9. There is no overall choice; however, internal choice is available in some questions.
10. A separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates for questions involving visual inputs.

SECTION - A (12 X 1 = 12)

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

1. Given below are two statements:

Statement-I: Nepal was a Hindu Kingdom in the past and then a constitutional monarchy in the modern period for many years.

Statement-II: The struggling pro-democracy forces achieved their first major victory in 2006 when the king was forced to restore the House of Representatives.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are true.
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are false.
- (C) Statement-I is true, but Statement-II is false.
- (D) Statement-I is false, but Statement-II is true.

Correct Answer: (D) Statement-I is false, but Statement-II is true.

Solution: We are given two statements. Let's evaluate them one by one.

Statement-I: Nepal was a Hindu Kingdom in the past and then a constitutional monarchy in the modern period for many years. This statement is false because Nepal was a Hindu Kingdom, but it was later a constitutional monarchy only until the king dissolved the monarchy in 2008. So, Nepal became a federal democratic republic, abolishing the monarchy.

Statement-II: The struggling pro-democracy forces achieved their first major victory in 2006 when the king was forced to restore the House of Representatives. This statement is true as in 2006, pro-democracy forces in Nepal organized a successful movement (the April Uprising) which led to the restoration of the dissolved House of Representatives, weakening the monarchy.

Thus, the correct answer is (D) Statement-I is false, but Statement-II is true.

Quick Tip

Always read statements carefully and evaluate the historical context before concluding whether the statement is true or false.

2. Which of the following events made the South Asian region a sudden focus of global attention after the cold war period?

- (A) Bangladesh War of 1971
- (B) Ethnic conflict of Sri Lanka

- (C) India and Pakistan both became nuclear power.
- (D) Kargil conflict between India and Pakistan.

Correct Answer: (C) India and Pakistan both became nuclear power.

Solution: The global focus on South Asia sharply increased when both India and Pakistan became nuclear powers in 1998. India first tested nuclear weapons in May 1998, followed by Pakistan later in the same month. This development shifted global attention to the region due to concerns over nuclear proliferation and the potential for conflict between these two nuclear-armed neighbors.

Although other events, such as the Kargil conflict (1999) and the Bangladesh War of 1971, were significant, the nuclear tests by India and Pakistan in 1998 were the most pivotal in terms of global focus.

Thus, the correct answer is (C) India and Pakistan both became nuclear power.

Quick Tip

When analyzing global events, note the geopolitical shifts and technological advancements like the introduction of nuclear weapons that influence international attention.

3. Match the terms given in Column-A correctly with Column-B and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

Column-A

- I. Human Rights Watch
- II. International Monetary Fund
- III. World Health Organisation
- IV. General Assembly

Column-B

- i. An organ of the United Nations
- ii. An agency of the United Nations
- iii. An international organisation that oversees financial institutions
- iv. An international NGO

- (A) I-iii, II-ii, III-iii, IV-ii
- (B) I-iv, II-i, III-iii, IV-ii
- (C) I-iv, II-iii, III-ii, IV-i
- (D) I-ii, II-ii, III-iii, IV-i

Correct Answer: (B) I-iv, II-i, III-iii, IV-ii

Solution: Let's match the items from Column-A with Column-B based on the respective roles:

- **I. Human Rights Watch** is an international non-governmental organization (NGO) that conducts research and advocacy on human rights, so it matches with option (iv).
- **II. International Monetary Fund (IMF)** is an international organization that oversees financial institutions and monetary policies, so it matches with option (i).
- **III. World Health Organization (WHO)** is an agency of the United Nations responsible for public health, so it matches with option (ii).
- **IV. General Assembly** is an organ of the United Nations, where all member states have a voice, so it matches with option (iii).

Thus, the correct answer is (B) I-iv, II-i, III-iii, IV-ii.

Quick Tip

Make sure to read the descriptions carefully and match them with their corresponding categories. Understanding their functions will help you make accurate associations.

4. Arrange the following in chronological order of their formation:

- I. The World Trade Organisation
- II. World Bank
- III. The International Atomic Energy Agency
- IV. United Nations Organisation

Choose the correct option:

- (A) I, II, III, IV
- (B) II, IV, III, I
- (C) IV, I, III, II
- (D) III, I, II, IV

Correct Answer: (C) IV, I, III, II

Solution: Let's analyze the formation dates of these organizations:

- The United Nations Organisation (UN) was founded in 1945 after World War II.
- The World Trade Organisation (WTO) was formed in 1995, following the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).
- The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established in 1957 to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy.
- The World Bank was created in 1944, at the Bretton Woods Conference, to assist in the reconstruction after the war and to provide loans for development.

Thus, the correct chronological order is: IV (UN) → I (WTO) → III (IAEA) → II (World Bank).

Thus, the correct answer is (C) IV, I, III, II.

Quick Tip

When arranging organizations by their formation dates, always check their historical background and founding dates.

5. Institutional safeguards to minimize the negative effects of globalization on those who are economically weak are known as -----

- (A) Welfare measures
- (B) Social safety nets
- (C) Economic liberalization
- (D) Voluntary services

Correct Answer: (B) Social safety nets

Solution: Social safety nets are the institutional measures designed to protect the economically vulnerable segments of society. These include unemployment benefits, pension schemes, and social insurance policies. Their purpose is to reduce poverty and inequality while offering a basic level of financial protection to those who are economically disadvantaged, especially in the face of globalization and market-driven policies.

In contrast, welfare measures are broader and could include social services, but the term "social safety nets" specifically refers to the systems that provide direct financial assistance or support to vulnerable populations.

Thus, the correct answer is (B) Social safety nets.

Quick Tip

Social safety nets are programs specifically designed to reduce the negative impacts of economic transitions on vulnerable groups.

6. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option as the answer.

Assertion (A): The entry and the increased role of multinational companies all over the world leads to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own.

Reason (R): The state continues to discharge its essential functions and consciously withdraws from certain domains from which it wishes to.

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

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

(C) The Assertion (A) is incorrect, but the Reason (R) is correct.

(D) The Assertion (A) is correct, but the Reason (R) is incorrect.

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

Solution: - **Assertion (A):** This is correct because multinational companies often have a significant influence on global markets and economic decisions, which can limit the ability of individual governments to make independent economic decisions.

- **Reason (R):** This is also correct because, in the era of globalization, states often continue to manage their essential functions but also choose to withdraw or delegate certain responsibilities to the private sector or international organizations in areas such as trade or environmental policy.

However, the reason (R) does not fully explain the assertion (A) because the assertion primarily addresses the influence of multinational companies, while the reason speaks more about the broader trend of state withdrawal from various functions.

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

Quick Tip

When matching assertions with reasons, carefully analyze whether the reason logically explains the assertion or simply supports it.

7. Which one among the following statements is not the objective of NITI Aayog?

- (A) Provide a critical directional and strategic input to the development process of India
- (B) Serve as a think tank of the government both at the centre and state level.
- (C) Arrange funds for the implementation of developmental programs.
- (D) Seek to put an end to the slow and tardy implementation of the policies.

Correct Answer: (C) Arrange funds for the implementation of developmental programs.

Solution: NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) focuses on providing strategic and directional input for development and serving as a think tank to assist both the central and state governments in their policy formulation. It does not directly involve itself in arranging funds for the implementation of developmental programs, as that responsibility primarily lies with the respective ministries and departments.

Thus, the correct answer is (C) Arrange funds for the implementation of developmental programs.

Quick Tip

Remember that NITI Aayog plays a policy advisory role, not a funding role.

8. Which statement among the following is correct about the planning ideology of left wing?

- (A) The Left supports a free-market economy.
- (B) They support government policies which are for the benefit of poor sections.
- (C) They do not want unnecessary intervention of government in the economy.

(D) They advocate for progressive policies.

Correct Answer: (B) They support government policies which are for the benefit of poor sections.

Solution: Left-wing ideology typically supports greater government intervention in the economy, with policies aimed at promoting social equality and benefiting economically disadvantaged groups. They focus on welfare measures and often advocate for progressive taxation and social services aimed at reducing inequality. Therefore, the correct statement is that they support government policies for the benefit of poor sections.

Thus, the correct answer is (B) They support government policies which are for the benefit of poor sections.

Quick Tip

When analyzing political ideologies, focus on how each side views government intervention and the distribution of wealth.

9. Identify the main reason for the split in Congress Party in 1969.

- (A) Change in the ideology of Congress Party
- (B) Dominance of the Congress Syndicate
- (C) Difference of opinion among the opposition parties
- (D) Opposition parties came together

Correct Answer: (B) Dominance of the Congress Syndicate

Solution: The split in the Congress Party in 1969 primarily occurred due to the dominance of the Congress Syndicate, a group of senior party leaders who opposed the leadership of Indira Gandhi. Indira Gandhi's attempt to centralize power and her push for greater control led to a clash within the party, eventually resulting in a split. This division led to the formation of two factions: the Congress (O) and Congress (I), with Indira Gandhi leading the latter. Thus, the correct answer is (B) Dominance of the Congress Syndicate.

Quick Tip

Understanding party dynamics and leadership struggles is key to grasping major political splits in history.

10. Identify and choose the incorrect pair:

- (A) Lal Bahadur Shastri – Jai Jawan Jai Kisan
- (B) Indira Gandhi – Garibi Hatao
- (C) Syndicate – A group of powerful opposition leaders against Indira Gandhi
- (D) Grand Alliance – Formed by all Non-Congress Parties

Correct Answer: (C) Syndicate – A group of powerful opposition leaders against Indira Gandhi

Solution: The "Syndicate" refers to a group of senior Congress Party leaders who were opposed to Indira Gandhi's leadership. They were not opposition leaders from outside the Congress Party, but rather powerful figures within the party who resisted her centralization of power. The Grand Alliance, on the other hand, was formed by opposition parties outside the Congress to challenge Indira Gandhi.

Thus, the incorrect pair is (C), as the Syndicate was not made up of opposition leaders but Congress leaders.

Thus, the correct answer is (C) Syndicate – A group of powerful opposition leaders against Indira Gandhi.

Quick Tip

Be careful with terminology when dealing with political factions—ensure you understand the groupings within and outside the party.

11. BJP led alliance of 2019 is known as:

- (A) United Progressive Alliance
- (B) United Front
- (C) National Democratic Alliance

(D) Democratic Coalition

Correct Answer: (C) National Democratic Alliance

Solution: The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) led a coalition of political parties called the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) in 2019, which was also the alliance during the 2014 elections. This coalition has been the main opposition to the United Progressive Alliance (UPA), led by the Congress Party, and has played a major role in Indian politics, particularly under the leadership of Narendra Modi.

Thus, the correct answer is (C) National Democratic Alliance.

Quick Tip

Always remember that alliances like NDA and UPA are formed to strengthen political support during elections.

12. Who led the Central Government after the 1999 Lok Sabha Elections?

- (A) P.V. Narasimha Rao
- (B) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- (C) Manmohan Singh
- (D) H.D. Deve Gowda

Correct Answer: (B) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

Solution: After the 1999 Lok Sabha elections, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), led the coalition government as the Prime Minister. His tenure marked the second time he became the Prime Minister after his first term from 1996 to 1997. Thus, the correct answer is (B) Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Quick Tip

Be familiar with key political leaders and their tenure as Prime Ministers during important elections.

SECTION - B (6 X 2 = 12)

13. Can Shock Therapy be called the best way to make transition from authoritarian socialist system to liberal capitalist system after the disintegration of Soviet Union?

Explain.

Solution: Shock Therapy refers to the rapid and sudden transition from an authoritarian socialist system to a capitalist system, implemented by a series of quick economic reforms. The idea was to stabilize the economy by quickly privatizing state-owned enterprises and moving toward a market economy. While it was effective in some post-Soviet states, it also resulted in high unemployment, economic inequality, and inflation in others. Therefore, while Shock Therapy had some benefits, it is not always considered the best transition method due to the severe social and economic consequences that followed in many of the affected nations.

Quick Tip

Shock Therapy can be effective in stabilizing economies quickly, but it often has harsh social impacts.

14. Explain any two major causes of globalization.

Solution: Two major causes of globalization are:

1. **Advancements in Technology:** The rapid development of communication technologies, including the internet and mobile networks, has made it easier for people and businesses to connect globally. This has enabled the flow of information, capital, and services across borders.
2. **Trade Liberalization:** The reduction of tariffs and trade barriers through international agreements like the WTO has facilitated the movement of goods and services across the world, boosting global trade and economic interconnectedness.

Quick Tip

Technology and trade policies are the backbone of globalization, linking economies and markets.

15. Explain the two commonly agreed upon goals of the national movement which were achieved after independence.

Solution: The two primary goals of the national movement that were achieved after independence were:

1. **Political Independence:** The Indian freedom movement aimed at gaining independence from British colonial rule. This goal was successfully achieved in 1947, marking the birth of the Indian Republic.
2. **Social Equality:** The movement also focused on reducing social disparities, especially caste-based discrimination. After independence, the Indian Constitution enshrined laws that abolished untouchability and promoted social justice through affirmative action for the marginalized.

Quick Tip

The national movement's goals were not just about independence, but also about building a just and equitable society.

16. Name any four global commons.

Solution: Global commons are resources that belong to all nations and are not owned by any one country. Four examples of global commons are:

1. The High Seas – Oceans beyond territorial waters.
2. The Atmosphere – Air shared globally.
3. Antarctica – The continent is protected by international treaties.
4. Outer Space – Space beyond Earth's atmosphere, used by all nations for scientific exploration.

Quick Tip

Global commons are shared by humanity and require international cooperation for their protection and preservation.

17. State the severe economic crisis prior to the fourth general elections of 1967.

Solution: Before the fourth general elections of 1967, India faced a severe economic crisis. This was due to several factors, including poor agricultural output due to drought, a massive balance of payments crisis, and rising inflation. The country also faced food shortages and had to depend on foreign aid for grain imports, which created a sense of economic instability and public dissatisfaction.

Quick Tip

Economic crises often impact political stability, influencing both governance and elections.

18. "Regionalism is not as dangerous as communalism." Justify the statement.

Solution: The statement suggests that while both regionalism and communalism pose challenges, regionalism is primarily about a group's concerns regarding the distribution of resources or governance within a specific area, whereas communalism often leads to religious or ethnic conflicts. Communalism can provoke violence, hatred, and division among communities, leading to national instability, whereas regionalism, though it can cause tensions, generally seeks to address local economic and political issues and does not inherently lead to violence or religious strife.

Quick Tip

Understanding the difference between regionalism and communalism is crucial for grasping their potential societal impact.

SECTION - C (5 X 4 = 20)

19. Explain any four reasons responsible for the economic stagnation in Soviet Union.

Solution: The economic stagnation in the Soviet Union was caused by several factors, including:

1. **Centralized Planning:** The Soviet economy was heavily reliant on centralized planning, which resulted in inefficiency and a lack of innovation. Economic decisions were made by government officials rather than market forces.
2. **Excessive Military Spending:** A significant portion of Soviet resources were allocated to the military, especially during the Cold War, which diverted funds away from consumer goods and other sectors of the economy.
3. **Technological Lag:** The Soviet Union lagged behind in technological advancement, especially in areas like computing and consumer electronics, which hindered productivity and economic growth.
4. **Agricultural Failures:** Despite major efforts in collectivizing agriculture, the Soviet Union faced repeated crop failures and food shortages, which led to poor economic output in the agricultural sector.

Thus, these factors contributed to the economic stagnation that the Soviet Union experienced in the late 20th century.

Quick Tip

Economic stagnation in a centralized system can result from inefficiency, lack of innovation, and disproportionate allocation of resources.

20. (a) How is the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) a major regional initiative by South Asian states to evolve co-operation through multilateral means? Assess.

Solution: SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation) was established in 1985 to promote regional cooperation among South Asian countries. The main objective of SAARC is to enhance the collective self-reliance of its member states by promoting

economic and social development in the region.

The major goals of SAARC include fostering economic growth, promoting regional trade, improving communication, and addressing common issues like poverty, climate change, and human rights. Despite its potential, SAARC has faced challenges due to political tensions between its member countries, especially India and Pakistan, which often undermine the collective goals.

Thus, while SAARC has facilitated some cooperation, its effectiveness has been limited by regional conflicts.

Quick Tip

Regional cooperation is often hindered by political tensions, but SAARC continues to play a key role in addressing regional issues through multilateral efforts.

OR

20. (b) "Despite the mixed record of democratic experiences, the people of South Asian countries share the aspiration for democracy." Justify the statement with two suitable arguments.

Solution: 1. Popular Movements for Democracy: Throughout South Asia, countries like India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, and Bangladesh have experienced mass movements for democratic rights, indicating that despite challenges, the people have a strong desire for democratic governance. These movements, such as Nepal's 2006 People's Uprising, demonstrate a popular demand for democracy.

2. Continued Democratic Practices: Despite setbacks, such as military coups or authoritarian regimes in the region, countries like India and Sri Lanka have successfully maintained democratic elections and multi-party systems, reflecting the people's enduring faith in democracy.

Thus, South Asian populations, despite their mixed experiences with democracy, continue to support democratic principles due to their desire for freedom, equality, and justice.

Quick Tip

Democracy, even when tested by challenges, continues to resonate with the people due to its emphasis on rights and freedoms.

21. Suggest any four steps for the Indian Government to take to check the pollution and save the environment.

Solution: To address pollution and environmental degradation, the Indian government can take the following steps:

1. **Strict Enforcement of Environmental Laws:** Strengthen and enforce environmental regulations to control industrial emissions, vehicle pollution, and waste disposal.
2. **Promotion of Renewable Energy:** Encourage the use of renewable energy sources like solar, wind, and hydroelectric power to reduce dependence on fossil fuels.
3. **Public Awareness Campaigns:** Launch nationwide campaigns to educate the public on the importance of reducing waste, recycling, and using environmentally friendly products.
4. **Green Technology Investments:** Invest in green technologies and infrastructure that promote sustainable development, such as electric vehicles, waste-to-energy plants, and eco-friendly manufacturing processes.

Quick Tip

Environment protection requires a combination of government policy, technological innovation, and public participation.

22. "One party dominance did not affect the very essence of Indian democracy." Justify the statement with any two arguments.

Solution: 1. **Institutionalization of Democracy:** Despite one-party dominance in early years, especially under the Congress Party, democratic institutions like elections, the judiciary, and the parliament were strengthened. These institutions acted as a check on the concentration of power.

2. Periodic Elections and Competition: India continued to have regular elections, and political competition remained a feature of Indian democracy. Even when one party dominated, opposition parties played a crucial role in highlighting the shortcomings of the ruling party and mobilizing public opinion.

Thus, even during periods of one-party dominance, Indian democracy remained robust due to institutional checks and political competition.

Quick Tip

One-party dominance does not necessarily undermine democracy as long as democratic practices like elections and opposition are maintained.

23. (a) Describe the role of Jaya Prakash Narayan in Indian National Politics.

Solution: Jaya Prakash Narayan, popularly known as JP, was a prominent social and political leader who played a key role in the Indian independence movement and later in the political landscape post-independence. He is best known for leading the 1974 Bihar Movement, which mobilized students, farmers, and the general public against corruption and inefficiency in the government.

JP was also instrumental in the formation of the Janata Party, which led to the downfall of Indira Gandhi's Congress government in 1977. His advocacy for total revolution and democratic socialism left a significant impact on Indian politics, promoting the idea of people's movements and grassroots democracy.

Quick Tip

Jaya Prakash Narayan's legacy lies in his advocacy for non-violent social reform and democratic participation.

OR

23. (b) Describe any two reasons for the victory of Janata Party in 1977 Lok Sabha elections.

Solution: 1. Anti-Emergency Sentiment: The victory of the Janata Party was largely attributed to the widespread public anger against the Emergency imposed by Indira Gandhi from 1975-1977. The Emergency curtailed civil liberties, suspended elections, and led to a crackdown on opposition, which resulted in a strong backlash from the people.

2. Unity of Opposition Parties: The Janata Party was a coalition of various opposition parties, including the Bharatiya Lok Dal, the Congress (O), and other smaller regional parties. This united front was able to rally the people against the Congress and present an alternative to Indira Gandhi's rule.

Thus, the Janata Party's victory was driven by public discontent with the Emergency and the successful alliance of opposition forces.

Quick Tip

Unity among opposition parties can lead to electoral victories, especially in the face of widespread public dissatisfaction with the ruling party.

SECTION - D (3 X 4 = 12)

24. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

India adopted a democratic approach to the question of diversity. Democracy allows the political expressions of regional aspirations and does not look upon them as anti-national. Besides, democratic politics allows parties and groups to address the people on the basis of their regional identity, aspiration, and specific regional problems. Thus, in the course of democratic politics, regional aspirations get strengthened. At the same time, democratic politics also means that regional issues and problems will receive adequate attention and accommodation in the policy-making process.

(24.1) Which period in India is seen as a period of grooming regional aspirations for autonomy?

- (A) 1960s
- (B) 1970s
- (C) 1980s

(D) 1990s

Correct Answer: (C) 1980s

Solution: The 1980s in India was a crucial period when regional aspirations for autonomy began to gain prominence. This decade witnessed the rise of regional parties, demands for more federal autonomy, and movements seeking greater representation for regional issues. These regional movements were a response to both economic and political factors, including the challenges of managing India's vast social and cultural diversity.

Thus, the correct answer is (C) 1980s.

Quick Tip

When analyzing periods of political change, look for events that involved regional uprisings or movements for autonomy.

(24.2) Which type of diversity is dominant in India?

- (A) Social diversity
- (B) Political diversity
- (C) Cultural diversity
- (D) Regional diversity

Correct Answer: (C) Cultural diversity

Solution: India is known for its rich cultural diversity, which is manifested in a variety of languages, religions, ethnic groups, and customs. While social, political, and regional diversities also exist, cultural diversity stands out as the most prominent feature in India. The vast variety of traditions, festivals, and cultural practices makes India unique in terms of its diversity.

Thus, the correct answer is (C) Cultural diversity.

Quick Tip

Cultural diversity is often the most visible form of diversity in societies with a rich tradition of languages, religions, and ethnic groups.

(24.3) How does democracy deal with regional problems?

- (A) Through regular negotiations
- (B) Through strong steps
- (C) Through elections
- (D) Through economic measures

Correct Answer: (A) Through regular negotiations

Solution: In a democratic system, regional problems are often addressed through regular negotiations and dialogue between the central government and regional representatives. This allows for the peaceful resolution of conflicts, as regional aspirations are integrated into the broader national policy framework. Strong steps, economic measures, and elections play supporting roles, but the primary method for resolving regional issues in a democracy is through ongoing negotiation.

Thus, the correct answer is (A) Through regular negotiations.

Quick Tip

Negotiation and dialogue are the cornerstone of democratic solutions to regional problems, ensuring representation and compromise.

(24.4) Which one of the following joined Indian Union in 1975?

- (A) Goa
- (B) Sikkim
- (C) Puducherry
- (D) An Island

Correct Answer: (B) Sikkim

Solution: Sikkim became the 22nd state of India in 1975 after the Sikkimese monarchy was abolished. Prior to this, Sikkim was a protectorate of India. The decision to make Sikkim a state of India followed a referendum, where the majority of the population supported the move.

Thus, the correct answer is (B) Sikkim.

Quick Tip

Sikkim's integration into India was a significant event in Indian political history, marking the last state to join the Indian Union.

25. In the given Political outline map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabets shown in the map as per the format that follows:

Sr. Number of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the States
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

- (i) The Princely State whose ruler resisted its merger with India.
- (ii) The State that was most affected by the partition of the country.
- (iii) The State carved out from Madhya Pradesh.
- (iv) The State that was formed in 1952.



Correct Answer:

S. No.	Alphabet concerned	Name of the States
(i)	(C)	Jammu and Kashmir
(ii)	(A)	Punjab
(iii)	(B)	Chhattisgarh
(iv)	(D)	Haryana

Solution: (i) Jammu and Kashmir: This was the princely state whose ruler initially resisted its merger with India but later agreed following the intervention of the Indian government in 1947.

(ii) Punjab: This state was most affected by the partition in 1947, as the partition led to significant displacement and violence, particularly affecting the Punjab region.

(iii) Chhattisgarh: It was carved out from Madhya Pradesh in 2000 to form a new state.

(iv) Haryana: It was formed in 1966 from the larger state of Punjab.

Thus, the correct answers are: - (i) Jammu and Kashmir - (ii) Punjab - (iii) Chhattisgarh - (iv) Haryana

Quick Tip

Understanding historical events like the partition and the creation of new states can help identify significant regions on political maps.

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 25.

25.1 Name the Union Territory which earlier was a state.

Solution: The Union Territory of Goa was earlier a state. It became a full-fledged state in 1987. Prior to that, Goa was a Union Territory after it was liberated from Portuguese colonial rule in 1961.

Quick Tip

Goa's status changed from a Union Territory to a state in 1987. Keep in mind the history of states and territories when solving geography-related questions.

25.2 Name any one state that was most affected by the partition of the country.

Solution: Punjab is one of the states that were most affected by the partition in 1947. The partition led to massive displacement, violence, and division of the state between India and Pakistan, resulting in significant social and political upheaval.

Quick Tip

The partition of India in 1947 had lasting impacts on regions like Punjab, where the division split families and communities.

25.3 Which state was carved out from Madhya Pradesh?

Solution: Chhattisgarh was carved out of Madhya Pradesh in 2000. This decision was made to create a new state with its own distinct administrative and developmental needs.

Quick Tip

New states in India have been created for better governance and to meet the demands of regional identities.

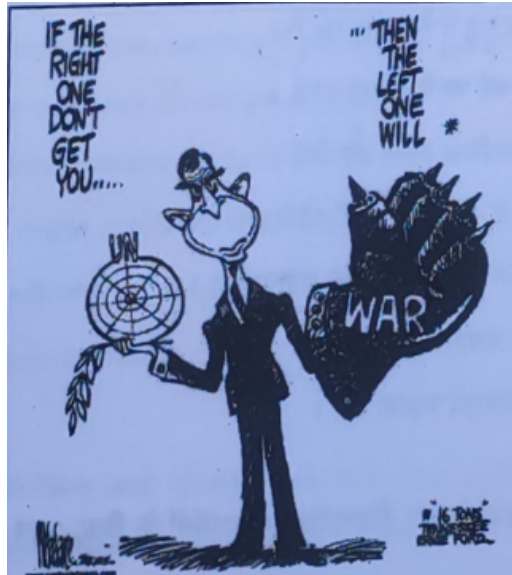
25.4 Which state was formed in 1952?

Solution: Haryana was formed in 1966, not in 1952. The formation of Haryana as a separate state from Punjab was part of the process of reorganization of states based on language and administrative convenience.

Quick Tip

Be sure to review the dates of formation of states and territories, as some are often confused with other similar events.

26. Study the given cartoon and answer the questions that follow:



(I) What does the cartoon depict?

- (A) Influence of UNO on the World
- (B) Influence of USA on UNO
- (C) Relevance of UNO
- (D) Influence of USA on the World

Correct Answer: (D) Influence of USA on the World

Solution: The cartoon illustrates the influence of the USA on world affairs, showing that if the right international organizations, such as the United Nations (UNO), fail to act, the USA can exercise its power through military force (as represented by the "WAR" bomb). This highlights the USA's dominant role in global politics, especially in situations where international cooperation falters.

Thus, the correct answer is (D) Influence of USA on the World.

Quick Tip

Political cartoons often use symbolism and exaggeration to depict complex international issues like the influence of global powers.

(II) What message is given by the cartoon?

- (A) If UNO fails, then the US can control the world by its military power.
- (B) Economic superiority of the US.
- (C) Veto power of permanent members of the UNO.
- (D) US is the largest contributor to UNO.

Correct Answer: (A) If UNO fails, then the US can control the world by its military power.

Solution: The cartoon conveys the message that when the United Nations fails to address global crises effectively, the United States can resort to its military power to impose its will on the world. The image depicts a scenario where the US steps in to control the situation when international institutions are ineffective.

Thus, the correct answer is (A) If UNO fails, then the US can control the world by its military power.

Quick Tip

Cartoons use metaphors like "military power" to represent real-world geopolitical actions and interventions by countries.

(III) Why this cartoon is not relevant today?

- (A) UNO has become more powerful.
- (B) Many new powerful international organizations have emerged.
- (C) Countries are not having faith in UNO.
- (D) Now many new centers of power have emerged.

Correct Answer: (A) UNO has become more powerful.

Solution: The cartoon is not entirely relevant today because the United Nations (UNO) has

evolved and gained more influence in global affairs. Despite challenges, the UNO continues to play a vital role in peacekeeping, humanitarian aid, and diplomatic interventions. The presence of international frameworks like the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and other global institutions has made it less likely for the US to unilaterally control world affairs. Thus, the correct answer is (A) UNO has become more powerful.

Quick Tip

Keep in mind that international institutions like the UNO have evolved and continue to shape global politics, which may change the relevance of past views.

(IV) What is the primary objective of UNO?

- (A) To foster economic ties of the developed nations
- (B) To promote international peace and co-operation
- (C) To eradicate terrorism
- (D) To promote health care

Correct Answer: (B) To promote international peace and co-operation

Solution: The primary objective of the United Nations (UNO) is to promote international peace, security, and cooperation among member states. It aims to prevent conflicts, mediate disputes, and foster international cooperation in areas like human rights, sustainable development, and humanitarian aid.

Thus, the correct answer is (B) To promote international peace and co-operation.

Quick Tip

The UNO's main mission is to maintain global peace and resolve conflicts through diplomacy and multilateral cooperation.

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 26.

(26.1) State the reason for the formation of League of Nations.

Solution: The League of Nations was formed after World War I with the aim of ensuring lasting peace and preventing future global conflicts. Its primary goal was to provide a forum for resolving international disputes, reducing armaments, and promoting collective security.

Quick Tip

The League of Nations was created after World War I to prevent another global conflict but lacked the power to enforce its decisions.

(26.2) Write the full form of UNESCO.

Solution: The full form of UNESCO is United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Quick Tip

UNESCO is an agency of the United Nations that promotes international collaboration in education, science, and culture.

(26.3) How many member countries did sign on United Nations Charter to set up United Nations?

Solution: A total of 51 countries signed the United Nations Charter on October 24, 1945, to establish the United Nations.

Quick Tip

The United Nations was founded by 51 countries in 1945 to promote peace and cooperation worldwide.

(26.4) Name the most visible public figure and the representative head of the United Nations.

Solution: The most visible public figure and the representative head of the United Nations is the Secretary-General. As of now, António Guterres is the Secretary-General of the United

Nations.

Quick Tip

The Secretary-General of the United Nations serves as the chief administrative officer and a key figure in international diplomacy.

SECTION - E (4 X 6 = 24)

27. (a) Explain any two contentious issues between China and India. Suggest any two measures to resolve these issues for greater cooperation.

Solution: Two contentious issues between China and India include:

1. **Border Disputes:** The unresolved boundary issue, especially the conflict over the Aksai Chin region in the Ladakh area, remains a major point of contention. Both nations have differing claims over this area.
2. **Water Disputes:** China's control over the Brahmaputra River and its plans for dam construction in Tibet has raised concerns in India about water flow and its potential impact on the Indian population downstream.

To resolve these issues, the following measures could be taken: - **Bilateral Talks:** Both countries can engage in continued diplomatic dialogue to reach a mutual understanding and peaceful resolution on the border dispute. - **Water-sharing Agreements:** Establishing water-sharing treaties and monitoring mechanisms would help manage shared river resources and ensure equitable use of water.

Thus, the correct answer is (a).

Quick Tip

Resolving territorial and resource disputes requires diplomatic engagement and legally binding agreements to ensure long-term peace.

OR

(b) "ASEAN took steps to establish an ASEAN community on the basis of its three pillars." Explain the importance of these three pillars.

Solution: The three pillars of the ASEAN community are:

1. Political-Security Community: This pillar aims to promote peace, stability, and security in the region through political dialogue, conflict resolution, and cooperation on security issues.
2. Economic Community: This pillar focuses on promoting economic integration and growth in Southeast Asia, aiming to create a single market and production base for the region through trade agreements and economic cooperation.
3. Socio-Cultural Community: This pillar seeks to enhance social welfare, cultural exchange, and human development across the ASEAN countries, including areas like education, health, and environmental sustainability.

Together, these three pillars are essential for fostering a cohesive, integrated, and peaceful ASEAN region.

Thus, the correct answer is (b).

Quick Tip

The three pillars of ASEAN aim to integrate the region politically, economically, and culturally for greater collective development.

28. (a) Explain any three security challenges faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa after the Second World War.

Solution: After the Second World War, newly independent countries of Asia and Africa faced several security challenges:

1. Border Conflicts: Many newly independent countries faced border disputes due to colonial boundaries that did not account for ethnic, tribal, or cultural divisions, leading to internal strife and wars.
2. Economic Instability: Countries emerging from colonial rule often had weak economies and poor infrastructure, which made it difficult to maintain national security and stability.
3. Cold War Tensions: These countries became battlegrounds for Cold War superpowers (USA and USSR) trying to extend their influence, which sometimes led to proxy wars,

military interventions, and political instability.

Thus, the correct answer is (a).

Quick Tip

Newly independent nations often face the challenge of establishing security amidst internal divisions and external pressures.

OR

(b) Explain any three differences between the Non-traditional and Traditional notion of security.

Solution: The differences between Non-traditional and Traditional notions of security are:

1. Focus: Traditional security focuses on military threats and state sovereignty, while Non-traditional security emphasizes human security, including economic, environmental, and health-related issues.
2. Actors: Traditional security primarily concerns the state and its military, whereas Non-traditional security involves a broader set of actors, including international organizations, non-state actors, and civil society.
3. Scope: Traditional security is more concerned with the preservation of territorial integrity and political sovereignty, while Non-traditional security considers broader threats such as pandemics, climate change, and terrorism.

Thus, the correct answer is (b).

Quick Tip

Traditional security focuses on military power, while non-traditional security recognizes that many threats transcend borders and involve multiple actors.

29. (a) "The foreign policy of Independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world." Support the statement with three suitable arguments.

Solution: India's foreign policy has pursued the dream of a peaceful world through:

1. Non-Alignment Movement (NAM): India was a founding member of NAM, which aimed to avoid alignment with either of the Cold War superpowers, the USA or the USSR, and instead focus on global peace and cooperation.
2. Peacekeeping Missions: India has been an active participant in United Nations peacekeeping missions around the world, promoting peace and stability in conflict zones.
3. Support for Disarmament: India has consistently advocated for nuclear disarmament and global efforts to reduce military arms, underlining its commitment to a peaceful world free from the threat of nuclear conflict.

Thus, the correct answer is (a).

Quick Tip

India's commitment to peace can be seen in its role in international organizations and its policy of non-alignment and disarmament.

OR

(b) "India played an important role in maintaining Afro-Asian Unity." Support the statement with three suitable examples.

Solution: India has played a crucial role in maintaining Afro-Asian unity by:

1. Leadership in the Bandung Conference (1955): India, along with other newly independent nations, organized the Bandung Conference, which led to the formation of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), aiming to unite Afro-Asian countries against colonialism and imperialism.
2. Support for African Independence Movements: India consistently supported the independence struggles of African nations and provided moral and political support for movements in countries like South Africa and Algeria.
3. Advocacy for South-South Cooperation: India has emphasized the importance of economic and political cooperation among developing countries, particularly in the Global South, to foster collective growth and development.

Thus, the correct answer is (b).

Quick Tip

India's role in Afro-Asian unity is based on shared struggles for independence and its leadership in promoting solidarity among developing nations.

30. (a) Describe any three major developments that took place in Indian politics in the last decade of the 20th century.

Solution: Three major developments in Indian politics during the 1990s include:

1. Economic Liberalization (1991): India initiated economic reforms under the leadership of P.V. Narasimha Rao, including trade liberalization, privatization, and opening up the economy to foreign investment, which transformed India into one of the world's fastest-growing economies.
2. Rise of Coalition Politics: The era saw the emergence of coalition governments at the center, with the dominance of regional parties, ending the era of single-party rule by Congress and bringing greater representation to regional interests.
3. The Babri Masjid Demolition (1992): The demolition of the Babri Masjid by Hindu activists sparked widespread communal violence and had a long-lasting impact on Indian politics, particularly in terms of Hindu-Muslim relations.

Thus, the correct answer is (a).

Quick Tip

The 1990s marked a pivotal decade for Indian politics, characterized by economic reforms and a shift towards coalition politics.

OR

(b) Describe any three recommendations of the Mandal Commission to solve the problems of the other backward classes.

Solution: The Mandal Commission (1980) made the following key recommendations to address the issues of other backward classes (OBCs):

1. Reservation in Jobs: The Commission recommended 27
2. Educational Reservation: It proposed reservation for OBCs in educational institutions to improve access to higher education and skills development.
3. Social and Economic Development: The Commission recommended measures to promote the social and economic development of OBCs, including schemes for scholarships and welfare programs.

Thus, the correct answer is (b).

Quick Tip

The Mandal Commission played a significant role in advocating for the inclusion of OBCs in India's development framework.
