

POLITICAL SCIENCE SET 1 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: The collapse of the 'Second World' of the Soviet Union and the socialist system in Eastern Europe had no profound consequences for world politics.

Statement-II: The end of the Soviet bloc meant the emergence of many new countries. All these countries had their own independent aspirations and choices.

- (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: - **Statement-I:** This statement is false because the collapse of the Soviet Union and the socialist bloc in Eastern Europe did have profound consequences for world politics. It marked the end of the Cold War and led to significant geopolitical changes. The United States became the undisputed global superpower, and the world saw a shift toward liberal democracies and market economies.

- **Statement-II:** This statement is true. The end of the Soviet Union and the socialist bloc in Eastern Europe resulted in the emergence of many new independent countries with their own political systems and aspirations. Countries like Ukraine, Latvia, and others gained independence and sought to redefine their national identity and political direction. Thus, the correct answer is (D) Statement-I is false, but Statement-II is true.

Quick Tip

Always analyze historical events in the context of their global impact. The collapse of the Soviet Union reshaped world politics significantly.

2. Which one of the following republics was a party to declare that 'Soviet Union was disbanded'?

- (A) Lithuania
- (B) Belarus
- (C) Armenia
- (D) Georgia

Correct Answer: (A) Lithuania

Solution: Lithuania was the first republic of the Soviet Union to declare its independence in 1990, which ultimately led to the disbanding of the Soviet Union. Lithuania's declaration of independence challenged the Soviet government's authority and paved the way for other republics to follow suit, leading to the dissolution of the Soviet Union by the end of 1991. Thus, the correct answer is (A) Lithuania.

Quick Tip

When studying the end of the Soviet Union, remember that Lithuania's declaration of independence marked the beginning of the collapse.

3. Choose the correct statement about India's nuclear policy from the statements given below:

- (A) India's nuclear programme was started in 1952 under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha.
- (B) India was in support of the NPT.
- (C) Now India has made it clear that the policy of 'no first use' can be reviewed.
- (D) Nehru was not against nuclear weapons.

Correct Answer: (C) Now India has made it clear that the policy of 'no first use' can be reviewed.

Solution: - **Statement (A):** India's nuclear program began in the 1940s, but it became more prominent in 1974 after the first nuclear test (Smiling Buddha). Homi J. Bhabha played a major role in its development, but it was not started in 1952.

- **Statement (B):** India has historically been against the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), as it discriminates between nuclear-armed states and non-nuclear states.

- **Statement (C):** India has recently made it clear that the policy of 'no first use' of nuclear weapons could be reviewed, depending on the changing security environment.

- **Statement (D):** Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, was not against nuclear weapons but strongly advocated for disarmament.

Thus, the correct answer is (C) Now India has made it clear that the policy of 'no first use' can be reviewed.

Quick Tip

India's nuclear policy has evolved over time, and understanding the key shifts, especially in the context of security concerns, is crucial.

4. Which political party won 16 Lok Sabha seats and was at second place in the first General Election of India?

- (A) Communist Party of India
- (B) Bharatiya Jan Sangh
- (C) Socialist Party
- (D) Swatantra Party

Correct Answer: (B) Bharatiya Jan Sangh

Solution: In the first general election of India held in 1952, the Bharatiya Jan Sangh, led by Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, won 16 seats in the Lok Sabha. They were the second-largest party after the Indian National Congress, which dominated the election with a clear majority. Thus, the correct answer is (B) Bharatiya Jan Sangh.

Quick Tip

Understanding the political history of India, especially the formation and rise of political parties, is crucial when studying Indian elections.

5. Choose the correct full form of the EVM.

- (A) Electric Voting Machine
- (B) Easy Voting Machine
- (C) Electronic Voting Machine
- (D) Election Voting Machine

Correct Answer: (C) Electronic Voting Machine

Solution: The correct full form of EVM is Electronic Voting Machine. EVMs are used in elections to electronically cast and count votes, making the election process more efficient and less prone to error compared to traditional paper ballots.

Thus, the correct answer is (C) Electronic Voting Machine.

Quick Tip

EVMs are a modern tool for conducting elections, helping in ensuring accuracy and speed in the counting process.

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

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Balance of Power	(i) Giving up certain types of weapons
(b) Disarmament	(ii) Security
(c) Migration	(iii) Traditional security
(d) Freedom from threats	(iv) New source of threat

(A) (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iii), (d) - (iv)

(B) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (iii), (d) - (i)

(C) (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) (iv)

(D) (a) - (iv), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iii), (d) - (i)

Correct Answer: (A) (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) -(iii), (d) - (iv)

Solution: Let's evaluate the terms from Column-A and Column-B:

- **(a) Balance of Power** refers to maintaining security and stability in international relations.

It is best matched with **(ii) Security**.

- **(b) Disarmament** involves giving up certain types of weapons, so it is matched with **(i)**

Giving up certain types of weapons.

- **(c) Migration** refers to the movement of people, which generally influences traditional security issues such as border security, hence it is matched with **(iii) Traditional security**.

- **(d) Freedom from threats** is a goal that can lead to new sources of threat as countries take measures to secure themselves, making it matched with **(iv) New source of threat**.

Thus, the correct answer is (A) (a) (ii), (b) (i), (c) (iii), (d) (iv).

Quick Tip

When matching terms, pay attention to how the terms are related in the context of international relations and security.

7. On which one of the following basis was emergency declared in 1975?

- (A) Internal disturbances
- (B) External threat
- (C) Armed rebellion
- (D) External Aggression

Correct Answer: (A) Internal disturbances

Solution: The Emergency in India was declared on June 25, 1975, based on the grounds of "internal disturbances." This declaration was made by then-Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who invoked the provisions under Article 352 of the Indian Constitution. It led to the suspension of civil liberties and the imposition of authoritarian rule in India until 1977. Thus, the correct answer is (A) Internal disturbances.

Quick Tip

The Emergency declared in 1975 was a controversial period in India's history, marked by political repression and suspension of democratic rights.

8. Who among the following believed that India should be more friendly with the bloc led by the US at the time of formulation of India's foreign policy?

- (A) Sardar Patel
- (B) B.R. Ambedkar
- (C) J.P. Narayan

(D) Lal Bahadur Shastri

Correct Answer: (D) Lal Bahadur Shastri

Solution: Lal Bahadur Shastri, the second Prime Minister of India, believed in forging closer relations with the United States and its bloc during the formulation of India's foreign policy in the 1960s. His tenure saw efforts to build diplomatic relations with Western powers while maintaining India's non-alignment stance, especially during the Cold War.

Thus, the correct answer is (D) Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Quick Tip

Lal Bahadur Shastri was known for his pragmatic foreign policy approach, balancing India's non-aligned stance with growing relations with the US.

9. Arrange the following in chronological order of their happening:

- (i) India-China War
- (ii) India's first test of a nuclear device
- (iii) Terrorists attack on World Trade Centre in America
- (iv) The Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty

Choose the correct option:

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

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

Solution: Let's analyze the events in chronological order:

- **India-China War (1962):** The India-China War occurred in 1962, when tensions escalated over border disputes, especially concerning the Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh regions.
- **India's first test of a nuclear device (1974):** India conducted its first successful nuclear test, known as "Smiling Buddha," in May 1974, marking its entry into the nuclear-armed countries list.

- **Terrorists attack on World Trade Centre in America (2001):** The tragic terrorist attacks on the World Trade Centre in New York City occurred on September 11, 2001, an event that reshaped global security concerns.

- **The Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (1972):** The ABM Treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union was signed in 1972, limiting the development and deployment of anti-ballistic missile systems.

Thus, the correct chronological order is: (i) India-China War → (ii) India's first test of a nuclear device → (iii) Terrorists attack on World Trade Centre → (iv) The Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

Thus, the correct answer is (A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv).

Quick Tip

Always remember to check the historical context and dates when arranging events in chronological order.

10. Which one among the following agreements was to cut the greenhouse gas emissions?

- (A) Antarctic Treaty
- (B) Kyoto Protocol
- (C) Montreal Protocol
- (D) Antarctic Environmental Protocol

Correct Answer: (B) Kyoto Protocol

Solution: The Kyoto Protocol is the international agreement signed in 1997, aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions worldwide to mitigate global warming. It established legally binding obligations for developed countries to reduce their emissions.

The Antarctic Treaty (A) deals with the protection of the Antarctic region for scientific use, while the Montreal Protocol (C) addresses the reduction of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Thus, the correct answer is (B) Kyoto Protocol.

Quick Tip

The Kyoto Protocol was a key international agreement that set binding targets for developed countries to reduce their carbon emissions and combat climate change.

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

Assertion (A): The government suspended the freedom of press and implemented press censorship during emergency in 1975.

Reason (R): Newspapers protested against censorship by showing the cartoons only.

(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):** The government imposed a press censorship during the Emergency in 1975, restricting freedom of speech and expression. This is correct as a part of authoritarian rule during the Emergency period. - **Reason (R):** Newspapers did indeed protest against censorship by publishing cartoons that symbolized their defiance. This was one of the ways in which newspapers continued to express their dissent despite restrictions. However, the Reason (R) does not directly explain the assertion. The protests were part of a broader resistance to censorship, not the sole reason behind the assertion. Thus, the correct answer is (B).

Quick Tip

When analyzing assertions and reasons, ensure the reason fully explains the assertion before concluding they are related.

12. The book "Limits to Growth" deals with which one of the following problems?

- (A) Exploitation of resources
- (B) Deforestation
- (C) Growing population
- (D) Hole in ozone layer

Correct Answer: (C) Growing population

Solution: The book "Limits to Growth" was published in 1972 by the Club of Rome and focuses on the potential consequences of exponential economic and population growth with finite resource supplies. The book discusses issues related to population growth, resource depletion, and environmental degradation.

Thus, the correct answer is (C) Growing population.

Quick Tip

The book "Limits to Growth" highlights the dangers of unregulated growth and emphasizes the need for sustainable development practices.

SECTION - B (6 X 2 = 12)

13. State any two limitations of the European Union.

Solution: 1. Limited Political Integration: The European Union, although economically integrated, has limited political integration. Member states maintain their own political autonomy, and decisions on foreign policy and defense are often made independently rather than as a collective entity. 2. Economic Disparities: The EU, while promoting economic cooperation, faces significant economic disparities between its member countries. Countries in Southern and Eastern Europe face higher unemployment rates and lower income levels compared to Western and Northern European countries.

Quick Tip

Political and economic disparities remain challenges for the EU, despite its efforts at integration.

14. Analyse the Congress Party as a social coalition.

Solution: The Congress Party in India can be seen as a social coalition because it has historically brought together various social groups, communities, and classes under its broad umbrella. 1. Social Inclusion: The Congress Party's ideologies of secularism and social justice allowed it to accommodate a wide range of castes, religious groups, and regions. 2. Coalition of Interests: The party often accommodated both urban and rural interests, balancing the demands of the peasantry, working class, business elites, and regional leaders. 3. Post-Independence Role: Following independence, the Congress was the dominant political force, representing a diverse array of interests, from the middle class to marginalized communities, which made it a social coalition in the Indian political landscape.

Quick Tip

The Congress Party's ability to form a coalition of diverse social groups was key to its dominance in Indian politics for much of the 20th century.

15. Suggest any two ways to reduce economic disparity between the poor and the rich countries at the global level.

Solution: 1. Debt Relief for Poor Nations: Wealthier countries can offer debt relief or forgiveness to poorer countries, allowing them to invest in domestic infrastructure, education, and healthcare rather than spending large portions of their GDP on servicing foreign debt. 2. Fair Trade Agreements: Developing fair trade agreements that ensure poor countries are paid fair prices for their exports, especially for commodities like coffee, cocoa, and textiles, can help reduce economic disparities by increasing their national income and promoting sustainable development.

Quick Tip

Debt relief and fair trade are practical ways to empower poorer countries economically and create more equitable global growth.

16. Explain any two differences between the First Five Year Plan and Second Five Year Plan.

Solution: 1. Focus Areas: - The First Five Year Plan (1951-1956) primarily focused on the agricultural sector, emphasizing irrigation and the development of food production to alleviate food scarcity. - The Second Five Year Plan (1956-1961) shifted its focus to industrialization, particularly heavy industries like steel, coal, and power plants, aiming to build India's industrial base.

2. Economic Approach: - The First Five Year Plan was more conservative in terms of expenditure, relying on a mixed economy approach. - The Second Five Year Plan adopted a more ambitious approach with greater reliance on public sector enterprises and investment in large-scale industrial projects.

Quick Tip

The shift in focus from agriculture to industrialization between the First and Second Five Year Plans marked a significant change in India's economic policy.

17. Explain any two reasons for the split in the Janta Party in 1979.

Solution: 1. Leadership Issues: The Janta Party, which came to power in 1977, was a coalition of several opposition parties. The split occurred mainly due to differences over leadership. A faction led by Morarji Desai wanted to maintain control, while another faction led by Charan Singh was unhappy with Desai's leadership. 2. Ideological Differences: The Janta Party was a broad alliance of socialists, conservatives, and others, leading to significant ideological differences on how the government should be run. These differences made it difficult for the party to maintain cohesion, leading to the eventual split in 1979.

Quick Tip

The Janta Party's inability to resolve leadership and ideological differences led to its fragmentation, weakening the opposition to Congress in the late 1970s.

18. State any two components of Traditional notions of external security.

Solution: 1. Military Power: Traditional security emphasizes the role of military strength and defense in protecting a nation's sovereignty and territorial integrity. This includes maintaining armed forces, defense systems, and preparing for potential conflicts with other states. 2. Territorial Integrity: This component focuses on protecting the physical boundaries of the state. Traditional security views territorial integrity as essential for maintaining the state's independence and ensuring its security against external threats.

Quick Tip

Traditional notions of security are primarily state-centric and focus on military power and territorial defense.

SECTION - C (5 X 4 = 20)

19. Describe the impact of globalisation on the Indian culture.

Solution: Globalisation has had a profound impact on Indian culture, particularly in the following ways:

1. Cultural Exchange: With the advent of globalisation, there has been increased interaction between different cultures, leading to the fusion of ideas, food, fashion, and language. Indian cinema, music, and fashion have gained popularity worldwide, while Western cultural elements have become prominent in Indian urban centers.
2. Consumerism and Changing Lifestyles: Globalisation has brought in multinational companies and fast food chains, changing the consumption patterns in India. There has been a shift towards western-style consumer goods, entertainment, and food, which has influenced

the lifestyle of urban populations, particularly among the youth.

3. **Influence on Traditions and Values:** While globalisation has led to the spread of individualistic values, it has also challenged traditional values, leading to generational divides. In rural and traditional communities, there is a concern that the younger generation may lose touch with their cultural roots.

4. **Technology and Digital Media:** The rise of the internet and social media platforms has enabled the Indian youth to access a wide variety of global content, leading to the blending of cultural practices and a rise in global awareness, but also creating concerns about the erosion of indigenous cultural practices.

Quick Tip

While globalisation offers cultural diversification, it also requires balancing modern influences with traditional values to preserve cultural identity.

20. Analyse any four factors that enhanced the popularity of Indira Gandhi in the early 1970s.

Solution: Several factors contributed to Indira Gandhi's popularity in the early 1970s:

1. **Leadership during the 1971 Indo-Pak War:** Indira Gandhi's leadership during the 1971 war with Pakistan, which resulted in the creation of Bangladesh, significantly enhanced her popularity. Her decisive action in leading India to victory was widely appreciated both nationally and internationally.

2. **The Green Revolution:** The introduction of the Green Revolution in India during her tenure brought about a significant increase in food production, especially in Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh. This helped India become self-sufficient in food grains, thus winning her the support of farmers and rural India.

3. **Implementation of Policies for the Welfare of the Poor:** Indira Gandhi's emphasis on pro-poor policies, such as the abolition of privy purses and land reforms, endeared her to the poorer sections of society. The slogan "Garibi Hatao" (Remove Poverty) became a central theme of her political campaigns.

4. **Centralisation of Power and Authoritarian Style:** During the early 1970s, she adopted a

more centralised approach to governance, consolidating power in the hands of the executive. This created an aura of authority and decisiveness that won her the loyalty of the bureaucracy, military, and political allies.

Quick Tip

Indira Gandhi's popularity grew through a combination of strong leadership in times of crisis and her focus on socio-economic reforms.

21. (a) Explain any two reasons for the beginning of a long phase of coalition politics in India since 1989.

Solution: The rise of coalition politics in India since 1989 can be attributed to the following reasons:

1. **Fragmentation of the Congress Party:** After the decline of Congress Party's dominance in the 1980s, the political landscape became more fragmented. Regional parties began to gain more significance, and no single party could secure a majority in the Lok Sabha, leading to the rise of coalition governments.
2. **Rise of Regional Parties:** The increasing influence of regional parties, which often represent state-specific issues, has played a key role in the emergence of coalition governments. These parties became crucial players in forming government coalitions, leading to a political system characterized by coalition politics.

Quick Tip

The decline of Congress dominance and the rise of regional parties in the 1980s created an environment conducive to coalition politics.

OR

21. (b) Explain the role of 'Other Backward Classes' in Indian politics.

Solution: The role of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in Indian politics is significant for the following reasons:

1. **Political Mobilisation:** OBCs have become an important political force in India since the Mandal Commission report of 1980, which recommended reservations in education and employment for them. Political parties began to cater to OBC issues, and several regional OBC-based parties emerged, enhancing their influence in national and state politics.
2. **Empowerment and Social Justice:** The reservation policy has enabled OBCs to gain greater access to education, government jobs, and political representation. This has empowered OBC communities, which were historically marginalized, and given them a voice in the political sphere.
3. **Impact on Electoral Politics:** OBCs form a substantial portion of India's electorate, especially in states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Tamil Nadu. Political parties now rely on OBC votes for electoral success, and OBC leaders have risen to prominence in national politics.

Quick Tip

OBCs have become key players in Indian politics, both as a voting bloc and as a source of political leadership.

22. (a) Analyse the basis of projecting China to overtake the US America to become the world's largest economy.

Solution: China is projected to overtake the US as the world's largest economy for the following reasons:

1. **Rapid Economic Growth:** Over the past few decades, China's economy has grown at an exceptional rate, driven by manufacturing, exports, and infrastructure development. This growth rate has significantly outpaced that of the US, putting China on track to surpass the US economy in terms of GDP.
2. **Large Population and Labor Force:** China has the largest population in the world, which provides it with a massive labor force. This demographic advantage, combined with urbanization and industrialization, has allowed China to maintain strong economic growth and attract foreign investment.
3. **Technological Advancements:** China has made significant investments in high-tech

industries, such as AI, 5G technology, and renewable energy. These advancements will help China maintain its competitive edge in the global economy, further accelerating its growth.

Quick Tip

China's combination of rapid economic growth, demographic advantages, and technological advancements positions it to become the world's largest economy.

OR

22. (b) “While the Chinese economy has improved, not everyone in China has received the benefits of the reforms.” Analyse any two reasons for this.

Solution: Despite the overall improvement in China's economy, not everyone has benefited equally due to the following reasons:

1. **Income Inequality:** China has experienced significant economic growth, but the wealth generated has been unevenly distributed. Urban areas, particularly the coastal regions, have seen much greater economic benefits than rural areas. This has created a growing wealth gap between the rich and poor.
2. **Rural-Urban Divide:** The rural population, although contributing to China's manufacturing and agricultural output, has seen slower improvements in living standards compared to urban residents. Rural areas continue to face issues like poverty, limited access to education, and healthcare, which have prevented equitable development.

Quick Tip

Despite China's economic growth, addressing income inequality and bridging the rural-urban divide remain key challenges for inclusive development.

23. Highlight any four features of India's foreign policy.

Solution: India's foreign policy is characterized by the following features:

1. **Non-Alignment:** India's foreign policy was based on non-alignment during the Cold War, which meant that India did not align itself with either the US or the Soviet Union, but instead

promoted peace and independence in international affairs.

2. Support for International Peace: India has been a consistent supporter of global peace and has contributed to various UN peacekeeping missions. It has also advocated for disarmament and the peaceful resolution of conflicts.

3. Economic Diplomacy: India has emphasized the importance of economic diplomacy to strengthen its international relations. This includes promoting trade, investment, and economic cooperation with various countries.

4. Strategic Autonomy: India seeks to maintain strategic autonomy in its foreign policy. This means that while India engages with other powers, it prioritizes its national interests and avoids dependency on any single country.

Quick Tip

India's foreign policy seeks a balance between maintaining independence, promoting peace, and fostering international economic cooperation.

SECTION - D (3 X 4 = 12)

24. 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 as per the format that follows:

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

(i) The state, where the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi took place.

(ii) The state where Karpoori Thakur was a Chief Minister.

(iii) The state where UPA won the majority of seats in Lok Sabha elections in 2004.

(iv) The state where Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) achieved a breakthrough in 1989 & 1991 elections.



Correct Answer:

S. No. Alphabet concerned Name of the States

- | | | |
|-------|-----|----------------|
| (i) | (C) | Uttar Pradesh |
| (ii) | (A) | Bihar |
| (iii) | (B) | Andhra Pradesh |
| (iv) | (D) | Tamil Nadu |

Solution: Let us now solve the problem based on the information provided:

(i) **The state where the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi took place.** Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated in Tamil Nadu in 1991 during an election rally. Therefore, the correct state is Tamil Nadu (D).

(ii) **The state where Karpoori Thakur was a Chief Minister.** Karpoori Thakur was the Chief Minister of Bihar. Therefore, the correct state is Bihar (A).

(iii) **The state where UPA won the majority of seats in Lok Sabha elections in 2004.** In the 2004 general elections, the UPA secured the majority of seats in Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, the correct state is Uttar Pradesh (C).

(iv) **The state where Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) achieved a breakthrough in 1989 & 1991 elections.** The Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP), under Mayawati, gained significant support

and achieved a breakthrough in Uttar Pradesh in the 1989 and 1991 elections. Therefore, the correct state is Uttar Pradesh (C).

Thus, the correct answers are: - (i) Tamil Nadu (D) - (ii) Bihar (A) - (iii) Andhra Pradesh (B) - (iv) Uttar Pradesh (C)

Quick Tip

Historical events such as the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi and political breakthroughs in state elections can help identify the concerned states.

The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of question number 24. Name the following:

24.1 Name the state where Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated.

Correct Answer: Tamil Nadu.

Solution: Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated in Tamil Nadu on May 21, 1991, by a suicide bomber affiliated with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

Quick Tip

When studying major political events, focus on the specific locations and their significance to the national context.

24.2 Name the state where Karpoori Thakur was a Chief Minister.

Correct Answer: Bihar.

Solution: Karpoori Thakur served as the Chief Minister of Bihar, particularly known for implementing the "Backwards First" policy. He was a key figure in Bihar's politics during the 1970s.

Quick Tip

Understanding regional politics is crucial when studying state-level leadership and the impact of such leaders.

24.3 Name the state where Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) achieved a breakthrough in 1989 & 1991 elections.

Correct Answer: Uttar Pradesh.

Solution: The Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP), under the leadership of Mayawati, saw a significant rise in Uttar Pradesh in the 1989 and 1991 general elections. The BSP's breakthrough was a crucial moment in the state's political history, especially for Dalit empowerment.

Quick Tip

Regional political parties, like the BSP, have often impacted the political landscape by focusing on the social and economic concerns of marginalized groups.

24.4 Name the alliance that formed government at the centre in 1989.

Correct Answer: National Front.

Solution: The National Front, a coalition of several regional parties, formed the government in 1989 at the centre, with V.P. Singh becoming the Prime Minister. This coalition came to power after the defeat of the Congress party.

Quick Tip

Coalition politics, especially in the 1980s and 1990s, changed the Indian political landscape, with regional parties playing a crucial role at the national level.

25. Study the given picture and answer the questions that follow:



(25.1) Which one of the following is the most important resource in global strategy?

- (A) Water
- (B) Oil
- (C) Land
- (D) Automobile

Correct Answer: (B) Oil

Solution: Oil is considered one of the most important resources in global strategy, especially due to its central role in energy production, transportation, and its impact on global economies. The geopolitical significance of oil is substantial because control over oil resources often leads to economic and political influence.

Thus, the correct answer is (B) Oil.

Quick Tip

Oil continues to play a pivotal role in global strategy, influencing economic stability, power dynamics, and international relations.

(25.2) Which of the following regions accounts for about 30% of global oil production?

- (A) Europe
- (B) China

- (C) Gulf Region
- (D) Japan

Correct Answer: (C) Gulf Region

Solution: The Gulf Region, which includes countries like Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, and others, is a major hub of global oil production. The region contributes significantly to the global supply of crude oil, making it a key player in the international energy market. Thus, the correct answer is (C) Gulf Region.

Quick Tip

The Gulf Region holds some of the world's largest oil reserves, making it vital for global energy markets and strategic policies.

(25.3) Which Gulf country was invaded by the USA?

- (A) Iraq
- (B) Saudi Arabia
- (C) Kuwait
- (D) Iran

Correct Answer: (C) Kuwait

Solution: The USA invaded Kuwait in 1990 following the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq. The subsequent Gulf War, also known as Operation Desert Storm, led to the liberation of Kuwait from Iraqi occupation. Thus, the correct answer is (C) Kuwait.

Quick Tip

The Gulf War of 1990-1991 was a pivotal moment in Middle Eastern history, with global powers like the USA intervening for geopolitical reasons.

(25.4) What was the objective of the United States of America to attack the Gulf country?

- (A) To get control on the oil resources
- (B) To get the territory of a country
- (C) To establish its army headquarters
- (D) To stop USSR from entering this region

Correct Answer: (A) To get control on the oil resources

Solution: The primary objective for the United States' invasion of Kuwait in 1990 was to secure its control over the vast oil resources in the Gulf region. The USA and its allies wanted to prevent Iraq from controlling Kuwait's oil reserves and to maintain the stability of the global oil market.

Thus, the correct answer is (A) To get control on the oil resources.

Quick Tip

Control over oil reserves is often a significant motivator in geopolitical strategies, especially in the context of energy security.

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of question number 25.

(25.1) Name the largest oil producer country.

Solution: The largest oil producer country is the United States, followed closely by Saudi Arabia and Russia. The USA has seen an increase in oil production, particularly due to technological advancements in shale oil extraction.

Quick Tip

The USA has become a leading oil producer due to advances in hydraulic fracturing (fracking) and horizontal drilling.

(25.2) Which region produces 30% of the total oil produced in the world?

Solution: The Gulf Region is responsible for approximately 30% of global oil production. It

is home to some of the largest oil reserves in the world, including those of Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and Kuwait.

Quick Tip

The Gulf Region plays a critical role in global energy security, with countries like Saudi Arabia holding vast oil reserves.

(25.3) Which Gulf country was invaded by the USA?

Solution: The United States invaded Kuwait in 1990 after Iraq, led by Saddam Hussein, invaded Kuwait. The subsequent Gulf War was a direct result of this invasion.

Quick Tip

The invasion of Kuwait by Iraq led to significant geopolitical consequences and the involvement of international coalitions.

(25.4) Explain the objective of the US to attack the Gulf country.

Solution: The primary objective of the US in attacking Iraq and later securing Kuwait was to maintain control over the oil reserves in the region, ensuring that the global oil market remained stable and under the influence of pro-Western governments.

Quick Tip

The USA's involvement in the Gulf War was largely driven by the strategic importance of oil in global politics and security.

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

The Central Asian republics did not ask for independence and wanted to remain with the Soviet Federation. In December 1991, under the leadership of Yeltsin, Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus declared that the Soviet Union was disbanded. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union was banned. Capitalism and democracy were adopted as the bases for the post-Soviet

republics. The declaration on the disintegration of the USSR and the formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) came as a surprise to the other republics, especially to the Central Asian ones.

(26.1) Which ideology was adopted by the post-Soviet countries?

- (A) Socialist
- (B) Capitalist and Democratic
- (C) Communist
- (D) Democratic

Correct Answer: (B) Capitalist and Democratic

Solution: After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the former republics adopted capitalist and democratic systems to replace the socialist policies of the Soviet era. This was part of their shift toward market economies and democratic governance, moving away from the centrally planned economy of the Soviet system.

Thus, the correct answer is (B) Capitalist and Democratic.

Quick Tip

The transition from socialism to capitalism and democracy was a significant political and economic shift for the former Soviet republics.

(26.2) Which republic among the following became the successor of the Soviet Union?

- (A) Belarus
- (B) Ukraine
- (C) Commonwealth of Independent States
- (D) Russia

Correct Answer: (D) Russia

Solution: Russia, as the largest and most powerful republic within the Soviet Union, became the successor state after the USSR's dissolution in 1991. Russia inherited most of the Soviet

Union's international responsibilities, including its seat at the United Nations Security Council.

Thus, the correct answer is (D) Russia.

Quick Tip

Understand the key role Russia played in the disintegration of the Soviet Union and its emergence as the main successor state.

(26.3) Which one of the following is a Central Asian country?

- (A) Chechnya
- (B) Dagestan
- (C) Tajikistan
- (D) Czechoslovakia

Correct Answer: (C) Tajikistan

Solution: Tajikistan is a Central Asian country that was part of the Soviet Union. After the dissolution of the USSR, Tajikistan became an independent republic.

Thus, the correct answer is (C) Tajikistan.

Quick Tip

Central Asia consists of several republics, including Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkmenistan.

(26.4) Which part of Soviet Union had vast hydrocarbon resources?

- (A) Eastern Europe
- (B) Central Asian Republics
- (C) Yugoslavia
- (D) Czechoslovakia

Correct Answer: (B) Central Asian Republics

Solution: The Central Asian republics, such as Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, were rich in hydrocarbon resources, including natural gas and oil. These resources became crucial for the post-Soviet economies of these republics.

Thus, the correct answer is (B) Central Asian Republics.

Quick Tip

Hydrocarbons, particularly oil and natural gas, were vital to the economy of many former Soviet republics, especially in Central Asia.

SECTION - E (4 X 6 = 24)

27. (a) Explain the importance of International organizations like the United Nations in the contemporary world.

Solution: International organizations like the United Nations (UN) play a crucial role in promoting peace, security, and cooperation among nations. The UN provides a platform for dialogue, conflict resolution, and collective action on global challenges such as climate change, human rights, and poverty alleviation. The UN also deploys peacekeeping missions and offers humanitarian assistance in conflict areas.

Thus, the correct answer is (a).

Quick Tip

The UN's main mission is to foster global cooperation, maintain peace, and address international problems.

OR

(b) Explain any four changes that have occurred after the Cold War and have affected the realities of world politics.

Solution: Four significant changes after the Cold War that have affected world politics are:

1. End of Bipolarity: The Cold War ended the division of the world into two rival blocs (USA and USSR). The collapse of the Soviet Union led to the emergence of the USA as the sole superpower, reshaping global power dynamics.
2. Emergence of New Powers: Countries like China and India have emerged as significant global players, influencing international trade, security, and global governance.
3. Rise of Regionalism and Multilateralism: With the decline of superpower rivalry, regional organizations like the European Union and ASEAN gained prominence, promoting cooperation and integration among neighboring countries.
4. Globalization: The end of the Cold War facilitated increased economic and cultural exchanges, leading to deeper interdependence among nations. This has led to rapid advancements in trade, technology, and communication.

Thus, the correct answer is (b).

Quick Tip

After the Cold War, the global order shifted towards multipolarity, where regional organizations and new powers gained prominence.

28. (a) Describe any three circumstances under which the State Reorganisation Commission was constituted.

Solution: The State Reorganisation Commission was constituted in 1953 to address the following circumstances:

1. Language-based Demands for States: Post-independence, there were demands for the formation of states based on linguistic identities. The reorganization aimed to create states that aligned with linguistic and cultural boundaries.
2. Administrative Efficiency: The need to improve administrative efficiency led to the reorganization, as smaller, more manageable states would help in better governance and resource management.
3. Avoiding Regional Imbalances: To reduce regional inequalities, the commission aimed to ensure that areas with similar socio-economic and cultural characteristics were grouped together.

Thus, the correct answer is (a).

Quick Tip

The formation of states based on linguistic and cultural factors was a significant step towards social justice and better governance.

OR

(b) Describe the circumstances and events that led to Manipur's accession to India in 1949.

Solution: Manipur's accession to India in 1949 was the result of the following events:

1. **British Colonial Rule:** Manipur was a princely state under British India, and after India's independence in 1947, princely states were given the option to join either India or Pakistan.
2. **Political and Military Pressure:** The Maharaja of Manipur was pressured by India to accede to the Indian Union, and after a period of political uncertainty, the Maharaja signed the Instrument of Accession in 1949.
3. **Strategic Importance:** Manipur's location, bordering Myanmar, made it strategically important for India, particularly during the early years post-independence.

Thus, the correct answer is (b).

Quick Tip

Understanding the role of political and military pressure in integrating princely states into India is key to understanding the nation's post-independence history.

29. (a) Analyse the secessionist movement of the people of Mizo Hills area from 1966-1986.

Solution: The secessionist movement in the Mizo Hills (now Mizoram) was driven by several factors:

1. **Neglect by the Government:** The Mizo people felt neglected by the Indian government, especially regarding the development of the region and their demands for autonomy.

2. Economic Grievances: Poverty, underdevelopment, and the lack of basic infrastructure contributed to resentment and led to calls for independence from India.
3. Insurgency and Armed Conflict: The Mizo National Front (MNF) led an armed rebellion against the Indian government from 1966 to 1986. The movement demanded the creation of an independent Mizo nation, but it was eventually quelled by the Indian military.
4. Peace Accord and Statehood: In 1986, after years of conflict, the Mizo Peace Accord was signed, which led to the creation of Mizoram as a full-fledged state of India.

Thus, the correct answer is (a).

Quick Tip

The Mizo secessionist movement is an example of how underdevelopment and a sense of exclusion can fuel demands for autonomy or independence.

OR

(b) Analyse the Assam movement as a combination of cultural pride and economic backwardness.

Solution: The Assam movement, which began in the late 1970s, had both cultural and economic dimensions:

1. Cultural Pride: The movement was fueled by the desire to protect the Assamese language, culture, and identity against the influx of non-Assamese migrants, particularly from Bangladesh.
2. Economic Backwardness: Assam, despite being rich in resources, remained economically backward, with a lack of infrastructure and development. The people felt that the state's resources were being exploited without benefiting the local population.
3. Political and Economic Demands: The movement sought the expulsion of illegal immigrants and greater autonomy for the state, alongside development that would address the economic backwardness of the region.

Thus, the correct answer is (b).

Quick Tip

The Assam movement was shaped by both cultural pride and the desire for economic justice, highlighting the intersection of social and economic issues in regional politics.

30. (a) Explain any two commonalities and two differences between Bangladesh and Pakistan in their democratic experiences.

Solution: Commonalities between Bangladesh and Pakistan in their democratic experiences:

1. **Military Intervention:** Both countries have experienced frequent military interventions in their political systems. Pakistan has had several military coups, leading to military rule for extended periods, while Bangladesh has also witnessed military coups and military rule at different times.
2. **Struggles for Democracy:** Both nations have faced struggles for democracy, with political instability and alternating periods of military and civilian rule. The people of both countries have fought for democratic governance, particularly against military dictatorship.

Differences between Bangladesh and Pakistan in their democratic experiences:

1. **Separation of East and West Pakistan:** One of the key differences is that Bangladesh was once part of Pakistan, but it separated in 1971 after the Bangladesh Liberation War. This led to a significant difference in their democratic development paths.
2. **Civilian Rule in Bangladesh:** Bangladesh has had a greater history of civilian governments alternating between different political parties, such as the Awami League and the BNP. In contrast, Pakistan has experienced longer spells of military rule compared to Bangladesh.

Thus, the correct answer is (a).

Quick Tip

Bangladesh and Pakistan share similar struggles with military rule, but Bangladesh has had a more consistent path toward democratic governance in recent years.

OR

(b) Explain any two issues of co-operation and two issues of confrontation between India and Bangladesh.

Solution: Two issues of co-operation between India and Bangladesh:

1. **Water Sharing Agreements:** India and Bangladesh have cooperated on several water-sharing issues, most notably the agreement on sharing the waters of the Ganges (Ganga) river, which helps both countries manage the river's flow for agriculture and power generation.
2. **Trade and Economic Relations:** Both countries have enhanced their trade and economic cooperation. India is one of Bangladesh's largest trading partners, and bilateral trade has grown significantly in recent years, with both countries working on economic integration.

Two issues of confrontation between India and Bangladesh:

1. **Teesta Water Dispute:** A major issue of confrontation between India and Bangladesh is the Teesta river water-sharing dispute. Bangladesh has demanded a larger share of the water, but India has been unable to reach a satisfactory agreement.
2. **Illegal Migration:** India has raised concerns over the influx of illegal immigrants from Bangladesh, particularly in the northeastern states of India, where this has led to tensions. Bangladesh, on the other hand, views this issue differently.

Thus, the correct answer is (b).

Quick Tip

Understanding the geopolitical and environmental issues affecting India-Bangladesh relations is crucial in identifying the key areas of cooperation and confrontation.