

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: There were sections of Soviet society which felt that Gorbachev should have moved much faster and were disappointed and impatient with his methods.

Statement-II: Communist Party and those who were served by the system felt that their power and privileges were eroding and Gorbachev was moving too quickly.

- (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: (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are true.

Solution: The two statements describe the situation in the Soviet Union during the leadership of Mikhail Gorbachev.

- **Statement-I:** This statement is true, as there were sections within Soviet society who were frustrated by the slow pace of reform under Gorbachev, calling for faster changes and expressing dissatisfaction.

- **Statement-II:** This is also true. Many members of the Communist Party and those who benefitted from the Soviet system feared the erosion of their power and privileges due to Gorbachev's reforms.

Thus, the correct answer is (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are true.

Quick Tip

When analyzing statements about historical events, always check for both sides of the political spectrum, as different groups had varied responses to Gorbachev's reforms.

2. Which leader played an important role in the disintegration and coup against Soviet Union?

- (A) Boris Yeltsin
- (B) Nikita Khrushchev
- (C) John F. Kennedy
- (D) Joseph Stalin

Correct Answer: (A) Boris Yeltsin

Solution: Boris Yeltsin played a crucial role in the disintegration of the Soviet Union, particularly during the August 1991 coup attempt against Gorbachev. Yeltsin was the President of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR) and emerged as a key figure opposing the hardline communist coup. His defiance and leadership during the crisis marked him as an important figure in the eventual collapse of the Soviet Union.

Thus, the correct answer is (A) Boris Yeltsin.

Quick Tip

Understanding the pivotal role of regional leaders like Yeltsin in the Soviet Union's collapse is crucial for analyzing the broader geopolitical shifts in the late 20th century.

3. 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) (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A), 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 statement is correct. During the Emergency in 1975, the Indian government suspended the press's freedom and imposed strict censorship. This led to widespread curtailment of civil liberties. - **Reason (R):** This statement is also correct. Newspapers did protest by publishing cartoons and symbolic illustrations, as they were

restricted from publishing political content. However, these cartoons were not the core explanation for the imposition of censorship—they were a form of protest, not the cause of the censorship itself.

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

Be sure to distinguish between an action and the reason behind it when addressing assertions and reasons in political history.

4. 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 in 1975 on the grounds of 'internal disturbances' under Article 352 of the Indian Constitution. This move was primarily a response to political unrest, economic instability, and the threat posed by the growing opposition against Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government.

Thus, the correct answer is (A) Internal disturbances.

Quick Tip

The declaration of emergency in India in 1975 is a key event in Indian political history, where the government exercised broad powers in response to domestic issues.

5. 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: India's nuclear policy has been largely based on maintaining a posture of "No First Use" (NFU), which means that India will not use nuclear weapons unless first attacked by an adversary using nuclear weapons. However, in recent years, there has been a shift in India's stance, with discussions suggesting that this policy might be reviewed depending on future security dynamics.

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

Quick Tip

Keep track of recent changes in international relations and nuclear policy, as states periodically adjust their positions based on strategic needs.

6. 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 in 1952, the Bharatiya Jan Sangh, led by Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, won 16 seats and secured the second place. The Indian National Congress (INC) won the most seats and formed the government.

Thus, the correct answer is (B) Bharatiya Jan Sangh.

Quick Tip

Understanding the historical rise of political parties in India is important for analyzing India's democratic evolution post-independence.

7. 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 full form of EVM is "Electronic Voting Machine." It is used for conducting elections in India and has been in use since the 1990s to ensure transparent and efficient voting processes.

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

Quick Tip

Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) have greatly streamlined election processes and reduced the risks of electoral fraud.

8. Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks: *Indira Gandhi and Z.A. Bhutto signed*

a agreement in the year

- (A) War, 1971
- (B) Peace, 1971
- (C) Shimla, 1971
- (D) Shimla, 1972

Correct Answer: (D) Shimla, 1972

Solution: Indira Gandhi and Z.A. Bhutto signed the Shimla Agreement in 1972. The agreement was signed after the 1971 Indo-Pak war and was aimed at establishing peace and

normalizing relations between India and Pakistan. It is named after the location, Shimla, where the agreement was signed.

Thus, the correct answer is (D) Shimla, 1972.

Quick Tip

The Shimla Agreement played a key role in post-1971 war diplomacy and laid the foundation for the future of India-Pakistan relations.

9. 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) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii)

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

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

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

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

Solution: - **(a) Balance of Power:** (iii) Traditional security — This relates to maintaining military balance for peace.

- **(b) Disarmament:** (i) Giving up certain types of weapons — Directly related to reducing military arsenals.

- **(c) Migration:** (iv) New source of threat — Migration, especially forced, poses new security risks.

- **(d) Freedom from threats:** (ii) Security — Freedom from threats is essentially the definition of security.

Quick Tip

Security, disarmament, and migration are key to understanding geopolitical stability and global relations.

10. 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), (iii), (iv), (i)

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

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

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

Solution: The events occurred in the following order:

1. India-China War (1962): This was one of the most significant military conflicts between India and China, with lasting impacts on India's security and relations with China. 2. India's first test of a nuclear device (1974): India successfully tested its first nuclear bomb, marking its entry into the nuclear club. 3. Terrorists attack on World Trade Centre in America (2001): This event was a major turning point in global terrorism and led to significant shifts in U.S. foreign policy and global security. 4. The Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (1972): This treaty between the U.S. and the USSR aimed to limit the deployment of missile defense systems and was an essential part of Cold War diplomacy.

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

Quick Tip

Understanding historical events and their chronology is crucial for analyzing their impact on international relations and security policies.

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

Solution: The Kyoto Protocol was the international agreement signed in 1997, aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions worldwide. It required developed nations to reduce their emissions by specific percentages compared to the levels they were at in 1990. This agreement was a significant effort to combat global warming.

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

Quick Tip

The Kyoto Protocol marked the first significant international effort to address climate change by reducing emissions from developed countries.

12. Agenda-21 contains a list of

Solution: Agenda-21 is a global action plan for sustainable development adopted by the UN at the Earth Summit in 1992. It focuses on development practices that promote economic growth, social development, and environmental protection.

Thus, the correct answer is (B) development practices.

Quick Tip

Agenda-21 emphasizes integrating environmental, economic, and social sustainability into national and global development strategies.

SECTION - B (6 X 2 = 12)

13. State any two major policy decisions taken by the Chinese leadership in the 1970s.

Solution: 1. Opening Up to the West: In the early 1970s, China, under Chairman Mao Zedong and later Deng Xiaoping, began to open up relations with the West. Notably,

President Richard Nixon visited China in 1972, marking the beginning of China's engagement with the United States, which had been isolated for decades.

2. Economic Reforms (Post-Mao): Following Mao's death in 1976, Deng Xiaoping introduced significant economic reforms in the late 1970s. These included a shift from a centrally planned economy to market reforms that would lay the foundation for China's rapid economic growth in subsequent decades.

Thus, the correct answer is (a).

Quick Tip

The 1970s marked the beginning of China's shift from isolation to active global engagement, followed by internal reforms that spurred economic growth.

14. Analyse the Congress Party as an ideological coalition.

Solution: The Congress Party, since its inception, has been an ideological coalition of various political and social groups, including liberals, socialists, and conservatives, each with their respective interests. It has attempted to unite these diverse ideologies to form a broad-based political entity that could represent the interests of all sections of society.

1. Liberalism: In its early years, the Congress Party focused on liberal democracy, advocating for civil rights, the protection of individual freedoms, and constitutional governance. 2. Socialism: Later, under leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress adopted a socialist stance, focusing on public ownership, social welfare programs, and reducing economic disparities. 3. Conservatism: In some phases, Congress has also been aligned with conservative ideologies, emphasizing traditional values and social harmony.

Thus, Congress can be seen as an ideological coalition, constantly shifting its policies to accommodate a wide range of views, in response to changing socio-political contexts.

Thus, the correct answer is (b).

Quick Tip

Congress' ideological flexibility has allowed it to be a broad-based party, appealing to different sections of society over time.

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

Solution: The split in the Janata Party in 1979 occurred due to several reasons:

1. **Ideological Differences:** The Janata Party, formed in 1977 after the Emergency period, was a coalition of diverse political groups, including socialists, liberals, and conservatives. These groups had different ideologies, leading to internal conflicts. The differences between the more socialist and conservative factions eventually led to the collapse of the party.
2. **Personal Ambitions and Leadership Issues:** The leadership of the Janata Party was contested. Leaders like Morarji Desai, Charan Singh, and others had personal ambitions, leading to rivalries within the party. Charan Singh eventually broke away from the Janata Party to form his own faction, contributing to the party's split.

Thus, the correct answer is (b).

Quick Tip

Political coalitions made up of diverse groups are often susceptible to splits due to ideological and leadership differences.

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

Solution: To reduce the economic disparity between the poor and the rich countries, the following measures can be taken:

1. **Debt Relief and Economic Aid:** Wealthy nations and international financial institutions should offer debt relief to developing countries, enabling them to invest in education, healthcare, and infrastructure, thereby reducing poverty and promoting sustainable development.
2. **Fair Trade and Economic Partnerships:** Developed countries should enter into fair trade agreements with developing countries that ensure equitable pricing for commodities, better market access, and the promotion of local industries. This would help uplift the economies of poorer nations by boosting their exports and providing better income opportunities.

Thus, the correct answer is (a).

Quick Tip

Global economic equity requires international cooperation and fair policies that promote sustainable growth and development for all countries.

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

Solution: The First and Second Five Year Plans in India had distinct goals:

1. Focus of the Plans: - The First Five Year Plan (1951-1956) primarily focused on the agricultural sector, aiming to increase food production and infrastructure development. It was designed to address the immediate post-independence needs. - The Second Five Year Plan (1956-1961), under the guidance of Jawaharlal Nehru and the Planning Commission, focused on industrialization and the development of heavy industries to create a self-sustaining economy.

2. Approach to Development: - The First Five Year Plan followed a more traditional approach with a focus on agricultural development and rural infrastructure. - The Second Five Year Plan adopted a more modern, ambitious approach, emphasizing industrial development and central planning, particularly in the public sector.

Thus, the correct answer is (a).

Quick Tip

The transition from the First to the Second Five Year Plan marked India's shift towards industrialization, with a focus on long-term economic development.

18. State any two methods of Traditional Security.

Solution: Traditional security refers to the protection of state sovereignty and territorial integrity from external threats, and the two primary methods of traditional security are:

1. Military Defense: A country builds and maintains a strong military force to protect itself from external threats, including invasions, attacks, or other forms of military aggression.

2. Diplomacy and Alliances: Countries engage in diplomatic efforts to build alliances and bilateral agreements with other states to enhance security, prevent conflicts, and provide mutual defense in case of external threats.

Thus, the correct answer is (b).

Quick Tip

Traditional security methods prioritize military strength and alliances to safeguard state sovereignty and territorial integrity.

SECTION - C (5 X 4 = 20)

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

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

1. Decline of Congress dominance: The Congress Party's inability to maintain its dominance at the national level, especially after 1984, led to the emergence of regional parties. The Congress faced electoral setbacks in several states, resulting in a more fragmented political landscape.
2. Regional party assertion: Regional parties began to assert themselves in the political space, seeking to represent the interests of their respective states. This shift led to the formation of coalition governments at the center, where no single party had a clear majority.

Thus, the correct answer is (a).

Quick Tip

Coalition politics emerged as a result of the fragmentation of the Indian political system and the rise of regional parties asserting their influence.

OR

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

Solution: The 'Other Backward Classes' (OBCs) have played a significant role in shaping Indian politics:

1. Empowerment through reservations: The OBCs were historically marginalized in India. The implementation of the Mandal Commission's recommendations in the 1990s provided OBCs with reservations in education and government jobs, allowing for greater political and social empowerment.
2. Rise in political representation: Many political parties, particularly the ones in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, have mobilized OBC votes to gain political power. Leaders like Lalu Prasad Yadav and Mayawati have used the OBC vote bank to consolidate their support base and challenge traditional power structures.

Thus, the correct answer is (b).

Quick Tip

The empowerment of OBCs has led to their increasing influence in Indian politics, especially in the form of political representation and social justice policies.

20. Analyse any four reasons for the split in the Congress Party in 1969.

Solution: The Congress Party split in 1969 for the following reasons:

1. Ideological Differences: The split was largely due to ideological differences between the party's leadership. Indira Gandhi, who represented a more left-wing position, was in conflict with the older, more conservative members of the party led by S. Nijalingappa.
2. Leadership Struggles: There was a power struggle within the party, particularly over the leadership style. Indira Gandhi's centralization of power alienated several senior leaders who felt sidelined.
3. Support for Socialism: Indira Gandhi's support for socialist policies, including nationalization of banks, went against the preferences of the older leaders who were more inclined towards pro-business policies.
4. Personal Conflicts: There were personal rivalries and differences between Indira Gandhi and senior party leaders like Morarji Desai, who were more aligned with the old guard of

Congress.

Thus, the correct answer is (a).

Quick Tip

The Congress split was due to a combination of ideological, leadership, and personal issues within the party, particularly following the rise of Indira Gandhi's leadership.

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

Solution: The basis for projecting China to overtake the US as the world's largest economy includes:

1. **Rapid Economic Growth:** China's economy has been growing at an unprecedented rate since the 1980s, with an average annual growth rate of over 9
2. **Manufacturing Dominance:** China has become the "world's factory" due to its low production costs, extensive infrastructure, and strong industrial base. This has made China the global leader in manufacturing and exports.
3. **Large Consumer Market:** China's population, the largest in the world, has created an enormous domestic market that is rapidly increasing in terms of purchasing power, which further drives its economic growth.

Thus, the correct answer is (a).

Quick Tip

China's growth is driven by both manufacturing exports and the expansion of its domestic consumer market, making it a formidable global economic force.

OR

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

Solution: While the Chinese economy has seen substantial growth, the benefits of economic reforms have not been evenly distributed. Two reasons for this are:

1. **Regional Disparities:** The coastal regions of China, particularly in cities like Shanghai and Beijing, have benefited the most from the economic reforms, while rural areas and western provinces have seen slower economic growth, resulting in significant income inequality.
2. **Urban vs. Rural Divide:** The migration from rural to urban areas has led to urbanization and an increase in the standard of living in cities. However, the rural population, especially farmers, has not experienced the same level of prosperity, and poverty remains a challenge in these areas.

Thus, the correct answer is (b).

Quick Tip

Economic reforms in China have lifted many people out of poverty, but the benefits have been uneven, especially between urban and rural areas.

22. Describe the impact of globalization on the Indian culture.

Solution: Globalization has had a significant impact on Indian culture:

1. **Cultural Exchange:** The exchange of ideas, values, and practices between India and the rest of the world has led to the spread of Indian culture globally, particularly through Bollywood, cuisine, and art. However, it has also led to the introduction of foreign cultural elements like fast food, Hollywood films, and fashion.
2. **Cultural Homogenization:** While globalization has allowed for cultural exchange, it has also led to the dominance of Western culture, particularly in urban areas. This has resulted in the erosion of traditional practices, languages, and values in some parts of India, leading to concerns over cultural homogenization.

Thus, the correct answer is (a).

Quick Tip

Globalization has brought both cultural enrichment and challenges, leading to the blending of traditional and modern influences in India.

23. Highlight any four Directive Principles of State Policy that have been included in the Constitution of India for International peace and security.

Solution: The following four Directive Principles of State Policy are included in the Constitution of India to promote international peace and security:

1. Promotion of International Peace and Security (Article 51): The Constitution directs the State to work towards fostering international peace and security by promoting harmony and goodwill between nations.
2. International Cooperation (Article 51): India is committed to fostering respect for international law and obligations to foster peace and cooperation between states.
3. Support for the United Nations (Article 51): The State is directed to make efforts to strengthen the United Nations and promote peace through multilateral diplomacy.
4. Combating Aggression (Article 51): India aims to work towards preventing aggression and securing global stability by supporting peacekeeping efforts and multilateral security initiatives.

Thus, the correct answer is (a).

Quick Tip

The Directive Principles of State Policy reflect India's commitment to international peace, justice, and cooperation.

SECTION - D (3 X 4 = 12)

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



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

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

Solution: In the context of global strategy, oil is one of the most important resources. This is because oil plays a crucial role in the global economy, affecting everything from energy production to military operations. The U.S. has historically intervened in oil-rich regions, as depicted in the cartoon, to control resources. Therefore, the correct answer is (B) Oil.

Quick Tip

The strategic importance of oil is reflected in the political and military dynamics of energy-producing regions.

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

- (A) Europe

- (B) China
- (C) Gulf Region
- (D) Japan

Solution: The Gulf Region, including countries like Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq, is one of the largest producers of oil, accounting for about 30% of global oil production. This region plays a central role in the global energy market, as seen in the cartoon, which refers to a Gulf country. Thus, the correct answer is (C) Gulf Region.

Quick Tip

The Gulf Region is crucial in global energy supply, and its oil reserves have significant geopolitical importance.

(24.3) Which Gulf country was invaded by US America?

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

Solution: The United States invaded Kuwait in 1990 during the Gulf War after Iraq, led by Saddam Hussein, invaded Kuwait. The U.S. led a coalition to expel Iraqi forces from Kuwait. This event is often depicted in discussions related to global oil control. Therefore, the correct answer is (C) Kuwait.

Quick Tip

The Gulf War was a critical moment in Middle Eastern history, with oil playing a central role in the conflict.

(24.4) 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

Solution: The primary objective of the United States in the Gulf War was to control the oil resources of the region. The U.S. sought to prevent Iraq from dominating the global oil supply, which would have significantly impacted the world's energy markets. Therefore, the correct answer is (A) To get control on the oil resources.

Quick Tip

Control over oil resources in the Gulf region has historically been a key motivation for military interventions.

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

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

(24.1) Name the largest oil producer country.

Solution: The largest oil producer country in the world is the United States, followed closely by countries like Saudi Arabia and Russia. The United States has consistently held the top spot for oil production, especially with its increased production from shale oil.

Quick Tip

The oil production rankings can change based on global events and advancements in extraction technologies.

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

Solution: The Gulf Region produces approximately 30% of the world's total oil, particularly

from countries like Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and Iran. This region is vital due to its vast reserves and significant contribution to global oil exports.

Quick Tip

The Gulf countries are key players in global oil markets, and fluctuations in this region often impact global oil prices.

(24.3) Which Gulf country was invaded by USA?

Solution: The Gulf country invaded by the United States was Kuwait, during the Gulf War in 1990. Iraq, led by Saddam Hussein, invaded Kuwait, which prompted the United States to lead a coalition to expel Iraqi forces from Kuwait.

Quick Tip

The Gulf War was a significant event that involved international military intervention due to the oil interests and security concerns in the region.

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

Solution: The primary objective of the United States in attacking Kuwait (via the Gulf War) was to protect the sovereignty of Kuwait, which had been invaded by Iraq. The US also aimed to secure the flow of oil from the Gulf region, which is vital for the global economy, and prevent Iraq from gaining control over the region's oil reserves. The US also sought to maintain stability in the region and prevent further regional aggression.

Quick Tip

Global powers often intervene in regions that hold significant strategic and economic importance, such as the Gulf, due to its oil reserves.

25. 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.

- (25.1) Which ideology was adopted by the post-Soviet countries?** (A) Socialist
(B) Capitalist and Democratic
(C) Communist
(D) Democratic

Solution: After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the newly formed post-Soviet countries, particularly in Central Asia, adopted capitalism and democracy as the main guiding ideologies. This shift marked a significant departure from the communist ideology that had been prevalent under Soviet rule. Thus, the correct answer is (B) Capitalist and Democratic.

Quick Tip

The shift to capitalism and democracy in post-Soviet republics was a significant political and economic transformation following the end of the USSR.

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- (25.2) Which republic among the following became the successor of the Soviet Union?**
(A) Belarus
(B) Ukraine
(C) Commonwealth of Independent States
(D) Russia

Solution: Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia became the successor state to the USSR. It assumed the Soviet Union's permanent seat on the United Nations Security

Council and inherited the majority of its military, political, and economic responsibilities. Therefore, the correct answer is (D) Russia.

Quick Tip

Russia played a key role in the post-Soviet world, taking over much of the Soviet Union's power and responsibilities.

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- (25.3) Which one of the following is a Central Asian country?** (A) Chechnya
(B) Dagestan
(C) Tajikistan
(D) Czechoslovakia

Solution: Tajikistan is a country located in Central Asia. The other options—Chechnya and Dagestan—are regions in Russia, while Czechoslovakia is a country in Europe that split into the Czech Republic and Slovakia in 1993. Thus, the correct answer is (C) Tajikistan.

Quick Tip

Central Asia consists of countries like Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan, which were once part of the Soviet Union.

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- (25.4) Which part of Soviet Union had vast hydrocarbon resources?** (A) Eastern Europe
(B) Central Asian Republics
(C) Yugoslavia
(D) Czechoslovakia

Solution: The Central Asian Republics, including Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, had vast hydrocarbon resources such as oil and natural gas. These resources have been significant in the region's economy post-independence. Thus, the correct answer is (B) Central Asian Republics.

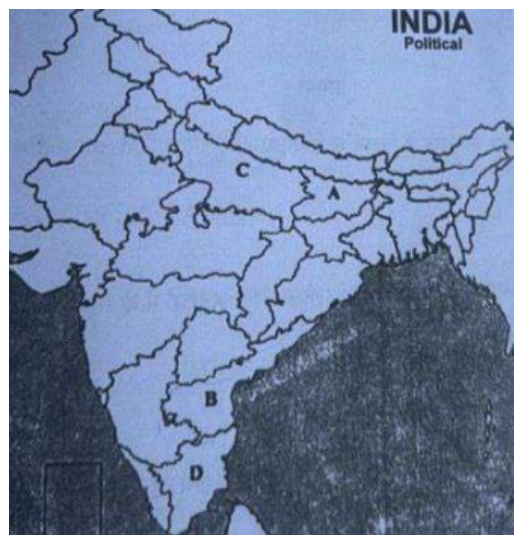
Quick Tip

The Central Asian Republics are known for their abundant natural resources, particularly hydrocarbons, which have become a key aspect of their economic strategies.

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:

26.1 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.

26.2 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.

26.3 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.

26.4 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.

SECTION - E (4 X 6 = 24)

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

Solution: The State Reorganisation Commission (SRC) was set up in 1953 to examine the issue of reorganising states based on linguistic and administrative needs. The circumstances leading to its formation included:

1. Demand for Linguistic States: After independence, there was a strong demand for states to be reorganized on the basis of languages, with several regions seeking the creation of new states to protect their linguistic interests.
2. Post-Independence Challenges: Following independence, there was a need to reorganize states to better align with administrative convenience and address the challenges of governance in the vast Indian subcontinent.
3. Decentralization of Power: The government sought to decentralize the power structure by addressing the aspirations of regional identities, leading to the creation of smaller states to better manage local issues and governance.

Thus, the correct answer is (a).

Quick Tip

Understanding regional demands and the historical context of state formation is essential to grasp the reasons behind the formation of the State Reorganisation Commission.

OR

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

Solution: Manipur acceded to India in 1949 under the following circumstances:

1. **British Colonial Rule and Political Uncertainty:** During British colonial rule, Manipur was a princely state. After India's independence in 1947, there was uncertainty about the political status of many princely states, including Manipur.
2. **Indian Government's Initiative:** The Indian government, under the leadership of the then Sadr-e-Riyasat, persuaded Manipur's ruler to sign the Instrument of Accession in 1949. This allowed India to take over the state's defense, foreign affairs, and communications.
3. **Integration of the Northeastern States:** The integration of princely states like Manipur into the Indian Union was part of a larger effort by the Indian government to unify the country and ensure political stability post-independence.

Thus, the correct answer is (b).

Quick Tip

The process of integrating princely states after independence was complex, with each state having its unique circumstances for joining the Indian Union.

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

Solution: Commonalities: 1. **Historical British Colonial Legacy:** Both Bangladesh and Pakistan share a colonial past under British rule, which shaped their political systems and

democratic struggles. 2. Struggles with Military Rule: Both countries have faced periods of military rule that undermined democratic governance and resulted in political instability. Differences: 1. Path to Independence: Pakistan's creation in 1947 was based on religious grounds, while Bangladesh was formed in 1971 after a bloody war of independence, leading to different nationalist movements. 2. Democratic Stability: Pakistan has had more instances of military rule, whereas Bangladesh, after overcoming its early political instability, has experienced a relatively longer period of civilian rule in recent years. Thus, the correct answer is (a).

Quick Tip

The political paths of Bangladesh and Pakistan offer valuable insights into the impact of colonial legacies and military rule on democracy in South Asia.

OR

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

Solution: Co-operation Issues: 1. Water Sharing: India and Bangladesh have cooperated on the sharing of river waters, particularly the Ganges and Teesta rivers, through agreements like the Ganges Water Sharing Treaty. 2. Trade and Connectivity: India and Bangladesh have enhanced bilateral trade and connectivity, including land and rail links, and fostering economic collaboration.

Confrontation Issues: 1. Border Disputes: Both countries have faced disputes over border areas, particularly regarding the sharing of river waters and land borders. 2. Illegal

Immigration: Bangladesh has expressed concerns over illegal immigration across the border into India, leading to tensions between the two countries.

Thus, the correct answer is (b).

Quick Tip

International cooperation in South Asia often revolves around shared resources like rivers, but border disputes and migration remain significant challenges.

29. (a) Analyse any three reasons for the disturbance and unrest in Kashmir.

Solution: 1. Political Alienation: Kashmir has faced a sense of political alienation from the Indian government, especially after the 1989 insurgency, which has fueled local unrest. 2. Religious and Ethnic Tensions: The conflict between Muslim-majority Kashmir and the Hindu community, particularly after the exodus of Kashmiri Pandits in the 1990s, has exacerbated the situation. 3. Cross-Border Influence: The infiltration of militants from Pakistan has further escalated violence and disturbed the region's stability.

Thus, the correct answer is (a).

Quick Tip

Kashmir's unrest is a complex issue involving local political, religious, and cross-border elements.

OR

(b) Suggest any three measures to maintain peace in Jammu and Kashmir.

Solution: 1. Enhanced Political Autonomy: Granting greater autonomy to the region could address local grievances and reduce feelings of alienation. 2. Dialogue with Stakeholders: Engaging with all stakeholders, including local political parties and civil society groups, can lead to a peaceful resolution of the conflict. 3. Strengthening Security and Development: Ensuring the safety of residents through security measures while fostering economic and infrastructure development can improve stability.

Thus, the correct answer is (b).

Quick Tip

A multi-faceted approach involving political, economic, and security measures is essential for long-term peace in Kashmir.

30. (a) Explain the importance of International organisations like the United Nations in the contemporary world.

Solution: The United Nations (UN) plays a critical role in global peacekeeping, humanitarian efforts, and conflict resolution. Its importance lies in:

1. Conflict Resolution: The UN provides a forum for member states to resolve disputes peacefully, avoiding the escalation of conflicts. 2. Human Rights Advocacy: The UN promotes human rights globally, setting international standards and overseeing their enforcement. 3. International Cooperation: It serves as a platform for global cooperation on issues like climate change, poverty, and health.

Thus, the correct answer is (a).

Quick Tip

International organizations like the UN help mediate global conflicts and foster collective action on pressing global challenges.

OR

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

Solution: 1. End of Bipolarity: The end of the Cold War shifted the world from a bipolar system dominated by the USA and the USSR to a unipolar world led by the United States. 2. Emergence of New Powers: New powers like China and India have risen economically and militarily, influencing global geopolitics. 3. Globalization: The post-Cold War period saw increased global interconnectedness through trade, technology, and communication. 4. Regional Conflicts and Terrorism: The collapse of the Soviet Union led to the rise of regional conflicts, ethnic struggles, and the emergence of non-state actors like terrorist groups.

Thus, the correct answer is (b).

Quick Tip

The post-Cold War world has seen a shift from ideological rivalry to new challenges like terrorism, regional conflicts, and globalization.
