

Class 12 Political Science Set 3 (59/2/3) Question Paper with Solutions

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

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

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

SECTION-A

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

Assertion (A) : Oil continues to be the most important resource in global strategy.

Reason (R) : The immense wealth associated with oil generates political struggles.

In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below.

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

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

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

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

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

Solution:

Assertion (A) is true because oil remains a critical energy resource and influences global political and economic strategies.

Reason (R) is also true since countries rich in oil often face political tensions due to the immense wealth generated.

Furthermore, Reason (R) correctly explains Assertion (A) as the strategic importance of oil is directly tied to the political struggles arising from the wealth it brings.

Quick Tip

For Assertion and Reason questions, always check if both statements are individually true and whether the Reason directly explains the Assertion.

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

<i>List I</i>		<i>List II</i>
1. Kyoto Protocol	(i)	List of developmental practices
2. Electricity Act of 2003, India	(ii)	Economic growth with ecological responsibility
3. Agenda 21	(iii)	Aims to cut greenhouse gas emissions
4. Sustainable Development	(iv)	Encourages use of renewable energy

Options:

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

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

Solution:

Match each item in List I with the correct explanation from List II.

- **Kyoto Protocol** – It is an international treaty that **aims to cut greenhouse gas emissions**. So, 1 → (iii).
- **Electricity Act of 2003, India** – This Act **encourages use of renewable energy**. So, 2 → (iv).
- **Agenda 21** – This is a non-binding action plan of the United Nations that outlines **a list of developmental practices**. So, 3 → (i).
- **Sustainable Development** – It refers to **economic growth with ecological responsibility**. So, 4 → (ii).

Hence, the correct matching is: 1-(iii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(ii)

Quick Tip

For match-the-following questions, identify keywords from each item in List I and find the closest concept match in List II. Focus on the purpose or theme of each policy or document.

3. People who flee their homes but remain within national borders are called

- (A) fugitives

- (B) migrants
- (C) internally displaced people
- (D) indigenous people

Correct Answer: (C) internally displaced people

Solution:

Step 1: Define the term.

Internally displaced people (IDPs) are individuals who are forced to flee their homes but do not cross international borders.

Step 2: Eliminate wrong choices.

- (A) Fugitives refers to people avoiding arrest or persecution.
- (B) Migrants may move for economic or other voluntary reasons.
- (D) Indigenous people are native to a region, not necessarily displaced.

Hence, (C) is the accurate term.

Quick Tip

Remember, IDPs are displaced within their country, while refugees cross international borders.

4. 'Balance of power' requires countries to

- (A) give up certain kinds of weapons
- (B) regulate acquisition and development of weapons
- (C) coordinate their actions to defend against military attack
- (D) maintain a favourable balance with other countries

Correct Answer: (D) maintain a favourable balance with other countries

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the concept of 'Balance of Power'.

The 'Balance of Power' in international politics refers to the distribution of power among nations so that no single country or alliance can dominate others.

Step 2: Apply the definition.

Maintaining a favourable balance with other countries is central to this concept. It involves strategic partnerships, military preparedness, and diplomacy to ensure equilibrium in global affairs.

Hence, option (D) is correct.

Quick Tip

In international relations, 'balance of power' refers to strategic alliances and defense coordination to prevent dominance by any single state.

5. Which two republics of Russia have had violent secessionist movements?

- (A) Chechnya and Azerbaijan
- (B) Croatia and Uzbekistan
- (C) Chechnya and Dagestan
- (D) Dagestan and Croatia

Correct Answer: (C) Chechnya and Dagestan

Solution:

Step 1: Identify regions with secessionist movements.

Chechnya and Dagestan are republics within the Russian Federation that have experienced violent separatist movements, especially during the 1990s and early 2000s.

Step 2: Eliminate incorrect options.

- Azerbaijan, Croatia, and Uzbekistan are independent nations, not republics of Russia.
- Only Chechnya and Dagestan qualify both geographically and politically.

Thus, the correct answer is option (C).

Quick Tip

Focus on republics *within* Russia when asked about internal secessionist movements—avoid picking already independent nations.

6. Arrange the following events in the chronological order :

- (i) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
- (ii) Russian Revolution
- (iii) End of Civil War in Tajikistan
- (iv) Fall of the Berlin Wall

Choose the correct option:

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Arrange the events by year.

- Russian Revolution – 1917
- Soviet invasion of Afghanistan – 1979
- Fall of the Berlin Wall – 1989
- End of Civil War in Tajikistan – 1997

Step 2: Write in chronological order:

- (ii) Russian Revolution
- (i) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
- (iv) Fall of the Berlin Wall
- (iii) End of Civil War in Tajikistan

Thus, the correct chronological order is option (B).

Quick Tip

When asked to arrange events chronologically, always recall or look up the specific years to verify the sequence.

7. In which state of India are the ‘Khasi Hills’ located?

- (A) Meghalaya

- (B) Manipur
- (C) Mizoram
- (D) Tripura

Correct Answer: (A) Meghalaya

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the geographical location.

The Khasi Hills are a mountainous region that forms part of the larger Meghalaya Plateau in the northeastern state of **Meghalaya**, India. This region is primarily inhabited by the Khasi tribe, one of the major indigenous communities of the state.

Step 2: Key facts.

The Khasi Hills are divided into the East Khasi Hills and West Khasi Hills districts. The capital city of Meghalaya, **Shillong**, is located in the East Khasi Hills.

Step 3: Eliminate incorrect options.

- Manipur, Mizoram, and Tripura are neighboring northeastern states but do not contain the Khasi Hills.
- Therefore, the only correct option is Meghalaya.

Quick Tip

Remember the tribal and geographical identities of Northeast India. Khasi Hills and Shillong are both associated with Meghalaya, which is known for high rainfall and scenic landscapes.

8. The first summit of NAM was held in:

- (A) Cairo
- (B) Belgrade
- (C) India
- (D) Indonesia

Correct Answer: (B) Belgrade

Solution:

Step 1: Understand what NAM is.

NAM stands for Non-Aligned Movement. It was formed during the Cold War to represent countries that chose not to align with either the United States or the Soviet Union.

Step 2: Historical Background

The first summit of the Non-Aligned Movement was held in **Belgrade, Yugoslavia** in **1961**. This summit was hosted by President **Josip Broz Tito** of Yugoslavia. The key founding leaders included:

- Jawaharlal Nehru (India)
- Gamal Abdel Nasser (Egypt)
- Josip Broz Tito (Yugoslavia)
- Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana)
- Sukarno (Indonesia)

Step 3: Eliminate incorrect options

- (A) Cairo hosted the second NAM summit in 1964.
- (C) India was a founding member but not the host of the first summit.
- (D) Indonesia, though a key founder, did not host the first summit.

Hence, the correct answer is option (B) Belgrade.

Quick Tip

The first NAM summit was in 1961, hosted by Yugoslavia in Belgrade. Remember the five key founders: Nehru, Tito, Nasser, Nkrumah, and Sukarno.

9. For Question number 9, two statements are given one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read these statements carefully and choose the correct option as the answer from the options (A), (B), (C) and (D) given below.

Assertion (A): In 1979, the All Assam Students' Union (AASU) led an anti-foreigner movement.

Reason (R): The movement was against illegal migrations and against faulty voters' lists.

In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below.

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

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

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

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Analyze Assertion (A)

The All Assam Students' Union (AASU) launched a significant anti-foreigner movement in 1979. This was in response to concerns over the large number of illegal immigrants from Bangladesh (then East Pakistan) entering Assam, which significantly altered the demographic composition of the region.

Step 2: Analyze Reason (R)

The primary demand of the movement was to detect, delete, and deport illegal immigrants. The movement also focused on the faulty voters' lists that included the names of illegal immigrants, which was seen as a threat to the rights of indigenous Assamese people.

Step 3: Relationship between Assertion and Reason

The Reason given (R) correctly explains why the anti-foreigner movement was initiated by AASU. Hence, both the Assertion and Reason are true, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

Quick Tip

The Assam Movement (1979–1985) was led by AASU to address illegal immigration and protect native political rights—focus on both historical context and specific causes.

10. In which of the following countries did Dalai Lama obtain political asylum?

- (A) Nepal
- (B) Bhutan
- (C) India
- (D) Myanmar

Correct Answer: (C) India

Solution:

Step 1: Historical background.

In 1959, following the failed Tibetan uprising against the People's Republic of China, the **14th Dalai Lama** fled from Lhasa, Tibet, fearing for his life.

Step 2: Political asylum in India.

India granted him political asylum. He crossed over into India through the Tawang region of Arunachal Pradesh. Since then, he has lived in **Dharamshala**, Himachal Pradesh, which is now the headquarters of the Tibetan government-in-exile.

Step 3: Diplomatic significance.

Granting asylum to the Dalai Lama has been a significant diplomatic move by India and continues to be a sensitive issue in India-China relations.

Quick Tip

Remember major global personalities who have taken asylum in India. Dalai Lama's presence in India is symbolic of India's support for human rights and humanitarian causes.

11. In which year was the Election Commission of India set up?

- (A) 1949
- (B) 1950
- (C) 1951
- (D) 1952

Correct Answer: (B) 1950

Solution:

Step 1: Constitutional Provision.

The Election Commission of India is established under Article 324 of the Constitution of

India. It was officially set up on **25th January 1950**.

Step 2: Importance of the Election Commission.

The Election Commission is an autonomous constitutional authority responsible for administering election processes to the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and State Legislative Assemblies, as well as the offices of the President and Vice-President in India.

Step 3: Key Milestone.

The first Chief Election Commissioner of India was **Sukumar Sen**, who conducted the first general elections in 1951–52.

Quick Tip

25th January is celebrated as National Voters' Day in India to mark the foundation of the Election Commission. Remember this date and its constitutional significance.

12. Which political party came to power in Jammu and Kashmir in 1952?

- (A) Indian National Congress
- (B) Kashmir National Congress
- (C) Communist Party of India
- (D) National Conference

Correct Answer: (D) National Conference

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the political history of Jammu and Kashmir.

After India's independence, the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir acceded to India. In the 1952 Constituent Assembly elections of Jammu and Kashmir, the **National Conference** emerged as the dominant party. This party, led by **Sheikh Abdullah**, had a strong political base in the region and was instrumental in framing the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir under Article 370.

Step 2: Role of Sheikh Abdullah and the party's vision.

Sheikh Abdullah was a prominent leader and founder of the National Conference. His party played a key role in implementing land reforms and promoting secular democratic governance in the state.

Quick Tip

Remember regional leaders and their political parties when studying post-independence Indian political history. Sheikh Abdullah and the National Conference are central to Jammu and Kashmir's early political landscape.

SECTION-B

13. Explain the meaning of Global Security.

Correct Answer: Global security refers to the efforts made at the international level to ensure peace, prevent conflict, and safeguard humanity from transnational threats such as terrorism, war, disease, and climate change.

Solution:

Step 1: Definition

Global security is the concept of providing safety to all nations and people of the world through cooperative actions, international laws, treaties, and institutions.

Step 2: Major components

- **Military security:** Preventing wars and arms races through disarmament and defense agreements.
- **Economic security:** Ensuring stable economies, preventing trade wars, and reducing global poverty.
- **Human security:** Addressing threats like pandemics, human rights violations, and refugee crises.
- **Environmental security:** Tackling climate change, pollution, and resource depletion through global cooperation.

Step 3: Role of institutions

Organizations like the United Nations, NATO, WHO, and others play vital roles in maintaining global security.

Quick Tip

Global security includes military, economic, human, and environmental aspects—not just protection from war.

14. Why did India's general elections of 1952 become a landmark in the history of democracy all over the world? Explain.

Correct Answer: The 1952 general elections were the first democratic exercise in independent India and the largest election based on universal adult suffrage in the world at that time.

Solution:

Step 1: Historic importance

India's general elections of 1952 were the first held after the adoption of the Constitution in 1950. It was the world's largest democratic event involving over 17 crore eligible voters.

Step 2: Key highlights

- **Universal Adult Franchise:** Every citizen above the age of 21, regardless of caste, religion, or literacy, had the right to vote.
- **Massive scale and peaceful conduct:** Despite being a poor, largely illiterate country, India successfully conducted elections in a free and fair manner.
- **Set a global precedent:** India became the first large country to prove that democracy could work even under difficult conditions.

Step 3: Legacy

The successful execution of the elections established faith in democratic institutions and made India the world's largest democracy.

Quick Tip

The 1952 elections were a democratic milestone, showing that a newly independent nation with vast diversity could uphold electoral values.

15. How has the strengthening of international norms and international institutions helped India protect its security interests? Explain.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding international norms and institutions.

International norms refer to accepted standards of behavior among countries, while international institutions include organizations such as the United Nations (UN), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Step 2: Role in India's security.

- These norms and institutions provide a framework that helps India address threats like terrorism, cross-border conflicts, and nuclear proliferation through dialogue and cooperation.
- India has leveraged platforms like the UN to raise issues related to cross-border terrorism, thereby gaining international support.
- Through adherence to non-proliferation norms and active participation in international bodies, India has gained recognition as a responsible nuclear power.
- India's association with global institutions has also improved intelligence-sharing, maritime security, and cyber defense through strategic partnerships.

Quick Tip

Always link international cooperation with national interest. India uses international platforms to gain diplomatic support, legitimacy, and global alliances for its security.

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

Correct Answer: 1. Focus on agriculture and irrigation

2. Implementation of land reforms to improve rural economy

Solution:

Step 1: Context

India's First Five Year Plan was launched in 1951 and covered the period from 1951 to 1956.

It was based on the Harrod-Domar model and aimed to build the foundation of the Indian

economy.

Step 2: Key Features

- **Agricultural focus:** The plan allocated a major portion of the budget to agriculture, irrigation, and power generation. Projects like Bhakra Nangal and Hirakud dams were initiated.
- **Land Reforms:** The plan emphasized abolishing zamindari, implementing tenancy reforms, and redistributing surplus land to ensure equity.

Step 3: Outcome

The plan successfully increased food production and established rural infrastructure.

Quick Tip

The First Plan was rural-focused, aiming at self-sufficiency in food and addressing agrarian issues post-independence.

17. Which political party won all the seats in the 1970 elections in East Pakistan and under whose leadership?

Correct Answer: Awami League under the leadership of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

Solution:

Step 1: Background of the 1970 elections

In December 1970, Pakistan held its first general elections based on direct voting. The country was divided into two wings: West Pakistan and East Pakistan (now Bangladesh).

Step 2: Results of the elections

In East Pakistan, the Awami League, under the leadership of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, won all 160 out of 162 seats allocated to the region in the National Assembly of Pakistan. This gave the Awami League a majority in the 300-member assembly, allowing them to form the central government.

Step 3: Significance

Despite the Awami League's clear mandate, the ruling elite in West Pakistan denied power transfer to Mujib. This sparked widespread protests in East Pakistan, eventually leading to the Liberation War and the formation of Bangladesh in 1971.

Quick Tip

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's landslide victory in 1970 and the denial of power transfer by West Pakistan were key triggers for Bangladesh's independence.

18. Assess any two weaknesses of the coalition governments formed in India from 1989 to 1999.

Solution:

Step 1: Background to coalition governments in India (1989-1999).

From 1989 to 1999, India witnessed a series of coalition governments at the Centre, led by various political parties. While these coalitions provided political stability in a multi-party democracy, they also had several weaknesses that impacted governance.

Step 2: Two major weaknesses of coalition governments.

- 1. Instability and Frequent Changes in Government:** Coalition governments in India were often unstable, leading to frequent changes in leadership. The Congress-led government in 1989 collapsed due to internal divisions, and the subsequent coalitions, such as those led by V.P. Singh, Chandra Shekhar, and H.D. Deve Gowda, failed to complete their full terms. This instability hindered long-term planning and policy continuity.
- 2. Policy Paralysis and Lack of Strong Decision-making:** Coalition governments often faced challenges in taking firm decisions due to the need to accommodate diverse parties with conflicting interests. This resulted in policy paralysis, as parties in the coalition had different ideologies and demands, making it difficult to implement major reforms or take strong actions on critical issues.

Conclusion: These weaknesses undermined the effectiveness of coalition governments, leading to a lack of cohesive governance during the period from 1989 to 1999.

Quick Tip

While coalition governments can represent diverse political interests, the lack of unity and frequent compromises often result in policy paralysis and unstable governance. Focus on the balance of power and decision-making in coalition politics.

SECTION-C

19. Describe any two consequences of the Chinese invasion of India in 1962.

Solution:

Step 1: Background to the Chinese Invasion of India (1962).

The Chinese invasion of India in 1962 occurred in the context of border disputes between India and China, primarily over the Aksai Chin region (in Ladakh) and the North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA, now Arunachal Pradesh). The war lasted for about a month, resulting in a significant defeat for India.

Step 2: Two major consequences of the Chinese invasion.

1. **Loss of Territory:** One of the immediate consequences of the Chinese invasion was the loss of territory. China gained control over Aksai Chin, a strategically important region in Ladakh, which remains a point of dispute between India and China to this day. The Chinese occupation of Aksai Chin significantly altered the geopolitical landscape in the region.
2. **Impact on India's Defense and Foreign Policy:** The defeat in the 1962 war led to a re-evaluation of India's defense policies. The Indian government realized the need for stronger military preparedness and the modernization of its armed forces. Additionally, the invasion led to a shift in India's foreign policy, leading to closer ties with the Soviet Union, which provided military aid and diplomatic support during the conflict.

Conclusion: The Chinese invasion had long-term consequences on India's territorial integrity and defense strategy, influencing the country's foreign relations and defense policies for decades.

Quick Tip

The 1962 war with China underscored the importance of strategic military planning, and its aftermath reshaped India's defense posture and foreign alliances.

20. Explain any two causes for the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

Correct Answer: 1. Economic stagnation and inefficiency of the centrally planned economy.
2. Political and social unrest due to Gorbachev's reforms.

Solution:

Step 1: Economic Stagnation

One of the key reasons for the disintegration of the Soviet Union was the chronic economic stagnation. The Soviet Union's centrally planned economy had become inefficient by the 1970s. The state-controlled industries struggled to meet the needs of the people, leading to low productivity and scarcity of goods. This led to growing dissatisfaction and an inability to compete with the West, especially in terms of technological and industrial development.

Step 2: Gorbachev's Reforms and Political Unrest

In the 1980s, Mikhail Gorbachev introduced two major reforms — Glasnost (openness) and Perestroika (restructuring). While they were intended to modernize the Soviet Union, they unintentionally weakened the Communist Party's control. Glasnost led to increased freedom of expression, exposing the deep flaws of the system, while Perestroika failed to produce quick economic improvements. These reforms sparked political and social unrest, leading to demands for greater autonomy from Soviet republics.

Step 3: Unrest in Soviet Republics

The combination of economic failure and political reforms led to the collapse of centralized control, and republics like the Baltics, Ukraine, and others began to demand independence, which eventually led to the dissolution of the Soviet Union in December 1991.

Quick Tip

Economic inefficiency and political reforms that backfired played critical roles in the downfall of the Soviet Union, triggering a wave of independence movements.

21(a). Highlight any two causes of dispute and tension between India and Nepal.

Correct Answer: 1. Border Disputes over Kalapani region.

2. The issue of the Sugauli Treaty and water-sharing agreements.

Solution:

Step 1: Border Disputes

One of the main points of contention between India and Nepal is the border dispute over the Kalapani region, located at the tri-junction of India, Nepal, and China. Both countries have different interpretations of the border, and tensions have escalated with each country asserting its claim over the area.

Step 2: Sugauli Treaty and Water-Sharing

Another source of tension is the Sugauli Treaty of 1815, which demarcated the borders between British India and Nepal. Nepal claims that it was forced into signing the treaty under pressure. Additionally, water-sharing agreements related to the Koshi, Gandak, and Mahakali rivers have often led to disagreements over the distribution of water resources.

Quick Tip

The Kalapani dispute and the Sugauli Treaty are historical points of tension between India and Nepal, often exacerbated by water-sharing concerns.

21(b). Highlight any two causes of conflict between India and Pakistan.

Correct Answer: 1. Kashmir issue.

2. Cross-border terrorism.

Solution:

Step 1: Kashmir Issue

The Kashmir conflict remains one of the most significant sources of tension between India and Pakistan. Both countries claim the region in its entirety, but it is divided between them by the Line of Control (LoC). Pakistan's support for insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir has further aggravated the dispute, leading to several wars and constant skirmishes.

Step 2: Cross-border Terrorism

Pakistan has been accused of supporting and sponsoring cross-border terrorism in India, particularly in Kashmir, through militant groups such as Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Mohammed. This has escalated tensions and led to multiple military standoffs between the two countries.

Quick Tip

The Kashmir issue and cross-border terrorism have been central to the long-standing conflict between India and Pakistan, keeping diplomatic relations strained.

22(a). Highlight any two causes of globalisation.

Correct Answer: 1. Technological advancement
2. Liberalisation of trade policies

Solution:

Step 1: Define globalisation

Globalisation refers to the growing interdependence and connectivity among countries through increased trade, investment, technology, and cultural exchange.

Step 2: Causes of globalisation

- **Technological advancement:** Innovations in communication (internet, mobile) and transportation (air travel, shipping) have made cross-border interaction faster and more efficient.
- **Liberalisation of trade policies:** Many countries have reduced tariffs and opened up their economies to foreign investment, leading to a surge in global trade and capital flow.

Quick Tip

Think of globalisation as a result of faster technology and freer markets — two key driving forces in today's world.

22(b). Highlight any two positive effects of globalisation.

Correct Answer: 1. Increased employment and economic growth
2. Access to global products and technology

Solution:

Step 1: Understand globalisation's impact

Globalisation connects local economies with the global market, resulting in several benefits, especially for developing countries.

Step 2: Positive effects

- **Increased employment and economic growth:** Global companies invest in countries with cheaper labour, leading to job creation and higher GDP.
- **Access to global products and technology:** Consumers enjoy a wider variety of goods, and nations benefit from advanced technologies in fields like healthcare, communication, and education.

Quick Tip

Globalisation boosts jobs, access to products, and technological progress—but benefits vary by country and sector.

23. Analyse the causes of armed struggle in Mizoram against India after 1959.

Solution:

Step 1: Background to the armed struggle in Mizoram.

The armed struggle in Mizoram began in 1959, and it was a reaction to a combination of political, economic, and cultural factors. Mizoram, originally part of Assam, was a hill region with a distinct ethnic and cultural identity. The struggle eventually led to the formation of the Mizo National Front (MNF), which fought for the secession of Mizoram from India.

Step 2: Causes of the armed struggle in Mizoram.

1. **Economic Marginalization:** The people of Mizoram felt economically marginalized by the central government and the Assamese administration. The region faced poverty, underdevelopment, and limited access to resources and infrastructure, which led to widespread resentment against the Indian government.
2. **Cultural and Ethnic Identity Crisis:** Mizoram, with its distinct tribal culture, language, and religious practices, felt that its unique identity was being undermined by

the Indian state's policies. The imposition of Assamese as the official language and attempts to integrate the region into the larger Indian political system exacerbated these feelings of alienation.

3. **Failure of Political Autonomy:** The Mizo people were promised greater political autonomy but were dissatisfied with the political representation they had within the Assam state. This was compounded by the failure of the central government to address their demands effectively. This led to the formation of the Mizo National Front (MNF), which sought independence for Mizoram.
4. **The 1959 Famine and the Role of the Assam Rifles:** A major famine hit Mizoram in 1959, which was exacerbated by the alleged apathy of the Indian government. The deployment of the Assam Rifles to control the situation led to clashes between the Mizo people and the military, further fueling the armed struggle. The harsh treatment of locals by the military became a catalyst for the Mizo people's desire for self-rule.

Conclusion: The armed struggle in Mizoram was rooted in a combination of economic, cultural, and political grievances. The demands for independence were finally addressed through negotiations that resulted in the Mizo Accord of 1986, which granted Mizoram statehood.

Quick Tip

The Mizoram conflict highlights the complex interplay between ethnic identity, regional autonomy, and the state's response to local grievances. Keep these factors in mind when analyzing similar movements.

SECTION-D

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

India is of the view that the major responsibility of curbing emission of greenhouse gases rests with the developed countries, which have accumulated emissions over a long period of time. India pointed out that the per capita emission rates of the developing countries are a tiny fraction of those in the developed world.

24(i). India signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in:

- (A) August 2000
- (B) August 2001
- (C) August 2002
- (D) August 2003

Correct Answer: (C) August 2002

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the timeline of Kyoto Protocol.

The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in 1997 and came into force in 2005. India signed and ratified the protocol on **August 26, 2002**, joining other nations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Step 2: India's stance.

India supported the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities," arguing that developed countries were historically responsible for most emissions.

Quick Tip

Remember: India ratified the Kyoto Protocol in August 2002 to support global efforts while emphasizing equity for developing nations.

24(ii). Why were some developing countries exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol?

- (A) They were pioneers in developing eco-friendly technology.
- (B) They were assisting some other countries to adopt clean technologies.
- (C) They had already launched renewable energy programmes.
- (D) Their contribution to emission of greenhouse gases was insignificant.

Correct Answer: (D) Their contribution to emission of greenhouse gases was insignificant.

Solution:

Step 1: Link to passage

According to the passage, India pointed out that the per capita emissions of developing countries were very low compared to developed nations.

Step 2: Kyoto Protocol's principle

The Kyoto Protocol recognized the historical responsibility of developed nations for emissions and allowed exemptions for developing countries with insignificant contributions.

Quick Tip

Developing countries had low emissions per capita—this justified their exemption under the Kyoto Protocol.

24(iii). Where was the 'Earth Summit' held?

- (A) Paris
- (B) Rio de Janeiro
- (C) Kyoto
- (D) Montreal

Correct Answer: (B) Rio de Janeiro

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the correct summit

The Earth Summit, also known as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), was held in **1992** at **Rio de Janeiro**, Brazil.

Step 2: Outcome of the summit

It produced key environmental agreements such as Agenda 21 and laid the foundation for future climate protocols like Kyoto.

Quick Tip

The 1992 Earth Summit in Rio was a landmark for global environmental policy—remember it as “Rio Summit”.

24(iv). Which one of the following is an example of 'Global Commons'?

- (A) The Great Barrier Reef
- (B) The Grand Canyon
- (C) The Outer Space

(D) The Sahara Desert

Correct Answer: (C) The Outer Space

Solution:

Step 1: Define Global Commons

Global commons are natural resource domains that lie outside the jurisdiction of any one nation and are shared by all.

Step 2: Identify examples

Examples include the high seas, atmosphere, Antarctica, and outer space. These are collectively managed by international laws.

Step 3: Eliminate options

The Great Barrier Reef, Grand Canyon, and Sahara Desert fall within national boundaries and are not global commons.

Quick Tip

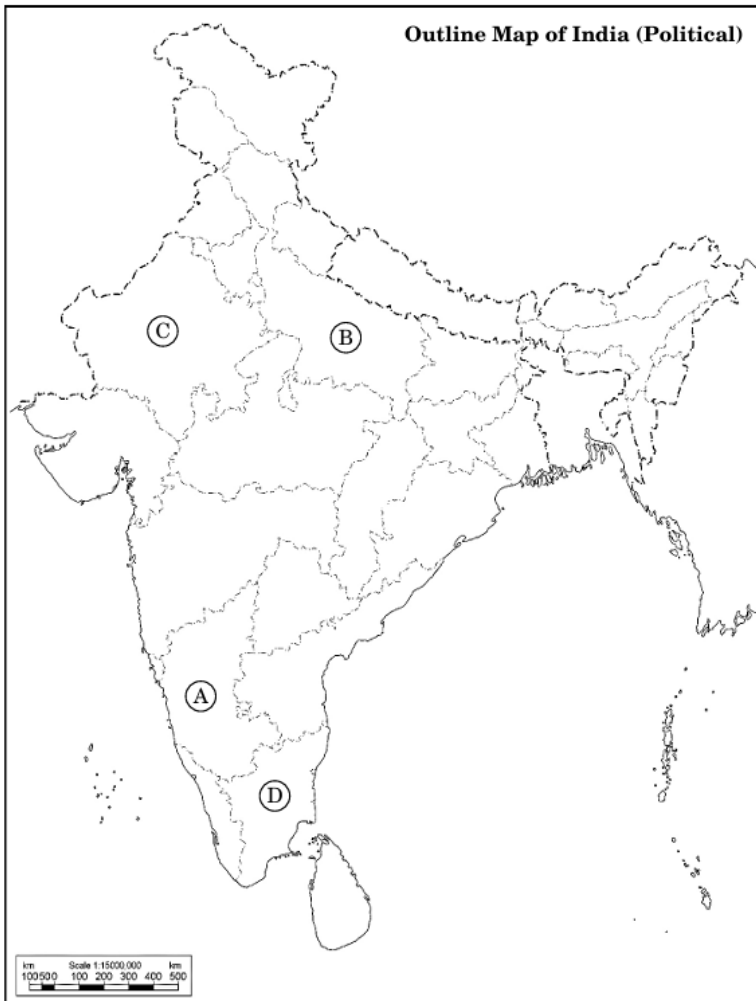
Global Commons = Shared global resources like Outer Space, Antarctica, and High Seas—not located within one country’s borders.

25. In the given political outline map of India, four States have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify these States on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names along with the concerned alphabet given in the map as per the following format :

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

(i). The State to which the former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri belonged.

- (ii). The State to which former Chief Minister S. Nijalingappa belonged.
- (iii). The State where DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) came to power in 1967.
- (iv). The State where the Congress Party did not get majority in 1967 Assembly elections.



Note: The following questions are for the *Visually Impaired Candidates* only, in lieu of Q.

No. 25:

(25.1) Name the state to which the former Chief Minister Karpoori Thakur belonged.

(25.2) Name the state to which the political party DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) belongs.

(25.3) Name the state to which the former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri belonged.

(25.4) Name the state to which the former President of India V.V. Giri belonged.

Correct Answer:

Serial number	Alphabet	State
(i)	B	Uttar Pradesh
(ii)	C	Karnataka
(iii)	D	Tamil Nadu
(iv)	A	Kerala

Solution:

Step 1: Interpreting the locations on the political map of India.

We are given four states marked with alphabets A, B, C, and D. We need to match them with political facts related to Indian leaders and events.

Step 2: Match the information with the correct state and alphabet.

- **(i) The State to which former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri belonged.**

Lal Bahadur Shastri was born in Mughalsarai, which is located in present-day **Uttar Pradesh**. On the map, this corresponds to the region marked as **B**.

- **(ii) The State to which former Chief Minister S. Nijalingappa belonged.**

S. Nijalingappa was the Chief Minister of the erstwhile Mysore State, now known as **Karnataka**. The region marked as **C** on the map corresponds to Karnataka.

- **(iii) The State where DMK came to power in 1967.**

The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) won the 1967 assembly elections in **Tamil Nadu**, becoming the first non-Congress party to form the government in the state. The region marked as **D** on the map is Tamil Nadu.

- **(iv) The State where the Congress Party did not get a majority in 1967 Assembly elections.**

In 1967, the Congress Party lost its majority in several states including **Kerala**, where a coalition government came to power. The region marked as **A** corresponds to Kerala.

Quick Tip

To solve map-based polity questions, combine your understanding of political history with state geography. Knowing where key leaders belonged and where significant elections took place helps match the map points accurately.

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



Note: The following questions are for the *Visually Impaired Candidates* only, in lieu of Q.

No. 26 :

(26.1) Highlight any two reasons for the defeat of the Congress Party in the general elections of 1977.

(26.2) Name the political party that won the general elections in 1977.

(26.3) Name the Prime Minister of India before the Congress Party won the elections in 1980.

26. (i) Identify and name the leader who toppled the Janata Government.

Correct Answer: Indira Gandhi

Solution:

The cartoon shows Indira Gandhi holding a placard that reads “I toppled the Janata Government!” symbolizing her political comeback and active role in defeating the Janata Party in the 1980 elections.

Quick Tip

Indira Gandhi’s strategic political moves and Congress revival led to the fall of the Janata coalition.

26. (ii) Identify and name the Prime Minister of the Janata Party Government shown in the cartoon.

Correct Answer: Morarji Desai

Solution:

The cartoon features Morarji Desai, the first non-Congress Prime Minister of India, leading the Janata Party Government after the Emergency in 1977.

Quick Tip

Morarji Desai became PM in 1977, but internal conflicts weakened the Janata Party.

26. (iii) Highlight any two reasons for the defeat of the Janata Party in 1980.

Correct Answer: 1. Internal conflicts and lack of unity within the Janata Party.

2. Failure to provide a stable and effective governance.

Solution:

Reason 1: The Janata Party was a coalition of various opposition groups with differing ideologies. Constant infighting and lack of coordination led to political instability.

Reason 2: The government failed to meet public expectations, leading to disappointment among the masses. This paved the way for the Congress's return under Indira Gandhi in 1980.

Quick Tip

The Janata Party lacked ideological cohesion and leadership unity, which led to its collapse within three years.

SECTION-E

27(a). Describe any four major developments in Indian politics since 1989.

Solution:

Understanding the post-1989 political landscape.

The year 1989 marked a turning point in Indian politics with the decline of single-party dominance and the rise of coalition politics. Several major developments followed:

1. **End of Congress Dominance:** The 1989 general elections ended the uninterrupted rule of the Congress Party at the Centre. This gave rise to coalition governments led by

parties like Janata Dal and BJP.

2. **Mandal Commission Implementation (1990):** The V.P. Singh government implemented the Mandal Commission's recommendation, granting 27% reservation to OBCs in central government jobs and educational institutions. It triggered nationwide protests and redefined caste politics.
3. **Economic Liberalisation (1991):** The Congress government under P.V. Narasimha Rao, with Dr. Manmohan Singh as Finance Minister, introduced economic reforms, moving from a controlled economy to liberalisation, privatisation, and globalisation (LPG).
4. **Rise of Hindutva Politics:** The Ram Janmabhoomi movement led by BJP and its allies brought religious issues to the forefront, culminating in the demolition of Babri Masjid in 1992, which had a long-lasting impact on Indian politics.

Quick Tip

Link each political development to its social and economic consequences. Focus on themes like coalition era, social justice, economic reforms, and identity politics.

27(b). Describe any three issues on which a general consensus has emerged among most of the political parties of India.

Solution:

Understanding the meaning of political consensus.

Despite ideological differences, most Indian political parties agree on certain core issues that are seen as national priorities.

1. **Democracy and Elections:** All major political parties accept the legitimacy of democratic elections and the role of the Election Commission. They agree to follow constitutional procedures for transfer of power.
2. **Economic Reforms and Liberalisation:** Since 1991, regardless of which party is in power, there has been continuity in economic liberalisation, promotion of foreign investment, and market-oriented reforms.

3. **Support for Welfare Schemes:** There is broad agreement on the need for poverty alleviation, employment schemes (like MGNREGA), and food security initiatives. Parties often expand or rename existing welfare schemes rather than abolishing them.

Quick Tip

To answer consensus-based questions, identify national priorities that transcend party politics—like democracy, economic growth, and social welfare.

28(a). Analyse any four factors that make the European Union an influential regional organisation.

Correct Answer: The European Union (EU) is influential due to its strong economic base, political unity, military cooperation, and global diplomatic role.

Solution:

Step 1: Define the EU's role

The European Union is a political and economic union of 27 European countries that promotes integration, peace, and prosperity.

Step 2: Key factors contributing to its influence

- **Economic Power:** The EU has the world's second-largest economy and acts as a single market for trade among member states.
- **Political Integration:** EU institutions such as the European Parliament and European Commission work together to create common policies.
- **Military and Peacekeeping:** Though not a military alliance like NATO, the EU engages in peacekeeping missions and regional security efforts.
- **Global Diplomacy:** The EU plays an active role in global negotiations on climate change, trade, and human rights.

Quick Tip

The EU's combined economic, political, and diplomatic strength allows it to act as a major power on the global stage.

28(b). “ASEAN is rapidly growing into a very important regional organisation.” Justify the statement.

Correct Answer: ASEAN is becoming influential due to its economic growth, political cooperation, regional stability efforts, and non-interference policy.

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction to ASEAN

ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) was established in 1967 to promote regional cooperation and peace among its 10 member countries.

Step 2: Justifying the statement

- **Economic Integration:** ASEAN has become one of the fastest-growing economic regions, attracting global investment and increasing intra-regional trade.
- **Political Cooperation:** It facilitates dialogue among member states and prevents conflicts through consensus-building and diplomacy.
- **Strategic Relevance:** Located between India and China, ASEAN holds significant geopolitical value.
- **Non-Interference Policy:** Its principle of non-interference maintains mutual respect among diverse political systems, fostering unity.

Quick Tip

ASEAN’s success lies in peaceful cooperation, mutual respect, and balancing regional interests with economic growth.

29(a). Describe any three challenges faced by India just after independence.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the challenges faced by India.

After gaining independence in 1947, India faced a multitude of challenges, both internal and external, that tested its political, social, and economic fabric.

Step 2: Three major challenges faced by India post-independence.

1. **Partition and Communal Violence:** The partition of India in 1947 created two separate nations, India and Pakistan, leading to massive communal violence. Millions of people were displaced, and thousands lost their lives in the riots that followed, especially along the Punjab border. The challenge of resettling refugees and maintaining social harmony was significant.
2. **Integration of Princely States:** At the time of independence, India had 565 princely states that were not directly under British control. The challenge was to convince these states to join the Indian Union. Key states, including Jammu and Kashmir, Hyderabad, and Junagadh, resisted integration. This was resolved through diplomacy, force, and persuasion, especially by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
3. **Economic and Developmental Challenges:** India inherited a weak and underdeveloped economy from colonial rule, with widespread poverty, illiteracy, and lack of infrastructure. The challenge was to create a self-sustaining economy, promote industrialization, and improve agricultural output. India's first five-year plan was launched in 1951 to address these issues.

Conclusion: These challenges were addressed through strong leadership, strategic diplomacy, and comprehensive economic planning, which laid the foundation for India's growth as a sovereign nation.

Quick Tip

Post-independence challenges were multifaceted, involving social, political, and economic dimensions. When discussing these issues, link each challenge to key leaders and policies that helped India navigate them.

29(b). Describe the events that lead to the merger of the princely state of Manipur into the Indian Union.

Solution:

Step 1: Background of Manipur's Status Post-Independence.

Manipur was a princely state under British suzerainty and, like other princely states, was given the option to join either India or Pakistan after independence. Initially, Manipur had its

own ruler and chose to remain independent.

Step 2: Key Events Leading to Manipur's Merger into India.

1. **Negotiations with the Maharaja:** After independence, Manipur's ruler, Maharaja Bodhchandra Singh, initially sought to maintain independence. However, the political situation in the region and India's demands for integration led to negotiations for the state's merger.
2. **Indian Political Pressure:** In 1949, the Indian government exerted political pressure on the Maharaja, especially with the growing influence of Communist movements in the region. The Indian government promised safeguards for Manipur's autonomy under the Indian Union, and the Maharaja eventually agreed to sign the Instrument of Accession on 15th October 1949.
3. **Military Involvement:** The merger was not smooth, as the local population was reluctant to join India. There were protests and unrest in the region, and Indian military forces were sent to restore order, ensuring the merger took place peacefully.

Conclusion: The formal integration of Manipur into the Indian Union was completed by 1950, and it was eventually granted full statehood in 1972. The merger marked the end of Manipur's status as an independent kingdom and its incorporation into the Republic of India.

Quick Tip

The integration of Manipur, like many other princely states, was influenced by a mix of diplomacy, military strategy, and political negotiation, reflecting the challenges faced by India in maintaining unity post-independence.

30(a). Explain the grounds on the basis of which India seeks to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council.

Solution:

India's claim for permanent membership.

India has been demanding a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) based on several justifiable grounds:

1. **Largest Democracy:** India is the world's largest democratic country, representing over 1.4 billion people. Its governance model reflects the values upheld by the UN Charter.
2. **Consistent Contributor to UN Missions:** India has been one of the top contributors to UN Peacekeeping Missions, showing its commitment to global peace and security.
3. **Strong Economic Growth:** India is one of the fastest-growing major economies and plays a significant role in global trade and economic forums like G20, BRICS, and WTO.
4. **Responsible Nuclear Power:** India is a responsible nuclear state and adheres to non-proliferation principles despite being outside the NPT framework.
5. **Moral Authority and Global Support:** India has never invaded another country and commands respect in the Global South. It has received wide support from major countries including the USA, Russia, France, and the UK.

Quick Tip

To justify India's claim to a permanent seat, always highlight its democratic values, peacekeeping record, global influence, and international support.

30(b). Explain the three main complaints reflected in the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1992 to reform the UN Security Council.

Solution:

Understanding the 1992 UNGA resolution.

In 1992, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution highlighting the need to reform the UNSC. It reflected several key criticisms of the existing structure:

1. **Lack of Representation:** The Security Council does not adequately represent developing countries, especially from Africa, Latin America, and Asia. This limits the global inclusivity of the body.
2. **Outdated Power Structure:** The five permanent members reflect the power structure of 1945. The post-Cold War world has changed, with emerging powers playing a greater role, yet not represented adequately.

3. **Undemocratic Veto Power:** The veto power of the five permanent members is seen as undemocratic and misused, often blocking consensus on major issues like humanitarian interventions or global security threats.

Conclusion: These criticisms called for expansion in both permanent and non-permanent categories and a more democratic structure.

Quick Tip

When writing about UNSC reform, remember to mention representation, outdated power dynamics, and the problematic use of veto power as key issues.