

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

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

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

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

SECTION-A

1. Which one of the following was signed to establish ASEAN?

Choose the correct option:

- (A) Singapore Declaration
- (B) Bangkok Declaration
- (C) ASEAN Declaration
- (D) Beijing Declaration

Correct Answer: (B) Bangkok Declaration

Solution:

Step 1: Background on ASEAN's Formation

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a regional intergovernmental organization comprising ten Southeast Asian countries. The organization was founded in order to promote political and economic cooperation, and to accelerate economic growth, social progress, and cultural development in the region.

Step 2: The Role of the Bangkok Declaration

The Bangkok Declaration was the founding document of ASEAN. It was signed on 8th August 1967 by the five original member countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. The declaration laid the groundwork for the formation of ASEAN, which was established to foster regional cooperation, peace, and security in Southeast Asia.

Step 3: Why Not the Other Options?

- (A) Singapore Declaration: There is no "Singapore Declaration" associated with the formation of ASEAN.
 - (C) ASEAN Declaration: The term "ASEAN Declaration" is often used generically to refer to various declarations adopted by ASEAN, but the specific document that established ASEAN was the Bangkok Declaration.
 - (D) Beijing Declaration: This is unrelated to the establishment of ASEAN. The Beijing Declaration refers to other international agreements but not to the formation of ASEAN.
- Thus, the correct answer is the Bangkok Declaration, which marked the official founding of ASEAN.

Quick Tip

When studying the formation of international organizations like ASEAN, remember the date and the significance of the founding declaration. The Bangkok Declaration in 1967 is crucial to ASEAN's history.

2. For Question number 2, 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): India and Nepal enjoy friendly relations and both have signed a treaty.

Reason (R): The king of Nepal accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution in 2001, in the wake of a strong pro-democracy movement.

Choose the correct option:

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

Solution:

Step 1: Analyze Assertion (A)

India and Nepal have historically shared friendly relations, and both countries have signed various agreements and treaties, such as the 1950 Treaty of Peace and Friendship. These treaties established strong bilateral relations, confirming that Assertion (A) is true.

Step 2: Analyze Reason (R)

The king of Nepal did indeed face a strong pro-democracy movement in the early 2000s. However, it was not in 2001 that the king accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution. In fact, after the royal massacre in 2001, King Gyanendra came to power, but it was not until much later, in 2008, that Nepal officially became a republic, abolishing the monarchy. The events of 2001 were critical, but the democratic constitution was not

immediately established in that year. Therefore, Reason (R) is false.

Step 3: Conclusion

Although Assertion (A) is correct, Reason (R) is incorrect. Therefore, the correct answer is: (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

Thus, the correct answer is: (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

Quick Tip

In Assertion-Reason questions, ensure you evaluate both statements carefully. Even if both are true, the Reason may not always provide the correct explanation for the Assertion.

3. Which incident paved the path to form the Janata Party?

- (A) Students' Movement
- (B) Presidential Election of 1969
- (C) Declaration of Emergency in 1975
- (D) Railway Strike, 1974

Correct Answer: (C) Declaration of Emergency in 1975

Solution: Step 1: Understanding the Political Context.

The formation of the Janata Party was largely a response to the Declaration of Emergency in 1975 by then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The Emergency led to widespread opposition to authoritarian rule, which saw the formation of an alliance of political parties, including the Jana Sangh, the Socialist Party, and others, that eventually came together to form the Janata Party in 1977.

Step 2: The Emergency and its Impact.

The Emergency (1975-1977) suspended democratic rights, imposed censorship, and led to the arrest of opposition leaders. This sparked a strong reaction across the country and unified various political groups to form an alternative to the ruling Congress party.

Step 3: The Formation of the Janata Party.

After the 1977 elections, the Janata Party, led by Morarji Desai, emerged victorious, marking the end of Indira Gandhi's rule and the rise of the first non-Congress government in India. The party was a product of opposition to the Emergency and an effort to restore democratic

governance.

Conclusion: The path to the formation of the Janata Party was paved by the Declaration of Emergency in 1975.

Quick Tip

The Janata Party was a result of the political crisis during the Emergency, as various opposition groups united to oppose authoritarian rule and to restore democracy.

4. Which one of the following movements was not started by the people of North-East to express their regional aspirations?

Choose the correct option:

- (A) Movement against outsiders
- (B) Movement for greater autonomy
- (C) Movement to form a union of North-East States
- (D) Movement for secession

Correct Answer: (C) Movement to form a union of North-East States

Solution: The movements in the North-East India have largely been for greater autonomy, resistance against outsiders, and secession from the rest of India. However, there has been no prominent movement aimed at forming a union of North-East states.

Thus, the correct answer is: (C) Movement to form a union of North-East States.

Quick Tip

When studying regional movements, it's essential to focus on the specific demands of the region, whether they pertain to autonomy, resistance, or secession.

5. Which one of the following statements about the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka is false?

- (A) Politics in Sri Lanka favoured the Sinhalese.
- (B) Interests of Tamils were neglected.
- (C) LTTE was supported by the SAARC countries.
- (D) The Sri Lanka ethnic problem involved the Sinhalese and the Tamils.

Correct Answer: (C) LTTE was supported by the SAARC countries.

Solution:

Step 1: Analyzing the Ethnic Conflict in Sri Lanka.

Sri Lanka's ethnic conflict primarily involved two groups: the Sinhalese majority and the Tamil minority. The Tamils faced discrimination, especially in terms of language, culture, and employment opportunities, leading to tensions and eventually the rise of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

Step 2: Evaluating the Options.

(A) Politics in Sri Lanka favoured the Sinhalese.

This is true. The Sri Lankan government was predominantly Sinhalese, which marginalized the Tamil population politically.

(B) Interests of Tamils were neglected.

This is true. The Tamils faced socio-political exclusion, leading to demands for a separate Tamil Eelam.

(C) LTTE was supported by the SAARC countries.

This is false. The LTTE was not supported by SAARC countries. In fact, the LTTE was a separatist militant group that was condemned internationally, including by SAARC members.

(D) The Sri Lanka ethnic problem involved the Sinhalese and the Tamils.

This is true. The ethnic conflict involved the Sinhalese majority and the Tamil minority, particularly in the context of the civil war.

Conclusion: The false statement is (C) because LTTE was not supported by SAARC countries.

Quick Tip

SAARC countries, including Sri Lanka, did not support the LTTE, which was a terrorist organization. The ethnic conflict was a result of historical political and social disparities.

6. Which region of India is referred to as the 'Seven Sisters'?

(A) North-East region

- (B) South-West region
- (C) North-West region
- (D) South-East region

Correct Answer: (A) North-East region

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the 'Seven Sisters'.

The term 'Seven Sisters' refers to the seven northeastern states of India: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura. These states are often grouped together due to their geographic proximity and shared challenges.

Step 2: Identifying the Region.

These states are known for their diverse cultures, languages, and significant natural resources. They share borders with countries like China, Bangladesh, and Myanmar, and have a distinct cultural identity from the rest of India.

Step 3: Correct Answer Identification.

The 'Seven Sisters' are located in the northeastern part of India, making Option (A) North-East region the correct choice.

Quick Tip

The 'Seven Sisters' are located in the North-East of India and are known for their unique cultural heritage and geographic significance.

7. For Question number 7, 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): The first general elections in India had to be postponed twice and were finally held from October 1951 to February 1952.

Reason (R): It was no longer possible to argue that democratic elections could not be held in conditions of poverty or lack of education.

Choose the correct option:

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

Assertion (A).

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

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

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

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

Solution: Step 1: Understand Assertion (A).

Assertion (A) states that the first general elections in India were postponed twice and were finally held from October 1951 to February 1952. This is true because the elections were initially planned for 1951 but had to be postponed twice due to several factors, including the preparation of electoral rolls and the need for logistical arrangements. The elections were eventually held over several months, from October 1951 to February 1952.

Step 2: Analyze Reason (R).

Reason (R) states that it was no longer possible to argue that democratic elections could not be held in conditions of poverty or lack of education. This is also true, as India overcame many challenges to hold elections in the face of poverty, illiteracy, and other obstacles. The argument that elections could not be held due to these conditions was refuted by the success of the first general elections, which involved millions of people voting in a democratic process despite these challenges.

Step 3: Evaluate the relationship between Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

While both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, Reason (R) does not directly explain the postponement of the elections. The postponement was primarily due to logistical and administrative challenges, not directly related to the argument about poverty or education. Therefore, Reason (R) does not provide the correct explanation for the delay in elections. Thus, the correct answer is: (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

Quick Tip

In Assertion-Reason questions, focus on whether the reason directly explains the assertion or if both are true but unrelated.

8. Students of which two states started an agitation against the rising food prices in 1974?

- (A) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
- (B) Rajasthan and Bihar
- (C) Bihar and Gujarat
- (D) Bihar and Madhya Pradesh

Correct Answer: (C) Bihar and Gujarat

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the 1974 Agitation.

In 1974, there was widespread discontent over rising food prices and economic hardship in India. Students from Bihar and Gujarat started agitations and protests against the government's handling of these issues.

Step 2: Leaders and Key Participants.

The protests were led by student leaders, and Jayaprakash Narayan (JP) played a key role in mobilizing the youth for these agitations. The protests eventually contributed to the political climate that led to the Emergency in 1975.

Step 3: Correct Answer Identification.

The agitation against rising food prices in 1974 was most prominent in Bihar and Gujarat, making Option (C) Bihar and Gujarat the correct answer.

Quick Tip

The 1974 student agitation in Bihar and Gujarat was a key event leading to political unrest, with food price hikes as one of the primary causes of discontent.

9. Who among the following was the First Chief Election Commissioner of India?

- (A) Sukumar Sen
- (B) Karpoori Thakur
- (C) K. Kamaraj
- (D) Narendra Dev

Correct Answer: (A) Sukumar Sen

Solution:

The first Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) of India was Sukumar Sen. He served as the CEC from 1950 to 1958 and played a significant role in overseeing the first general elections of India, which were held in 1951-1952. Under his leadership, the Election Commission of India established the foundation for conducting free and fair elections in the country.

Therefore, the correct answer is: (A) Sukumar Sen.

Quick Tip

Sukumar Sen was instrumental in laying the groundwork for India's electoral system, ensuring the smooth conduct of the first general elections post-independence.

10. Match List I correctly with List II :

<i>List I</i>	<i>List II</i>
1. European Currency	(i) France
2. Special Economic Zone	(ii) ASEAN
3. A permanent member country of UN Security Council	(iii) Euro
4. A Regional Organisation	(iv) China

Choose the correct option:

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the items in List I.

1. European Currency is the currency used by many countries in Europe, and it is specifically referred to as the **Euro**. Hence, 1 matches with (iii).
2. Special Economic Zone (SEZ) refers to a specific area where businesses can operate with favorable conditions such as tax breaks, and it is an initiative that is commonly found in countries like **China**. Hence, 2 matches with (iv).
3. A permanent member country of the UN Security Council refers to **France**, which is one

of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. Hence, 3 matches with (i).

4. A Regional Organisation refers to an organization like **ASEAN**, which stands for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. ASEAN is a regional intergovernmental organization comprising ten Southeast Asian countries. Hence, 4 matches with (ii).

Step 2: Correct matching.

Thus, the correct matches are: 1-(iii): European Currency is the Euro.

2-(iv): Special Economic Zone is most commonly associated with China.

3-(i): France is a permanent member of the UN Security Council.

4-(ii): ASEAN is a Regional Organisation.

Conclusion: The correct matching is: 1-(iii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(ii).

Quick Tip

When matching items related to international relations and economic zones, focus on the key roles countries play in specific organizations or systems (e.g., Euro for European currency, China for SEZ, France in the UN Security Council, ASEAN as a regional body).

11. Arrange the following events in chronological order :

(i) Establishment of the World Bank

(ii) Establishment of the WTO

(iii) Establishment of the UNO

(iv) Establishment of the IAEA

Choose the correct option:

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

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

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

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

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

Solution:

Let's analyze each of the events and their respective establishment years:

Step 1: Establishment of the World Bank (i) The World Bank was established in 1944 during the Bretton Woods Conference. It was created to provide financial and technical assistance to developing countries for development projects.

Step 2: Establishment of the UNO (iii) The United Nations Organization (UNO) was established in 1945, following the end of World War II. The UNO was created to maintain international peace and security, promote human rights, and foster social and economic development.

Step 3: Establishment of the IAEA (iv) The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established in 1957 by the United Nations as an autonomous organization to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy and prevent its use for military purposes.

Step 4: Establishment of the WTO (ii) The World Trade Organization (WTO) was established in 1995 to regulate international trade and ensure that trade flows smoothly, predictably, and freely.

Thus, the correct chronological order is: (i) Establishment of the World Bank in 1944 (iii) Establishment of the UNO in 1945 (iv) Establishment of the IAEA in 1957 (ii) Establishment of the WTO in 1995

Therefore, the correct option is: (A) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii).

Quick Tip

When solving chronological order questions, it's helpful to memorize key years when major international organizations were established, as this can help in faster and more accurate answers.

12. Which one of the following is *not* an agency of the United Nations?

- (A) UNESCO
- (B) WHO
- (C) UNICEF
- (D) UNSC

Correct Answer: (D) UNSC

Solution:

The United Nations (UN) has several specialized agencies, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). These are all agencies of the UN.

However, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is not a specialized agency; it is one of the six main organs of the United Nations. The UNSC is responsible for maintaining international peace and security, but it is not classified as an agency.

Therefore, the correct answer is: (D) UNSC.

Quick Tip

Remember, the UNSC is one of the six main organs of the UN, while other organizations like UNESCO, WHO, and UNICEF are specialized agencies.

SECTION-B

13. State any two effects of imposing national emergency.

Solution:

Step 1: Effect on Fundamental Rights

One of the primary effects of imposing a national emergency is the suspension of certain fundamental rights. Specifically, under Article 19, the rights to freedom of speech, assembly, and movement may be restricted. Additionally, the right to life and personal liberty (Article 21) can also be curtailed during an emergency. This leads to a more centralized control by the government, with limited checks and balances on its power.

Step 2: Increased Power of the Executive

A national emergency also enhances the powers of the executive branch of the government. The President of India gains the authority to rule through ordinances, and the central government can take control over the functioning of state governments. This leads to a greater concentration of power at the central level, diminishing the autonomy of state governments. Additionally, Parliament gains the power to make laws on matters under the state list, further consolidating central authority.

Thus, the two main effects of imposing national emergency are:

1. Suspension of Fundamental Rights - Rights like freedom of speech and movement can be suspended.
2. Increased Power of the Executive - Central government gains enhanced powers over states and greater control over the functioning of the nation.

Quick Tip

Imposing a national emergency is a drastic step with far-reaching consequences, and it alters the balance of power between the executive, legislature, and judiciary.

14. Mention any two steps taken by China to improve its economy.

Solution:

Step 1: Economic Reforms and Opening Up (1978).

In 1978, Deng Xiaoping initiated economic reforms and adopted a policy of Opening Up to the global economy. This included shifting from a centrally planned economy to a market-oriented economy, promoting private enterprises, and attracting foreign direct investment (FDI). These reforms led to rapid industrialization and modernization, transforming China into the world's second-largest economy.

Step 2: Export-Oriented Growth Strategy.

China adopted an export-oriented growth strategy, encouraging manufacturing for export markets. This included the establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs), where foreign companies could operate under favorable conditions. The SEZs, particularly in coastal cities, became hubs for international trade and investment, boosting China's export sector and accelerating its economic growth.

Conclusion: China took significant steps such as economic reforms in 1978 and adopting an export-oriented growth strategy to improve its economy.

Quick Tip

China's economic growth is largely attributed to its shift towards a market economy and its strategic integration into global trade, especially through the establishment of SEZs.

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Constitution of Bangladesh.

The Constitution of Bangladesh, adopted on December 16, 1972, lays the foundation for the governance and legal framework of the country. It defines the structure of government, fundamental rights, and responsibilities.

Step 2: Two Features of the Constitution of Bangladesh.

1. **Secularism and Fundamental Rights:** The Constitution of Bangladesh establishes secularism as a guiding principle, ensuring that the government does not favor any religion. It also guarantees fundamental rights to all citizens, such as freedom of speech, religion, and equality before the law.
2. **Parliamentary System of Government:** The Constitution adopts a parliamentary system of government, where the Prime Minister is the head of government and holds executive powers, while the President is the ceremonial head of state. The legislative authority rests with the Jatiya Sangsad (National Parliament).

Conclusion: The Constitution of Bangladesh emphasizes secularism, fundamental rights, and a parliamentary system, providing the legal structure for governance and citizens' rights.

Quick Tip

The Constitution of Bangladesh is deeply rooted in secularism and democracy, ensuring the protection of civil liberties and a system of governance based on elected representatives.

16. Explain the Bombay Plan.

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction to the Bombay Plan

The Bombay Plan was a proposal made by a group of prominent industrialists in India in 1944. The plan was drafted by G.D. Birla, J.R.D. Tata, and other industrialists, including Lala Shri Ram, Walchand Hirachand, and Kasturbhai Lalbhai. The purpose of the plan was to outline a framework for the economic development of post-independence India.

Step 2: Objective of the Bombay Plan

The main objective of the Bombay Plan was to establish a strong, self-reliant Indian economy. The plan emphasized the need for state intervention in the economy, advocating for large-scale industrialization and public sector investment. It aimed to reduce India's dependence on foreign countries and make the country self-sufficient in key industries like steel, chemicals, textiles, and energy.

Step 3: Key Features of the Plan

The Bombay Plan focused on the following key aspects:

1. **Industrialization:** The plan called for heavy investment in the industrial sector, particularly in the establishment of steel plants, heavy engineering industries, and infrastructure development.
2. **State Intervention:** It recommended that the government play a central role in the economy, particularly in establishing industries and ensuring that essential sectors were not dominated by foreign companies.
3. **Social Welfare:** The plan also emphasized the importance of improving the living standards of the Indian population through social welfare programs, such as education, healthcare, and housing.

Step 4: Impact of the Bombay Plan

Though the Bombay Plan was never fully implemented, its ideas influenced India's economic policies in the years following independence. The emphasis on industrialization and state control over key sectors was reflected in the First Five-Year Plan (1951-1956), which was focused on the development of the public sector and infrastructure.

Thus, the Bombay Plan played an important role in shaping India's economic direction in the early years of independence.

Quick Tip

The Bombay Plan, while not fully executed, helped set the tone for India's industrialization strategy after independence, particularly the focus on state-driven development.

17. Explain the functioning of the Congress Party as a social coalition.

Solution:

Step 1: Diverse Social Base.

The Congress Party has historically functioned as a social coalition, representing a wide range of social, cultural, and economic groups in India. The party included Hindus, Muslims, Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and backward classes, which helped it maintain national appeal and a broad support base across the country. This diversity made the Congress an umbrella organization that could bring together different sections of society with varied interests.

Step 2: Adaptation to Social Changes.

The Congress Party's ability to adapt to changing social dynamics has been one of the key factors in its function as a social coalition. It positioned itself as a champion of social justice, balancing the interests of the upper classes with those of the marginalized. For instance, policies aimed at empowering Dalits, women, and minorities helped in consolidating the support of these communities. The party was also instrumental in promoting reservations for these groups, which increased its appeal among the lower and middle classes.

Step 3: Leadership and Caste Politics.

At the same time, the Congress maintained strong leadership within the upper-caste leadership of the party, while also making appeals to regional leaders to secure support in states. The party's functioning was centered on a top-down structure, with the leadership playing a key role in managing the different social factions and ensuring that the various interests were well-represented.

Conclusion: The Congress Party's success as a social coalition lies in its ability to bring together diverse social groups, balancing competing interests, and adapting to the evolving political landscape in India.

Quick Tip

The Congress Party's functioning as a social coalition enabled it to represent and incorporate a broad spectrum of Indian society, from rural to urban, and from various social backgrounds.

18. Analyse any two differences between India and China which led to a military conflict in 1962.

Solution:

Step 1: Background to the India-China Conflict.

The military conflict between India and China in 1962 was largely rooted in territorial disputes, particularly over the regions of Aksai Chin and the North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA). These disputes, combined with political tensions, led to the war.

Step 2: Two Differences Leading to the 1962 Conflict.

1. **Territorial Disputes:** The main issue that led to the India-China war was the dispute over the Aksai Chin region, located in the western sector of the India-China border. India claimed it as part of Jammu and Kashmir, while China considered it part of its Xinjiang region. Similarly, the border demarcation along NEFA (now Arunachal Pradesh) also remained a contentious issue.
2. **Differing Political Ideologies:** Another difference was the political ideologies of the two countries. India, a democratic republic, and China, a communist state, had divergent political systems. The Chinese leadership viewed India's alignment with the West and its support for Tibet as threats to its national security, fueling further distrust between the two nations.

Conclusion: The 1962 military conflict between India and China was a result of territorial disputes and ideological differences, exacerbated by military skirmishes and a lack of effective diplomatic communication.

Quick Tip

Territorial disputes and political differences are often at the heart of military conflicts. Understanding these underlying issues is essential when analyzing historical wars and conflicts.

SECTION-C

19. (a) How did the coalition governments prove to be a boon for democracy in India?

Explain.

Solution:

Step 1: Definition of Coalition Government

A coalition government is formed when no single political party has a clear majority and multiple smaller parties come together to form a majority. In India, coalition governments have often been the result of a multi-party system.

Step 2: Representation of Diverse Interests

Coalition governments have proved to be a boon for democracy by ensuring that a wider range of interests and regional aspirations are represented in the government. Since coalition partners often represent diverse communities and regions, their inclusion ensures that no section of society is marginalized.

Step 3: Promotion of Consensus Politics

Coalition governments require negotiation, compromise, and consensus-building, which helps in promoting democratic values. Political parties with different ideologies and programs come together to form a government, which encourages cooperation and dialogue, instead of confrontation.

Step 4: Strengthening Federalism

In a country like India, with a strong federal structure, coalition governments often help strengthen federalism. Regional parties have a greater role in national governance, which promotes decentralization and ensures that local issues are addressed at the national level. Thus, coalition governments have promoted inclusivity, consensus, and federalism, making them a boon for Indian democracy.

Quick Tip

Coalition governments have led to a more inclusive and representative form of governance, especially in a diverse country like India.

19. (b) In the 2014 elections, why were people in favour of a stable government at the Centre? Explain any two reasons.

Solution:

Step 1: Desire for Economic Growth and Development

In the 2014 general elections, people were looking for stability in the government because they believed that a stable government could efficiently handle economic reforms and policies that would promote growth. A stable government could ensure continuity in policies and attract foreign investment, which would ultimately lead to job creation and infrastructure development.

Step 2: Dissatisfaction with Previous Governments

There was widespread dissatisfaction with the performance of the previous coalition government, which was seen as ineffective and unable to address key issues like corruption, inflation, and unemployment. People felt that a stable government would be able to address these issues more decisively and restore public faith in the political system.

Thus, the desire for economic growth and dissatisfaction with the previous government led to the people's preference for a stable government at the Centre during the 2014 elections.

Quick Tip

A stable government is often associated with effective decision-making, which can lead to greater economic development and better governance.

20. Describe any two challenges that delayed the establishment of democracy in Nepal.

Solution:

Step 1: Monarchial Rule and Political Instability.

One of the primary challenges to the establishment of democracy in Nepal was the long-standing monarchial rule. Nepal remained a monarchy for centuries, with the king holding significant political power. The absolute power of the monarchy meant that democratic principles were suppressed, and any attempts at political reform were resisted. The monarchs' control over the political system, combined with widespread political instability, delayed the establishment of democracy, as power remained concentrated in the hands of the royal family and a few elites.

Step 2: Influence of External Powers.

Another major challenge was the influence of external powers, particularly India and China.

Nepal's political landscape was heavily influenced by its neighboring countries, especially India, which played a significant role in the country's political dynamics. The tensions between India and China, along with Nepal's desire to maintain sovereignty, led to external interference in Nepal's political affairs, which made it difficult to establish a truly democratic system free from foreign influence. The political instability and pressure from external powers further delayed the democratic process in Nepal.

Conclusion: The delayed establishment of democracy in Nepal was primarily due to the monarchical rule and external political pressures, which stifled internal political reform and democratization efforts.

Quick Tip

Nepal's delay in establishing democracy was rooted in the strong hold of the monarchy and the complex geopolitical factors surrounding its relationship with neighboring countries.

21. Describe the role of Gorbachev to reform the Soviet system.

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction to Mikhail Gorbachev

Mikhail Gorbachev became the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985. He was the last leader of the Soviet Union and played a pivotal role in bringing about significant reforms within the country. His leadership marked a departure from the traditional policies of his predecessors and initiated a period of substantial political, economic, and social change known as perestroika and glasnost.

Step 2: Perestroika (Restructuring)

One of Gorbachev's most important reforms was the policy of perestroika, which means "restructuring." Perestroika aimed to revitalize the Soviet economy by introducing market-oriented reforms. Gorbachev sought to reduce central control over economic activity and encourage more local autonomy. This included allowing some degree of private enterprise, reducing the inefficiencies of state-run industries, and introducing limited elements of competition.

Step 3: Glasnost (Openness)

Along with perestroika, Gorbachev introduced glasnost, or "openness," which sought to increase transparency and freedom of expression in the Soviet system. Glasnost allowed greater freedom of speech, a reduction in censorship, and a more open discussion of political issues, including the criticisms of government policies. This policy led to an increase in political participation and allowed the public to express dissatisfaction with the government, which in turn led to greater political pluralism.

Step 4: Democratization and Political Reforms

Under Gorbachev, the Soviet Union began to move toward greater democratization. In 1989, multi-candidate elections were introduced for the first time in Soviet history, and new legislative bodies were formed. These reforms gave citizens more influence in the political process, though they were still under the control of the Communist Party. These changes, however, created greater political instability, as they allowed the public to express dissatisfaction with the existing system.

Step 5: The Impact of Gorbachev's Reforms

Gorbachev's reforms ultimately led to the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. The loosening of central control over the economy and the increasing political openness led to demands for independence from various Soviet republics. The Soviet Union's economic problems worsened due to these reforms, and the political structure weakened, leading to the dissolution of the USSR.

Thus, Gorbachev's efforts to reform the Soviet system, through perestroika and glasnost, played a crucial role in the eventual disintegration of the Soviet Union, though his intention was to modernize and preserve the system.

Quick Tip

Gorbachev's reforms were aimed at saving the Soviet Union by making it more responsive and open. However, the unintended consequences led to its collapse.

22. (a) "India has supported the restructuring of the United Nations on several grounds." Support the statement.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding India's Stance on UN Restructuring.

India has been a strong advocate for the restructuring of the United Nations (UN) primarily to make the organization more democratic, inclusive, and reflective of the global power dynamics of the modern world. India's support for UN restructuring is rooted in several key factors.

Step 2: Two Grounds Supporting India's Stance.

1. **Need for Reforms in the Security Council:** One of the major reasons India supports UN restructuring is the need for reforms in the UN Security Council. The Security Council, in its current form, is dominated by the five permanent members (the P5), which are not representative of the current geopolitical realities. India advocates for the inclusion of more permanent members, especially from underrepresented regions like Asia, Africa, and Latin America, to reflect the changing global power structure.
2. **Representation of Developing Nations:** India supports UN restructuring to ensure that the interests of developing countries are better represented. India, being a leader in the developing world, has consistently called for reforms to address the imbalance in global decision-making and to give more voice to the Global South in international affairs.

Conclusion: India's support for restructuring the UN, particularly the Security Council, is grounded in its desire for more equitable representation and to ensure that the UN reflects the current global balance of power.

Quick Tip

India has long advocated for reforms in the UN, especially focusing on the need for a more representative and democratic Security Council to address contemporary geopolitical realities.

22. (b) "Reforming the United Nations means restructuring of the Security Council."

Justify the statement.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Role of the Security Council in the UN.

The UN Security Council (UNSC) is the body primarily responsible for maintaining

international peace and security. It has 15 members, of which five are permanent members (the P5) with veto power, and 10 are elected non-permanent members. The P5 includes the United States, Russia, China, France, and the United Kingdom, who were the victorious powers in World War II.

Step 2: Justifying the Statement.

1. **Central Role of the Security Council in Global Governance:** The Security Council has significant authority in the UN system, especially when it comes to decisions related to war, peace, and international conflict. Since the Security Council is the most influential body in the UN, any reform of the UN is often equated with reforming the UNSC. Without restructuring the Security Council to include more representative members, any attempt to reform the UN would be incomplete.
2. **Imbalance in Representation:** The current composition of the UNSC, with the P5 holding disproportionate power, is increasingly seen as anachronistic and unreflective of the modern world order. This has led to calls for restructuring the Security Council to include more countries as permanent members, including India, Brazil, Germany, and Japan, who are seen as deserving based on their contributions to global peace and security. Restructuring the Security Council would be the first step in reforming the entire UN system to reflect contemporary global realities.

Conclusion: Since the Security Council holds the most power within the UN, restructuring it is a critical aspect of any comprehensive UN reform. Without this restructuring, the UN will remain limited in its ability to address global challenges effectively.

Quick Tip

The restructuring of the UN is often synonymous with reforming the Security Council due to its central role in decision-making regarding global peace and security. A more representative Security Council would strengthen the legitimacy of the UN.

23. "Regional aspirations and their accommodation are an integral part of Indian democratic politics." Support the statement with any two suitable arguments.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Regional Aspirations in India.

India, being a vast and diverse country, has several regions with unique cultural, linguistic, and economic identities. Over time, these regional aspirations have become an important feature of its democratic process.

Step 2: Two Arguments Supporting the Statement.

1. **Decentralization through Federalism:** India's political system is federal in nature, and the accommodation of regional aspirations is facilitated through the creation of states based on linguistic, cultural, and ethnic lines. For example, the reorganization of states in 1956 and 2000 addressed regional demands, providing greater autonomy and addressing specific regional needs, thus supporting the principle of regional aspirations.
2. **Role of Regional Political Parties:** Regional political parties have played a crucial role in Indian democracy. They represent regional issues and aspirations, ensuring their concerns are voiced at the national level. For example, parties like the DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) in Tamil Nadu or the Shiv Sena in Maharashtra have influenced national policies, ensuring that regional aspirations are incorporated into the mainstream political discourse.

Conclusion: The accommodation of regional aspirations through federalism and the involvement of regional parties in the national discourse demonstrates the importance of regional aspirations in Indian democratic politics.

Quick Tip

In India, regional aspirations are addressed through federalism, linguistic reorganization, and the active participation of regional political parties in national governance.

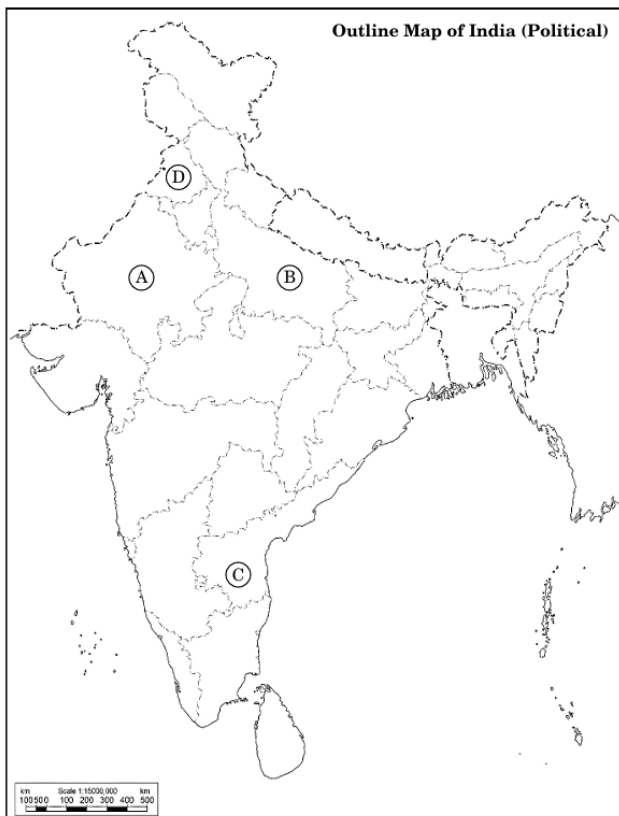
SECTION-D

24. In the given political outline map of India (on page 19), four States have been marked as A, B, C, and D. Identify these States on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with the respective

serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets given in the map as per the following format:

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

- (i). The State where the Congress party did not secure majority in 1967 elections.
- (ii). The State where Congress party did not secure majority in 1967 elections but formed the government with the support of other parties.
- (iii). The State related to Samajwadi leader, Ram Manohar Lohia.
- (iv). The State related to the former President of India, V.V. Giri.



- (24.1) Which popular slogan was given by Lal Bahadur Shastri?
- (24.2) Which decade of Indian politics has been referred to as the 'dangerous decade'?
- (24.3) Which candidate was supported by Indira Gandhi for the post of President in 1969?

(24.4) Which State is related to the phrase 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram'?

Solution:

Step 1: Identification of States based on the given information:

(i) The State where the Congress party did not secure majority in 1967 elections:

This refers to the state where Congress faced strong opposition and could not achieve a majority in the elections. The state marked as "A" in the map is Punjab.

(ii) The State where Congress party did not secure majority in 1967 elections but formed the government with the support of other parties:

This refers to a state where the Congress, despite not securing a majority, managed to form a coalition government. The state marked as "B" in the map is Rajasthan.

(iii) The State related to Samajwadi leader, Ram Manohar Lohia:

Ram Manohar Lohia was a prominent socialist leader and his influence was strongest in certain regions. The state marked as "C" in the map is Uttar Pradesh.

(iv) The State related to the former President of India, V.V. Giri:

V.V. Giri, the former President of India, was associated with the state marked as "D" in the map, which is Andhra Pradesh.

Thus, the States identified are:

(i) A = Punjab

(ii) B = Rajasthan

(iii) C = Uttar Pradesh

(iv) D = Andhra Pradesh

Quick Tip

In map-based questions, always check the location and historical significance of the state mentioned in the information to make accurate identifications.

24.1 Which popular slogan was given by Lal Bahadur Shastri?

Solution:

Lal Bahadur Shastri, the second Prime Minister of India, is best known for the slogan "Jai Jawan Jai Kisan" (Hail the soldier, Hail the farmer). This slogan was given during the 1965 India-Pakistan war to encourage both the Indian military and the farming community.

Conclusion: The popular slogan given by Lal Bahadur Shastri was "Jai Jawan Jai Kisan".

Quick Tip

The slogan "Jai Jawan Jai Kisan" was meant to inspire both the Indian military and the farmers, who were vital during the war and for the economy.

24.2 Which decade of Indian politics has been referred to as the 'dangerous decade'?

Solution:

The 1960s in Indian politics has been referred to as the 'dangerous decade'. During this period, India faced significant challenges, including the 1962 Sino-Indian war, the 1965 India-Pakistan war, and economic difficulties such as food shortages. These events led to political and social instability, making the 1960s a volatile time for the country.

Conclusion: The decade referred to as the 'dangerous decade' in Indian politics is the 1960s.

Quick Tip

The 1960s in India were marked by wars with China and Pakistan, as well as economic crises, contributing to the term 'dangerous decade.'

24.3 Which candidate was supported by Indira Gandhi for the post of President in 1969?

Solution:

In the 1969 presidential elections, Indira Gandhi supported V. V. Giri for the post of President of India. This was a critical moment in Indian politics as Indira Gandhi's support for Giri went against the Congress party's official candidate, N. Sanjiva Reddy.

Conclusion: The candidate supported by Indira Gandhi for the post of President in 1969 was V. V. Giri.

Quick Tip

The 1969 presidential elections were a turning point in Indian politics, with Indira Gandhi supporting V. V. Giri against the Congress official candidate.

24.4 Which State is related to the phrase ‘Aya Ram, Gaya Ram’?

Solution:

The phrase "Aya Ram, Gaya Ram" refers to the State of Haryana. It originated from the frequent defections of elected representatives in Haryana in the 1960s. The phrase reflects the instability and frequent switching of political allegiances by members of the legislative assembly at the time.

Conclusion: The State related to the phrase "Aya Ram, Gaya Ram" is Haryana.

Quick Tip

"Aya Ram, Gaya Ram" refers to political instability, especially in Haryana during the 1960s, when many elected representatives frequently changed parties.

25. Study the picture given below related to the Berlin Wall and answer the questions that follow :



(i). What did the Berlin Wall symbolise?

Solution:

Step 1: The Berlin Wall as a Symbol.

The Berlin Wall symbolised the division between the communist East Germany (under Soviet influence) and the democratic West Germany (under Western influence), particularly during the Cold War. It represented the physical and ideological divide between the Eastern

Bloc (led by the Soviet Union) and the Western Bloc (led by the United States).

Step 2: The Wall as a Barrier.

It was constructed to prevent East Germans from fleeing to West Berlin and symbolised the broader Cold War conflict between the superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union.

Conclusion: Therefore, the Berlin Wall symbolised the division between communism and democracy during the Cold War.

Quick Tip

The Berlin Wall was a symbol of the ideological conflict between the Soviet-led Eastern Bloc and the Western democratic world during the Cold War.

25. (ii) Between which two countries was the Berlin Wall built?

Solution:

Step 1: Identifying the Countries.

The Berlin Wall was built between East Germany (German Democratic Republic) and West Germany (Federal Republic of Germany). It physically divided the city of Berlin into two parts, with East Berlin controlled by the communist government of East Germany and West Berlin controlled by the Western Allies.

Conclusion: Therefore, the Berlin Wall was built between East Germany and West Germany.

Quick Tip

The Berlin Wall divided East and West Germany, marking the physical and ideological divide between the Eastern Bloc and the Western Bloc during the Cold War.

25. (iii) Highlight any two outcomes of breaking the Berlin Wall.

Solution:

Step 1: Reunification of Germany.

The breaking of the Berlin Wall led to the reunification of Germany in 1990. This allowed East Germany and West Germany to become one unified country, marking the end of the division between East and West.

Step 2: End of the Cold War.

The fall of the Berlin Wall is also seen as a symbol of the end of the Cold War between the Soviet Union and the United States. It led to the collapse of communist regimes in Eastern Europe and signalled a shift towards democratic governance in the region.

Conclusion: The two major outcomes were the reunification of Germany and the end of the Cold War.

Quick Tip

The fall of the Berlin Wall had significant geopolitical implications, leading to the reunification of Germany and marking the symbolic end of the Cold War.

25.1 In which year did the Second World War end?

Solution:

The Second World War ended in 1945. This marked the conclusion of the war with the surrender of Germany in May 1945 (V-E Day) and the surrender of Japan in September 1945 (V-J Day).

Conclusion: The Second World War ended in 1945.

Quick Tip

The Second World War ended with the unconditional surrender of Germany and Japan in 1945, bringing an end to the deadliest conflict in human history.

25.2 In which year was the Berlin Wall built?

Solution:

The Berlin Wall was built in 1961. It was erected by the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) to stop the mass emigration from East Berlin to West Berlin, which had become a focal point of the Cold War division between East and West.

Conclusion: The Berlin Wall was built in 1961.

Quick Tip

The Berlin Wall was built in 1961 to prevent East Germans from fleeing to West Berlin, marking the division of Germany during the Cold War.

25.3 In which year did the Soviet Union disintegrate?

Solution:

The Soviet Union disintegrated in 1991. The dissolution of the Soviet Union was a result of various factors, including economic stagnation, political instability, and the increasing demands for independence by the Soviet republics.

Conclusion: The Soviet Union disintegrated in 1991.

Quick Tip

The Soviet Union disintegrated in 1991, leading to the independence of 15 republics and the end of the Cold War.

25.4 Name the leader who became the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985.

Solution:

The leader who became the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985 was Mikhail Gorbachev. He introduced reforms like Glasnost (openness) and Perestroika (restructuring) to address the economic and political challenges faced by the Soviet Union.

Conclusion: Mikhail Gorbachev became the General Secretary in 1985.

Quick Tip

Mikhail Gorbachev, who became the General Secretary of the Soviet Union in 1985, initiated significant reforms that eventually led to the end of the Cold War and the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

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

The 1980s also saw the rise of political organisations of the Dalits. In 1978 the ‘BAMCEF’ was formed. This organisation was not an ordinary trade union of government employees. It took a strong position in favour of political power to the ‘bahujan’ – the SC, ST, OBC and minorities. It was out of this that the subsequent Dalit Shoshit Samaj Sangharsh Samiti and later the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) emerged.

(i). Choose the correct full form of BAMCEF:

- (A) Bahujan and Minority Communities Employees Federation
- (B) Bahujan and Minority Communities Employees Foundation
- (C) Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation
- (D) Backward and Minority Communities Employees Foundation

Correct Answer: (C) Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation

Solution: Step 1: Understanding BAMCEF.

BAMCEF, formed in 1978, stands for the Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation. It was an organization that worked to represent the interests of the SC, ST, OBC, and minority groups, especially in government employment.

Step 2: Eliminating Other Options.

Option (A) and (B) are incorrect because they refer to "Bahujan" instead of "Backward," and the term "Employees Foundation" is not used.

Option (D) is also incorrect for similar reasons.

Conclusion: Therefore, the correct answer is (C) Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation.

Quick Tip

BAMCEF was focused on representing the backward and minority communities, especially in government employment.

(ii). In which year was the Bahujan Samaj Party formed?

- (A) 1981
- (B) 1984

(C) 1989

(D) 1991

Correct Answer: (B) 1984

Solution: Step 1: Understanding the Formation of BSP.

The Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) was formed in 1984 by Kanshi Ram, following the efforts of the Dalit Shoshit Samaj Sangharsh Samiti. It was created to represent the interests of the Dalits, OBCs, and other marginalized groups.

Step 2: Reviewing Other Options.

Option (A), (C), and (D) are incorrect as the BSP was not formed in these years.

Conclusion: The correct year of formation is 1984 (Option B).

Quick Tip

The Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) was founded in 1984 to address the political and social needs of Dalits and other marginalized communities.

(iii). Who was the founder leader of Bahujan Samaj Party?

(A) B.R. Ambedkar

(B) Mayawati

(C) Mulayam Singh

(D) Kanshi Ram

Correct Answer: (D) Kanshi Ram

Solution: Step 1: Understanding the Leadership of BSP.

The Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) was founded by Kanshi Ram in 1984. He was the leader of the Dalit Shoshit Samaj Sangharsh Samiti, which later transformed into the BSP.

Step 2: Reviewing Other Options.

Option (A), (B), and (C) are incorrect because they refer to leaders not involved in the founding of the BSP.

Conclusion: The founder leader of BSP is Kanshi Ram (Option D).

Quick Tip

Kanshi Ram is the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party, which emerged as a political force to represent the marginalized communities in India.

(iv). In which State did the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) form its first government?

- (A) Punjab
- (B) Haryana
- (C) Uttar Pradesh
- (D) Rajasthan

Correct Answer: (C) Uttar Pradesh

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding BSP's First Government.

The Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) formed its first government in Uttar Pradesh, under the leadership of Mayawati, in the late 1990s.

Step 2: Reviewing Other Options.

Option (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect as the BSP's first government was in Uttar Pradesh.

Conclusion: The BSP formed its first government in Uttar Pradesh (Option C).

Quick Tip

The BSP, under Mayawati's leadership, formed its first government in Uttar Pradesh, marking a significant achievement for Dalit-led political parties in India.

SECTION-D

27. (a) Explain any three steps taken by the Indian Government to check environmental degradation.

Solution: Step 1: Implementation of Environmental Laws The Indian Government has enacted several laws to combat environmental degradation. Some of the important ones include: - The Environment Protection Act (1986): This act is the cornerstone of India's environmental legislation, aiming to protect and improve the environment. It empowers the

government to take measures for protecting the environment, including the control of pollution and the prevention of harmful activities. - The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act (1981): This act aims to regulate air pollution by setting standards for air quality and implementing measures to prevent the emission of harmful gases.

Step 2: Establishment of Environmental Agencies The Indian government has established several bodies to monitor and regulate environmental policies: - Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB): Established under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, the CPCB is responsible for planning and coordinating the control of water and air pollution in India. - National Green Tribunal (NGT): Established in 2010, the NGT handles environmental disputes and ensures the enforcement of environmental laws and policies.

Step 3: Promoting Sustainable Development The government has launched several programs to ensure sustainable development, including: - National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC): This plan outlines eight missions to combat climate change, focusing on sectors such as energy efficiency, sustainable agriculture, and water conservation. - Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Clean India Mission): Launched in 2014, this campaign aims to eliminate open defecation, improve waste management, and create a cleaner environment across the country.

Thus, through laws, agencies, and programs, the Indian government has actively worked to combat environmental degradation.

Quick Tip

Environmental protection laws and agencies, along with initiatives like Swachh Bharat, play a significant role in addressing environmental degradation in India.

27. (b) Explain the role of any three environmental movements which played an important role to save the environment from degradation.

Solution:

Step 1: Chipko Movement (1973)

The Chipko Movement, led by activists like Sunderlal Bahuguna and others, was a significant environmental movement in India that focused on forest conservation. The term

”Chipko” means ”to embrace” in Hindi, and the movement got its name from the act of people hugging trees to prevent their felling. The movement highlighted the importance of forests in maintaining ecological balance and successfully led to the stopping of tree-cutting activities in certain regions.

Step 2: Narmada Bachao Andolan (1985)

The Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) was a movement aimed at opposing the construction of large dams on the Narmada River, particularly the Sardar Sarovar Dam. Led by social activists like Medha Patkar, the movement focused on the displacement of local populations and environmental degradation caused by the dam. The NBA brought attention to the issues of water scarcity, human rights, and ecological damage due to large-scale dam projects.

Step 3: Silent Valley Movement (1978)

The Silent Valley Movement was a campaign against the destruction of the Silent Valley, a tropical rainforest in Kerala. The government had planned to build a hydroelectric dam in the area, which would have submerged the forest and caused environmental harm. The movement, led by activists like K. R. Gopinathan Nair, succeeded in protecting the Silent Valley from being submerged, ensuring the preservation of one of the most ecologically rich areas in India.

These movements have significantly contributed to raising awareness about environmental conservation and have influenced policy changes aimed at protecting India’s natural resources.

Quick Tip

Environmental movements like Chipko and Narmada Bachao Andolan are instrumental in shaping public awareness and policies on environmental conservation in India.

28. (a) Justify the ‘policy of Non-Alignment’ adopted by India, by giving any three arguments.

Solution:

Step 1: Independent Foreign Policy.

The policy of Non-Alignment was formulated to ensure that India maintained an

independent foreign policy, free from the influence of both the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War. This allowed India to make decisions based on its national interests rather than aligning with any superpower.

Step 2: Peaceful Coexistence.

Non-Alignment was also seen as a commitment to peaceful coexistence and the avoidance of military alliances. India aimed to promote peace and stability by staying out of conflicts and supporting diplomatic solutions to international issues.

Step 3: Support for Third World Countries.

India's Non-Alignment policy also gave it the flexibility to support the aspirations of newly independent countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. India actively supported decolonization efforts and advocated for the rights of smaller nations in the international arena.

Conclusion: India's Non-Alignment policy was a strategic decision to ensure its sovereignty, promote peace, and support the Third World.

Quick Tip

Non-Alignment allowed India to maintain its independence in foreign policy while promoting peaceful coexistence and supporting the rights of emerging nations.

28. (b) "Foreign policy of independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world." Support the statement with three suitable arguments.

Solution:

Step 1: Promotion of Peaceful Coexistence.

India's foreign policy has consistently advocated for peaceful coexistence and global cooperation. This principle was central to India's stance during the Cold War, as it sought to avoid military confrontations and supported peaceful negotiations between nations.

Step 2: Support for Disarmament.

India has been a staunch proponent of nuclear disarmament and the peaceful resolution of conflicts. It has called for the elimination of nuclear weapons and has consistently worked towards building a world free from the threat of war.

Step 3: Advocacy for Multilateralism.

India's foreign policy has also emphasized multilateralism and the importance of international institutions like the United Nations in addressing global issues. India has played an active role in promoting the peaceful settlement of disputes through dialogue, including its involvement in peacekeeping missions worldwide.

Conclusion: India's foreign policy has indeed pursued the dream of a peaceful world by promoting peaceful coexistence, disarmament, and multilateralism.

Quick Tip

India's foreign policy has been focused on building a peaceful world through diplomatic engagement, disarmament, and active participation in international peace efforts.

29. (a) Describe any three major challenges faced by India at the time of independence in 1947.

Solution:

Step 1: Partition and its Consequences

The partition of British India in 1947 into India and Pakistan created severe political and social challenges. It resulted in massive violence, the displacement of millions of people, and a deep division between Hindus and Muslims. The boundary demarcation led to large-scale riots, loss of life, and widespread migration, particularly in Punjab and Bengal.

Step 2: Integration of Princely States

At the time of independence, India was not a fully unified country. It was composed of several princely states that were under the indirect control of the British Crown. The integration of these states into the Indian Union was a major challenge. Some princely states, such as Kashmir, Hyderabad, and Junagadh, had to be persuaded or even forcefully integrated into India, requiring significant diplomatic and military efforts.

Step 3: Economic Challenges and Poverty

India's economy at the time of independence was deeply underdeveloped, with widespread poverty, a poor industrial base, and agricultural backwardness. The country had to focus on building its economy from scratch, which was a difficult task given the limited resources and

infrastructure. The new government had to focus on alleviating poverty, promoting industrialization, and ensuring food security.

Thus, the three major challenges faced by India at the time of independence were the partition and its aftermath, the integration of princely states, and the economic challenges faced by the newly independent nation.

Quick Tip

The challenges of partition, integration of states, and economic underdevelopment were the major hurdles for India in the early years after independence.

29. (b) Describe any three major difficulties that came in the way of the partition of British India in 1947.

Solution:

Step 1: Religious and Communal Tensions

One of the major difficulties in the partition of British India was the growing religious and communal tensions between Hindus and Muslims. The demand for a separate Muslim state (Pakistan) led to deep divisions between the two communities, which resulted in violence, fear, and mistrust. This made the task of drawing a clear boundary between India and Pakistan challenging.

Step 2: Boundary and Territorial Disputes

The partition of India created several boundary disputes, particularly over the regions of Punjab and Bengal. These regions had mixed populations of Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs, making the partition process highly complex. The process of demarcating the borders, especially the Radcliffe Line, led to confusion, violence, and a massive displacement of populations.

Step 3: Political and Administrative Hurdles

The British had planned the partition in a rushed manner, leaving very little time for proper administration and planning. The decision to divide India was taken hastily, without much regard for the existing social fabric, administrative systems, and local power dynamics. This lack of planning led to chaos during the partition, with issues such as refugee resettlement,

law and order, and resource allocation causing severe difficulties.

Thus, the three major difficulties faced during the partition of British India were religious and communal tensions, boundary disputes, and political and administrative challenges.

Quick Tip

The partition of India was not only a political process but also a social and humanitarian crisis, with far-reaching consequences for millions of people.

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

Solution:

Step 1: Threat of Colonialism and Neo-Colonialism

After gaining independence, many countries in Asia and Africa faced the challenge of neo-colonialism. Former colonial powers often retained significant influence through economic, political, and military means. Countries like India, Algeria, and several others had to deal with the lingering effects of colonial control, which hindered their political autonomy and security.

Step 2: Border Disputes and Ethnic Conflicts

Many newly independent countries inherited arbitrary borders drawn by colonial powers. These borders often did not align with ethnic, cultural, or religious boundaries, leading to numerous border disputes and internal conflicts. For instance, the partition of India and Pakistan in 1947 led to widespread violence and a prolonged conflict over Kashmir. Similarly, African countries such as Sudan faced ethnic divisions that resulted in prolonged conflicts.

Step 3: Cold War Rivalries and Proxy Wars

The newly independent countries also faced the challenge of being caught in the Cold War rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union. Many of these nations were forced to align themselves with one of the superpowers, which often led to internal instability. Proxy wars, such as in Vietnam, Korea, and several African countries, were the result of this global struggle, destabilizing the regions further.

Thus, these newly independent nations faced colonial legacy, border issues, and Cold War politics as major security challenges.

Quick Tip

Post-independence, countries in Asia and Africa faced a multitude of security threats that were largely a result of their colonial past and the emerging global order.

30. (b) Explain any three components of the Indian security strategy. Solution:

Step 1: Military Power and Defense Readiness

India's security strategy is grounded in maintaining a strong military capability. The country has invested in a robust defense infrastructure to safeguard its territorial integrity. The Indian Army, Navy, and Air Force are well-equipped, and India has also developed nuclear weapons as part of its deterrence strategy. The emphasis on defense readiness ensures that India can respond effectively to any external threats.

Step 2: Diplomatic Engagement and Regional Alliances

India's security strategy includes diplomatic engagement to build strong ties with its neighbors and the international community. India has been a proponent of regional peace and has actively participated in organizations like SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) and ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations). Strategic partnerships with countries like the United States, Russia, and Japan are also key components of its security framework.

Step 3: Counterterrorism and Internal Security

Given the persistent threat of terrorism, India has developed an extensive counterterrorism strategy. This includes intelligence gathering, surveillance, and cooperation with international agencies to combat cross-border terrorism, particularly from its neighbor Pakistan. Additionally, India's internal security measures focus on maintaining law and order, managing insurgencies, and countering extremism, particularly in regions like Jammu and Kashmir, and the North-East.

Thus, India's security strategy combines military strength, diplomacy, and counterterrorism measures to address external and internal security threats.

Quick Tip

A balanced approach combining military preparedness, diplomatic efforts, and internal security measures forms the backbone of India's security strategy.
