

CBSE CLASS 12 Political Science Sample Paper Solution 2024-25

SECTION–A

Ques 1. The collapse of the Soviet Union was followed by Shock Therapy. Which of the following statements is NOT correct about Shock Therapy?

- A)** The transition involved a breakup of the existing trade alliances among the countries of the Soviet bloc.
- B)** Shock therapy involved a drastic change in the external orientation of these economies.
- C)** FDI and free trade were to be the main engines.
- D)** The Eastern capitalist states guided and controlled the development of the region.

Ans. D

Solu. The term "shock therapy" describes the abrupt and severe economic changes intended to move the economies of the former Soviet Union from state-run to market-oriented structures. Breaking up trade alliances (A), changing the focus of the external economy (B), and promoting free trade and foreign direct investment (C) were some examples of this. However, assertion (D) is erroneous because the growth of the region was not controlled by Eastern capitalist governments but was more of a self-directed shift encouraged by Western organizations like the IMF and World Bank.

Ques 2. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason(R). Choose the appropriate answer from the options given below as the correct answer:

Assertion (A): In December 1991, under the leadership of Yeltsin, Russia, Ukraine and Georgia, three major republics of the USSR, declared that the Soviet Union was disbanded.

Reason(R): The rise of nationalism led to various protests in Post-Soviet Republics.

Options:

- A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**
- B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.**
- C) A is true, but R is false.**
- D) A is false, but R is true.**

Ans. C

Solu. Leaders from Belarus (not Georgia) and Ukraine led by Boris Yeltsin of Russia officially dissolved the Soviet Union in December 1991. While nationalism had a role in the USSR's dissolution, it was not the primary cause of these three countries' proclamation of dissolution. As a result, while the statement is accurate, the explanation offered does not explain the disintegration in detail.

Ques 3. Match the terms given in column 'A' correctly with their meaning given in column 'B' 1 and choose the appropriate code as the correct answer:

	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
I	Confidence building measure	i	Giving up certain types of weapons
II	Arms Control	ii	A process of exchanging information on Defense matters between nations on a regular basis.
III	Alliance	iii	A coalition of nations meant to deter or Defend against military attacks.
IV	Disarmament	iv	Regulates the acquisition or development of weapons.

Codes:

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

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

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

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

Ans. A

Solu.

- Confidence-building measure refers to exchanging defense information (I - ii).
- Arms control involves regulating the development or acquisition of weapons (II - iv).
- An alliance is a coalition to defend against military threats (III - iii).
- Disarmament refers to giving up certain weapons (IV - i).

Ques 4. In recent times, most of the armed conflicts have taken place in:

A) Eastern Europe

B) South Asia

C) Middle East Asia

D) Sub-Saharan Africa

Ans. C

Solu. The Middle East is the region most closely linked to modern armed conflicts, having been the scene of multiple conflicts in recent years, including those in Yemen, Syria, and Iraq. Although there are battles in other regions, such as South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East has recently witnessed more focused and well-publicized combat.

Ques 5. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Resource geopolitics pertains to the allocation of resources during the cold war.

Statement II: Oil is considered as the most important resource in global politics.

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

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

Ans. D

Solu. Resource geopolitics is the strategic use, distribution, and management of natural resources in international relations over a range of time periods, including the present. It is not limited to the Cold War era. Oil is regarded as one of the most significant resources in world politics since it is essential to the world's economic and energy systems.

Ques 6. Arrange the following in chronological order of their formation:

- I) Energy Conservation Act**
- II) Paris Climate Agreement**
- III) The Electricity Act**
- IV) Montreal Protocol**

Choose the correct option:

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

Ans. C

Solu.

- Montreal Protocol (1987) was an international treaty aimed at protecting the ozone layer.
- Energy Conservation Act (2001) was an Indian law for energy efficiency.
- The Electricity Act (2003) regulated electricity generation and distribution in India.
- Paris Climate Agreement (2015) was a global accord to combat climate change.

Ques 7. The “Era of One-Party Dominance” in India refers to the period from :

- A) 1952 to 1962**
- B) 1977 to 1984**
- C) 1989 to 1996**
- D) 1998 to 2004**

Ans. A

Solu. The period following independence when the Indian National Congress controlled Indian politics, especially during the first three general elections (1952, 1957, and 1962), is known as the "Era of One-Party Dominance" in India.

Ques 8. Identify and write the Incorrect pair:

- A) Dr. B.R Ambedkar– Chairman of Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution**
- B) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad–India’s first Education Minister**
- C) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur— India’s first Health Minister**
- D) Acharya Narendra Dev—Founding President of the Communist Party of India**

Ans. D

Solu. Acharya Narendra Dev was associated with socialist and nationalist movements, not the Communist Party of India. The Communist Party of India was founded by M.N. Roy. The other pairs are correct:

- Dr. B.R Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution.
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was India's first Education Minister.
- Rajkumari Amrit Kaur was India's first Health Minister.

Ques 9. Which conference marked the zenith of India's engagement with the newly independent Asian and African nations?

- A) Malaysian Conference**
- B) Singapore Conference**
- C) Bandung Conference**
- D) Egyptian Conference**

Ans. C

Solu. Leaders from India and newly independent Asian and African countries convened at the Bandung Conference (1955) to deliberate on non-alignment and unity in post-colonial global politics.

Ques 10. Which of the following issues led to the attack on Egypt in 1956 by Britain?

- A) Suez Canal issue**
- B) Suzhou Canal issue**
- C) Panama Canal issue**
- D) Bruges Canal issue**

Ans. A

Solu. Following Egyptian President Nasser's nationalization of the Suez Canal, which had previously been under British and French authority, the Suez Canal problem precipitated the 1956 invasion on Egypt by Britain, France, and Israel.

Ques 11. 'Bodo' is a community in state of India.

- A) Arunachal Pradesh**
- B) Assam**
- C) Manipur**
- D) Mizoram**

Ans. B

Solu. The indigenous Bodo population is primarily found in Assam, India. They are one of the biggest ethnic and linguistic groups in Assam and belong to the Bodo-Kachari group. The Bodo people have had a big impact on the state's sociopolitical scene, especially with initiatives like the Bodo Accord that have demanded more autonomy.

Ques 12. Which of the following Schedules of the Constitution allows complete autonomy to different tribes to preserve their practices and customary laws?

- A) Fourth Schedule**
- B) Sixth Schedule**
- C) Seventh Schedule**
- D) Eighth Schedule**

Ans. B

Solu. The Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution allows for the administration of tribal lands in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. It gives these regions a great deal of autonomy, enabling the tribes to maintain their laws, customs, and traditional practices through independent district councils. These councils have the authority to enact laws on certain issues, guaranteeing the preservation of tribal traditions and self-governance.

SECTION-B

Ques 13. 'Nuclear weapons as deterrence or defense have limited usage against contemporary security threats to states.' Explain the statement.

Solu. Large-scale conflict is discouraged by the presence of nuclear weapons, particularly between states that possess such weapons. When it comes to contemporary security challenges like terrorism, cyberwarfare, climate change, and internal conflicts, their usefulness is constrained. Nuclear weapons cannot defeat these non-state actors and unconventional threats; instead, other military or technology measures, including intelligence gathering, are needed. For instance, terrorism uses non-traditional combat techniques and decentralized actors; nuclear weapons provide no defense against it.

Ques 14. Show with the help of two examples that involvement of USA in South Asia has increased after the end of ColdWar.

Solu. U.S.-India Strategic Partnership: Following the end of the Cold War, the United States began to prioritize India as a strategic ally, particularly in the fields of trade, defense, and nuclear cooperation. A greater level of US involvement in the region is shown by the 2008 signing of the U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement and growing military collaboration, including joint exercises like Malabar.

The United States' involvement in Afghanistan, both militarily and diplomatically, after 9/11 brought it closer to South Asia. The United States' presence and influence in South Asia have greatly risen since its invasion of Afghanistan in 2001 and subsequent long-term stabilization operations in the area.

Ques 15. It is now an almost universally-accepted view that countries should only go to war for the right reasons. Explain with an example.

Solu. Just War Theory, which emphasizes that war should only be waged as a last choice, with proper authority, for a just cause, and with the purpose of restoring peace, is the foundation for the view that wars should only be fought for just reasons. The 1991 international involvement in Kuwait serves as a contemporary illustration. With widespread international support, the coalition led by the United States intervened to stop Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, citing the need to defend a sovereign state against aggression.

Ques 16. Did the prevalence of 'one-party dominance' in India affect the democratic nature of Indian politics? Express your opinion.

Solu. The Indian National Congress, which dominated Indian politics as the only party from 1952 to 1967, did not compromise the country's democratic foundations. Regular elections were conducted, and opposition parties—albeit smaller in stature—participated in politics. The Congress's broad appeal and participation in the independence movement contributed to its domination. But when other political parties grew in power, this domination was tested throughout time, resulting in the creation of a more competitive multi-party system and guaranteeing the survival of democracy.

Ques 17. Explain any two reasons which led to a multi-party alliance system in Indian politics since 1989.

Solu. Decline of Congress Dominance: Coalition politics became required as a result of the political landscape becoming fragmented following 1989 due to the Congress Party's decline. Political parties were forced to create coalitions in order to rule since no one party was able to win an absolute majority in elections.

Rise of Regional Parties: The formation of coalition governments has been significantly influenced by the ascent of strong regional parties like the TDP in Andhra Pradesh, the DMK in Tamil Nadu, and the Shiv Sena in Maharashtra. For these parties to reflect concerns unique to their states and to have substantial influence in national politics, coalitions are essential to forming governments.

Ques 18. List two models of development and give reason for the model adopted by India.

Solu. The capitalist model is centered on private resource ownership, limited government intrusion, and free-market principles. The USA and other nations adopt this model.

Socialist Model: Consists of welfare programs, state-led industrialization, and resource management. This model was adopted by the Soviet Union.

Following its independence, India developed a mixed economy model that combined elements of socialism and capitalism. This was done to ensure social welfare, equity,

and to avoid the extremes of pure capitalism or socialism while balancing fast industrial expansion through state-led projects.

SECTION-C

Ques. 19 List four Directive Principles of State Policy that aim to promote international peace and security.

Solu.

1. Article 51(a): The state shall promote international peace and security.
2. Article 51(b): The state shall maintain just and honorable relations between nations.
3. Article 51(c): The state shall encourage the settlement of international disputes by arbitration.
4. Article 51(d): The state shall respect international law and treaty obligations in dealing with other countries.

These principles emphasize India's commitment to peaceful coexistence, respect for international law, and conflict resolution through diplomacy.

Ques 20. Describe the events that led to the merger of Sikkim with India.

Solu. After 1947, Sikkim was a princely kingdom ruled by the Chogyals and protected by India. The Sikkimese people were becoming more disgruntled by the 1970s and calling for greater democratic rights. Sikkim joined India as an associate state in 1974 and was given certain autonomy. But in 1975, due to political unrest and pressure from democratic forces, a referendum was held, and the result was an overwhelming majority of voters who supported the removal of the monarchy and the union of Sikkim with India. Consequently, on May 16, 1975, Sikkim was formally admitted as the 22nd state of India.

Ques 21. A) “Soviet Union's disintegration was the consequence of many different factors”. Justify the statement

Solu. A number of internal and foreign causes combined to cause the Soviet Union to fall apart in 1991, including:

Economic Stagnation: For several decades, the Soviet economy had been in decline, characterized by a lack of innovation, inefficiency, and an inability to meet the needs of its citizens. During the Cold War, there was a great emphasis on defense spending, which resulted in underinvestment in consumer products and services and general discontent.

Political Reforms and Nationalism: The Communist Party's central authority was unintentionally undermined by Mikhail Gorbachev's programs of "glasnost" (openness) and "perestroika" (restructuring), which raised calls for autonomy in the former Soviet republics. Nationalist movements gained traction and contributed to the fragmentation of nations such as Georgia, Ukraine, and Lithuania.

Political and Military Pressures: The Soviet Union's resources and reputation abroad were stressed by its costly engagements, such the war in Afghanistan. Its demise was aided and abetted by the loss of political clout over satellite governments of Eastern Europe, such as Poland and Hungary.

OR

B) ‘Most former Soviet republics had tensions and conflicts.’ Support the statement with examples.

Solu. Many of the newly independent republics had internal conflicts and tensions following the fall of the Soviet Union, frequently as a result of ethnic and geographical disputes:

- **Armenia and Azerbaijan:** In the early 1990s, a full-scale war broke out as a result of the ethnic and territorial Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. In the region, tensions and sporadic bloodshed persist even after a ceasefire.

- Conflict in Chechnya: When the region tried to break away from Russia in the 1990s, Russian soldiers and Chechen insurgents engaged in two bloody battles. Despite Chechnya's continued membership in Russia, the battle has left a trail of destruction and casualties in its wake.

Ques 22. A) Analyse any two political consequences of globalization

Solu. Erosion of State Sovereignty: As a result of globalization, multinational businesses, the World Trade Organization (WTO), and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have a greater impact than they had previously, which occasionally threatens nation-state sovereignty. Policies that conform to international economic trends are forced onto governments, which frequently puts market-driven policies ahead of regional political concerns.

Rise of Supranational Organizations: The European Union (EU) can be attributed to the interconnectedness that globalization generates. These organizations allow member governments to collaborate on common policies, but also limit individual state autonomy over key sectors, such as commerce, security, and immigration.

OR

B) Analyse any two reasons for resistance to globalisation in India.

Solu. Economic Inequality: India's economy has grown unevenly as a result of globalization, with urban areas and skilled workers benefiting more from international markets than rural areas and low-income people. Opposition to this inequality has arisen, especially from people who perceive themselves as excluded from the global economy.

Cultural Concerns: Fears about cultural eroding lead many Indians to oppose globalization. Traditional Indian culture and values are frequently perceived as being threatened by the flood of Western goods, media, and lifestyles. For example, individuals who support the preservation of local businesses and indigenous customs have taken issue with the growth of fast-food chains and Western consumerism.

Ques 23. Examine the factors that led to the conflict between the Judiciary and the Parliament in India in 1973.

Solu. Disagreements concerning the allocation of power between the two parts of government, especially with reference to constitutional modifications, were the main cause of the 1973 Indian Parliamentary-Judiciary crisis.

Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973): In this decision, the Supreme Court held that although Parliament was authorized to amend the Constitution pursuant to Article 368, it was not permitted to change the fundamental framework of the document. This decision called into question the legitimacy of Parliament, particularly when it came to changing fundamental rights. It was viewed as a judicial restraint on Parliament's authority to implement significant constitutional amendments.

Tension over Property Rights and Land Reforms: Before the 1973 decision, Parliament had been enacting laws to carry out land reforms, which included eliminating the fundamental right to own property. The Supreme Court and the government had clashed over these legislation, which it had frequently overturned. While the judiciary sought to protect individual rights, Parliament perceived this as judicial meddling in its attempts to enact progressive reforms.

The limits of legislative power and judicial review have been a topic of ongoing controversy since this clash, which marked a turning point in Indian constitutional history.

SECTION-D

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



Choose the most appropriate option:

I) What does the lighter in the cartoon symbolize?

- A) The Earth being consumed as a source of fuel
- B) The continents being burned for energy
- C) The world being used up for power
- D) The oceans being exploited for its resources

Solu.

II) Why are the fingers in the cartoon designed like chimneys?

- A) To represent humans are supporting earth
- B) To show only humans are causing global warming
- C) To show importance of chimneys in cleaning factories
- D) To show importance of industrial revolution

Solu.

III) The main theme of the cartoon could be:

- A) The celebration of technological advancement**
- B) The impact of deforestation on wildlife**
- C) The role of industrial pollution in global warming**
- D) The importance of reducing waste to save planet**

Solu.

IV) Thicker chimney has been shown on the push button of the lighter to show that

- A) only humans can stop pollution**
- B) only developed countries contribute to pollution**
- C) pollution can be curbed by shutting factories**
- D) chimneys need to be made more efficient to save earth.**

Solu.

Following questions are for the Visually Challenged candidates in lieu of question number 24

I) What principle recognized in the Rio Declaration addresses the differing responsibilities of developed and developing countries in environmental conservation?

Solu. The Rio Declaration of 1992 established the Principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR), which tackles the different obligations of industrialized and poor nations in environmental conservation. This notion recognizes that although protecting the environment is the responsibility of all nations, developed nations have a higher need to lead the way in addressing environmental concerns because they have historically contributed more to environmental deterioration. On the other hand, developing nations have different duties since they have different resources and have played a different historical role.

II) What was the aim of Kyoto Protocol?

Solu. In an effort to prevent climate change, the Kyoto Protocol was adopted in 1997 with the goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions worldwide. It established legally enforceable goals for industrialized nations to reduce their emissions of six primary greenhouse gases, such as nitrous oxide (N₂O), carbon dioxide (CO₂), and methane (CH₄). The ultimate objective was to lessen the negative effects of climate change on ecosystems and human communities, as well as to slow down global warming.

III) In which year and city was the Kyoto Protocol agreed upon?

Solu. The Kyoto Protocol was agreed upon in the year 1997 in the city of Kyoto, Japan.

IV) What is meant by “Agenda 21”?

Solu. A comprehensive action plan known as Agenda 21 was created during the 1992 Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, also known as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The agenda delineates approaches to attain sustainable development on an international, domestic, and local scale. It covers a broad range of topics, including as waste management, climate change mitigation, sustainable resource use, and poverty alleviation. In order to benefit both the present and the future generations, "Agenda 21" refers to the objectives for the twenty-first century, which incorporate environmental and developmental concerns.

Ques 26. In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the format that follows:

Sr. Number for the Information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State
I		

II		
III		
IV		

I) The state related to the leader who coined the famous slogan ‘Jai JawanJai Kisan.

Solu. The Uttar Pradesh-born leader known by the catchphrase "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan" was Lal Bahadur Shastri. Nonetheless, the phrase became well-known during a period of military and agricultural reforms; this was particularly true for northern states like Haryana, which were crucial to the increase in agricultural output during the Green Revolution.

II) The state associated with the formation of DK, DMK and AIADMK

Solu. The state of Tamil Nadu is linked to the establishment of Dravidian political parties, such as the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK), Dravida Kazhagam (DMK), and Dravida Kazhagam (DK). The Dravidian movement, which had a major impact on the political climate of the state, gave rise to these parties.

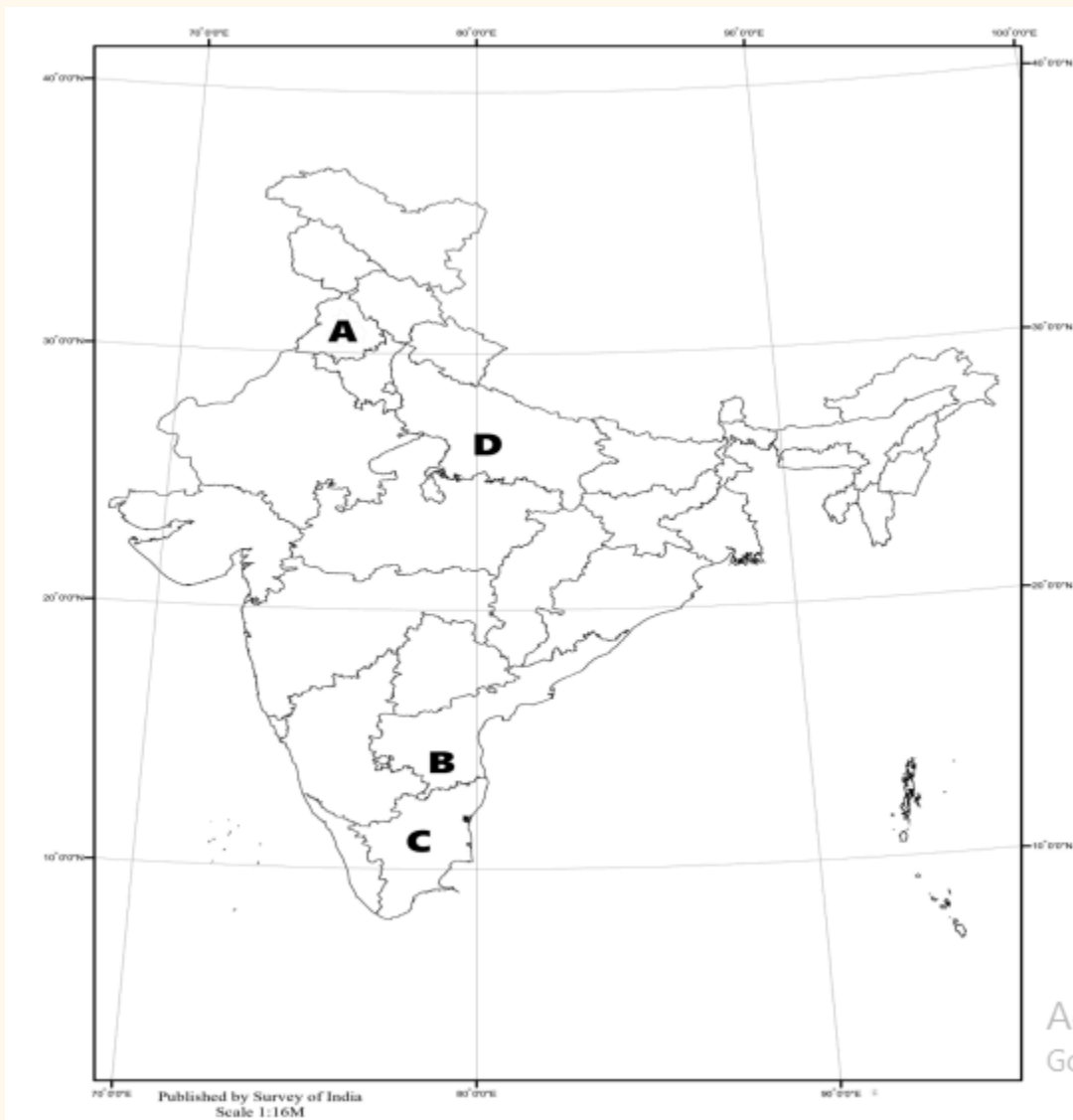
III) The state where a coalition called the ‘Popular United Front’ came to power after 1967 election

Solu. After the 1967 elections, a coalition known as the Popular United Front (or United Front) came to power in West Bengal. This marked a dramatic shift in political power in the state, with the Left Front gaining prominence and challenging the Congress Party's control.

IV) The official Congress candidate for the 1969 Presidential election belonged to this state

Solu. Gujarati V.V. Giri was the official candidate of the Congress for the 1969 presidential election; however, at this time, the Congress saw a significant division that

gave rise to the faction led by Indira Gandhi, which opposed the official candidate and helped Giri win with her endorsement.



Note: Following questions are for the Visually Challenged Candidates in lieu of question number 25.

Name the following:

I) The state where Operation Blue star was launched

Solu. Punjab is the state where Operation Blue Star began. In an effort to drive away militants led by Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale who were calling for the creation of a

separate Sikh state, an operation was carried out in 1984 at the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

II) The state which declared its Independence from India in 1951

Solu. The state that declared its independence from India in 1951 is Sikkim. Sikkim, under the authority of the Chogyal (monarchy), declared itself an independent kingdom. But in 1975, following a referendum, it united with India.

III) The state that attained state hood in 2014

Solu. Telangana is the state that became a state in 2014. After a protracted fight for independence, Telangana was split off from the northwest region of Andhra Pradesh and became the 29th state of India on June 2, 2014.

IV) The state over run by China in 1962 war.

Solu. Previously known as the North-East Frontier Agency, or NEFA, Arunachal Pradesh was the state that China overran during the 1962 Sino-Indian War. China took control of large areas of Arunachal Pradesh throughout the conflict, but after the fighting stopped, it retreated.

Ques 26. Read the passage and choose the most appropriate answer for the questions given below:

In spite of the many conflicts, the states of South Asia recognise the importance of cooperation and friendly relationship, among themselves. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is a major regional initiative by the South Asian states to evolve cooperation through multilateral means. It began in 1985. Unfortunately, due to persisting political differences, SAARC has not had much success. SAARC members signed the South Asian Free Trade (SAFTA) agreement which promised the formation of a free trade zone for the whole of South Asia.

I) Which of the following was the primary goal of establishing South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)?

- A) To create a unified military force**
- B) To enhance mutual support**
- C) To develop a common currency**
- D) To resolve territorial disputes among member states**

Solu. B) To strengthen the countries of South Asia's mutual assistance was the main reason behind the formation of SAARC. The goal of SAARC's creation was to advance regional and economic integration, teamwork, and cooperation on shared concerns like trade, economic growth, cross-cultural interaction, and regional peace.

II) What was the main objective of the South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA)?

- A) To create safer environment for investment.**
- B) To establish free and fare market place.**
- C) To form chamber of South Asian Association of Commerce.**
- D) To promote business through cultural ties.**

Solu. The primary goal of the South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) was B) to create a free trade zone inside the SAARC region in order to promote a free and equitable marketplace. With the goal of fostering economic cooperation and regional prosperity, this pact attempted to lower trade barriers between member nations, including as tariffs, quotas, and import levies.

III) Explain the significance of SAARC in South Asia and the factor which led to the limited success of SAARC.

Solu. Significance of SAARC: SAARC is important for fostering unity and regional cooperation among South Asian nations. It was established with the goal of advancing the economic, social, and cultural development of its member countries, with a particular emphasis on lowering poverty, boosting trade, and promoting collaboration in fields like technology, education, and health. In an area historically characterized by

political tensions and disputes, SAARC offered a forum for communication and cooperation. It has also tackled everyday problems like energy scarcity, food security, and climate change.

Factors Contributing to SAARC's Limited Success:

Political Differences and Conflicts: SAARC's development has been hampered by the ongoing political and territorial disputes among its member nations, most notably the war between India and Pakistan. These conflicts have frequently obscured the group's cooperative efforts.

Absence of Effective Implementation: While agreements like SAFTA have been signed, their implementation has been slow due to bureaucratic hurdles, mistrust among nations, and the reluctance to fully commit to regional integration.

These factors have restricted SAARC's effectiveness in fulfilling its broader objectives, especially in promoting a strong economic and political union in the region.

SECTION-E

Ques 27. A) Examine the impact of any three political developments that India witnessed between the periods 1989 to 1999.

Solu.

- **Rise of Coalition Politics:** The political environment became more fragmented between 1989 and 1999, which resulted in the formation of coalition governments at the federal level. A National Front government headed by V.P. Singh was formed after the 1989 elections with the backing of several regional parties. Greater political compromises and negotiations were required as a result of the transition from a single-party to a coalition government, which had an impact on the processes of governance and policy-making.
- **Mandir Movement and Babri Masjid Demolition:** The late 1980s and early 1990s witnessed the growth of Hindutva politics, driven by the Ram Janmabhoomi movement. Indian religious tensions were raised to a new level in December 1992 when the Babri Masjid in Ayodhya was demolished. In addition to sparking extensive rioting, this tragedy was a major factor in the reshaping of political allegiances and the subsequent

ascent of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), which changed the course of Indian politics.

- Economic Liberalization: India experienced a serious economic crisis in 1991, which prompted the government to enact liberalization measures that revolutionized the country's economy. Although these policies first had an economic impact, the boom and increasing foreign investment that followed also had important political ramifications. A more market-oriented approach to government resulted from a shift in political goals and party strategies brought about by the middle class's ascent and the growing expectations for economic accountability.

OR

B) “The elections of 1989 marked the end of the congress system and rise of the coalition era”. Support the statement with any three arguments.

Solu.

- Congress Vote Bank Fragmentation: The 1989 elections were crucial because they signaled a dramatic drop in the Congress Party's power. The party, which had been the mainstay of Indian politics since the country's independence, suffered a decline in its vote share as more powerful regional parties and coalitions emerged. The Congress vote bank's disintegration suggested that the political landscape was moving in the direction of a multi-party system.
- Formation of Coalition Governments: In 1989, a coalition government led by V.P. Singh and backed by a number of minor and regional parties was formed for the first time at the national level. This development represented a break from the previous era of single-party control, as it became increasingly evident that no single party could command a majority in the Lok Sabha, making coalition governance a necessity.
- Regional Party Emergence: Taking advantage of local issues and attitudes, regional parties emerged throughout the elections. Parties like

the BSP, Janata Dal, and others rose to prominence, emphasizing the significance of issues related to regional identity and politics at the federal level. The emergence of coalition politics and the collapse of Congress hegemony were further aided by these parties' success, which signaled a change in the political narrative from national to regional issues.

Ques 28. A) Describe the socio-economic effects of the Partition of British India in 1947.

Solu.

- **Displacement and Refugee Crisis:** Ten to fifteen million people are estimated to have crossed borders to join Pakistan or India following the partition of British India in 1947, making it one of the greatest mass migrations in history. Millions of people were uprooted from their homes as a result, facing the loss of their belongings, means of subsistence, and security, sparking a major refugee crisis. Social cohesion was impacted by the abrupt surge of refugees, which put a strain on resources and heightened tensions in different areas.
- **Communal Violence:** Between one and two million people are thought to have died as a result of the widespread communal violence that followed the split. The violence created long-lasting animosities that affected intercommunity relations in both countries by escalating sectarian tensions and widening the gaps between Muslims and Hindus. Collective memories bear the scars of this social upheaval and identities, affecting future political dynamics.
- **Economic Disruption:** In areas that were split between India and Pakistan, in particular, the partition caused economic disruption. There were severe effects on trade routes, industries, and agricultural patterns, which resulted in financial difficulties. Resources like markets and irrigation systems were divided, which resulted in a drop in production and economic instability that affected both countries' development and way of life.

OR

B) Language has always played an imperative role in uniting the country. Explain the statement in the context of challenge of nation building in India after independence.

Solu. India's national identity and cohesiveness in a varied society have been greatly influenced by language. With over 1,600 languages spoken there, India's linguistic variety presented serious obstacles to nation-building after independence. The following are some significant examples of how language has contributed to national unity:

Official Language Policy: Hindi, written in Devanagari script, was declared the official language of the Union together with English by the Indian Constitution. In order to foster national cohesion, this policy sought to establish a common medium for communication in administration, education, and governance. The recognition of several languages, including regional tongues, contributed to inclusivity by accommodating the varied linguistic terrain.

Language has been used by various cultures to preserve their cultural identity and legacy, which has led to the development of nationalism and cultural identity. Local identities have been reinforced by movements to support regional languages, which have also helped people feel more a part of the Indian country. Promoting unity in the face of diversity has been made possible by this tension between national identity and regional pride.

Language as a Unifying Force: In times of conflict, language has often served as a unifying factor. Local languages were frequently used by national movements against colonial control to organize the populace and assist express the complaints and aspirations of diverse populations. People can now communicate with each other on a deeper level, which is promoting solidarity and a common vision for the country thanks to the employment of regional languages in politics, journalism, and literature.

Despite the difficulties posed by linguistic diversity, language has played an essential role in nation-building in India, helping bridge gaps between different communities and promoting a cohesive national identity.

Ques 29. A) Evaluate the effectiveness of the European Union as the most prominent regional organization.

Solu. The European Union (EU) has made a name for itself as a major regional player with a wide range of accomplishments and difficulties. The following criteria can be used to gauge its efficacy:

Economic Integration: The EU has been successful in establishing a single market that permits the free flow of capital, people, products, and services between its member states. Trade and investment have increased dramatically as a result of this economic integration, supporting regional economic growth and stability. Exchange rate concerns have been minimized and transactional ease has increased since the euro was introduced.

Political Stability and Peace: Since the end of World War II, the EU has been instrumental in preserving political stability and peace throughout Europe. The EU has greatly decreased the likelihood of conflict and strengthened democratic governance by encouraging economic interdependence and cooperation among member nations; as a result, it has become a model for collaboration and conflict resolution.

Cohesion and Development Policies: To lessen differences among its members, especially those with less developed economies, the EU has put in place a number of cohesion policies. The European Union (EU) has made investments in infrastructure, job creation, and social programs through financial mechanisms including the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), which has improved regional development generally.

Global Impact and Soft Power: The European Union has become a prominent global participant in terms of soft power, promoting values such as human rights, democracy, and sustainable development. The EU actively engages in diplomatic efforts, development assistance, and environmental policies, influencing international norms and standards.

Challenges of Brexit and Governance: In spite of its achievements, the EU still faces a number of difficulties, such as problems with decision-making procedures, the emergence of populism, and governance. Brexit, the United Kingdom's decision to

leave the European Union, brought to light internal weaknesses within the organization and raised concerns about its long-term effectiveness and cohesiveness.

Crisis Management: The EU's resilience and togetherness have been put to the test by a number of crises, including the COVID-19 epidemic, immigration problems, and the Eurozone crisis. While the EU has built systems for crisis management and response, these events have exposed the need for deeper cooperation and coordination across member states.

In conclusion, despite the EU's notable success in a number of sectors, it nevertheless faces difficulties that necessitate constant adjustment and reform in order to preserve its relevance and efficacy as a regional organization.

OR

B) Support with arguments that South Korea is emerging as a new alternate center of power.

Solu.

More and more people are realizing that South Korea is a rising global powerhouse. This statement is supported by the following arguments:

Economic Growth and Innovation: Driven by fast industrialization and technical advancement, South Korea has developed into one of the largest economies in the world. With big international firms like Samsung, Hyundai, and LG based there, it is the tenth largest economy in the world and makes a considerable contribution to global supply chains and innovation.

Leadership in Technology: South Korea leads the world in technological advancement, especially in the areas of information technology, electronics, and telecommunications. With its highly qualified workforce and research & development investment, South

Korea is positioned to lead emerging technologies like biotechnology, robotics, and artificial intelligence.

Cultural Influence: The widespread occurrence of K-pop, Korean cinema, and television dramas has significantly enhanced South Korea's soft power. The "Korean Wave" (Hallyu) has not only boosted the country's cultural influence but also promoted its economy through tourism and cultural exports, making South Korea an important player in global cultural dynamics.

Strategic Geopolitical Position: Geographically situated in East Asia, South Korea plays a critical role in regional security and economic dynamics. Its alliance with the United States, participation in multilateral forums like ASEAN, and increasing engagement with other Asian countries position it as a key player in addressing regional security challenges and economic cooperation.

Active Diplomacy: South Korea has been proactive in its diplomatic efforts, particularly concerning North Korea, engaging in dialogue to promote peace and stability in the region. The country's participation in international organizations and its contributions to global governance issues, such as climate change and development, reflect its commitment to playing a constructive role on the world stage.

Global Development Assistance: South Korea has shifted from being a recipient of aid to a donor country, providing development assistance to various nations. This change showcases its growing influence and responsibility in global affairs, contributing to sustainable development and international cooperation.

In conclusion, South Korea's robust economic growth, technological leadership, cultural impact, strategic position, active diplomacy, and commitment to global development highlight its emergence as an alternate center of power in the contemporary world.

Ques 30. A) “After the end of the Cold War, the United Nation is working in accordance with the changed realities of the world”. Justify the statement with six arguments.

Solu. The world order underwent tremendous upheaval with the end of the Cold War in the early 1990s, forcing the UN to modify its goals and missions in order to meet new difficulties. The assertion is supported by the following arguments:

A Greater Focus on Peacekeeping Operations: As bipolar tensions decreased, the UN increased the scope of its peacekeeping operations to include conflicts in the Balkans, Rwanda, and East Timor, among other regions. The UN started to take a more proactive approach to peacebuilding and conflict resolution, highlighting how crucial it is to uphold global peace and security.

Promotion of Human Rights: In the years following the end of the Cold War, UN operations have placed a greater focus on respecting human rights. The Human Rights Council and other human rights organizations were founded by the UN and special rapporteurs, to monitor and address human rights violations globally, reflecting a commitment to humanitarian principles.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): The UN introduced the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, highlighting the need for global cooperation in addressing issues such as poverty, inequality, and environmental sustainability. This initiative reflects the UN's adaptation to contemporary global challenges and the recognition of interdependence among nations.

Addressing Globalization and Interdependence: The UN has recognized the complexities of globalization and its impact on international relations. It has sought to facilitate discussions on economic cooperation, trade, and financial stability to promote equitable development and address challenges arising from globalization.

Counter-Terrorism Initiatives: The UN has adapted to the rise of global terrorism by implementing various counter-terrorism measures, such as the establishment of the Counter-Terrorism Committee. This reflects an acknowledgment of the changing security landscape and the need for collective action to combat terrorism and violent extremism.

Enhanced Role in Humanitarian Assistance: The UN has intensified its focus on humanitarian crises resulting from conflicts, natural disasters, and climate change. Through agencies like the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Food Programme (WFP), the UN provides critical assistance to affected populations, demonstrating its commitment to addressing human suffering in a rapidly changing world.

In conclusion, the UN has adapted its functions and priorities in response to the altered global landscape post-Cold War, emphasizing peacekeeping, human rights, sustainable development, counter-terrorism, and humanitarian assistance as essential components of its mission.

OR

B) “The United Nations was not created to take humanity to heaven, but to save it from hell.” Support the statement with relevant examples.

Solu. The declaration emphasizes how the United Nations (UN) is a pragmatic organization that prioritizes resolving global crises and averting violence over realizing idealistic goals. Here are a few pertinent instances that bolster this claim:

Peacekeeping and Conflict Resolution: Preventing conflicts and upholding peace are the UN's principal goals. For example, the goal of UN peacekeeping operations in nations like Bosnia and Herzegovina and Sierra Leone was to stabilize war-torn areas.

These missions were crucial in halting the spread of chaos by reducing bloodshed and promoting the political procedures necessary to bring about enduring peace.

Humanitarian Aid: In times of crisis, the UN offers vital humanitarian assistance. This is demonstrated by the current state of affairs in Syria, where the UN has organized global humanitarian efforts to supply food, housing, and medical care to millions affected by the civil war. This intervention is a practical effort to alleviate human suffering rather than an attempt to create a perfect world.

Addressing Global Health Crises: The UN plays a vital role in coordinating responses to global health emergencies. For instance, during the Ebola outbreak in West Africa (2014-2016), the World Health Organization (WHO), a UN agency, worked to contain the virus and prevent its spread. The focus was on mitigating the crisis and saving lives rather than pursuing an ideal health scenario.

Climate Change Mitigation: The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) illustrates the organization's effort to address pressing global challenges. Initiatives like the Paris Agreement focus on practical measures to combat climate change rather than aiming for a perfect environmental condition. The emphasis is on collaborative efforts to reduce emissions and adapt to changing climates, acknowledging the real-world implications of climate-related disasters.

Promotion of Human Rights: While the UN promotes human rights, its efforts often arise from the need to address violations and humanitarian crises. The establishment of the Human Rights Council and various treaty bodies aims to investigate and respond to human rights abuses globally, such as in Myanmar and North Korea. These actions are grounded in the reality of ongoing violations, emphasizing the UN's role in safeguarding human dignity.

Disarmament and Non-Proliferation: The UN has worked to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and promote disarmament through treaties like the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). This reflects the organization's focus