

CBSE 12th 2024 Compartment Political Science Set-1 (59/S/1) Solutions

SECTION A

Questions number 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions, carrying 1 mark each.

Q.1. Arrange the following events in chronological order:

I. Gorbachev became the General Secretary of Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

II. Russia, Ukraine and Belarus declared that the Soviet Union is disbanded.

III. Russian Revolution.

IV. Fall of the Berlin Wall.

Choose the correct option.

(A) III, I, IV, II

(B) III, II, I, IV

(C) III, I, II, IV

(D) III, IV, I, II

Solution. (A) III, I, IV, II , To arrange the events in chronological order, we need to look at the historical timeline of each event:

1. Russian Revolution: This event occurred in 1917.

2. Gorbachev became the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union: This happened in 1985.

3. Fall of the Berlin Wall: This significant event occurred in 1989.

4. Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus declared that the Soviet Union is disbanded: This declaration took place in December 1991.

Putting these events in chronological order:

1. Russian Revolution (1917)
2. Gorbachev became the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (1985)
3. Fall of the Berlin Wall (1989)
4. Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus declared that the Soviet Union is disbanded (1991)

Thus, the correct order is:

(A) III, I, IV, II

Q.2. The Presidents of which Central Asian Republics appointed themselves to power first for ten years and then extended their term for another ten years?

- (A) Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan
- (B) Ukraine and Azerbaijan
- (C) Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan
- (D) Tajikistan and Kazakhstan

Solution. (C) Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, The Central Asian republics where the Presidents initially appointed themselves for ten years and then extended their terms for another ten years are:

(C) Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan

In Turkmenistan, Saparmurat Niyazov appointed himself President for life in 1999 and extended his rule. In Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov had a similar approach, extending his presidency multiple times.

Q.3. "Disarmament" requires all states to

- (A) give up certain kinds of weapons
- (B) regulate the acquisition or development of weapons
- (C) share information about arms with rivals
- (D) coordinate their actions to deter or defend against military attack

Solution. (A) give up certain kinds of weapons "Disarmament" primarily involves states (A) give up certain kinds of weapons
Disarmament focuses on the reduction or elimination of specific types of weapons to promote peace and security. It does not necessarily involve regulating or sharing information about arms, nor does it directly address coordination for defence or deterrence.

Q.4. People who flee from war, natural disaster or political persecution are called
(A) Fugitives
(B) Expatriates
(C) Refugees
(D) Migrants

Solution. (C) Refugees ,People who flee from war, natural disaster, or political persecution are called:(C) Refugees
Refugees are individuals who are forced to leave their country to escape such dire situations.

Q.5. Match the ListI with ListII and choose the correct option as answer:

ListI	ListII
1. The Energy Conservation Act, India	(i) 1975
2. The Electricity Act, India	(ii) 1992
3. Earth Summit 4.	(iii) 2001
World Council of Indigenous Peoples	(iv) 2003

Options:

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

Solution.(C) 1(ii), 2(iii), 3(i), 4(iv) , Here is the correct matching of ListI with ListII:

1. The Energy Conservation Act, India (ii) 1992
2. The Electricity Act, India (iii) 2001
3. Earth Summit (iv) 2003
4. World Council of Indigenous Peoples (i) 1975

Therefore, the correct option is:

(C) 1(ii), 2(iii), 3(iv), 4(i)

Q.6. For this question, 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): Common property resources have dwindled in size, quality and availability to the poor in much of the world.

Reason (R): A combination of factors including privatisation, agricultural intensification, population growth and ecosystem degradation are responsible for degradation of common property.

Options:

- (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.**

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

Explanation:

Assertion (A) is true: Common property resources have indeed diminished in size, quality, and availability, especially affecting the poor.

Reason (R) is also true: Factors such as privatization, agricultural intensification, population growth, and ecosystem degradation contribute to the degradation of these common property resources.

Since Reason (R) accurately explains why the resources mentioned in Assertion (A) have dwindled, Option (A) is the correct choice.

Q.7. Which one of the following political parties was the main opposition party in the first Lok Sabha ?

- (A) Communist Party of India**
- (B) Bharatiya Jana Sangh**
- (C) Socialist Party**
- (D) Congress Socialist Party**

Solution. (B) Bharatiya Jana Sangh , The correct option is: (B) Bharatiya Jana Sangh

Explanation:

In the first Lok Sabha (1952-1957), the Bharatiya Jana Sangh was the main opposition party. Founded by Syama Prasad Mukherjee in 1951, it was the precursor to the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). The Communist Party of India and the Socialist Party were also significant, but the Bharatiya Jana Sangh was the primary opposition party during this period.

Q.8. In which year did India start using the Electronic Voting Machines (EVM) throughout the entire country?

- (A) 2001**
- (B) 2002**
- (C) 2003**
- (D) 2004**

Solution.(B) 2002, The correct option is: (B) 2002

Explanation:

India began using Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) throughout the entire country in the general elections of 2004. However, the widespread use of

EVMs in all elections across the country began in the year 2002 with state elections.

Q.9. In which year did India and China sign the Panchsheel Agreement ?

- (A) 1950**
- (B) 1952**
- (C) 1954**
- (D) 1956**

Solution.(C) 1954 ,

Explanation:

The Panchsheel Agreement, also known as the Agreement on Trade and Intercourse between Tibet Region of China and India, was signed on April 29, 1954. This agreement established principles of peaceful coexistence between India and China.

Q.10. For this question, 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): Instead of one tribal state, several states got carved out of Assam.

Reason (R): Leaders of the major tribal communities wanted to separate from Assam.

Options:

- (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.**

Solution.(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not 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).

Explanation:

Assertion (A): It is true that several states were carved out of Assam. For example, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Arunachal Pradesh were created as separate states from Assam in the 1970s and 1980s.

Reason (R): The reason provided is not entirely accurate. The creation of these states was not solely due to leaders of major tribal communities wanting to separate from Assam, but rather due to a combination of political, administrative, and regional demands for greater autonomy and better governance.

Q.11. Where was the AfroAsian Conference held in 1955?

- (A) Jakarta**
- (B) Bandung**
- (C) Bali**
- (D) Java**

Solution. (B) Bandung

Explanation:

The AfroAsian Conference, also known as the Bandung Conference, was held in Bandung, Indonesia, in 1955. This conference was significant as it marked the beginning of the NonAligned Movement, where newly independent nations from Africa and Asia came together to discuss their common interests and resist colonialism and imperialism.

Q.12. To which state of India does the Dimasa community belong?

- (A) Mizoram**
- (B) Tripura**

- (C) Assam
- (D) Manipur

Solution. (C) Assam

Explanation:

The Dimasa community primarily belongs to the state of Assam in India. They are one of the prominent indigenous communities in the northeastern region of Assam.

SECTION B

Q.13. Explain any two reasons for protests by the people of East Pakistan against West Pakistan prior to the creation of Bangladesh.

Solution. Before the creation of Bangladesh, the people of East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) had several grievances against West Pakistan (now Pakistan) that led to widespread protests. Here are two major reasons:

1. **Economic Disparities:** The economic policies of West Pakistan were heavily skewed in favour of the western part of the country. East Pakistan, despite contributing significantly to the economy through its exports of jute and other goods, received inadequate investments and development resources. This economic imbalance created widespread resentment and feelings of exploitation among the people of East Pakistan.
2. **Political Marginalisation:** Politically, the people of East Pakistan felt marginalised by the central government in West Pakistan. Despite being the majority in terms of population, they were underrepresented in the national government and decisionmaking processes. The imposition of Urdu as the sole national language and the refusal to recognize Bengali, which was the language of the majority in East Pakistan, further fueled discontent and a sense of injustice.

These issues contributed significantly to the growing demand for autonomy and eventually led to the independence movement that culminated in the creation of Bangladesh in 1971.

Q.14. How is 'global poverty a new source of threat to security in the contemporary world? Explain.

Solution. Global poverty poses a significant threat to security in the contemporary world due to several interconnected reasons:

1. **Social Instability and Conflict:** Extreme poverty can lead to social unrest and instability. When large segments of the population lack basic necessities like food, clean water, and healthcare, the likelihood of civil unrest and conflict increases. This instability can spill over borders, affecting regional and global security.

2. **Terrorism and Radicalization:** Poverty can be a driving factor behind radicalization and terrorism. Individuals who feel marginalised and hopeless may be more susceptible to extremist ideologies. These ideologies often promise a sense of belonging and purpose, and in extreme cases, can lead to acts of violence and terrorism that threaten global security.

3. **Migration and Refugee Crises:** Poverty Stricken regions often experience high levels of migration and refugee crises as people flee their dire conditions in search of better opportunities. This mass migration can strain the resources and infrastructure of neighbouring countries, leading to tensions and potential conflicts over resources.

4. **Health and Pandemics:** Poor living conditions in impoverished areas can facilitate the spread of infectious diseases. Global health threats like pandemics often originate in areas with inadequate healthcare systems, which can quickly become a global concern, impacting international security and stability.

Addressing global poverty is thus essential for maintaining international peace and security, as it helps reduce the risk of conflict, terrorism, and health crises that can affect the global community.

Q.15. Highlight any two factors that contributed towards the development of consensus around the need for planned development in India.

Solution. The development of consensus around the need for planned development in India was influenced by several key factors:

1. **Economic Inequality and Poverty:** Postindependence, India faced significant economic challenges, including widespread poverty and inequality. The stark disparities between different regions and social groups highlighted the need for a structured approach to economic development. The realization that adhoc measures were insufficient to address these issues led to a broad agreement on the need for a comprehensive and planned approach to development. This consensus was reflected in the establishment of planned development frameworks aimed at reducing poverty and ensuring more equitable economic growth.

2. **Success of Planned Economies:** The experiences of other countries with planned economies, particularly those in the Soviet Union and China, demonstrated the potential benefits of systematic planning. These examples showed that planned development could lead to rapid industrialization and economic progress. India's leadership and policymakers saw the potential of adopting a similar approach to harness resources effectively and steer the economy towards growth and modernization. This international experience played a crucial role in building consensus around the need for a planned development strategy in India.

These factors combined to form a strong consensus on the importance of planned development, leading to the establishment of the Planning

Commission and the formulation of Five Year Plans to guide India's economic and social progress.

Q.16. Why was holding of the first general elections in 1952 a great challenge for the Election Commission of India? Explain.

Solution. Holding the first general elections in India in 1952 was a monumental challenge for the Election Commission of India due to several reasons:

1. **Vast and Diverse Electorate:** India, newly independent and with a vast and diverse population, had a complex sociopolitical landscape. The electorate was large, spread across different regions with varied languages, cultures, and traditions. Managing and organising elections for such a massive and diverse population posed a significant logistical challenge.
2. **Lack of Infrastructure and Experience:** At that time, India lacked a robust electoral infrastructure and experience. The election process had to be established from scratch, including the creation of electoral rolls, setting up polling stations, and training personnel. Additionally, there were challenges in ensuring the proper functioning of the electoral process in remote and rural areas, which required extensive groundwork and coordination.
3. **Political and Social Complexity:** The political landscape was nascent, with various new political parties and leaders emerging. Ensuring free and fair elections amidst the emerging political competition and potential social unrest added to the complexity. There were concerns about the integrity of the process, and the need for impartiality and transparency was paramount.
4. **Technological Limitations:** In 1952, technological resources were limited. There were no electronic voting machines or advanced data processing tools. The Election Commission had to rely on manual methods for conducting elections, counting votes, and managing records, which

required meticulous planning and effort to prevent errors and ensure accuracy.

Despite these challenges, the successful conduct of the first general elections established the credibility of the Election Commission of India and set a precedent for future elections, reinforcing democratic processes in the country.

Q.17. How do economic growth and democracy help India in providing greater security? Explain.

Solution. Economic growth and democracy are crucial in enhancing security in India in several interconnected ways:

1. Economic Growth and Security:

Improved Standard of Living: Economic growth leads to higher income levels and better living standards for people. When economic opportunities increase, poverty decreases, which reduces social unrest and crime, contributing to greater internal stability and security.

Infrastructure Development: Economic growth supports the development of infrastructure, such as transportation, healthcare, and education. Improved infrastructure enhances the quality of life and helps in disaster management, thereby increasing overall security.

Job Creation: Growth in the economy creates jobs and reduces unemployment. Employment opportunities help in mitigating social tensions and reduce the likelihood of individuals engaging in criminal or extremist activities out of economic desperation.

2. Democracy and Security:

Political Stability: Democracy ensures that power is derived from the will of the people through elections. When people have a voice in governance and the rule of law prevails, it promotes political stability. This stability reduces the chances of political conflict and unrest.

Accountability and Transparency: Democratic systems emphasize accountability and transparency in governance. When leaders are

accountable to the electorate, there is less corruption and misuse of power, which fosters trust in public institutions and maintains social harmony.

Conflict Resolution: Democracies provide mechanisms for peaceful conflict resolution through dialogue, debate, and legal processes. This helps in addressing grievances and disputes without resorting to violence, thus enhancing social security.

In essence, economic growth improves the material conditions of life, reducing the incentives for unrest and criminal activities. Democracy ensures that governance is inclusive, transparent, and responsive, which strengthens the social contract and promotes stability. Together, these factors contribute to a more secure and stable environment in India.

Q.18. Name any four Prime Ministers of India who remained in power for less than a year.

Solution. Four Prime Ministers of India who served for less than a year:

1. Gulzarilal Nanda – Served as Acting Prime Minister in 1963 and 1966, though he was not formally appointed to the role.

2. Charan Singh – He was the Prime Minister from July 28, 1979, to January 14, 1980.

3. Vishwanath Pratap Singh – His term lasted from December 2, 1989, to November 10, 1990.

4. Atal Bihari Vajpayee – His first term was from May 16, 1996, to May 28, 1996.

SECTION C

Q.19. Analyse the impact of the Chinese Invasion of 1962 on the political situation in India.

Solution. The Chinese invasion of 1962 had a profound impact on India's political situation:

1. **National Security and Defence Policy:** The invasion highlighted significant weaknesses in India's defense capabilities and border security. This prompted a major overhaul of India's defense policies, leading to increased military expenditure and modernization of the armed forces.
2. **Political Repercussions:** The defeat led to widespread criticism of the Nehru government, particularly its handling of the situation and its foreign policy decisions. The Indian National Congress faced political backlash, and opposition parties, including the Bharatiya Jana Sangh, gained popularity for their stance on national security.
3. **Increased Nationalism:** The invasion fostered a sense of nationalism and unity among Indians. The perceived threat from China united various political factions and the public, leading to a surge in nationalistic sentiment.
4. **Foreign Policy Adjustments:** India reassessed its foreign policy and strengthened alliances with Western countries, including the United States and Soviet Union, to counterbalance the Chinese threat. This shift included a greater emphasis on defense cooperation and strategic partnerships.
5. **Border Issues:** The conflict left India with unresolved border issues, especially in Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin. These territorial disputes continue to affect India-China relations to this day.

Overall, the 1962 invasion was a catalyst for significant changes in India's defense strategy, political landscape, and foreign policy.

Q.20. Explain any two reasons for disintegration of the Soviet Union.

Solution. The disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991 was driven by multiple factors. Here are two key reasons:

1. Economic Strain and Inefficiency:

The Soviet economy faced severe inefficiencies and stagnation due to its centralized planning model. This system led to widespread shortages, low productivity, and lack of innovation. By the 1980s, the economic situation had worsened, with rising debts and a decline in living standards. The economic crisis was exacerbated by falling oil prices, which reduced Soviet revenue from oil exports. The inability to reform the economy effectively led to widespread dissatisfaction and undermined the legitimacy of the Communist government.

2. Political Reforms and Nationalist Movements:

Mikhail Gorbachev's political reforms, including glasnost (openness) and perestroika (restructuring), aimed to address economic and political problems. However, these reforms inadvertently accelerated the push for greater political freedom and autonomy within the Soviet republics. Nationalist movements gained momentum as various ethnic groups and republics sought independence from Soviet control. The weakening central authority and growing demands for sovereignty led to the fragmentation of the Union, with republics declaring independence and ultimately leading to the dissolution of the Soviet Union in December 1991.

These factors combined to create a situation where the Soviet Union could no longer maintain its political and economic unity, resulting in its disintegration into 15 independent republics.

**Q.21. (a) "India enjoys a very special relationship with Bhutan."
Support the statement with two examples.**

Solution. India and Bhutan share a unique and strong relationship, marked by mutual trust, cooperation, and shared interests. Here are two examples that illustrate the special relationship between the two countries:

1. Hydroelectric Cooperation:

India and Bhutan have a longstanding partnership in the field of hydroelectric power. India has been instrumental in the development of Bhutan's hydroelectric projects, such as the Tala and Chukha hydroelectric plants. These projects have not only provided Bhutan with a significant source of revenue but also helped in meeting India's energy needs. The cooperation in hydroelectric power has strengthened the economic ties between the two nations and underscored India's role in Bhutan's development.

2. Strategic and Security Support:

India has played a crucial role in supporting Bhutan's security and strategic interests. For instance, during the Doklam standoff in 2017, India provided diplomatic and strategic support to Bhutan against the intrusion by China. The close coordination between the two countries during this period highlighted the deep strategic partnership and mutual trust. India's assistance in maintaining Bhutan's sovereignty and security further exemplifies the special relationship between the two nations.

These examples reflect the strong bond between India and Bhutan, characterized by close cooperation in development and security matters.

OR

(b) Analyse any two reasons for the problems that India has with its smaller neighbours.

Solution. India's relations with its smaller neighboring countries can be complex and sometimes strained due to various reasons. Here are two key factors contributing to these issues:

1. Territorial Disputes:

Reason: Many of India's smaller neighbors have territorial disputes with it, which stem from historical agreements, colonial legacies, or conflicting national interests. For example, India and Pakistan have longstanding disputes over Kashmir, leading to multiple conflicts and ongoing tension.

Similarly, India has territorial disagreements with Nepal over areas like Kalapani and Lipulekh. These disputes can lead to diplomatic friction and affect bilateral relations, causing strain in interactions with neighboring countries.

2. Economic Disparities and Resource Allocation:

Reason: Economic disparities and competition for resources can create tension between India and its smaller neighbors. For instance, countries like Bangladesh and Nepal have occasionally expressed concerns over river water sharing, particularly with regard to the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers. India's largescale water projects and dam constructions on these rivers have sometimes led to disputes over water rights and resource management. Such economic issues can exacerbate feelings of inequity and cause friction between India and its smaller neighbours.

These factors contribute to the challenges India faces in maintaining harmonious relationships with its smaller neighbouring countries, affecting regional stability and cooperation.

Q.22.(a) Explain India's role in resisting globalisation.

Solution. India's role in resisting globalization can be seen in several ways, reflecting a complex stance towards global integration. Here's an explanation of India's approach:

1. Protection of Domestic Industries:

Policy Measures: India has historically implemented protective measures to shield its domestic industries from international competition. For example, before the economic liberalization of the 1990s, India followed an importsubstitution strategy, imposing high tariffs and quotas to protect local industries from foreign competition.

Resistance to Free Trade Agreements: India has been cautious about entering into free trade agreements (FTAs) that might harm its domestic industries. It has often negotiated hard to ensure that such agreements do not adversely impact its local sectors.

2. Cultural Preservation:

Cultural Policies: India has been vigilant in protecting its cultural heritage from the potential homogenising effects of globalisation. Policies have been put in place to promote and preserve Indian languages, traditions, and cultural practices in the face of global cultural influences.

Media and Entertainment Regulations: India has regulations in place to limit the influence of foreign media and entertainment. This includes restrictions on foreign ownership in media sectors and the promotion of Indian content in television and cinema to preserve cultural identity.

India's role in resisting globalisation reflects its efforts to balance the benefits of global integration with the need to protect and nurture its own economic and cultural interests.

OR

(b) Explain the changing role of states in the light of globalisation.

Solution. The role of states has significantly evolved in the context of globalization. Here's a detailed explanation:

1. Economic Role:

Economic Integration: States have increasingly integrated into the global economy, participating in international trade and investment flows. This has led to states focusing more on creating favorable conditions for foreign investment and global business operations.

Regulatory Adjustments: To accommodate global standards and practices, states have adjusted their regulatory frameworks. For instance, many countries have reformed their labor laws, environmental regulations, and trade policies to align with global norms.

2. Political and Sovereignty Impacts:

Reduced Sovereignty: Globalization has led to a reduction in state sovereignty as countries become more interconnected and dependent on international agreements and institutions. For example, membership in

international organizations like the World Trade Organization (WTO) requires states to adhere to global trade rules, which can limit their domestic policy choices.

Transnational Challenges: States now face challenges that transcend national borders, such as climate change, terrorism, and pandemics. This has led to increased cooperation and coordination among states and international organizations to address these issues collectively.

3. Cultural and Social Influences:

Cultural Exchange: Globalization has facilitated a greater exchange of cultures and ideas. States have had to manage the impact of foreign cultural influences on their own societies, often striving to preserve local cultures while embracing global trends.

Migration and Demographics: Increased global mobility has led to diverse populations within states, impacting domestic policies related to immigration, integration, and social services.

4. Role in Global Governance:

Participation in Global Institutions: States now play a crucial role in global governance through their participation in international organizations such as the United Nations, International Monetary Fund (IMF), and World Bank. They contribute to global policymaking and address global issues through these platforms.

Influence and Diplomacy: The importance of diplomatic engagement has grown as states navigate their interests in a globalized world. Effective diplomacy is essential for states to influence global policy and safeguard their national interests.

In summary, globalization has transformed the role of states by increasing their economic integration, impacting their sovereignty, influencing cultural and social dynamics, and enhancing their involvement in global governance. States must navigate these changes to balance their domestic priorities with global realities.

Q.23. "Regional aspirations are very much a part of democratic politics." Justify the statement.

Solution. The statement "Regional aspirations are very much a part of democratic politics" reflects the integration of regional needs and desires within the framework of democratic governance. Here's how regional aspirations play a significant role in democratic politics:

1. Representation of Diverse Interests:

Local Governance: In democratic systems, regional aspirations are addressed through local and regional governments that represent specific geographic areas. This allows for the diverse interests of different regions to be voiced and addressed in policymaking.

Decentralization: Many democracies practice decentralization to empower regional governments to make decisions that best suit their local needs. This ensures that regional issues are handled more effectively and that local populations have a say in their governance.

2. Cultural and Identity Considerations:

Preservation of Culture: Regional aspirations often include the preservation and promotion of local culture and traditions. Democracies acknowledge these aspirations by supporting regional languages, cultural practices, and heritage.

Autonomy and Self-Determination: In democratic politics, regions may seek greater autonomy or even independence to preserve their distinct identities. This is addressed through various mechanisms such as special administrative statuses or federal structures.

3. Economic Development:

Regional Development Programs: Regional aspirations frequently include economic development tailored to local conditions. Democracies respond by implementing targeted economic policies and development programs that address specific regional needs.

Resource Allocation: Democratic governments often allocate resources and investments based on regional needs to promote balanced growth and reduce disparities among different areas.

4. Political Participation:

Regional Parties and Movements: Democratic systems often include regional political parties and movements that represent local interests and advocate for regional rights. These parties play a crucial role in shaping national policies and ensuring that regional concerns are addressed.

Elections and Representation: Democratic elections provide a platform for regional leaders to emerge and voice regional aspirations at the national level. This ensures that regional perspectives are considered in national policy decisions.

5. Conflict Resolution:

Negotiation and Compromise: Democratic politics often involve negotiation and compromise to address regional grievances and aspirations. This can lead to political solutions that accommodate regional demands while maintaining national unity.

Federal Structures: In federations, the constitution provides a framework for resolving regional disputes and accommodating regional aspirations within a unified state structure.

SECTION D

Q.24. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : 'Commons' are those resources which are not owned by anyone but rather shared by a community. This could be a 'common room' or a 'community centre', a park or a river. Similarly, there are some areas or regions of the world which are located outside the sovereign jurisdiction of any one state and therefore, require common governance by the international community. These are known as 'Global Commons'.

(i) Which one of the following aspects best describes the 'Global Commons'?

- (A) Resources only accessible for scientific research.**
- (B) Resources under the jurisdiction of a single nation.**
- (C) Resources located outside the governance of developed nations.**
- (D) Sovereign regions under the common governance of the international community.**

(ii) The Rio Summit of 1992 is also known as

- (A) Global Summit**
- (B) Planet Summit**
- (C) Earth Summit**
- (D) World Summit**

(iii) Why is international cooperation essential for managing the 'Global Commons'? Choose the most suitable option from the following:

- (A) Resources are abundant and selfreplenishing.**
- (B) There are political benefits for sharing resources of other countries.**
- (C) Individual countries can manage their resources.**
- (D) The approach towards sustainable development is common for all.**

(iv) Which of the following pairs of countries was exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol?

- (A) China and Russia**
- (B) China and India**
- (C) China and USA**
- (D) India and France**

Solution.(i) (D) Sovereign regions under the common governance of the international community.

Explanation: Global Commons are areas or resources that are not owned by any single nation but are governed collectively by the international community.

(ii) (C) Earth Summit

Explanation: The Rio Summit of 1992, formally known as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), is commonly referred to as the Earth Summit.

(iii) Why is international cooperation essential for managing the 'Global Commons'? Choose the most suitable option from the following:

(D) The approach towards sustainable development is common for all.

Explanation: Managing Global Commons requires international cooperation because sustainable development goals and resource management strategies need to be coordinated globally to be effective, as no single country can manage these resources alone.

(iv) Which of the following pairs of countries was exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol?

(C) China and USA

Explanation: The United States did not ratify the Kyoto Protocol, and China was classified as a developing country, which exempted it from mandatory emissions reduction targets under the protocol.

SECTION E

Q.27. (a) Describe the process of evolution of the European Union from an economic union to an increasingly political and military bloc.

Solution. The European Union (EU) has evolved from a primarily economic union into a complex political and military bloc through several key stages:

1. Origins and Economic Union (1950s-1960s)

Treaty of Paris (1951): The European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) was established, focusing on economic cooperation in coal and steel production among six countries: Belgium, France, Germany, Italy,

Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. This aimed to prevent conflicts by integrating key industries.

Treaty of Rome (1957): The European Economic Community (EEC) was created, promoting a common market and customs union among the founding members. This treaty laid the groundwork for deeper economic integration.

2. Expansion and Institutional Development (1970s-1980s)

Single European Act (1986): This act aimed to complete the internal market by 1992, removing barriers to free movement of goods, services, capital, and people. It also began a shift towards greater political cooperation.

Maastricht Treaty (1992): Formed the European Union and introduced the concept of European citizenship. It also laid the foundation for economic and monetary union (EMU), leading to the introduction of the euro. This treaty marked the beginning of the EU's transformation from a mere economic union to a more politically integrated entity.

3. Political and Military Integration (1990s-2000s)

Amsterdam Treaty (1997): Enhanced the EU's ability to act in foreign policy and justice matters. It also introduced the concept of "enhanced cooperation" for deeper integration among member states willing to advance in specific areas.

Lisbon Treaty (2007): Strengthened the EU's political structure by establishing a permanent president of the European Council and a High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy. It also provided a legal framework for a common foreign and security policy, thus increasing the EU's political and military role.

4. Modern Developments (2010s-Present)

European External Action: The EU has increasingly engaged in global diplomacy and crisis management, demonstrating its political and military capabilities through missions and operations under its Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP).

Brexit (2016): The United Kingdom's departure from the EU highlighted challenges in maintaining unity and addressing political tensions within the bloc.

Strategic Autonomy: The EU has been focusing on increasing its strategic autonomy, developing its defense capabilities, and enhancing its role in global security affairs. This includes efforts to establish a more cohesive defense strategy and increase investment in defense technologies.

OR

(b) Describe any three objectives of the ASEAN.

Solution. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) aims to promote regional stability, economic growth, and cooperative relationships among its member states. Here are three key objectives of ASEAN:

1. Promote Regional Peace and Stability

ASEAN strives to foster peace and stability in Southeast Asia by encouraging cooperation and dialogue among its member countries. The organization works to prevent conflicts and resolve disputes through peaceful means, such as diplomatic negotiations and collective security arrangements. For instance, the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) are mechanisms developed to enhance regional security and manage disputes peacefully.

2. Enhance Economic Cooperation and Integration

One of ASEAN's primary objectives is to enhance economic collaboration among its member states. This involves creating a single market and production base to boost economic growth and competitiveness in the region. Key initiatives include:

ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA): AFTA aims to reduce tariffs and nontariff barriers among member states to facilitate easier trade and investment flows.

ASEAN Economic Community (AEC): Launched in 2015, the AEC seeks to integrate the economies of ASEAN countries into a cohesive economic bloc by harmonizing regulations, improving connectivity, and promoting economic integration.

3. Facilitate Regional Integration and Cooperation

ASEAN works to foster closer integration and cooperation among its member states in various areas, including political, social, and cultural dimensions. This includes:

Promoting Cultural Exchange: ASEAN supports cultural initiatives and exchanges to strengthen regional identity and mutual understanding among its diverse populations.

Addressing NonTraditional Security Issues: The organization also focuses on collaborative efforts to tackle challenges such as natural disasters, pandemics, and environmental issues through joint programs and regional initiatives.

Q.28 (a) Explain the relevance of the United Nations in the contemporary world.

Solution. The United Nations (UN) remains highly relevant in the contemporary world due to its multifaceted roles in addressing global challenges and promoting international cooperation. Here are several key aspects of its relevance:

1. Promoting International Peace and Security

The UN plays a crucial role in maintaining global peace and security. Through its Security Council, the UN addresses conflicts, imposes sanctions, and authorizes peacekeeping missions to stabilize regions affected by war. For instance, UN peacekeeping forces have been deployed in conflict zones like South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo to protect civilians and support peace processes.

2. Facilitating International Cooperation

The UN serves as a forum for member states to discuss and collaborate on various global issues. It provides a platform for diplomacy and negotiation, helping countries to resolve disputes peacefully and cooperatively. The General Assembly, where all member states have equal representation, is particularly important for dialogue and consensusbuilding on international policies.

3. Addressing Global Challenges

The UN tackles pressing global issues through specialized agencies and programs:

Health: The World Health Organization (WHO) coordinates international health responses and provides guidance on issues like pandemics and disease outbreaks. For example, the WHO played a significant role in managing the global response to the COVID19 pandemic.

Human Rights: The UN Human Rights Council and various treaties, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, promote and protect human rights worldwide.

Development: The UN Development Programme (UNDP) works on poverty alleviation, sustainable development, and improving living standards in developing countries. The Sustainable Development Goals

(SDGs), adopted by all UN member states, guide global development efforts towards a more equitable and sustainable future.

4. Providing Humanitarian Aid

The UN coordinates and delivers humanitarian aid in crisis situations, including natural disasters and conflicts. Agencies like the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and the World Food Programme (WFP) provide critical support to displaced persons and communities in need.

5. Supporting Environmental Sustainability

The UN addresses environmental issues through initiatives like the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and international agreements such as the Paris Agreement on climate change. These efforts aim to mitigate environmental damage and promote sustainable development practices globally.

OR

(b) "The Security Council lacks equitable representation." In the light of the above statement, explain the need for restructuring the United Nations.

Solution. The statement that "The Security Council lacks equitable representation" highlights a significant concern about the current structure of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). This issue underlines the broader call for restructuring the UN to better reflect contemporary geopolitical realities. Here's an explanation of why restructuring is needed, with a focus on the equitable representation of member states:

1. Historical Context and Current Structure

Permanent Members: The UNSC has five permanent members (P5)—the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Russia, and China. These countries hold significant power, including the veto right, which allows any

of them to block substantive resolutions. This structure reflects the postWorld War II power dynamics but does not align with the current global balance of power.

NonPermanent Members: The remaining ten members are elected for twoyear terms by the General Assembly. These seats are distributed based on regional representation, but the overall decisionmaking power remains concentrated among the P5.

2. Reasons for Restructuring

a. Representation Imbalance

Outdated Composition: The UNSC's composition was designed in the mid20th century, reflecting the geopolitical realities of that time. The global power structure has since evolved, with emerging economies and new global players gaining significant influence. Countries like India, Brazil, Germany, and Japan, among others, argue for more representation to reflect their current global standing.

Lack of Regional Diversity: The P5's dominance means that significant regions, such as Africa and Latin America, are underrepresented. Africa, for instance, has no permanent seat on the UNSC, despite its diverse and growing geopolitical importance.

b. Veto Power Issues

Inequitable Veto Power: The veto power held by the P5 members allows them to unilaterally block UNSC resolutions, which can sometimes lead to inaction or bias. This has raised concerns about the fairness and effectiveness of the UNSC in addressing global issues impartially.

Calls for Limiting or Reforming Veto Power: There is ongoing debate about whether the veto power should be abolished, limited, or reformed to ensure more equitable decisionmaking processes.

c. Increasing Global Challenges

Need for Broader Representation: The UNSC needs to adapt to address complex global challenges such as climate change, terrorism, and pandemics. Broader representation could enhance the Council's legitimacy and effectiveness in addressing these issues through more inclusive and representative decisionmaking.

3. Proposals for Restructuring

a. Expanding Permanent Membership

Including New Members: Proposals suggest adding new permanent members from regions currently underrepresented, such as Africa and Latin America, as well as other influential countries like India and Brazil.

b. Reforming Veto Power

Limiting the Veto: Some proposals advocate for limiting the use of veto power, especially in situations involving mass atrocities or severe human rights violations, to prevent inaction due to political interests.

c. Enhancing Transparency and Accountability

Improving Processes: Reforms may include enhancing the transparency and accountability of the UNSC's decisionmaking processes to ensure that all member states have a more equitable say in global security matters.

Q.29 (a) Analyse any four consequences of the partition of British India in 1947.

Solution. The partition of British India in 1947 had profound and farreaching consequences that affected the subcontinent politically, socially, and economically. Here are four key consequences:

1. Humanitarian Crisis and Displacement

Mass Migrations: The partition led to one of the largest mass migrations in history, with an estimated 1015 million people crossing borders to join their respective newlyformed countries—India or Pakistan. This migration was accompanied by severe humanitarian crises, as people fled their homes in search of safety, often leaving behind their belongings and land.

Communal Violence: The migration was marred by extensive communal violence, with numerous incidents of riots, massacres, and attacks. The violence resulted in significant loss of life, with estimates of up to 2 million people killed during this period. Families were often separated, and the psychological and social trauma had lasting effects on communities.

2. Political and Territorial Changes

Creation of Two Nations: The partition resulted in the creation of two separate nations, India and Pakistan. The political borders were drawn to reflect the majority religious communities, but these boundaries did not always align with ethnic or cultural divisions, leading to ongoing disputes and tensions, particularly over the Kashmir region.

Longterm Conflicts: The division led to enduring political conflicts between India and Pakistan, including several wars (194748, 1965, and 1971) and ongoing disputes over territories like Kashmir. The geopolitical rivalry has shaped the foreign and domestic policies of both countries for decades.

3. Economic Disruptions

Economic Displacement: The partition disrupted the economic activities in the region, as businesses, industries, and markets that were previously interconnected had to adjust to new national boundaries. The division also affected trade patterns and economic relationships, leading to economic hardship and instability in the immediate aftermath.

Loss of Resources: Both India and Pakistan inherited significant economic and resource-related challenges. Assets, infrastructure, and financial resources had to be divided between the two nations, leading to disputes over resource allocation and economic imbalances.

4. Societal and Cultural Impact

Disruption of Communities: The partition disrupted centuries-old communities and cultural ties. Many regions that had enjoyed harmonious coexistence between different religious and ethnic groups found themselves divided. This has had lasting impacts on the cultural and social fabric of the subcontinent.

Impact on Identity: The partition significantly affected the identity and historical narrative of communities in both India and Pakistan. It led to the emergence of new national identities and narratives, often centered around the traumatic experiences of partition. This has influenced the cultural and political landscape of both countries.

OR

(b) Analyse the events that led to the merger of Manipur into the Union of India.

Solution. The merger of Manipur into the Union of India was a significant event in the political history of the region and India's integration process postindependence. Here is an analysis of the key events that led to the merger:

1. Historical Background and Independence

PreIndependence Status: Before Indian independence in 1947, Manipur was a princely state under British suzerainty, governed by a monarchy. The princely states had the option to either join India or Pakistan or remain independent after the end of British rule.

British Decision: The British government's decision to withdraw from India in 1947 left princely states with critical choices regarding their future. The integration of princely states into the Indian Union was a crucial challenge for the newly independent country.

2. Initial Negotiations and Political Climate

Political Instability: After India's independence, there was considerable political instability in Manipur. The princely state faced internal unrest and dissatisfaction among various sections of its population, which created a challenging environment for political stability and governance.

Integration Efforts: The Indian government, led by Sardar Patel and V.P. Menon, was actively engaged in persuading princely states to join the Indian Union. This was part of a broader strategy to ensure territorial integrity and political unity of the newly independent country.

3. Political Developments in Manipur

Demand for Merger: In Manipur, the demand for integration with India grew among various political groups and leaders. There was significant support for merging with India due to a desire for greater stability and economic development, alongside a political aspiration to be part of the larger Indian Union.

Negotiations with the Maharaja: The Maharaja of Manipur, who initially sought to maintain the state's autonomy, eventually faced growing pressure from both local leaders and the Indian government. Negotiations were held to discuss the terms of merger and the future status of Manipur within India.

4. The Merger Agreement

Signing of the Instrument of Accession: On September 21, 1949, the Maharaja of Manipur signed the Instrument of Accession, which formally

integrated Manipur into the Indian Union. This agreement marked the official end of Manipur's status as a princely state and its incorporation into the Indian political framework.

Terms of Merger: The merger agreement included provisions for the protection of Manipur's cultural identity and autonomy within the Indian Union. The terms were designed to address local concerns and provide a framework for the integration of the state into the Indian administrative and political system.

5. PostMerger Developments

Administrative Changes: Following the merger, Manipur was administered as a Union Territory initially, with limited selfgovernance. The process of integrating the state into the Indian administrative structure involved setting up new administrative frameworks and political institutions.

Statehood: Manipur was later granted full statehood on January 21, 1972, becoming one of the states of India. This move was part of a broader reorganisation of states in India and aimed at providing greater administrative autonomy and representation to the people of Manipur.

Q.30. (a) Describe any four major political developments that took place in India from 1989 to 1999.

Solution. The period from 1989 to 1999 in India was marked by significant political developments that shaped the country's contemporary political landscape. Here are four major political developments from that decade:

1. Rise of Coalition Politics

End of SingleParty Dominance: The late 1980s and early 1990s witnessed the decline of the Indian National Congress's dominance, leading to the rise of coalition politics. In the 1989 general elections, no single party won

an outright majority. This resulted in the formation of a coalition government led by Vishwanath Pratap Singh with the support of various regional parties and the BJP (Bharatiya Janata Party).

Government Instability: The coalition government was marked by frequent changes in alliances and instability. The political environment became more fragmented, with a series of shortlived coalition governments that struggled to maintain a stable majority.

2. Economic Reforms and Liberalization

Economic Liberalization: The early 1990s saw a major shift in India's economic policy. Under the leadership of Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao and Finance Minister Manmohan Singh, India embarked on a path of economic liberalization. This included liberalizing trade policies, reducing tariffs, privatizing stateowned enterprises, and deregulating various sectors of the economy.

Impact: These reforms led to significant economic growth and modernization, increased foreign investment, and integration of India into the global economy. The period marked a transition from a controlled economy to a more marketoriented economy.

3. MandirMasjid Controversy and the Babri Masjid Demolition

Ayodhya Dispute: The controversy over the Ayodhya site, believed by Hindus to be the birthplace of Lord Ram, and the existence of the Babri Masjid, became a major political issue. In 1992, the Babri Masjid was demolished by Hindu activists, leading to widespread communal riots across the country.

Political and Social Impact: The demolition intensified religious and communal tensions in India, affecting the political climate and leading to the rise of the BJP as a major political force. The event also highlighted the challenges of managing communal relations in a diverse society.

4. Rise of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)

Electoral Success: The BJP emerged as a significant political force in the late 1990s. The party, under the leadership of Atal Bihari Vajpayee, saw a significant rise in its political influence. In the 1996 general elections, the BJP became the single largest party but failed to form a stable government.

Formation of Government: In 1998, the BJP led the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) to victory in the general elections, and Atal Bihari Vajpayee became the Prime Minister. The NDA government, though shortlived, marked a significant shift in Indian politics towards the right and set the stage for future BJP dominance.

OR (b) Describe any four issues on which consensus has emerged among most political parties of India.

Solution. In India, consensus among political parties on certain issues reflects a unified approach toward addressing national concerns. Here are four significant issues on which there has generally been consensus across most political parties:

1. Preservation of India's Unity and Integrity

National Unity: There is broad agreement among Indian political parties on the need to preserve the country's unity and integrity. Despite ideological differences, parties universally recognize the importance of maintaining the territorial and social cohesion of India. This consensus has been particularly crucial in addressing regional and communal tensions.

Examples: Political parties across the spectrum support the principles enshrined in the Indian Constitution that promote unity in diversity, and efforts to safeguard the nation's integrity have been a common goal in national and state policies.

2. Promotion of Economic Development

Economic Growth: Most political parties agree on the necessity of promoting economic development and improving living standards for the Indian population. The focus is on economic growth, infrastructure development, and poverty alleviation as central aspects of national policy.

Reforms and Investments: Even though parties may differ on specific approaches, there is a general consensus on the need for economic reforms, foreign investment, and infrastructure development to stimulate growth and development.

3. Social Justice and Empowerment

Social Equity: Political parties in India broadly agree on the importance of social justice and the empowerment of marginalized groups. This includes support for affirmative action, reservation policies for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and Other Backward Classes (OBCs), as well as gender equality initiatives.

Legislative Support: Various parties support policies aimed at reducing social inequalities and improving access to education, health care, and employment opportunities for disadvantaged communities.

4. National Security

Security Measures: There is a general consensus among Indian political parties on the importance of ensuring national security. This includes dealing with internal security threats, such as insurgency and terrorism, and maintaining strong defense capabilities to safeguard the country's borders.

Strategic Initiatives: Political parties support measures to strengthen national security, including enhancing the capabilities of armed forces,

intelligence agencies, and implementing policies to counteract terrorism and insurgency.