

CBSE 12th 2024 Compartment Political Science Set-2(59/S/2) Solutions

SECTION A

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

Q.1. To which state of India does the Dimasa community belong?

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

Solution.(C) Assam , The Dimasa community belongs to the state of Assam.

So the correct option is:

- (C) Assam

Q.2 Where was the Afro Asian Conference held in 1955?

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

Solution.(B) Bandung , The AfroAsian Conference in 1955 was held in Bandung, Indonesia.

So the correct option is:(B) Bandung

Q.3. 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).

In the context of the states carved out from Assam:

Assertion (A): This statement is true. Several states were indeed carved out of Assam, including Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, and Mizoram.

Reason (R): This statement is also true. The leaders of major tribal communities in Assam did seek separation to form their own states due to various political, economic, and cultural reasons.

However, the reason given in (R) is not the sole or complete explanation for (A). While tribal leaders did seek separate states, the process involved multiple factors including administrative efficiency and political considerations.

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

Q.4. In which year did India and China sign the Panchsheel Agreement ?

(A) 1950

(B) 1952

(C) 1954

(D) 1956

Solution. (C) 1954 ,India and China signed the Panchsheel Agreement in 1954. This agreement, formally known as the "Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence," was aimed at promoting peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries. So the correct option is:

(C) 1954

Q.5. 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.(D) 2004, India began using Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) throughout the entire country in the 2004 general elections. The widespread use of EVMs was a significant step to enhance the efficiency and accuracy of the voting process. So the correct option is:(D) 2004

Q.6. 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 , In the first Lok Sabha, the main opposition party was the Bharatiya Jana Sangh. This party, led by Dr. Syama Prasad Mukherjee, was the principal opposition to the ruling Indian National Congress. So the correct option is:(B) Bharatiya Jana Sangh

Q.7. 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 privatisation, 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.8. Match the List I with List II and choose the correct option as answer:

List I

1. The Energy Conservation Act, India
2. The Electricity Act, India
3. Earth Summit
4. World Council of Indigenous Peoples

List II

- (i) 1975
- (ii) 1992
- (iii) 2001
- (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.9. 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 Refugees. Refugees are individuals who have been forced to leave their home country due to fear of persecution, conflict, violence, or other serious threats to their safety. They seek asylum in another country where they hope to find safety and protection.

Q.10. "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 focuses on give up certain kinds of weapons

The goal of disarmament is to reduce or eliminate specific categories of weapons to enhance global security and reduce the risks of armed conflict. While regulating the acquisition or development of weapons, sharing information about arms, and coordinating defense actions are also important aspects of broader arms control and security strategies, the core idea of disarmament is about the reduction or complete elimination of particular types of weapons.

Q.11. 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.12 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.

SECTION B

Q.13. How do economic growth and democracy help India in providing greater security? Explain.

Solution. Economic growth and democracy contribute significantly to India's security in several ways:

1. Economic Growth and Security

a. Enhanced Stability:

Economic growth leads to increased prosperity and improved living standards for the population. As people experience better economic conditions, social tensions and unrest tend to decrease. Economic stability fosters national stability, which contributes to overall security.

b. Strengthened Defence Capabilities:

A growing economy provides the government with greater resources to invest in defence and security infrastructure. Improved economic conditions allow for better funding of military and law enforcement agencies, which in turn enhances national security.

c. Reduction in Poverty:

Economic growth helps reduce poverty, which can be a source of social discontent and unrest. By improving economic conditions and reducing poverty, the government can address one of the root causes of conflict and insecurity.

2. Democracy and Security

a. Inclusiveness and Representation:

In a democratic system, the government is accountable to its citizens and operates with a mandate derived from popular support. This inclusiveness ensures that diverse interests and grievances are addressed through peaceful and legitimate means, reducing the likelihood of social unrest and conflict.

b. Rule of Law and Justice:

Democracy emphasizes the rule of law, where laws are applied equally to all individuals. This helps in maintaining justice and reducing corruption,

creating a more secure and fair society. The legal system in a democracy also ensures that disputes are resolved through peaceful means rather than violence.

c. Freedom of Expression:

Democracies typically protect freedom of speech and expression, allowing citizens to voice their concerns and grievances. This open dialogue can help address issues before they escalate into conflicts, contributing to societal stability and security.

Q.14. Why was holding of the first general elections in 1952 a great challenge for the Election Commission of India? Explain.

Solution. The first general elections in India, held in 1952, posed several significant challenges for the Election Commission of India. Here's an explanation of why this was such a monumental task:

1. Large and Diverse Electorate

a. Vast Population:

In 1952, India had a population of about 350 million people. Organizing elections for such a large population was an enormous task, requiring meticulous planning and coordination.

b. Diverse Electorate:

India's electorate was diverse, with numerous languages, cultures, and regions. Ensuring that every citizen could participate in the elections, despite these differences, added complexity to the process.

2. Logistical Challenges

a. Infrastructure:

In 1952, India's infrastructure was still developing. Many areas lacked proper transportation and communication facilities, making it difficult to reach remote and rural areas to set up polling booths and conduct elections.

b. Voter Registration:

The process of registering voters was challenging due to the lack of comprehensive records and data systems. Creating and maintaining an accurate voter list across such a vast and diverse country was a significant logistical hurdle.

3. Administrative and Organizational Issues

a. Training and Staffing:

The Election Commission had to recruit and train a large number of officials and staff to manage the elections. This included setting up and staffing polling stations, managing the voting process, and ensuring the proper counting of votes.

b. Coordination:

Coordinating with various state governments and local authorities, while maintaining a uniform process across the country, required effective communication and organization.

4. Political and Social Context

a. Newly Independent Country:

India had recently gained independence in 1947. The political landscape was still evolving, and there was a need to establish a democratic framework and practices from scratch. This included creating a system for free and fair elections.

b. Social and Cultural Factors:

Many regions had different social norms and practices. Ensuring that the elections were conducted fairly and without bias across these diverse contexts was a complex task.

5. Technological Limitations

a. Lack of Modern Technology:

In 1952, there were no modern technologies like electronic voting machines (EVMs) or advanced data processing systems. The elections were conducted using paper ballots, which required manual handling, counting, and verification.

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: Post Independence, 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 realisation that ad hoc 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. 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.17. 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.18. State any two reasons given by the Government in support of Emergency imposed in 1975.

Solution. In 1975, the Indian government, led by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, declared a state of Emergency, which lasted until 1977. The government provided several reasons to justify the imposition of Emergency:

1. Threat of Internal Disturbances

The government cited widespread internal unrest and disturbances as a key reason for declaring Emergency. There were significant protests and demonstrations across the country, driven by political opposition groups and others dissatisfied with the government. The situation was described as a threat to public order and stability. The Emergency was seen as a necessary measure to restore and maintain law and order during this period of unrest.

2. National Security Concerns

Another reason provided was the perceived threat to national security. The government argued that the situation in the country was so critical that it endangered the nation's security. This included concerns about subversive activities and conspiracies that could undermine the stability of the state. The Emergency was justified as a means to safeguard the country from these perceived threats and ensure the continuity of governance.

SECTION C

Q.19. "The foreign policy of India reflects the interplay of domestic and external factors." Justify the statement.

Solution. India's foreign policy is shaped by a complex interplay of both domestic and external factors. Here's how these factors influence India's approach to international relations:

Domestic Factors

1. Political Leadership and Government Ideologies

The vision and priorities of the ruling government significantly shape foreign policy. For example, the Nehruvian era emphasized nonalignment and peace, while more recent administrations have focused on economic growth and strategic partnerships.

Domestic political considerations and electoral promises can also influence foreign policy decisions. Governments often align foreign policy with their internal political agendas to appeal to their voter base.

2. Economic Interests

India's economic development goals drive its foreign policy. Trade, investment opportunities, and access to resources are critical. India seeks to enhance its economic growth through international partnerships and participation in global markets.

The need to secure energy resources and technological advancements also shapes foreign policy, driving India to engage with resource-rich countries and technology partners.

3. National Security Concerns

Security issues, such as border disputes and regional conflicts, impact foreign policy decisions. For instance, the longstanding border issues with Pakistan and China have influenced India's security and defense strategies.

Domestic threats, such as terrorism and insurgency, also lead to foreign policy decisions aimed at counterterrorism cooperation and intelligence sharing with other nations.

4. Public Opinion and Civil Society

Public opinion can influence foreign policy. Major international events or crises may prompt public reactions that governments need to address. For example, international human rights issues or conflicts can lead to public demands for certain foreign policy actions.

External Factors

1. Global Geopolitical Dynamics

India's foreign policy is influenced by the global balance of power and alliances. The Cold War era, for example, saw India adopting a nonaligned stance to avoid entanglement in superpower rivalries.

The rise of new global powers and shifting alliances impact India's strategic choices and diplomatic relationships.

2. Regional Dynamics

Regional stability and cooperation are key factors. India's relationships with neighboring countries, like Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and China, are critical to its foreign policy. Regional conflicts or cooperation can influence India's strategic and diplomatic approaches.

3. International Organizations and Agreements

India's participation in international organizations (e.g., United Nations, BRICS, G20) and adherence to global treaties shape its foreign policy. Engagement in international forums allows India to influence and be influenced by global norms and practices.

4. Economic and Strategic Partnerships

India's foreign policy is guided by the need to build strategic partnerships and trade agreements. Relations with major powers like the United States, Russia, and the European Union are shaped by mutual economic and strategic interests.

Q.20. Explain any two consequences of Shock Therapy.

Solution. Shock Therapy refers to a set of economic policies implemented rapidly to transition an economy from a centrally planned system to a market-oriented one. This approach was notably adopted by several post-Soviet states in the 1990s. Here are two significant consequences of Shock Therapy:

1. Economic Instability and Recession

Explanation:

Rapid Transition: Shock Therapy involves abrupt and extensive changes, such as liberalizing prices, removing subsidies, and privatizing state-owned enterprises all at once. This rapid shift often leads to severe economic instability.

Economic Contraction: Many economies that underwent Shock Therapy experienced significant economic contractions. The removal of price controls and subsidies led to inflation and a sudden rise in the cost of living. This, combined with the collapse of old industries and the lack of immediate new job opportunities, resulted in widespread economic hardship and recession.

Example:

In Russia, during the early 1990s, Shock Therapy led to hyperinflation, where prices skyrocketed, and the real value of savings plummeted. The Russian economy saw a sharp decline in GDP, with many industries collapsing as they were unable to compete in the newly liberalized market.

2. Increased Social Inequality

Explanation:

Wealth Distribution: The rapid privatization and liberalization often led to the concentration of wealth among a small group of individuals who were quick to acquire valuable assets. Meanwhile, the broader population faced economic hardship.

Social Disparities: The immediate effects of Shock Therapy often included rising unemployment and the erosion of social safety nets. This led to increased poverty and widening income inequality as the benefits of economic reforms were not evenly distributed.

Example:

In countries like Poland, the transition period saw significant increases in social inequality. While a small number of individuals and entrepreneurs

benefited from the privatization of state assets, many workers and retirees suffered from reduced social benefits and increased unemployment.

Q.21. (a) "China and the US still remain the key players in South Asian politics." Do you agree? Support your answer with two arguments.

Solution. Yes, China and the United States continue to play crucial roles in South Asian politics. Here are two key arguments supporting this view:

1. Strategic Alliances and Economic Influence

Explanation:

Economic Investment: Both China and the United States have significant economic interests in South Asia. They invest heavily in the region, influencing local economies and politics. For instance, China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) involves major infrastructure projects in South Asian countries like Pakistan and Sri Lanka. This investment strengthens China's economic influence and political leverage in these countries.

Strategic Alliances: The United States has formed strategic alliances with several South Asian nations, including India. Through agreements like the Indo-U.S. Strategic Partnership, the U.S. supports India's defense and economic growth, which influences regional dynamics and counterbalances China's growing presence.

Example:

China's Influence: In Pakistan, China's investment in projects like the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) has significant political and economic implications. It not only boosts Pakistan's infrastructure but also deepens China's strategic ties with Pakistan.

U.S. Influence: The U.S. provides military and economic aid to India, reinforcing its role as a counterbalance to China's influence in the region. The strategic partnership also includes cooperation on security issues and joint military exercises.

2. Regional Security and Geopolitical Competition

Explanation:

Regional Security: Both China and the U.S. are actively involved in regional security issues, shaping the geopolitical landscape of South Asia. Their policies and actions often impact regional stability and security dynamics. For example, the U.S. has been involved in counterterrorism efforts and military aid, while China's military presence and strategic investments influence regional security strategies.

Geopolitical Competition: The rivalry between China and the U.S. extends to South Asia, where both powers seek to expand their influence and counter each other's presence. This competition affects the regional balance of power and drives various political and economic decisions in South Asian countries.

Example:

U.S. and China Rivalry: The U.S. has expressed concerns over China's growing influence in South Asia, particularly in countries like Sri Lanka and Nepal. This rivalry influences U.S. foreign policy and engagement in the region.

Regional Security Implications: China's increasing military and economic involvement in South Asia, including its strategic partnership with Pakistan, affects the security calculus of neighbouring countries and prompts responses from the U.S. and its allies.

OR

(b) Analyse the initiatives taken by South Asian countries to promote peace and cooperation in the region.

Solution. South Asian countries have undertaken several initiatives to promote peace and cooperation in the region, reflecting their collective desire to address common challenges and enhance regional stability. Here are some key initiatives:

1. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

Explanation:

Formation: SAARC was established in 1985 with the goal of fostering regional cooperation and development. It aims to promote economic and regional integration among South Asian countries.

Activities: The association focuses on various sectors, including trade, environment, and social development. SAARC has initiated several programs and agreements to improve economic ties, such as the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) agreement, which aims to reduce trade barriers and enhance economic cooperation among member states.

Examples:

SAFTA Agreement: The agreement, implemented in 2006, aims to create a free trade area among South Asian countries by reducing tariffs and encouraging intraregional trade.

Regional Projects: SAARC has undertaken regional projects in areas such as rural development, energy, and disaster management to address common challenges and promote collaborative solutions.

2. Bilateral Agreements and Dialogues

Explanation:

Bilateral Initiatives: Individual countries in South Asia have engaged in bilateral agreements and dialogues to address specific issues and promote mutual cooperation. These agreements often focus on trade, security, and border management.

Peaceful Resolutions: Bilateral dialogues have been instrumental in resolving disputes and improving relations between countries. For example, India and Bangladesh have worked together on watersharing agreements and border management issues.

Examples:

IndoBangladesh Water Sharing Agreement: This agreement, signed in 1996 and revised in subsequent years, addresses the sharing of river waters between the two countries, helping to manage shared water resources and prevent conflicts.

IndiaPakistan Dialogue: Despite challenges, India and Pakistan have engaged in dialogues to address key issues, including the Kashmir dispute and trade relations. Initiatives like the Composite Dialogue Process aim to address multiple bilateral issues and promote peace.

3. Regional Security Cooperation

Explanation:

Collaborative Security Efforts: South Asian countries have recognized the importance of regional security and have taken steps to address security challenges through collaborative efforts. This includes joint initiatives to combat terrorism, natural disasters, and other security threats.

Security Forums: Countries in the region participate in security forums and joint exercises to enhance mutual trust and cooperation on security matters.

Examples:

South Asian Regional Police Conference: This forum brings together police and security officials from South Asian countries to discuss and coordinate efforts to combat crossborder crime and terrorism.

Disaster Management Cooperation: Countries in the region have collaborated on disaster management initiatives, such as the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Disaster Management Centre (SAARCDMC), to improve response and recovery efforts during natural disasters.

4. Cultural and Educational Exchanges

Explanation:

Promoting Understanding: Cultural and educational exchanges help build mutual understanding and strengthen ties among South Asian countries. These exchanges foster cooperation and contribute to regional peace by promoting people-to-people connections.

Educational Programs: Initiatives like scholarship programs, cultural festivals, and academic collaborations enhance educational and cultural linkages among countries.

Examples:

SAARC Cultural Festival: This annual event showcases the diverse cultural heritage of South Asia and promotes cultural exchange among member countries.

Regional Scholarships: Various scholarship programs offer opportunities for students from South Asian countries to study in other countries within the region, fostering educational and cultural connections.

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

Solution. India's role in resisting globalization is a nuanced topic that encompasses various political, economic, and social dimensions. Here's a detailed explanation:

1. Economic Protectionism

Explanation:

Trade Barriers: In the early stages of globalization, India adopted protectionist policies to shield its domestic industries from international competition. This involved imposing tariffs, import quotas, and other trade barriers.

Self-Reliance: The Indian government pursued a policy of self-reliance, or "Atmanirbhar Bharat," which aimed to reduce dependence on foreign goods and encourage domestic production.

Examples:

Import Substitution Industrialization (ISI): This strategy involved replacing foreign imports with domestically produced goods. It was prevalent from the 1950s to the 1980s, with the aim of developing local industries and reducing dependence on foreign products.

High Tariffs and Quotas: India imposed high tariffs and strict quotas on imports to protect its nascent industries from foreign competition and to promote domestic manufacturing.

2. Regulation of Foreign Investment

Explanation:

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Controls: India had stringent regulations on foreign direct investment to prevent excessive foreign control and influence over domestic industries. This approach aimed to protect local businesses and maintain economic sovereignty.

Sectoral Restrictions: Certain sectors, such as defense and telecommunications, were restricted from foreign investment or required government approval for foreign involvement.

Examples:

FDI Policies: Until the 1990s, FDI was heavily regulated with caps on the percentage of foreign ownership allowed in various sectors. Over time, these restrictions were gradually relaxed to attract foreign investment.

Government Approval Process: Foreign investments often required approval from multiple government bodies, which was intended to ensure that foreign involvement aligned with national interests.

3. Cultural and Social Resistance

Explanation:

Preservation of Cultural Identity: There was a strong emphasis on preserving Indian cultural values and traditions in the face of Western cultural influences brought about by globalization. This resistance was reflected in media, education, and cultural policies.

Promoting Indigenous Practices: Efforts were made to promote and celebrate Indian languages, traditions, and practices to counter the homogenizing effects of globalization.

Examples:

Promotion of Indian Languages and Arts: Initiatives like the promotion of regional languages, traditional arts, and festivals aimed to strengthen cultural identity against global cultural homogenization.

Restrictions on Foreign Media: There were regulations on the content of foreign media and advertising to limit the influence of foreign cultures and maintain local cultural values.

4. Political and Economic Policies

Explanation:

Skepticism of Global Institutions: India has often been skeptical of global institutions and agreements that are perceived as favoring developed countries or undermining national sovereignty.

Strategic Alliances: India has engaged in strategic alliances and regional partnerships to balance the influence of global powers and promote regional interests.

Examples:

Resistance to Global Trade Agreements: India has sometimes resisted global trade agreements or pushed for reforms in international trade rules to ensure that they do not disproportionately benefit developed nations.

Regional Cooperation: India has focused on strengthening regional cooperation through organisations like BRICS and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) to promote a balanced approach to globalisation

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

Solution. The role of states has undergone significant changes in the context of globalization. Here's a breakdown of how globalization has reshaped state functions and responsibilities:

1. Shift from Economic Control to Facilitation

Explanation:

Deregulation and Liberalization: Globalization has led states to move away from direct control over economic activities and instead focus on creating an environment conducive to international trade and investment. This shift involves deregulating industries, liberalizing trade policies, and reducing barriers to foreign investment.

Role as Facilitators: States are increasingly acting as facilitators for global economic activities. They implement policies to attract foreign direct investment (FDI), support multinational enterprises, and integrate into global supply chains.

Examples:

Economic Reforms: Many countries have implemented economic reforms, such as the liberalization of trade and investment regulations, to become more attractive to global investors. For instance, India's economic liberalization in the 1990s opened its market to global competition and investment.

Trade Agreements: States are participating in and negotiating regional and global trade agreements to ensure their economies benefit from global trade networks.

2. Increased Interdependence and Regional Integration

Explanation:

Regional Cooperation: States are engaging in regional cooperation and integration to address common challenges and leverage collective strengths. This involves forming regional economic blocs, political alliances, and collaborative agreements.

Shared Sovereignty: States are increasingly sharing sovereignty in certain areas, such as trade and environmental regulations, to benefit from collective action and manage crossborder issues.

Examples:

European Union (EU): The EU represents a high degree of regional integration where member states have ceded some aspects of their

sovereignty to achieve common goals, such as a single market and a common currency.

Regional Trade Agreements: Agreements like the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for TransPacific Partnership (CPTPP) exemplify how states collaborate regionally to enhance trade and economic integration.

3. Enhanced Role in Global Governance

Explanation:

Participation in Global Institutions: States are playing active roles in global governance structures, such as the United Nations, World Trade Organization (WTO), and International Monetary Fund (IMF). They contribute to shaping global policies and addressing global challenges through these institutions.

Multilateral Diplomacy: States are increasingly involved in multilateral diplomacy to address issues that transcend national borders, such as climate change, terrorism, and pandemics.

Examples:

Climate Agreements: States participate in global agreements like the Paris Agreement on climate change to collectively address environmental challenges.

International Organizations: States collaborate within organizations like the WTO to regulate international trade and resolve trade disputes.

4. Focus on Domestic Adaptation and Policy Innovation

Explanation:

Policy Adaptation: In response to globalization, states are adapting domestic policies to mitigate negative impacts and leverage opportunities. This includes reforming social welfare systems, investing in education and technology, and enhancing infrastructure.

Innovation in Governance: States are adopting innovative governance practices to address new challenges and opportunities created by globalization, such as e-governance and public-private partnerships.

Examples:

Social Policies: States are reforming social policies to address issues such as income inequality and job displacement caused by global economic changes.

Technological Investments: Investments in technology and infrastructure are made to enhance competitiveness and meet the demands of a globalized economy.

5. Challenges to Sovereignty and National Identity

Explanation:

Sovereignty Issues: Globalization can challenge traditional notions of state sovereignty as states navigate the complexities of international regulations, global markets, and crossborder issues.

National Identity: States are also grappling with maintaining national identity and cultural heritage amidst the influence of global cultures and values.

Examples:

Regulatory Constraints: States may face constraints in their ability to unilaterally regulate certain sectors due to international agreements and global market pressures.

Cultural Policies: Some states implement policies to protect and promote national culture and identity in the face of global cultural influences.

Q.23. Assess the developments leading to the Peace Agreement between Rajiv Gandhi and Laldenga in 1986.

Solution. The Peace Agreement between Rajiv Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India, and Laldenga, the leader of the Mizo National Front (MNF), in 1986 was a significant development in the history of India's

northeastern states. Here's an assessment of the key developments leading to this agreement:

Background and Context

1. Mizo Insurgency and Political Unrest

Historical Grievances: The Mizo insurgency had roots in longstanding grievances related to ethnic identity, economic neglect, and political exclusion. The Mizo National Front (MNF), led by Laldenga, sought greater autonomy and self-determination for the Mizo people.

Insurgency: The MNF launched an armed struggle against the Indian government, demanding an independent Mizo state. The conflict led to violence and instability in the region, affecting the lives of many Mizo people and leading to significant casualties.

2. Economic and Humanitarian Concerns

Economic Distress: The prolonged insurgency had economic consequences, leading to development stagnation and exacerbating poverty in the region. The conflict hindered economic activities and infrastructure development.

Humanitarian Crisis: The insurgency caused considerable human suffering, with many civilians caught in the crossfire and displaced from their homes. There was a growing humanitarian concern that needed to be addressed to restore normalcy and stability.

Key Developments Leading to the Agreement

1. Diplomatic Engagement and Negotiations

Initiating Talks: The Indian government, under Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, recognized the need for a political solution to the Mizo conflict.

Efforts were made to initiate dialogue with the MNF leadership to address the underlying issues and find a peaceful resolution.

Negotiation Process: Several rounds of negotiations took place between the Indian government and the MNF. The process involved discussions on autonomy, development, and political representation, aiming to reach a mutually acceptable agreement.

2. Political and Social Reforms

Autonomy and Statehood: The Indian government agreed to provide greater autonomy to the Mizo region. This led to the creation of the Mizoram state in 1986, which was a significant concession to the demands of the MNF. Mizoram was carved out of the existing state of Assam, fulfilling one of the key demands of the MNF.

Development Initiatives: The agreement included provisions for economic development and infrastructure improvement in Mizoram. The focus was on addressing the economic grievances of the Mizo people and ensuring equitable development in the newly formed state.

3. Public and Political Support

Support from Mizo Leaders: The agreement received broad support from various Mizo leaders and the general population. The MNF's willingness to engage in dialogue and reach a settlement was crucial in achieving the peace agreement.

Political Will: Rajiv Gandhi's government demonstrated political will and flexibility in addressing the demands of the MNF. The commitment to resolving the conflict through peaceful means played a crucial role in reaching the agreement.

Outcomes of the Agreement

1. Creation of Mizoram

State Formation: The Peace Agreement led to the official creation of Mizoram as a separate state within the Indian Union. This was a significant achievement for the MNF and a recognition of the Mizo people's aspirations for selfgovernance.

Enhanced Autonomy: Mizoram was granted enhanced autonomy and selfgovernance, which allowed the Mizo people to have greater control over their local affairs and administration.

2. Improved Relations and Development

Restoration of Peace: The agreement effectively ended the armed insurgency and restored peace and stability to the region. The cessation of violence allowed for a focus on development and reconstruction.

Economic and Social Development: The Indian government committed to addressing the economic needs of Mizoram, leading to improved infrastructure, education, and healthcare in the state.

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 any four steps taken by the Chinese leadership for the growth of the Chinese economy.

Solution. Certainly! Here's a description of four significant steps taken by the Chinese leadership to foster the growth of the Chinese economy:

1. Economic Reforms and Opening Up (1978 onwards)

Description:

In 1978, under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping, China initiated a series of economic reforms known as the "Reform and Opening Up" policy. These reforms marked a departure from the rigid command economy and introduced market-oriented changes.

Key Actions:

Decentralization: Authority was decentralized from the central government to local governments and enterprises, allowing them greater freedom in economic decisionmaking.

Market Mechanisms: The introduction of market mechanisms meant that prices were determined by supply and demand rather than being set by the government.

Private Sector Encouragement: Private businesses and foreign investments were encouraged, leading to the creation of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in cities like Shenzhen.

Impact:

These reforms led to rapid economic growth, modernization, and integration into the global economy, transforming China into one of the world's largest economies.

2. Development of Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

Description:

The establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) was a crucial step in China's strategy to attract foreign investment and technology while experimenting with market-oriented policies.

Key Actions:

Incentives for Foreign Investment: SEZs offered incentives such as tax breaks, relaxed regulations, and better infrastructure to attract foreign businesses.

Experimentation: These zones acted as laboratories for testing economic reforms and market-oriented policies before applying them to the rest of the country.

Impact:

SEZs like Shenzhen experienced tremendous economic growth and became major hubs for manufacturing and export-oriented industries, playing a critical role in China's economic expansion.

3. Industrialization and Infrastructure Development

Description:

China focused heavily on industrialization and infrastructure development to support its economic growth and modernization efforts.

Key Actions:

Investment in Infrastructure: Massive investments were made in infrastructure projects such as highways, railways, ports, and airports to improve connectivity and support economic activities.

Industrial Policy: The government promoted heavy industries, manufacturing, and export-oriented sectors to build a robust industrial base.

Impact:

The development of infrastructure and industry facilitated the growth of domestic and international trade, supported urbanization, and provided the foundation for China's manufacturing and export-driven economy.

4. Educational and Technological Advancements

Description:

Recognizing the importance of human capital and technology for economic growth, China invested significantly in education and technology.

Key Actions:

Education Reform: The government invested in improving education at all levels, emphasizing science and technology to build a skilled workforce.

Technological Innovation: China promoted research and development (R&D) and innovation, encouraging collaboration between universities, research institutions, and the private sector.

Impact:

These investments led to advancements in technology, increased productivity, and the development of high-tech industries. China became a

global leader in several technology sectors and improved its competitiveness on the international stage.

Summary

The Chinese leadership's steps toward economic growth included:

1. Economic Reforms and Opening Up: Shifting from a command economy to a market-oriented approach.
2. Development of Special Economic Zones (SEZs): Attracting foreign investment and testing reforms.
3. Industrialization and Infrastructure Development: Building a strong industrial base and improving infrastructure.
4. Educational and Technological Advancements: Investing in education and R&D to drive innovation.

These measures collectively transformed China into a major global economic power, driving rapid development and significant improvements in living standards.

OR (b) Describe any four features of Japan that make it an alternate centre of power.

Solution. Certainly! Here are four features that make Japan a notable alternate center of power on the global stage:

1. Economic Power

Description:

Japan is one of the world's largest and most advanced economies. It has a highly developed industrial sector and is known for its technological innovation and manufacturing prowess.

Key Features:

Technological Innovation: Japan is a global leader in technology, particularly in electronics, robotics, and automotive industries. Companies

like Toyota, Sony, and Panasonic are internationally recognized for their contributions.

Economic Scale: As the thirdlargest economy by nominal GDP (after the U.S. and China), Japan plays a significant role in global trade and finance.

Impact:

Japan's economic strength gives it considerable influence in international economic and trade affairs, making it a key player in global markets and financial systems.

2. Technological and Industrial Capabilities

Description:

Japan is renowned for its advanced technology and industrial capabilities, which contribute to its status as a major center of power.

Key Features:

Innovation Hub: Japan invests heavily in research and development (R&D), leading to breakthroughs in various fields such as robotics, electronics, and biotechnology.

HighTech Industries: The country has a strong presence in hightech industries, including information technology, telecommunications, and precision machinery.

Impact:

Japan's technological and industrial capabilities enhance its global influence and competitiveness, positioning it as a key player in technological advancements and highvalue industries.

3. Strategic Geopolitical Position

Description:

Japan's geographical location in East Asia places it strategically in a region that is central to global geopolitical dynamics.

Key Features:

Proximity to Major Powers: Japan is situated close to major regional players such as China, South Korea, and Russia, which allows it to play a significant role in regional security and economic issues.

Influence in AsiaPacific: Japan's location gives it substantial influence over the AsiaPacific region, where it engages in various diplomatic and economic activities.

Impact:

Japan's strategic location allows it to exert influence in regional and global geopolitics, contributing to its role as a center of power in international relations.

4. Strong Diplomatic and Cultural Influence

Description:

Japan's diplomatic efforts and cultural impact extend its influence beyond economic and technological realms.

Key Features:

Diplomatic Engagement: Japan actively participates in international organizations such as the United Nations, G20, and regional forums, contributing to global diplomacy and policymaking.

Cultural Impact: Japan's culture, including its media (anime, manga), cuisine, and traditional arts, has a significant global following, enhancing its soft power.

Impact:

Japan's diplomatic and cultural influence helps shape global perceptions and fosters international relationships, strengthening its role as an alternate center of power.

Summary

Japan's status as an alternate center of power is supported by:

1. Economic Power: Being one of the largest economies with significant global trade and finance influence.
2. Technological and Industrial Capabilities: Leading in technology and hightech industries.
3. Strategic Geopolitical Position: Its location in East Asia provides geopolitical significance.
4. Strong Diplomatic and Cultural Influence: Active global diplomacy and cultural impact.

These features collectively contribute to Japan's position as a prominent player on the global stage, influencing various aspects of international relations and global affairs.

Q.28 (a) Describe any four major political developments that took place in India from 1989 to 1999.

Solution. Certainly! Here's an overview of four major political developments in India between 1989 and 1999:

1. Rise of Mandal Politics and the Implementation of OBC Reservations (1990)

Description:

In 1990, the then Prime Minister, V.P. Singh, implemented the Mandal Commission report recommendations, which proposed 27% reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in central government jobs and educational institutions.

Key Features:

Controversy and Protests: The decision led to widespread protests from various groups, including students and political parties opposing the reservation policy.

Impact on Politics: The move significantly influenced Indian politics, leading to the rise of OBC-based political parties and altering the electoral dynamics across various states.

Impact:

The Mandal Commission's recommendations reshaped Indian political discourse by emphasizing social justice and affirmative action for marginalized communities, leading to a more inclusive approach in governance.

2. The Emergence of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and the Ram Janmabhoomi Movement

Description:

The Ram Janmabhoomi movement, spearheaded by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and affiliated organizations, aimed at building a temple at the disputed site in Ayodhya, believed to be the birthplace of Lord Ram.

Key Features:

Political Mobilization: The movement gained massive support and played a crucial role in the BJP's rise as a major political force in India.

Demolition of Babri Masjid: On December 6, 1992, the Babri Masjid in Ayodhya was demolished by Hindu activists, leading to widespread riots and a significant shift in the political landscape.

Impact:

The Ram Janmabhoomi movement solidified the BJP's position in Indian politics and contributed to the rise of Hindu nationalism, altering the political discourse and electoral strategies.

3. Economic Liberalization and Reforms (1991)

Description:

In 1991, India faced a severe balance of payments crisis, leading to a series of economic reforms initiated by then Finance Minister, Manmohan Singh, under the leadership of Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao.

Key Features:

Structural Adjustments: The reforms included devaluation of the rupee, reduction in import tariffs, privatization of state-owned enterprises, and liberalization of foreign investment policies.

Economic Growth: These reforms marked the beginning of India's transition towards a more market-oriented economy.

Impact:

The economic liberalization policies significantly accelerated India's economic growth, increased foreign investment, and integrated India more closely into the global economy, marking a major shift from the previous era of economic controls and regulations.

4. Nuclear Tests and the Emergence as a Nuclear Power (1998)

Description:

In May 1998, India conducted a series of nuclear tests under Operation Pokhran II, declaring itself as a nuclear weapons state.

Key Features:

Global Reactions: The tests drew international condemnation and led to economic sanctions from several countries.

Strategic Significance: The nuclear tests marked India's entry into the nuclear arena, altering the regional balance of power, particularly with neighboring Pakistan.

Impact:

The nuclear tests established India as a significant player in global security dynamics, influencing its defense policies and international relations. It also led to the establishment of a more assertive stance in its foreign policy.

Summary

From 1989 to 1999, India experienced significant political developments:

1. Rise of Mandal Politics: The implementation of OBC reservations brought changes in social justice and political alignments.
2. BJP and Ram Janmabhoomi Movement: The movement reshaped political dynamics and solidified the BJP's position.
3. Economic Liberalization: Major economic reforms transformed India's economic landscape.
4. Nuclear Tests: India's nuclear tests in 1998 positioned it as a nuclear power, affecting regional and global security.

These developments collectively shaped India's political, economic, and strategic trajectory during this period.

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

Solution. Certainly! Here are four key issues on which consensus has emerged among most political parties in India:

1. National Integration

Description:

National integration is the process of unifying diverse regions, cultures, and communities into a cohesive and unified nation.

Consensus:

Unity in Diversity: Most political parties agree on the importance of maintaining unity among India's diverse population.

Secularism: Political parties broadly support secularism as a core value, ensuring that no religion is favored over others in public policy and governance.

Impact:

Efforts to promote national integration help to maintain social harmony and prevent the fragmentation of the country along regional or communal lines.

2. Economic Development

Description:

Economic development focuses on improving the economic wellbeing and quality of life for a nation's citizens through various policies and reforms.

Consensus:

Growth and Reform: There is widespread agreement on the need for economic growth, liberalization, and modernization of industries.

Infrastructure Development: Investment in infrastructure such as roads, railways, and telecommunications is supported by most parties to boost economic activity and connectivity.

Impact:

Economic development policies are crucial for addressing poverty, creating jobs, and enhancing the overall standard of living in India.

3. Poverty Alleviation

Description:

Poverty alleviation involves efforts and policies aimed at reducing poverty and improving the standard of living for the underprivileged.

Consensus:

Social Welfare Programs: Most parties support various welfare schemes and programs designed to uplift economically disadvantaged sections of society.

Employment Generation: There is agreement on the importance of generating employment opportunities and providing skill development to reduce poverty.

Impact:

Efforts to alleviate poverty help in improving social equity and ensuring that economic growth benefits all segments of society, particularly the poor.

4. Environmental Protection

Description:

Environmental protection focuses on safeguarding natural resources and ensuring sustainable development practices to preserve the environment for future generations.

Consensus:

Climate Change: Political parties recognize the need to address climate change and support international agreements like the Paris Agreement.

Conservation Efforts: There is general support for policies aimed at conserving forests, wildlife, and water resources.

Impact:

Environmental protection initiatives help in mitigating the adverse effects of pollution, deforestation, and climate change, ensuring a sustainable future for India.

Q.29 (a) Explain the relevance of the United Nations in the contemporary world.

Solution. The United Nations (UN) plays a critical role in addressing various global challenges and promoting international cooperation. Here's how the UN remains relevant in the contemporary world:

1. Promoting Peace and Security

Role:

Conflict Resolution: The UN works to prevent and resolve conflicts through peacekeeping missions, diplomatic negotiations, and mediation efforts. Its

peacekeeping forces are deployed in regions affected by conflict to maintain stability and protect civilians.

Preventing War: By fostering dialogue and collaboration among nations, the UN aims to prevent the outbreak of wars and conflicts.

Relevance:

In a world with ongoing conflicts and rising geopolitical tensions, the UN's efforts in maintaining peace and preventing violence are crucial for global stability.

2. Addressing Global Health Issues

Role:

Health Initiatives: The World Health Organization (WHO), a UN agency, coordinates international health responses and supports efforts to combat diseases like COVID19, Ebola, and malaria.

Health Policy: The UN promotes global health policies and initiatives to improve health systems and provide equitable access to healthcare.

Relevance:

With the increasing global mobility of people and the emergence of new health threats, the UN's role in managing global health crises and promoting health security is vital.

3. Advancing Human Rights

Role:

Human Rights Protection: The UN works to uphold human rights through various treaties, conventions, and monitoring mechanisms. It addresses issues such as discrimination, injustice, and violations of fundamental rights.

Human Rights Advocacy: The UN promotes awareness and advocacy for human rights issues globally.

Relevance:

In a world where human rights abuses continue to occur, the UN's efforts to protect and promote human rights are essential for ensuring dignity and justice for all individuals.

4. Promoting Sustainable Development

Role:

Development Goals: The UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) outline global targets for ending poverty, protecting the environment, and ensuring prosperity for all. These goals guide international development efforts and policymaking.

Environmental Protection: The UN addresses environmental challenges through initiatives aimed at combating climate change, conserving biodiversity, and promoting sustainable resource management.

Relevance:

With pressing issues like climate change and resource depletion, the UN's focus on sustainable development is crucial for ensuring a balanced and viable future for generations to come.

5. Fostering International Cooperation

Role:

Global Dialogue: The UN provides a platform for countries to discuss and resolve global issues collaboratively. Its various organs, such as the General Assembly and Security Council, facilitate international dialogue and cooperation.

Coordinating Efforts: The UN coordinates international responses to global challenges, ensuring that efforts are harmonised and resources are effectively allocated.

Relevance:

In a highly interconnected world, the UN's role in fostering international cooperation and coordination is essential for addressing complex global issues that transcend national boundaries.

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 "The Security Council lacks equitable representation" points to a significant issue within the United Nations. To understand the need for restructuring, let's break it down:

1. Current Structure of the Security Council:

The UN Security Council has 15 members. Five of these are permanent members: the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Russia, and China. These are known as the P5. They hold veto power, meaning any one of them can block substantive resolutions.

The remaining 10 members are elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly, and they do not have veto power.

2. Equitable Representation:

The P5 were granted permanent seats and veto power in the aftermath of World War II, based on their role in founding the UN and their status as major powers at that time. However, the world has changed significantly since then.

The global balance of power has shifted, with emerging economies and new regional powers gaining prominence. Countries like India, Brazil, South Africa, and Japan are seen as significant players on the world stage but do not have permanent seats or veto power.

3. Need for Restructuring:

Fairness: The current structure reflects the geopolitical realities of the mid-20th century rather than the 21st century. Many argue that the representation is outdated and does not reflect the current global power dynamics or the diversity of the international community.

Efficiency: The veto power held by the P5 can lead to gridlock, where critical issues may be stalled because one of the permanent members

disagrees. This can prevent the Security Council from effectively addressing global crises.

Legitimacy: The lack of equitable representation can undermine the legitimacy of the Security Council's decisions. Countries and regions that are not represented may feel that the Council's actions do not consider their perspectives or interests, leading to reduced support and cooperation.

4. Proposed Changes:

Expansion: Some propose expanding the number of permanent members to include emerging powers and regional representatives. This could make the Council more representative of the current global landscape.

Veto Power Reforms: There are discussions about limiting or altering the use of veto power to prevent abuse and encourage more consensus-driven decisions.

Increased Regional Representation: Ensuring that various regions of the world have a fair voice on the Security Council could improve its legitimacy and effectiveness.

In summary, restructuring the United Nations, particularly the Security Council, is seen as necessary to make it more representative, fair, and effective in addressing contemporary global challenges.

Q.30 (a) Analyse any four consequences of the partition of British India in 1947.

Solution. The partition of British India in 1947 had profound and far-reaching 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 (1947-48, 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.