CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2025

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 100

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

i. This question paper contains **36 questions.** All questions are **compulsory.**

ii. This question paper is divided into **5 sections.**

iii. **Section A** – questions number **1 to 3** are case based questions

iv. **Section B** – questions number **4 to 15** are multiple choice questions

v. **Section C** – questions number **16 to 21** are short answer

vi. **Section D** – questions number **22 to 28** are long answer type i

vii. **Section E** – questions number **29 to 36** are long answer type ii

viii. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions.

ix. Use of calculator is NOT allowed.

Section A

Question 1.

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

India adopted a democratic approach to the question of diversity. Democracy allows the political expressions of regional aspirations and does not look upon them as anti-national. Besides, democratic politics allows parties and groups to address the people on the basis of their regional identity, aspiration and specific regional problems. Thus, in the course of democratic politics, regional

aspirations get strengthened. At the same time, democratic politics also means that regional issues and problems will receive adequate attention and accommodation in the policy-making process.

(1)

Which type of diversity is dominant in India?

(A)Social diversity

(B)Political diversity

(C)Cultural diversity

(D) Regional diversity.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The dominant type of diversity in India is regional diversity, as India recognizes and accommodates various regional identities and aspirations within its democratic framework.

Key Points: Regional diversity-Recognition of regional aspirations-Democratic framework

(2)

Which period in India is seen as a period of grooming regional aspirations for autonomy?

(A) 1960s

(B)1970s

(C)1980s

(D)1990s

[1 Marks]

Answer:

The period since 1970 is seen as a significant time for grooming regional aspirations for autonomy in India as 1970s regional aspirations for autonomy gained strength, as democratic politics allowed their expression and accomodation.

Key Points:

Period since 1970-regional aspirations for autonomy-democratic approach

(3)

Which one of the following joined Indian Union in 1975?

(A)Goa (B) Sikkim

(C)Puducherry (D) An Island

[1 Marks]

Answer: Sikkim joined the Indian Union in 1975.

Key Points: Sikkim-1975-Indian Union

(4)

How does democracy deal with the regional problems?

(A) Through regular negotiations

(B) Through strong steps

(C) Through elections

(D) Through economic measures.

[1 Marks]

Answer:

Democracy addresses regional problems through **regular negotiations** by allowing peaceful expression of regional aspirations. It ensures such issues are heard and included in policy-making, rather than being suppressed.

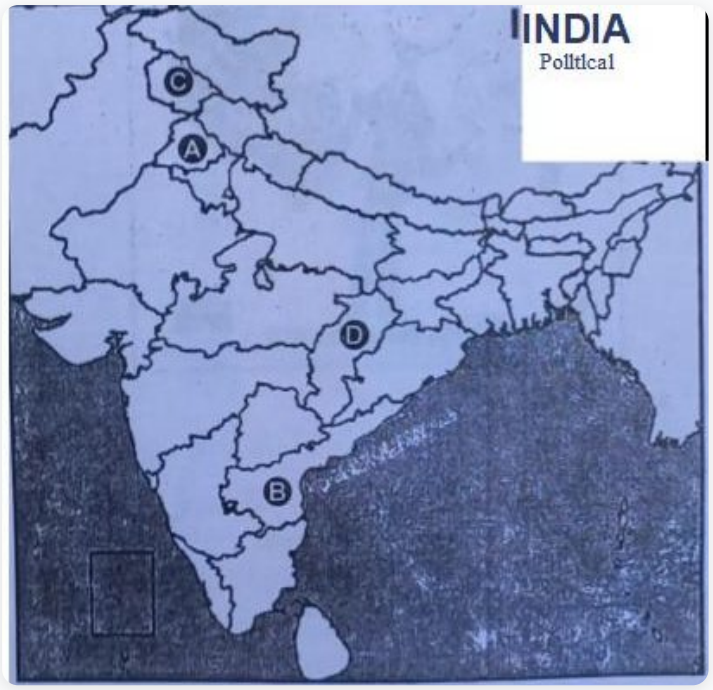
Key Points: Political expressions of regional aspirations are legitimized - Regional identity issues are addressed by political parties - Adequate attention to regional problems in policy-making

Question 2.

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

Sr. Number of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the States
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		

(iv)		



(1) The State that was most affected by the partition of the country.

[1 Marks]

Answer: (i) A - Punjab

Key Points: Punjab was the most affected state during partition; it experienced large-scale violence and displacement.

(2) The Princely State whose ruler resisted its merger with India.

[1 Marks]

Answer:

Jammu and Kashmir's ruler, Maharaja Hari Singh, initially refused to join either India or Pakistan in 1947. He later signed the Instrument of Accession to India after facing invasion from Pakistan-backed forces.

Key Points:

C - Jammu

(3) The State carved out from Madhya Pradesh.

[1 Marks]

Answer: (i) A - Chhattisgarh

Key Points: Chhattisgarh was carved out of Madhya Pradesh in 2000.

(4)

The State that was formed in 1952.

[1 Marks]

Answer:

The state that was formed in 1952 is Andhra Pradesh based on the information mentioned in the context.

Key Points:

B-Andhra Pradesh

(5)

Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of

(I) Name the Union Territory which earlier was a state

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Union Territory which earlier was a state is Jammu & Kashmir. (I) A

Key Points: Jammu & Kashmir was a state before becoming a Union Territory; it reflects historical changes in governance; significant in the context of India's political boundaries.

(6)

Name any one state that was most affected by the partition of the country.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Punjab was one of the states most affected by the partition of the country, as it experienced large-scale violence and displacement of people during this period.

Key Points: Punjab-significant violence-displacement

(7)

Which state was carved out from Madhya Pradesh?

[1 Marks]

Answer: Chhattisgarh was carved out from Madhya Pradesh in the year 2000.

Key Points: Chhattisgarh-Madhya Pradesh-2000

(8)

Which state was formed in 1952?

[1 Marks]

Answer: The state formed in 1952 is Andhra Pradesh. This is based on the information that states underwent reorganization in 1956 and that language was a significant factor in the formation of new states. Since Andhra Pradesh was the first state formed on the basis of language in India on October 1, 1953, it continues to remain significant as it reflects linguistic reorganization.

Key Points: Andhra Pradesh-formed in 1953-basis of language

Question 3. Study the given cartoon and answer the questions that follow:



(1)

Why is this cartoon not relevant today?

(A) UN has become more powerful.

(B) Many new powerful international organisations have emerged.

(C) Countries are not having faith in UN.

(D) Now many new centres of power have emerge.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The cartoon is not relevant today because many new powerful international organizations have emerged (B) that address global issues more effectively than the UN, highlighting the limitations of the UN in current geopolitical contexts.

Key Points: UN's ineffectiveness during crises; Emergence of new powerful international organizations; Shift in global power dynamics

(2)

What does the cartoon depict?

(A) Influence of UNO on the World

(B)Influence of USA on UNO

(C) Relevance of UNO

(D) Influence of USA on the World

[1 Marks]

Answer: The cartoon depicts the considerable influence of the USA on the UNO, reflecting the country's significant role in shaping the organization’s policies and actions, especially during the Lebanon crisis in 2006.

Key Points: Influence of USA on UN, financial power of the USA, veto power of the USA in UN decisions.

(3)

What is the primary objective of UNO?

(A) To foster economic ties of the developed nations

(B)To promote international peace and co-operation

(C)To eradicate terrorism

(D)To promote health care

[1 Marks]

Answer: The primary objective of the United Nations Organization (UNO) is to promote international peace and cooperation among its member nations.

Key Points: foster peace-cooperation among nations-prevent conflicts

(4)

What message is given by the cartoon?

(A) If UN fails then the US can control the world by its military power

(B) Economic superiority of US

(C) Veto power of permanent members of UN

(D) US is the largest contributor to UN

[1 Marks]

Answer: The cartoon conveys the message that the US, as the sole superpower, can exert its military and economic dominance over the world if the UN fails to function effectively. This is particularly evident in situations where the US can bypass international scrutiny or opposition due to its powerful position.

Key Points: US as the only superpower-US military and economic dominance-UN's ineffectiveness

(5)

Write full from of UNESCO.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The full form of UNESCO is the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation.

Key Points: UNESCO- United Nations- Educational- Scientific- Cultural

(6)

State the reason for the formation of League of Nations.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The League of Nations was formed to promote peace and prevent conflicts among nations after the devastation of World War I, as many believed that an international organization could help maintain world order and avoid future wars.

Key Points: Formation after World War I-Purpose to maintain peace-Prevent future conflicts

(7)

How many member countries did sign on United Nations charter to set up United Nations?

[1 Marks]

Answer: The United Nations Charter was signed by 51 member countries.

Key Points: 51 member countries signed the UN Charter-UN founded in 1945-Poland signed later, making total 51

(8)

Name the most visible public figure and the representative head of the United Nations.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The most visible public figure and the representative head of the United Nations is the Secretary-General, who is currently António Guterres.

Key Points: Most visible public figure - Secretary-General; Current Secretary-General - António Guterres; Representative head of the UN

Section B

Question 4.

Given below are two statements:

Statement-I: Nepal was a Hindu Kingdom in the past and then a constitutional monarchy in the modern period for many years.

Statement-II: The struggling pro-democracy forces achieved their first major victory in 2006 when the king was forced to restore the House of representatives.

[1 Marks]

(A) Statement-I is false, but Statement-II is true.

(B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are true.

(C) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are false.

(D) Statement-I is true, but Statement-II is false.

Explanation:

Both Statement-I and Statement-II are true. Statement-I is accurate, as Nepal was indeed a Hindu kingdom and later operated as a constitutional monarchy for many years. Statement-II is also correct, because the pro-democracy forces did achieve a significant victory in 2006 when they successfully compelled the king to restore the House of Representatives, marking a pivotal moment in Nepal's democratic movement.

Question 5. Which of the following events made the South Asian region a sudden focus of global attention after the Cold War period?

[1 Marks]

(A) Ethnic conflict of Sri Lanka

(B) Bangladesh War of 1971

(C) India and Pakistan both became nuclear powers

(D) Kargil conflict between India and Pakistan

Explanation: The correct answer is 'India and Pakistan both became nuclear powers.' This event drew global attention because it occurred just before the Kargil conflict, signaling a new phase in regional dynamics with both nations possessing nuclear capabilities, which increased international concerns about nuclear warfare in South Asia.

Question 6.

Match the terms given in Column-A with Column-B and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

[1 Marks]

	Column-'A'		Column-'B'
I.	Human Rights Watch	1.	An organ of the United Nations
II.	International Monetary Fund	11.	An agency of the United Nations
III.	World Health Organisation	III.	An international organisation that oversees financial institutions
IV.	General Assembly	IV.	An international NGO

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

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

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

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

Explanation:

The correct matching is **I-iv, II-iii, III-ii, IV-i** because Human Rights Watch is an international NGO, the International Monetary Fund oversees global financial institutions, the World Health Organization functions as a specialized agency of the United Nations, and the General Assembly is one of the main organs of the United Nations.

Question 7.

Arrange the following in chronological order of their formation:

I. The World Trade Organisation

II. World Bank

III. The International Atomic Energy Agency

IV. United Nations Organisation

[1 Marks]

(A) II, IV, III, I

(B) I, II, III, IV

(C) III, I, II, IV

(D) IV, II, III, I

Explanation:

The correct chronological order is **IV, II, III, I** because the United Nations Organisation was established in 1945, followed by the World Bank in 1944–45, the International Atomic Energy Agency in 1957, and finally the World Trade Organisation in 1995. Hence, arranging them from earliest to latest gives IV, II, III, I.

Question 8.

Institutional safeguards to minimize the negative effects of globalization on those who are economically weak are known as:

[1 Marks]

(A) Social safety nets

(B) Welfare measures

(C) Voluntary services

(D) Economic liberalization

Explanation: The correct answer is 'Social safety nets' because the context explicitly mentions the need for institutional safeguards or creating 'social safety nets' to minimize the adverse impacts of globalization on economically weak individuals. This aligns with the definition of social safety nets as measures to provide a minimum level of support to vulnerable populations.

Question 9.

In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option as answer.

Assertion (A) : The entry and the increased role of multinational companies all over the world leads to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own.

Reason (R) : The state continues to discharge its essential functions and consciously withdraws from certain domains from which it wishes to.

[1 Marks]

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

(B) The Assertion (A) is correct, but the Reason (R) is incorrec

(C) The Assertion (A) is incorrect, but the Reason (R) is correct.

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

Explanation:

The correct option is: Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct, but the Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). The assertion accurately states that the increasing influence of multinational companies can limit government decision-making capacity, aligning with the context that suggests globalization erodes state capacity. However, the reason presents a different perspective; while states may withdraw from specific domains, they continue to fulfill essential functions, indicating that states still maintain important roles despite external pressures.

Question 10. Which one among the following statements is not the objective of NITI Aayog?

[1 Marks]

(A) Serve as a think tank of the government both at the centre and state level.

(B) Provide a critical directional and strategic input to the development process of India.

(C) Arrange funds for the implementation of developmental programs.

(D) Seek to put an end to the slow and tardy implementation of the policies.

Explanation: The correct option is 'Arrange funds for the implementation of developmental programs.' NITI Aayog does not function as a funding agency; rather, it serves as a think tank, providing strategic input and facilitating planning for development. Its objectives focus on providing guidance for economic policies and reforms, not directly arranging funds.

Question 11. Which statement among the following is correct about the planning ideology of the left wing?

[1 Marks]

(A) The Left supports a free-market economy.

(B) They support government policies which are for the benefit of poor sections.

(C) They do not want unnecessary intervention of government in the economy.

(D) They advocate for progressive policies.

Explanation: The correct option is 'They support government policies which are for the benefit of poor sections.' This statement aligns with the context that highlights how left-wing ideology advocates for government intervention in areas like education and healthcare to ensure social justice and support for disadvantaged groups.

Question 12. Identify the main reason for the split in Congress Party in 1969.

[1 Marks]

(A) Change in the ideology of Congress Party.

(B) Dominance of the Congress Syndicate.

(C) Opposition parties came together.

(D) Difference of opinion among the opposition parties.

Explanation: The correct answer is 'Dominance of the Congress Syndicate.' The split in the Congress Party in 1969 was largely due to the factionalism led by the syndicate, which represented traditional Congress leaders and was opposed to Indira Gandhi's leadership style and her push for more ideological clarity, leading to a split between the 'old' and 'new' Congress.

Question 13.

Identify and choose the incorrect pair:

[1 Marks]

(A) (A) Lal Bahadur Shastri - Jai Jawan Jai Kisan

(B) (B) Indira Gandhi- Garibi Hatao

(C) (D) Grand Alliance - Formed by all Non-Congress Parties

(D) (C) Syndicate - A group of powerful opposition leaders

Explanation: The incorrect pair is (C) Syndicate - A group of powerful opposition leaders. The Syndicate refers to a group within the Congress party involved in its internal dynamics, specifically after the split between Indira Gandhi's factions. They were not opposition leaders but rather influential members within the Congress, which makes this pairing incorrect.

Question 14.

BJP led alliance of 2019 is known as

[1 Marks]

(A) United Progressive Alliance

(B) United Front

(C) Democratic Coalition

(D) National Democratic Alliance

Explanation: The correct answer is 'National Democratic Alliance' (NDA). According to the context, the BJP emerged victorious in the 2019 Lok Sabha elections and continued to be recognized as part of the NDA, which signifies a coalition involving the BJP and various regional parties, indicating the relevance of coalition politics even with full majority.

Question 15.

Who led the Central Government after the 1999 Lok Sabha Elections

[1 Marks]

(A) P.V. Narasimha Rao

(B) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

(C) Manmohan Singh

(D) H.D. Deve Gauda

Explanation: Atal Bihari Vajpayee led the Central Government after the 1999 Lok Sabha Elections as he was the Prime Minister during both the NDA governments, which included the period after the October 1999 elections where his government was re-elected and completed its full term.

Section C

Question 16. Can Shock Therapy be called the best way to make transition from authoritarian socialist system to liberal capitalist system after the disintegration of Soviet Union? Explain.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Shock Therapy was a rapid and often harsh strategy implemented in former Soviet states to transition from authoritarian socialist systems to liberal capitalist economies. The method aimed to dismantle Soviet-era structures entirely, promoting free trade and attracting foreign direct investment. While it did facilitate some transitions, such as an increase in private ownership, it also led to significant economic hardship, including poverty and industrial collapse in many regions. The drastic changes crippled economies instead of fostering prosperity, raising questions about its effectiveness as the best transition strategy. Although some argue that it was necessary for rapid reform, the adverse impacts on welfare suggest that a more gradual approach might have been preferable. Overall, Shock Therapy's outcomes were mixed and often detrimental, indicating it cannot be universally labeled as the best method for transition.

Key Points: Shock Therapy aimed for rapid transition - Shifting to liberal capitalism - Major economic hardships inflicted - Dismantling Soviet structures - Mixed outcomes with failures and successes - Questions on effectiveness as best method

Question 17. Explain any two major causes of globalization.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Two major causes of globalization are technological advancements and the recognition of interconnections between different regions. Technology, especially inventions like the telegraph, telephone, and microchip, has revolutionized communication and facilitated the fast exchange of information and ideas across the globe. Additionally, as people become more aware of global events and their impacts on local situations, the importance of recognizing these interconnections has grown. This awareness fosters collaboration and interaction among nations, driving globalization forward.

> **Key Points: Technological advancements; Inventions like telegraph and microchip; Revolutionized communication; Importance of recognizing global interconnections; Awareness of global events impacting local situations.**

Question 18. Explain the two commonly agreed-upon goals of the national movement which were achieved after independence.

[2 Marks]

Answer: After gaining independence, the Indian national movement saw the realization of two significant goals agreed upon by its leaders. First, there was a strong consensus on establishing a democratic government. This democratic framework aimed to ensure representation and participation of the diverse populace in governance. Second, it was vital that the government should work for the benefit of all citizens, especially focusing on uplifting the poor and marginalized groups. This commitment to social justice reflects the movement's core values, aiming to create a more equitable society and address regional diversity and aspirations. These goals highlight the aspiration for a just and inclusive governance system post-independence.

> **Key Points: Establishing a democratic government; commitment to the welfare of all citizens; focus on uplifting the poor and marginalized; addressing regional diversity; aspiration for social justice**

Question 19. Name any four global commons.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Global commons refer to resources that are not owned by any individual or nation but are shared by the global community. Four primary examples of global commons include: first, the Earth's atmosphere, which is crucial for sustaining life and regulating climate; second, Antarctica, a continent dedicated to scientific research and environmental protection; third, the ocean floor which harbors rich biodiversity and mineral resources; and fourth, outer space, which is subject to international treaties governing its exploration and usage. Protecting these commons requires collective global governance and international cooperation.

Key Points: Earth's atmosphere - shared resource; Antarctica - dedicated to scientific research; ocean floor - biodiversity and resources; outer space - international treaties on usage

Question 20.

State the severe economic crisis prior to the fourth general elections of 1967.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Before the fourth general elections in 1967, India faced a grave economic crisis marked by significant challenges. The repercussions of the Bangladesh crisis severely strained the economy, contributing to rising inflation and increasing food shortages. Additionally, a growing population and agricultural setbacks compounded issues of poverty and inequality, leading to widespread discontent among the populace. Moreover, the Congress party, which had dominated Indian politics, faced skepticism regarding its ability to manage these crises, particularly after the untimely deaths of two Prime Ministers, fostering political uncertainty.

Key Points: Economic crisis due to the Bangladesh crisis - Rising inflation and food shortages - Population growth impacting poverty - Agricultural setbacks - Discontent among the populace - Skepticism towards Congress leadership

Question 21.

Regionalism is not as dangerous as communaliem. Justify the statement.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Regionalism and communalism both represent significant socio-political dynamics, yet their impacts differ markedly. Regionalism seeks to address local aspirations, cultural identities, and administrative needs while fostering a sense of belonging and pride. It has played a crucial role in forming linguistic states in India, promoting democracy by allowing regions to voice their concerns. On the other hand, communalism often incites divisions based on religion, leading to conflict and violence. While regionalism may cause tensions, it often encourages unity through constructive dialogue, fostering a democratic environment. Therefore, regionalism is generally less threatening than communalism, which can result in societal fragmentation and instability. The democratic process can accommodate regional needs while ensuring national unity, thus positioning regionalism as a more harmonious force in society.

Key Points: Difference between regionalism and communalism; Regionalism promotes local identity and democracy; Communalism leads to conflict and violence; Formation of

linguistic states; Regionalism can strengthen unity through dialogue; Regional interests can be accommodated in democratic politics.

Section D

Question 22.

Explain any four reasons responsible for economic stagnation in Soviet Union.

[4 Marks]

Answer: The economic stagnation in the Soviet Union can be attributed to several interrelated factors. Firstly, a significant portion of resources was diverted to maintain an extensive nuclear and military arsenal, which placed a heavy burden on the economy. Secondly, the commitment to developing satellite states in Eastern Europe and the Central Asian Republics further strained economic resources. Thirdly, productivity and technological advancements lagged significantly behind the West, creating persistent shortages of consumer goods. Lastly, the lack of accountability within the Communist Party, which had ruled for over 70 years, resulted in an administrative and political stagnation that failed to meet the needs and aspirations of the populace, leading to widespread dissatisfaction and questioning of the system. These elements collectively contributed to the economic stagnation that characterized the late Soviet Union.

Key Points: Resource diversion to military; Development of satellite states; Lagging productivity and technology; Lack of political accountability and responsiveness

Question 23. How is the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) a major regional initiative by South Asian states to evolve cooperation through multilateral means? Assess.

[4 Marks]

Answer: The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), established in 1985, is a cornerstone of regional initiative aimed at fostering cooperation among South Asian states. It represents a multinational platform where member countries engage in dialogues to address shared political, economic, and social issues. Despite the recognized need for collaboration, persistent political hostilities have hampered its effectiveness. Key agreements like the South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) highlight the potential for economic cooperation, yet regional tensions often overshadow these efforts. The association serves as a critical venue for discussions on peace and security and to nurture friendly relations among countries struggling with mutual distrust. Therefore, while SAARC presents a promising framework for regional cooperation, its success is contingent upon overcoming historical grievances to facilitate multilateral cooperation.

Key Points: Established in 1985; aims for regional cooperation; dialogue platform for political and economic issues; SAFTA agreement as an economic initiative; persisting

political tensions hinder effectiveness; promotes peace and friendly relations; contingent success on overcoming historical grievances.

Question 24. “Despite the mixed record of democratic experiences, the people of South Asian countries share the aspiration for democracy.” Justify the statement with two suitable arguments.

[4 Marks]

Answer: The aspiration for democracy among South Asian countries, despite varied political experiences, reveals a profound belief in the ideals of governance. First, many citizens across the region, regardless of their country's challenges, show a strong preference for democratic systems. For instance, democratic practices in Sri Lanka and India highlight the public's desire for participatory governance and representation, reflecting a collective aspiration for political rights. Second, democracy in these countries accommodates diverse regional interests and voices, promoting inclusion and addressing marginalization. This adaptability of democracy fosters hope as citizens feel empowered to advocate for their rights, suggesting that democracy remains a viable pathway for South Asia's future.

Key Points: Public preference for democratic governance in South Asia; Successful democratic experiences in India and Sri Lanka showcasing representation; Democracy's ability to accommodate regional diversity and address marginalization; Empowerment of citizens to advocate for their rights.

Question 25. Suggest any four steps for the Indian Government to take to check pollution and save the environment.

[4 Marks]

Answer: To effectively combat pollution and safeguard the environment, the Indian Government can implement several key initiatives. Firstly, stricter regulations on emissions from industries and vehicles should be enforced to ensure adherence to cleaner fuel standards, following the National Auto-fuel Policy. Secondly, promoting renewable energy sources like solar and wind through subsidies can enhance energy conservation, as supported by the Electricity Act of 2003. Thirdly, launching aggressive tree plantation campaigns will help maintain green cover and combat air pollution. Lastly, public awareness campaigns are essential to educate citizens about reducing plastic usage and promoting sustainable practices. All these steps align with India’s commitments under global agreements such as the Paris Climate Agreement and aim to create a cleaner, healthier environment for future generations.

Key Points: 1. Enforce stricter emissions regulations for industries and vehicles. 2. Promote renewable energy sources through subsidies. 3. Launch tree plantation campaigns to increase green cover. 4. Public awareness campaigns on sustainability and pollution reduction.

Question 26. “One-party dominance did not affect the very essence of Indian democracy.” Justify the statement with any two arguments.

[4 Marks]

Answer: The assertion that one-party dominance did not undermine the essence of Indian democracy can be justified through two key arguments. Firstly, the Congress party’s dominance occurred within a framework of free and fair elections, which meant that despite its repeated victories, a legitimate democratic process was maintained. Various political parties were able to contest elections, and this ensured voter choice and competition. Secondly, despite the Congress's dominance, India witnessed the growth of a diverse range of opposition parties, which enriched the political landscape. Democratic practices allowed for the representation of regional aspirations, preventing the monopolization of power. Thus, the essence of democracy persisted through pluralism and electoral competition.

Key Points: 1. Dominance occurred under free and fair elections, ensuring democratic legitimacy. 2. Existence of diverse opposition parties enriched the political landscape. 3. Democracy upheld regional aspirations and encouraged political pluralism.

Question 27. Describe the role of Jayaprakash Narayan in Indian National Politics.

[4 Marks]

Answer: Jayaprakash Narayan, popularly known as JP, played a pivotal role in Indian national politics, especially during the 1940s and 1970s. Initially a Marxist and active in socialist movements, he became a key figure in the Quit India Movement in 1942. Declining to join Nehru's cabinet, he later embraced Gandhian principles and focused on social reforms, like the Bhoodan movement. In the 1970s, he galvanized a nationwide movement against the incumbent Congress government, demanding total revolution and a return to democracy during the Emergency period. His leadership inspired mass protests, uniting various strata of society. JP's establishment of the Janata Party was crucial in consolidating anti-Congress votes, which fundamentally altered the political landscape of India, leading to the Congress's defeat in the 1977 elections. Jayaprakash Narayan's emphasis on a non-violent struggle and active participation in the democratic process has left a lasting legacy in Indian politics.

Key Points: Jayaprakash Narayan's early involvement in socialism; leadership in the Quit India Movement; decline to join Nehru's cabinet; advocacy of non-violent Gandhian principles; Bhoodan movement; call for total revolution against Congress; role in the emergence of the Janata Party; inspiration for mass protests and restoration of democracy.

Question 28.

Describe any two reasons for the victory of Janata Party in 1977 Lok Sabha elections

[4 Marks]

Answer: The victory of the Janata Party in the 1977 Lok Sabha elections can be attributed to several crucial factors. Firstly, the widespread dissatisfaction with the Emergency imposed by Indira Gandhi from 1975 to 1977 led to massive public support for the Janata Party. Many citizens rallied against the authoritarian measures and sought a change in governance. The Janata Party emerged as a coalition of various opposition parties that successfully united against Congress, allowing them to consolidate votes. Secondly, the Janata Party capitalized on its strong appeal in northern India, particularly capturing seats in key states like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. This regional dominance helped them win a total of 295 seats and secure a clear majority in the Lok Sabha. Thus, popular discontent with the Congress and effective coalition-building were instrumental in the Janata Party's electoral success.

Key Points: Widespread dissatisfaction with Emergency; united opposition against Congress; strong appeal in northern India; significant victories in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar; effective coalition-building.

Section E

Question 29. Explain any two contentious issues between China and India and suggest any two measures to resolve these issues for greater cooperation.

[6 Marks]

Answer: India and China share several contentious issues, with border disputes and China's relationship with Pakistan being prominent. The border dispute primarily arises from disagreements over the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in regions such as Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh, leading to military standoffs. Additionally, China's support for Pakistan, especially in economic and military terms, exacerbates tensions, given India's concerns about security and terrorism. To foster greater cooperation, both nations could pursue confidence-building measures such as establishing direct communication channels between military leaders to prevent misunderstandings during border patrols. Additionally, engaging in economic collaborations that benefit both countries, like joint ventures in infrastructure and energy, could build trust and mitigate competitive tensions. Such steps can pave the way for a more stable and productive relationship.

Key Points: Border disputes over LAC; China-Pakistan relations; military standoffs; establishing communication channels; economic collaborations; joint ventures in infrastructure and energy.

Question 30. ASEAN took steps to establish an ASEAN community on the basis of its three pillars. Explain the importance of these three pillars.

[6 Marks]

Answer: The establishment of the ASEAN Community is founded on three crucial pillars: the ASEAN Security Community (ASC), the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural

Community (ASCC). Each pillar plays a vital role in ensuring the stability and growth of the region. The ASC is essential for promoting peace and stability among member states by addressing territorial disputes and fostering collaboration in security matters. The AEC aims to create a single market, enhancing economic integration by facilitating trade and investment, which can boost economic growth. Lastly, the ASCC focuses on social progress and cultural development, fostering a sense of shared identity and mutual respect among diverse cultures. Together, these pillars not only advance ASEAN's economic and social objectives but also cultivate a cooperative environment that respects national sovereignty, enhancing regional resilience and unity.

Key Points: ASEAN Security Community promotes peace; ASEAN Economic Community enhances trade and investment; ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community fosters identity and cooperation

Question 31. Discuss the security challenges faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa after the Second World War.

[6 Marks]

Answer: The newly independent countries of Asia and Africa faced significant security challenges after the Second World War. These challenges were predominantly twofold: external threats from neighboring nations and internal conflicts. After gaining independence, many countries contended with border disputes, often exacerbated by the colonial legacy, leading to tensions with neighboring states. Moreover, internal military conflicts emerged due to ethnic divisions and political instability, resulting in civil wars in several regions. The fear of potential interventions by former colonial powers loomed large, shaping their defense policies. Additionally, the Cold War context forced these nations to navigate their alignment between superpowers, leading to further insecurities. New issues such as terrorism, nuclear proliferation, and ethnic struggles complicated matters, compelling these nations to strategize extensively to ensure their sovereignty and safety. As such, the interplay of external threats, internal dissent, and global geopolitical dynamics characterized the security landscape of post-colonial Asia and Africa.

Key Points: external threats from neighboring countries; internal conflicts due to ethnic and political divisions; fear of former colonial rulers; border disputes and territorial control issues; implications of the Cold War; emergence of new security challenges like terrorism and nuclear proliferation.

Question 32. Explain the differences between traditional and non-traditional notions of security.

[6 Marks]

Answer: Traditional notions of security focus primarily on military threats and the preservation of state sovereignty. They emphasize the use of military force to counter external threats and maintain internal order. This perspective views security through a narrow lens, concerned mainly with the state's capabilities and territorial integrity. In contrast, non-traditional notions of security expand the definition to include a wider array of issues affecting human existence, such as poverty, environmental

degradation, and health crises. It advocates for a broader understanding that includes individuals and communities, reflecting a shift toward 'human security' and 'global security'. Non-traditional security recognizes that threats can emerge not only from external adversaries but also from systemic vulnerabilities within society. This shift highlights the interdependence of global populations and the need for cooperative approaches to ensure safety and well-being for all, not just the state.

Key Points: 1. Traditional security focuses on military threats and state sovereignty. 2. Non-traditional security encompasses a broader range of issues like poverty, health, and environment. 3. Traditional security sees the state as the primary referent; non-traditional views include individuals and communities. 4. Non-traditional security emphasizes human security and global interdependence.

Question 33. Support the statement: 'The foreign policy of independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world.'

[6 Marks]

Answer: The foreign policy of independent India has consistently aimed at fostering peace and stability on the global stage. Emerging after the turmoil of World War II, India became a strong advocate for sovereignty and non-alignment, refusing to join the Cold War camps. This allowed India to champion peace, as seen in its leadership during the Suez Canal crisis in 1956 where India protested against colonial aggression. Furthermore, India actively contributed to United Nations peacekeeping operations, emphasizing its commitment to global peace. India's push for a non-discriminatory non-proliferation regime and its advocacy for a New International Economic Order (NIEO) showcase its desire for equitable and just global relations. Overall, India's foreign policy reflects its historical struggle for independence and its vision for a peaceful world, striving to resolve international conflicts through dialogue rather than confrontation.

Key Points: Non-alignment policy; leadership during Suez Canal crisis; contributions to UN peacekeeping; advocacy for non-proliferation; promotion of New International Economic Order; respect for sovereignty; dialogue over conflict resolution.

Question 34. Describe three major developments that took place in Indian politics in the last decade of the 20th century.

[6 Marks]

Answer:

Three significant developments in Indian politics during the last decade of the 20th century include the rise of coalition governments, the decline of the Congress party's dominance, and the increasing influence of regional parties. 1. Rise of Coalition Politics: The 1990s marked a shift from single-party dominance, particularly by the Indian National Congress, to a more fragmented political landscape. This led to the formation of numerous coalition governments at the national level, requiring parties to forge alliances and compromises to govern2. Decline of Congress Dominance: The Indian National

Congress, which had held a dominant position in Indian politics since independence, experienced a significant decline in its electoral fortunes. This was due to various factors, including internal party issues, corruption scandals, and the rise of regional and caste-based political formations. 3. Increased Influence of Regional Parties: The 1990s witnessed a surge in the influence of regional parties, which gained prominence in their respective states and began playing a crucial role in national politics. These parties, often representing specific linguistic, caste, or regional interests, became kingmakers in the formation and survival of coalition governments.

Key Points: Rise of regional parties; Emergence of communalism and its impact on secularism; Economic liberalization and its effects on politics

Question 35. Describe three recommendations of the Mandal Commission to solve the problems of the Other Backward Classes.

[6 Marks]

Answer:

1. Reservation in Education: The Mandal Commission recommended that 27% of seats in higher education institutions be reserved for OBCs. This recommendation was aimed at addressing the lack of access to education for the OBCs, who had been historically disadvantaged and marginalized in terms of education opportunities. The reservation policy provided the OBCs with greater access to higher education and opportunities to improve their social and economic status. The policy also helped to create a more diverse and representative student population, which was a key objective of the commission.2.Reservation in Employment: The commission recommended that 27% of government jobs be reserved for OBCs. This recommendation was aimed at addressing the under-representation of OBCs in government jobs, which had been dominated by higher castes. The reservation policy helped to create greater job opportunities for the OBCs, who had been traditionally excluded from these positions due to their lower social status. The policy also helped to increase the representation of OBCs in the bureaucracy and other government institutions, which was a key objective of the commission.3.Social Justice: The Mandal Commission also recommended various measures to promote social justice for the OBCs, such as the provision of scholarships, stipends, and other forms of financial support for OBC students. The commission recognized that the OBCs faced discrimination and social exclusion, and these measures were aimed at addressing these issues. The commission also recommended that the government take steps to improve the economic conditions of the OBCs,

Key Points:

Reservation of 27% in education and jobs; social justice and reservation in employment.

Question 36.

"India played an important role in maintaining Afro-Asian Unity." Support the statement with three suitable examples.

[6 Marks]

Answer:

India played a significant role in fostering Afro-Asian unity through its foreign policy and active participation in international forums. Three key examples include **hosting the Asian Relations Conference in 1947, staunchly opposing colonialism and racial discrimination, and playing a crucial role in the Bandung Conference of 1955**. 1. The Asian Relations Conference (1947): Just before India's independence, Jawaharlal Nehru spearheaded the Asian Relations Conference in New Delhi. This event brought together representatives from various Asian countries, demonstrating a commitment to solidarity and cooperation among nations emerging from colonial rule. It laid the foundation for future collaborations and highlighted India's proactive role in promoting Asian unity. 2. Opposition to Colonialism and Racial Discrimination: India actively championed the cause of decolonization and condemned all forms of racism, including apartheid in South Africa. This stance resonated with many newly independent African and Asian nations, strengthening the bond of shared experience and common goals. 3. The Bandung Conference (1955): The Bandung Conference, officially known as the Asian-African Conference, was a major milestone in Afro-Asian solidarity. Convened in Indonesia, it brought together representatives from 29 countries in Asia and Africa to discuss peace, economic cooperation, and cultural exchange. India, under Nehru's leadership, played a vital role in shaping the conference's agenda and promoting its objectives. The conference resulted in the Bandung Declaration, which emphasized principles of peaceful coexistence, non-interference, and mutual respect among nations.

Key Points: Advocacy for non-alignment; Participation in Bandung Conference; Opposition to apartheid in South Africa