CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2024

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 106

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

i. This question paper contains **42 questions.** All questions are **compulsory.**

ii. This question paper is divided into **6 sections.**

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

iv. **Section B** – questions number **4 to 9** are very short answer

v. **Section C** – questions number **10 to 21** are multiple choice questions

vi. **Section D** – questions number **22 to 27** are short answer

vii. **Section E** – questions number **28 to 34** are long answer type i

viii. **Section F** – questions number **35 to 42** are long answer type ii

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

x. Use of calculator is NOT allowed.

Section A

Question 1.

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

India is of the view that the major responsibility of curbing emission of greenhouse gases rests with the developed countries, which have accumulated emissions over a long period of time. India pointed out that the per capita emission rates of the developing countries are a tiny fraction of those in the developed world.

(1)

Why were some developing countries exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol?

(A) They were pioneers in developing eco-friendly technology.

(B) They were assisting some other countries to adopt clean technologies.

(C) They had already launched renewable energy programmes.

(D) Their contribution to emission of greenhouse gases was insignificant.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Some developing countries, including India and China, were exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol because their historical contribution to greenhouse gas emissions during the industrialization period was minimal compared to that of developed countries. The Kyoto Protocol follows the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, which acknowledges that developed countries have been the primary contributors to global emissions over time, leading to current climate change issues. Additionally, the per capita emission rates in developing countries remain significantly lower than those in the developed world, justifying their exemption from the stringent requirements imposed on developed nations.

Key Points:

Exemption of developing countries, Historical minimal contribution, Common but differentiated responsibilities, Per capita emissions are lower (D)

(2)

Which one of the following is an example of 'Global Commons'?

(A) The Great Barrier Reef

(B) The Grand Canyon

(C) The Outer Space

(D) The Sahara Desert

[1 Marks]

Answer:

Global Commons refers to resource domains or areas that lie outside the political reach of any one nation and are shared by all humanity.

Key Points:

The correct answer is:

(C) The Outer Space

(3)

India signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in:

(A) August 2000

(B) August 2001

(C) August 2002

(D) August 2003

[1 Marks]

Answer: India signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in August 2002. This agreement aimed to set targets for industrialized nations to curb their greenhouse gas emissions, acknowledging that developed countries are the primary contributors to climate change due to their historical emissions. India, along with other developing countries, was exempt from these requirements due to their relatively low per capita emissions during the critical period of industrialization. This decision reflects the principle of 'common but differentiated responsibilities' in addressing global environmental issues.

Key Points: India signed the Kyoto Protocol in August 2002-Developed countries hold major responsibility for emissions-Developing countries were exempted due to low per capita emissions-Common but differentiated responsibilities principle.

(4)

Where was the Earth Summit held?

(A) Paris

(B) Rio de Janeiro

(C) Kyoto

(D) Montreal

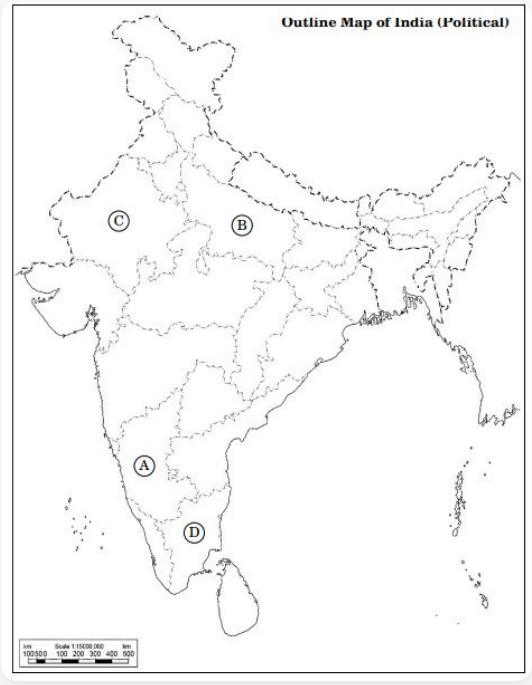
[1 Marks]

Answer: The Earth Summit, also known as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992. This summit was significant in addressing global environmental issues and led to the formulation of key agreements such as the Agenda 21 and the Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Key Points: Earth Summit took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; it was held in June 1992; significant for addressing global environmental issues; led to the Agenda 21 and Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Question 2.

In the given political outline map of India (on page 17), four States have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify these States on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets given in the map as per the following format:



(1)

The State to which the former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri belonged.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The State to which the former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri belonged is Uttar Pradesh (marked as A on the map). This information corresponds to the context where Lal Bahadur Shastri was a prominent leader from Uttar Pradesh and served in various roles within the state and national politics.

Key Points: Lal Bahadur Shastri's association with Uttar Pradesh; His role as a leader and Prime Minister; Relevant historical context of Shastri's career.

(2)

The State to which former Chief Minister S. Nijalingappa belonged.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The State to which former Chief Minister S. Nijalingappa belonged is Karnataka. This is based on the information that S. Nijalingappa was the Chief Minister of the then Mysore (Karnataka) State.

Key Points: S. Nijalingappa-Chief Minister-Mysore (Karnataka) regarded as the maker of modern Karnataka

(3)

The State where DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) came to power in 1967.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) came to power in 1967 in the State of Tamil Nadu. This can be identified as state 'C' on the map based on the information that discusses the DMK's rise to power following their anti-Hindi agitation and political campaigns in Madras State, which is now known as Tamil Nadu.

Key Points: DMK came to power in 1967-Agitation against Hindi dominance-Context of Tamil Nadu's political history

(4)

The State where the Congress Party did not get majority in 1967 Assembly elections.

[1 Marks]

Answer:

The state where the Congress Party did not get a majority in the 1967 Assembly elections is Rajasthan, identified as State 'C' on the map. This information corresponds to the data indicating that Congress lost power in nine states during the elections, and Uttar Pradesh was one of them.

Key Points:

State where Congress did not get majority; Congress lost power in nine states; Rajasthan; identified as State 'C' on the map

(5)

Name the state to which the former Chief Minister Karpoori Thakur belonged.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The state to which the former Chief Minister Karpoori Thakur belonged is Bihar. He served as the Chief Minister of Bihar, and this information corresponds to serial number 2 of the context provided.

Key Points: Karpoori Thakur was Chief Minister of Bihar-Identified due to mention of Bihar in the context

(6)

Name the state to which the political party DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) belongs.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) belongs to the state of Tamil Nadu. This is based on the information that states DMK emerged in Madras (now Tamil Nadu) and became a dominant regional party there after securing a clear majority following an anti-Hindi agitation.

Key Points: DMK; Tamil Nadu; Regional Party; Anti-Hindi Agitation; Madras

(7)

Name the state to which the former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri belonged.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri belonged to the state of Uttar Pradesh. This information can be referenced based on his political career as he was a minister in the UP cabinet before becoming the Prime Minister.

Key Points: Lal Bahadur Shastri; Prime Minister of India; belonged to Uttar Pradesh; served in UP cabinet

(8)

Name the state to which the former President of India V.V. Giri belonged.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The former President of India, V.V. Giri, belonged to the state of Odisha. This can be confirmed from information where it is noted that he was born in Berhampur, which is a city in the state of Odisha.

Key Points: V.V. Giri-Odisha-Birthplace-Berhampur

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



(1) Identify and name the leader who toppled the Janata Government.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The leader who played a significant role in toppling the Janata Government was Indira Gandhi. Despite the Janata Party's initial victory in the 1977 elections, internal conflicts between leaders like Morarji Desai, Charan Singh, and Jagjivan Ram weakened the government. Ultimately, the power struggle and opposition sentiments against the Janata Party created a political environment conducive to Indira Gandhi's return to power, leading to the fall of the Janata Government.

Key Points: Indira Gandhi's role - Internal conflicts among Janata leaders - Stiff opposition led to Janata Government's downfall - Return to power of Indira Gandhi

(2) Identify and name the Prime Minister of the Janata Party Government shown in the cartoon.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Prime Minister of the Janata Party Government shown in the cartoon is Morarji Desai. He was the first Prime Minister of India to head a non-Congress government after the 1977 elections, leading a coalition government amidst competition from other political leaders within the Janata Party.

Key Points: Morarji Desai - Prime Minister of Janata Party Government - 1977 elections - Non-Congress government

(3) Highlight any two reasons for the defeat of the Janata Party in 1980.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The Janata Party faced a significant defeat in the 1980 elections for several reasons. Firstly, the party was characterized by a lack of cohesion and internal conflicts, as evidenced by the power struggles among its leaders, such as Morarji Desai, Charan Singh, and Jagjivan Ram. This disunity weakened their appeal to voters who were looking for stable governance. Secondly, the Janata Party was perceived as an unstable government. Their brief rule lasted only about four months, which led voters to question their ability to govern effectively. In contrast, Indira Gandhi and the Congress party capitalized on this perception of instability, leading to their resurgence in power, wherein they nearly replicated their 1971 victory, winning a substantial number of seats.

Key Points: Internal conflicts among leaders; Perception of instability in governance

(4)

Highlight any two reasons for the defeat of the Congress Party in the general elections of 1977.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The Congress Party faced defeat in the 1977 general elections primarily due to two significant reasons. Firstly, the split within the Congress itself underlined a loss of coherence and unity, which diminished its electoral strength. This internal division was exacerbated by growing public dissatisfaction with the party's rule during the Emergency (1975-1977). Secondly, the emergence of a united opposition, which included parties like the Janata Party, presented a formidable challenge to the Congress's dominance. This unity allowed the opposition to appeal to a broad electorate based on shared grievances against the ruling party, ultimately leading to a shift in voter allegiance away from Congress.

Key Points: split in the Congress party leading to weakened coherence; public dissatisfaction during the Emergency; emergence of a united opposition, notably the Janata Party; successful appeal to voters through shared grievances

(5)

Name the political party that won the general elections in 1977.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The political party that won the general elections in 1977 was the Janata Party. The Janata Party emerged victorious following the defeat of the ruling Congress party, which had been in power since the previous elections. This election marked a significant shift in the political landscape of India, emphasizing the importance of stable governance as voters responded to the political instability experienced under the Congress leadership.

> **Key Points: Janata Party was the winning party-1977 elections marked a shift in political landscape-Congress party was defeated**

(6)

Name the Prime Minister of India before the Congress Party won the elections in 1980.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Before the Congress Party won the elections in 1980, the Prime Minister of India was Morarji Desai. He led the Janata Party government that came to power following the 1977 elections. His tenure was marked by political instability, and he served until 1979.

> **Key Points: Morarji Desai; Prime Minister before 1980; Janata Party government; took power after 1977 elections; political instability during tenure**

Section B

Question 4. Which political party won all the seats in the 1970 elections in East Pakistan and under whose leadership?

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Awami League, led by Sheikh Mujib-ur Rahman, won all the seats in the 1970 elections in East Pakistan. This victory allowed them to secure a majority in the proposed constituent assembly for the whole of Pakistan. The results were a reflection of the Bengali population's demand for autonomy and fair representation, as they had faced years of neglect and discrimination from West Pakistani rulers.

Key Points: Awami League won all seats-Leadership of Sheikh Mujib-ur Rahman-Demand for autonomy and fair representation

Question 5. Explain the meaning of Global Security.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Global security refers to the collective measures taken by nations to ensure safety from multifaceted threats that transcend borders, including international terrorism, health epidemics, and environmental changes. It emphasizes 'freedom from want' and 'freedom from fear', addressing threats to human dignity. The concept emerged in the 1990s, highlighting the necessity for global cooperation, as no single nation can tackle these challenges alone, thereby recognizing the interconnectedness of contemporary threats.

Key Points: Global threats - Freedom from want and fear - Necessity for international cooperation

Question 6. Highlight any two features of the First Five Year Plan.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The First Five Year Plan, implemented from 1951 to 1956, primarily focused on revitalizing the agrarian sector in India, which had been severely affected by Partition. Significant investments were directed towards irrigation projects, including the Bhakhra Nangal Dam, to enhance agricultural productivity. Additionally, the plan emphasized a gradual and cautious approach to development, as advocated by economist K.N. Raj, to ensure that rapid economic advancement did not threaten the democratic fabric of the nation.

Key Points: Focus on agrarian sector-Investment in irrigation projects-Cautious approach to development

Question 7. Why did the elections of 1952 become a landmark in the history of democracy all over the world? Explain.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The 1952 Indian elections were a landmark in global democracy as they showcased a competitive electoral process in a large and diverse nation characterized by poverty and illiteracy. Despite these challenges, over half of eligible voters participated, marking a remarkable achievement. Observers noted its significance, as it disproved the notion that democratic elections could only thrive in wealthy, literate societies. The elections were seen as fair, with all parties accepting the results, illustrating the resilience of democracy.

Key Points: largest democratic experiment-novels in a poor illiterate country-competitive elections majority voter turnout-results accepted by all parties

Question 8. How has the strengthening of international norms and international institutions helped India protect its security interests? Explain.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The strengthening of international norms and institutions has been vital for India's security interests. India's advocacy for disarmament and a non-discriminatory nonproliferation regime has created a platform for equitable rights regarding weapons of mass destruction. Moreover, India has sought reform in the UN Security Council to enhance its representative nature, which helps in addressing global conflicts fairly. This international engagement reinforces India's stance against traditional and non-traditional threats, thereby enhancing its security.

Key Points: Advocacy for disarmament - Non-discriminatory nonproliferation regime - Demand for Security Council reform

Question 9. Assess any two advantages of coalition governments at the Centre.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Coalition governments have several advantages, two of which are tolerance of internal differences and the ability to accommodate diverse perspectives. Firstly, coalition politics encourages inclusivity, allowing various groups and leaders to represent their interests, which can lead to a balanced governance. Secondly, these governments often foster compromise, as they must address the concerns of all coalition partners, making it difficult for the opposition to challenge their agenda effectively. This inclusive approach can enhance political stability.

Key Points: Tolerance of internal differences-Accommodation of diverse perspectives-Compromise and inclusivity

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Section C

Question 10.

Arrange the following events in the chronological order:

(i) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan

(ii) Russian Revolution

(iii) End of Civil War in Tajikistan

(iv) Fall of the Berlin Wall

[1 Marks]

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

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

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

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

Explanation:

The Russian Revolution occurred first in 1917, followed by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979. The Fall of the Berlin Wall took place in 1989, and the Civil War in Tajikistan ended later in 1997. Hence, the correct chronological order is (ii), (i), (iv), (iii).

Question 11. Which two republics of Russia have had violent secessionist movements?

[1 Marks]

(A) Croatia and Uzbekistan

(B) Chechnya and Azerbaijan

(C) Chechnya and Dagestan

(D) Dagestan and Croatia

Explanation: The correct answer is Chechnya and Dagestan, as the provided context explicitly states that both of these republics in Russia experienced violent secessionist movements, characterized by insurgencies and a severe response from the Russian government.

Question 12. Balance of power requires countries to _____.

[1 Marks]

(A) give up certain kinds of weapons

(B) regulate acquisition and development of weapons

(C) maintain a favourable balance with other countries

(D) coordinate their actions to defend against military attack

Explanation: The correct option is 'maintain a favourable balance with other countries.' This answer is supported by the context, which states that countries work hard to maintain a favourable balance of power with other nations, especially those that are close by or with which they have had conflicts in the past. The concept of balance of power is about ensuring that no single country becomes too powerful in comparison to others, which aligns with the chosen option.

Question 13. People who flee their homes but remain within national borders are called _____.

[1 Marks]

(A) migrants

(B) fugitives

(C) internally displaced people

(D) indigenous people

Explanation: The correct answer is 'internally displaced people' because the relevant context states that those who have fled their homes but remain within their national borders are referred to as internally displaced people. This distinguishes them from refugees, who leave their country of origin.

Question 14.

Match List I with List II and choose the correct option:

[1 Marks]

	List I		*List II*
1.	Kyoto Protocol	(i)	List of developmental practices
2.	Electricity Act of 2003, India	(ii)	Economic growth with ecological responsibility
3.	Agenda 21	(iii)	Aims to cut greenhouse gas emissions
4.	Sustainable Development	(iv)	Encourages use of renewable energy

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

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

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

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

Explanation:

The Kyoto Protocol aims to cut greenhouse gas emissions (iii). The Electricity Act of 2003 in India encourages the use of renewable energy (iv). Agenda 21 provides a list of developmental practices (i), and Sustainable Development refers to economic growth with ecological responsibility (ii).

Question 15.

Assertion (A): Oil continues to be the most important resource in global strategy.

Reason (R): The immense wealth associated with oil generates political struggles.

[1 Marks]

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

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

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

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

Explanation:

Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). The context states that oil remains crucial for the global economy and highlights the political struggles tied to its wealth, supporting that the importance of oil is directly related to the conflicts over its control.

Question 16. Which political party came to power in Jammu and Kashmir in 1952?

[1 Marks]

(A) Indian National Congress

(B) Kashmir National Congress

(C) National Conference

(D) Communist Party of India

Explanation: The correct answer is 'National Conference' as indicated by historical context showing that the National Conference was led by Sheikh Abdullah, who was a prominent political figure in Jammu and Kashmir during that time. His party played a significant role in the political landscape of the region and was in power following its electoral success in the early 1950s.

Question 17. In which year was the Election Commission of India set up?

[1 Marks]

(A) 1949

(B) 1950

(C) 1951

(D) 1952

Explanation: The correct answer is 1950. According to the provided context, the Election Commission of India was established in January 1950, making this the accurate year of its formation.

Question 18. In which of the following countries did Dalai Lama obtain political asylum?

[1 Marks]

(A) Nepal

(B) Bhutan

(C) India

(D) Myanmar

Explanation: The correct answer is India, as the Dalai Lama sought and obtained political asylum in India in 1959 after fleeing from Tibet due to the suppression faced by Tibetans from Chinese forces.

Question 19.

Assertion (A): In 1979, the All Assam Students' Union (AASU) led an anti-foreigner movement.

Reason (R) : The movement was against illegal migrations and against faulty voters' lists.

[1 Marks]

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

(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 false, but Reason (R) is true.

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

Explanation:

The All Assam Students' Union (AASU) led the anti-foreigner movement in 1979 to oppose illegal migration and the inclusion of foreigners in voters' lists. Hence, the reason directly explains why the movement was launched, making both statements true and correctly related.

Question 20. The first summit of NAM was held in:

[1 Marks]

(A) Cairo

(B) Belgrade

(C) India

(D) Indonesia

Explanation: The correct answer is 'Belgrade' because the First Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) took place in Belgrade in September 1961, as stated in the context.

Question 21. In which state of India are the Khasi Hills located?

[1 Marks]

(A) Meghalaya

(B) Manipur

(C) Mizoram

(D) Tripura

Explanation: The Khasi Hills are located in Meghalaya, as mentioned in the context where it states that Meghalaya was created from Assam and is home to the Khasi Hills.

Section D

Question 22. Which political party won all the seats in the 1970 elections in East Pakistan and under whose leadership?

[2 Marks]

Answer: The Awami League won all the seats in the 1970 elections in East Pakistan, led by Sheikh Mujib-ur Rahman. This victory was a significant milestone as it reflected the overwhelming support of the Bengali population, who were demanding autonomy and fair representation after years of marginalization by the West Pakistani rulers. Despite winning, the government's refusal to convene the constituent assembly led to heightened tensions, eventually resulting in the political and military crisis that culminated in the independence of Bangladesh in 1971.

> **Key Points: Awami League; Sheikh Mujib-ur Rahman; won all seats in East Pakistan; demanded autonomy; refusal to convene assembly; political crisis; establishment of Bangladesh**

Question 23. Explain the meaning of Global Security.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Global security refers to the interconnectedness of national and international security concerns that transcend borders, highlighting the need for collective action to tackle threats such as global warming, international terrorism, and health epidemics. The concept emerged in the 1990s, emphasizing that no nation can address these challenges alone. It focuses on ensuring 'freedom from want' and 'freedom from fear,' which are crucial for preserving human dignity. Thus, global security encompasses a broad range of issues, advocating for international cooperation to maintain a stable and secure world.

Key Points: Emergence in the 1990s-global threats like terrorism and pandemics-need for international cooperation-freedom from want and fear-human dignity

Question 24. Highlight any two features of the First Five Year Plan.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The First Five Year Plan, initiated in 1951, primarily focused on revitalizing India's agrarian sector, which had been severely affected by the Partition. One significant feature was the substantial investment in irrigation projects, notably the construction of large-scale dams like the Bhakhra Nangal Dam, aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity. Another key aspect was the emphasis on cautious economic development, as advocated by K.N. Raj. He proposed a gradual approach to ensure stability and protect democracy, prioritizing sustainable growth over rapid industrialization.

Key Points: Focus on agrarian sector; Investment in irrigation projects; Construction of Bhakhra Nangal Dam; Emphasis on cautious economic development; Advocacy by K.N. Raj; Ensuring stability and protection of democracy.

Question 25.

Why did India's general elections of 1952 become a landmark in the history of democracy all over the world? Explain.

[2 Marks]

Answer: India's general elections of 1952 marked a historic moment in global democracy as they were the first to be held in a newly independent nation with a massive population. Over 173 million voters participated, showcasing a remarkable commitment to democratic principles. This unprecedented scale demonstrated that a diverse society could engage in democracy effectively. Observers worldwide recognized this election as a successful model of democratic governance, proving that such systems could thrive in developing countries. India’s electoral success challenged the idea that large-scale democratic elections were unfeasible.

Key Points: First democratic elections in India after independence; Over 173 million voters participated; Demonstrated large-scale democracy was feasible; Positive global recognition; Challenged pessimism about democracy in developing countries.

Question 26. How has the strengthening of international norms and international institutions helped India protect its security interests? Explain.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The strengthening of international norms and institutions has significantly aided India in safeguarding its security interests. Initially, under Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, India advocated for Asian solidarity and decolonization, which laid the groundwork for its proactive role in international

affairs. By promoting a fair non-proliferation regime, India has sought equal rights regarding weapons of mass destruction. Additionally, India's call for a reformed Security Council underscores its concern over representation, directly influencing its diplomatic leverage. This advocacy has enabled India to engage with global powers, thereby enhancing its security through multilateral cooperation.

Key Points: Advocacy for Asian solidarity and decolonization - Promotion of non-discriminatory non-proliferation regime - Efforts for a more representative UN Security Council - Enhanced diplomatic leverage through multilateral cooperation

Question 27. Assess any two advantages of coalition governments at the Centre.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Coalition governments at the Centre offer several advantages. Firstly, they promote inclusivity and compromise among diverse political parties. As coalitions bring together different factions, they often lead to a more balanced approach on issues by accommodating various interests. This helps prevent the government from taking extreme positions, fostering stability in governance. Secondly, coalition governments encourage greater tolerance of internal differences. By recognizing and accommodating the ambitions of various groups and leaders, they enhance unity in diversity, which is crucial in a multi-party democracy like India.

Key Points: Inclusivity and compromise, Balanced approach, Stability in governance, Tolerance of internal differences, Accommodation of various interests

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Section E

Question 28. Describe the circumstances that led to the Bangladesh War in 1971.

[4 Marks]

Answer: The Bangladesh War of 1971 was the culmination of long-standing political, social, and economic grievances of the people of East Pakistan against West Pakistan. The immediate catalyst was the brutal crackdown by the Pakistani military on March 25, 1971, after the arrest of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the leader of the Awami League who had won a majority in the 1970 elections. This repression led to widespread resistance and calls for independence in East Pakistan. As violence escalated, nearly 8 million refugees fled to India, creating a humanitarian crisis that strained India's resources. The Indian government, motivated by the need to alleviate this refugee burden and support the struggle for autonomy, backed the Bangladeshi liberation movement both financially and militarily. The Indo-Pak war erupted in December 1971, culminating in a swift victory for India and the subsequent surrender of Pakistani forces in East Pakistan, leading to the establishment of Bangladesh as an independent nation. The conflict also had repercussions for regional dynamics and India's diplomatic relations, exemplified by the later signing of the Simla Agreement in July 1972.

Key Points: Grievances of East Pakistan against West Pakistan, Arrest of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, March crackdown by Pakistani military, Refugee crisis in India, Indian support for Bangladeshi independence, Indo-Pak war in December 1971, Formation of Bangladesh as an independent country, Simla Agreement consequences.

Question 29. Explain any two reasons for the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

[4 Marks]

Answer: The disintegration of the Soviet Union can be attributed to several pivotal factors, two of which are the excessive centralization of power and the rise of nationalism among various republics. Firstly, the Soviet system was highly centralized, with decision-making concentrated in Moscow. This led to resentment among the various republics, such as Ukraine and the Baltic states, which felt marginalized and dominated by Russia. Secondly, the surge in nationalist sentiments played a crucial role in the breakup. Many regions, including the Baltic Republics and Ukraine, sought independence and desired recognition of their unique cultures and languages, leading to increasing demands for sovereignty. These combined forces ultimately resulted in the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991.

Key Points: Excessive centralization of power in Moscow|Resentment among republics such as Ukraine and the Baltics|Rise of nationalism and desire for sovereignty|Demands for recognition of unique cultures|Final culmination in the disintegration of the USSR

Question 30.

Suggest any two measures to improve Indo-Pakistan relations.

[4 Marks]

Answer: To improve Indo-Pakistan relations, one effective measure could be the enhancement of people-to-people contacts through cultural exchanges and educational programs. This would allow citizens from both nations to engage directly, fostering a deeper mutual understanding and appreciation of each other's cultures. Additionally, increasing trade and economic cooperation could lead to a substantive interdependence, making conflict less likely. Joint initiatives in sectors such as agriculture and technology can pave the way for collaboration and trust, which are crucial for establishing lasting peace between these two nations. Encouraging dialogue and negotiations through back-channel diplomacy can also help resolve outstanding issues, building confidence and reducing hostility. Overall, these measures can create a foundation for a more constructive and peaceful relationship.

Key Points: Enhance people-to-people contacts, Cultural exchanges, Educational programs, Increase trade and economic cooperation, Joint initiatives, Back-channel diplomacy

Question 31. Suggest any two measures to improve Indo-China relations.

[4 Marks]

Answer: To improve Indo-China relations, two significant measures can be implemented. Firstly, enhancing economic cooperation can play a critical role. This can be achieved by promoting joint ventures and investments that cater to mutual interests, particularly in sectors like technology, trade, and infrastructure. Increasing bilateral trade can foster interdependence and reduce tensions. Secondly, promoting cultural exchanges can build trust and goodwill between the two nations. Initiatives such as student exchange programs, joint cultural festivals, and collaborative scientific research can foster a better understanding of each other's cultures. These measures, focusing on economic collaboration and cultural understanding, can pave the way for a more amicable and peaceful relationship between India and China.

Key Points: 1. Enhance economic cooperation through joint ventures and bilateral trade. 2. Promote cultural exchanges, including student programs and collaborative research.

Question 32. Highlight any two causes of globalization.

[4 Marks]

Answer: Globalization is a multifaceted phenomenon influenced by various factors. Two primary causes of globalization are advancements in technology and economic liberalization. First, technological advancements, particularly in transportation and communication, have drastically reduced the time and cost associated with moving goods and information across borders. The internet, for instance, facilitates instantaneous communication, making international collaboration and trade easier than ever. Second, economic liberalization, which encompasses policies that reduce restrictions on trade and investment, has prompted increased global economic integration. Countries adopting free trade agreements and deregulating their economies attract foreign investment and market participation. These factors have contributed significantly to the interconnected global economy we see today, reshaping cultures and societies worldwide.

Key Points: Advancements in technology; Economic liberalization; Reduced transportation and communication costs; Increased international trade; Free trade agreements and deregulation.

Question 33. Highlight any two positive effects of globalization.

[4 Marks]

Answer: Globalization has positively transformed the world in numerous ways, with two significant effects being enhanced economic growth and cultural exchange. Firstly, economic globalization enables countries to specialize in producing goods and services they are best at, which increases overall efficiency and productivity. As nations engage in more trade, they can benefit from larger markets, driving economic growth and improving livelihoods. Secondly, globalization fosters cultural exchange, allowing ideas, traditions, and innovations to flow between nations. This enriches societies, promotes diversity, and encourages mutual understanding among different cultures, paving the way

for collaborative problem-solving and shared advancements in various fields. Hence, while there are critiques of globalization, these positive effects illustrate its potential for fostering economic development and cultural appreciation across the globe.

Key Points: Enhanced economic growth; Specialization in production; Increased trade and market size; Cultural exchange; Promotion of diversity and understanding; Collaborative problem-solving

Question 34. The best way to respond to regional aspirations is through democratic negotiations rather than through suppression. Justify the statement with examples.

[4 Marks]

Answer: The complex fabric of regional aspirations within a diverse nation like India necessitates a democratic approach to negotiation instead of suppression. History shows that suppression leads to increased dissatisfaction and unrest, as seen in the militancy in Punjab during the 1980s. Instead of merely treating these regional issues as law and order problems, recognizing regional identities' importance is crucial. For instance, the Assam agitation highlighted local demands for identity and rights, necessitating political dialogue to resolve these issues. In contrast, in countries like Spain, regional movements in Catalonia and the Basque Country emphasize that even in advanced democracies, regional aspirations are significant. Acknowledging and accommodating these aspirations through democratic engagement fosters unity, stability, and a more inclusive political landscape, demonstrating that respectful dialogue can lead to resolving regional tensions.

Key Points: Democratic engagement is essential; historical examples from Punjab and Assam; regional aspirations in global context; suppression leads to unrest; strengthening unity through dialogue

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Section F

Question 35. Analyze any four factors that make the European Union an influential regional organization.

[6 Marks]

Answer: The European Union (EU) is an influential regional organization due to several factors. Firstly, its significant economic power, with a projected GDP of approximately $19.35 trillion in 2024, allows it to command a substantial share of global trade, making it a key player in economic negotiations. Secondly, the EU’s political unity enhances its diplomatic influence; as a bloc, it can negotiate with other powerful nations effectively. Thirdly, France’s permanent seat in organizations like the UN Security Council bolsters the EU's global stature. Lastly, the EU's common foreign and security policy facilitates collective action, making it a formidable entity in international relations. These elements collectively contribute to the EU’s status as a significant actor on the world stage.

Key Points: Significant economic power; political unity and diplomatic influence; France's permanent seat in UN; common foreign and security policy

Question 36. ASEAN is rapidly growing into a very important regional organization. Justify the statement.

[6 Marks]

Answer: The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has emerged as a significant regional organization, demonstrating rapid growth in influence and economic power. Established in 1967 with the objective of accelerating economic growth and promoting peace, ASEAN has played a crucial role in mediating regional conflicts such as the Cambodian conflict and the East Timor crisis. Its Vision 2020 emphasizes an outward-looking role in global affairs, focusing on negotiation and cooperation. Economically, despite being smaller compared to the US and EU, ASEAN's economy is growing at a faster pace, further enhancing its significance. The ASEAN Economic Community aims to establish a common market, promoting integration among member states which fosters economic cooperation and development. Furthermore, ASEAN's collaboration with important global players enhances its diplomatic stature. Thus, ASEAN's efforts towards conflict resolution, economic integration, and regional cooperation justify its growth as an influential organization in contemporary geopolitics.

Key Points: ASEAN has mediated regional conflicts; ASEAN's Vision 2020 emphasizes global role; fast economic growth compared to US/EU; aims for common market and production base; enhances diplomatic stature through collaboration.

Question 37. Explain the grounds on the basis of which India seeks to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council.

[6 Marks]

Answer: India's aspiration for permanent membership in the UN Security Council is founded on several compelling grounds. Firstly, India's substantial economic emergence positions it as a significant player on the global stage, deserving of influence in crucial international decisions. Moreover, India has consistently met its financial obligations to the UN, demonstrating its commitment to multilateralism. The static composition of the Security Council contrasts with the dynamic nature of the UN General Assembly, where developing countries comprise the majority. India argues that their inclusion will enhance the Council's representative character. Furthermore, India's nuclear capabilities contribute to its argument for permanent status, although they raise concerns among some nations. Recognizing the changing global landscape, India supports expanding both permanent and non-permanent memberships to ensure that the Council's actions reflect the political support of a broader international community, especially as its activities have greatly expanded in recent years.

Key Points: Economic emergence-Consistent financial contributions-Static Security Council composition-Representative character of the Council-Concerns about nuclear

capabilities-Support for expansion of memberships-Enhanced international partnerships

Question 38. Explain the three main complaints reflected in the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1992 to reform the UN Security Council.

[6 Marks]

Answer: In 1992, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution addressing the pressing need to reform the UN Security Council, reflecting three pivotal complaints. Firstly, there was a growing consensus that the Security Council no longer accurately represented contemporary political realities, as the global political landscape had significantly evolved since its establishment. Secondly, critics argued that the decisions made by the Security Council predominantly embodied Western values and interests, leading to claims of bias and partiality towards a select group of nations. This situation created a sense of disenfranchisement among many countries, particularly those from the Global South. Lastly, the resolution highlighted the lack of equitable representation within the Security Council, pointing out that despite the expansion of the UN General Assembly's membership, the composition of the Security Council remained stagnant, with no changes in the number of permanent members since 1965. This lack of inclusivity undermined the Council's legitimacy and effectiveness in addressing global issues. The combination of these complaints fueled demands for a more representative, fair, and democratic Security Council structure, emphasizing the necessity for reform.

Key Points: Security Council does not reflect contemporary political realities; decisions favor Western values and interests; lack of equitable representation among nations

Question 39. Describe the difficulties faced by India to get the merger of all the Princely States into the Union of India.

[6 Marks]

Answer: The merger of the princely states into the Indian Union post-independence was fraught with complexities. Firstly, despite a strong desire for unification among the populace, many rulers were reluctant. The Maharaja of Travancore declared independence, and the Nizam of Hyderabad followed suit, demonstrating resistance from influential leaders. Additionally, the backdrop of partition, characterized by violence and communal strife, intensified apprehensions, as rulers feared instability. Consequently, the Government of India had to negotiate carefully, balancing autonomy with the need for unity. The constitutional implications were significant, as the integration of states demanded redrawing internal boundaries to reflect linguistic and cultural identities, thereby ensuring a cohesive and democratic framework. This balancing act was essential to maintain the unity of the newly independent nation against the threat of fragmentation, as some rulers were inclined towards opposing the merger altogether.

Key Points: Desire for unification among people and resistance from rulers; backdrop of violence and communal tension; rulers' declarations of independence; need for careful

negotiation; balancing autonomy with unity; constitutional implications in redefining boundaries; threat of fragmentation and protecting democratic prospects.

Question 40. Describe the events that led to the accession of Hyderabad into the Union of India.

[6 Marks]

Answer: The accession of Hyderabad to the Union of India was a significant event influenced by a series of political and military developments. After India's independence in August 1947, the Nizam of Hyderabad sought to maintain independence, signing a Standstill Agreement with India for negotiations, highlighting his desire for autonomy. However, popular discontent with the Nizam's rule, particularly amongst the peasantry in Telangana, escalated almost immediately, leading to mass movements against his regime. The situation intensified when the Nizam openly declared his intent to remain independent, similar to other princely states like Travancore. In response to the growing unrest and the possibility of a communal conflict, the Indian government intervened militarily in September 1948. The Indian army advanced to stabilize the region, engaging with the Nizam's forces in intermittent fighting. The conflict culminated in the Nizam's surrender after a few days. This surrender was pivotal, resulting in Hyderabad's swift accession to India and merging it into the Indian Union, reinforcing India's territorial integrity and reducing the threat posed by the princely states. Thus, the combination of military intervention and popular discontent ultimately secured Hyderabad's accession.

Key Points: Nizam's desire for independence; Standstill Agreement; popular movements against Nizam; military intervention by Indian army; Nizam's surrender; accession to Indian Union

Question 41. Describe any four major developments in Indian politics since 1989.

[6 Marks]

Answer: Since 1989, Indian politics has experienced significant transformations. Firstly, the defeat of the Congress party in the 1989 elections was monumental, reducing its seats from 415 in 1984 to just 197. This marked a shift towards a multi-party system, leading to increased competition among political players. Secondly, the rise of identity politics became prominent, particularly relating to religious affiliations, which sparked debates around secularism and democracy. For instance, the emergence of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) transformed the political landscape, advocating for Hindutva. Thirdly, coalitions became a significant feature of governance in the 1990s, as no single party could achieve a majority, resulting in the formation of fragile alliances. Finally, the economic liberalization initiated in 1991 altered policy perspectives, influencing political debates and priorities. These developments collectively reshaped the foundational structures of Indian democracy and governance.

Key Points: Defeat of Congress party in 1989 elections, rise of identity politics and debates on secularism, emergence of coalition governance, economic liberalization and its influence on politics.

Question 42. Describe any three issues on which a general consensus has emerged among most of the political parties of India.

[6 Marks]

Answer: In contemporary Indian politics, several critical issues have garnered a consensus among various political parties, highlighting their commitment despite ideological differences. First, there is a clear agreement on the need for national integration. Parties across the spectrum acknowledge the importance of unifying the diverse cultures and languages of India to foster a strong national identity. Second, new economic policies have become a focal point of consensus, as parties often agree on the necessity to adopt reforms that promote growth and modernization, reflecting a shift towards liberalization to address economic challenges. Lastly, external relations and defense policy have also seen bipartisan support, especially regarding the protection of India's borders and maintaining national sovereignty in a complex geopolitical landscape. This consensus signifies a strategic alignment among parties to prioritize national interests over partisan conflicts.

Key Points: National integration is crucial for a unified India; Consensus on new economic policies reflects a shift towards liberalization; Bipartisan support for defense and external relations underscores the importance of national sovereignty.