CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2023

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 97

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

i. This question paper contains **39 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 8** are very short answer

v. **Section C** – questions number **9 to 20** are multiple choice questions

vi. **Section D** – questions number **21 to 26** are short answer

vii. **Section E** – questions number **27 to 31** are long answer type i

viii. **Section F** – questions number **32 to 39** 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:

The first Prime Minister of India played a crucial role in setting the national agenda. He was foreign minister also and exercised profound influence in the formulation and implementation of India's foreign policy. The three major objectives of his foreign policy were to preserve the hard-earned sovereignty, protect territorial integrity and promote rapid economic development. He wished to achieve these

objectives through the strategy of non-alignment. There were parties and groups in the country that believed that India should be more friendly with the bloc led by the US because that bloc claimed to be pro-democracy.

(1)

Who was the main architect of India's foreign policy?

(a) B.R. Ambedkar

(b) Mahatma Gandhi

(c) Jawaharlal Nehru

(d) Sardar Patel

[1 Marks]

Answer: The main architect of India's foreign policy was Jawaharlal Nehru. As the first Prime Minister and his own foreign minister, he played a pivotal role in shaping the national agenda and implementing India's foreign policy from 1946 to 1964. Nehru's foreign policy aimed to preserve India's sovereignty, protect its territorial integrity, and promote economic development through the strategy of non-alignment. Despite some voices advocating a pro-US alignment, Nehru firmly believed in the principles of Asian solidarity and international cooperation.

Key Points: Jawaharlal Nehru - first Prime Minister, foreign minister, key role in foreign policy, objectives: sovereignty, territorial integrity, economic development, strategy of non-alignment.

(2)

Which one of the following is an objective of India's foreign policy?

(a) To pursue its national interest

(b) To preserve democracy

(c) To strengthen its Armed forces

(d) To become a superpower

[1 Marks]

Answer: The primary objectives of India's foreign policy, particularly during the tenure of the first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, included preserving the hard-earned sovereignty of India, protecting its territorial integrity, and promoting rapid economic development. This emphasis on sovereignty and territorial integrity aligns with the option (a) To pursue its national interest, as these objectives directly contribute to India's national interest. Therefore, the correct answer is (a).

Key Points: preserve sovereignty-protect territorial integrity-promote economic development

(3)

Non-alignment means_____.

(a) to remain neutral

(b) non-interference

(c) to remain isolated

(d) not joining any power bloc

[1 Marks]

Answer: Non-alignment means not joining any power bloc. This strategy, advocated by India's first Prime Minister, was aimed at maintaining India's sovereignty and independence in foreign relations, allowing India to engage with global issues without aligning with either of the major power blocs during the Cold War.

Key Points: definition of non-alignment- objectives of India's foreign policy- importance of independence in foreign relations

(4)

Who believed that India should be more friendly with the bloc led by the US?

(a) Bharatiya Jana Sangh

(c) B.R. Ambedkar

(b) Swatantra Party

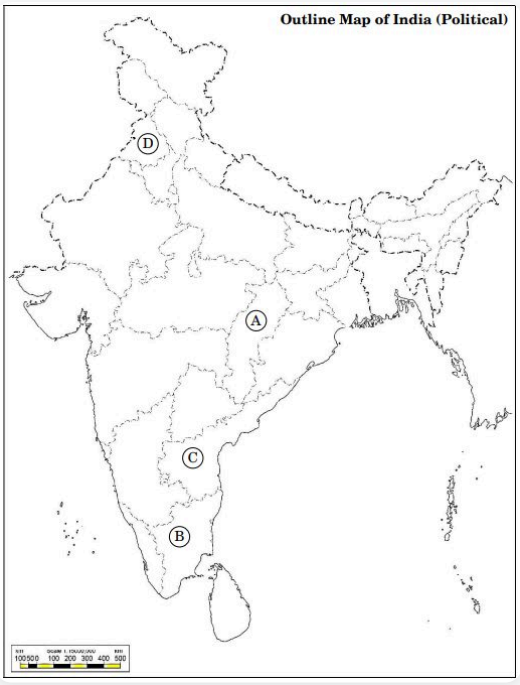
(d) All of the above

[1 Marks]

Answer: The groups and individuals that believed India should be more friendly with the bloc led by the US included leaders like Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, as well as political parties such as the Bharatiya Jana Sangh and later the Swatantra Party. They were motivated by the perception that the US bloc was pro-democracy and sought to oppose communism.

Key Points: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's belief - Bharatiya Jana Sangh's stance - Swatantra Party's position

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 number of the information used and the concerned alphabets given in the map as per the following format:



(1) The State which was partitioned in 1947.

[1 Marks]

Answer:

The State that was partitioned in 1947 is Punjab. It is marked as 'D' on the political map of India.

Key Points: Partition of British India; Creation of India and Pakistan; Punjab was divided in 1947

(2) The State formed on the basis of imbalanced development.

[1 Marks]

Answer:

The State formed on the basis of imbalanced development is Chhattisgarh (A) which was created to address the regional disparities and promote balanced development in the region.

Key Points: Chhattisgarh formed in 2000 to address regional imbalances- Driven by demands for separate states due to perceived backwardness- Addresses development and cultural identity.

(3)

The State which was called 'Madras' at the time of Independence.

[1 Marks]

Answer:

The State which was called 'Madras' at the time of Independence is now known as Tamil Nadu. This corresponds to the information provided in the context where it mentions Madras State. Therefore, the answer is: 1. Tamil Nadu (B).

Key Points:

Madras was the name during Independence-Tamil Nadu is the current name-Mapped as State B

(4) The first State created in 1952.

[1 Marks]

Answer:

The first State created in 1952 is Andhra Pradesh, which corresponds to State 'C' on the map. This was based on the information that the state was established due to the demands for the creation of states based on linguistic lines.

Key Points:

First State created in 1952- Andhra Pradesh; founded on linguistic basis; corresponds to State 'C' on the map.

(5)

What is the present name of former 'Madras' State?

[1 Marks]

Answer: The present name of the former 'Madras' State is Tamil Nadu. This is based on the context where it was mentioned that Madras State is now called Tamil Nadu. The relevant information corresponds to the identification of states on the political map of India.

Key Points: Former Madras State is now Tamil Nadu- Regional party DMK emerged after anti-Hindi agitation- Information from the given context identifying name change

(6)

Which two States were created by dividing Bombay ?

[1 Marks]

Answer:

The two States created by dividing Bombay are Maharashtra and Gujarat . This is based on the information that after a popular agitation, the states of Maharashtra and Gujarat were created in 1960.

Key Points: Maharashtra was created in 1960-Gujarat was created in 1960-popular agitation before creation

(7)

Name the State which was carved out of Madhya Pradesh.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The State that was carved out of Madhya Pradesh is Chhattisgarh. This information corresponds to serial number 1 in the provided context.

Key Points: Madhya Pradesh was divided in 2000; Chhattisgarh was created from this division; states were formed to improve administrative efficiency

(8)

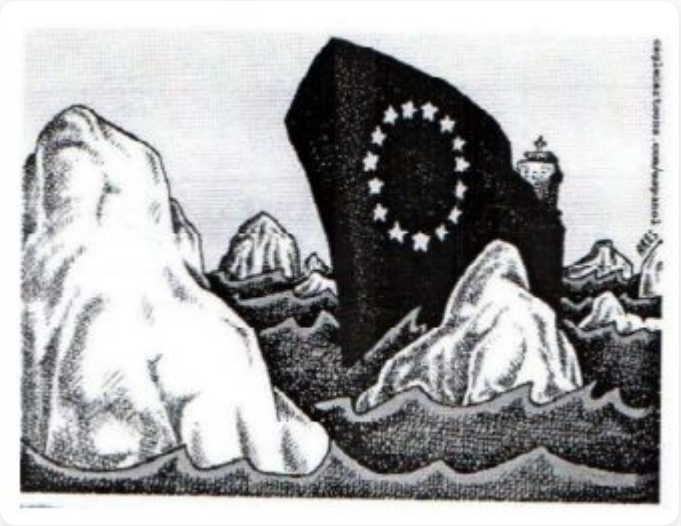
Uttarakhand was carved out of which State ?

[1 Marks]

Answer: Uttarakhand was carved out of Uttar Pradesh. This information can be referenced from the context where it mentions that Uttarakhand was created in 2000 by dividing larger states, specifically stating that Uttar Pradesh was one of the states divided to form the new state.

Key Points: Uttarakhand-formation year-2000-Uttar Pradesh-division for administrative efficiency

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



(1)

The above cartoon is about which one of the following?

(a) Global warming

(b) Failure to make a trade agreement

(c) Failure to draft a common constitution

(d) Failure to protect the environment

[1 Marks]

Answer: The cartoon primarily addresses the issue of 'Failure to protect the environment.' It highlights the challenges faced by various governments when trying to tackle environmental degradation, emphasizing the need for collaborative international efforts rather than isolated actions by single nations. The cartoon serves as a critique of how political inaction and inadequate agreements contribute to ongoing environmental crises, reinforcing that these issues transcend national borders and require global cooperation.

Key Points: Critique of political inaction-Need for international cooperation-Environmental degradation as a global issue

(2)

The above cartoon is related to which organisation?

(a) ASEAN

(b) European Union

(c) SAARC

(d) BRICS

[1 Marks]

Answer:

The cartoon is related to European Union (B)

Key Points:

Focuses on EU's role in economic development of European countries.

(3)

What does the circle of stars shown in the cartoon represent?

(a) Member-states of the organisation

(b) Unity of the organisation

(c) Success of the organisation

(d) Composition of the organisation

[1 Marks]

Answer: The circle of stars depicted in the cartoon symbolizes the unity of the member states within the organisation, highlighting their collective identity and collaboration despite individual differences. This visual representation serves as a reminder of how these nations come together to address global challenges, although the effectiveness of such unity may be questioned in light of past events, such as the Lebanon crisis in 2006.

Key Points: Unity of member states-Representation of cooperation-Collective identity

(4)

In which year was the organisation related to the cartoon established?

(a) 1967

(b) 1985

(c) 1992

(d) 2006

[1 Marks]

Answer: The organisation related to the cartoon is the United Nations Organisation (UN), which was established in the year 1945. However, based on the options provided, 2006 is significant as it relates to the Lebanon crisis depicted in the cartoons. It's important to note that the specific answer to the question depends on the context of the cartoon, which suggests that it is targeting events around that time rather than the foundation year of the UN.

Key Points: Established in 1945 - Related to Lebanon crisis in 2006 - Focus on UN's ineffectiveness

(5)

Which two countries have resisted to adopt Maastricht Treaty ?

(a) Bulgaria, Romania

(b) Britain, France

(c) Denmark, Sweden

(d) Poland, Finland

[1 Marks]

Answer: The two countries that have resisted the adoption of the Maastricht Treaty are Denmark and Sweden. Both nations have shown Euroskepticism regarding the European Union's integrationist agenda, leading them to withhold from fully embracing the treaty and the euro as their common currency.

Key Points: Denmark resisted Maastricht Treaty-Sweden resisted Maastricht Treaty-Euroskepticism in Europe

(6)

China adopted the 'open door' policy to improve its economy in which year?

(a) 1975

(b) 1977

(c) 1978

(d) 1979

[1 Marks]

Answer: China adopted the 'open door' policy in the year 1978. This policy was introduced by Deng Xiaoping as a part of economic reforms aimed at enhancing productivity and integrating China into the global economy. The open door policy represented a significant shift in China's approach to international trade and investment, allowing for foreign investments and the gradual introduction of market economy principles.

Key Points: 1978 - Deng Xiaoping announced the 'open door' policy - aimed at economic reforms - enhancing productivity - integrating China into global economy - allowed foreign investments

(7)

Which set of five countries were the founders of ASEAN?

(a) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand

(b) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Brunei

(c) Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei

(d) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam and Thailand

[1 Marks]

Answer: The correct answer is (a) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. These five countries came together in 1967 and signed the Bangkok Declaration, establishing the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) with objectives focused on accelerating economic growth, social progress, cultural development, and promoting regional peace and stability.

Key Points: Founded in 1967-Bangkok Declaration-Five original countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand-Objectives: Economic growth, social progress, regional peace

(8)

Which organisation was established under the Marshall Plan ?

(a) Council of Europe

(b) Organisation for European Economic Cooperation

(c) European Community

(d) European Economic Community

[1 Marks]

Answer: The organisation established under the Marshall Plan is the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC). This body was created in 1948 to facilitate the distribution of aid provided by the Marshall Plan to Western European states, marking an initial step towards economic cooperation in Europe post-World War II.

Key Points: Established in 1948; Organisation for European Economic Cooperation; Created to distribute Marshall Plan aid; First step towards European economic cooperation

Section B

Question 4. In what way are the coalition governments more democratic? Assess.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Coalition governments enhance democracy by promoting inclusivity and broad representation of diverse interests. With multiple parties involved, they reflect varied social and ideological perspectives, fostering dialogue and compromise. This collaborative approach encourages decision-making that accounts for a wider array of public concerns, as parties must consult and negotiate with one another. Additionally, the rise of coalition politics has reduced the concentration of power in the hands of a single party, empowering smaller parties and minority groups.

Key Points: Inclusivity of diverse interests-Promotion of dialogue and compromise-Reduction of power concentration

Question 5. State any two main functions of the NITI Aayog.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The NITI Aayog, established on January 1, 2015, serves crucial roles in India's governance. Firstly, it functions as a policy think tank, formulating and recommending strategic policies for

economic development and poverty eradication. Secondly, it plays a vital role in fostering cooperative federalism by enhancing the participation of states in decision-making processes and enabling them to implement effective policies tailored to local needs. These roles promote sustainable development in India.

Key Points: Policy formulation and recommendations; fostering cooperative federalism through state participation

Question 6. Why is the period around Emergency of 1975 known as the period of constitutional crisis? Highlight any one reason.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The period around the Emergency of 1975 is termed a constitutional crisis due to the significant conflict between Parliament and the judiciary regarding their powers. This tension culminated in the imposition of Emergency, which was justified by the government citing internal disturbances as a threat to national stability. This deviation from normal constitutional governance indicated a severe breakdown in democratic principles, showing how power can be abused during times of crisis.

Key Points: Conflict between Parliament and judiciary-Internal disturbances cited-Change in governance and democratic principles

Question 7. Name any four Republics of erstwhile USSR.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Four republics of the erstwhile USSR are Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, and Georgia. These republics were part of the Soviet Union before its dissolution in 1991. The disbandment of the USSR allowed these republics to assert their independence and follow their own political and economic paths post-Soviet era.

Key Points: Russia-Ukraine-Belarus-Georgia

Question 8. Highlight any two principles of Integral Humanism advocated by Deen Dayal Upadhyaya.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Deen Dayal Upadhyaya's Integral Humanism emphasizes the interconnectedness of individual and society. First, it advocates for the intrinsic value of each individual, ensuring equal opportunities for all to achieve their potential, regardless of caste or gender. Second, it promotes the idea of harmony between personal freedom and social responsibility, where individual rights align with the collective welfare of society. These principles challenge inequalities and aim for a holistic development approach.

Key Points: Intrinsic value of each individual-Equal opportunities for potential-Social responsibility aligns with personal freedom

---

Section C

Question 9.

In which pair of states did the Congress Party manage to win the General Election of 1977 after Emergency?

[1 Marks]

(A) Orissa and Assam

(B) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu

(C) Gujarat and Karnataka

(D) Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir

Explanation:

According to the context, in the 1977 General Election after the Emergency, the Congress Party did not lose elections all over the country. It retained many seats in Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Orissa and virtually swept through the southern States. Since Karnataka is a southern state, and Gujarat is explicitly mentioned as a state where Congress retained seats, the pair Gujarat and Karnataka is the correct answer.

Question 10. Which one of the following statements is not an objective of BRICS?

[1 Marks]

(A) To distribute equal economic benefits among its member-states

(B) Non-interference in the internal policies of member-states

(C) To promote peace and security

(D) To establish a more equitable and fair world

Explanation: The correct answer is 'To distribute equal economic benefits among its member-states.' This statement is not an objective of BRICS because the organization focuses on fostering cooperation and development among its members rather than guaranteeing equal distribution of economic benefits. The other options—non-interference in internal policies, promoting peace and

security, and establishing a more equitable and fair world—align with the objectives of BRICS, which emphasize mutual respect, international peace, and collaboration.

Question 11. Which Prime Minister initiated new economic reforms in India?

[1 Marks]

(A) Manmohan Singh

(B) V.P. Singh

(C) H.D. Deve Gowda

(D) Rajeev Gandhi

Explanation: The correct answer is Manmohan Singh. Although Rajiv Gandhi initiated economic changes, it was under Manmohan Singh, who was the Finance Minister in 1991 and later became Prime Minister, that the new economic reforms were formally implemented and became widely recognized. These reforms included liberalization of the economy and structural adjustments that had significant long-term effects.

Question 12.

Arrange the following in chronological order:

(i) Establishment of SAARC

(ii) Establishment of European Union

(iii) Establishment of ASEAN

(iv) Privatization of agriculture in China. Choose the correct option:

[1 Marks]

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

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

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

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

Explanation:

ASEAN was established in **1967**. China began privatization of agriculture in the **late 1970s**. SAARC was formed in **1985**, and the European Union was established in **1993**. Therefore, the correct chronological order is **(iii), (iv), (i), (ii)**.

Question 13.

Assertion (A) : South Asia stands for diversity in every sense, even then the various countries in South Asia have the same kind of political system.

Reason (R) : Despite many problems and limitations, all South Asian countries share the aspiration for democracy.

[1 Marks]

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

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

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

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

Explanation:

South Asian countries do not have the same political system; they differ in structure and practice (e.g., parliamentary democracy, constitutional monarchy in the past, military influence, etc.). However, despite differences and challenges, all South Asian countries share an aspiration for democracy. Hence, (A) is false but (R) is true.

Question 14.

Assertion (A) : India pleaded with the superpowers for comprehensive nuclear disarmament, yet India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT and also refused to sign the CTBT.

Reason (R) : These treaties were selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers and legitimised the monopoly of the five nuclear weapon powers.

[1 Marks]

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

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

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

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

Explanation: Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A) because India opposed the NPT and CTBT for being discriminatory towards non-nuclear powers, which aligns with its stance on seeking equitable global disarmament.

Question 15.

Identify the country which shares its borders with most of the South Asian countries.

[1 Marks]

(A) Nepal

(B) India

(C) Bangladesh

(D) Afghanistan

Explanation: The correct answer is India, as the context indicates that India is centrally located in South Asia and borders all the other countries in the region, making it the only country that shares borders with most of them.

Question 16.

Which among the following political parties was not a part of the Jayaprakash Narayan (JP) led peoples' march to Parliament in 1975?

[1 Marks]

(A) Socialist Party

(B) Communist Party of India (M)

(C) Bharatiya Lok Dal

(D) Bharatiya Jana Sangh

Explanation: The Bharatiya Jana Sangh was indeed a part of the JP led march, as indicated by the context stating it was supported by non-Congress opposition parties, including the Bharatiya Jana Sangh, Bharatiya Lok Dal, and Socialist Party. However, the Communist Party of India (M) is not mentioned as part of this coalition, making it the correct answer.

Question 17.

In July 1985, "Punjab Accord" was signed between_____ to bring normalcy in punjab.

[1 Marks]

(A) Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal

(B) Rajiv Gandhi and Tara Singh Longowal

(C) Rajiv Gandhi and Sant Singh Longowal

(D) Rajiv Gandhi and Surjit Singh Longowal

Explanation: The correct answer is 'Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal' because Sant Harchand Singh Longowal was the president of the Akali Dal at the time and played a crucial role in negotiating the accord with then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to address the demands of the Akalis and restore peace in Punjab.

Question 18.

Choose the incorrect statements about India's relationship with China.

(i) Indian and Chinese leaders visited each other's countries and were greeted by large and friendly crowds.

(ii) A boundary dispute had surfaced between India and China in 1949.

(iii) China claimed two areas within the Indian territory.

(iv) After a very long correspondence and discussion among top leaders, these differences were resolved.

[1 Marks]

(A) (i) and (iii) only

(B) (iii) and (iv) only

(C) (ii) and (iv) only

(D) (i) and (ii) only

Explanation: (ii) is incorrect because a boundary dispute surfaced later, primarily after China's annexation of Tibet in 1950. (iv) is also incorrect, as the differences regarding the boundary have not been resolved despite ongoing talks.

Question 19.

Which of the following are the common features for both, the Planning Commission and NITI Aayog ?

(i) Both are non-constitutional bodies.

(ii) Both have significant roles of states.

(iii) Both have the Prime Minister as chairperson.

(iv) Both have the power to allocate funds.

[1 Marks]

(A) (ii) and (iv) only

(B) (i) and (iii) only

(C) (i) and (iv) only

(D) (ii) and (iii) only

Explanation: The correct options are (ii) and (iii) only. Both the Planning Commission and NITI Aayog are non-constitutional bodies and the Prime Minister serves as their chairperson. While both bodies incorporate significant roles of states, the Planning Commission primarily had the power to allocate funds, but NITI Aayog, having an advisory role, does not wield this power in the same manner, focusing instead on coordinating efforts and formulating policies. Thus, not all proposed commonalities are accurate.

Question 20. Which State was not a part of the initial Indian Union?

[1 Marks]

(A) Mysore

(B) Hyderabad

(C) Baroda

(D) Gwalior

Explanation: The correct answer is Baroda. The context mentions only Hyderabad, Junagadh, Kashmir, and Manipur as Princely States that acceded to the Indian Union. Baroda was not listed among those that faced the accession process at that time, indicating it did not initially become part of the Indian Union.

Section D

Question 21. In what way are the coalition governments more democratic? Assess.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Coalition governments enhance democracy by enabling diverse representation and promoting power-sharing among multiple political parties. Unlike single-party rule, coalitions necessitate dialogue and negotiations, which lead to consensus-based decision making. This arrangement reduces ideological rigidity, focusing instead on pragmatic governance and collaboration. Furthermore, the necessity for coalitions promotes the involvement of smaller parties and regional

interests, thus reflecting a broader spectrum of public opinion. Such inclusivity may result in policies that better address varied societal needs, ultimately fostering a more participative and representative democratic framework.

Key Points: Diverse representation; Power-sharing; Consensus-based decision making; Inclusion of smaller parties; Reflecting public opinion; Addressing varied societal needs

Question 22. What are two main functions of the NITI Aayog?

[2 Marks]

Answer: NITI Aayog, established on 1 January 2015, serves as a critical institution for India's development strategies. One of its primary functions is to formulate and implement policies aimed at sustainable economic growth and poverty alleviation. This involves careful planning and attention to the needs of various sectors. Secondly, NITI Aayog plays a vital role in coordinating between different governmental ministries to ensure effective implementation of these policies. This coordination helps streamline efforts across sectors, ensuring comprehensive development for the nation.

Key Points: Formulates policies for economic growth - Focuses on poverty alleviation - Coordinates between government ministries for effective policy implementation

Question 23. Why is the period around Emergency of 1975 known as the period of constitutional crisis? Highlight any one reason.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The period around the Emergency of 1975 is often referred to as a period of constitutional crisis due to the serious conflict between the Parliament's jurisdiction and the judiciary's authority. The imposition of the Emergency was not in response to external threats but rather due to perceived internal disturbances, marking a significant political crisis. This situation raised questions about the government’s use of extraordinary powers, which were intended to be regulated by the rule of law but were ultimately abused, leading to widespread violations of civil liberties.

Key Points: Conflict between Parliament and judiciary; Imposition of Emergency due to perceived internal threats; Abuse of extraordinary powers; Violation of civil liberties.

Question 24. Name any four Republics of erstwhile USSR.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Four prominent republics of the erstwhile USSR include Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, and Georgia. Following the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991, these republics asserted their sovereignty and moved towards establishing independent states. Russia, as the largest republic, played a leading role in the dissolution process, while Ukraine and Belarus were also significant in the declaration that led to the formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Additionally,

Georgia, with its growing nationalism, sought independence, marking a pivotal moment in the post-Soviet landscape.

Key Points: Russia-Ukraine-Belarus-Georgia

Question 25. Highlight any two principles of Integral Humanism advocated by Deen Dayal Upadhyaya.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Integral Humanism, as advocated by Deen Dayal Upadhyaya, emphasizes the need for a holistic approach to human society that integrates individual and collective aspects. One key principle is 'Antyodaya' or upliftment of the last person in society, which ensures that economic development benefits every individual, especially the marginalized. Another important principle is the unity of the self and society, promoting the idea that individual freedom must align with social responsibilities. This harmonious coexistence fosters a just and equitable society.

Key Points: Antyodaya; upliftment of marginalized; unity of self and society; individual freedom; social responsibility; holistic approach

Question 26.

Why was the period of India's first nuclear test a difficult period in its domestic politics? Explain.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The period surrounding India's first nuclear test in May 1974 was fraught with challenges in domestic politics. After the Arab-Israel War of 1973, India faced significant economic difficulties due to the global Oil Shock, which resulted in rising oil prices and economic turmoil. During this time, the Indian government was under pressure to respond to national security concerns, particularly given its regional conflicts with nuclear-armed neighbors like Pakistan and China. The nuclear test was framed as a peaceful explosion, to assert India's commitment to peaceful nuclear use, while simultaneously addressing the demands for reinforcing military capabilities. This dichotomy in policy led to political tensions domestically, as differing opinions emerged regarding the implications of nuclear development versus non-proliferation commitments.

Key Points: Impact of the 1973 Oil Shock on the economy -Pressure on national security due to regional conflicts -Debate on nuclear policy balancing peaceful use and military needs -Political tensions arising from nuclear test implications

---

Section E

Question 27. Differentiate between the traditional and non-traditional notions of security.

[4 Marks]

Answer: Traditional notions of security primarily focus on military threats and the use of military force as the key means to achieve security. This perspective is state-centric, emphasizing the protection of national borders and internal order from external aggression and internal unrest. However, non-traditional notions of security broaden this view to encompass a wide array of threats affecting human existence, such as economic instability, environmental dangers, and social issues. These perspectives advocate for 'human security', prioritizing individual and community welfare over state security. Consequently, non-traditional security emphasizes cooperative, global approaches that address issues like poverty, health, and human rights, highlighting that true security cannot be achieved without ensuring the well-being of all individuals. This represents a significant shift from the traditional focus on military might to a more holistic understanding of what security truly entails.

> **Key Points: 1. Traditional security centers on military threats and national borders. 2. Non-traditional security includes economic, environmental, and social threats. 3. Traditional view is state-centric; non-traditional focuses on individuals and communities. 4. Non-traditional security is often termed 'human security' or 'global security'. 5. Emphasizes cooperation and addressing broader issues for true security.**

Question 28. Highlight any two reasons for the separatist movement in Mizoram.

[4 Marks]

Answer: The separatist movement in Mizoram emerged due to several deep-rooted issues, but two primary reasons were the perceived historical context and the government's failure during the 1959 famine. Many Mizos believed they had never been part of British India and hence were not duly represented in the Indian Union. This belief fueled their desire for autonomy. Moreover, the Assam government's inadequate response to the severe famine in 1959 ignited widespread anger among the Mizos, culminating in the formation of the Mizo National Front (MNF) in 1966. The MNF sought independence, believing that their grievances and aspirations were being ignored in the larger Indian political framework, leading to increased support for separation from India.

> **Key Points: Historical context of Mizo identity; Inadequate government response to the 1959 famine; Formation of the Mizo National Front (MNF); Desire for autonomy and representation; Mobilization of popular support for independence.**

Question 29. Analyze the mutual relations between the smaller countries of South Asia and India.

[4 Marks]

Answer: The mutual relations between the smaller countries of South Asia and India are complex and multifaceted. While conflicts have historically characterized these relationships, the importance of cooperation is increasingly recognized. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) symbolizes the commitment of these nations to work together, despite ingrained suspicions and fears. Smaller South Asian countries often distrust India, perceiving it as a potential regional

hegemon, fostering instability within their own borders. Conversely, India views these smaller nations through a lens of concern, fearing external influences that exploit their political weaknesses. Despite these challenges, shared cultural ties and trade potential highlight the benefits of collaboration. Countries such as Bangladesh, Nepal, and Sri Lanka have shown willingness to engage with India to enhance economic growth and regional stability. The evolution towards cooperative relations depends largely on mutual respect and understanding among the states, as well as the role of their respective governments and the aspirations of their populations. Building confidence through dialogue and addressing issues like trade barriers, transit rights, and security concerns can pave the way for a more integrated and prosperous South Asian region. Ultimately, the future of South Asia hinges on whether these nations can prioritize cooperative development over divisive conflicts.

Key Points: Historical conflicts; Importance of cooperation; SAARC's role; Mutual distrust; Economic growth opportunities; Shared cultural ties; Need for dialogue; Future cooperation potential

Question 30. Describe any four changes in Indian politics after the 2014 elections.

[4 Marks]

Answer: After the 2014 elections, Indian politics witnessed several significant changes. First, the emergence of the BJP as a dominant force, winning 303 seats in the Lok Sabha, marked a shift towards a stronger right-wing politics. This was coupled with a focus on decisive governance, evidenced by the NDA government's swift decisions in social sectors and foreign policy. Second, the concept of coalition politics, although overshadowed by the BJP's majority, remained relevant, reflecting a more competitive political landscape. Third, there was a noticeable increase in nationalistic rhetoric, influencing public discourse and party agendas. Finally, a growing emphasis on economic reforms and digital governance characterized the Modi administration's approach, aiming at transforming India’s economic framework. These changes have reshaped the political environment, leading to new dynamics and expectations among voters.

Key Points: BJP dominance post-2014 elections; decisive governance by NDA; relevance of coalition politics; increase in nationalistic rhetoric; focus on economic reforms and digital governance.

Question 31. Highlight any four effects of globalization on the culture of India.

[4 Marks]

Answer: Globalization has significantly impacted Indian culture in various ways. Firstly, it has led to cultural homogenization, where Western values and lifestyles are increasingly adopted over traditional Indian practices, creating concerns over the erosion of indigenous culture. Secondly, globalization facilitates the exchange of ideas, resulting in a blend of cultural elements, such as fusion cuisines and music genres, enriching the overall cultural landscape. Thirdly, the access to global media has influenced fashion and entertainment, with Bollywood incorporating Western styles and themes. Lastly, globalization has spurred social movements in India that resist these changes, aiming to

preserve traditional values and practices, showcasing the dynamic interplay between global influences and local identity.

Key Points: Cultural homogenization; Exchange of ideas leading to cultural blends; Influence of global media on fashion and entertainment; Rise of social movements resisting Western influences.

Section F

Question 32. Describe any three factors that make most of the former Soviet Republics prone to conflicts and threats.

[6 Marks]

Answer: Several factors contribute to the conflicts and threats faced by former Soviet Republics. Firstly, the legacy of ethnic diversity and historical grievances has resulted in tensions among different national groups. Many of these republics contain significant ethnic minorities, which can lead to separatist movements as seen in places like Chechnya. Secondly, the geopolitical dynamics in the region are intense, with external powers often intervening or influencing local conflicts, further complicating relations between neighboring countries. For example, outside states may support separatist factions to undermine their rivals. Lastly, the economic instability and lack of effective governance in many post-Soviet states have exacerbated internal strife; corruption and weak political institutions contribute to social dissatisfaction and conflict, as people feel marginalized and oppressed. This combination of ethnic rivalries, external interference, and internal governance issues makes these regions particularly vulnerable to conflicts.

Key Points: Legacy of ethnic diversity and historical grievances; geopolitical dynamics with external influences; economic instability and lack of effective governance

Question 33. Explain any three reasons that forced Mikhail Gorbachev to initiate reforms in the Soviet Union.

[6 Marks]

Answer: Mikhail Gorbachev initiated reforms in the Soviet Union primarily due to economic stagnation, the need for political liberalization, and international pressures. Firstly, the Soviet economy was facing severe stagnation with low productivity and a lack of innovation. The existing centralized economic model was incapable of keeping pace with advancements in the West, necessitating reform to revive growth and improve living standards. Secondly, there was a growing demand for political liberalization among the populace, who sought more democratic governance and personal freedoms. Gorbachev recognized that strict authoritarianism could no longer sustain loyalty or rule, urging him to implement democratization. Finally, international pressures, including the Cold War dynamics and competition with Western nations, highlighted the inefficiencies of the Soviet system. Gorbachev

understood that normalizing relations with the West and adopting some capitalist elements were essential to modernizing the Soviet Union. These factors compelled Gorbachev to take significant steps towards reforming the economy and political landscape of the USSR, ultimately shaping the future of the nation.

Key Points: Economic stagnation in the USSR-Need for political liberalization and democratization-International pressures and competition with the West

Question 34. Highlight any four environmental concerns that have become important in global politics.

[6 Marks]

Answer: Environmental concerns have become pivotal in global politics due to their far-reaching implications on humanity and the planet. First, climate change is a critical issue, resulting in extreme weather events, rising sea levels, and biodiversity loss, prompting global agreements like the Paris Accord. Second, deforestation significantly impacts carbon sequestration and natural habitats, affecting ecosystems worldwide. Third, pollution, particularly plastic and air contamination, has raised health concerns, leading to international efforts for sustainable practices. Lastly, water scarcity poses threats to food security and livelihood, with countries now addressing resource management cooperatively. These interconnected issues necessitate global collaboration and commitment to ensuring a sustainable future.

Key Points: Climate Change-Deforestation-Pollution-Water Scarcity

Question 35. Highlight any four economic consequences of globalisation.

[6 Marks]

Answer: Globalisation has significant economic consequences, both positive and negative. Firstly, it promotes economic growth by facilitating trade and investment among countries, leading to increased production and job opportunities. However, it can also result in job losses in industries unable to compete with global players, particularly in developing economies. Secondly, globalisation can exacerbate income inequality, where the rich benefit disproportionately compared to the poor, creating a divide within and between nations. Thirdly, it can lead to economic dependence on global market forces, making vulnerable economies susceptible to global economic fluctuations. Lastly, globalisation can result in the exploitation of labor in weaker countries, where workers may face poor working conditions and minimal wages, leading to widespread economic insecurity.

Key Points: 1. Promotes economic growth through trade and investment. 2. Causes job losses in uncompetitive industries. 3. Exacerbates income inequality between rich and poor. 4. Leads to economic dependence on global market forces.

Question 36. Analyse the various aspects of the Presidential election of 1969, which led to the formal split in the Congress Party.

[6 Marks]

Answer: The 1969 Presidential election marked a pivotal moment in Indian politics, leading to a formal split in the Congress Party. Following the death of President Zakir Hussain, the ruling Congress, divided between the 'Syndicate' faction and Indira Gandhi's faction, nominated N. Sanjeeva Reddy as their candidate. Despite Reddy's backing, he lost to the independent candidate, Varahagiri Venkata Giri. This defeat highlighted the growing rift, as Indira Gandhi claimed her group represented true Congress ideals while the Syndicate, which was more aligned with traditional party hierarchies, attempted to retain control. Indira Gandhi's expulsion from the party solidified the divide, leading to the formation of two factions: the Congress (Organisation) led by the Syndicate and the Congress (Requisitionists) led by Gandhi. This split was more than a power struggle; it represented a fundamental ideological clash between socialist principles and established political norms. Despite the Congress's weakened position, Indira Gandhi successfully regrouped and adopted new policies, focusing on social justice and economic reforms, which eventually restored her influence within Indian politics. This period not only transformed the Congress but also gave rise to regional parties and altered the political landscape in India, marking a significant shift in the dynamics of power, dominance, and ideology in the country.

Key Points: Death of Zakir Hussain; Nomination of N. Sanjeeva Reddy; Defeat of official Congress candidate; Indira Gandhi's expulsion; Formation of Congress (Organisation) and Congress (Requisitionists); Ideological divide; Rise of regional parties; Indira Gandhi's new policies and reforms

Question 37. Examine any four criteria proposed for new members of the UN Security Council.

[6 Marks]

Answer: The UN Security Council has faced criticism for its composition, leading to discussions on criteria for new members. Four significant proposed criteria include: 1) Major economic power: This criterion emphasizes that a state should possess considerable economic influence to contribute effectively to global decision-making. 2) Major military power: Military strength is seen as essential, allowing a nation to support international peacekeeping efforts. 3) Substantial contributor to the UN budget: Financial commitment reflects a country’s dedication to the UN's mission and gives it leverage in global matters. 4) Respect for democracy and human rights: This criterion aims to ensure that potential members adhere to fundamental democratic values, promoting a more just and equitable international system. Each of these criteria has its advantages and limitations, reflecting the multifaceted nature of global politics today.

Key Points: Major economic power; Major military power; Substantial contributor to UN budget; Respect for democracy and human rights.

Question 38. Analyse any four steps suggested by the heads of the member states in 2005 to make the United Nations more relevant in the changing context.

[6 Marks]

Answer: In 2005, the heads of member states proposed several key steps to enhance the relevance of the United Nations in a rapidly changing world. Firstly, they acknowledged the need for reforming the Security Council to ensure that it reflects contemporary political realities and includes equitable representation of diverse nations, beyond just Western powers. Secondly, there was a consensus on expanding the membership of the Security Council, allowing for the inclusion of emerging powers and major contributors to the UN budget. Thirdly, they emphasized the necessity for the UN to address global challenges such as terrorism, climate change, and development, thus broadening the scope of its operations. Lastly, the leaders recommended strengthening the UN's capacity for conflict resolution and peacekeeping, ensuring that its interventions are more effective and in line with modern geopolitical landscapes. These reforms aimed to maintain the UN’s relevance in promoting peace, security, and cooperation among nations amid evolving global dynamics.

Key Points: Reform the Security Council representation; Expand Security Council membership; Address global challenges; Strengthen conflict resolution and peacekeeping capacity

Question 39.

How is 'one party dominance' in india different from the 'one party dominance system' of other countries ? Analyse with the help of examples.

[6 Marks]

Answer: One party dominance in India presents a distinct scenario compared to other countries where such dominance is often characterized by authoritarianism. In nations like China and Cuba, the ruling party maintains control through undemocratic means, often suppressing opposition and limiting electoral freedoms. Contrastingly, India's experience with the Congress party's dominance occurred under a framework of democratic elections, where multiple parties contested freely. For instance, during the Congress's reign, despite its control, various regional parties emerged and active electoral competition prevailed. The transition to a multi-party coalition system post-1989 further emphasizes India's unique context. This enabled smaller parties to participate in governance, unlike in countries experiencing totalitarian control. Thus, India's one-party dominance relates to a functioning democracy, allowing for political pluralism that other one-party regimes do not share.

Key Points: 1. India’s one party dominance occurred under democratic conditions, unlike authoritarian regimes in countries like China and Cuba. 2. The Congress party maintained control through free elections, showcasing electoral competition. 3. The

emergence of a multi-party coalition system in India post-1989 illustrates the dynamism in the political landscape, allowing smaller parties to succeed.