CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2023

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 99

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

i. This question paper contains **41 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 15** are multiple choice questions

v. **Section C** – questions number **16 to 22** are very short answer

vi. **Section D** – questions number **23 to 28** are short answer

vii. **Section E** – questions number **29 to 33** are long answer type i

viii. **Section F** – questions number **34 to 41** 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 conducted a series of nuclear tests demonstrating its capacity to use nuclear energy for military purposes. After this, Pakistan also conducted tests. International Community imposed sanctions on both India and Pakistan which were subsequently waived. India opposed the international treaties aimed at non-proliferation.

(1)

Identify the treaty that India refused to sign.

(a) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

(b) Shimla Agreement

(c) Panchsheel Agreement

(d) Indus waters Treaty

[1 Marks]

Answer: India refused to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) because it viewed the treaty as discriminatory and believed it legitimized the monopolization of nuclear weapons by the five nuclear powers. India has consistently opposed international treaties aimed at non-proliferation that selectively apply to non-nuclear power states, reflecting its stance on maintaining equitable rights regarding weapons of mass destruction.

Key Points: India refused to sign the CTBT-CTBT viewed as discriminatory-India's opposition to non-proliferation treaties-Equitable rights for all countries regarding nuclear weapons

(2)

In which year did India conduct a series of nuclear tests?

(a) 1971

(b) 1985

(c) 1992

(d) 1998

[1 Marks]

Answer: India conducted a series of nuclear tests in May 1998. This marked a significant moment in India's military history, as it demonstrated the country's capacity to use nuclear energy for military purposes. The tests were a response to the security dynamics in the region, particularly concerning threats from neighboring countries.

Key Points: India conducted nuclear tests in May 1998- It demonstrated military capacity- Response to regional security concerns- Pakistan followed with its own tests

(3)

Under whose guidance did India initiate its nuclear programme?

(a) C.V. Raman

(b) Homi J. Bhabha

(c) A.P.J.Abdul Kalam

(d) K. Kasturirangan

[1 Marks]

Answer: India initiated its nuclear programme in the late 1940s under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha. Bhabha played a pivotal role in the development of atomic energy in India, focusing on its peaceful uses initially. His vision and dedication laid the foundation for India's nuclear capabilities, which eventually transitioned to military applications. Despite Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's initial opposition to nuclear weapons, Bhabha's efforts were critical in establishing India's nuclear framework.

Key Points: Initiated in the late 1940s-Homi J. Bhabha's guidance-Peaceful purposes initially-Nehru's opposition to nuclear weapons-Bhabha's role in India's nuclear capabilities

(4)

In the beginning, India wanted to generate nuclear energy for

(a) peaceful purpose.

(b) making atomic bombs.

(c) competing with the super powers.

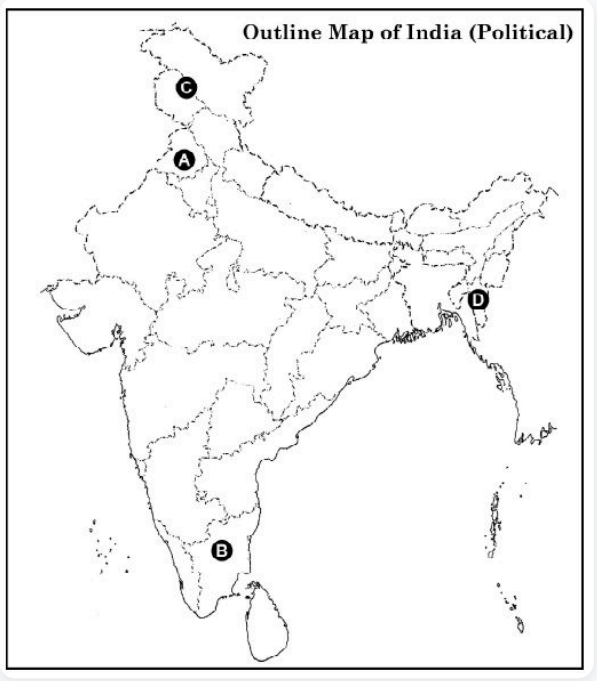
(d) ensuring its security.

[1 Marks]

Answer: In the beginning, India aimed to generate nuclear energy primarily for peaceful purposes. This was highlighted during its first nuclear test in 1974, which India referred to as a 'peaceful explosion.' Despite later demonstrating its military capabilities through further nuclear tests in 1998, India's initial stance was to utilize nuclear energy for applications beyond weapons, emphasizing its commitment to peaceful uses. The Indian government also justified its decision to conduct nuclear tests as necessary for ensuring national security amidst regional threats.

Key Points: India's initial goal was peaceful nuclear energy usage-India termed its first test a 'peaceful explosion'-Subsequent tests were justified based on national security concerns.

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 format that follows.



(1) The state which has been bifurcated into two Union Territories recently.

[1 Marks]

Answer:

The state that has been bifurcated into two Union Territories recently is Jammu and Kashmir (C). This information is based on the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act of 2019, which came into effect on 31 October 2019.

Key Points: Bifurcation of Jammu and Kashmir into two Union Territories; Creation of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh; Effective date 31 October 2019

(2) The state where Rajiv Gandhi — Longowal Accord was signed.

[1 Marks]

Answer:

The Rajiv Gandhi — Longowal Accord was signed in the state of Punjab. Thus, the answer is: 1. Punjab (A).

Key Points: 1. Rajiv Gandhi — Longowal Accord; 2. State involved: Punjab; 3. Context of the Accord.

(3) The state from where the Dravidian Movement started.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The state from where the Dravidian Movement started is Tamil Nadu. This is in reference to the information that highlights the popularity and political influence of the Dravidian movement, particularly its stronghold in Tamil Nadu, formerly known as Madras State.

Key Points: Dravidian Movement started in Tamil Nadu-Initial focus on South India but limited support from other states-Importance of DMK in regional politics-Influence of the movement against perceived northern dominance

(4) The state to which Laldenga belonged.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Laldenga belonged to the state of Mizoram. This identification corresponds to 'D' in the political outline map based on the context that recognizes him as a prominent leader from Mizoram during the regional aspirations in the 1980s.

Key Points: Laldenga-Mizoram-leader-1980s-regional-aspirations

(5)

Article 370 has been abolished from which State ?

[1 Marks]

Answer: Article 370 has been abolished from the state of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K). This information is based on the context that the special status provided under Article 370 was revoked in August 2019, leading to the reorganization of Jammu and Kashmir into two Union Territories: Jammu and Kashmir, and Ladakh.

Key Points: Article 370 abolished-Jammu and Kashmir-special status revoked-August 2019-reorganization into Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh

(6)

Which State was created on language basis in 1966 ?

[1 Marks]

Answer: The state that was created on language basis in 1966 is Punjab. This can be referenced as information number 2 relating to the States Reorganisation in 1966 where Punjab was separated from Haryana.

Key Points: Punjab was created in 1966-language basis-separation from Haryana

(7)

In which State was the former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi assassinated ?

[1 Marks]

Answer: The former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated in the state of Tamil Nadu. This information corresponds to the assassination that took place near Sriperumbudur on May 21, 1991.

Key Points: Rajiv Gandhi assassinated in Tamil Nadu- Corresponds to information about assassination on May 21, 1991.

(8)

In which state did Laldenga lead a separatist movement ?

[1 Marks]

Answer: Laldenga led a separatist movement in the state of Mizoram, which is indicated as (C) in the political outline map of India. This is based on the information that several states in North-East India, including Mizoram, experienced strong movements demanding separation during the 1980s.

Key Points: Laldenga-separatist movement-Mizoram

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



(1)

To which country are these two cartoons related?

(a) Japan

(b) Vietnam

(c) South Korea

(d) China

[1 Marks]

Answer: The two cartoons are related to China. They highlight different aspects of China's economic and cultural identity, including its symbolism of the dragon and the bicycles that represent modernization and growth. The images suggest a focus on China's significant role in the East Asian region vis-à-vis its historical context.

Key Points: China's economic rise-Use of symbolism (dragon and bicycles)-Relation to East Asian integration

(2)

Red Book is related to which ideology?

(a) Capitalism

(b) Communism

(c) Humanism

(d) Terrorism

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Red Book is associated with the ideology of Communism. It serves as a symbol of Mao Zedong's thoughts and the communist movement in China during the 20th century. The context of the Red Book reflects the shift towards socialist policies in China post-revolution, aiming to promote equality and collective ownership, which are core tenets of communist ideology. Additionally, the reference to the 'Socialist Road' emphasizes the commitment to communism as a guiding principle for the nation during that time.

Key Points: Red Book symbolizes communist ideology - Mao Zedong's influence - Focus on equality and collective ownership - Connection to China's revolutionary changes - Emphasis on socialist policies.

(3)

What does the ‘Red Power Tie’ depict?

(a) Negation of communism

(b) Acceptance of Capitalism

(c) Coordination of communism with Capitalism

(d) Negation of Capitalism

[1 Marks]

Answer: The ‘Red Power Tie’ symbolizes the acceptance of capitalism in China, which signifies a significant shift from its previous communist ideology. This visual metaphor reflects the emergence of a new economic power structure in China, where economic success is prioritized over strict adherence to communist principles. By embracing capitalist practices, the person in the cartoon showcases a modern and pragmatic approach to governance and economic development, highlighting the duality of China’s identity as both a communist nation and a capitalist economy.

Key Points: Acceptance of capitalism - Symbol of economic success - Shift from strict communism - Duality of China's identity

(4)

What is the difference between ‘then’ and ‘now’ as per the cartoon?

(a) ‘Rigidity’ has increased now in the ideology of ‘then’

(b) Rigidity has decreased ‘now’ in the ideology of ‘then’.

(c) The leader under ‘then’ and the leader under ‘now’ belong to different political parties.

(d) The Leader under ‘then’ and the leader under ‘now’ belong to different organisations.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The cartoon depicts the significant changes in the political landscape of India between the periods ‘then’ and ‘now’. The key difference highlighted is the shift in rigidity of ideologies. Under ‘then’, the Congress party was a broad-based platform that embraced diverse ideological viewpoints and leaders, indicating a flexible approach to politics. In contrast, the ‘now’ scenario shows a rigid adherence to a specific ideology, particularly focusing on socialism and pro-poor policies, which has limited the accommodation of differing perspectives. Furthermore, the leadership has shifted, with leaders belonging to different political parties now engaged in competitive politics, unlike the past when a single party dominated the scene. This evolution marks a transformation toward a more competitive and ideologically defined political environment in India.

Key Points: Shift in ideological rigidity; Broad-based approach in ‘then’ vs specific ideology in ‘now’; Different political parties represented by leaders.

(5)

In 1982, which one of the following changes was made in China ?

(a) Privatisation of industries was done.

(b) China ended its political and economic isolation.

(c) Special economic zones were established.

(d) Privatisation of agriculture was done.

[1 Marks]

Answer: In 1982, the significant change made in China was the privatisation of agriculture. This reform was part of a broader strategy to improve productivity in the agricultural sector, which led to a remarkable rise in agricultural production and rural incomes. The initiative marked a departure from strict state control over agriculture and allowed for personal incentives, which in turn stimulated rural industries and contributed to faster economic growth overall in China. Therefore, the correct answer is (d) Privatisation of agriculture was done.

Key Points: Privatisation of agriculture in 1982-Policy aimed to enhance productivity-Rise in agricultural production and rural incomes-Contributed to overall economic growth

(6)

Which one of the following ideologies is followed by India ?

(a) Liberalism

(b) Socialism

(c) Capitalism

(d) Communism

[1 Marks]

Answer: India follows a mixed ideology that incorporates elements of both socialism and liberalism. However, considering the context of the provided information, particularly the inclination towards social justice and the relationship with the Soviet model, the most accurate answer is (b) Socialism. This reflects India's commitment to social justice, democratic socialism, and the emphasis on community values along with individual rights as outlined in the Constitution. Although India exhibits characteristics of a liberal state, its approach roots itself significantly in socialist principles wherever development strategies are concerned.

Key Points: India's mixed ideology includes socialism; emphasis on social justice; relationship with Soviet model; democratic socialism; constitutional commitment to both individual rights and community values.

(7)

Which one of the following symbols is NOT related to China ?

(a) The Great Wall

(b) Dragon

(c) Bicycle

(d) Rising Sun

[1 Marks]

Answer: The symbol that is NOT related to China is (d) Rising Sun. The Great Wall, the Dragon, and the Bicycle are all significant symbols associated with Chinese culture and identity. The Great Wall represents China's historical strength and architectural achievement, the Dragon signifies power and good fortune, and bicycles symbolize China's economic changes and modernization. In contrast, the Rising Sun is more commonly associated with Japan, making it the correct answer.

Key Points: The Great Wall is a symbol of China; The Dragon symbolizes Chinese culture; Bicycles signify China's economic development; Rising Sun is related to Japan.

(8)

Which one of the following statements is true about China ?

(a) It is a republic

(b) It is a monarchy

(c) It has multiparty system

(d) It has a coalition government

[1 Marks]

Answer: The correct statement about China is (a) It is a republic. China is officially known as the People's Republic of China, where the Chinese Communist Party is the only political party permitted to rule, thus categorizing it as a one-party state. The other options listed (monarchy, multiparty system, and coalition government) do not accurately represent China's political structure.

Key Points: China is officially a republic - only one political party allowed - categorized as a one-party state - options b, c, d are incorrect

Section B

Question 4. Which one of the following countries was NOT a part of the Soviet Union?

[1 Marks]

(A) Ukraine

(B) Georgia

(C) Italy

(D) Estonia

Explanation: Italy was not a part of the Soviet Union, while Ukraine, Georgia, and Estonia were all republics within the USSR. The context mentions various republics, including Ukraine and Georgia, showing their affiliation with the Soviet Union, unlike Italy, which was an independent nation.

Question 5. On 19th March 2003, the US launched its invasion of Iraq under the code name.

[1 Marks]

(A) Operation Iraqi Freedom

(B) Operation Desert Storm

(C) Operation Enduring Freedom

(D) Operation Infinite Reach

Explanation: The correct answer is 'Operation Iraqi Freedom.' This operation was specifically aimed at the invasion of Iraq and was launched by the US on the stated date.

Question 6. The main objective of United Nations is to

[1 Marks]

(A) prevent manufacture of war weapons.

(B) prevent industrialisation.

(C) prevent international conflicts.

(D) prevent spread of refugees.

Explanation: The correct answer is 'prevent international conflicts.' The United Nations was established with the primary goal of preventing conflicts between states from escalating into war and facilitating cooperation among nations, as highlighted in the context provided.

Question 7. Which one of the following is a concern under Traditional Security?

[1 Marks]

(A) Attack by a neighbouring country

(B) Spread of any pandemic disease

(C) Global warming

(D) Spread of terrorism

Explanation: The correct option is 'Attack by a neighbouring country'. This option is aligned with the traditional security concept that focuses on direct threats to a state's existence, such as military aggression from other states. The context states that issues must pose a threat to the very existence of a state, making military attacks a primary concern under traditional security. In contrast, the other options relate to non-traditional security challenges.

Question 8. Which of the following resources is NOT a global common?

[1 Marks]

(A) Antarctica

(B) Ocean floor

(C) Outer space

(D) Forests

Explanation: Forests are not classified as global commons because they are primarily subject to the jurisdiction of individual states, unlike Antarctica, the ocean floor, and outer space, which require common governance by the international community as they are accessible to all and not owned by any one nation.

Question 9. Which of the following statements is TRUE about globalisation?

[1 Marks]

(A) Globalisation is westernisation.

(B) Globalisation is industrialisation.

(C) Globalisation is economic growth.

(D) Globalisation is a multidimensional phenomenon.

Explanation: Globalisation is a multidimensional phenomenon. This statement is correct because the provided context explicitly states that globalisation encompasses political, economic, and cultural aspects and cannot be reduced to just one dimension. This understanding recognizes the complexity and varied impacts of globalisation on different societies.

Question 10. Who advanced the 'Two Nation Theory' that led to the partition of British India?

[1 Marks]

(A) Abdul Gaffar Khan

(B) Muslim League

(C) British Government

(D) Congress Party

Explanation: The 'Two Nation Theory' was advanced by the Muslim League, which argued that India was not a single nation but consisted of two distinct peoples, the Hindus and the Muslims. This theory was a key factor leading to the demand for a separate Muslim nation, Pakistan. The Congress Party opposed this theory, and leaders like Abdul Gaffar Khan were against it as well. The British Government played a role in the eventual partition, but the theory itself originated from the Muslim League.

Question 11. Planning Commission was set up by .

[1 Marks]

(A) Constitution of India

(B) President of India

(C) A resolution of Government of India

(D) The Constituent Assembly

Explanation: The correct answer is 'A resolution of Government of India' because the Planning Commission was established in March 1950 through a simple resolution by the Government of India, not by the Constitution or any of the other provided options.

Question 12.

Assertion (A) : In 1969 the Congress Party faced a split.

Reason (R) : Factional rivalry existed between the Congress Syndicate and Indira Gandhi.

[1 Marks]

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reason of (A).

(B) (A) is wrong, but (R) is true.

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is wrong.

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

Explanation: Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reason of (A) because the split in the Congress Party in 1969 was indeed influenced by the factional rivalry between the Congress Syndicate and Indira Gandhi. The context clearly establishes that the groups led by these factions represented ideological divides along with personal ambitions and rivalries, contributing to the overall schism within the party.

Question 13. Who among the following had announced a nationwide satyagraha on 25th June, 1975 for the resignation of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi?

[1 Marks]

(A) Morarji Desai

(B) George Fernandes

(C) Jayaprakash Narain

(D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

Explanation: The correct answer is Jayaprakash Narayan. He led the opposition against Indira Gandhi and announced a nationwide satyagraha for her resignation on 25th June 1975, calling upon

government employees, the army, and the police not to obey what he termed 'illegal and immoral orders'.

Question 14.

Arrange the following in chronological order:

(i) Implementation of recommendations of Mandal Commission.

(ii) Appointment of Manmohan Singh as Prime Minister for the first time.

(iii) Signing of the Punjab Accord with Longowal.

(iv) Appointment of Rajiv Gandhi as Prime Minister. Choose the correct option.

[1 Marks]

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

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

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

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

Explanation: The correct chronological order is (iv), (iii), (i), (ii). Rajiv Gandhi was appointed as Prime Minister in 1984 after Indira Gandhi's assassination. He signed the Punjab Accord with Longowal in 1985. The recommendations of the Mandal Commission were implemented in 1990. Finally, Manmohan Singh was appointed Prime Minister in 2004.

Question 15. Who among the following introduced a policy of reservations for OBCs for the first time?

[1 Marks]

(A) Karpoori Thakur

(B) B.P. Mandal

(C) Indira Gandhi

(D) Mayawati

Explanation: Karpoori Thakur was a pioneer in introducing a new policy of reservations for OBCs in Bihar. His government took the initiative before the recommendations of the Mandal Commission were implemented at the national level, making him the first to introduce such a policy.

Section C

Question 16.

Which country was not a part of the Soviet Union?

[1 Marks]

Answer: Among the countries in the Soviet sphere, one notable nation not part of the Soviet Union was Finland. While Finland maintained a complex relationship with the USSR, especially during the Cold War, it remained an independent nation. Other countries, like Ukraine and Belarus, were integral parts of the Soviet Union until its dissolution in 1991. Finland's independence allowed it to steer a different path politically and economically.

> **Key Points: Finland was independent - Not part of the USSR - Ukraine and Belarus were part - Finland's relationship with the USSR - Different political path**

Question 17.

What was the code name of the 2003 US invasion of Iraq?

[1 Marks]

Answer: The code name of the 2003 US invasion of Iraq was 'Operation Iraqi Freedom'. This military operation aimed to dismantle the regime of Saddam Hussein, based on claims that he possessed weapons of mass destruction. The invasion began on March 20, 2003, and was part of a broader strategy to establish democratic governance in Iraq and the Middle East. The operation faced significant international criticism and raised questions about its justification.

> **Key Points: Operation Iraqi Freedom - 2003 US invasion - aimed to dismantle Saddam Hussein's regime - claims of weapons of mass destruction - began on March 20, 2003 - part of strategy for democratic governance - faced international criticism**

Question 18.

What is the main objective of the United Nations?

[1 Marks]

Answer: The main objective of the United Nations (UN) is to promote international cooperation and prevent conflicts. Established after World War II, it seeks to facilitate peace among countries, aid in social and economic development, and address global challenges. The UN plays a crucial role in mediating disputes and fostering dialogue, particularly in a world where power dynamics, such as U.S. dominance, can complicate international relations. Its ultimate aim is to secure peace and progress for humanity.

> **Key Points: promote international cooperation-prevent conflicts-social and economic**

development-address global challenges

Question 19.

Which of the following is not a global common: Antarctica, Ocean floor, Outer space, or Forests?

[1 Marks]

Answer: Forests are not considered a global common in the same way as Antarctica, the ocean floor, and outer space. While forests are essential for the planet's biodiversity and climate, they are often managed within national boundaries and are subject to state jurisdiction. This contrasts with the aforementioned global commons, which require international cooperation and governance due to their unowned nature and significance to humanity as a whole.

Key Points: Forests are managed nationally-Global commons are unowned-International cooperation required

Question 20.

Who advanced the Two Nation Theory?

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Two Nation Theory was advanced by the Muslim League, particularly under the leadership of Muhammad Ali Jinnah. This theory posited that India comprised two distinct nations, Hindus and Muslims, which justified the demand for a separate Muslim state, Pakistan. The theory emerged in the context of growing communal tensions and was opposed by Congress leaders, who believed in a united India. Ultimately, it shaped the political landscape leading to the Partition in 1947.

Key Points: Muslim League-Muhammad Ali Jinnah-separate nations for Hindus and Muslims-justification for Pakistan-communal tensions-Congress opposition-Partition of India

Question 21.

Name any one programme launched after 2014 for women's progress.

[1 Marks]

Answer: One programme launched after 2014 for women's progress in India is the 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' scheme. This initiative aims to promote gender equality and educate the girl child by addressing issues such as declining child sex ratios and promoting the importance of education for girls. It emphasizes community involvement and aims to change societal attitudes towards girls, ensuring their safety and empowerment in society.

Key Points: Beti Bachao Beti Padhao - launched after 2014 - focuses on girl child education - addresses declining sex ratio - promotes gender equality - community involvement - empowerment and safety of girls

Question 22.

Who among the following remained Prime Minister of India for less than a year?

[1 Marks]

Answer: Lal Bahadur Shastri remained Prime Minister of India for a short period from 1964 to 1966. His tenure lasted for less than two years, and he faced significant challenges such as economic issues and a war with Pakistan. Despite his brief time in office, he is remembered for his integrity and leadership during difficult times.

Key Points: Lal Bahadur Shastri's tenure; served from 1964 to 1966; less than two years; faced economic challenges; remembered for integrity.

Section D

Question 23. Explain the notion of traditional security.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Traditional security primarily focuses on military threats to a state, emphasizing the use or the threat of military force as central to achieving security. It asserts that a secure state must maintain internal peace and stability while safeguarding itself from external military dangers. In this context, the referent of security is the state itself, along with its territory and governing institutions. Traditional notions do not consider non-military threats, limiting the scope of what security entails.

Key Points: Focus on military threats - Use of military force as means of security - Importance of internal peace - Security referent is the state - Limited perspective excludes non-military threats

Question 24. Name any four agencies of the United Nations.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The United Nations (UN) comprises several specialized agencies that focus on various global issues. Four major agencies include the World Health Organization (WHO), which coordinates international health efforts; the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which works on global development goals; the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), which focuses on protecting refugee rights; and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which

provides assistance to children worldwide. These agencies play vital roles in addressing social, economic, and humanitarian challenges globally.

> **Key Points: World Health Organization (WHO)-United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)-United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)-United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**

Question 25. Highlight the speciality of India — Nepal relations.

[2 Marks]

Answer: India and Nepal share a unique relationship characterized by deep historical, cultural, and geographical ties. The Treaty of Peace and Friendship allows citizens to travel and work freely without visas or passports, fostering strong people-to-people connections. Despite occasional trade disputes and political tensions, both nations collaborate on various fronts, including trade, security, and infrastructure development. Furthermore, the consolidation of democracy in Nepal holds promise for strengthening bilateral ties, ensuring mutual sensitivity towards each other's needs and aspirations.

> **Key Points: Historical ties-Cultural connections-Visa-free travel-Treaty of Peace and Friendship-Trade disputes-Political tensions-Collaboration on security and infrastructure-Consolidation of democracy**

Question 26. State any two programmes launched by the NDA government after 2014 for women's help and progress.

[2 Marks]

Answer: After 2014, the NDA government launched several initiatives aimed at empowering women in India. Two significant programmes include the 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' initiative, which promotes the importance of education for girls and aims to improve the sex ratio, and 'Mahila E-Haat', an online marketing platform designed to support women entrepreneurs by providing them a space to showcase their products. Both programmes reflect the government's commitment to women's rights and empowerment.

> **Key Points: Beti Bachao Beti Padhao initiative - promotes education and improving sex ratio; Mahila E-Haat - supports women entrepreneurs through an online platform.**

Question 27. Identify and name any two Prime Ministers of India who remained in power for less than a year.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Two Prime Ministers of India who remained in power for less than a year are Morarji Desai and Charan Singh. Morarji Desai was the Prime Minister from March 1977 until his resignation in January 1979, serving for about 10 months. He led the Janata Party government which faced internal conflicts and instability. Charan Singh succeeded Desai and served from January 1979 to January

1980, lasting just 5 months. His government also struggled to maintain majority support in a coalition setup.

Key Points: Morarji Desai's tenure lasted 10 months from March 1977 to January 1979, faced internal conflicts; Charan Singh served for 5 months from January 1979 to January 1980, struggled with coalition government.

Question 28. Identify any two states where the Central Government had to face separatist movements. Also name the leaders who led these movements.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The Central Government has faced significant separatist movements in two states: Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab. In Jammu and Kashmir, leaders such as Syed Ali Shah Geelani and Mirwaiz Umar Farooq played pivotal roles in advocating for separatism, often seeking either greater autonomy or complete independence from India. In Punjab, the Khalistan movement was largely led by figures like Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, who demanded a separate Sikh homeland. These movements reflect the complexities of regional identities and aspirations within the nation.

Key Points: Jammu and Kashmir; Punjab; Syed Ali Shah Geelani; Mirwaiz Umar Farooq; Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale; separatist movements; demand for autonomy and independence

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Section E

Question 29. Suggest any two measures to deal with threats to the traditional security.

[4 Marks]

Answer: To effectively deal with threats to traditional security, two critical measures can be implemented. First, enhancing internal security through the establishment of closer civil-military cooperation is vital. This involves not only improving intelligence and communication channels between military forces and law enforcement agencies but also engaging local communities to ensure effective cooperation. Second, a comprehensive diplomatic strategy can be adopted to mitigate external threats. This includes fostering strong bilateral and multilateral relationships with neighboring countries, engaging in joint exercises, and participating in international treaties focused on conflict resolution and stability. Together, these measures can strengthen a nation’s security framework in facing both internal and external challenges.

Key Points: 1. Enhance internal security with civil-military cooperation. 2. Improve intelligence and communication channels. 3. Engage local communities for cooperation.

4. Adopt a diplomatic strategy to mitigate external threats. 5. Foster strong bilateral and multilateral relationships. 6. Participate in international treaties for conflict resolution.

Question 30. Globalisation is the outcome of developed technology. Support the statement with two examples.

[4 Marks]

Answer: Globalisation significantly stems from advancements in technology, which have transformed our interactions on a global scale. One prime example is the invention of the internet, which has enabled instantaneous communication across the world. This has allowed businesses to operate internationally with ease, facilitating a global market where products and services can be accessed by millions regardless of geographical boundaries. Another example is the development of transportation technologies, such as airplanes and container shipping, which have drastically reduced the time and cost of moving goods internationally. These technologies have made it possible for countries to engage in trade and investment flows, promoting connectivity and economic interdependence. Overall, technological innovations have laid the groundwork for globalisation by bridging distances, enhancing communication, and fostering economic collaboration.

Key Points: Advancements in communication technology; Example of the internet facilitating global connections; Development of transportation technology (airplanes/container shipping) enhancing trade; Impact of technology on international trade and economic interdependence.

Question 31. Development mostly causes degradation of environment. Justify the statement referring to two environmental movements.

[4 Marks]

Answer: The assertion that development often leads to environmental degradation is substantiated by numerous historical and contemporary examples, notably through environmental movements such as the Chipko Movement and anti-dam movements. The Chipko Movement, which began in the 1970s in India, highlighted the destructive impact of deforestation caused by developmental projects. The activists embraced trees, effectively preventing loggers from cutting them down, which emphasized the need for sustainable development. Similarly, anti-dam movements globally contest the building of mega-dams, arguing that these projects displace communities and disrupt local ecosystems. These movements reveal the tensions between economic growth and environmental preservation, showcasing the urgent need for a balanced approach to development that prioritizes ecological sustainability. Through awareness and activism, these groups have significantly influenced public policy and shifted the narrative towards more responsible development practices that uphold environmental integrity.

Key Points: Chipko Movement demonstrated opposition to deforestation for development; Anti-dam movements fight against mega-dams disrupting ecosystems;

Importance of balancing economic growth with sustainable practices.

Question 32. Evaluate the relationship between India and Pakistan with the help of examples.

[4 Marks]

Answer: The relationship between India and Pakistan is complex, characterized by alternating phases of conflict and cooperation. Historically, the two nations have experienced severe tensions rooted in territorial disputes, notably over Kashmir, which has led to multiple wars. However, there have been efforts to improve relations, such as the initiation of bus routes facilitating cross-border travel and an increase in trade between the two countries. Cultural exchanges, especially during cricket matches, illustrate a shared heritage that can transcend political barriers, with fans often displaying mutual hospitality. Despite these positive developments, incidents of violence and mistrust persist, influenced by regional dynamics and external actors like the United States, which has played a role in moderating tensions. The relationship embodies a duality of rivalry and the potential for peace, indicative of the broader complexities in South Asian geopolitics.

Key Points: Historical conflicts; Bus routes and trade increase; Cricket as a cultural bridge; American involvement; Persistent violence and mistrust; Complex geopolitical situation

Question 33. Explain any four effects of the Emergency declared in 1975.

[4 Marks]

Answer: The Emergency declared in 1975 had significant and far-reaching effects on Indian democracy and society. First, civil liberties were severely curtailed; the government suspended fundamental rights, allowing for censorship of the press and the arrest of political opponents without trial. Second, political opposition faced harsh repression, leading to the arrest of thousands, including major leaders and activists, fundamentally altering the political landscape. Third, the Emergency facilitated significant economic changes, including increased state control over industries and a focus on infrastructure development aimed at modernization. Finally, the Emergency highlighted the fragility of democratic institutions in India, provoking a nationwide debate on the balance between security and civil rights, ultimately prompting reforms in the political system to better protect democracy. These effects reshaped public perception of government authority and the need for accountability.

Key Points: Suspension of civil liberties; Repression of political opposition; Economic changes and increased state control; Highlighting fragility of democratic institutions

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Section F

Question 34.

Analyse any three happenings during Gorbachev's period that led to the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

[6 Marks]

Answer: During Gorbachev's leadership, several critical events contributed to the disintegration of the Soviet Union. Firstly, the introduction of policies like Glasnost (openness) and Perestroika (restructuring) in the mid-1980s aimed to revitalize the economy and promote political transparency. However, these reforms inadvertently exposed the deep-rooted issues of the Soviet system, leading to widespread discontent. Secondly, nationalist movements gained momentum, notably in the Baltic states, where Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia pursued independence, challenging Moscow's authority. Gorbachev's reluctance to use force against these movements signified a shift in governmental tactics. Lastly, the 1991 August Coup attempted to reverse Gorbachev's reforms but ended up consolidating public support for Boris Yeltsin, who championed democratic reforms. This coup failed and expedited the dissolution of the USSR, ultimately culminating in its disintegration in December 1991. These interconnected occurrences highlight Gorbachev's struggle in managing the complexities of a vast empire amid deteriorating socio-political conditions.

Key Points: Introduction of Glasnost and Perestroika reform policies; Rise of nationalist movements in the Baltic states; The August Coup of 1991 and its failure

Question 35.

Analyse any three consequences of the disintegration of USSR.

[6 Marks]

Answer: The disintegration of the USSR resulted in significant geopolitical shifts, economic challenges, and the rise of nationalism. Firstly, the emergence of multiple independent states, such as Ukraine and the Baltic republics, reshaped global politics, leading to new national identities and conflicts. Secondly, the transition from a centrally planned economy to market economies caused economic turmoil in many former Soviet republics, leading to high unemployment and poverty. Lastly, the disintegration fueled a resurgence of nationalism, as various ethnic groups sought sovereignty, destabilizing the region and creating tensions between former allies. These consequences continue to influence international relations and regional dynamics today.

Key Points: Emergence of independent states reshaping global politics; Economic turmoil due to transition to market economies; Rise of nationalism and ethnic tensions challenging stability.

Question 36.

Highlight any three features of the First Five Year Plan.

[6 Marks]

Answer: The First Five Year Plan, implemented from 1951 to 1956, aimed to alleviate poverty and boost economic growth in India. Firstly, it focused on agricultural development, recognizing the agricultural sector's critical role in the nation's economy, which was essential for ensuring food security. Secondly, it emphasized infrastructure development, particularly in irrigation and transport, to support agricultural productivity and connect rural areas with markets. Lastly, the plan incorporated a limited approach to industrialization, advocating for manageable growth to avoid overwhelming the democratic system and ensuring that economic progress did not come at the cost of political stability. This careful strategy laid the groundwork for future planning efforts.

Key Points: Focus on agriculture and food security; Infrastructure development for irrigation and transport; Cautious industrialization approach to maintain democracy

Question 37.

Highlight any three problems faced by Government of India immediately after independence related to the displaced population.

[6 Marks]

Answer: After India's independence in 1947, the government faced significant challenges related to the displaced population due to the Partition. Firstly, there was an immense humanitarian crisis as millions were uprooted from their homes, leading to a staggering refugee influx. This sudden displacement put immense strain on resources, requiring urgent shelters and basic necessities. Secondly, communal violence erupted during this period, resulting in widespread fear and insecurity among the displaced communities, which complicated their rehabilitation. Lastly, the integration of refugees into existing social and economic structures proved difficult; many were marginalized and struggled to rebuild their lives in unfamiliar territories. These challenges necessitated comprehensive policies and strategies for refugee resettlement and national integration, which were essential for maintaining unity in a diverse society.

Key Points: Humanitarian crisis due to refugee influx- communal violence creating fear and insecurity-challenges of integrating refugees into existing social structures

Question 38.

Assess any three effects of Emergency imposed in 1975 in strengthening the democracy in India.

[6 Marks]

Answer: The imposition of Emergency in 1975 had profound effects on the democracy of India, ultimately leading to its strengthening in various ways. Firstly, it exposed the vulnerabilities within the political system, prompting citizens to become more vigilant and engaged in protecting democratic values. The authoritarian measures taken during the Emergency galvanized political awareness among the populace, leading to a significant political awakening. Secondly, the aftermath of the Emergency saw a resurgence of political pluralism, as opposition parties united against the Congress, which resulted in their eventual victory in the 1977 elections. This shift reinforced the principle that democracy thrives on competition and accountability. Lastly, the Emergency highlighted the importance of institutional checks and balances, as the judiciary and civil society played crucial roles in challenging governmental overreach. This led to reforms aimed at safeguarding fundamental rights, ensuring such a lapse in democratic governance would not occur again. Overall, while the Emergency was a dark period for India, it inadvertently strengthened the institutions and resolve surrounding Indian democracy.

> **Key Points: Vulnerability exposure leading to citizen vigilance; Political awakening resulting in pluralism and opposition success; Importance of institutional checks prompting safeguard reforms**

Question 39.

Assess the impact of three democratic upsurges in post independent India.

[6 Marks]

Answer: In post-independence India, three significant democratic upsurges have profoundly influenced the political landscape: the rise of regional political parties, the strengthening of secularism amidst communal tensions, and the consolidation of civil society movements. The emergence of regional parties allowed diverse regional aspirations to be voiced, fostering a sense of inclusion and representation. This acceptance of regional identities has been crucial for political stability and unity. Moreover, the struggle against communalism has underscored the importance of secular governance, helping to maintain social harmony in a diverse society. Movements like the anti-corruption Narmada Bachao Andolan have raised political consciousness and highlighted the role of grassroots activism in shaping democratic discourse. Collectively, these upsurges demonstrate how democratic frameworks empower citizens and accommodate varied interests, contributing to India's resilience as a democracy.

> **Key Points: Rise of regional political parties, Secularism and communal tensions, Civil society movements and grassroots activism**

Question 40.

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

[6 Marks]

Answer: The growth of the Chinese economy can be attributed to several strategic steps taken by its leadership since the late 20th century. Firstly, the privatization of agriculture in 1982 was a crucial turning point. This policy led to increased agricultural productivity and rural incomes, fostering a significant rise in rural industry due to higher personal savings. Secondly, the gradual privatization of industries in 1998 marked another critical step, transitioning China away from a state-controlled economy towards a more market-oriented approach. This shift encouraged competition and investment, further boosting economic growth. Lastly, the establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) eliminated trade barriers and attracted foreign investments which catalyzed industrial development. These steps collectively transformed China into one of the fastest-growing economies in the world, contributing to both higher productivity and overall economic stability.

Key Points: Privatization of agriculture increased production and incomes; Privatization of industry fostered competitiveness and investment; Establishment of SEZs attracted foreign investments.

Question 41.

Analyse any three major happenings in Bangladesh that show peoples' support to democracy.

[6 Marks]

Answer: Bangladesh's journey toward democracy has been marked by significant events reflecting the people's unwavering commitment to democratic principles. Firstly, the 1990 popular uprising against Lt Gen H. M. Ershad showcased immense public protest, leading to his resignation and the reinstatement of democratic practices. Secondly, the mass protests against Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's autocratic rule in the mid-1970s demonstrated people's desire for political plurality, culminating in the 1975 amendment that limited political freedom. Finally, the successful elections of 1991, following years of military rule, reinstated a multi-party democracy, illustrating the resilience and determination of citizens to restore their democratic rights.

Key Points: Rise against military rule in 1990; Mass protests against autocracy in 1970s; Restoration of multi-party elections in 1991