राजनीतिक विज्ञान
Political Science

कक्षा / Class XII
2026-27

विद्यार्थी सहायक सामग्री
Student Support Material



केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन~Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

विकास गुप्ता, भा.प्र.से.
आयुक्त
Vikas Gupta, IAS
Commissioner

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन
18, संस्थागत क्षेत्र, शहीद जीत सिंह मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110016
Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan
18, Institutional Area, Shaheed Jeet Singh Marg, New Delhi-110016

संदेश

शिक्षा केवल पुस्तकों तक सीमित ज्ञान नहीं है; यह स्वयं को पहचानने, अपने विचारों को विस्तार देने और जीवन की चुनौतियों का आत्मविश्वास से सामना करने की सतत् यात्रा है। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन का सदैव यह प्रयास रहा है कि प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी के लिए ऐसा शिक्षण वातावरण हो, जहाँ जिज्ञासा को प्रोत्साहन मिले, सीखना आनंददायी बने और प्रत्येक बालक अपनी अंतर्निहित क्षमताओं को पहचानकर उन्हें विकसित कर सके।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 ने शिक्षा को सिर्फ रटने से समझने, सूचना से ज्ञान और ज्ञान से जीवनोपयोगी दक्षताओं की ओर अग्रसर किया है। आज का समय कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (Artificial Intelligence – AI), डिजिटल नवाचार और निरंतर बदलती तकनीकों का है। ऐसे युग में केवल तथ्यों का ज्ञान पर्याप्त नहीं है; आवश्यक है कि विद्यार्थी मनन- चिंतन करना सीखें, प्रश्न पूछें, समस्याओं का समाधान खोजें और नए विचारों के साथ आगे बढ़ें। यही क्षमताएँ उन्हें भविष्य के लिए तैयार करेंगी।

इन्हीं उद्देश्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के पाँचों आंचलिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (ZIETs) के माध्यम से, समर्पित एवं अनुभवी शिक्षकों द्वारा कक्षा 9 से 12 के विद्यार्थियों के लिए यह विद्यार्थी सहायक सामग्री तैयार की गई है। यह केवल परीक्षा की तैयारी की संकलन सामग्री नहीं है, बल्कि विषयों को सरलता से समझने, अवधारणाओं को स्पष्ट करने, नियमित अभ्यास करने और आत्मविश्वास के साथ आगे बढ़ने का एक विश्वसनीय साथी है।

इस सामग्री में विषय-वस्तु को विद्यार्थियों की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप सरल, व्यवस्थित एवं दक्षता-आधारित दृष्टिकोण से प्रस्तुत किया गया है। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि इसे हमारे शिक्षकों के अनुभव, नवाचार और विद्यार्थियों के प्रति उनकी प्रतिबद्धता ने समृद्ध बनाया है। मुझे विश्वास है कि यह सामग्री विद्यार्थियों की सीखने की यात्रा को अधिक सहज, रोचक और प्रभावी बनाएगी तथा उन्हें बोर्ड परीक्षाओं के साथ-साथ जीवन की व्यापक चुनौतियों के लिए भी तैयार करेगी।

मेरा विश्वास है कि जब एक जिज्ञासु विद्यार्थी, प्रेरित शिक्षक और सार्थक शिक्षण संसाधन एक साथ आते हैं, तब शिक्षा केवल उपलब्धि का माध्यम नहीं रहती, बल्कि व्यक्तित्व निर्माण की एक सशक्त प्रक्रिया बन जाती है। यही भावना इस विद्यार्थी सहायक सामग्री के केंद्र में है।

मेरी हार्दिक शुभकामनाएँ हैं कि आप सभी सीखने की इस यात्रा में निरंतर आगे बढ़ें, अपने सपनों को नए आयाम दें और ज्ञान, संवेदनशीलता तथा नवाचार के साथ राष्ट्र निर्माण में अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दें।

शुभकामनाओं सहित।

(विकास गुप्ता)

PATRON

Sh. Vikas Gupta, Commissioner, KVS

CO-PATRON

Ms. Chandana Mandal

Additional Commissioner (Acad.), KVS (HQ)

CO-ORDINATOR

Ms. P B S Usha, Joint Commissioner (Training), KVS (HQ)

COVER DESIGN

KVS Publication Section

EDITORS

Sh. Sardar Singh Chauhan, Director, ZIET Bhubaneswar

Sh. B L Morodia, Director, ZIET Gwalior

Sh. T Prabhudas, Director, ZIET Mumbai

Sh. P I T Raja, Director, ZIET Mysuru

Smt. Shruti Bhargava, Director, ZIET Chandigarh

CONTENT CREATOR

ANKITA BISWAS (PGT-POLITICAL SCIENCE)
PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA, NARANGI

NIKU SARKAR (PGT-POLITICAL SCIENCE)
PM SHRI KENFRIYA VIDYALAYA, NFR MALIGAON

NISHA DEKHA (PGT-POLITICAL SCIENCE)
PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA, IIT GUWAHATI

INDEX

SL	CHAPTER NAME	PAGE NO
	PART A- CONTEMPORARY WORLD POLITICS	
1.	THE END OF BIPOLARITY	2-9
2.	CONTEMPORARY CENTRES OF POWER	10-19
3.	CONTEMPORARY SOUTH ASIA	20-28
4.	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	29-35
5.	SECURITY IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD	36-41
6.	ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES	42-46
7.	GLOBALISATION	47-50
	PART B- POLITICS IN INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE	
1.	CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING	51-58
2.	ERA OF ONE- PARTY DOMINANCE	59-63
3.	POLITICS OF PLANNED DEVELOPMENT	64-69
4.	INDIA'S EXTERNAL RELATIONS	70-77
5.	CHALLENGES TO AND RESTORATION OF THE CONGRESS SYSTEM	78-84
6.	THE CRISIS OF DEMOCRATIC ORDER	85-91
7.	REGIONAL ASPIRATIONS	92-100
8.	RECENT DEVELOPMENT IN INDIAN POLITICS	101-106
9.	POLITICAL SCIENCE BOARD EXAM 2025 SOLVED PAPER WITH ANSWER	107-144
10.	UNSOLVED PRACTICE SETS	145-160

CLASS XII

SYLLABUS AS PER CBSE CURRICULUM

SESSION (2026-2027)

Chapter No.	Chapter Name	No. of Periods	Marks Allotted
	PART A-CONTEMPORARY WORLD POLITICS		
1	The End of Bipolarity	15	6
2	Contemporary Centres of Power	18	6
3	Contemporary South Asia	18	6
4	International Organizations	10	6
5	Security in the Contemporary World	10	6
6	Environment and Natural Resources	12	6
7	Globalisation	12	4
	Total	**95**	**40**
	PART B-POLITICS IN INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE		
1	Challenges of Nation-Building	16	6
2	Era of One-Party Dominance	8	4
3	Politics of Planned Development	12	2
4	India's External Relations	20	6
5	Challenges to and Restoration of the Congress System	12	4
6	The Crisis of Democratic Order	15	4
7	Regional Aspirations	15	6
8	Recent Developments in Indian Politics	20	8
		118	**40**
	TOTAL	**213**	**80**

TYPOLOGY OF QUESTIONS AS PRESCRIBED BY CBSE FOR POLITICAL SCIENCE

TYPOLOGY OF QUESTIONS
MCQs
ARQ (Assertion Reason Questions)
Case-BASED QUESTIONS
VSA TYPE (Very short Answer)
SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS
LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

PART-A

Chapter 1: The End of Bipolarity

GIST OF THE CHAPTER

1. The fall of the Berlin Wall and the Collapse of Communist Bloc

The Berlin Wall, built in 1961, separated communist East Berlin from capitalist West Berlin and became a symbol of the Cold War division. On 9th November 1989, Berliners tore it down, leading to Germany's reunification and signalling the decline of communist regimes in Eastern Europe, weakening Soviet control over the region.

2. The Soviet Political and Economic System

- The Soviet political and economic system in USSR was based on a single part state where no opposition or criticism was allowed.
- system gave privacy to the state and the Institution of the party.
- The political system centered around the Communist Party no other political or opposition party was allowed.
- The economy was planned and controlled by the state.
- The Soviet economy was more developed than the rest of the world except for the US.
- It had a modern and complex communication network having energy resources including oil, iron steel, machinery, production and transport sector that connected its remotest area with efficiency.
- Its domestic industry was well developed.
- The Soviet state insured minimum standard of living for all its citizens,
- The government subsidize basic necessities including health, education child care and welfare schemes for its citizens.
- There was no unemployment.

- State ownership was the dominant form of ownership land and productive, assets were controlled by the state.

- There was no private property and the society was based on the principles of equality.

3. Achievements and Weaknesses of the Soviet System



4. Mikhail Gorbachev and His Reforms

- In **1985**, **Mikhail Gorbachev** became the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the USSR.

- He realised that **reforms were necessary** to modernise the Soviet economy and politics.

- He introduced two major reforms:
    - **Perestroika** – restructuring of the economy
    - **Glasnost** – openness and freedom of expression

- These reforms created **hope for change** but also led to **confusion and unrest**, as expectations rose quickly.

5. The Disintegration of the USSR

- Mikhail Gorbachev, who had become General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985, sought to reform this system.

- However, Gorbachev's decision to normalise relations with the West and democratise.

- The people of East European Countries started to protest against their own Government and Soviet Control.

- In 1991, hardline Communists attempted a military coup to stop reforms but failed due to massive public opposition, led by Boris Yeltsin.

- This weakened the Communist Party, and public support grew for independence.
- In December 1991, Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus declared the end of the USSR and formed the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).
- The USSR disintegrated into 15 independent countries.
- The Communist Party was banned, and Russia became the successor state, taking the Soviet seat in the UN Security Council.

6. Why Did the Soviet Union Disintegrate?

- The internal weaknesses of Soviet political and economic institutions, which failed to meet the aspirations of the people, were responsible for the collapse of the system.
- Economic stagnation, low industrial growth, and shortages frustrated people.
- Heavy military spending strained the economy further.
- Ordinary citizens became more knowledgeable about the economic advance of the West. They could see the disparities between their system and the systems of the West.
- The reality of its backwardness came as a political and psychological shock.
- The Soviet Union had become stagnant in an administrative political sense.
- The Communist Party that had ruled the Soviet Union for over 70 years. The Communist Party was not accountable to the people. Rampant corruption.
- Living standards fell, and comparisons with the West weakened faith in the system.
- Gorbachev's reforms displeased both conservatives and reformists, leading to a loss of support.
- The rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty within various republics including Russia. Baltic Republics (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania), Ukraine, Georgia, and others proved to be the final and most immediate cause for the disintegration of the USSR.
- Public trust in the Communist Party collapsed, with no strong institutions to manage the transition.

7. Consequences of the Disintegration

1. End of the Cold War

- Tension between the USA and USSR ended.
- Ideological conflict between capitalism and socialism disappeared.

- Arms race and military alliances like NATO and Warsaw Pact lost importance.

2. Unipolar World

- The USA became the sole superpower.
- Capitalism and liberal democracy spread globally.

3. Rise of New Nations

- 15 new countries emerged, including Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, the Baltic States, and Central Asian republics.
- Each faced challenges of governance, economic development, and identity building.

8. Shock Therapy in Post-Soviet States

- Countries by a painful process of transition from an authoritarian socialist system to democratic capitalist system.
- The model of transition in Russia, Central Asia and east Europe that was influenced by the World Bank and the IMF came to be known as 'Shock Therapy'.
- **Features:**
  - Rapid privatization of industries
  - Removal of price controls and government subsidies
  - Opening to foreign trade and investment
  - Adoption of free-market policies
- **Effects:**
  - Economic crisis: inflation, loss of savings, rise in poverty
  - Collapse of welfare systems: poor education and healthcare
  - Growth of mafias and sharp economic inequality
  - Recovery mainly after 2000 through natural resource exports (oil, gas, minerals)

9. India and Post-Communist Countries

- India and the USSR enjoyed strong ties during the Cold War, and after the USSR's disintegration, India maintained close relations with Russia.
- Russia supported India in the 1971 war with Pakistan.

- Assisted in building major industries like Bhilai Steel Plant and BHEL, and remains India's largest defence partner while supplying oil, nuclear technology, and space assistance.
- Indian films and culture are popular in Central Asia and Russia, and both nations support a multipolar world where global power is shared among countries.

10. Unipolar World

- After the USSR's collapse in 1991, the world shifted from bipolarity to unipolarity, with the USA as the sole superpower.
- The USA dominated militarily, economically, and culturally on a global scale.
- Global decisions, security policies, and international actions were largely driven by US interests and leadership.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS
(1 MARK)

1. Which of the following countries witnessed peaceful separation post-USSR disintegration?

a) Georgia b) Chechnya c) Czechoslovakia d) Yugoslavia

Answer: c) Czechoslovakia

2. What is the full form of CIS formed after the disintegration of the Soviet Union?

a) Coalition of Independent States b) Commonwealth of Independent States

c) Conference of Independent Sovereignties d) Central Integration Structure

Answer: b) Commonwealth of Independent States

3. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) had a total of how many republics before its disintegration?

a) 21 b) 31 c) 15 d) 14

Answer: c) 15

4. What is the Warsaw pact?

a) Military alliance of socialist group b) Military alliance of USA

c) Military alliance European nation d) Reforms of Gorbachev

Answer: a) Military alliance of socialist group

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
(2 MARKS)

Q1. What do you understand by Second World?

Answer: The nations of Eastern Europe came under the control of USSR. Soviet army had liberated them from fascist forces. The political and economic system of all these countries were moulded as per USSR's political and socialist ideals. This group of countries was termed as Second World or Socialist Bloc.

2. Mention any two consequences of the fall of the Berlin Wall.
Answer:

- It led to the reunification of Germany.
- It marked the beginning of the end of the Soviet influence in Eastern Europe.

3. What were the two major reforms introduced by Gorbachev?
Answer:

- *Perestroika* (economic restructuring)
- *Glasnost* (openness and transparency in governance)

4. What was Shock Therapy?

Answer: Shock Therapy was the sudden and radical shift from state-controlled socialist economy to free-market capitalism, carried out in post-Soviet countries with guidance from Western financial institutions.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
(4 MARKS)

1. Why did the USSR disintegrate? Give any four reasons.
Answer:

- Economic stagnation and consumer goods shortage created frustration among the people.
- The one-party system suppressed democracy and freedom of speech.
- Gorbachev's reforms unleashed uncontrollable demands for independence.
- Rise of nationalism among different republics weakened the central control.

2. Explain the effects of Shock Therapy in Russia.
Answer:

- Most industries collapsed, causing unemployment and economic depression.
- Inflation devalued currency and destroyed people's savings.
- Social welfare systems collapsed; inequality increased rapidly.
- Political power became concentrated in the hands of a strong President.

LONG TYPE ANSWER QUESTIONS
(6 MARKS)

1. Explain the political and economic consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union on global politics.

Answer: The disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991 had several far-reaching political and economic consequences:

- **End of the Cold War:** The ideological rivalry between the USA (capitalist) and USSR (socialist) ended after four decades.
- **Unipolar World:** The USA emerged as the sole superpower, dominating global decision-making.
- **New Nations:** Fifteen independent countries were formed from the former Soviet Union.
- **Dominance of Capitalism:** Capitalism and liberal economic policies spread globally, with IMF and World Bank influencing post-Soviet economies.
- **Decline of Socialism:** Socialist parties worldwide weakened, and state-controlled economies lost support.
- **Greater US Influence:** The USA expanded its role in global military and political affairs, especially in regions like the Middle East and Afghanistan.

2. Describe the role of Mikhail Gorbachev in the transformation and eventual collapse of the Soviet Union.

Answer: Mikhail Gorbachev's bold reforms shaped the USSR's final phase but also triggered unintended consequences that sped up its collapse.

- **Rise to Power (1985):** Became General Secretary during economic decline and public unrest.
- **Perestroika (Restructuring):** Reduced state control, encouraged private ownership, and aimed to improve economic efficiency.
- **Glasnost (Openness):** Allowed freedom of speech, media, and political discussion, leading to open criticism of the system.
- **Withdrawal from Eastern Europe:** Avoided using force, resulting in the fall of communist regimes and the Berlin Wall (1989).

- **Unintended Consequences:** Reforms divided society—too slow for reformists, too fast for hardliners.
- **Coup and Collapse (1991):** Failed coup weakened the Communist Party; republics declared independence; Gorbachev resigned, ending the USSR.

Q3. 'India and the USSR enjoyed a special relationship during the Cold War, which led critics to say that India was a part of the Soviet camp.' Do you agree? Support your answer with any two arguments.

Answer: Yes, the special relationship between India and USSR reflected this. First, India's Non-Alignment was said to be 'unprincipled'. In the name of pursuing its national interest. India, it was said, often refused to take a firm stand on crucial international issues.

Second, it is suggested that India was inconsistent and took contradictory postures. Having criticised others for joining alliances, India signed the Treaty of Friendship in August 1971 with the USSR for 20 years.

This was regarded, particularly by outside observers, as virtually joining the Soviet alliance system. However, the Indian Government's view was that India needed diplomatic and possibly military support during the Bangladesh crisis and that in any case, the treaty did not stop India from having good relations with other countries including the US.

APPLICATION BASED QUESTION

1. Read the passage below and answer the following questions.

Each of these countries was required to make a total shift to a capitalist economy, which meant rooting out completely any structures evolved during this period. Above all, it meant that private ownership was to be the dominant pattern of ownership of property. Privatisation of state assets and corporate ownership patterns were to be immediately brought in. Collective farms were to be replaced by private farming and capitalism in agriculture. This transition rules out any alternate or 'third way'.

(i) Name any two countries which were required to make a total shift?

(ii) Why were the collective farms to be replaced by private farming?

(iii) Since the 'third way' has been ruled out, what were the only two ways of controlling the economy?

Answer:

(i) Two countries which were required to make a total shift were Russia and Kazakhstan.

(ii) The collective farms were replaced by private farming for making private ownership as a dominant patternof ownership of property.

(iii) The only two ways of controlling the economy were capitalist'economy and 'Shock therapy'.

****

CHAPTER 2: CONTEMPORARY CENTRES OF POWER

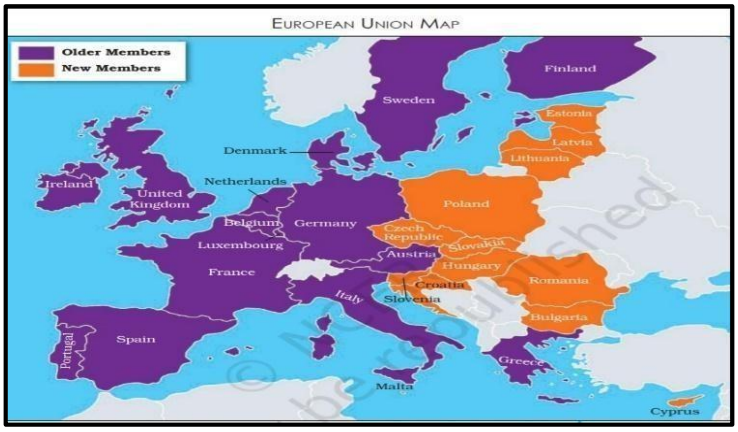


Circle of gold star- solidarity& harmony between people. 12 stars symbol of perfections, completeness & unity.

GIST OF THE CHAPTER

1. Introduction: After the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union, the world became multipolar. New powers like the European Union, ASEAN, China, Japan, and South Korea began shaping global politics, economy, and diplomacy. Power is now shared among many countries, not dominated by just one or two.

2. The European Union (EU)



A. Historical Background: After World War II, Europe was left with massive destruction, economic hardship, and weakened political unity. Realising the need for cooperation to rebuild and prevent future wars, European leaders worked together, with the USA supporting their efforts through the Marshall Plan of 1948, which helped revive their economies.

B. Steps Towards Integration:

- The second world war shattered many of the assumptions and structures on which the European states had based their relations.
- USA provided massive economic revival programme of Europe under its Marshall Plan. Under the Marshall Plan, the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation {OEEC}

  was established in 1948, where Western European states began to cooperate on trade and economic issues.
- The council of Europe was established in 1949 for political cooperation. The European Economic community was established in 1957.
- After the collapse of soviet bloc European Union {EU}was established in 1992. The European union
- {EU} is a political and economic union of 27 member states located in Europe. It was established by the MAASTRICHT TREATY. EU comprises its own flag, anthem, founding date and common currency.

- The European Union is the world's second biggest economy and its economic power gives influence its closest neighbor's as well as in Asia and Africa.

- The European union also has political and diplomatic influence as two members, Britain and France, hold permanent seats on the United Nation Security Council.

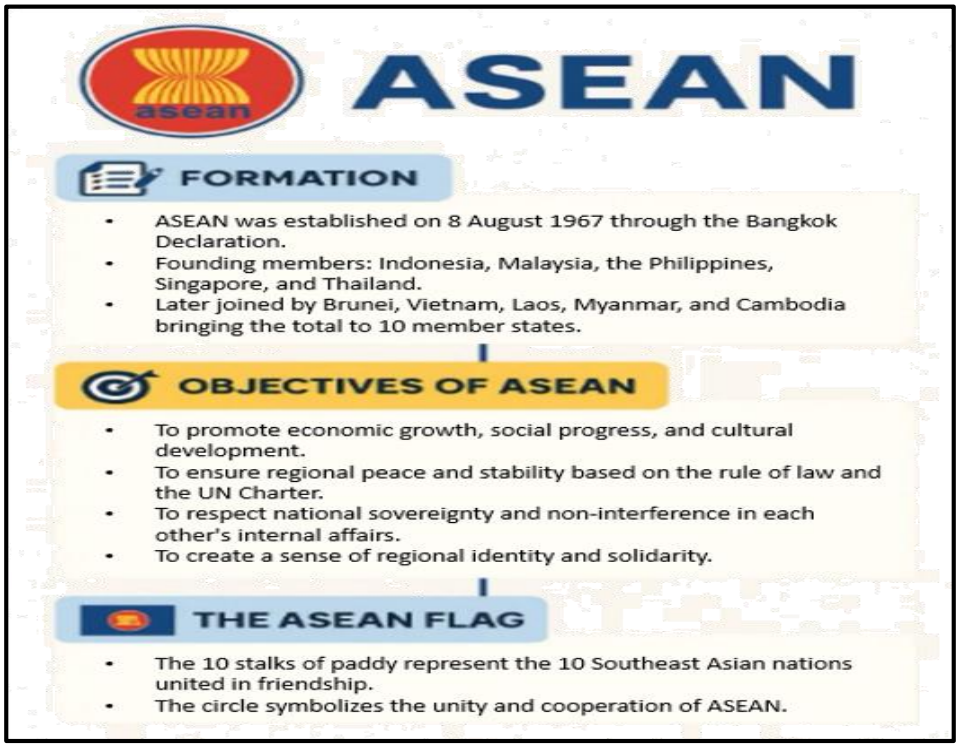
C. European Union Structure and Features:

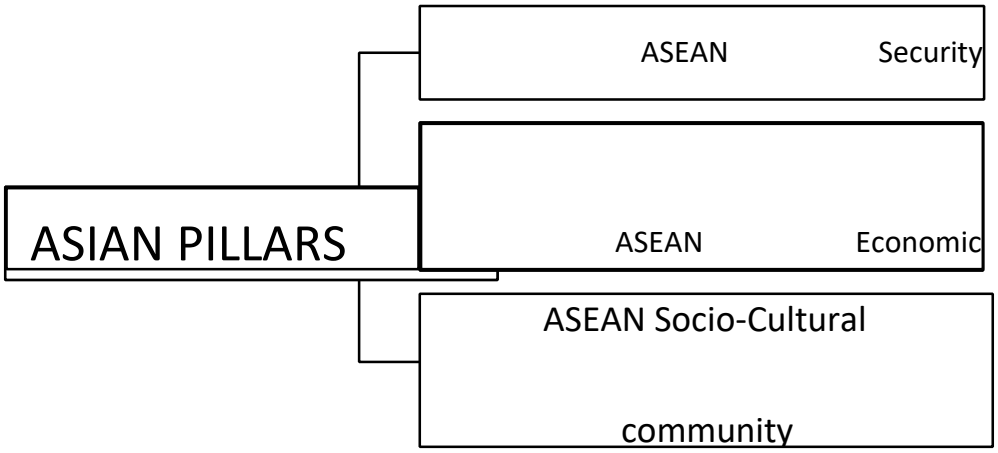
- The European Union (EU) is a supranational organisation with its own symbols.
- Currency (Euro), and institutions such as the European Parliament, Commission, and Court of Justice.
- It is one of the world's largest economies, with a GDP of over $19 trillion (2024), a strong share in global trade, and free movement of goods and services within member states.
- Politically, the EU acts collectively on major global issues, with countries like France holding a UN Security Council seat, and it plays a key role in promoting diplomacy through organisations like the WTO.
- While not a military alliance, the EU's combined armed forces are the second largest globally, with high defence spending, though members may differ on foreign policy actions.

D. Challenges:

- Not all members want deeper integration. This is called Euroscepticism.
- Countries like Denmark and Sweden have not adopted the Euro.
- Brexit (Britain's exit from the EU in 2016) showed the limits of EU unity.

3. Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)





A. ASEAN Security Cooperation:

- Created the **ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)** in **1994** for coordination on **security and foreign policy**.
- Members promised to promote peace, non-interference, neutrality, and cooperation.
- Believes in **preventing armed conflict** through dialogue and trust-building.
- Mediated in several regional conflicts like the **Cambodian peace process** and **East Timor crisis**.

B. ASEAN Economic Community:

- ASEAN is an **economic association**, not a political or military one like the EU.

- In **2003**, ASEAN moved towards forming an **ASEAN Community** with 3 pillars:
    1. ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)
    2. ASEAN Political-Security Community
    3. ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community

C. Goals of ASEAN Economic Community:

- Create a single market and production base across ASEAN states.
- Promote Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) for goods, investment, labour, and services.
- Reduce economic disparities among members and increase regional competitiveness.
- Improve the ASEAN Dispute Settlement Mechanism.

D. Growing Influence

- Smaller economy than US, EU, or Japan but growing fast.
- Stronger ties with India, China, and the US.
- Key player in Asia for trade and security talks.

E. India–ASEAN Relations



F. Why ASEAN Succeeded (Compared to SAARC)

- Strong economic cooperation, less political interference.
- Focus on growth, mutual respect, and dialogue.
- Stable regional forums involving global powers.

4. The Rise of the Chinese Economy

A. Background: Post-Revolution China: The People's Republic of China was founded in 1949 under Mao Zedong after a successful communist revolution. Following the Soviet model, the government emphasized state ownership, central planning, and the development of heavy industries, while maintaining minimal foreign relations and staying largely isolated from the global capitalist economy.

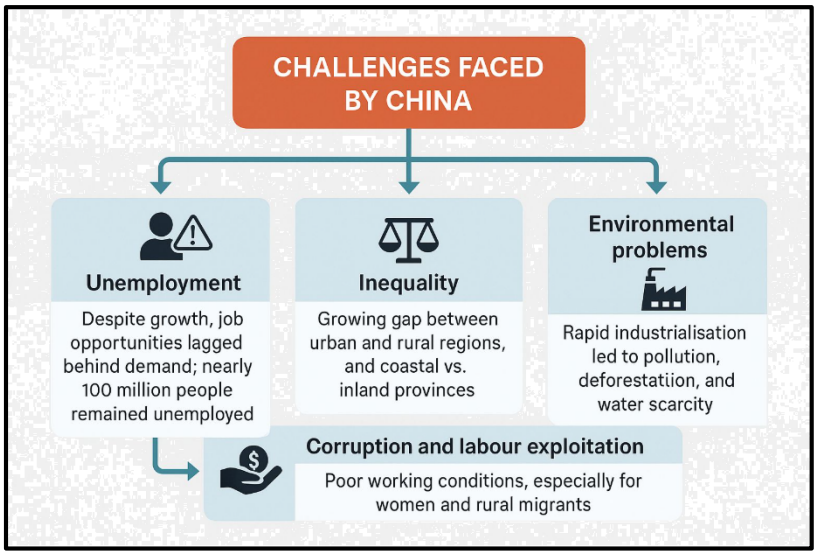
B. Early Economic Model (1950s–1970s): China focused on developing state-owned heavy industries by using resources from agriculture, while the state provided social welfare in the form of employment, healthcare, education, and housing. Economic growth averaged 5–6% annually, but rapid population growth limited per capita gains. The country also struggled with low agricultural output, limited foreign trade, and economic stagnation.

C. Shift Begins: Modernisation Reforms: In 1972, China ended decades of isolation by establishing diplomatic ties with the United States. The following year, Premier Zhou Enlai introduced the Four Modernisations in agriculture, industry, science and technology, and the military. In 1978, Deng Xiaoping launched the Open Door Policy along with a series of economic reforms to modernise the country.

D. Reforms Under Deng Xiaoping: China's reforms included the 1982 privatization of agriculture, ending the commune system and allowing farmers to sell surplus produce in markets, and the 1998 privatization of industries, opening state enterprises to market competition and foreign investors. Special Economic Zones with relaxed trade laws attracted significant foreign investment, while a gradual liberalization approach helped avoid the disruption seen in Russia's shock therapy.

E. Achievements of Economic Reforms: China's reforms led to an agricultural boom with higher rural incomes and productivity, alongside rapid industrialisation that expanded rural industries and spurred urbanisation. Special Economic Zones attracted foreign investment, boosting exports and job creation, while growing trade made China one of the world's top exporters. Joining the WTO in 2001 further integrated its economy, helping it amasses large foreign exchange reserves and become a global creditor.

F. Challenges Faced by China



G. China's Regional and Global Influence



5. India–China Relations:

- Indo- China relationships: Indo-China relations was very friendly at the time of Indian independence. The slogan of 'HINDI-CHINI BHAI-BHAI' was popular. But 1950 onwards both nations were involved in different issues:
    - Tibet problem

- Border issue in Arunachal Pradesh
- Aksai Chin area of Ladakh
- Chinese attack 1962

- Contribution to Pakistan's nuclear programme.
- The end of the cold war, there have been significant changes in China relations.

A series of talks to resolve the border issue were also initiated in 1981.

- R.K. Narayana visit in 1976, Atal Behari Vajpayee's in 1979, Rajiv Gandhi's visit in December 1988, Chinese president Xi Jinping visited India 2014 and PM Narendra Modi visited China 2015.
- Increasing transportation and communication links, common economic interest and global concerns helped to established more positive and sound relationship between two most populous countries.

6. JAPAN: An Economic Giant and Alternative Power Centre: After World War II, Japan rebuilt rapidly through industrialization, technology, and exports, becoming a top global economy by the 1960s–70s and the world's third-largest by 2017. Home to brands like Sony, Toyota, and Honda, it is a G-7 and OECD member and a major UN contributor. Following Article 9, Japan maintains a peaceful military policy, spending only 1% of GDP on defence with US support. Known for its soft power, cultural exports, and diplomacy, Japan remains a model of innovation and a key alternative power in Asia despite challenges like an ageing population.

7. BRICS

BRICS is an acronym for five emerging economies of the world- Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa. The term BRIC was coined by Jim O' Neil, the then Chairman of Goldman Sachs in 2001. BRIC was founded in 2006 in Russia. BRIC turned into BRICS after the inclusion of South Africa in its first meeting in the year 2009. The BRICS leaders summit is convened annually. The 12th Conference of BRICS was concluded in Russia in 2020. It was chaired by Russian President Vladimir Putin.

OBJECTIVE TYPE ANSWER QUESTIONS
(1 MARKS)

1. Which treaty formally established the European Union?

a) Treaty of Versailles b) Maastricht Treaty c) Treaty of Rome d) Lisbon Treaty

Answer: b) Maastricht Treaty

2. Assertion (A): The European Union is an economic, political and military power.

Reason (R): EU's GDP is higher than that of the USA and it has the largest armed forces in the world.

a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
c) A is true, but R is false d) A is false, but R is true

Answer: c) A is true, but R is false

3. The first direct elections to European parliament were held in the year-

(iv) January1985

(v) June 1979,

(vi) June 1985,

(vii) January 1993

Answer: June 1979

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

(2 MARKS)

1. What does the term 'ASEAN Way' refer to?

Answer: The 'ASEAN Way' refers to an informal, non-confrontational, and cooperative method of interaction between ASEAN member states, emphasizing consensus-building and respect for national sovereignty.

2. Mention any two objectives of the ASEAN Economic Community.

Answer:

(i) To create a common market and production base within ASEAN states.
(ii) To promote equitable economic development and reduce poverty.

3. What was the aim of China's 'Open Door Policy'?

Answer: The 'Open Door Policy' aimed to attract foreign capital and technology by opening up China's economy to the world, starting with Special Economic Zones (SEZs).

4. Mention any economic challenges of China despite its economic development.

Answer: The two economic challenges of China are the following

(i) Rampant corruption

(ii) Unemployment

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
(4 MARKS)

1. Mention four achievements of the European Union (EU) that show its influence as a global power.

Answer:

- The EU is the world's second-largest economy with a high share in global trade.
- It has its own currency, the Euro, which competes with the US dollar in global markets.
- The EU has diplomatic influence as several of its members hold seats in the UN Security Council.
- Its collective military spending is second only to the United States, with France possessing nuclear weapons.

2. Explain any four features of ASEAN that make it an effective regional organisation.

Answer:

- ASEAN promotes economic, social, and cultural development through cooperation.
- It has established a Free Trade Area (FTA) for goods, services, and investments.
- The 'ASEAN Way' ensures peaceful interaction and non-interference among member states.
- It has played a mediating role in resolving regional conflicts like those in Cambodia and East Timor.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
(6 MARKS)

1. Explain the role of European Union as a super-national organisation.

Answer. Since its formation in 1992, the EU is playing a very important role as a highly influential regional organisation. It has economic, political, diplomatic and military influence in the international field. It is clear from the following :

A. **In Economic Field.** The EU is the world's biggest economy with a GDP of more than 12 trillion dollars in 2005, which is slightly larger than that of the U.S. Its currency EURO can pose a challenge to the dominance of U.S. dollar. Its share of world trade is three times larger than that of the U.S, its economic power gives it influence over its closest neighbours as well as in Asia and Africa. It also functions as an important bloc in economic organisations such as World Trade Organisation (W.T.O).

B. Political and Diplomatic Influence. The E.U. has political and diplomatic influence. Its two members-Britain and France are permanent members of the Security Council of U.N.O. E.U. also has several of its members as non-permanent members of the Security Council. This has enabled the E.U. to influence some U.S. policies such as current U.S. position on Iran's nuclear programme. Its use of diplomacy, economic investments and negotiations have been very effective as in the case of dialogue with China on human rights and environmental degradation.

C. EU's Military Influence. Militarily the EU's combined armed forces are the second largest in the world, its total spending on defense is second after U.S.A. Two of its members, Britain and France also have large nuclear arsenals. It is also the world's second most- important source of space and communication technology.

2. Explain the nature of India–China relations post-Cold War. What are the key areas of cooperation and conflict?

Answer: India–China relations have seen periods of both cooperation and tension. Initially cordial under the slogan “Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai,” ties soured after the 1962 border war, creating lasting distrust. A major thaw came with Rajiv Gandhi’s 1988 visit, leading to agreements on trade, cultural exchange, and border peace. Economic relations have since grown, with cooperation in forums like BRICS, WTO, and climate talks. However, disputes over Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin, China’s close ties with Pakistan through CPEC, and its military presence in the Indian Ocean remain points of contention. Recent incidents, including the 2020 Galwan Valley clash, have further strained trust. Thus, while economic and diplomatic engagement continues, unresolved security issues limit deeper strategic partnership.

****

CHAPTER 3: CONTEMPORARY SOUTH ASIA

GIST OF THE CHAPTER

1. What is South Asia?

South Asia comprises India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives, linked by geography, shared history, and common cultural practices. Despite these connections, the region shows political diversity, with some countries functioning as democracies while others have experienced military rule or monarchy. Known for both rivalry and cooperation, it remains a complex yet interconnected region. Afghanistan and Myanmar are sometimes included in broader discussions but are not part of its core definition.

2. Military and Democracy in Pakistan:

- After independence, Pakistan adopted its first constitution, but military rule soon began under General Ayub Khan, who stepped down amid public unrest.
- General Yahya Khan succeeded him but lost the 1971 war with India, leading to Bangladesh's creation.
- Democracy returned with Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, only to be replaced in 1977 by General Zia-ul-Haq's dictatorship.
- Public protests restored democracy in 1988 under Benazir Bhutto, with alternating governments led by her and Nawaz Sharif until 1999.
- In 1999 when General Pervez Musharraf seized power and ruled until 2008. Since then, Pakistan has remained under democratic governance, though the military continues to wield significant influence.

A. Reasons why democracy is weak in Pakistan:



3. Democracy in Bangladesh:

- From 1947 to 1971, Bangladesh was East Pakistan, where people faced political neglect, economic discrimination, and the imposition of Urdu over their native Bengali.
- Led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman of the Awami League, the demand for autonomy grew, especially after his party's majority win in the 1970 elections was denied by West Pakistani leaders.
- Protests erupted, met with violent army repression, causing mass deaths and refugee flows to India. India's support in the 1971 war led to Bangladesh's independence.
- Initially adopting democracy, secularism, and socialism, the country shifted to presidential rule under Sheikh Mujib in 1975, banning other parties before his assassination in a military coup.

- Military rulers Ziaur Rahman and H. M. Ershad followed until a strong pro-democracy movement in the 1990s
- Restored democratic governance in 1991, with multi-party elections continuing thereafter.

4. Monarchy and Democracy in Nepal:

- Nepal, once a Hindu kingdom, later became a constitutional monarchy where the king still held significant power.

- Demands from the public and political parties for a more democratic system led to mass protests in 1990, forcing the king to adopt a new constitution and allow multi-party democracy.
- However, the democratic governments that followed were often unstable, with frequent leadership changes.
- In the 1990s, Nepal's Maoists launched a violent movement demanding a complete overhaul of the political system, sparking a civil war with the king's army.
- This period saw tension between the monarchy, democratic parties, and Maoists. In 2002, the king dismissed the government and assumed full power, ending limited democracy.
- A massive pro-democracy movement in 2006, led by the Seven Party Alliance, Maoists, and civil society, forced the king to restore parliament.
- By 2008, Nepal had abolished the monarchy and become a democratic republic, later adopting a new democratic constitution in 2015.

5. Ethnic Conflict and Democracy in Sri Lanka:

- Sri Lanka, independent since 1948, has remained a democracy but faced a prolonged ethnic conflict between the Sinhala majority and Tamil minority.
- Post-independence policies favoured Sinhala language, culture, and religion, sidelining Tamils—many of whom had migrated from India during British rule.

- This discrimination led to rising Tamil nationalism, with demands first for equal rights and later for a separate state, Tamil Eelam.
- In 1983, the LTTE began an armed struggle, sparking a civil war that lasted over two decades. International mediation, including by Norway and Iceland, failed to secure lasting peace, and in 2009 the Sri Lankan army defeated the LTTE, ending the conflict.

6. India–Pakistan Conflicts:

The most persistent conflict in South Asia is between India and Pakistan, cantered on Kashmir. After partition in 1947, both claimed the region, leading to the 1947–48 war and its division into Pakistan-occupied Kashmir and Indian-administered Jammu & Kashmir. Subsequent wars in 1965 and 1971, and the 1999 Kargil conflict, left the issue unresolved. Tensions rose after both countries conducted nuclear tests in 1998, though a military balance has reduced the

risk of full-scale war. India accuses Pakistan of supporting militancy in Kashmir and other regions, while Pakistan accuses India of interference in Sindh and Balochistan. Water disputes

over the Indus River were addressed by the 1960 Indus Waters Treaty, which remains in force despite conflicts. Efforts at peace—through talks, CBMs, trade routes, and cultural exchanges—have been made, but mistrust, terrorism, and political instability continue to hinder lasting resolution.

7. India and Its Other Neighbours

India shares its borders with almost all South Asian countries, and while it has friendly relations with many of them, some **tensions and misunderstandings** still exist.

A. India–Bangladesh Relations: India–Bangladesh relations involve both challenges and cooperation. Key issues include sharing the waters of the Ganga and Brahmaputra, illegal immigration into India, Bangladesh's refusal to allow Indian military or trade transit, and border disputes with concerns over support for anti-India groups. At the same time, the two nations have signed multiple trade agreements, peacefully exchanged land enclaves in 2015, and collaborate on environmental protection and disaster management. Bangladesh also plays a role in India's Act East Policy, connecting it to Southeast Asia.

B. India–Nepal Relations: India and Nepal share a special relationship, allowing citizens to travel and work freely without visas or passports. However, concerns persist—India is wary

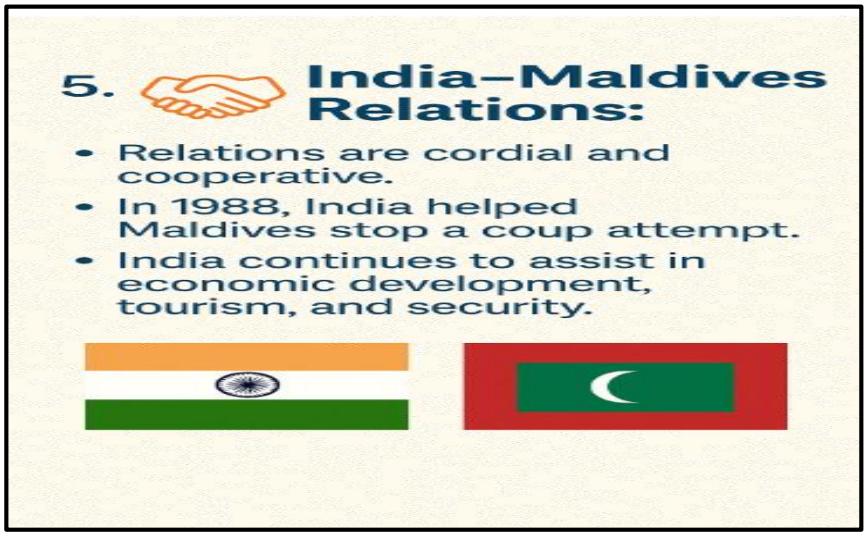
of Nepal's growing ties with China, while Nepal fears Indian interference in its internal affairs. Disputes over water sharing and trade routes also exist. Despite these issues, the two countries maintain strong trade and cultural links, cooperate on hydroelectric projects, and have seen improving relations with the growth of democracy in Nepal.

C. India–Sri Lanka Relations: India's main concern in relations with Sri Lanka is the issue of Tamil rights, given its own large Tamil population. In 1987, India signed a peace accord and sent the Indian Peace Keeping Force, but the mission failed and led to mistrust. Currently, a Free Trade Agreement has strengthened economic ties, and India has provided aid, such as after the 2004 tsunami. Despite past tensions, relations between the two countries are now largely stable.

D. India–Bhutan Relations:



E. India–Maldives Relations:



8. Peace and Cooperation in South Asia

Despite having many conflicts and disagreements, the countries of South Asia understand the importance of **cooperation** and **friendly relations**. One big step in this direction was the creation of **SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation)**.

A. SAARC

SAARC, or the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, was founded in 1985 to promote peace and cooperation among South Asian nations. Its members include India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, and the Maldives, with Afghanistan joining in 2007. The organization aims to strengthen ties through economic, social, and cultural collaboration in the region.

B. SAFTA – South Asian Free Trade Agreement

- In **2004**, SAARC countries signed the **SAFTA** agreement.
- It became effective in **2006**.
- Goal: To **reduce trade barriers** and create a **free trade zone** in South Asia.

C. Challenges Faced by SAARC



OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

(1 MARK)

1. Which of the following countries is not included in the term "South Asia"?

a) China b) Bhutan c) Bangladesh d) Maldives

Answer: a) China

3. In which year did Bhutan transition into a constitutional monarchy?

a) 1990 b) 2000 c) 2008 d) 2010

Answer: c) 2008

3. The government of Pakistan blames the Indian government and its security agencies for fomenting trouble in which provinces?

a) Sindh and Balochistan b) Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

c) Balochistan and Punjab d) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh

Answer: a) Sindh and Balochistan

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
(2 MARKS)

1. **What is SAARC and when was it formed?**

   Answer: SAARC stands for South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. It was formed in 1985 to promote peace, cooperation, and development among South Asian countries.

2. **Name any two countries of South Asia that have successfully operated a democratic system since independence.**

Answer: India and Sri Lanka.

3. **What is SAFTA?**

   Answer: SAFTA stands for South Asian Free Trade Agreement. It was signed in 2004 to promote free trade among SAARC countries by reducing tariffs and trade barriers.

4. **Mention one cause of tension between India and Pakistan other than Kashmir.**

   Answer: One cause of tension is the Siachen Glacier conflict, where both countries have deployed military forces.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
(4 MARKS)

1. Describe the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka and how it impacted democracy in the country.
Answer:

- After independence, Sri Lankan politics favored the Sinhala majority, leading to the marginalization of Tamils.
- The Tamil community demanded equality and autonomy, which was denied, resulting in the rise of militant groups like LTTE.
- A civil war broke out between LTTE and the government, lasting from 1983 to 2009.
- Despite the conflict, Sri Lanka continued to function as a democracy, with high human development indicators, but ethnic divisions challenged democratic harmony.

2. Discuss the role and limitations of SAARC in promoting peace and cooperation in South Asia.
Answer:

- SAARC was formed in 1985 to promote regional cooperation among South Asian countries.
- It led to the signing of SAFTA in 2004, aiming for economic integration.
- However, political tensions, especially between India and Pakistan, have often stalled progress.
- Although cooperation has increased in areas like disaster relief and trade, SAARC's potential remains underutilized due to mutual distrust and lack of enforcement mechanisms.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
(6 MARKS)

1. Describe the political developments in Pakistan since 1947. Why has democracy not been stable in Pakistan?

Answer: Pakistan's political history since 1947 has been marked by instability and repeated military takeovers. After adopting its first constitution in 1956, General Ayub Khan seized

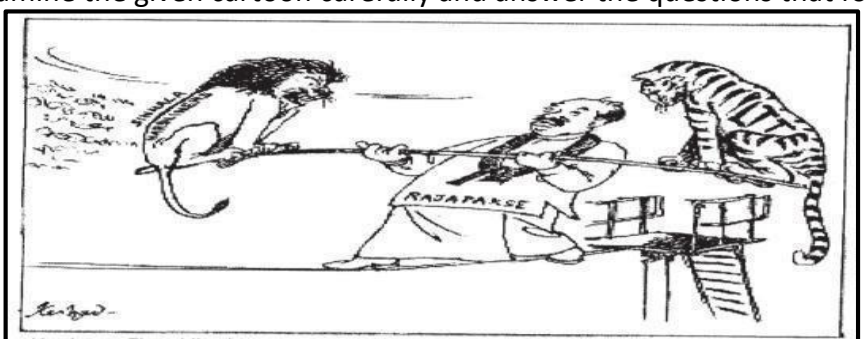
power and ruled until 1969, followed by General Yahya Khan, under whom East Pakistan became independent Bangladesh in 1971. A brief democratic period under Zulfikar Ali Bhutto ended in 1977 with General Zia-ul-Haq's military rule. Democracy returned in 1988 with Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif alternating in power, but General Pervez Musharraf staged another coup in 1999. Since 2008, Pakistan has remained under civilian rule, though the military's influence is still strong. Unstable democracy stems from the military's dominance, the influence of religious groups and landlords, weak political institutions, frequent dismissals of leaders, and external backing for military regimes from countries like the USA.

2. How did Bangladesh emerge as an independent country in 1971? What were the major political developments there after independence?

Answer: Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan, faced discrimination from West Pakistan in language, governance, and political power. After the Awami League, led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, won the 1970 elections but was denied power, protests erupted and the Pakistani army responded with a violent crackdown, forcing millions to flee to India. India backed the independence movement, and the December 1971 war led to Bangladesh's creation. Sheikh Mujib became the first leader but shifted to one-party rule in 1975 before being assassinated, ushering in military regimes under Ziaur Rahman and H. M. Ershad. Mass protests in 1990 restored democracy, and since 1991 regular elections have been held, though politics remains dominated by the rivalry between the Awami League and the BNP.

CASE STUDY BASED, MAP BASED & PICTURE BASED QUESTION

1. Examine the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow:



Keshav, The Hindu
The cartoon depicts the dilemma of the Sri Lankan leadership in trying to balance Sinhala hardliners or the Lion and Tamil militants or the Tiger while negotiating peace.

(i) What does lion in the cartoon represent? What does it believe?

(ii) What does tiger in the cartoon represent?

(iii) Which country's problem is depicted here? Which dilemma of the government is represented by this cartoon?

Answer. (i) Lion is representing Sinhala community of Sri Lanka. It believes that Sri Lanka belongs to Sinhalese and no 'concessions' to the Tamils should be given.

(ii) Tiger is representing LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam) in the cartoon.

(iii) The cartoon depicts the dilemma of the Sri Lankan leadership in trying to balance Sinhala hardliners or the Lion and Tamils militants or the Tiger while negotiating peace. The Government thinks if it goes according to the Sinhala community, actions would be taken by LTTE in Sri Lanka, and if LTTE is given preference, the Sinhala community would become upset and the country would be divided.

****

CHAPTER 4: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

GIST OF THE CHAPTER

1. Introduction: After the Cold War, international organisations became even more important in managing global peace, cooperation, and development. This chapter explores the role of the United Nations and other global bodies in addressing conflicts, global challenges, and the rise of U.S. power. It also highlights India's position on UN reforms and the need for making global institutions more democratic and representative.

2. Importance of International Organisations: International organisations like the United Nations help maintain peace, resolve conflicts through dialogue, and address global issues such as health, environment, development, human rights, climate change, and terrorism by providing a platform for international cooperation.

3. Evolution of the United Nations (UN): The United Nations was formed in 1945 after World War II to replace the League of Nations, with the main aim of maintaining peace, security, and cooperation among countries. It began with 51 members and now has 193 member states. The General Assembly includes all member countries, each having one vote. The Security Council consists of five permanent members—USA, UK, Russia, France, and China—each with veto power, along with ten non-permanent members.

4. Structure and Agencies of the UN

The UN has various specialised agencies:

- WHO – World Health Organisation
- UNESCO – Education, Science, and Culture
- UNICEF – Children's welfare
- UNDP – Development Programmes
- UNHCR – Refugee protection

These agencies work globally to support countries in improving lives.

5. Reforms and Challenges after the Cold War

- After the Cold War, the world changed, and so did global challenges like terrorism, climate change, civil wars, etc.
- Many countries feel that the UN structure, especially the Security Council, is outdated.
- Reforms are needed to make the UN more democratic, inclusive, and effective.
- Key reform demands include:
- More permanent and non-permanent members in the Security Council.

- Greater representation for Asia, Africa, and Latin America.
- Limiting or removing the veto power.
- However, there is no agreement among countries on how and when to make these changes.

6. Reform of Structures and Processes

- Many countries believe that the United Nations (UN) needs to be reformed to match the changing world.
- One of the main areas of discussion is **reforming the UN Security Council**. In 1992, the UN General Assembly passed a resolution that highlighted three main problems:
    1. The Security Council no longer reflects the current global political situation.
    2. Its decisions often favour Western powers and are influenced by a few strong countries.
    3. There is **lack of fair representation** of different regions and countries.

A. criteria for the selection new permanent members:

- On January 1, 1997, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan started an inquiry on how to reform the UN.
- Many suggestions were made for selecting new permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council. These included:
    - Countries that are major economic and military powers.
    - Nations that contribute significantly to the UN budget.
    - Countries with large populations.
    - Countries that respect democracy and human rights.
    - Countries that can represent different regions, cultures, and systems in the world.

B. Challenges in Reform



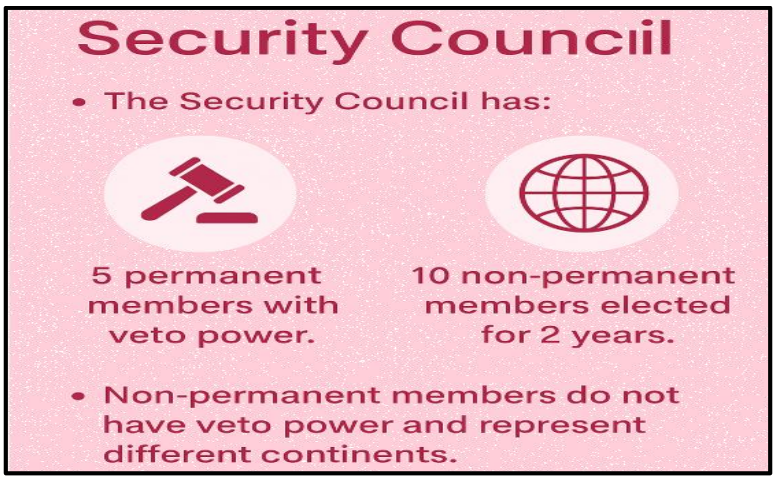
C. Equitable Representation

- Some suggest that regions like Asia, Africa, and Latin America must get permanent seats.
- Others propose giving more seats to developing nations or different civilisations.
- But this brings challenges too—developing nations are at different levels of progress, and cultures overlap in many countries.

7. The Veto Power Issue

- A major topic of debate is whether the **veto power** should be removed.
- The five permanent members (USA, UK, France, Russia, China) have the power to **block any decision** even if all others agree. This is called **veto power**.
- Many argue this goes against the democratic values of the UN.
- But others feel that without veto power, big powers may leave the UN, weakening its importance.

8. Structure of the Security Council



9. Jurisdiction of the UN: In 2005, as the UN marked 60 years, world leaders met to review its role and plan reforms. A key debate was over changing the veto power of the five permanent Security Council members, but this was seen as unlikely since these nations would not give it up and might disengage from the UN without it. The meeting led to several decisions: creating a Peacebuilding Commission to aid post-conflict recovery, adopting the "Responsibility to Protect" against genocide and atrocities, establishing the Human Rights Council (2006), continuing work on the Millennium Development Goals, condemning terrorism in all forms, setting up a Democracy Fund, and ending the now-unnecessary Trusteeship Council.

10. India and the UN Reforms:

India supports UN reforms to reflect current global realities.

stressing the need for greater representation of developing countries, especially in the Security Council.

It argues that its large population, major contributions to the UN budget and peacekeeping, status as the world's largest democracy, and growing economic power qualify it for permanent membership.

11. The UN in a Unipolar World: After the Cold War, the US became the sole superpower, creating a unipolar world. Many expected the UN to balance this power, but the US still holds major influence through its highest financial contribution, hosting the headquarters, and having veto power in the Security Council. Even so, the UN provides a forum for all nations to raise their voices, discuss conflicts, development, and global cooperation, and plays a constructive role in promoting peace, human rights, and sustainable development, even if it cannot directly restrain a superpower.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

(1 MARK)

1. Which one of the following is the permanent member of UN?

a) India b) China

c) Sweden d) Ireland

Answer: b) China

2. Which organ of the UN gives all member states equal voting rights?

a) Security Council b) International Court of Justice

c) General Assembly d) Trusteeship Council

Answer: c) General Assembly

3. Which of the following countries is not a permanent member of the UN Security Council?

a) Russia b) France

c) India d) China

Answer: c) India

4. Which principle allows a permanent member of the Security Council to block any resolution?

a) Absolute majority b) Veto power

c) Majority rule d) Bilateral agreement

Answer: b) Veto power

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. Mention two functions of world bank.

Answer:

- It works for human development (education, health).
- It provides loans and grants to member states.

2. Why is there a demand for reform in the UN Security Council?

Answer: There is a demand for reform because the Security Council no longer reflects present-day global realities. It lacks fair representation for developing countries and is dominated by a few powerful nations.

3. What is the veto power in the Security Council?

Answer: Veto power allows any of the five permanent members of the Security Council to reject any resolution, even if it is supported by all other members. This can block any decision from being implemented.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (4 MARKS)

1. Mention any four criteria that have been proposed for new permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Answer: Some conditions suggested for new permanent members of the UN Security Council are:

1. The country should have a strong economy.
2. The country should have a strong military.
3. The country should give a lot of money to the UN.
4. The country should have a large population.

2. Explain any four reasons as to why India should be given a permanent membership in the UN Security Council.

Answer. The four reasons suggesting that India should be given a permanent membership in the UN Security Council are

(i) India is the second most populous country which constitutes one-fifth of the population of the world.

(ii) India is also the world's largest democracy.

(iii) India actively participated in UN's programme and played an important role in keeping and managing peace and co-operation.

(iv) The regular financial aid to UN and evolution of its economy support India's desire to be the permanent member.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
(6 MARKS)

1. How has India contributed to and benefited from the UN? Should India be given permanent membership in the Security Council? Justify.

Answer:

- **Peacekeeping operations**: India is one of the largest contributors to UN peacekeeping forces.
- **Moral and political support**: India advocates for democracy, development, and South-South cooperation.
- **Financial commitment**: India contributes regularly to the UN budget and supports global causes.
- **Symbolic recognition**: As the world's largest democracy, India deserves a say in global governance.
- **Population and economy**: India represents one-sixth of humanity and is a rising economic power.
- **Balanced voice**: Inclusion of India would enhance regional representation and bring balance to decision-making.

2. How does the US have more power in the UN than other countries?

Answer:

After the Soviet Union broke up, the US became the most powerful country. The US has more control in the UN because:

- **Strongest Power**: After the Soviet Union ended, the US became the only superpower.
- **Money Power**: The US gives the most money to the UN, so it has more say in decisions.
- **Veto Power**: The US can stop any decision in the UN Security Council.
- **UN Office in the US**: The UN headquarters is in New York, which helps the US have more control.

- **Many Americans in UN Jobs**: Many important people in the UN are from the US, so they support US interests.

APPLICATION-BASED QUESTIONS

1. Suppose the UN did not exist today. In your opinion, how would global cooperation and conflict resolution be affected?

Answer:

- Increase in **bilateral or regional tensions** due to lack of neutral forum.
- Difficulty in managing **global challenges** like climate change or pandemics.
- Loss of **peacekeeping frameworks**, leading to prolonged conflicts.
- Absence of **humanitarian and developmental support** to poor nations.
- Reduced **global voice for smaller nations**, as big powers dominate diplomacy.

****

CHAPTER 5: SECURITY IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

GIST OF THE CHAPTER

1. Introduction: This chapter explains what security means in today's world. It explores both **traditional security** (focused on military threats) and **non-traditional security** (like terrorism, poverty, disease, and climate change). It also discusses how countries like India deal with these challenges using military strength, diplomacy, development, and cooperation.

2. Meaning of Security: Security means freedom from threats that endanger core values of a nation or individuals. Not all threats are considered security threats—only those which could cause major, long-term harm to national sovereignty, peace, or individual survival.

3. Traditional Notions of Security: These focus mainly on external military threats to a state's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity.

A. Strategies used:

- ***Deterrence*** (preventing war through threat of retaliation)
- ***Defense*** (protecting against war if it occurs)
- ***Balance of Power*** (maintaining equal strength among nations to avoid domination)
- ***Alliances*** (e.g., NATO, Warsaw Pact) to enhance security through collective strength

B. Internal Security
Besides external threats, states also face internal security issues such as insurgencies, separatist movements, and ethnic violence. These became major concerns especially for newly independent states in Asia and Africa.

C. Security and Cooperation: Even in traditional security, there's room for cooperation through:

- *Disarmament*: Elimination of specific types of weapons (e.g., BWC, CWC)
- *Arms Control*: Regulating development and spread of weapons (e.g., NPT, SALT, START)
- *Confidence Building Measures (CBMs)*: Sharing information to reduce mistrust and avoid misunderstandings between countries.

4. Non-Traditional Notions of Security: Go beyond military threats and include risks to human survival and dignity.

- *Human Security*: Focuses on the protection of individuals from violence, poverty, hunger, and disease.
    - *Narrow view*: Emphasis on protection from internal violence
    - *Broad view*: Includes health, economic well-being, environmental issues, etc.
- *Global Security*: Addresses global problems like terrorism, climate change, pandemics, and refugee crises that need international cooperation.

A. New Sources of Threats



B. Cooperative Security: Promotes joint efforts, peaceful dialogue, and collaboration through international organizations (e.g., UN, WHO, Red Cross) to address security threats that can't be solved by military force alone.

5. India's Security Strategy: India's approach combines military readiness with diplomatic efforts and internal reforms:

- Strengthening military, especially in response to hostile neighbours and nuclear threats
- Supporting global disarmament and international cooperation through the UN
- Tackling internal security challenges through democracy and federalism
- Promoting economic development and reducing inequality to ensure long-term peace.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS
(1 MARK)

1. Which of the following is the component of global security?

a) Lack of education
b) Global warming
c) AIDS
d) Both B and C

Answer: d) Both b and c

2. What are the two groups used to classify the various notions of security?

A) Standard and unconventional conceptions B) Mainstream and alternative perspectives

C) Traditional and non-traditional conceptions D) Regular and irregular interpretations

Answer: C) Traditional and non-traditional conceptions

3. Threatening military action from another country endangers which core values?

A) Economic prosperity and development B) Cultural heritage and diversity

C) Sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity D) Social harmony and unity

Answer: C) Sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity

4. When responding to the threat of war, a government typically has which of the following basic choices?

A) Surrender, negotiation, and retreat B) Resistance, negotiation, and capitulation

C) Surrender, prevention, and defence D) Retreat, appeasement, and evasion

Answer: C) Surrender, prevention, and defence

5. In addition to deterrence and defence, what is the third component of traditional security policy?

A) Economic stability B) Social harmony

C) Balance of power D) Technological advancement

Answer: C) Balance of power

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
(2 Marks)

Q1. Define the concept of security.

Answer:

- Security means being safe and protected from danger.
- A danger is serious only when it harms something very important and cannot be easily fixed.

Q2. What were two key threats to national security in traditional thinking?

Answer:

- In the older view, the two main threats were:

- An attack by a foreign army.
- Conflicts and violence happening within the country.

Q3. What do we mean by non-traditional security?

Answer:

- Non-traditional security looks at dangers beyond just wars.
- It covers issues like poverty, terrorism, environmental problems, diseases, and disasters.

Q4. What is meant by human security?

Answer:

- Human security focuses on keeping people safe and happy, not just defending the country.
- It includes safety from hunger, disease, disasters, and poverty.
- Every person deserves a life of dignity and safety, free from fear.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (4 MARKS)

1. What are the major challenges to India's internal security?

Answer:

- Rise of separatist movements in Kashmir, Punjab, Nagaland, etc.
- Threats from militant groups and communal violence.
- Ethnic and regional tensions due to cultural and linguistic diversity.
- India uses democratic institutions and decentralized power sharing to maintain unity.

2. What is meant by the balance of power in traditional security? How can a country maintain it?
Answer:

- Balance of power means all countries should be equally strong so no one can dominate.
  A country can maintain it by:
  1. **Strengthening the military** and using modern weapons.
  2. **Forming alliances** with friendly countries.
  3. **Using diplomacy** to solve problems peacefully.
  4. **Improving economy and technology** to stay competitive.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION
(6 MARKS)

Q1. Differentiate between traditional and non-traditional notions of security.
Answer:

Traditional Security:

- Focuses mainly on **external military threats** to a nation.
- Main aim is to protect **territorial integrity**, **sovereignty**, and **national interests**.
- Strategy includes **deterrence**, **defense**, **balance of power**, and **alliances**.
- Primary tool: **military force**.
- Views other states as potential threats.
- Examples: Cold War military alliances, India-Pakistan conflicts.

Non-Traditional Security:

- Focuses on **human and global security** (individuals and communities).
- Deals with threats like **terrorism**, **poverty**, **climate change**, **health epidemics**, etc.
- Strategy includes **cooperation**, **development**, and **international institutions**.
- Emphasizes **economic, environmental, and humanitarian aspects**.
- Examples: Global efforts to fight HIV/AIDS, SDGs, disaster relief, refugee protection.

Q2. Discuss India's four-fold security strategy in detail.
Answer:

1. **Strengthening Military Capabilities:** India faced wars with **Pakistan (1947, 1965, 1971, 1999)** and **China (1962)**. Conducted **nuclear tests in 1974 and 1998** for national security.
2. **Promoting International Norms:** Supported **UN**, **Asian solidarity**, **non-alignment**, and **disarmament**. Advocated for a **New International Economic Order (NIEO)**. Ratified **Kyoto Protocol** for climate action.
3. **Addressing Internal Threats:** Managed insurgencies and separatism (e.g., **Punjab, Kashmir, North-East**). Used **democratic framework**, **grievance redressal**, and **political dialogue**.
4. **Developmental Approach:** Aimed to reduce **poverty and inequality** to enhance security. **Democracy and economic growth** used as tools to provide inclusive security.

PASSAGE QUESTION

1.Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

An India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, supported the cause of Asian solidarity, decolonisation, disarmament, and the UN as a forum in which international conflicts could be settled. India also took initiatives to bring about a universal and non-discriminatory non-proliferation regime in which all countries would have the same rights and obligations with respect to weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, biological, chemical). It argued for an equitable New International Economic Order (NIEO). Most importantly, it used non-alignment to help carve out an area of peace outside the bloc politics of the two superpowers. India joined 160 countries that have signed and ratified the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, which provides a roadmap for reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases to check global warming.

I. Jawahar Lal Nehru was supported the ?

a) Asian Solidarity
b) Decolonisation
c) Disarmament
d) All of these

II. Which International organisation settled the conflicts between countries?

a) WTO
b) Amnesty International Organisation
c) UNO
d) Red cross

III. Name the full form of NIEO?

a) Nuclear International Economic Order
b) NET International Economic Order
c) New International Economic Order
d) New York International Economic Order

IV. When India signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol?

a) 1997 b) 1998 c)1990 d) 2000

****

CHAPTER 6: ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

GIST OF THE CHAPTER

1. Introduction: This chapter highlights how environmental and resource issues have become important in world politics. It explains key environmental movements, debates over global commons, resource conflicts, and India's role in protecting the environment.

Throughout the world Decline in area of cultivable land, Agriculture land is losing fertility.

I. Quantity of water has also been decreased from water bodies.

II. Grassland has been decreased.

The population of the world is increasing day by day Natural forest are very helpful to stabilize the climate, moderate water supplies and balancing ecosystem. But Deforestation, Loss of Natural forests, Loss of bio diversity continues due to destruction of Natural Habitat of different spices. People are being displaced. Coastal pollution and coastal water are polluted largely due to land-based activities. Steady decline in the total amount of Ozone in the Earths

Stratosphere Depletion (Ozone hole) real danger to ecosystems and human health. According to the human development report 2016 of United Nations Development Programme 663 million people in developing countries have no access to safe water and 2.4 billion have no access to sanitation. It's major concern for world politics.

2. Rise of Environmental Politics



3. Global Commons and Their Protection

- Global commons include areas not under any national control like Antarctica, outer space, ocean floor, and atmosphere.

- Treaties like the **1959 Antarctic Treaty**, **1987 Montreal Protocol**, and **1991 Antarctic Environmental Protocol** aim to protect these commons.
- Unequal access to resources and technology by rich nations creates conflict in commons management.

4. Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR)



5. Common Property Resources

- Resources like forests, rivers, and pastures are often managed by local communities.
- Sacred groves in India are traditional examples of sustainable resource use.
- Global pressures like privatisation and population growth threaten these common resources.

6. India's Stand on Environmental Issues

- India signed the **Kyoto Protocol** (2002) and **Paris Agreement** (2016).
- India supports the CBDR principle and stresses that developed nations should provide finance and technology.
- India has launched policies like the National Auto Fuel Policy, Energy Conservation Act (2001), and National Biodiesel Mission.

7. Environmental Movements

- Environmental activism often arises from the grassroots, not just governments.
- Movements vary: Forest movements (Chipko in India), anti-dam movements (Narmada Bachao Andolan), and wildlife protection.
- Southern countries' movements involve people living within forests, unlike wilderness-focused campaigns of the North.

8. The Indigenous Peoples and Their Rights: Indigenous peoples are descendants of original inhabitants with distinct cultural identities, often marginalized within modern states. They are found across Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Oceania, including India's Scheduled

Tribes, who make up about 8% of the population. Key concerns include loss of land—threatening economic survival and cultural identity—along with struggles for political autonomy and preservation of traditions. Common demands focus on equal recognition, and protection of ancestral lands and heritage. In India, many face displacement from projects like dams and mining, and despite constitutional safeguards, remain economically and socially disadvantaged. Globally, solidarity has grown through initiatives like the World Council of Indigenous Peoples (1975), with movements often linked to anti-globalisation and environmental campaigns.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION
(1 MARKS)

1. Which of the following is the aim of the Kyoto protocol?

a) To reduce the emission of gases

b) To ban nuclear weapons

c) To save water

d) To educate

Answer: a) To reduce the emission of gases

2. The 1992 Rio Earth Summit led to the creation of which action plan?

a) Kyoto Protocol b) Agenda 21

c) Paris Agreement d) Global Commons Pact

Answer: b) Agenda 21

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
(2 MARKS)

1. What are global commons? Give two examples.

Ans. Global commons are natural resources that are not owned by any one country and are shared by all.

Examples: Earth's atmosphere and Antarctica.

2. Why were India and China exempted from the Kyoto Protocol?

Ans. India, China and other developing countries were exempted from the requirements of Kyoto Protocol because their per capita emission was comparatively lower than it was in developed countries

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
(4 MARKS)

1. Discuss the significance of the Kyoto Protocol.

Answer:

- It is an international treaty adopted in **1997** to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Focused on developed countries taking responsibility for historical emissions.
- Developing countries like **India and China were exempt** from reduction targets.
- It was based on the principle of **common but differentiated responsibilities**.

2. How is the idea of 'common but differentiated responsibilities' important in environmental politics?

Answer:

- Recognises that all states are responsible, but **not equally**.
- Developed nations caused more historical damage; must do more to fix it.
- Developing nations need **flexibility to grow economically**.
- Ensures equity in applying global environmental laws.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION
(6 MARKS)

1. Analyse India's stand on any three environmental issues.

Answer: The following points highlight India's stand on environmental issues:

- India signed and approved the Kyoto Protocol of 1997 in August 2002.
- India announced in the G-8 meeting that the developing countries emissions are merely a small fraction of that of the developed nations. On the basis of principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, India is of the opinion that the developed contries should take the responsibility to cure this problem as they have accumulated emission over a broad period of time.
- A review of the implementation of the agreements at the Earth Summit in Rio was undertaken by India in 1997.
- India suggested that SAARC countries should adopt a common position on major global environment issues, so that they have an upper hand.
- Some of the steps taken by Indian Government for emission control are India' National Auto-fuel Policy, the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 and Electricity Act of 2003 which encourages the use of renewable energy.
- The initiatives of importing natural gas and adoption of clean coal technologies show that India has been making real efforts.

2. Define resource geopolitics and explain why oil and water are becoming sources of conflict.

Answer:

- Resource geopolitics deals with **who controls and accesses natural resources**, like oil and water.
- Oil is crucial for industrial growth; most reserves are in **West Asia** (e.g., Saudi Arabia, Iraq).
- Powerful nations maintain control through **military presence** and **economic influence**.
- Water scarcity is increasing disputes over **shared rivers** (e.g., between Turkey, Syria, and Iraq).
- Countries use **force, diplomacy, and international pressure** to protect access.
- With growing demand and limited supply, **resource conflicts may increase** in the future.

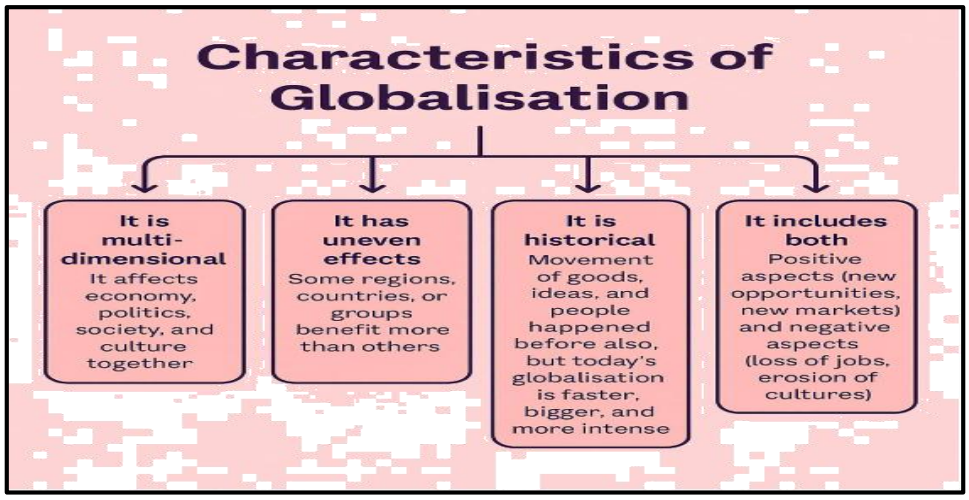
****

CHAPTER 7: GLOBALISATION

GIST OF THE CHAPTER

1. Meaning of Globalisation: Globalisation is the growing connectedness between countries, allowing the free flow of ideas, goods, services, capital, and people across borders. It leads to economic, political, cultural, and technological integration, bringing both opportunities and challenges. Beyond the economy, it influences people's lives, ideas, culture, and values, with its key feature being strong worldwide interconnection in all aspects of life.

2. Characteristics of Globalisation



3. Causes of Globalisation

- **Technology** is the biggest driver: Telephones, computers, microchips, internet, and fast transportation have shrunk distances.
- **Awareness of interdependence**: Events like tsunamis, economic crashes, diseases show how one country's issues affect the whole world.
- **Economic reasons**: Opening up markets, flow of foreign investment, and cheaper communication have encouraged countries to interact more.

Although globalisation has always existed, today's globalisation is much faster and deeper than before.

4. Political Consequences of Globalisation

- **Reduced state power**: Welfare states are shrinking; governments now focus more on law and security rather than social welfare.
- **Rise of the market**: Markets decide economic and social priorities more than governments now.
- **State is still important**: Governments still remain powerful in controlling national security and law.

- **Stronger surveillance power**: New technology helps governments collect more information about citizens, making them more powerful in some ways.

5. Economic Consequences of Globalisation

- **Greater economic flows**: Increased trade of goods, investment of money across borders, movement of technology and services.
- **Role of international bodies**: IMF, WTO, World Bank influence countries' economic policies.
- **Inequality and injustice**: Rich countries and big companies often benefit more; poorer countries sometimes suffer.
- **Different results in different countries**: Some countries have gained a lot, others have faced losses.
- **Debate**: Some say globalisation increases wealth for all, others say it worsens poverty and exploitation.

6. Cultural Consequences of Globalisation

- **Cultural homogenisation**: Fear that the world is becoming culturally uniform, especially influenced by Western (mainly American) culture.
- **Soft power**: Popularity of American products, food (like burgers), clothes (like jeans) shows cultural dominance.
- **Positive side**: Cultures are mixing, creating new combinations (e.g., jeans with kurta).
- **Cultural heterogenisation**: Globalisation sometimes strengthens local cultures, making them more distinct, not weaker.

7. India and Globalisation

- **Earlier globalisation**: In colonial times, India was connected globally but mainly as a supplier of raw materials.
- **Post-independence**: India protected its economy to develop its industries without outside competition.
- **1991 economic reforms**: Due to economic crisis, India opened up to global markets, encouraging foreign investment and reducing trade restrictions.
- **Present challenge**: Growth has increased, but the goal is to ensure that all sections of Indian society benefit, not just a few.

8. Resistance to Globalisation

- **Left-wing criticism**: Globalisation increases the gap between rich and poor; weakens governments; benefits big corporations.
- **Right-wing criticism**: Fear of losing cultural identity and economic self-sufficiency.

- **Global protest movements**: Many groups (like World Social Forum) oppose unfair trade practices and call for fairer globalisation.

- **Demand for fair globalisation**: Protesters want globalisation that helps ordinary people, not just big companies and rich countries.

9. India and Resistance to Globalisation

- **Economic resistance**: Farmers, workers, and left political parties oppose multinational companies and privatisation.
- **Cultural resistance**: Some groups oppose western festivals (like Valentine's Day) and western fashion, fearing loss of Indian culture.
- **Use of global networks**: Indian groups connect with global protest movements to voice concerns about globalisation's effects on local livelihoods and traditions.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS
(1 MARK)

1. Which of the following is a political impact of globalisation?

a) Strengthening of welfare state
b) Reduction in state's role in economy
c) Increase in agricultural production
d) Rise of monarchy

Answer: b) Reduction in state's role in economy

2. What is the term used to describe the process of a uniform culture emerging as a result of globalization?

a) Cultural diversification
b) Cultural assimilation
c) Cultural preservation
d) Cultural homogenization

Answer: d) Cultural homogenization

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
(2 MARKS)

1. What are 'social safety nets' in the context of globalisation?

Answer: Social safety nets refer to government policies and support systems like welfare schemes to protect the poor and vulnerable sections of society from the adverse effects of globalisation.

3. What is 'cultural homogenisation'?

Answer: Cultural homogenisation refers to the blending or imposition of a dominant culture

(mainly Western, especially American) over local cultures, leading to uniformity in cultural expressions globally.

3. Mention any two positive political consequence of globalisation.

Answer. (i) It has boosted the capacity of governments to collect information on the needs and aspirations of the citizens.

(ii) This allows them to frame policies according to the interests of the people.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (4 MARKS)

1. Do you agree globalisation is a multidimensional concept? Justify your answer.

Answer. (i) Globalisation is a multidimensional concept.

(ii) Globalisation has led to similar economic policies adopted by the governments in different parts of the world.

(iii) The culture of the politically and economically dominant society leaves its imprint on less powerful society; for example, popularity of blue jeans all over the world.

(iv) Globalisation is seen in the uniform economic policy of government in the world in terms of free trade and commerce.

(v) Globalisation has reduced the earlier power of the state as privatisation is gathering momentum.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (6 MARKS)

Q1. Explain the major causes of globalisation.
Answer:

- **Technological Innovations:** Inventions like the telegraph, telephone, internet, and air transport have made communication and travel faster and easier. Information, goods, money, and people now move easily across the world.
- **Economic Interests:** Companies and investors look for cheaper labour, better markets, and raw materials globally. Developing countries offer new markets and investment opportunities.
- **Awareness of Interdependence:** People now realise that events in one part of the world (like an economic crisis or disease) can quickly affect others. Global issues like climate change and terrorism need global cooperation.

- **Liberalisation of Economies:** Many countries reduced trade barriers and allowed foreign companies to invest. Free trade agreements and open markets have boosted global interactions.
- **International Institutions:** Organisations like the WTO, IMF, and World Bank promote global rules for trade, finance, and economic reforms.
- **Historical Factors:** Global trade, migration, and colonialism earlier also set the background for today's globalised world.

PART B
CHAPTER 1: CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING

GIST OF THE CHAPTER

1. Introduction

- India got independence at the time of midnight hour on 14-15th August 1947. Jawaharlal Nehru became the prime Minister.
- Two goals that everyone agreed upon: -
  1. One that after independence, we shall run our country through democratic government.
  2. Government will run for the good of all. Particular the poor and socially disadvantaged group.

2. Three Major Challenges after Independence:

- **Nation Building:** India's diversity and the risk of disintegration after Partition made integrating princely states and ensuring unity without harming diversity a priority.
- **Establishing Democracy:** With fundamental rights, universal franchise, and parliamentary democracy, the challenge was to build democratic practices and a culture of tolerance.
- **Development and Welfare:** Focus on economic growth, poverty removal, and achieving equality, justice, and opportunities as guided by the Directive Principles.

3. Partition: Displacement and Rehabilitation:

1. On 14th and 15th August not only one but two states came into existence. India and Pakistan. This was the result of partitions. The division of British India into India and Pakistan.
2. According to the two-nation theory advanced by Muslim league, India consists of not only one but two people. Hindus and Muslims.
3. The congress opposed the theory and the demand of Pakistan. The political competition between congress and Muslim league and the British role led to the decision for creation of Pakistan.

4. Process of partitions: -

a. India and Pakistan division was not political but also very painful. It was difficult to decide to implement it. It was decided to follow the principals of religious majorities.

b. First of all, there was no single belt of Muslim's majority area in British India. There were two areas of concentration, one in the west and one in the east. So, it was decided that the new country Pakistan will compromise two territories- east and west Pakistan.

c. Not all Muslim majority area wanted to be in Pakistan.

d. The fourth problem was that two of the Muslim majority provinces of British area- Punjab and Bengal had very large area where the non-Muslims were in majority. (It meant that a large number of people did not know on the day of independent whether they were in India or Pakistan.

e. The fifth problem was of minorities on the both sides of border. Lakhs of Hindus and Sikhs in the area were now in Pakistan. And an equal number of Muslims on the Indian sides of Punjab and Bengal.

5. Consequences of Partition: -

- The year 1947 was the year of one of the largest most abrupt, unplanned, and tragic transfer of population that human history had known. There were killing and atrocities on both sides of the border.

- Cities like Lahore, Amritsar, and Calcutta became divided into communal zones

- Muslims would avoid going into an area where mainly Hindus and Sikhs stayed away from areas of Muslim predominance. It is estimated that partition forced about 80 lakh people to migrate across the new border. Between 5 to 10 lakh people were killed in partition related violence.

- People were forced to abandon their homes and move across borders, minorities on the both side of the border fled their home and often secured temporary shelter in refugee camps. They travelled to the other side of the new border, they were often attacked, killed or raped during the journey.

- Thousands of women were killed by their own family members to preserve the family owner. Many children were separated from their parents. those who did not manage to cross the border found that they had no home.

- For lakhs of these refugees the country freedom meant life in refugees' camp. For months and sometimes for years.

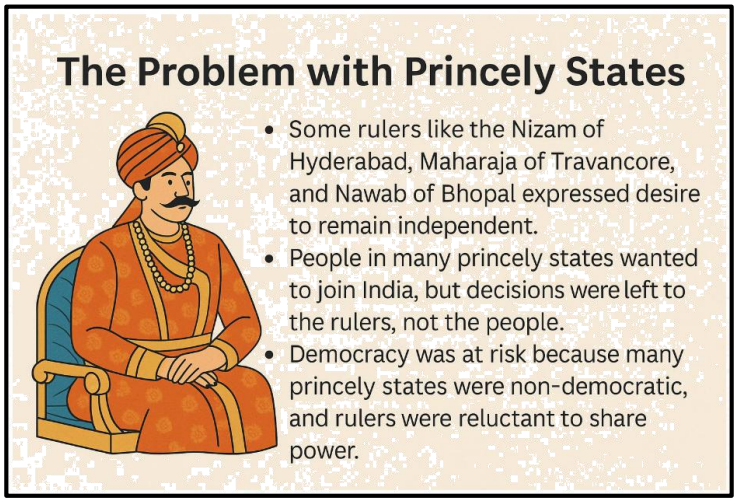
- Writer, poets and filmmakers in India and Pakistan have expressed the ruthlessness of the killing and suffering of displacement and violence in their novels.

- The partition was not merely a division of properties, liabilities and assets or a political division of the country and the administrative apparatus. Financial assets, employees of the government and the railways were also divided.

- Above all, it was a violent suppression of communities who had lived together as neighbor.

4. Integration of Princely States: In 1947, British rule ended over both British India and about 565 princely states, with Britain ending its paramountcy and leaving them free to join India, Pakistan, or remain independent. However, independence for these states risked breaking India into many small kingdoms, threatening national unity and democracy.

A) The Problem with Princely States



B) Government's Approach:

The government approach guided by three considerations:

1. People of most of the princely states wanted to become a part of the Indian union.
2. Government was prepared to be flexible in giving autonomy to some regions.
3. Consolidations of territorial boundaries of the nation had assumed supreme importance.

- Sardar Vallabha bhai Patel was India's deputy prime minister and home minister during the crucial period immediately following independence. He played an important role in negotiating with the ruler of princely states and bringing most of them into the Indian union.

C) Peaceful Integration of Most States: By 15 August 1947, nearly all contiguous princely states had peacefully joined India, with Patel using a mix of persuasion, negotiation, and, when needed, the threat of force.

Instrument of accession: -

Most of the rulers of states signed a document called a instrument of accession – it meant that states agreed to become a part of union of India. Accession of the princely states of Junagarh, Hyderabad, Kashmir and Manipur proved more difficult than the rest.

D) Difficult Cases

i) Junagadh: In Junagadh, a Hindu-majority state, the Nawab announced accession to Pakistan, sparking protests. India intervened, and a plebiscite was held in which the vast majority chose to join India

ii) Hyderabad: The Nizam of Hyderabad sought to remain independent and supported the Razakars, a paramilitary group that terrorized non-Muslims. In September 1948, India launched Operation Polo, and after the military action, the Nizam surrendered, leading to Hyderabad's merger with India.

iii) Manipur



5. Reorganisation of States

- **Need for Reorganisation:** After integration, India had to redraw internal boundaries to reflect linguistic and cultural diversity while maintaining unity.
- **Background and Dilemma:** British boundaries ignored language; Congress promised linguistic states in 1920, but post-Partition leaders feared it might cause disintegration, so it was delayed.
- **Vishalandhra Movement:** Telugu speakers demanded a separate state; Potti Sriramulu's death after a 56-day fast led to Andhra Pradesh's creation in 1952 as the first linguistic state.
- **Reorganisation Act (1956):** Based on Fazl Ali Commission's recommendation of language as the main criterion, 14 states and 6 union territories were formed.
- **Impact:** Strengthened unity, empowered non-English speakers, recognised cultural diversity, upheld democratic plurality, and emotionally integrated people into the nation.

States	Years

Andhra Pradesh	**1956**
Maharashtra and Gujarat	**1960**
Haryana and Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh	**1966**
Meghalaya	**1972**
Manipur and Tripura	**1972**
Mizoram and Arunachala Pradesh	**1987**
Nagaland	**1963**

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS
(1 MARK)

1. Who delivered the famous 'Tryst with Destiny' speech?

a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Jawaharlal Nehru

c) Vallabhbhai Patel d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Answer: b) Jawaharlal Nehru

2. Who is known as "Frontier Gandhi"?

a) Jawaharlal Nehru b) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

c)Abdul Gaffar Khan d) None of the above

Answer: C) Abdul Gaffar Khan

3. Who led the Vishalandhra Movement demanding a separate Andhra state?

a) Jawaharlal Nehru b) Potti Sriramulu

c) Sardar Patel d) Rajagopalachari

Answer: b) Potti Sriramulu

4. Arrange the following events chronologically:

i) Death of Potti Sriramulu ii) Formation of Andhra State

iii) Passing of States Reorganisation Act iv) Merger of Manipur with India

Options:

a) iv, i, ii, iii b) i, iv, ii, iii c) iv, ii, i, iii d) i, ii, iv, iii

Answer: a) iv, i, ii, iii

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION
(2 MARKS)

1. What was the 'two-nation theory'?

Answer: The 'two-nation theory' was proposed by the Muslim League. It claimed that Hindus and Muslims were two distinct nations and, therefore, needed separate homelands — leading to the creation of Pakistan.

2. What was the Instrument of Accession?

Answer: The Instrument of Accession was a legal document that princely states signed to join the Indian Union.

Through it, rulers transferred control of defence, external affairs, and communication to the Indian government.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:
(4 MARKS)

1. Why was linguistic reorganisation of states demanded and how was it achieved?

Answer:

- People demanded states based on common languages for better cultural representation.
- The Vishalandhra movement led to the formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1953 after Potti Sriramulu's death during a fast.

- The States Reorganisation Commission (1953) was set up and recommended reorganisation on linguistic lines.
- Consequently, the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 created 14 states and 6 union territories.

2. Write a short note on the Hyderabad issue after independence.

Answer:

- The Nizam of Hyderabad wanted to remain independent.
- A people's movement and atrocities by the Nizam's Razakars led to unrest.
- In September 1948, the Indian army launched 'Operation Polo' to integrate Hyderabad.
- After brief fighting, the Nizam surrendered, and Hyderabad became part of India.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

(6 MARKS)

1. What were the major consequences of the Partition of India?

Answer: Partition brought devastating consequences for the people of India and Pakistan:

- Mass Migration: About 80 lakh people crossed borders, often leaving behind everything they owned.
- Communal Violence: Between 5–10 lakh people were killed. Horrific acts of violence occurred on both sides, with mass killings, rapes, and abductions.
- Division of Resources: Financial assets, government institutions, railways, and even musical instruments had to be divided between India and Pakistan.
- Emotional Trauma: Partition left lasting emotional scars. It was often called a “division of hearts.”
- Minorities Issue: Huge questions arose about the safety, rights, and treatment of minorities in both countries.
  Thus, Partition was not just political separation but a human tragedy of enormous scale.

2. Describe the role of Sardar Patel in the integration of princely states into the Indian Union.

Answer: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, India's Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister, played a vital role in integrating 565 princely states:

- Negotiations: He used diplomacy and persuasion to convince rulers to sign the Instrument of Accession and join India.

- Flexibility and Firmness: While offering flexibility in autonomy to some regions, he was firm where national unity was threatened.
- Handling Difficult Cases: In challenging cases like Hyderabad, Junagadh, and Manipur, Patel used military action (Operation Polo) and political pressure when necessary.
- Nation Building: His efforts prevented the country from breaking into small kingdoms and preserved India's territorial integrity.
  Because of his successful integration of states, Sardar Patel is often called the "Iron Man of India."

****

CHAPTER 2: ERA OF ONE-PARTY DOMINANCE

GIST OF THE CHAPTER

1. Challenge of Building Democracy: After independence, India faced the tough task of establishing a democratic government, unlike many newly free countries that turned to authoritarian rule. Though inexperienced, people showed strong faith by actively participating in elections. The main challenge was to ensure fair elections, universal adult franchise, and a representative government.

2. Congress Dominance in the First Three General Elections: India held its first general election in 1952 under the new Constitution, followed by elections in 1957 and 1962. In all three, the Indian National Congress won a large majority at both central and state levels, winning about 364 out of 489 Lok Sabha seats in 1952, showing strong public support.

A. Reasons for Congress dominance:

- The Congress party, as it was popularly known, had inherited the legacy of the national movement.
- It was the only party then to have an organisation spread all over the country.
- And finally, in Jawaharlal Nehru, the party had the most popular and charismatic leader in Indian politics. He led the Congress campaign and toured through the country.

B. Result of this dominance: Congress became the natural ruling party in India, with its election wins giving it the power to make policies and build the country's institutions. However, unlike authoritarian governments, it allowed criticism and faced competition from opposition parties.

3. Emergence of Socialist Party: In 1948, socialist members of Congress broke away to form the Socialist Party, unhappy with Congress's capitalist leanings, slow land reforms, and ties with industrialists. Led by Jayaprakash Narayan, Ram Manohar Lohia, and Acharya Narendra Deva, the party aimed to promote socialism, fight for peasants' and workers' rights, and push for land redistribution and economic equality. Supported mainly by peasants, workers, and small farmers, it was not powerful nationally but was active in local movements, protests, and strikes, raising issues of land reform and social justice.

4. Socialist Party

- The **Socialist Party** was formed by leaders who left Congress in **1948**.
- They believed that **Congress had become too conservative** and had **abandoned the ideals** of socialism.
- The Socialist Party stood for:
    - Greater **equality** and **redistribution of resources**.

    - More **state control** over economy.
    - Stronger efforts towards **social justice**.
- However, they **failed to gain large support** in early elections.

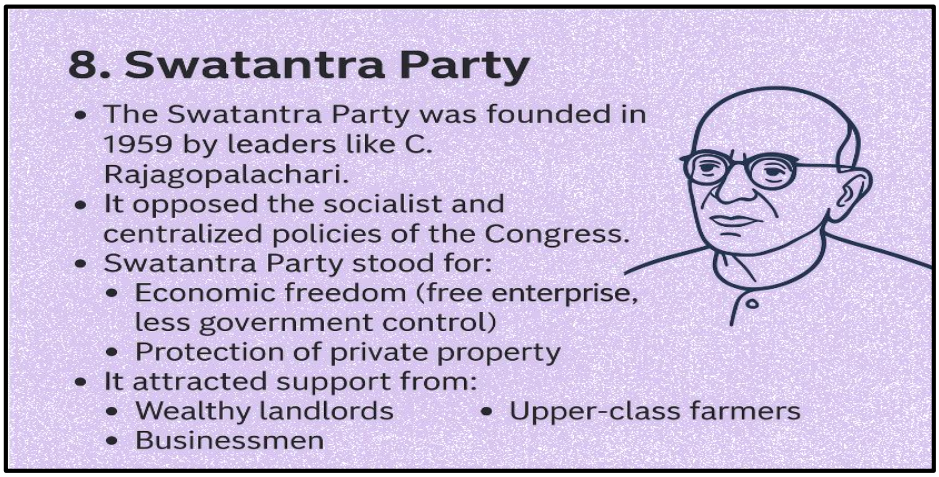
5. Communist Party of India (CPI)

- The **Communist Party of India** (CPI) was **the oldest communist party** in India.
- It initially advocated for **violent revolution**, inspired by the Russian Revolution.
- Later, CPI started participating in **democratic elections**.
- In **1957**, the CPI formed the **first elected communist government** in the world (in Kerala).
- CPI strongly focused on:
    - **Land reforms**
    - **Workers' rights**
    - **Upliftment of peasants and poor**

6. Bharatiya Jana Sangh

- The **Bharatiya Jana Sangh** was founded in **1951** by **Syama Prasad Mukherjee**.
- It was the political arm of the **Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS)**.
- Jana Sangh believed in:
    - Promotion of **Hindu cultural nationalism**.
    - Protection of **India's traditional culture and values**.
    - Strong stance on **national security**.
- It opposed the **appeasement of religious minorities** and supported a **uniform civil code**.
- The party attracted mainly:
    - Traders
    - Small industrialists
    - Conservative sections of society.

7. Swatantra Party



OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS
(1 MARK)

Q1. who was the first election commissioner of India?

a) Najeeb Jang b) Sukumar Sen c) Mohan Desai d) Rupa Agarwal

Ans :-Sukumar Sen

Q2. The Bharatiya Jana Sangh was founded by:

a) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee b) Ram Manohar Lohia

c) Sardar Patel d) C. Rajagopalachari

Ans: a) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee

Q3. The Communist Party of India split in which year?

a) 1950 b) 1955 c) 1964 d) 1971

Ans: c) 1964

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
(2 MARKS)

1. What was the main objective of the Socialist Party formed in 1948?

Ans: The Socialist Party aimed to promote democratic socialism. It wanted to build an economy based on equality and reduce the gap between rich and poor, without using violence like the communists.

2. Mention two reasons for the formation of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh in 1951.

Ans:

- To promote the idea of one nation, one culture, and one law.
- To focus on India's traditional cultural values and advocate for the protection of national unity.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
(4 MARKS)

Q1. Explain the factors that helped the Congress Party to dominate Indian politics after independence.

Ans:
The Congress Party dominated Indian politics after independence because:

- It led the freedom struggle, so it had huge public trust and support.
- It had a strong organization across all parts of India.
- Congress leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru were very popular and visionary.
- After independence, Congress was seen as the party that would unite and develop India.
- There were very few strong opposition parties to challenge its rule.

Q2. How was tolerance and internal democracy maintained within the Congress Party?

Ans: Tolerance and internal democracy were maintained in Congress because:

- Leaders allowed open discussions and debates on major issues.
- Different opinions were respected, and decisions were taken through dialogue.
- Factions and groups existed within the party but accepted collective decisions.
- This helped the Congress Party adjust to people's demands and prevented dictatorship inside the party.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
(6 MARKS)

Q1. Explain the internal challenges that Congress Party faced even while it was dominating Indian politics.

Ans: While Congress was dominating politics, it faced internal challenges:

- Different groups and factions existed inside the party based on region, ideology, or personal loyalty.

- There were differences between conservatives (traditionalists) and progressives (modern thinkers) within Congress.
- Sometimes conflicts happened over leadership, policies, and distribution of party tickets.
- Leaders had to maintain balance among caste, religion, language, and region-based demands.
- Managing so many expectations within one party was difficult and led to competition and power struggles.
- Despite these problems, Congress maintained unity by promoting internal dialogue, tolerance, and accommodating different viewpoints. This internal flexibility helped Congress adjust and survive.

Q2. Did the prevalence of A one party dominant system affect the democratic nature of Indian politics?

Ans :-No the prevalence of one party dominance system did not affect adversely the democratic nature of Indian politics because:

1. The key role of Congress in the freedom struggle gave it a head start over others.
2. The Congress accommodated diversified interests religion beliefs and aspirations to strengthen democracy.
3. Despite being taken place of free and fair elections Congress won elections in the same manner again and again.
4. Congress party consisted of various factions inside itself based on ideological considerations who never taught together or went out of Congress.
5. Hence on the basis of above mentioned criterion it can be concluded that Congress strengthened ideals of democracy and held unity and integrity of the country.

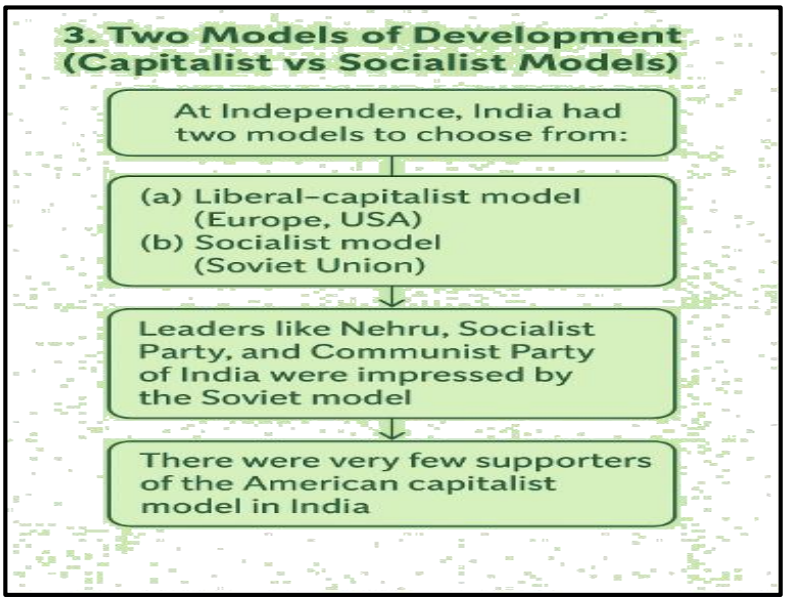
****

CHAPTER 3: POLITICS OF PLANNED DEVELOPMENT

GIST OF THE CHAPTER

1. Introduction: Orissa POSCO Case and Political Contestation: Orissa's rich iron ore reserves drew government and private investment, but tribal communities feared displacement and environmentalists raised pollution concerns. The case highlighted the conflict between development and traditional or environmental rights, showing that in a democracy, such decisions must balance different interests and have the approval of elected representatives. After independence, development choices were meant to follow a shared national vision rather than isolated decisions.

2. Two Models of Development (Capitalist vs Socialist Models)



3.Planning Commission: The Planning Commission, set up in March 1950 by a government resolution (not under the Constitution), had an advisory role, with its recommendations taking effect only after Union Cabinet approval. It was responsible for framing national plans and policies for balanced economic growth and social justice, guided by the Directive Principles of State Policy—ensuring equal livelihood opportunities, using resources for the common good, and preventing wealth concentration. It decided priorities and resource allocation for key sectors like agriculture, industry, education, health, and transport, mainly through Five-Year Plans. In 2015, it was replaced by NITI Aayog to meet changing needs.

4. The Bombay Plan: The Bombay Plan, presented in 1944 by leading Indian industrialists, was unusual because business leaders who typically supported free markets called for significant state intervention. It proposed a planned economy where the government would take the lead in developing industries, building infrastructure, and creating a strong industrial base. This showed that even private industrialists believed free market forces alone were insufficient for India's growth after colonial rule. The plan became one of the earliest documents advocating economic planning as essential for the nation's future progress.

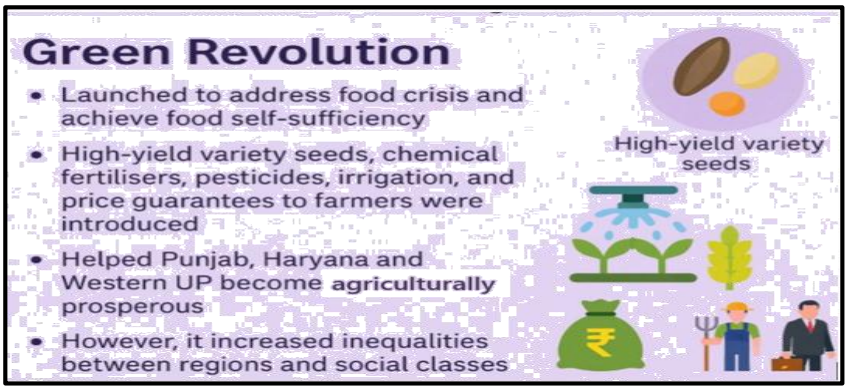
5. Early Initiatives: Five-Year Plans

- India adopted Five Year Plans (FYP) like the USSR model.
- Government prepared a document for income and expenditure for five years.
- Budget was divided into 'Plan' and 'Non-Plan' expenditure.
- Helped government focus on long-term goals.

6. The First Five-Year Plan (1951–1956): The First Five-Year Plan aimed to lift India's economy out of poverty caused by Partition and colonial rule, focusing on agriculture for food security and rural development. Led by economist K.N. Raj, it followed the idea of "hasten slowly" to protect democracy, prioritising irrigation projects, land reforms, and building dams like Bhakra Nangal. Land redistribution was seen as vital to improve productivity, while efforts were made to raise national income through savings, though low income and unemployment made this difficult. The plan laid the foundation for self-reliant agriculture and moved India toward food grain self-sufficiency, though progress was slower than hoped.

7. Rapid Industrialisation – Second Five-Year Plan (1956–1961): The Second Five-Year Plan, designed by economist P.C. Mahalanobis, aimed at rapid industrialisation with a focus on heavy industries like steel, railways, electricity, and machinery. It promoted a socialist pattern where the government played a key role in building industries, protected domestic production with high tariffs, and expanded the public sector in areas like power, communication, and steel. The plan strengthened infrastructure and made India more self-reliant in critical sectors, but technological dependence on costly imports remained. Agriculture was neglected, widening the urban-rural gap, and food shortages and rural distress drew criticism of its industry-first approach.

8. Green Revolution



9. White Revolution



10. NITI AAYOG: NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) was established on 1 January 2015, replacing the Planning Commission, as announced by PM Narendra Modi in August 2014. Chaired by the Prime Minister, with a Vice-Chairman (currently Suman Berry) and members including Chief Ministers, Lt. Governors, experts, and Union Ministers, it promotes cooperative federalism and bottom-up planning. Its objectives include setting national priorities, creating long- and short-term strategies, supporting programs like Make in India and Digital India, and focusing on inclusive growth. The structure comprises a Governing Council, Regional Councils, full-time and part-time members, ex-officio members, special invitees, and a CEO. Key functions involve decentralised planning, village-level development, uplifting weaker sections, reviewing plans, resolving inter-departmental issues, promoting technology upgrades, and monitoring flagship programs to ensure they align with national development goals.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION
(1 MARKS)

1. Who led the Green Revolution in India?

a) M. S. Swaminathan b) Verghese Kurien

c) Jawaharlal Nehru d) Indira Gandhi

Answer: a) M. S. Swaminathan

2. Who is known as the 'Milkman of India'?

a) M. S. Swaminathan b) Morarji Desai

c) Verghese Kurien d) Charan Singh

Answer: c) Verghese Kurien

3. **Assertion (A):** The Green Revolution helped India become self-sufficient in food grain production.

Reason (R): The Green Revolution promoted the use of traditional seeds and farming methods.

a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is true but R is false.

d) A is false but R is true.

Answer: c) A is true but R is false.

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QIUESTION
(2 MARKS)

Q1. Define the concept of decentralized planning.

Answer: Decentralized planning refers to a system where decision-making powers and responsibilities for planning and implementing development activities are spread across local or regional authorities instead of being centralized.
It encourages local communities and institutions to actively engage in planning their development projects. A famous example of decentralized planning is the Kerala Model.

Q2. What is the significance of the Bombay Plan?

Answer: In 1944, a group of prominent industrialists came together to propose a plan for a structured economic development of India, known as the **Bombay Plan**.

This plan suggested that the **state** should actively participate and take major responsibility in promoting industrial growth and making large-scale economic investments to boost the economy.

Q3. What was the aim behind Operation Flood?

Answer: Operation Flood was launched to significantly boost milk production across India and meet the rapidly growing demand for milk.
It aimed at modernizing the dairy industry by promoting the cooperative model and providing essential support to farmers. **Verghese Kurien**, also called the "Milkman of India," played a key role in making Operation Flood successful.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
(4 MARKS)

Q1. Provide a short overview of NITI Aayog.

Answer: The **National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog)** acts as a policy think tank of the Government of India. It was set up to provide strategic and technical advice on major policy matters and to promote cooperative federalism among states.
NITI Aayog was established after replacing the Planning Commission on **January 1, 2015**.
It is headed by the Prime Minister, and its governing body includes all Chief Ministers and Union Territory administrators. At present, **Suman Bery** is the Vice-Chairman, and **Parameswaran Iyer** serves as the CEO.

Q2. Highlight the main features of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Answer: The **Second Five-Year Plan** (1956–1961), drafted under **P.C. Mahalanobis**, had the following characteristics:

- Focused on industrialization and the development of infrastructure.
- Leaned towards a socialist economic pattern.
- Imposed high tariffs on imports to protect domestic industries.
- Gave major industries like electricity, steel, and railways under public sector control.
- Laid a strong foundation for India's industrial growth and subsequent economic plans.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION
(6 MARKS)

Q1. What initiatives did the Planning Commission undertake to build a new India?

Answer: The Planning Commission of India, formed in 1950, played a key role by:

- Rolling out the First Five-Year Plan (1951–1956), focusing on agriculture, industries, and infrastructure.

- Launching the Second Five-Year Plan (1956–1961), emphasizing industrialization with priority to heavy industries like steel and power.
- Promoting land reforms, irrigation, and agricultural modernization to enhance rural productivity.
- Prioritizing infrastructure development through construction of roads, dams, and power projects.
- Expanding the public sector in vital areas of the economy to maintain strategic control.
- Ensuring balanced development across states by allocating resources based on specific needs.

These efforts laid the groundwork for India's planned economic growth and policy reforms in the coming decades.

****

CHAPTER 4: INDIA'S EXTERNAL RELATIONS

1. International Context: India gained independence during a challenging post–World War II period, shaping a foreign policy focused on peace, poverty reduction, and resolving colonial disputes, guided by respect for sovereignty and peaceful cooperation.

2. The Policy of Non-Alignment: India's policy of Non-Alignment meant staying out of the USA-led NATO and USSR-led Warsaw Pact, while keeping the freedom to make independent foreign policy decisions. Rooted in the anti-colonial struggle, leaders like Nehru believed new nations should avoid superpower rivalry. With the Cold War starting at independence, non-alignment was key to protecting sovereignty, promoting peace, and supporting decolonisation and development in Asia and Africa, making it a central pillar of India's foreign policy and a source of leadership among newly independent nations.

3. Nehru's Role: Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first Prime Minister and Foreign Minister from 1946 to 1964, shaped the country's foreign policy with three key goals—preserving sovereignty, protecting territorial integrity, and promoting economic development. He believed these could be best achieved through Non-Alignment, avoiding alignment with either the US or USSR blocs, despite pressure from some leaders to side with the US. Nehru's emphasis on peace, independence, and equal friendship gave India a respected place in global affairs.

4. Distance from Two Camps:

During the Cold War, the world was split between the US-led NATO and the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact, but under Nehru, India stayed non-aligned to preserve independent decision-making. Its foreign policy aimed at promoting peace through non-alignment, easing tensions, and contributing to UN peacekeeping.

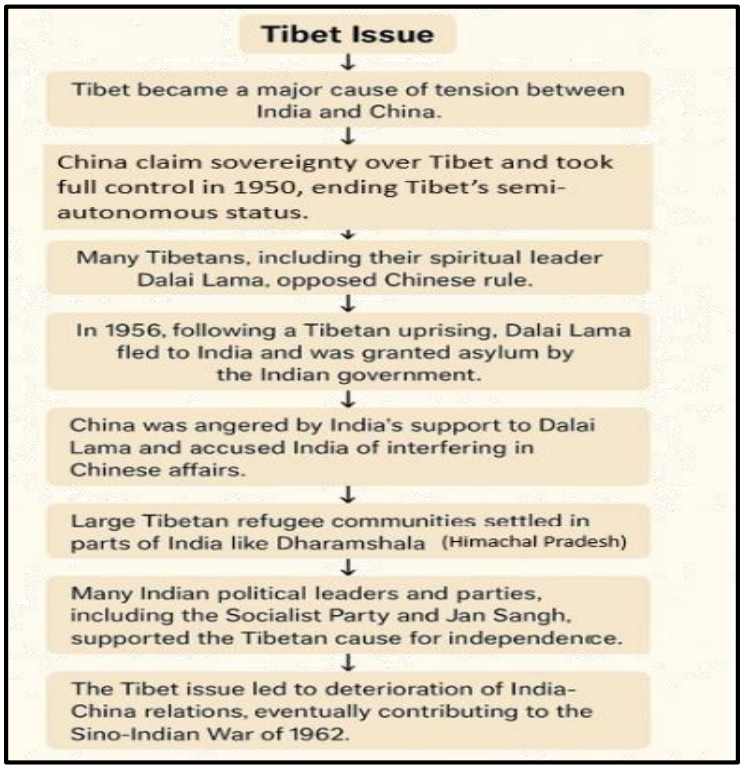
Balancing relations was difficult—India strongly opposed Britain's attack on Egypt in 1956 but avoided openly criticising the USSR's invasion of Hungary. While maintaining independence

and ties with both blocs, Pakistan's US alliance and India's closeness to the USSR later strained India–US relations.

5. Afro-Asian Unity: Jawaharlal Nehru believed India should lead in Asia and Africa after colonialism, supporting freedom struggles, decolonisation, and racial equality. India hosted the Asian Relations Conference (1947), backed Indonesia's independence (1949), opposed apartheid in South Africa, and played a key role in the Bandung Conference (1955) to strengthen Afro-Asian unity. Bandung later inspired the formation of the Non-Aligned Movement in 1961, with Nehru as one of its founders, uniting newly independent nations on a common platform.

6. Peace and Conflict with China: After China became a communist state in 1949, India quickly recognised its government, and Nehru hoped for a lasting friendship. In 1954, both nations signed the Panchsheel Agreement, pledging sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference, equality, and peaceful coexistence. Leaders exchanged visits, and relations seemed cordial, though tensions over Tibet persisted. Despite warnings from leaders like Vallabhbhai Patel about China's ambitions, Nehru maintained his trust in the friendship.

7. Tibet Issue



8. The Chinese Invasion, 1962:

- The Tibetan spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, sought and obtained political asylum in India in 1959. China alleged that the government of India was allowing anti-China activities to take place from within India.
- China claimed two areas within the Indian territory: Aksai- chin area in the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir and much of the state of Arunachal Pradesh in what was then called NEFA (North Eastem Frontier Agency).
- China launched a swift and massive invasion in October 1962 on both the disputed regions. The China war dented India's image at home and abroad. India had to approach the Americans and the British for military assistance to tide over the crisis.
- The Soviet Union remained neutral during the conflict. It induced a sense of national humiliation and at the same time strengthened a spirit of nationalism.

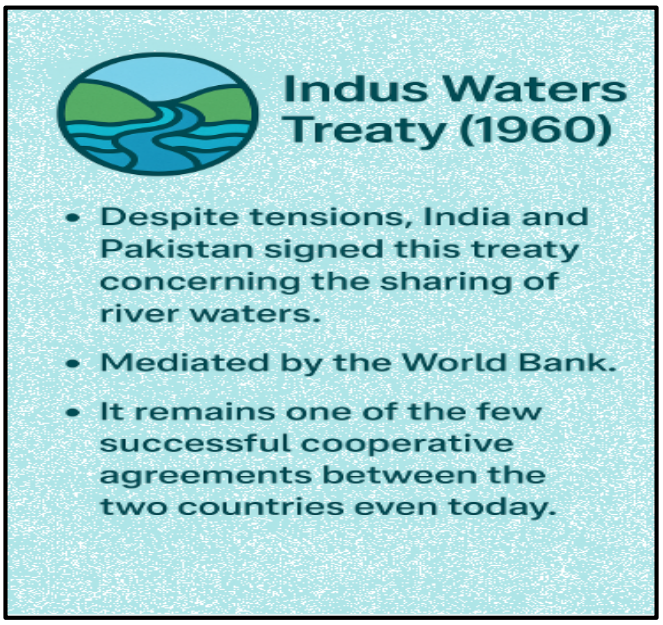
- The party split in 1964 and the leaders of the latter faction formed the Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M).
- The process of its reorganization began soon after the China war. Nagaland was granted statehood; Manipur and Tripura, though Union Territories were given the right to elect their own legislative assemblies.

9. Sino-Indian Relations after 1962: After the 1962 war, India–China relations were badly damaged, with full diplomatic ties restored only in 1976. Efforts to rebuild trust included Atal Bihari Vajpayee's 1979 visit and Rajiv Gandhi's 1988 trip, which marked a major step toward normalisation. Both sides focused on trade, economic cooperation, and peaceful dialogue, signing agreements to maintain peace along the LAC, though tensions and border disputes in Arunachal Pradesh and Ladakh persisted.

10. Wars and Peace with Pakistan

- After **Partition in 1947**, India and Pakistan became hostile mainly over the issue of **Kashmir**.
- **1947-48 Kashmir War**:
    - Pakistan-supported tribal fighters invaded Kashmir.
    - The Maharaja of Kashmir signed the **Instrument of Accession** with India.
    - The matter was taken to the **United Nations**, which called for a ceasefire and proposed a plebiscite (which never happened).
- **1965 War**:
    - Armed conflict between India and Pakistan over Kashmir and areas like Punjab.
    - Both sides suffered heavy losses.
    - The war ended with the **Tashkent Agreement** in 1966, brokered by the Soviet Union, where both countries agreed to withdraw to pre-conflict positions and restore economic and diplomatic relations.

- **Indus Waters Treaty (1960)**:



11. Bangladesh War, 1971: In 1971, tensions in Pakistan grew as East Pakistan faced cultural and political discrimination, and West Pakistan rejected the Awami League's election victory.

A brutal military crackdown (Operation Searchlight) caused mass atrocities, forcing about 10 million refugees into India. India supported Bangladesh's freedom struggle and, in December 1971, entered the war.

After 13 days, Pakistani forces surrendered, and Bangladesh became independent. The victory strengthened India's role in South Asia, boosted its global prestige, and showcased its military strength and political resolve.

12. India's Nuclear Policy:

- Another crucial development of this period was the first nuclear explosion undertaken by India in May 1974. Nehru had always put his faith in science and technology for rapidly building a modern India. A significant component of his industrialisation plans was the nuclear programme initiated in the late 1940s under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha.
- When Communist China conducted nuclear tests in October 1964, the five nuclear weapon powers, the US, USSR, UK, France, and China (Taiwan then represented China) - also the five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council - tried to impose the

Nuclear Non- proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 on the rest of the world. India always considered the NPT as discriminatory and had refused to sign it.

- When India conducted its first nuclear test in 1974, popularly known as 'Smiling Budhha', it was termed as peaceful explosion. India argued that it was committed to the policy of using nuclear power only for peaceful purposes.
- The period when the nuclear test was conducted was a difficult period in domestic politics. Following the Arab- Israel War of 1973, the entire world was affected by the Oil Shock due to the massive hike in the oil prices by the Arab nations. It led to economic turmoil in India resulting in high inflation.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION
(1 MARK)

1. **What was the main aim of India's foreign policy after independence?**

a) Alignment with the USA

b) Alignment with the USSR

c) Preservation of sovereignty and economic development

d) Expansion of Indian territory

Answer: c) Preservation of sovereignty and economic development

2. **The ..... laid foundation for Non Alignment Movement established in 1961 with Nehru as the co-founder.**

a) Bandung Conference

b)Foreign Policy

c)US Aid

d)Peace Treaty

Answer: a) Bandung Conference

3. **Which two countries signed the Panchsheel Agreement in 1954?**

a) India and USA

b) India and China

c) India and USSR

d) India and Pakistan

Answer: b) India and China

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION
(2 MARKS)

1. Why did India advocate the policy of Non-Alignment?

Answer: India wanted to avoid becoming part of the Cold War rivalry between the USA and USSR and sought to protect its sovereignty while promoting peace and development.

2. **What was the significance of the Indus Waters Treaty?**

Answer: Signed in 1960 with Pakistan under World Bank mediation, it provided a peaceful solution to water-sharing issues and showed that India and Pakistan could cooperate despite conflicts.

3. **Why did India not sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)?**

Answer: India considered NPT discriminatory because it gave permanent nuclear status to a few countries and restricted others from developing nuclear technology.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
(4 MARKS)

1. Why did India and China fight a war in 1962? Give reasons.
Answer:

- Border disputes in Aksai Chin (Ladakh) and NEFA (Arunachal Pradesh).
- China's construction of a road in Aksai Chin without India’s consent.
- Asylum granted by India to the Dalai Lama in 1959 angered China.
- Failed diplomatic talks led to military confrontation.

2. How did India handle the Bangladesh crisis in 1971?

Answer:

- Gave shelter to millions of refugees from East Pakistan.
- Supported the Mukti Bahini (Bangladesh liberation fighters).
- Launched a military operation in December 1971 after Pakistan attacked Indian airbases.
- Led to the creation of Bangladesh and India’s emergence as a regional power.

3. What is India’s stand on nuclear weapons and why did it refuse to sign the NPT?
Answer:

- India advocated peaceful uses of nuclear energy initially.
- Conducted its first nuclear test in 1974 to demonstrate strategic strength.
- Refused to sign the NPT as it was discriminatory, favoring existing nuclear powers.
- India wanted equal rights for all nations regarding nuclear technology.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
(6 MARKS)

1. Explain the nature of India-Pakistan relations after independence.

Answer:

- Relations between India and Pakistan remained tense mainly because of the Kashmir issue.
- The two countries fought wars in 1947–48 and 1965 over Kashmir.
- The Indus Waters Treaty of 1960 was a rare success in peaceful cooperation.
- The Bangladesh War of 1971 further worsened relations, as Pakistan lost East Pakistan.
- Attempts like the Shimla Agreement (1972) were made to improve relations.
- However, conflicts like the Kargil War in 1999 and continuing disputes over Kashmir have kept tensions alive.

PICTUTRE BASED QUESTION



Question.

1. What message does this cartoon convey?

2. Which year is being shown here?

Answer:

1. This cartoon conveys message on Indo-China tensions to be resolved.

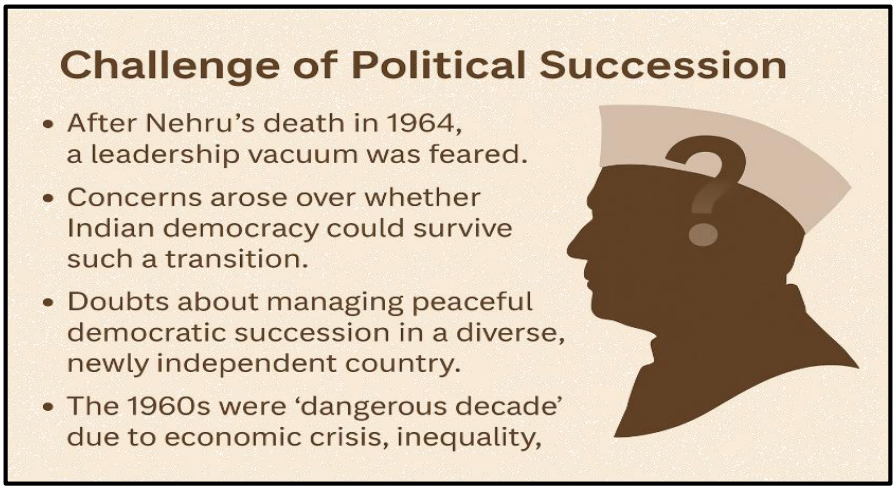
2. 1962, Chinese invasion.

****

CHAPTER 5: CHALLENGES TO AND RESTORATION OF THE CONGRESS SYSTEM

GIST OF THE CHAPTER

1. Challenge of Political Succession



2. From Nehru to Shastri

- Congress leaders unanimously chose **Lal Bahadur Shastri** as PM after Nehru's death.
- Known for simplicity and principled leadership; resigned once as Railway Minister accepting responsibility for an accident.
- Shastri faced two key challenges:
    - Food crisis due to droughts.
    - 1965 war with Pakistan.
- Coined the slogan **"Jai Jawan Jai Kisan"**.
- Passed away suddenly in 1966 in Tashkent after peace talks.

3. From Shastri to Indira Gandhi (1966)

- After Shastri's sudden death in 1966, Congress faced another leadership crisis.
- There was intense competition between two senior leaders of the party:
- Morarji Desai – former Chief Minister of Bombay State (now Maharashtra and Gujarat); experienced and respected leader.
- Indira Gandhi – daughter of Nehru; had been a Cabinet Minister for Information and Broadcasting in Shastri's Cabinet.
- The Syndicate supported Indira, thinking she would be easy to influence.

- In a secret ballot, Indira Gandhi won two-thirds majority and became India's third Prime Minister.
- This peaceful internal election showed democratic maturity.
- Though considered weak initially, Indira Gandhi later emerged as a strong, independent leader.

4. Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister:

When Indira Gandhi became Prime Minister in 1966, she faced limited experience in handling major national affairs and lacked full control over the Congress Party, which was dominated by the Syndicate expecting her to be a figurehead.

India was in an economic crisis with droughts, food shortages, rising prices, falling foreign reserves, slow industrial growth, and growing unemployment.

Strikes and protests spread, and her 1966 decision to devalue the rupee from under ₹5 to over ₹7 per US dollar, seen as influenced by the US and IMF, was unpopular.

Ahead of the 1967 elections, she had to prove her leadership, win public trust, and assert control over her party.

5. Fourth General Elections, 1967 – A Political Turning Point:

The 1967 elections, the first under Indira Gandhi, came amid droughts, food shortages, inflation, unemployment, and public discontent, along with Congress's internal divisions and clashes between Indira and the Syndicate.

Opposition parties united under "Non-Congressism" and, while Congress kept power at the Centre with a reduced majority (283/520 seats), it lost nine major states and many senior leaders.

Dubbed a "political earthquake," the election ended Congress's unchallenged dominance, boosted regional and opposition forces, and showed that voter loyalty could not be taken for granted.

6. Non-Congressism – Opposition Unity Against Congress: Proposed by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, the idea of "Non-Congressism" sought to unite all opposition parties, regardless of ideology, to defeat Congress, which by the 1960s was seen as arrogant and corrupt. Socialists, right-wing groups like Jana Sangh, communists, and regional parties such

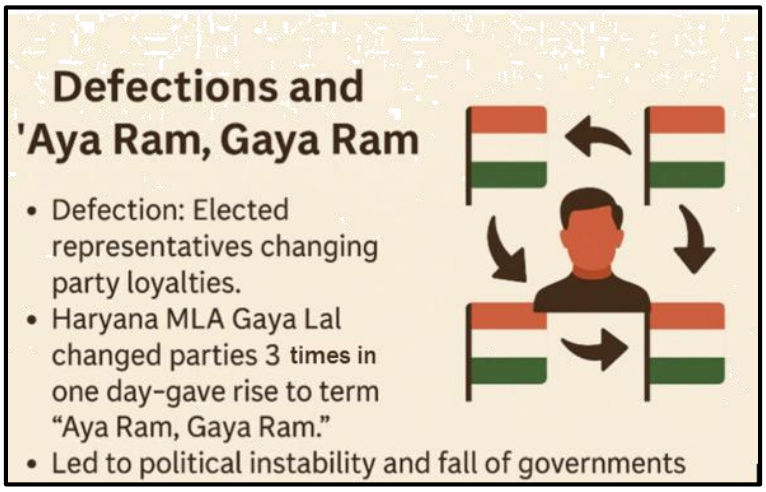
as the DMK formed seat-sharing alliances focused solely on removing Congress from power. In 1967, this strategy led to non-Congress governments in nine states, proving that united opposition could challenge Congress and laying the groundwork for future coalition politics.

7. Electoral Verdict of 1967 – A Political Milestone: The 1967 elections marked Congress's first major decline, winning only 283 of 520 Lok Sabha seats and losing power in nine major states, including UP, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal. Many senior leaders were defeated, reflecting public dissatisfaction, while non-Congress alliances and regional parties like the DMK gained ground. Dubbed a "political earthquake," the verdict ended one-party dominance and opened the path for coalition politics in India.

8. States and Coalition Governments – Beginning of a New Phase: In 1967, Congress lost power in nine states, including UP, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal, as opposition coalitions called Samyukt Vidhayak Dal (SVD) united diverse parties with the sole aim of defeating Congress.

In UP, the SVD included SSP, Jana Sangh, and Communists, while Punjab saw a similar united front. These alliances were unstable and often collapsed within months, but they marked the rise of coalition politics and regional parties, proved Congress could be defeated, and weakened its control over state administration and party structure.

9. Defections & 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram'



10. Split in the Congress – Indira vs. the Syndicate

- After the 1967 elections, tensions rose between Indira Gandhi and the **Syndicate** — a group of senior Congress leaders (e.g., Kamaraj, Nijalingappa, Morarji Desai) who controlled the party.
- They had supported Indira as PM thinking she'd be easy to control, but she began asserting independence in governance and party affairs.
- **Clash**: Indira took bold, left-leaning steps (like bank nationalisation), while the Syndicate resisted losing control.
- The conflict over decision-making weakened party unity and public image.
- Indira used populist policies and mass appeal to build her own support, portraying the Syndicate as conservative and elitist.
- The rift deepened and led to a formal split during the 1969 presidential election.

11. Presidential Election of 1969 – Final Split in Congress: After President Zakir Husain's death, the Syndicate backed Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, but Indira Gandhi supported independent candidate V.V. Giri, urging a "vote of conscience." Giri's victory over the official Congress nominee showed Indira's stronger backing. The Syndicate expelled her, leading to a split — Indira formed Congress (R) while the old guard became Congress (O), with most MPs and state units siding with her.

12. 1971 Elections and Congress Restoration: After the 1969 split, Indira Gandhi's Congress (R) faced Congress (O) and its Grand Alliance's "Indira Hatao" campaign. Indira countered with "Garibi Hatao," promoting pro-poor reforms and using mass media to rally support. In the 1971 elections, Congress (R) won 352 seats to Congress (O)'s 16, making Indira the undisputed leader and shifting Congress toward personality-based leadership.

13. Outcome of the 1971 Election – Indira Gandhi's Resounding Victory: Indira Gandhi's Congress (R) won 352 of 518 seats with 44% votes, while the Grand Alliance led by Congress (O) collapsed with just 16 seats, as its "Indira Hatao" slogan failed. Her "Garibi Hatao" campaign and pro-poor image secured mass support, ending the Syndicate's influence. Congress (R) became the dominant party, Congress (O) faded, and the Congress system returned with centralised, personality-based leadership.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS
(1 Mark)

1. Which slogan did Lal Bahadur Shastri give during the 1965 war and food crisis?

a) Garibi Hatao b) Jai Jawan Jai Kisan

c) India is Indira d) Roti Kapda aur Makan

Ans: b) Jai Jawan Jai Kisan

2. Who was supported by Indira Gandhi in the 1969 Presidential election?

a) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy b) V.V. Giri

c) Zakir Husain d) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed

Ans: b) V.V. Giri

3. Which amendment abolished the Privy Purse in India?

a) 42nd Amendment b) 26th Amendment

c) 24th Amendment d) 44th Amendment

Ans: b) 26th Amendment

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
(2 MARKS)

1. What is meant by the term 'Non-Congressism'?

Answer: Non-Congressism was a strategy introduced by Ram Manohar Lohia in which all opposition parties, despite different ideologies, united to defeat the Congress Party in elections. This led to the formation of anti-Congress coalitions in several states after the 1967 elections.

2. Mention any two outcomes of the 1967 General Elections.

Answer:

1. Congress lost its majority in several states and at the Centre for the first time.
2. Non-Congress coalition governments (SVD governments) were formed in 9 states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Tamil Nadu.

3. What led to the expression "Aya Ram, Gaya Ram" in Indian politics?

Answer: The phrase originated from an incident in Haryana where MLA Gaya Lal changed parties three times in a single day. It symbolised frequent defections by elected leaders and political instability in the late 1960s.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (4 MARKS)

1. What was the impact of the Congress split in 1969?

Answer:

1. The Congress was divided into two factions — **Congress (O)** led by the Syndicate and **Congress (R)** led by Indira Gandhi.
2. Indira's faction gained **massive public support** while the Syndicate lost popularity.
3. It led to a **shift in leadership style** from collective control to a **centralised, personality-based leadership**.
4. The 1969 split laid the foundation for **Indira Gandhi's dominance** in Indian politics in the 1970s.

2. How did the Presidential Election of 1969 lead to the split in Congress?

Answer:

1. The Syndicate nominated **Neelam Sanjiva Reddy**, while Indira Gandhi supported **V.V. Giri**, an independent candidate.
2. Indira Gandhi **refused to follow the party's official line** and asked MPs to vote with their conscience.
3. V.V. Giri won the election, showing that **Indira had more support** than the Syndicate.
4. This open defiance led to Indira's **expulsion**, and the Congress Party formally split into **Congress (R) and Congress (O).**

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
(6 MARKS)

1. Analyse the impact of the 1967 elections on Indian politics.

Answer:

1. First election without Nehru and with Indira as PM.
2. Congress won but with **reduced majority** at the Centre.
3. Lost power in **nine major states**, including Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu.
4. Led to the formation of **coalition governments (SVD)** by ideologically different opposition parties.
5. Started the **era of defections** and **unstable alliances**, giving rise to "Aya Ram, Gaya Ram" politics.
6. It **weakened the Congress system**, encouraged **regional and opposition parties**, and **paved the way for future political competition**.

2. How did Indira Gandhi's leadership style differ from earlier Congress leaders? Give examples from her early tenure.

Answer:

- 1. Earlier Congress leadership was collective and consultative, especially under Nehru.
- 2. Indira Gandhi adopted a centralised and personalised leadership style.
- 3.Indira Gandhi bypassed the Syndicate and made bold decisions like:
- **Nationalisation of banks**
- **Abolition of Privy Purse**
- **Supporting V.V. Giri over the party's official presidential nominee**
- 4. Her slogan "Garibi Hatao" was directly addressed to the poor, unlike earlier abstract campaigns.
- 5. After her 1971 victory, she became the sole decision-maker in the party and government.

- 6. Indira Gandhi's style strengthened her popularity but also weakened internal democracy in the party.

****

CHAPTER 6: THE CRISIS OF DEMOCRATIC ORDER

GIST OF THE CHAPTER

1. Background to Emergency: By the early 1970s, Indian politics was deeply polarised. Indira Gandhi, though popular, was criticised for her authoritarian style. Tensions grew between the judiciary and executive, with Congress viewing the courts as obstacles to pro-poor policies, while opponents accused her of turning democratic authority into personal rule.

2. Economic Context: Despite the 1971 "Garibi Hatao" slogan, economic conditions worsened after the Bangladesh War, which brought over 8 million refugees. Rising oil prices caused inflation, industrial growth slowed, unemployment rose, and food production fell. A government salary freeze to cut expenses further fuelled unrest among employees.

3. Gujarat and Bihar Movements (1974) – Mass uprisings against corruption:

The Gujarat Movement began in January 1974 with student protests over price rise and corruption, gaining opposition support and leading to President's Rule. After Morarji Desai's fast for fresh elections, polls in June 1975 saw Congress defeated. Inspired by this, the Bihar Movement started in March 1974 against inflation, unemployment, and corruption, led by Jayaprakash Narayan, who called for a "Total Revolution." Mass protests and strikes spread nationwide, becoming a major challenge to Indira Gandhi's leadership.

4. Railway Strike of 1974

- A nationwide strike by all employees of the Railways was led by George Fernandes.
- Its main demand was related to bonus and service conditions.
- The government declared the strike illegal and it had to be called off after 20 days without settlement.

5. Conflict with Judiciary – Clash over constitutional power: In the early 1970s, tensions grew between the judiciary and Indira Gandhi's government over Parliament's power to amend the Constitution. In the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), the Supreme Court

ruled that basic features, including fundamental rights, cannot be changed. The government retaliated by appointing Justice A.N. Ray as Chief Justice over senior judges. The clash peaked in 1975 when the Allahabad High Court invalidated Indira's 1971 election, a key trigger for declaring the Emergency.

6. Declaration of Emergency – 25 June 1975: Indira Gandhi's 1971 election was challenged by Raj Narain, and on 12 June 1975 the Allahabad High Court found her guilty of malpractice, disqualifying her and damaging her legitimacy. Jayaprakash Narayan led mass protests demanding her resignation, even urging officials and the army to defy unjust orders. Citing "internal disturbance," Indira declared Emergency on 25 June 1975 under Article 352. President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed signed it at night, opposition leaders were jailed, the press censored, and the Cabinet informed only afterward.

7. Consequences of Emergency – Rights Curtailed, Fear Unleashed:

- During the Emergency, Fundamental Rights were suspended, press freedom curbed, and thousands, including opposition leaders, jailed without trial.
- In 1976, the Supreme Court even upheld suspending the right to life, leaving no defence against illegal arrests. Fear spread through forced evictions like Turkman Gate and mass sterilisation drives, while some elites praised the order and stability.
- Beneath the calm, repression prevailed, with silent protests such as blank newspaper columns and writers returning awards.
- Freedom of Press and some of the Fundamental Rights of the citizens were suspended. All the ongoing protests ended, strikes were banned, opposition leaders were put in Jail.
- The Parliament also brought in many new changes to the Constitution.
- Prior approval of government was needed to publish any article or matter it is called press censorship.

8. Controversies regarding Emergency

- After emergency, an investigation was done by Shah Commission. It found that in some areas excess restrictions were implied during emergency.

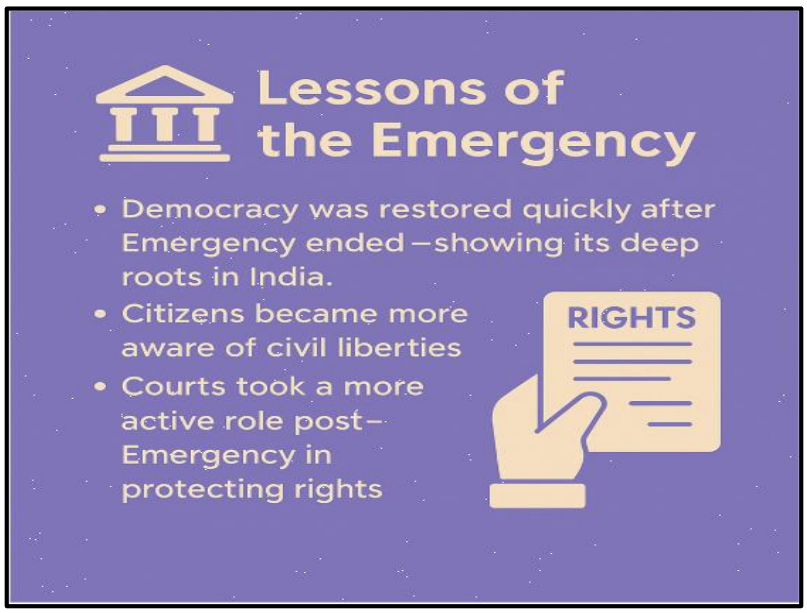
- The government argued that in a democracy, the opposition parties must allow the elected ruling party to govern according to its policies.

- The critics say that Indira Gandhi misused constitutional provision meant for saving the country to save her personal power.

- The Shah Commission estimated that nearly one lakh people were arrested under preventive detention laws.

- Apart from the arrests of political workers and the restrictions on the press, the emergency directly affected lives of common people in many cases.

9. Lessons of the Emergency



10. Lok Sabha Elections, 1977

- The Janata Party made this election into a referendum on the emergency.

- For the first time since Independence, the Congress Party was defeated in the Lok Sabha elections.

- The Congress could win only 154 seats in the Lok Sabha elections. The Janata Party and its allies won 330 out of 542 seats in the Lok Sabha; Janata Party itself won 295 seats and thus enjoyed a clear majority.

11. Return of Congress

- By 1970s the Congress Party identified itself with a particular ideology, claiming to be the only socialist and pro-poor party.

- In an indirect manner the issue of welfare of the backward castes also began to dominate politics since 1977.

- The issue of reservations for 'other backward classes' became very controversial in Bihar and following this, the Mandal Commission was appointed by the Janata Party government at the centre.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION
(1 MARKS)

1. Who led the Bihar Movement in 1974?

a) Morarji Desai b) Jayaprakash Narayan

c) George Fernandes d) Charan Singh

Answer: b) Jayaprakash Narayan

2. What was the main reason given for declaring Emergency in 1975?

a) External aggression b) Financial instability

c) Internal disturbances d) Natural disaster

Answer: c) Internal disturbances

3. Which commission was set up to investigate the excesses during the Emergency?

a) Sarkaria Commission b) Shah Commission

c) Mandal Commission d) Kothari Commission

Answer: b) Shah Commission

4. Which of the following rights was suspended during Emergency?

a) Right to Property b) Right to Vote

c) Right to Constitutional Remedies d) Right to Equality in Education

Answer: c) Right to Constitutional Remedies

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
(2 MARKS)

1. What do you mean by Preventive Detention during Emergency?

Answer: Preventive Detention allowed the government to **arrest and jail people without trial** if it believed they might commit a crime. During Emergency, this law was widely used to **jail opposition leaders, activists, and critics** without giving them a chance to defend themselves.

2. What was the role of the Shah Commission?

Answer: The **Shah Commission**, led by Justice J.C. Shah, was set up after the Emergency to **investigate excesses and human rights violations** committed during that period. It exposed misuse of power, **illegal arrests, forced sterilisation**, and censorship.

3. What was the Twenty-Point Programme announced during Emergency?

Answer: Indira Gandhi announced the Twenty-Point Programme to justify Emergency. It aimed to **reduce poverty**, **abolish bonded labour**, **increase land reforms**, and **control inflation**. However, many of these goals remained **unfulfilled**.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
(4 MARKS)

1. Describe any four key features of the Bihar Movement led by Jayaprakash Narayan.

Answer:

1. It started in **1974** as a **student protest** against inflation, unemployment, and corruption in Bihar.
2. Students invited **Jayaprakash Narayan (JP)** to lead the movement, who called for **Total Revolution** (social, economic, and political change).
3. The movement was **non-violent**, mass-based, and spread across India.
4. JP demanded the **resignation of the Congress government** in Bihar, but the government refused, leading to a **nationwide agitation**.

2. Explain any four abuses of power committed during the Emergency (1975–77).

Answer:

1. **Fundamental Rights were suspended**, including the right to constitutional remedies.
2. **Thousands of people were arrested** under Preventive Detention without any legal trial.
3. **Press censorship** was imposed, and newspapers had to get government approval before publishing.
4. There were reports of **forced sterilisation and slum demolitions**, especially in Delhi and North India.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
(6 MARKS)

1. Describe six major consequences of the Emergency on Indian democracy and citizens.

Answer:

1. **Fundamental Rights were suspended**, especially the Right to Constitutional Remedies, meaning citizens could not approach courts for protection of their rights.

2. **Press censorship** was imposed. Newspapers had to take prior approval from the government to publish sensitive content.
3. Thousands of **opposition leaders and activists were jailed** under Preventive Detention laws, without trial.
4. The government carried out **forced sterilisation** campaigns and **slum demolitions**, especially in Delhi, causing public anger.
5. The judiciary was **weakened**, and the Supreme Court ruled that even the **Right to Life could be suspended** during Emergency.
6. Citizens lost **freedom of speech, protest, and expression**, and fear spread across the country, making it the **darkest period for civil liberties**.

2. What are the long-term lessons that Indian democracy learned from the Emergency experience?

Answer:

- Democracy in India is deep-rooted – even though Emergency lasted for 21 months, people voted out the ruling party as soon as elections were held.
- The Constitution was amended to make Emergency powers more specific and limited – now, Emergency can be declared only in case of armed rebellion, not vague "internal disturbances."
- People became more aware of their rights and liberties. Many civil rights groups and NGOs were formed after 1977 to protect democracy.
- The role of independent judiciary became more important, and courts later took stronger steps to protect citizens' rights.
- The misuse of police and administration during Emergency taught the importance of keeping them neutral and independent.
- The entire episode became a reminder that elected governments can also become authoritarian, so public vigilance is always necessary.

****

CHAPTER 7: REGIONAL ASPIRATIONS

GIST OF THE CHAPTER

1. Region and the Nation + Indian Approach

A. Region and the Nation:



B. Indian Approach:

- India follows **"Unity in Diversity"**, respecting regional, linguistic, and cultural identities.
- **Regional parties** are allowed to raise local issues democratically.
- This approach promotes **national unity** while addressing **regional concerns**.
- However, sometimes **national unity overrides regional needs**, and **regionalism may ignore national interest**.

2. Areas of Tension – Unity amid diversity

- Post-1947, India faced major challenges: Partition, refugee crisis, and integration of princely states.
- Early tensions arose in Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Mizoram, and the Dravidian South, with some demanding separation.
- Linguistic movements led to creation of states like Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, and later Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand.
- In Tamil Nadu, people opposed Hindi imposition.
- While new states eased tensions, unrest continued in regions like Kashmir, Nagaland, Punjab, Assam, and Mizoram.

3. Jammu and Kashmir – Special Status and Conflict

- Article 370 gave Jammu and Kashmir special status, but the region faced violence, terrorism, and political unrest.
- Many Kashmiri Pandits fled the valley due to militant threats and insecurity.
- **The state had three regions:**

  a) Jammu (mostly Hindus),

  b) Kashmir Valley (Muslim majority),

  c) Ladakh (Buddhists and Muslims).
- In 1947, Maharaja Hari Singh wanted to stay independent.
- After tribal invasion from Pakistan, he signed the Instrument of Accession, and India sent troops.

- Sheikh Abdullah, leader of the National Conference, supported joining India and became Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir in 1948.
- Under Article 370, Jammu and Kashmir was granted autonomy, but later conflicts with the central government led to Sheikh Abdullah's dismissal and arrest.
- A plebiscite recommended by the United Nations was proposed but never held.

4. Politics in Jammu and Kashmir after 1948 – From Autonomy to Insurgency

- Though Article 370 gave Jammu and Kashmir special status, its autonomy declined over time as central laws were extended and Governor's/President's Rule was frequently imposed.
- In 1975, after an agreement with Indira Gandhi, Sheikh Abdullah returned as Chief Minister.
- In the 1980s, growing unemployment, corruption, and alleged election rigging (1987) led to rising militancy, supported partly by Pakistan.
- From 1990, violence escalated; Kashmiri Pandits fled, and democracy weakened under heavy security deployment.
- Peace efforts resumed in 1996 with elections under President's Rule, and regional parties like National Conference and PDP became active again.
- The Central Government also began dialogue-based approaches to restore normalcy.

5. Separatism and Autonomy Debates in Jammu and Kashmir

- Some in Kashmir demand independence, merger with Pakistan, or greater autonomy within India.
- Separatist views vary — from peaceful autonomy to militant secession.
- Pakistan-backed groups have worsened violence through support for militancy.
- India has promoted elections, dialogue, and democratic engagement.
- Still, many youth feel alienated.

- Majority in J&K seek peace and development, but violence has harmed daily life.

6. Punjab – Politics, Militancy, and Return to Peace

- In the 1980s, Punjab faced a major crisis involving Sikh identity, autonomy, and militancy.
- The Akali Dal's Anandpur Sahib Resolution (1973) demanded more state powers, river control, and Sikh identity recognition.
- The Centre viewed it as separatist, and tensions rose with the rise of Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, who called for Khalistan.
- In 1984, the army launched Operation Blue Star at the Golden Temple to flush out militants, deeply hurting Sikh sentiments.
- Later that year, Indira Gandhi was assassinated, triggering anti-Sikh riots, especially in Delhi.
- In the 1990s, peace was gradually restored through elections and decline in terrorism.
- Today, Punjab is peaceful and politically stable.

7. The North-East – Autonomy, Identity, and Insurgency

- The North-East (Seven Sisters) is a border-sensitive, ethnically diverse region with unique languages and tribal cultures.
- **Common issues:** neglect by the Centre, underdevelopment, migration, and ethnic tensions.
- Demands range from autonomy to statehood and, in extreme cases, independence.
- Movements like the Naga, Mizo, and Assam agitations turned violent, prompting army action and peace efforts.
- The government responded with peace accords, creation of new states (Mizoram, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh), and Autonomous Councils for tribal areas.

8. Assam Movement – Identity, Immigration, and Accord

- Started in 1979, the Assam Movement opposed rising illegal immigration from Bangladesh, fearing threats to local identity and resources.

- Led by All Assam Students' Union (AASU), it demanded detection, deletion, and deportation of illegal migrants.
- The movement was mostly peaceful but saw tragic violence in Nellie (1983).
- Ended with the Assam Accord (1985), which promised:
- Deportation of migrants post-1971.
- Citizenship for those who came before 1966.
- Protection of Assamese culture and language.
- Post-accord, AASU leaders formed Asom Gana Parishad (AGP), which won the 1985 state elections and formed the government.

9. Movements in Nagaland and Mizoram – From Rebellion to Resolution

Nagaland:

- **Naga National Council (NNC)** under **Phizo** demanded **independence** post-1947.
- Violent insurgency began in the **1950s**; army was deployed.
- **Nagaland became a state in 1963**, but militancy continued.
- A **1975 peace accord** was signed, but not all groups agreed.
- **Peace talks** with insurgent groups are still ongoing.

Mizoram:

- After the **1959 famine**, locals felt neglected; the **Mizo National Front (MNF)**, led by **Laldenga**, demanded **independence**.
- In **1966**, MNF launched armed attacks; the Air Force bombed **Aizawl**.
- A **peace accord** was signed in **1986**; MNF gave up arms.
- **Mizoram became a state in 1987**, with **Laldenga as Chief Minister**.

10. Regional Aspirations – South, North-West, and National Politics

South (Tamil Nadu):

- **Dravidian movement** (1950s) promoted **Tamil identity**, opposed **Hindi imposition**, and demanded **state autonomy**.
- Early secessionist talk faded; focus shifted to **regional pride and development**.
- In **1967**, **DMK** defeated Congress and stayed within the Indian system.

North-West (Punjab & Jammu and Kashmir):

- **Punjab** saw **religious, economic, and autonomy-based unrest** in the 1980s (linked to militancy).
- **Jammu and Kashmir** faced **terrorism**, **separatist demands**, and **Pakistan's interference**.
- The Centre used **force, dialogue**, and **welfare schemes** to address the issues.

Rise of Regional Parties:

- Parties like **DMK, Asom Gana Parishad (AGP), Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD)** gained national influence through **coalition governments**, balancing **regional aspirations with national unity**.

11. Sikkim's Merger with India – From Monarchy to Democracy

- Sikkim, a monarchy under the Chogyal, was a protectorate of India post-1947, with India handling defence and foreign affairs.
- In the 1970s, public demand grew for democracy and closer ties with India, led by the Sikkim Congress under Kazi Lhendup Dorji.
- In 1975, after mass protests and a referendum, where 97% voted for merger, Sikkim became the 22nd state of India.
- The process was peaceful and democratic, reflecting how regional aspirations can be resolved within the constitutional framework.

12. Goa's Liberation and Integration – From Colony to Statehood

- Portugal refused to leave Goa, Diu, and Daman after 1947; civil rights were denied and protests grew.
- India's peaceful efforts failed, leading to a military action in December 1961, which liberated the territories in two days.
- Goa became a Union Territory along with Diu and Daman.

A merger debate followed:

- Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party, wanted merger with Maharashtra,
- United Goans Party, wanted to preserve Goa's Konkani identity.
- In 1967, an opinion poll was held—Goans chose to remain separate.
- In 1987, Goa became the 25th state of India.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION
(1 Mark)

1. Which of the following states was created in 1987?

a) Haryana b) Goa

c) Sikkim d) Uttarakhand

Answer: b) Goa

2. Who was the founder of the Mizo National Front (MNF)?

a) Harchand Singh Longowal b) Farooq Abdullah

c) Laldenga d) Angami Zapu Phizo

Answer: c) Laldenga

3. Which agreement ended the armed conflict in Mizoram?

a) Assam Accord b) Punjab Accord

c) Goa Merger Agreement d) Rajiv Gandhi–Laldenga Accord

Answer: d) Rajiv Gandhi–Laldenga Accord

4. Which state was granted full-fledged statehood in 1986 after an agreement with the MNF?

a) Manipur b) Mizoram

c) Meghalaya d) Nagaland

Answer: b) Mizoram

5. The operation launched in 1984 to remove militants from the Golden Temple was called:

a) Operation Vijay b) Operation Shakti

c) Operation Bluestar d) Operation Lotus

Answer: c) Operation Bluestar

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. **What led to the Assam Movement of 1979?**

   Answer: The Assam Movement began due to the growing resentment against illegal migrants from Bangladesh. The local people feared losing their identity, culture, and job opportunities due to large-scale immigration.

2. **What was Operation Bluestar and why was it controversial?**

   Answer: Operation Bluestar was a military operation carried out in 1984 to flush out militants from the Golden Temple in Amritsar. Though it was successful, it hurt the religious sentiments of Sikhs as it involved damage to a sacred shrine.

3. **Why was the Mizo Accord of 1986 significant in Indian politics?**

   Answer: It ended two decades of insurgency in Mizoram and granted full statehood. It is seen as a successful example of resolving regional issues through democratic negotiation.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
(4 MARKS)

1. **Explain the key features and impact of the Assam Accord of 1985.**

   Answer:

   - The Assam Accord was signed between the Rajiv Gandhi government and leaders of the Assam Movement in 1985.
   - It agreed to identify and deport foreigners who entered Assam after 1971.
   - It assured constitutional, legislative, and administrative safeguards for the Assamese people.
   - The accord brought peace and led to the formation of a regional political party called Asom Gana Parishad (AGP), which came to power in the same year.

2. **Discuss the causes that led to militancy and insurgency in Punjab during the 1980s.**

   Answer:

   - There was a demand for greater political autonomy by the Akalis, expressed through the Anandpur Sahib Resolution.
   - After the dismissal of the Akali government in 1980, some extremists began advocating for Khalistan, a separate Sikh nation.
   - Militants took shelter in the Golden Temple, leading to Operation Bluestar in 1984.
   - The operation and subsequent assassination of Indira Gandhi triggered anti-Sikh riots and worsened the situation in Punjab.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
(6 MARKS)

1. **Explain the political developments in Jammu and Kashmir from 1947 to the 1990s.**

Answer:

Jammu & Kashmir joined India in 1947 through the Instrument of Accession after a tribal invasion from Pakistan. Article 370 granted it special status, but disputes over autonomy arose. Sheikh Abdullah, the first Prime Minister, was later dismissed and jailed. Political

instability and alleged rigging in the 1987 elections fuel resentment and insurgency, leading to violence and President's Rule from 1990. Though conditions improved after the 1996 elections, tensions persisted due to separatist demands and cross-border terrorism.

2. Observe the map and answer the following questions:

a. Locate "seven sisters" location on the Map.

Answer:

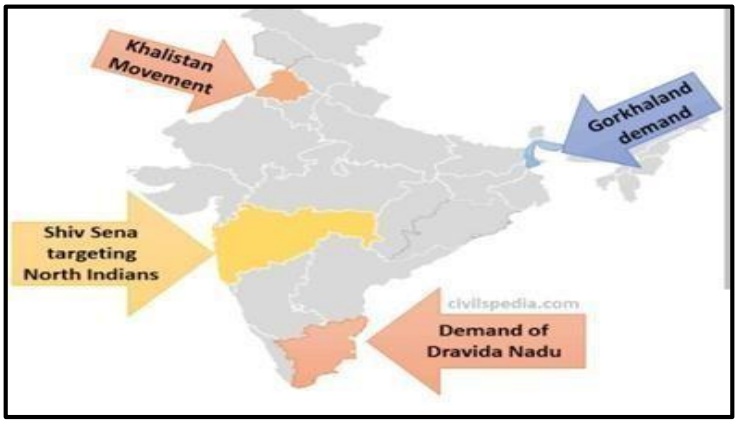


b. Locate places of following movements: -

Gorkhaland demand. **Demand of Dravida Nadu**

Khalistan Movement. **Shiv sena targeting North Indian.**

Ans-



****

CHAPTER 8: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIAN POLITICS

GIST OF THE CHAPTER

1. Context of the 1990s: The 1990s marked a turning point in Indian politics and economy. Congress lost its dominance after the 1989 elections, leading to coalition governments, though it returned to power in 1991. The implementation of the Mandal Commission's recommendation for OBC reservations in 1990 reshaped caste-based politics. In 1991, the New Economic Policy liberalized India's economy, while the Ram Janmabhoomi movement intensified debates on secularism. The decade also saw Rajiv Gandhi's assassination in 1991, after which P. V. Narasimha Rao became Prime Minister.

2. Coalition Politics (1989- 2014)

- **1989 elections** ended Congress dominance; National Front formed government with external BJP and Left support but faced instability.
- No single party replaced Congress; a **true multi-party era** began, with all governments until 2014 being coalitions or minority setups.
- **1996**: United Front came to power with Congress support, unlike 1989 when Congress stayed out.
- BJP, though largest party in 1996, lacked majority; later formed **successful coalitions** in 1998 and 1999 under Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
- Marked a **shift from the Congress system** to a competitive multi-party framework.

3. Political Rise of Other Backward Classes:

- One long-term development of this period was the rise of Other backward Classes (OBCs) as a political force.
- OBCs are communities other than SCs and STs who suffer from educational and social backwardness.
- These are also referred to as 'backward castes'.

4. Mandal Implemented:

- In the 1980s, the Janata Dal brought together a similar combination of political groups with strong support among the Other Backward Classes.
- The Mandal Issue started with the National Front government's decision to implement the recommendation of Mandal Commission that jobs in Central Government should be reserved for other backward classes leading to violent anti-Mandal protest in country between supporters and opponents of OBC reservations.
- The period witnessed the emergence of many parties that sought better opportunities for OBCs in education and employment and also raised the question of the share of power enjoyed by the OBCs.
- These parties claimed that since OBCs constituted a large segment of Indian society, it was only democratic that the OBCs should get adequate representation in administration and have their due share of political power.

5. Political fallout

- In 1978, the backward and minority communities' employee's federation (BAMCEF) was formed.
- BAMCEF was a trade union of government employees.
- It took a strong position in favour of political power to the 'Bahujan - the SC, ST OBC and minorities.
- It was out of this that the subsequent 'Dalit Shoshit Samaj Sangharsh samiti and later the Bahujan samaj party (BSP) emerged under the leadership of Kanshi Ram.
- BSP supported largely by Dalit voters in Punjab, Haryana and up but in 1989 and 1991

elections, it achieved a victory in up. Than the BSP has emerged as a major political party and made a government more than once.

6. Rise of BJP:

In the late 20th century, Indian politics saw a shift toward religion-based mobilisation, especially with the rise of the BJP. Formed in 1980 after the breakup of the Janata Party, the BJP initially promoted Gandhian Socialism but gained little success.

From 1986, it adopted a strong Hindutva stance, inspired by V.D. Savarkar's idea of India as both the fatherland and holy land of Hindus, which excluded non-Hindu communities.

The Shah Bano Case-

The 1985 Shah Bano case, where a divorced Muslim woman was granted maintenance by the Supreme Court but later denied it through a government-backed law, was criticised by the BJP as minority appeasement and boosted its political growth.

The Ayodhya dispute

The Ayodhya dispute further escalated tensions, leading to the Babri Masjid demolition in 1992 and widespread communal riots. In 2002, the train burning triggered communal violence in Gujarat, killing over 1,000 people, with the state criticised for failing to control the unrest. Such events—including the 1984 anti-Sikh riots—raised concerns that communal politics undermines India's secular and democratic principles.

7. Lok Sabha Election 2004:

- In 2004 elections congress forged new alliances with DMK, PMK, AIADMK, in Tamil Nadu.
- The NDA was defeated and a new coalition government led by by the congress.
- The government received support from the left front parties.
- The election of 2004 there was a negligible difference between the votes polled by Congress and its allies and the BJP and its allies.

- Thus, the party system has now changed almost dramatically.

8. Growing Consensus:

- After 1990, a consensus appears to have, emerged among most parties which consists of four elements.
- Agreement on new economic policies.
- Acceptance of the political and social claims of the backward castes.
- Acceptance of the role of state level parties in governance of the country.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS
(1 MARK)

1. What recommendation of the Mandal Commission was implemented in 1990?

a) Land reform for SCs b) Economic liberalisation

c) 27% reservation for OBCs in jobs d) Free education for all

Answer: c) 27% reservation for OBCs in jobs

2. Who was the Prime Minister when the New Economic Policy was launched in 1991?

a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee b) Rajiv Gandhi .

c) Indira Gandhi d) P.V. Narasimha Rao

Answer: d) P.V. Narasimha Rao

3. Who was the chairperson of Mandal Commission?

a)Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal. b) Nandeshwari Prasad Mandal.

c) Chandeshwari Prasad Mandal. d) None of the Above

Answer: a) Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal.

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
(2 MARKS)

1. What was the Mandal Commission and what did it recommend?

Ans: The Mandal Commission was established in 1978 under B.P. Mandal to identify socially and educationally backward classes in India. It recommended 27% reservation in government jobs and educational institutions for Other Backward Classes (OBCs).

2. Describe Lok Sabha elections 2004.

Ans- General elections were held in India in four phases between 20 April and 10 May 2004. Over 670 million people were eligible to vote, electing 543 members of the 14th Lok Sabha. Seven states also held assembly elections to elect state governments. They were the first elections fully carried out with electronic voting machines.

The Indian National Congress, which had governed India for all but five years from independence until 1996, returned to power after a record eight years out of office. It was able to put together a comfortable majority of more than 335 members out of 543 with the help of its allies.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
(4 MARKS)

1. How did the Ayodhya issue affect secularism and democracy in India?

Ans: The Ayodhya issue began with the unlocking of Babri Masjid in 1986 for Hindu worship. It escalated with BJP's Rath Yatra and the mosque's demolition in 1992, leading to widespread communal riots. These events challenged India's secular values, raised questions about minority protection, and showed how religious sentiments were used for political gains, threatening democratic and constitutional principles.

2. What is meant by the 'emergence of a new consensus' in Indian politics?

Ans: The 'new consensus' refers to common agreements among major parties post-1990s despite political competition. These include:

i) Support for liberal economic reforms.

ii) Acceptance of OBC reservations in jobs and education.

iii) Inclusion of state-level parties in national governance.

iv) Preference for pragmatic alliances over ideological unity.

This consensus marked a shift from single-party rule to multi-party democracy based on shared national interests.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
(6 MARKS)

1. Describe the Mandal Commission's recommendations and their impact on Indian society and politics.

Ans: The Mandal Commission, set up in 1978 under B.P. Mandal, aimed to identify socially and educationally backward classes and recommend affirmative action. It defined backward classes mainly as backward castes and proposed 27% reservations in government jobs and educational institutions for OBCs, along with reforms like land redistribution and rural development. When the National Front government implemented the policy in 1990, it triggered massive protests, legal challenges, and the Indira Sawhney case (1992), where the

Supreme Court upheld OBC reservations. This led to the rise of OBC-based politics, greater political mobilisation among backward classes, and permanently made caste a central factor in Indian electoral politics.

2. How did the rise of BJP and the Ram Janmabhoomi movement change the nature of secular politics in India?

Ans: The BJP, formed in 1980 after the Janata Party split, initially promoted Gandhian Socialism but saw limited success. From 1986, it embraced Hindutva, defining Indian nationhood through Hindu identity, with the Ram Janmabhoomi movement at its core. Key moments included the Shah Bano case (1985), which the BJP called "minority appeasement,"

the unlocking of Babri Masjid (1986), L.K. Advani's Rath Yatra, the 1992 Babri Masjid demolition, and the 2002 Gujarat riots after the Godhra incident. These developments fuel communal violence, voter polarisation, and a shift from secularism toward majoritarian identity politics, challenging India's secular framework and reshaping democratic values.

****

POLITICAL SCIENCE BOARD EXAM 2026
SOLVED PAPER WITH ANSWER KEY SET 1

TIME: 3 HRS **MM: 80 MARKS**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

I) All questions are compulsory.

II) Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.

III) Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50 words each.

IV) Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.

V) Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.

VI) Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170 words.

	SECTION: A (12 MARKS)	
1	**Given below are two statements:** Statement-I: The economic policies implemented by China helped to break the stagnation of its economy. Statement-II: Economic development of China also increased environmental degradation and corruption. **In the light of above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:** (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are true. (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are false. (C) Statement-I is true, but Statement-II is false. (D) Statement-I is false, but Statement-II is true. **Ans (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.**	**1**
2	**Which one of the following is the reason that led to the formation of Andhra state in 1952?** (A) Realising the need to reorganise the internal boundaries of Indian states at the end of colonial rule. (B) Reorganisation of the Indian National Congress on the basis of linguistic principle after Nagpur session in 1920. (C) Death of the Congress leader, Potti Sriramulu which caused great unrest and led to resignation of several legislators of Madras inprotest. (D) The Tamil speaking people of old Madras province demanding the reorganisation of state on the basis of language. **Ans (C) Death of the congress leader, Potti Sriramulu which caused great unrest and led to resignation of several legislators of Madras in protest**	**1**

3	**Which measure was adopted by China to solve its economic crisis ?** (A) Like USSR, China also followed 'Shock Therapy'. (B) China ended its economic isolation with the establishment of relations with most of the developing countries of the World. (C) China opened its economy for privatisation step by step for the development of its economy. (D) China focused more on export as compared to import. **Ans (C) China opened its economy for privatisation step by step for the development of its economy.**	**1**
4	**Identify the State with which the phrase 'Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram' is related to.** (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Madhya Pradesh (C) Haryana (D) Rajasthan **Ans (C) Haryana**	**1**
5	**Given below are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements carefully and choose the correct answer from the options (A), (B), (C) and (D) given below:** Assertion (A): All over the world, the old 'welfare state' is getting more importance. Reason (R): Due to globalisation, the state withdraws from many of its earlier welfare functions and the market has become the prime determinant of economic and social priorities. Options: (A) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (B) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are true, but the 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. **Ans (C) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.**	**1**
6	**Which one of the following statements is NOT correct shout the princely states?** (A) Princely states were ruled by the princes. (B) All the princely states had accepted to be an integral part of India after the end of British rule. (C) The princes of princely states accepted British supremacy and enjoyed some form of control over their internal affairs. (D) After the end of British paramountcy, the provinces were free to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent. **Ans (B) All the princely States accepted to be an integral part of India after the end of British rule.**	**1**
7	**Match List-I with List-II correctly and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:** **List-I** / **List-II** (a) Violation of Human Rights / (i) Britain (b) 'Mad-Cow' disease / (ii) Chemical weapons convention (c) Disarmament Treaty / (iii) World Trade Centre in America	**1**

	(d) 9/11 terrorist attack | (iv) Iraq's invasion of Kuwait Codes: (A) (a)-(iv) (b) - (i) (c) (ii), (d)- (iii) (B) (a)-(iv) (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii) (d) - (i) (C) (a)-(ii) (b) - (i) (c) (iv), (d) - (iii) (D) (a)-(i) (b) - (ii) (c) (iii), (d) - (iv) **Ans (A) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)**	
8	**Arrange the following events in chronological order:** (i) Assassination of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. (ii) Formation of the First Non-Congress coalition government at the centre. (iii) Sixteenth Lok Sabha elections. (iv) The Mandal Commission gave its recommendations. Choose the correct option: (A) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv) (B) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii) (C) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii) (D) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv) **Ans (C) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)**	**1**
9	**Choose the name of the Prime Minister who abolished 'Privy Purse'.** (A) Morarji Desai (B) Lal Bahadur Shastri (C) Rajiv Gandhi (D) Indira Gandhi **Ans (D) Indira Gandhi**	**1**
10	**Choose the statement that best describes the concept of globalisation.** (A) The process of rapid integration or inter-connection among countries of the world through the flow of goods, capital, people and ideas. (B) Globalisation has increased states capabilities in the political field. (C) Globalisation has given freedom to consumers to choose from limited alternatives. (D) Globalisation has reduced the various opportunities of employment to the people. **Ans. (A) The process of rapid integration or inter connection among countries of the world through the flow of goods, Capital, people and ideas.**	**1**
11	**Identify the political party which has had a continuous growth in its Lok Sabha seats in the General Elections from 2009 to 2019.** (A) Indian National Congress (INC) (B) Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) (C) Shiv Sena (SS) (D) Communist Party of India (CPI) **Ans. (B) Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP)**	**1**
12	**Nuclear non-proliferation Treaty refers to:** (A) Peaceful use of nuclear energy (B) Spread of nuclear weapons	**1**

	(C) Development of nuclear fusion (D) Reduction of nuclear weapons stockpiles **Ans. (D) Reduction of nuclear weapons stockpiles.**	
	SECTION: B (12 MARKS)	
13	**Show with the help of example that the set-up of Planning Commission was not a sudden invention.** Ans. Examples- (i) On the eve of Independence India had two options for planned development (Socialist model and Capitalist model) to choose from. (ii) There was different groups for different models. Both had their own arguments. (iii) Even Industrialist were working to choose one model and work in favour planned economy. (iv) India had good relations with USSR and the Government of that time choose the model of mixed economy. (any two)	**1+1=2**
14	**On what grounds can globalisation be considered a multi-dimensional concepts? Explain with example.** Ans. Globalisation is a multidimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestation. For example: i) Political globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity that is the ability of government to do what they do. All over the world the old welfare state is now giving way to a more minimalist state.With enhanced technology the state collect the information about the citizens to do better rule. ii) Economically, institutions like the IMF and the WTO are determining economic policies across the world. Economic flows among different countries of the world are increasing. iii) Culturally globalisation leads to the size of a uniform culture (cultural homogenisation) Increase in the choices of new types of food, clothes and festivals has become a new phenomenon. (or any other relevant example)	**1+1=2**
15	**"The demands of various regional aspirations during 1980s was a step towards nation building." Support the statement with argument.** Ans. India continuously adopted a democratic approach towards regional demands/ aspirations and does not look upon them as a anti – national. All the demands of regional aspirations were heard and solved by the Indian government. This step proved to be a step towards national integration. (i) Regional movement of Punjab State was resolved through an agreement between Indian and Punjab government. (ii) Issues related to outsiders in Assam was resolved diplomatically. (or any other)	**1+1=2**
16	**Explain any two human activities responsible for degradation of environment.** Ans. (i) Cutting of trees. (ii) Overuse of natural resources. (iii) Use of chemicals in agriculture. (iv) Increasing population (v) Burning of fossil fuels	**1+1=2**

	(vi) Pollution caused by different human activities. (vii) Increasing Industrialization and urbanisation. (or any other)	
17	**Explain the meaning of defection with the help of one example.** Ans. Meaning - Defection means that an elected representative leaves the party on whose symbol he/she was elected and joins another party. This event contributed in making and unmaking of governments. Example - After 1967 election, the breakaway congress legislators plays an important role in installing non – congress govt in Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Gaya Lal in Haryana in 1967 changed his party thrice in a fortnight, from Congress to United front back to Congress and then within nine hours to United Front again. (or any other relevant point) (or any one example)	**1+1=2**
18	**How does the natural insularity of South Asian region determine its cultural distinctiveness? Explain.** Ans. The mighty Himalayas in the north and the vast Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal in the South, West and east respectively provide a natural insularity to the region, which is largely responsible for the linguistic, Social and cultural distinctiveness of the Sub-continent. Due to this numerous languages, festivals and Social rituals are followed in South Asia that make it distinct. (assess as a whole)	**2**
	SECTION: C (20 MARKS)	
19	Explain the origins of Socialist Party in Indian Politics. Ans. The origins of the Socialist Party can be traced back to the mass movement stage of the Indian National Congress in the pre – independence era. The Congress Socialist Party (CSP) was formed within the congress in 1934 by a group of young leaders who wanted a more radical and egalitarian Congress. In 1948, the Congress amended its constitution to prevent its members from having a dual party membership. This forced the Socialists to form a separate Socialist party in 1948. Later on the, Socialist Party went through many splits and reunions leading to the formation of many socialist parties. These included the Kisan Majdoor Party, the Praja Socialist Party and Samyukta Socialist Party.	**4**
20	**Highlight any two cases of violation of human rights in the world. Suggest any two measures to overcome such issues.** Ans. □ Cases of violation of human rights (i) Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. (ii) (ii) Genocide in Rwanda. (iii) (iii) Indonesian military's killing of people in East Timor. □ Measures : (i) Through UN intervention. (ii) Bilateral and multilateral discussions among countries. (iii) International laws may be invoked. (iv) By intervention of Human Rights NGOs. (any other measure)	**2+2=4**
21	**(a) Analyse the 'ASEAN way' as a unique initiative of promoting peace in South east Asian Countries.** **OR**	**2+2=4**

	(b) Determine the contribution of 'ASEAN security community' in its promotion of economic progress. Ans. (a) (i) ASEAN WAY'is a form of interaction that is informal non- confrontationist and cooperative. (ii) Through 'ASEAN WAY' countries are resolving their conflicts through negotiations. 'ASEAN WAY' has mediated the end of Cambodian conflict and the East Timor crises. (iii) ASEAN nations are trying to foster peace, co-operation and economic growth by using 'ASEAN WAY'. ASEAN Regional Forum was established in 1994 to increase coordination of security and foreign policy. (any two example with meaning) **OR** (b) (i) The ASEAN security community was based on the conviction that outstanding territorial disputes should not escalate into armed confrontation. (ii) By 2003, ASEAN had several agreements in place by which member states promised to uphold peace, neutrality, co-operation, non – interference and respect for national differences and sovereign rights. (iii) The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) was established in 1994 which carries out coordination of security and foreign policy. (iv) It resulted in growing much faster economy than any other regional organisations as compared to the US, The EU and Japan. (v) ASEAN has focused on creating a Free Trade Area (FTA) for investment, labour and services. The US and China have already moved fast and negotiate FTAs with ASEAN. (any two)	
22	**Describe any four initiatives taken across the world to create awareness about the protection of the environment.** Ans. Initiatives:- (i) The club of Rome published a book in 1972 entitled 'Limits to Growth' to create awareness. (ii) International agencies including the United Nations Environment programme (UNEP) began holding international conference promoting detailed studies to get a more coordinated and effective response to environmental problems. (iii) The Brundtland Report, 'Our Common Future' warned that the traditional patterns of economic development were not sustainable. (iv) Earth Summit was held to prepare agenda and programme for the protection of environment. (or any other relevant point) (any four points)	**1+1+1+1=4**
23	**(a) "India has accepted expressions of regional aspirations to strengthen the national integrity." Support the statement with two examples.** **OR** **(b)Do you agree that the Assam accord was successful in establishing peace and stability in the State? Support your answer with any two arguments.** Ans. a. (i) India adopted a democratic approach regarding the expressions of regional aspirations. It did not look upon the demands of regional aspirations. For example states of Haryana, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand were created from their parent states. Thus the expression of regional aspiration strengthens the national intergrity. (ii) India allows parties and groups to address the people on the basis of their regional aspirations .For example All Assam Students Union (AASU) in	**2+2=4**

	Assam and Mizo National Front (MNF)) in Mizoram tried to solve their regional issues. (iii) In India peoples movements in Assam, Meghalaya Nagaland were not treated as against the unity of the nation but were heard and decided on the basis of negotiation and deliberation. Democratic process was adopted in all these cases. (or any other relevant examples) (any two) **OR** b. Candidates may answer in 'Yes' or 'No'. The answer of the candidate should be supported with the appropriate arguments. If 'Yes' (i) In 1985, Rajiv Gandhi led government entered into negotiations with the AASU leaders.As per this accord, those foreigners who were migrated into Assam during and after Bangladesh war and since, were to be identified and deported. (ii) With the successful completion of the movement, the AASU and the Asom Gana Sangram Parishad organised themselves as regional political party called Asom Gana Parishad (AGP). It came to power in 1985 with the promise of resolving the foreign national problem as well as to build a 'Golden Assam'. (iii) Assam accord brought piece and changed the face of politics in Assam. (any two arguments) If 'No' (i)It did not solve the problem of immigration. (ii) The issue of the 'outsiders' continuous to be a live issue in the politics of Assam. (iii) In many north-east states including Assam the original inhabitants have been reduced to being a minority in their own land. (any two arguments)	
	SECTION: D (12 MARKS)	
24	**Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:** The South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) is a major regional initiative by the South Asian states to evolve co-operation through multilateral means. It began in 1985. Unfortunately due to persisting political differences, SAARC has not had much success. SAARC members signed the South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) in 2002 which promised the formation of a free trade zone for the whole of South Asia. **(i) Which one of the following South Asian countries is not a founder member of South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC)?** (A) Nepal (B) Bhutan (C) Afghanistan (D) Bangladesh **(ii) The external power that affects the South Asian Countries the most is:** (A) United States of America (B) Russia (C) France (D) Britain	**1+1+1+1=4**

	(iii) **The major objective of South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation is** (A) to become a contemporary centre of power in the World. (B) to establish a common currency for the regional organisation for its economic development. (C) to solve all regional conflicts without interference of external powers. (D) to co-operate member states for economic growth, social progress and cultural development through multilateral means. **(iv) Which one of the following is NOT a core objective of South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA)?** (A) To establish a common currency for SAARC nations. (B) To promote and enhance mutual trade and economic co-operation. (C) To reduce custom duties and non-tariff barriers. (D) To create a free trade area among member states. Ans. (i) (C) Afghanistan (ii) (A) United State of America (iii) (D) To co-operate member states for economic growth, Social progress and cultural development through multilateral means. (iv) (A) To establish a common currency for SAARC nations.	
25	**Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow:**  **(i) Name the leader talking to the prince in this cartoon.** **(ii) What does the prince sitting on the back of a poor man indicate?** **(iii) What message is being conveyed by the cartoon?** **Answer.** (i) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (ii) People are shown as exploited and in suppressed conditions. Rulers used to supress the ordinary people. (iii) Sardar Patel preferred to get 'the instrument of accession' signed by the rulers. It helped to unify the country as one unit. **Note: The following questions are only for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of question number 25:**	**1+1+2=4**

(i) Name the speech given by Jawaharlal Nehru at the hour of midnight on 14-15 August 1947.
(ii) Name the first Deputy Prime Minister of India.
(iii) Explain the two nation theory.

Answer. Visually impaired Qns :
(i) 'Tryst with Destiny'.
(ii) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(iii) Two nation theory was given by Muslim League. According to this theory India consists of two 'People' – Hindu and Muslim so after independence it should be divided into two nations.

26

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

Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State
i		
ii		
iii		
iv		

-(i) The state related to student movement against inflation and corruption in 1974.
(ii) The state related to the farmer's leader Chaudhary Charan Singh.
(iii) The state related to Congress leader Jag Jeevan Ram.
(iv)The state where Congress could not win even a single Lok Sabha seat in 1977 elections.



Answer.

Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet given in the map	Name of Countries/State
(i)	(B)	Gujarat
(ii)	(A)	Uttar Pradesh
(iii)	(D)	Bihar
(iv)	(C)	Haryana

Note: The following questions are only for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of question number 26:

(i) Write the name of first Prime Minister of Janta Party Government

(ii) In which year, was the National Emergency imposed in India by Indira Gandhi government?

(iii) Name the leader who announced a nationwide Satyagraha at Ram Lila Maidan before the declaration of National Emergency. (iv) Name the political party that won the Lok Sabha Election in 1977.

Visually impaired QNS :

(i) Morari Ji Desa

(ii) 25 June 1975/1975

(iii) Jai Prakash Narayan

(iv) Janta Party

SECTION: E (24 MARKS)

27

a. **"India's Foreign Policy has been successful in saving its 'National Interests'."Support the statement with three arguments.**

OR

b. "India's Foreign Policy is as per the principles of International Peace and Security as laid down in Article 51 of the Indian Constitution." Justify the statement with three examples.

Ans.a.(i) Indian foreign policy was based on NAM , Panchsheel, respect for UN, disarmament and world peace. India by adopting NAM was able to save it sovereignty by pursuing its independent foreign policy.

(ii) India could muster support from both the military blocks .

(iii) India could pursue the peaceful and cordial relations with all the neighbouring countries. Good relation with Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka are two of the examples.

(or any other point) (any three arguments to be explained)

2+2+2=6

OR

b. Article 51 of the constitution lays down some directive Principles of state policy on promotion of international peace and security.

(i) It promotes international peace and security. India's atomic tests are the testimony that India is developing nuclear programme for peaceful purposes. To combat challenges like terrorism, Global warming India is ready to extend co operation with other countries.

(ii) To maintain just and honourable relations among nations India tried its best to do various treaties with its neighbouring countries like Pakistan and China etc.

(iii) To encourage settlement of international dispute by arbitration. India sent its troops through UN to establish peace.It also sent its army in Sri-Lanka to settle racial conflict.

	(or any other point) (any three with examples	
28	**a. How was the Soviet System responsible for the disintegration of USSR? Explain.** **OR** **b. Explain any four consequences of the disintegration of Soviet Union.** Answer. i) The Soviet system, became very bureaucratic and authoritarian, making life very difficult for its citizens. ii) Lack of democracy and the absence of freedom of speech stifled people who often expressed their dissent in jokes and cartoons. (iii) Most of the institutions of the Soviet state needed reform: the one – party system represented by the communist party of the Soviet Union had tight control over all institutions and was not accountable to the people. (iv) The party refused to recognise the urge of people in the fifteen different republics that formed the Soviet Union to manage their own affairs including their cultural affairs. (v) Although, on paper, Russia was only one of the fifteen republics that together constituted the USSR, in reality Russia dominated everything, and people from other regions felt neglected and often supressed. (vi) The Soviet Union lagged behind the west in technology, infrastructure (e.g. transport , power), and most importantly, in fulfilling the political or economic aspirations of citizens. (Or any other relevant point) (Any six points) **OR** b.Consequences – i) End of the Cold War. ii) End of the ideological conflict between socialist and capitalist countries. iii) Power relations in world politics changed. iv) The emergence of new independent countries with their own independent aspirations and choices. v) Coming up of unipolar world with dominance of U.S. vi) Erstwhile socialist countries turned to capitalism. vii) European Union got strengthened. viii) World Bank and IMF started helping the erstwhile republics who adopted democracy. (Or any other relevant point) (any four to be explained)	**1+1+1+1 +1+1=6** **OR** **1 ½+ 1 ½+ 1 ½ +1 ½ =6**
29	**a. Explain the composition and one function of any three organs of the United Nations.** **OR** **b. Name any three agencies of the United Nations and explain one function of each.** Ans. (a) (i) General Assembly : It represents of all 193 member states, each with one vote. Major decisions require a two third majority, otherwise a single majority decision not binding on UN members. Key functions include adopting the UN budget, appointing the secretary general, electing non-permanent Security council members etc.	**3+3=6**

	(ii) Security Council : It has total 15 members, 5 permanent and 10 temporary Permanent members are US, UK, France, Russia and China. All these have veto power. Temporary members are elected for the term of two years. Its decisions are binding on all UN members. Key functions include investigating disputes , establishing peace and authorising military action to resolve threats to peace. (iii) International court of Justice : There are total 15 judges elected for 9 years by absolute majority in both the general Assembly and the security council. It is situated in 'The Hague' Netherland. Key functions include to settle legal disputes , provide advisory opinions on legal questions. It interprets and inforce international laws. (iv)Secretariat: It is acting as UN's executive administrative arm. It is headed by secretary -general who is appointed by the General Assembly for 5 years. It handles the day to day work, implementing decisions, organising conferences etc. (v)Economic and Social Council:- It has 54 seats based on geographical representation which are elected by the General Assembly for the three year terms. It co-ordinate economic, social and environmental policies and promotes sustainable development etc. (Any three with one function) **OR** b.Agencies are : i)WHO: a) It works for the health and against the spread of epidemics. b) It works for the Vaccination. ii)UNHRC: a) It works for the protection of human rights in different parts of the world. b) It addresses human rights violations. iii) UNICEF: a) It works for the welfare of children. b) It also protects child rights, focusing on health, education, nutrition, and safety iv) IAEA : a) It seeks to promote use of atomic energy for military purposes. b) It seeks scientific and technical cooperation in the nuclear field. v) ILO: a) It sets international labor standards. b) Fostering decent employment opportunities and enhancing social protection. vi) UNESCO: Promoting universal education, preserving cultural heritage, encouraging scientific research and protecting freedom of expression. (or any other agency) (any three)	
30	**a. Which trends in Indian Politics may be predicted on the basis of the seats won in the general elections by various political parties from 2004 till now? Explain any three.** **OR** **b. Why was the Mandal Commission set up? In what ways did it change the nature of representation in political, social, economic and educational fields in India? Explain.** Ans. A.Following trends may be predicted : (i) Decline of the dominance of Congress Party. (ii) Rise of importance of regional political parties. (iii) Rise of pro Hindutva politics. (iv) Formation of coalition governments with pre-poll alliances. (v) Trend to have stable governments. (Or any other relevant point) (Any three to be explained) **OR**	2+2+2=6 OR 2+1+1+1+1 =6

	b.□ The mandal commission was set up to investigate the extent of educational and social backwardness among various sections of Indian society and recommend ways of identifying those backward classes: □ Recommendations- (i)The 27% reservation for them in state and central services empowered the OBCs in economic and social fields. (ii) It recommended land reforms to improve the social condition of OBCs which empowered them in political field. (iii) It ensured 27% seats in government jobs, providing economic security to their communities. (iv) Reservation of 27% seats in educational institutions to improve the condition of the OBCs led to the social , economic and educationally rise in society.	

POLITICAL SCIENCE BOARD EXAM 2026
SOLVED PAPER WITH ANSWER KEY SET 2

TIME: 3 HOURS **MM: 80 MARKS**

	SECTION: A (12 MARKS)	
1	**Given below are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose the correct answer from the given options:** **Assertion (A): The idea of Five Year Plans (FYP) in India was inspired by the USSR.** **Reason (R): Due to acute economic crisis, the Indian Government started 'Plan Holiday' in 1966.** **Options:** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (C) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true. (D) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. **Ans (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).**	**1**
2	**Which one of the following is related to the traditional notion of security?** (A) Russia- Ukraine War (B) Continuous rise in the global temperature (C) 9/11 attack on USA (D) Spread of COVID-19 epidemic in the world	**1**

	Ans (A) Russia – Ukraine War	
3	**Which one of the following statements is NOT correct about the first two Five Year Plan?** **(A) The first Five Year Plan was drafted by K.N. Raj and the second Five Year Plan was drafted by P.C. Mahalnobis.** **(B) The first Five Year Plan focussed on agriculture and the second Five Year Plan focussed on industries.** **(C) The first Five Year Plan emphasized on the active role of the public sector and the second Five Year Plan made huge allocations for large scale projects.** **(D) The aim of first Five Year Plan was to raise the industrial production and in the second Five Year Plan, the government imposed substantial tariffs on imports in order to protect both public and private sector industries.** Ans (D) The aim of First Five Year plan was to raise the industrial production and in the second five year plan, the government imposed substantial tariffs on imports in order to protect both public and private sector industries. (C) The first Five Year Plan emphasized on the active role of the public sector and the second Five Year Plan made huge allocations for large scale projects. **Both (C) & (D) are not correct and one mark is to be awarded for any one of these options.**	**1**
4	**Identify the correct trio of Baltic Republics:** (A) Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania (B) Slovenia, Estonia, Lithuania (C) Slovenia, Romania, Estonia (D) Estonia, Romania, Latvia **Ans (A) Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania**	**1**
5	**Given below are two statements:** **Statement I: The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an international organization that oversees those financial institutions and regulations that act at the international level.** **Statement II: All the 189 members of IMF organization have equal say.** In the light of above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below: (A) Both statement I and statement II are true. (B) Both statement I and statement II are false. (C) Statement I is true, but statement II is false. (D) Statement I is false, but statement II is true. **Ans (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.**	**1**
6	**Which one of the following statements is True about the concept of 'Co-operative Security'?** (A) Initiating action by the developed countries against non-traditional threats. (B) Ensuring 'collective security' by the NATO countries in case of threats. (C) Strengthening internal security by various measures within a state. (D) Involving several countries to decide on a collective solution against non-traditional threats.	**1**

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Ans (D) Involving several countries to decide on a collective solution against non-traditional threats.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>Which statement is the best description of 'Veto Power?
(A) It is a power of positive voting.
(B) After the end of the Second World War, Veto Power is given only to permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) to establish peace in the world.
(C) All the temporary members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) have the right to use Veto Power only for two years.
(D) All the members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) possess Veto Power.
Ans (B) After the end of the Second World War, ‘Veto Power’ is given only to permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) to establish peace in the world.</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>Which was the last state toured by Rajiv Gandhi for his election campaign in May 1991?
(A) Tamil Nadu
(B) Karnataka
(C) Kerala
(D) Andhra Pradesh
Ans (A) Tamil Nadu</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>Match List-I with List-II correctly and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>List-I</th><th></th><th>List-II</th></tr>
<tr><td>(a)</td><td>Congress for democracy</td><td>(i)</td><td>Gujarat</td></tr>
<tr><td>(b)</td><td>Garibi Hatao</td><td>(ii)</td><td>Jay Prakash Narayan</td></tr>
<tr><td>(c)</td><td>Student movement led by Morarji Desa</td><td>(iii)</td><td>Jagjeevan Ram</td></tr>
<tr><td>(d)</td><td>Total Revolution</td><td>(iv)</td><td>Indira Gandhi</td></tr>
</table>
Codes:
(A) (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(iii)
(B) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)
(C) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)
(D) (a)-(ii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iii), (d)-(iv)

Ans (C) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>Which one of the following is NOT a consequence of 'Shock Therapy'?
(A) The value of the Rouble, the Russian currency declined.
(B) The economy of the entire region was ruined.
(C) The system of social welfare got strengthened.
(D) The collective farm system disintegrated.

Ans. (C) The system of social welfare got strengthened.</td><td>1</td></tr>
</table>

11	**Arrange the following events in chronological order:** (i) Declaration of National Emergency on the basis of internal disturbances. (ii) Railway strike by government employees under the leadership of George Fernandes. (iii) Sixth General Election held in India. (iv) Declaration of the doctrine of 'basic structure' of the Constitution in the 'Keshavananda Bharti case by the Supreme Court. **Choose the correct option:** (A) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii) (B) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii) (C) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv) (D) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i) **Ans. (A) iv, ii, i, iii**	**1**
12	**The alliance that has formed the government at the centre the maximum number of times:** (A) United Progressive Alliance (UPA) (B) National Front (C) United Front (D) National Democratic Alliance (NDA) **Ans. (D) National Democratic Alliance (NDA)**	**1**
	SECTION: B (12 MARKS)	
13	**Highlight any four threats of traditional security.** Ans. (a) Military alliance, for example, NATO's concept of collective security. (b) Use of biological and chemical weapons. (c) Threat of war / Involvement in war. (d) Alliance building by nations. (e) Separatist /Successionist Movements (f) Cross border Terrorism (g) Internal Wars /Disputes (h) Civil Wars (i) Military conflict with neighbours (j) Armed protests/ Insurgency (k) Issue of Migrants (l) Demand for Autonomy (m) Water and Border disputes (or any other threat) (any four)	**½*4=4**
14	**Explain any two differences between the refugees and the migrants.** **Ans. Refugees** ● Refugees are those who flee from war, natural disaster or political persecution. ● States generally accept refugees. ● Refugees leave their country of origin due to fear of violence, destruction of livelihood, identity and living environment. **Migrants**	**1+1=2**

	• Migrants are those who voluntarily leave their home country. • States do not have to accept migrants. • Migrants move to seek a better life and economic opportunities. (any other relevant point) (Any two)	
15	**Analyse the main reason responsible for the formation of Coalition Governments after 1989.** Ans. After the decline of Congress dominance, no political party could get a clear majority to form the government after 1989. It was also a compulsion to avoid mid term elections and political instability.	**2**
16	**How does the geographical location of the North-East region has affected the expression of its regional demands? Explain.** Ans. (i) The geographical isolation of the region, its complex social character and its backwardness compared to the other parts of the country have resulted in the complicated sets of demands for different states of North East. (ii) North – Eastern region has only four percent of the country's population but about twice as much share of its areas. A small corridor of about 22 km connects the region to the rest of the country and makes it important geographically. (iii) The partition of India reduced the North – East to a land locked region and affected its economy which created unrest. (iv) Cut off from the rest of India, the region suffered neglect in terms of development, demands for autonomy and separation were raised. (v)Its politics remained insulated. (vi) Due to migrants, major demographic changes occurred. Vast international border and weak communication between the north-east and the rest of India added to its demands for autonomy, movement for succession and opposition to outsiders. (Or any other relevant point) (any two)	**1+1=2**
17	**State any two reasons for the Students' Movement in Gujarat in 1974.** Ans. (i) Rising prices of food grains (ii) Rising prices of cooking oil and other essential commodities. (iii) Against corruption in high places. (iv) Demand for fresh elections to the state legislature. (any two)	**1+1=2**
18	**Assess the impact of outside powers on the South Asian Countries.** Ans. (i) China's strategic partnership with Pakistan is an irritant for India. (ii) Economic ties between Asian countries have multiplied. (iii) After cold war American interference in South Asian countries has increased. (iv) US works as a moderator in Indo-Pak relations. (v) Sino-Indian relations have improved in the last 10 years. (or any other relevant point) (any two)	**1+1=2**
	SECTION: C (20 MARKS)	

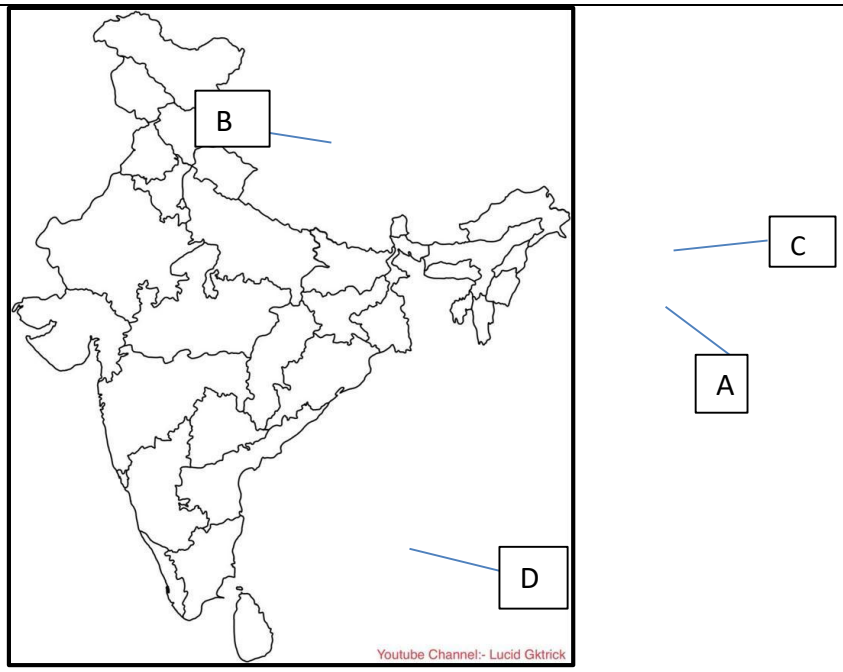
<table>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>
a. Explain any four differences between the governments formed in the first three General Elections held in India after independence and the coalition governments formed after the year 1989.
OR
b.Explain any four advantages of coalition governments with reference to Indian politics
Ans.a.
<table>
<tr><th>Governments formed in first three general elections</th><th>Coalition Governments formed after 1989</th></tr>
<tr><td>(1) Single party governance emerged.</td><td>(1) Coalition governments were formed.</td></tr>
<tr><td>(2) Stable governments were formed.</td><td>(2) Unstable governments emerged.</td></tr>
<tr><td>(3) Focus was on national issues.</td><td>(3) Focus was on regional issues.</td></tr>
<tr><td>(4) Regional parties were not considered important.</td><td>(4) Regional parties got an opportunity to participate in the central government.</td></tr>
<tr><td>(5) Role of opposition was nominal.</td><td>(5) Opposition was stronger than before.</td></tr>
<tr><td>(6) Majority was the strength of the government.</td><td>(6) Even a single seat became important for the government.</td></tr>
</table>
(or any other relevant point presented in a paragraph or tabular form) (Any four)
OR
b. (i) Regional parties get an opportunity to participate in the central government
(ii) Governments became more democratic.
(iii) Saves money and time by not conducting mid-term elections.
(iv) Most of the parties and leaders have a say in political matters.
(v) Inclusion of regional interests.
(vi) Regional parties get a chance to be a part of national decision-making process.
(vii) Representation of diversity.
(viii) Discourages dominance or dictatorship of a single party.
(or any other relevant point) (Any four)
</td>
<td>1+1+1+1=4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>
Explain any two reasons responsible for the strong relation between Russia and India.
Ans. (a) Both share a vision of multipolar world order.
(b) India stands to benefit from its relationship with Russia on issues like Kashmir, energy supplies, etc.
(c) Both signed on bilateral agreement in 2001.
(d) India is the second largest arms market for Russia.
(e) Indian military gets most of its hardware from Russia.
(f) India is an importer of Russian oil.
(g) Russia is important for India's nuclear energy plans.
(h) Russia has assisted India's space industry.
(i) Russia and India collaborate on various scientific projects.
(or any other relevant point) (any two points)
</td>
<td>2+2=4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>The ideology of 'Bharatiya Jana Sangh' party was to make India a progressive and strong nation. Do you agree with the statement? Support your answer with any four suitable arguments.</td>
<td>1+1+1+1=4</td>
</tr>
</table>

	Ans. The ideology of Bhartiya Jana Sangh Party was progressive due to the following reasons. (i) It emphasised the idea of one country, one culture and one nation. (ii) It believed in the reunion of India and Pakistan as Akhand Bharat. (iii) The party promoted Hindi as the official language. (iv) The party was a consistent advocate of India developing nuclear weapons. (or any other relevant point) A candidate may answer in 'Yes' or 'No' but the answer must be supported with suitable arguments.	
22	**a. Describe any two areas of co-operation and any two reasons for conflicts between India and Pakistan.** **OR** **b. Describe any two areas of co-operation and any two reasons for conflicts between India and Nepal.** **Ans.**Areas of Co-operation – (i) In areas like water management, Indus waters treaty was signed between the two countries. (ii) 2019 agreement to establish a corridor for pilgrims. (iii) Initiation of bus and railway services during the end of 20th century. (iv) During Covid-19 pandemic India extended its support to Pakistan. (iv) Agreed to undertake confidence building measures. (v) Social activists and prominent personalities have collaborated to improve relations. (vi) Leaders met at various summits. **Reasons for Conflicts –** (i) Kashmir issue (ii) Control over Siachen Glacier (iii) Border disputes (iv) Issue of Terrorism (v) Various wars (vi) Control over Sir Creek (vii) Mutual suspicion (viii) Arms race (ix) Dispute over water sharing (or any other relevant point) (Any two for each part) **OR** **b.Areas of Co-operation-** (i) The citizens of the two countries can travel to work in the other country without Visas and Passports. (ii) Both the countries work together on the issues of trade, scientific co-operation, common natural resources etc. (iii) Both countries have Hindu dominated population and share common culture. **Reasons for Conflicts-** (i) India has expressed displeasure at the interference of China in Nepal. (ii) Indian security agencies see the Maoist movement in Nepal as a growing security threat. (iii) Trade related disputes.	**2+2=4**

	(iv) Government of Nepal thinks that Indian government interferes in the internal affairs of Nepal and has designs on its river waters and hydroelectricity. (v) Nepal, a landlocked country, feels that India prevents its access to sea through Indian territory. (or any other relevant point) (any two points for each)	
23	**Explain the concept of non-Congressism with the help of any one example.** Ans. (i) Parties with different ideologies and programmes got together to form anti-Congress fronts. (ii)Parties opposed to the Congress realised that the division of their votes kept the Congress in power. (iii) Ram Manohar Lohia gave the strategy of Non –Congressism. (iv) They felt that the inexperience of Indira Gandhi and the internal factionism within the Congress provided them with the opportunity to topple the Congress. (v) Ram Manohar Lohia gave a theortical argument- Congress rule was undemocratic and opposed to the interest of ordinary poor people, therefore, the coming together of the non-Congress parties was necessary for reclaiming democracy for the people. (vi) Non-Congressism resulted in the defeat of many Congress stalwarts. (vii) Congress lost majority in many states at the state level. (viii) Non-Congressism brought into the picture, the phenomenon of coalition leading to the formation of SVD governments at the state level page number (any two points)	**2+2=4**
	SECTION: D (12 MARKS)	
24	**Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:** On the reform of structures and processes, the biggest discussion has been on the functioning of the Security Council. Related to this has been the demand for an increase in the UN Security Council's permanent and non-permanent membership so that the realities of contemporary world politics are better reflected in the structure of the organisation. In particular, there are proposals to increase membership from Asia, Africa and South America. Beyond this, the US and other Western countries want improvements in the UN's budgetary procedures and its administration. **(i) Which organ of the United Nations has five permanent members?** (A) General Assembly (B) Security Council (C) Secretariat (D) Economic and Social Council **(ii) Which country contributes the most in the budget of United Nations Organisation?** (A) America (B) Russia (C) China (D) France **(iii) In which year was the strength of non-permanent members of Security Council increased?**	**1+1+1+1=4**

	(A) 1962 (B) 1963 (C) 1964 (D) 1965 **(iv) Which of the following statements is NOT correct about the reforms in Security Council?** (A) The Security Council no longer represents contemporary political realities. (B) The Security Council's decisions reflect only western values and interests and are dominated by a few powers. (C) The Security Council lacks equitable representation. (D) The Security Council has a large army to establish peace. **Ans. (i) (B) Security Council** **(ii) (A) America** **(iii) (D) 1965** **(iv) (D) The Security Council has a large army to establish peace.**	
25	**Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow**:  **(i) Which change does the cartoon reflect?** **(ii) What kind of shift is shown in America's attitude towards developing countries?** **(iii) Mention any one positive and any one negative impact of globalization in reference to the cartoon.** **Ans.** (i)The cartoon reflects the economic consequences of Globalisation. Earlier India and China were in need of food but now are in need of jobs resulting in flow of people- migration of workers. Shift in attitude of developed countries towards China and India. (or any other relevant point) (Any one) (ii) There is a change in attitude of developed countries towards developing countries. Developed countries like US have carefully guarded their borders with visa policies to ensure that the citizens of other countries cannot take away the jobs of their own citizens. (or any other relevant point) (Any one) (iii) Positive – □ Choices have increased for the consumer. □ Due to globalization, many opportunities are available to all the educated and skilled people in different countries. (or any other relevant point) (any one) Negative – □ Globalization may pose danger to the economy of the developed countries	**1+1+2=4**

	□ Scarcity of jobs for their youth. (or any other relevant point) (any one point) **Note: The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 25 :** **(i) In which year did India embark on reforms for economic growth?** **(ii) In which year and at what place was the first meeting of World Social Forum (WSF) organized?** **(iii) State any two cultural consequences of globalization.** Visually impaired Qns – (i) 1991 (ii) 2001 in Porto Alegre (Brazil) (iii) • Choices have increased for consumers. • Cultural homogenization and heterogenization has taken place. • There is amalgamation of various cultures in the world, with western culture becoming dominant. (or any other relevant point) (Any two)	
26	**In the given political outline map of India, four states have been marked as A, B,C and D. Identify these on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per the format that follows:** Serial number of the information used / Concerned alphabet given in the map / Name of the State **i** **ii** **iii** **iv** **(i) The state related to the leader of Dravidian Movement E.V. Ramasami Naicker.** **(ii) The state whose formation was supported by Master Tara Singh.** **(iii) The state where the movement against outsiders was started by students.** **(iv) The state for which Rajiv Gandhi and Laldenga signed an agreement for peace.**	**1+1+1+1=4**



Ans:

Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet given in the map	Name of State
(i)	D	Tamil Nadu
(ii)	B	Punjab
(iii)	C	Assam
(iv)	A	Mizoram

Note: The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 26:

(i) State the article related to Jammu and Kashmir which was abolished in 2019.
(ii) Name any one regional political party of the Jammu & Kashmir.
(iii) In which year did Arunachal Pradesh become a separate state?
(iv) Name the popular leader of Mizo National Front (MNF).

Visually impaired Ans.

(i) Article – 370
(ii) National Conference/ PDP (People Democratic Party)/Jammu and Kashmir People's Conference.
(iii) 1987
(iv) Laldenga

SECTION: E (24 MARKS)

27

a. State any three major differences between the economic policies followed by China before and after 1970.

OR

b.Explain ASEAN as an 'alternative centre of power' in the contemporary world.

2+2+2=6

Ans.a.(i) Agriculture and Industry were under state control before 1970 and after that they have opened- open door policy / market economy

	(ii) Less foreign trade and investment before 1970; more foreign trade and investment after 1970. (iii) Economic linkages primarily with communist countries before 1970; economic linkages with capitalist countries such as the USA and Japan after 1970. (iv) In command economy China was short of foreign exchange and decided to substitute imports by domestic goods. After1970, China became an important destination for FDI and had large foreign exchange reserves for making big investments in other countries. (or any other relevant point) (Any three) **OR** **b.** • ASEAN supports supranational structures and institutions and follows the' ASEAN WAY' ,based on interaction that is informal, non-confrontationist and cooperative. • In 2003, ASEAN community was established comprising of three pillars- The ASEAN Security Community, ASEAN Economic Community, ASEAN socio cultural community. • The ASEAN security community was based on the conviction that outstanding territorial disputes should not escalate into armed confrontation. The ASEAN regional forum(ARF) was established in 1994 to carry out coordination of security and foreign policy. • While the ASEAN region as a whole is a much smaller economy compared to the US, the EU and Japan. Its economy is growing much faster than all these. This accounts for the growth in its influence both in the region and beyond. • ASEAN has focussed on creating a 'Free Trade Area' for investment, labour and services. The US and China have already moved fast to negotiate FTAs with ASEAN. • ASEAN is rapidly growing into a very important regional organisation. Its vision 2020 has defined an outward-looking role for ASEAN in the international community. This builds on the existing ASEAN policy to encourage negotiation over conflict in the region. Thus ASEAN has mediated the end of Cambodian conflict and the east Timor Crisis. • The current economic strength of ASEAN, especially its economic relevance as a trading and investment partner to the growing Asian economies such as India and China, makes this an attractive proposition. (or any other relevant point) (any three)	
28	**a.How did Princely states posed a threat to the National Security of India? Explain.** **OR** **b. Explain any four problems faced during the process of partition of India.** **Ans.** Challenges for national security – 1. British India was divided into British Indian Provinces and Princely states. The Princely states enjoyed some form of control over their internal affairs and accepted British supremacy. Princely states covered one-third of the land	**2+2+2=6**

	area of the British Indian Empire and one out of four Indians lived under princely rule. 2. Just before independence British declared that with the end of their rule, their control over princely states would also lapse. This meant that all these 565 states would become legally independent. 3. The British government declared that these states were free to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent if they so wished. This decision was left not to the people but to the princely rulers of these states. 4. This was a very serious problem and threatened the very existence of a united India. 5. Some states refused to merge and decided to remain independent such as Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur etc. may be given. The challenges stated above posed a threat to National Security (or any other relevant point) (any three points) **OR** b.(i) There was no single belt of Muslim majority areas in British India. (ii) Not all Muslim majority areas wanted to be in Pakistan. (iii) Two of the Muslim majority provinces of British India, Punjab and Bengal, had very large areas where the non-Muslims were in majority. (iv) Problems of minorities on the both sides of the border. (v) It was an unplanned transfer of population. (or any other problems) (Any four)	
29	**a. Analyse any three principles of India's foreign policy which you would like to alter in the present international scenario.** **OR** **b."India's nuclear policy is a blend of strategic autonomy and a commitment to global disarmament." Justify the statement with any three suitable arguments**. Ans.(i) Principle of NAM as the world has become unipolar. (ii) 'No First Use' of atomic weapons concept may be changed, keeping in view safety and security of the nation. (iii) India's approach towards problems like terrorism and global warming through determination of foreign policy. (iv) Change in the policy of Panchsheel. (v) India must support other developing countries through well-defined foreign policy and form a strong organization. (vi) Review of Neighbourhood First Policy. (vii) Review of Act East Policy. (viii) SAARC /SAFTA to be reviewed. (ix) Strengthening the UN. (or any other relevant point) (Any three principles to be analysed) **OR** **b.India's nuclear policy is a blend of strategic autonomy and commitment to global disarmament as –** (i) It has refused to sign the treaties like NPT and CTBT because these are discriminatory in nature. (ii) Our leadership went for nuclear programmes for peaceful purposes and also to be a nuclear power.	**2+2+2=6**

	(iii) India has declared to review the 'No first use' policy- as its strategic autonomy. (iv) India is keen to be a member of Nuclear Suppliers Group. (v) India has signed different treaties on disarmament. (or any other relevant point) (any three arguments)	
30	**a. Examine any four environmental concerns that have influenced the global politics.** **OR** **b. Suggest any four steps that the Government of India should take to protect the environment**. Ans:a. (i) Cultivable area is not increasing any more. (ii) Scarcity of safe drinking water. (iii) Deforestation. (iv) Decline in the total amount of ozone (v) Coastal pollution. (vi) Global Warming. (or any other relevant point) (Any four to be examined) **OR** b.(i) Create awareness among people (ii) Use of cleaner fuels. (iii) Reducing greenhouse gas emission (iv) Connect to cultural rituals (v) Strict adherence to laws (vi) Ban on vehicles which are not environment friendly. (vii) Planting more trees. (viii) Increased use of Renewable sources of energy (or any other relevant point) (Any four)	**1½ +1½ +1½ +1½=6**

POLITICAL SCIENCE BOARD EXAM 2026
SOLVED PAPER WITH ANSWER KEY SET 3

TIME: 3 HOURS **MM: 80 MARKS**

	SECTION: A (12 MARKS)	
1	**Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and other as Reason (R).**	**1**

	Read these statements and choose the correct answer from the given below options: **Assertion (A): The European Union has its own flag, anthem, founding date and currency.** **Reason (R): The European Union has a major influence on the economic, political and military fields in the contemporary world. Options:** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (C) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true. (D) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. **Ans.(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)**	
2	**In which city was the first Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) held?** (A) Belgrade (B) Bandung (C) Tokyo (D) Delhi **Ans (A) Belgrade**	**1**
3	**The States Reorganisation Commission was appointed in 1953:** (A) to ensure administrative efficiency. (B) to end complexities regarding demarcation of the provinces boundaries during colonial rule. (C) to ensure process of nation building. (D) for demarcation of states' boundaries on the basis of language. **Ans (D) for demarcation of states boundaries on the basis of language**	**1**
4	**Which one of the following countries was not a founder of ASEAN?** (A) Singapore (B) Indonesia (C) China (D) Thailand **Ans (C) China**	**1**
5	**Choose the best argument to support India's claim for permanent membership in the United Nations Security Council:** (A) India's growing economic power and stable political system (B) India's effective leadership (C) India's membership in the United Nations Organization since its inception (D) India as the contributing member country in the United Nations Organisation's budget. **Ans (A) India's growing economic power and stable political system.**	**1**
6	**Which one of the following was the decision of the Supreme Court given on 24 June, 1975 about the Indira Gandhi case?** (A) Election of Indira Gandhi was invalid. (B) Indira Gandhi used the services of the government officials in her election campaign which is against the concept of 'basic structure' of the Constitution. (C) Indira Gandhi was ordered to resign from her post immediately.	**1**

	(D) Indira Gandhi was granted a partial stay on the High Court order, allowing her to remain a member of the Parliament, but could not take part in the Lok Sabha proceedings. **Ans (D) Indira Gandhi was granted a partial stay on the High Court order, allowing her to remain a member of parliament but could not take part in the Lok Sabha proceedings.**	
7	**The major objective of 'Kyoto Protocol was:** (A) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. (B) to reduce pollution by increasing forest cover. (C) to provide grant-in-aid to the developing nations to control environmental pollution. (D) to promote sustainable development. **Ans (A) To reduce greenhouse gas emissions**	**1**
8	**Match the States given in List-I with the States from which these were carved out given in List-II correctly.** **Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:** **LIST I** / **LIST II** 1. GUJARAT / i. ASSAM 2. HARYANA / ii. BOMBAY 3. MEGHALAYA / iii. MADHYA PRADESH 4. CHATTISGARH / iv. PUNJAB **Codes:** (A) 1-(i), 2-(iii), 3-(iv), 4-(ii) (B) 1-(ii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(iii) (C) 1-(iii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(ii) (D) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(iii) **Ans: Ans (B) 1-(ii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(iii)**	**1**
9	**Arrange the following events in a chronological order:** **(i) Atomic test conducted by China** **(ii) First nuclear explosion conducted by India** **(iii)Implementation of Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty** **(iv) Initiation of the atomic programme in India under the guidance of Homi Jehangir Bhabha** **Choose the correct option** (A) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv) (B) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii) (C) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii) (D) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i) **Ans (B) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)**	**1**
10	**The concept of 'sustainable development' emphasises on:** (A) utilizing maximum resources for human development. (B) increasing Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country. (C) combining economic growth with ecological responsibility. (D) maximising the efforts for environmental conservation. **Ans. (C) Combining economic growth with ecological responsibility**	**1**
11	**In which year did the largest public sector undertaking, Railways, go on a strike?** (A) 1974 (B) 1973 (C) 1972 (D) 1971 **Ans. (A) 1974**	**1**

12	**Given below are two statements:** **Statement I: The World Bank was created after the Second World War in the year 1945.** **Statement II: The activities of the World Bank are focused on the developing countries.** **In the light of above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:** (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true. **Ans. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.**	**1**
	SECTION: B (12 MARKS)	
13	**Name any four republics of the Soviet Union.** Ans. (i) Tajakistan (v) Ukraine (ii) Azerbaijan (vi) Kyrgyzstan (iii) Belarus (vii) Georgia (iv) Armenia (viii) Russia (or any other)	**½+ ½ +½ +½=2**
14	**"Globalization has been a boon for the economy of India despite the resistance shown by certain groups." Support the statement.** Ans. Globalisation has been a boon for the economy of India despite the resistance by certain groups because:- (i) More/New avenues of employment were available (ii) Capacity of the state increased. (iii) It enlarged the choices and modified the culture. (iv) It has enhanced the foreign trade and investment. (any other relevant point) (any two points to be explained)	**1+1=2**
15	**Which two reasons were given by the Government for declaring the National Emergency in 1975?** Ans. Reasons for the declaration of emergency in 1975 :- (i) Threat of Internal disturbances. (ii) Grave crisis of law and order. (iii) To stabilise the disturbed scenario (any other relevant point) (any two points)	**1+1=2**
16	**Which two reasons were given by the Government for declaring the National Emergency in 1975?** Ans. Reasons for the declaration of emergency in 1975 :- (i) Threat of Internal disturbances. (ii) Grave crisis of law and order. (iii) To stabilise the disturbed scenario (any other relevant point) (any two points)	**1+1=2**
17	**How has Information Technology been responsible in accelerating globalization across the world? Explain with two examples.** Ans. Information Technology has been responsible in accelerating globalisation across the world in the following way: (i) It revolutionised communication among different parts of the world. (ii) It affected the way the people think of their personal or collective lines.	**1+1=2**

	(iii) The ability of ideas, capital, commodities and people to move more easily from one part of the world to another has been made possible. (iv) Increased use of social media Examples- Bird flu ,Tsunami ,COVID-19 etc. (or any other relevant point) (any two points to be explained with example)	
18	**Analyse any two factors responsible for the change in the nature of coalition governments at the Centre after the General Elections of 2014.** Ans. Nature of coalition government after the General Elections of 2014- (i) Coalition government with a party having clear majority. (ii) Regional parties got dominance and became a part of decision making process. (iii) Absence of strong leadership in opposition. (iv) After 2014, coalition governments are not out of compulsion but for increasing the area of influence and winning the confidence of regional parties. (or any other relevant point) (any two points to be analysed)	**1+1=2**
	SECTION: C (20 MARKS)	
19	**Explain any two major concerns of Indian government regarding the reorganisation of states on the basis of language after the end of colonial rule.** Ans. Concerns : (i) National Leadership felt that carving out states on the basis of language might lead to disruption and disintegration. (ii) It was also felt that this would draw attention away from other social and economic challenges that the country faced. (iii) The central leadership decided to postpone these matters. The need for postponement was also felt because the fate of the princely states had not been decided. Also, the memory of Partition was still fresh. (or any other relevant point) (any two to be explained)	**2+2=4**
20	**Highlight any four effects of the shock therapy after the disintegration of the Soviet Union.** Ans. Effects of the Shock Therapy after the disintegration of Soviet Union:— (i) It brought ruin to the economies and disaster upon the people of the entire region. (ii) The large state-controlled industrial complex almost collapsed in Russia. (iii) The collective farm system disintegrated, leaving people without food security. (iv) The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. (v) Value of Russian currency Ruble declined dramatically. (or any other relevant point) (any four)	**1+1+1+1=4**
21	**Analyse any two major challenges faced by the Election Commission before conducting the first General Elections in India after independence**. Ans. (i) The challenge of preparing electoral rolls. (ii) In the first roll, names of 40 lakh women were not recorded. (iii)The challenge of renew these entries. (iv) The challenge of training more than 3 lakh electoral staff. (v) Illiteracy level was high. (vi) A new method of voting was to be devised. (vii) Delimitation or drawing the boundaries of the electoral constituencies was required. (or any other relevant point) (any two points to be analyzed)	**2+2=4**

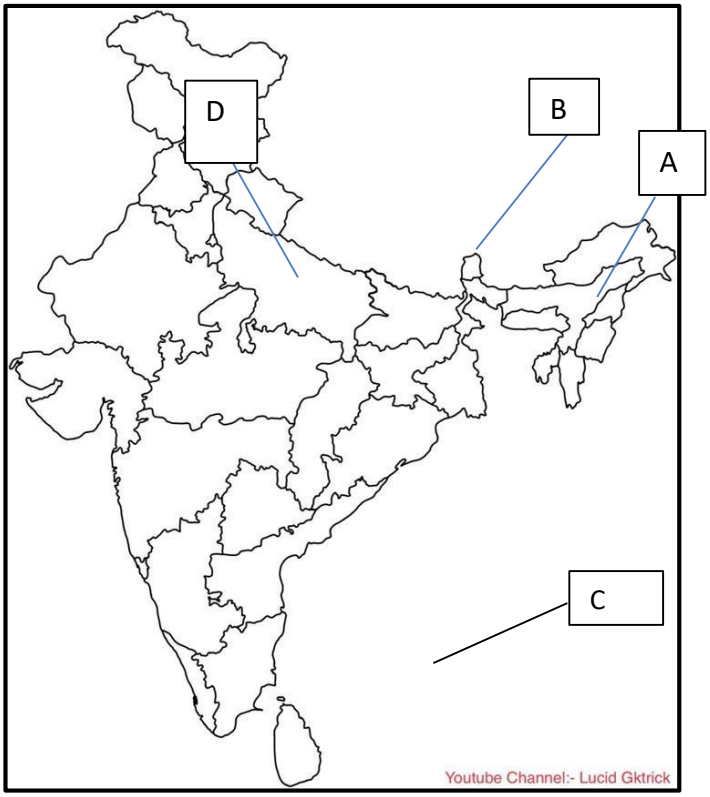
22	**a."The United Nations Organisation is generally regarded as the great hope of humanity for peace and progress." Support the statement with two arguments.** **OR** **b. Suggest any four measures to make the United Nations Organisation more relevant in the current scenario.** Ans.a.The United Nations Organisation is generally regarded as the great hope of humanity for peace and progress because— (i) It resolves many issues of contention by mediation / peace building commissions. (ii) It accepts the responsibility of the international community in case of failures of the national governments to protect their own citizens from atrocities. iii) It has established the Human Rights Council to protect the human rights. (iv) It condemns the terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. (or any other relevant point) (any two points to be explained) **OR** b. Suggestions to make the United Nations organisations more relevant in the current scenario – (i) United Nations should serve as a balance against US dominance to help to maintain a dialogue between US & the rest of the world. (ii) Change of the physical location of the UN to reduce the US influence. (iii) Composition of the Security Council to be reviewed and new members to be added. (iv) More/ broader representation of various countries. (any other relevant point)	**1+1+1+1=4**
23	**a. Why have the global efforts to protect the environment not been as successful as desired? Analyse the reasons.** **OR** **b. Evaluate the efforts made to achieve the objectives of the Rio Declaration by the developed and developing countries.** **Ans: a. Reasons –** (i) Because all the states don't want to stop their development which is a cause of degradation of environment. (ii) Global North wants to discuss the environmental issues as it stands now and wants everyone to be equally responsible for ecological conservation. (iii) Global South claims that Global North is more responsible for their ecological degradation. (iv) Responsibilities to protect environment are being shifted to each other. (or any other relevant point) (any two to be explained) **OR** **b. Rio-**Declaration produced conventions dealing with climate change, Biodiversity and forestry recommended a list of development practices but the problem of environment is getting worse day by day because: (i) Commitments are not being followed strictly. (ii) No country wants to do compromise at the cost of developments. (iii) Population is increasing. (iv) Industrialisation is on the rise. (v) Resources are limited and the ultimate use of these causes environmental degradation. (or any other relevant point) (any two to be explained)	**2*2=4**

	SECTION: D (12 MARKS)	
24	**Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions based on it:** India made earnest efforts for the early realisation of freedom of Indonesia from the Dutch colonial regime by convening an international conference in 1949 to support its freedom struggle. India was a staunch supporter of the decolonisation process and firmly opposed racism, especially apartheid in South Africa. The Afro-Asian Conference held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955, commonly known as the Bandung Conference, marked the zenith of India's engagement with the newly independent Asian and African nations. The Bandung Conference later led to the establishment of the NAM. **(i) Which Indian leader played an important role in manifesting the Afro-Asian unity?** (A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (B) Jawaharlal Nehru (C) Mahatma Gandhi (D) Lal Bahadur Shastri **(ii) In which year did the Non-Alignment Movement become the symbol of Afro-Asian unity?** (A) 1959 (B) 1960 (C) 1961 (D) 1962 **(iii) Identify the main intention behind the strengthening Afro-Asian unity.** (A) To gain economic support from the USA bloc (B) To co-operate with the USSR bloc in enhancing its global policies (C) To form military alliances in the era of Cold War (D) To maintain distance from both the superpowers (USA and USSR) in order to protect its freedom **(iv) The first summit of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was held in which year?** (A) 1961 (B) 1962 (C) 1963 (D) 1964 **Ans.** (i) (B) Jawahar Lal Nehru (ii) (C) 1961 (iii) (D) To maintain distance from both the superpowers (USA and USSR) in order to protect its freedom. (iv) (A) 1961	**1+1+1+1=4**
25	**Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions based on it:**	**1+1+2=4**

	 i) Name any two countries of East Asia (ii) Identify and name the leader shown in the cartoon. (iii) Explain the meaning of the sentence given in the cartoon 'WE'LL HAVE TO GET USED TO IT'. Ans. (i) Japan, South Korea ,Taiwan ,China, Mongolia (Any two) (ii) Dr. Manmohan Singh (iii) After Independence India followed the policy of NAM to be away from the two blocs. But with the end of USSR in 1991, India had to redefine its relations with other nations. In this direction, India also tried to make strong relations with east Asian nations. This was known as 'Look East /Act East Policy'. So this sentence reflects that India has to improve its relations forever with these countries. To bear the heat of competitions. **NOTE: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q, No. 25** (1) Name any one country which resisted the adoption of the 'Euro'. (2) Name any two new member countries of European Union. (3) Explain any two main objectives of establishing the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF). **Visually Impaired Ans** (i) Sweden and Denmark (any one) (ii) Poland, Hungry (or any other) (iii) ARF was established for the ● Coordination of security ● Foreign policy among member states	
26	**In the given political outline map of India (on page 17), four States have been marked as and 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 :** (i) The state related to Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri. (ii) The state for which K. Kamaraj initiated Mid-day Meal programme to increase enrolment in education (iii) The state in which the Congress Party did not get majority in the Assembly Elections of 1967, but formed a government with the support of other parties.	**1+1+1+1=4**

(iv) The state where Non-Congress coalition government was formed after the Assembly Elections of 1967 .

Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the States
i		
ii		
iii		
iv		



Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the States
(i)	B	Uttar Pradesh
(ii)	C	Tamil Nadu
(iii)	D	Rajasthan
(iv)	A	Bihar

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No.26:

(1) State the famous slogan coined by Lal Bahadur Shastri.
(2) In which year did the Congress Party split?
(3) Who was the second Prime Minister of India after Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru?
(4) Describe the 'Kamaraj Plan' of 1963

SECTION: E (24 MARKS)

27 **a. Describe the sequence of events responsible for the establishment of democracy in Nepal.** **6**

OR **OR**

	b. Describe the sequence of events responsible for the end of the military government and establishment of democracy in Bangladesh. Ans.Democracy in Nepal- • Nepal was a constututional monarchy before 1990. • In 1990, the king accepted the demand for a new democratic country and created parliament. • The year 2002 was a set back for the democracy because the king abolished the parliament and dismissed the government. It ended the democracy. • In 2006, there were massive pro-democracy protests. King was forced to restore the House of representatives. • Seven Party Alliance (SPA) played a significant role in this. • Since 2008, Nepal is a democratic republic having its own constitution. •Nepal formed a constituent Assembly to draft a constitution for Nepal with nominal monarchy. (any other relevant point) (any four) **OR** b. Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan from 1947-1971. • In the 1970 elections, the Awami league led by Sheikh Mujib won all the seats in East Pakistan but the government was dominated by the west Pakistani leadership. • Protest against the unfair treatment meted out to bengali language and culture. • Therefore, Pakistani leadership, Pakistani army tried to suppress the mass movement of the Bengali people. • This led to a large scale migration into India. Indian government supported the East Pakistan for their independence. • This resulted in a war between India and Pakistan in December 1971. • Finally, with the support of India, East Pakistan won and formation of Bangladesh was done as an independent country. • Bangladesh drafted its constitution declaring faith in secularism, democracy and socialism and democracy was established. (any other relevant point) (any four)	**1 ½ + 1 ½ +1½ + 1 ½ =6**
28	**a. Explain the role of traditional notion of security in the contemporary world.** **OR** **b. How can the various contemporary threats to security be dealt with? Explain any three methods.** Ans.Role of traditional notion of security:- (i) In traditional security there is a recognition that cooperation is limiting violence is possible. (ii) Countries should only go to war for either self defence or protect other people from genocide. (iii) Armies must avoid killing or hurting non combatants as well as unarmed and surrounding combatants (iv) It supports disarmament, arms control and confidence building measures. (v) Arms control regulates the acquisition or development of weapons. (vi) War must be limited in terms of the means that are used. (any other relevant point) (any three to be explained) **OR** b. Three methods for dealing with contemporary threats- (i) Military force may have a role to play in combating terrorism or in enforcing human rights.	**6**

	(ii) The strategies have to be devised that involve international cooperation. Cooperation may be bilateral (i.e., between any two countries), regional, continental or global. (iii) It should also involve various international and national organisations like WTO, IMF, World Bank, etc., and non-governmental organisations like the Red Cross, private foundations and charities, trade unions, social and development organisations, businesses and corporations, and great personalities like Mandela and Mother Teresa. (iv) The use of force can be involved as a last resort. (v) International community may have to sanction the use of force to deal with governments that kill their own people or ignore the misery of their population who are devastated by poverty, disease and catastrophes. (vi) A government may use violence against international terrorists. (any other relevant point) (any three to be explained)	
29	**a. How did the Mandal Commission recommendations prove to be an effort to solve the problems of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) ?** **OR** **b. Examine any three grounds on which the regional parties support the various coalition governments formed at the Centre in India.** Ans. a.(i) The primary objective to set up Mandal Commission was to investigate the extent of educational and social backwardness among various sections of Indian Society. (ii) It recommended ways of identifying these 'backward classes'. (iii) The commission gave its recommendations in1980. (iv) The commission found that backward classes had a very low presence in both educational institutions and in employment in public services. (v) That is why, it recommended reserving 27% of seats in educational institutions and government jobs for these groups. (vi)The commission also made many other recommendations like land reforms, to improve the conditions of OBCs. (vii) These recommendations definitely proved to be beneficial for OBCs and they got their identity in the society in true sense. **OR** b.Grounds are – (i) To avoid the instability and midterm polls. (ii) To be a part of National politics and Union government. (iii) To get their regional demands and interest fulfilled. (iv) All regional parties agreed in support of the new economic policies and believe that these policies would lead the country to prosperity and a status of economic power in the world. (v) All regional parties support coalition government because they know that regional issues will be heard at national level. (vi) These parties know that though many ideological differences may exist among coalition government but there will be a power sharing arrangement in the coalition government. (any other relevant point) (any three to be explained)	**2+2+2=6**
30	**a. Explain the advantages of democratic approach towards national integration amidst the diversity of India.** **OR**	**2+2+2=6**

	b.Why was the state of Jammu and Kashmir constituted into two Union Territories? Explain the reasons. **Ans.a**. Advantages of the Democratic Approach towards National Integration are:- (i) It respects regional aspirations. (ii) It addresses the regional aspirations through democratic negotiation rather than through suppression. (iii) It emphasises more on power sharing. The regions have a share in decision making of the destiny of the nation. (iv) It avoids the regional discrimination and enables economic development. (v) It highlights the flexible federal system to give complete autonomy to various groups & cultures. (any other relevant point) (any three to be explained) **OR** **b.Reasons for dividing J & K into two union territories:** (i) Jammu & Kashmir reflect a plural society. (ii) The state had divergent political and developmental aspirations. (iii) There were frequent political disturbances, so the division was done for stable governance. (iv) For better law and order. (v)To ensure faster development of Jammu and Kashmir. (vi)To satisfy the demand of people of Ladakh region. (vii)To have a separate state. (viii)To provide opportunities for cultural development in these regions. (ix) To encourage tourism. (any three to be explained)	

CLASS XII

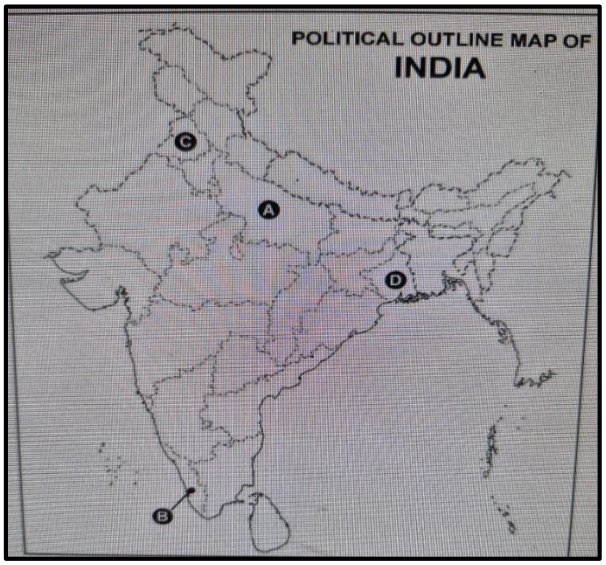
SAMPLE PAPER
UNSOLVED QUESTION PAPER SET 1

TIME: 3 HOURS **MM: 80 MARKS**

	SECTION: A (12 MARKS)	
1	**Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option as answer :** (i) First Earth Summit (ii) India Signed Kyoto Protocol (iii) The Energy Conservation Act (iv) Antarctic Environmental Protocol **(A) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)** **(B) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)** **(C) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)** **(D) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)**	**1**

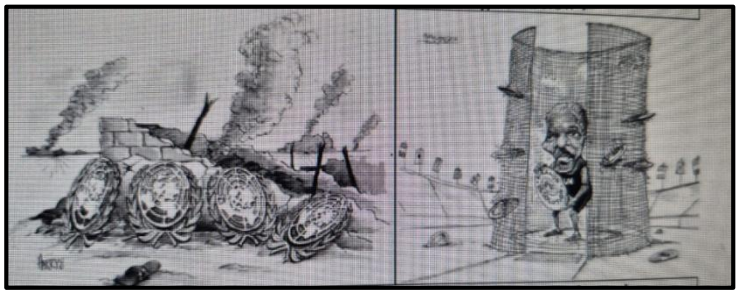
2	**Planning Commission of India was replaced with NITI Aayog because _____** (A) it had become very old. (B) it was becoming irrelevant to face the new challenges of development. (C) it was totally based on Socialist model. (D) many states were not in favour of Planning Commission.	**1**
3	**Match the List-I with the List-II correctly:** **List I** / **List II** a — The first country to liberalise its economy in the South Asian region. — i — Maldives b — Earlier this country had the Sultan as its Head of State. Now, it is a republic — ii — India c — A land locked country — iii — Pakistan d — In the conflict between the military and the prodemocracy groups, the military had prevailed over democracy in this country. — iv — Nepal **(a) (b) (c) (d)** (A) (iii) (i) (ii) (iv) (B) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv) (C) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii) (D) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)	**1**
4	**Which of the following statements in the context of shock therapy are correct ?** (i) The value of Ruble declined. (ii) Shock therapy strengthened capitalism. (iii) It reduced the prices of goods. (iv) It was in favour of social welfare system. **(A) (i) and (ii)** **(B) (ii) and (iii)** **(C) (i), (ii) and (iii)** **(D) (i), (iii) and (iv)**	**1**
5	**Which event marked the end of Communism in the Soviet Union ?** (A) Cuban Missile Crisis (B) Rise of New World Order (C) Disintegration of the Soviet Union D) Rise in US economy	**1**
6	**In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option as answer.** Assertion (A) : Presently the global atmosphere is warming up. Reason (R) : A steady decline in the total amount of Ozone in the earth's stratosphere. **Options :** (A) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct, and the Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (B) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct, but the Reason	**1**

	(R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (C) The Assertion (A) is correct, but the Reason (R) is incorrect. (D) The Assertion (A) is incorrect, but the Reason (R) is correct.	
7	**When did General Ayub Khan take over the administration of Pakistan ?** (A) After the independence of Pakistan (B) After the adoption of the constitution (C) After the first election (D) After Bangladesh Crisis	**1**
8	**Name the state from which Chhattisgarh was carved out.** (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Bihar (C) Jharkhand (D) Madhya Pradesh	**1**
9	**Indira Gandhi initiated many policies under her leadership. Which one among the following was not a part of her policies ?** (A) Abolition of privy purses (B) Nationalisation of banks (C) No use of nuclear power (D) Land reforms	**1**
10	**In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option as answer.** **Assertion (A):** People started protesting against the increase in prices of essential commodities, food scarcity and growing unemployment before the fourth General elections in India. **Reason(R):** Failure of monsoons, widespread drought, decline in agricultural production and serious food shortage caused the problem. **Options :** (A) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct and the Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (B) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct, but the Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (C) The Assertion (A) is correct, but the Reason (R) is incorrect. (D) The Assertion (A) is incorrect, but the Reason (R) is correct	**1**
11	**Which one of the following was formed for the planned development of India, just after independence?** (A) Election Commission (B)Planning Commission (C) Shah Commission (D)NITI Aayog	**1**
12	**Which one of the following Princely States of India initially opposed joining the Indian Union?** (A) Baroda (B)Hyderabad (C)Mysore (D)Gwalior	**1**
	SECTION: B (12 MARKS)	
13	Suggest any two measures to protect your surroundings from pollution.	**2**
14	Explain any two advantages of Coalition governments.	**2**
15	Some countries oppose India's inclusion as a permanent member of the UN Security Council. Explain any two reasons for this opposition.	**2**

<table>
<tr><td>16</td><td>Analyse any two reasons as to why issues of environment and natural resources have become a part of the World Politics</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>17</td><td>Analyse any two reasons for the creation of seven small states in North-East India</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>18</td><td>Explain any two reasons to consider the year 1967 as a landmark year in India's political and electoral history.</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>SECTION: C (20 MARKS)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>19</td><td>Explain any four reasons for resistance to globalisation.</td><td>1+1+1+1</td></tr>
<tr><td>20</td><td>Describe the events that took place in Sikkim from the time of India's independence to its merger with India.</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>21</td><td>(a) "After the disintegration of Soviet Union, India has maintained good relations with all the new independent countries, but the most cordial relations are still there between Russia and India." Justify the statement with two examples.
OR
(b) During Cold War period the US economy was more developed than the rest of the world. Still the Soviet system had some special features which distinguish it from the US. Evaluate any two such features.</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>22</td><td>Highlight any four outcomes of the mid-term elections of 1980 in India.</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>23</td><td>Explain any two main challenges faced by Pakistan in establishing a successful democracy.
OR
"SAARC has taken a major regional initiative in South Asian States to evolve cooperation through multilateral means." Justify the statement with two examples</td><td>2+2</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>SECTION: D (12 MARKS)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>24</td><td>On the given Political outline map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabets shown in the map as per the format that follows :
<table>
<tr><th>Sr no. of infromation used</th><th>Alphabet</th><th>State name</th></tr>
<tr><td>i</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>ii</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>iii</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>iv</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>


(i) The state where the first non-Congress government was formed by</td><td>1*4=4</td></tr>
</table>

	E.M.S. Namboodiripad. (ii) The state that belongs to Syama Prasad Mookerjee, founder of Bharatiya Jana Sangh. (iii)The state to which former Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru belonged. (iv)The state related to former Health Minister Rajkumari Amrit Kaur. **Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 24.** (24.1) Name the state where the first non-Congress government was formed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad. (24.2) Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India ? (24.3) Name the political party formed by the former first Indian Governor General of independent India. (24.4) Name the state which is related to Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, the former Health Minister of India.	
25	**Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :** The interim government took a firm stance against the possible division of India into small principalities of different sizes. The Muslim League opposed the Indian National Congress and took the view that the States should be free to adopt any course they liked. Sardar Patel played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states firmly but diplomatically and bringing most of them into the Indian Union. **(1) Which principle was followed for the division of British India at the time of partition in 1947 ?** (A) Principle of administrative control (B) Principle of ethnic composition (C) Principle of religious majorities (D) Principle of equality **(2) Who was the first Deputy Prime Minister of free India ?** (A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (B) Sardar Patel (C) V.K. Menon (D) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan **(3) How many princely states were there in British India at the time of independence?** (A) 556 (B) 566 (C) 655 (D) 565 **(4) Which of the following statements about the princely states is NOT correct?** (A) The Indian government was ready to give autonomy to some regions. (B) The ruler of Junagadh had decided to be part of independent India. (C) Princely states covered one third of the land area of British Indian empire (D)Some of the princely states clearly wanted to become part of the Indian Union	**1*4=4**
26	**The given cartoon is related to Israel's attack on Lebanon in June 2006. Study cartoon carefully and answer the questions given below:**	**1+1+2=4**

	 a) Identify and name the organisation whose four Logos are shown in the cartoon. b) Identify and name the person shown in the cartoon. c) Why did Israel attack Lebanon ? **Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 26** (1) Write full form of UNICEF. (2) Which organisation became the successor of League of Nations? (3) How many states signed the United Nations Charter? (4) Which U.N. agency is concerned with the safety and peaceful use of nuclear technology?	**4*1**
	SECTION: E (24 MARKS)	
27	(a) Suggest any three measures that India should adopt to fight the threats like poverty, terrorism and epidemics. **OR** (b) "Co-operation is an important component of traditional security."Justify the statement with any three arguments.	**2+2+2**
28	(a)Explain any three major developments which took place in Indian politics during the last decade of the 20th century. **OR** (b)In the midst of severe competition and many conflicts after 1989, a consensus appeared to have emerged among most parties. Explain any three points of consensus.	**2+2+2**
29	(a)"The foreign policy of independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world." Support the statement with any three suitable arguments. **OR** (b)"India was a staunch supporter of the decolonization process and firmly opposed racism." Support the statement with any three suitable arguments.	**2+2+2**
30	(a)While the Chinese economy has improved dramatically, why has everyone in China not received the benefits of the reforms? State any three reasons**.** **OR** (b)Describe the process of evolution of the European Union from an Economic Union to an increasingly Political one.	**2+2+2** **OR** **6**

CLASS XII

SAMPLE PAPER

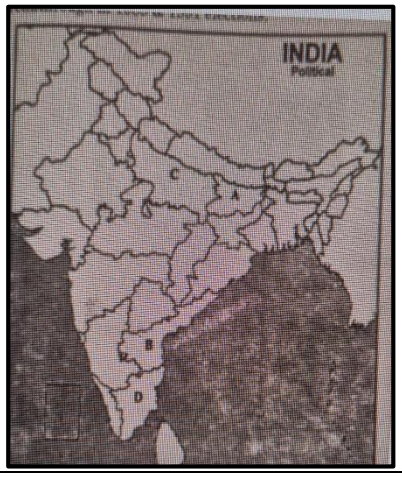
UNSOLVED QUESTION PAPER SET 2

TIME: 3 HOURS **MM: 80 MARKS**

	SECTION: A (12 MARKS)	
1	**Given below are two statements:**	**1**

	Statement-I: Mikhail Gorbachev, who had become General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985, sought to reform the Soviet System. **Statement-II:** Gorbachev's decision to normalise relations with the West and democratise and reform the Soviet Union had some other effects that neither he nor anyone else intended or anticipated. **Option:** (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are true. (B) Both Statement-1 and Statement-II are false. (C) Statement-I is true, but Statement-II is false. (D) Statement-I is false, but Statement-II is true.	
2	**Which one of the following symbolised the division between the Capitalist and the Communist world?** (A) Gulf War (C) First World War (B) Berlin Wall (D) Second World War	**1**
3	**Match the terms given in Column-A correctly with Column-B and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:** <table><tr><th></th><th>Column-A</th><th></th><th>Column-B</th></tr><tr><td>a</td><td>Balance of Power</td><td>i</td><td>Giving up certain types of weapons</td></tr><tr><td>b</td><td>Disarmament</td><td>ii</td><td>Security</td></tr><tr><td>c</td><td>Migration</td><td>iii</td><td>Traditional security</td></tr><tr><td>d</td><td>Freedom from threats</td><td>iv</td><td>New source of threat</td></tr></table> **Codes:** **(a) (b) (c) (d)** (A) (iii) (i) (iv) (ii) (B) (iv) (i) (iii) (ii) (C) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i) (D) (ii) (iv) (iii) (i)	**1**
4	**Arrange the following in chronological order of their happening:** (i) India-China War (ii) India's first test of a nuclear device (iii) Terrorists attack on World Trade Centre in America (iv) The Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty **Choose the correct option:** (A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (B) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i) (C) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii) (D) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)	**1**
5	**Which one among the following agreements was to cut the green house gas emissions?** (A) Antarctic Treaty (B) Kyoto Protocol (C) Montreal Protocol (D) Antarctic Environmental Protocol	**1**

6	**In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the appropriate option as correct answer:** **Assertion (A):** The government suspended the freedom of press and implemented press censorship during emergency in 1975**.** **Reason (R):** Newspapers protested against censorship by showing the cartoons only. **Option:** (A) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct, and the Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (B) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct, but the Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (C) The Assertion (A) is incorrect, but the Reason (R) is correct. (D) The Assertion (A) is correct, but the Reason (R) is incorrect.	**1**
7	**Choose the correct statement about India's nuclear policy from the statements given below:** (A) India's nuclear programme was started in 1952 under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha (B) India was in support of the NPT. (C) Now India has made it clear that the policy of 'no first use can be reviewed. (D) Nehru was not against nuclear weapons.	**1**
8	**Which political party of India wanted India to follow a pro-US foreign policy?** (A) Bharatiya Jan Sangh (B) Communist Party (C) Socialist Party (D) Congress Party	**1**
9	**Which political party won 16 Lok Sabha seats and was at second place in the first General Election of India?** (A) Communist Party of India (B) Bharatiya Jan Sangh (C) Socialist Party (D) Swatantra Party	**1**
10	**Choose the correct full form of the EVM.** (A) Electric Voting Machine (B) Easy Voting Machine (C) Electronic Voting Machine (D) Election Voting Machine	**1**
11	**On which one of the following basis was emergency declared in 1975.** (A) Internal disturbances (B) External threat (C) Armed rebellion (D) External Aggression	**1**
12	**In which country was an Australian Mining Company "WMC" opposed?** (A) Singapore (B) Philippines (C) Thailand (D) Japan	**1**
	SECTION: B (12 MARKS)	
13	State any two main objectives of 'ASEAN'.	**1+1**
14	'During the period of dominance of the Congress Party, its leaders never showed any desire to form new parties.'Analyse any one reason for this.	**2**
15	Explain any two differences between the First Five Year Plan and Second Five Year Plan.	**1+1**
16	Explain any two reasons for the split in the Janta Party in 1979.	**1+1**

<table>
<tr><td>17</td><td>Suggest any two ways to reduce economic disparity between the poor and the rich countries at the global level.</td><td>1+1</td></tr>
<tr><td>18</td><td>State any two arms control treaties signed between the US and Soviet Union.</td><td>1+1</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>SECTION: C (20 MARKS)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>19</td><td>a. Analyse the basis of projecting China to overtake the US America to become the world's largest economy.
OR
b. "While the Chinese economy has improved, not everyone in China received the benefits of the reforms." Analyse any two reasons for this.</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>20</td><td>The 1960s were labelled as the 'dangerous decade' in India." Explain any two reasons for this.</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>21</td><td>Describe the impact of globalisation on the Indian culture.</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>22</td><td>a. Explain any two reasons for the beginning of a long phase of coalition politics in India since 1989.
OR
b. Explain the role of 'Other Backward Classes' in the Indian politics</td><td>2+2</td></tr>
<tr><td>23</td><td>Highlight any four important features of the Nuclear Policy of India.</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>SECTION: D (12 MARKS)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>24</td><td>In the given political map of India, four countries/ states have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify these on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per format that follows:
(i) The state, where the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi took place.
(ii) The state where Karpoori Thakur was a Chief Minister.
(iii) The state where UPA won the majority of seats in Lok Sabha elections in 2004.
(iv) The state where Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) achieved a breakthrough in 1989 & 1991 elections
<table>
<tr><th>Sr. No of the Information used</th><th>Concerned alphabet in the map</th><th>Name of the countries/ states</th></tr>
<tr><td>i)</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>ii)</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>iii)</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>iv)</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

</td><td>1+1+1+1</td></tr>
</table>

	Note: The following questions are only for the Visually Impaired (1) Name the state where Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated (2) Name the state where Karpoori Thakur was a Chief Minister. (3) Name the state where Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) achieved a breakthrough in 1989 & 1991 elections. (4) Name the alliance that formed government at the centre in 1989	
25	**The given cartoon is related to the era of coalition governments. Study the cartoon and answer the questions that follow :**  (i) Identify and name the leader who is holding the (ii) Which political party organizes the 'Rath Yatra'? (iii) Identify and name any two Prime Ministers shown in the cartoon who led the coalition governments. **Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 25 :** (1) Which coalition government decided to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission and why ? (2) Name the first Non-Congress Prime Minister of India. (3) Name the Prime Minister who headed a coalition government from May 1996 to June 1996.	**1+1+2**
26	**Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:** The Central Asian republics did not ask for independence and wanted to remain with the Soviet Federation. In December 1991, under the leadership of Yeltsin, Russia, Ukraine and Belarus declared that the Soviet Union was disbanded. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union was banned. Capitalism and democracy were adopted as the bases for the post-Soviet republics. The declaration on the disintegration of the USSR and the formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) came as a surprise to the other republics, especially to the Central Asian ones. **(1) Which ideology was adopted by the post-Soviet countries ?** (A) Socialist (B) Capitalist and Democratic (C) Communist (D) Democratic	**1+1+1+1**

	(2) Which republic among the following became the successor of the Soviet Union? (A) Belarus (B) Ukraine (C) Commonwealth of Independent States (D) Russia **(3) Which one of the following is a Central Asian country?** (A) Chechnya (B) Dagestan (C) Tajikistan (D) Czechoslovakia **(4) Which part of Soviet Union had vast hydrocarbon resources?** (A) Eastern Europe (B) Central Asian Republics (C) Yugoslavia (D) Czechoslovakia	
	SECTION: E (24 MARKS)	
27	a.Explain any two commonalities and two differences between Bangladesh and Pakistan in their democratic experiences. **OR** b.Explain any two issues of co-operation and two issues of confrontation between India and Bangladesh.	**6**
28	a.Explain the importance of International organisations like the United Nations in the contemporary world. **OR** b.Explain any four changes that have occurred after the Cold War and have affected the realities of the world politics.	**6**
29	a."Regional demands from different parts of India show that India has adopted a democratic approach to accommodate diversity." Justify the statement. **OR** b.Examine any three problems related to the Jammu and Kashmir.	**6**
30	a.Describe any three circumstances under which the State Reorganisation Commission was constituted. **OR** b.Describe the circumstances and events that led to Manipur's accession to India in 1949.	**3+3**

CLASS XII

SAMPLE PAPER

UNSOLVED QUESTION PAPER SET 3

TIME: 3 HOURS **MM: 80 MARKS**

	SECTION: A (12 MARKS)	
1	**Given below are two statements:** **Statement-I:** Nepal was a Hindu Kingdom in the past and then a constitutional monarchy in the modern period for many years. **Statement-II:** The struggling pro-democracy forces achieved their first major victory in 2006 when the king was forced to restore the House of representatives.	**1**

Options:
(A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are true.
(B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are false.
(C) Statement-1 is true, but Statement-II is false.
(D) Statement-1 is false, but Statement-II is true.

2 **Which of the following events made the South Asian region a sudden focus of global attention after the cold war period?**
(A) Bangladesh War of 1971
(B) Ethnic conflict of Sri Lanka
(C) India and Pakistan both became nuclear power
(D) Kargil conflict between India and Pakistan — **1**

3 **Match the terms given in Column-'A' correctly with Column-'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:** — **1**

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

Codes:
(A) I-iii, II-i, III-iv, IV-ii
(B) I-iv, II-i, I-iii, IV-ii1
(C) I-iv, II-iii, III-ii, IV-i
(D) I-ii, II-iv, III-iii, IV-i

4 **Arrange the following in chronological order of their formation:** — **1**
I. The World Trade Organisation
II. World Bank
III. The International Atomic Energy Agency
IV. United Nations Organisation
Choose the correct option:
(A) I, II, III, IV (B) II, IV, III, I
(C) IV, I, III, II (D) III, I, II, IV

5 **Institutional safeguards to minimize the negative effects of globalization on those who are economically weak are known as** — **1**
(A) Welfare measures (B) Social safety nets
(C) Economic liberalization. (D) Voluntary services

6 **In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option as answer.** — **1**
Assertion (A): The entry and the increased role of multinational companies all over the world leads to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own.
Reason (R): The state continues to discharge its essential functions and consciously withdraws from certain domains from which it wishes to.
Options:

	(A) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct and the Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (B) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct, but the Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (C) The Assertion (A) is incorrect, but the Reason (R) is correct. (D) The Assertion (A) is correct, but the Reason (R) is incorrect**.**	
7	**Which one among the following statements is not the objective of NITI Aayog?** (A) Provide a critical directional and strategic input to the development process of India. (B) Serve as a think tank of the government both at the centre and state level. (C) Arrange funds for the implementation of developmental programs. (D) Seek to put an end to the slow and tardy implementation of the policies.	**1**
8	**Which statement among the following is correct about the planning ideology of left wing?** (A) The Left supports a free-market economy. (B) They support government policies which are for the benefit of poor sections. (C) They do not want unnecessary intervention of government in the economy. (D) They advocate for progressive policies.	**1**
9	**Identify the main reason for the split in Congress Party in 1969.** (A) Change in the ideology of Congress Party (B) Dominance of the Congress Syndicate (C) Difference of opinion among the opposition parties (D) Opposition parties came together	**1**
10	**Identify and choose the incorrect pair:** (A) Lal Bahadur Shastri - Jai Jawan Jai Kisan (B) Indira Gandhi - Garibi Hatao (C) Syndicate - A group of powerful opposition leaders against Indira Gandhi (D) Grand Alliance - Formed by all Non-Congress Parties	**1**
11	**BJP led alliance of 2019 is known as:** (A) United Progressive Alliance (B) United Front (C) National Democratic Alliance (D) Democratic Coalition	**1**
12	**Who led the Central Government after the 1999 Lok Sabha Elections?** (A) P.V. Narasimha Rao (B) Atal Bihari Vajpayee (C) Manmohan Singh (D) H.D. Deve Gauda	**1**
	SECTION: B (12 MARKS)	
13	Can Shock Therapy be called the best way to make transition from authoritarian socialist system to liberal capitalist system after the disintegration of Soviet Union? Explain.	**2**
14	Explain any two major causes of globalization.	**2**
15	Explain the two commonly agreed upon goals of the national movement which were achieved after independence.	**2**
16	Name any four global commons.	**2**
17	State the severe economic crisis prior to the fourth general elections of 1967.	**2**
18	"Regionalism is not as dangerous as communalism." Justify the statement.	**2**

	SECTION: C (20 MARKS)	
19	Explain any four reasons responsible for the economic stagnation in Soviet Union.	**4**
20	(a) How is the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) a major regional initiative by South Asian states to evolve co-operation through multilateral means? Assess. **OR** (b) "Despite the mixed record of democratic experiences, the people of South Asian countries share the aspiration for democracy." Justify the statement with two suitable arguments.	**4**
21	Suggest any four steps for the Indian Government to take to check the pollution and save the environment.	**4**
22	"One party dominance did not affect the very essence of Indian democracy." Justify the statement with any two arguments.	**4**
23	a. Describe the role of Jaya Prakash Narayan in Indian National Politics. **OR** b. Describe any two reasons for the victory of Janata Party in 1977 Lok Sabha elections.	**4**
	SECTION: D (12 MARKS)	
24	**Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:** India adopted a democratic approach to the question of diversity. Democracy allows the political expressions of regional aspirations and does not look upon them as anti-national. Besides, democratic politics allows parties and groups to address the people on the basis of their regional identity, aspiration and specific regional problems. Thus, in the course of democratic politics, regional aspirations get strengthened. At the same time, democratic politics also means that regional issues and problems will receive adequate attention and accommodation in the policy making process. **(1) Which period in India is seen as a period of grooming regional aspirations for autonomy?** (A) 1960s (B) 1970s (C) 1980s (D) 1990s **(2) Which type of diversity is dominant in India ?** **(**A) Social diversity (B) Political diversity (C) Cultural diversity (D) Regional diversity **(3) How does democracy deal with the regional problems?** (A) Through regular negotiations (B) Through strong steps (C) Through elections (D) Through economic measures **(4) Which one of the following joined Indian Union in 1975?** (A) Goa (B) Sikkim (C) Puducherry (D) An Island	**1*4=4**
25	**In the outline political map of India given below, five States have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. With the help of the information given below, identify them and write their correct names in your answer book along with the serial number of the information used and the related alphabet in the map.**	**1*4=4**

Sr.no. of the information used	Alphabet	State Name
i		
ii		
iii		
iv		

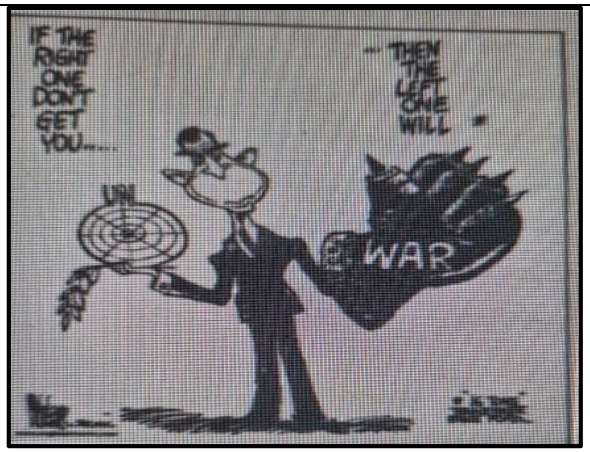


(i) The Princely State whose ruler resisted its merger with India.
(ii) The State that was most affected by the partition of the country.
(iii) The State carved out from Madhya Pradesh.
(iv) The State that was formed

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 25.

(25.1) Name the Union Territory which earlier was a state.
(25.2) Name any one state that was most affected by the partition of the country.
(25.3) Which state was carved out from Madhya Pradesh?
(25.4) Which state was formed in 1952?

26	**Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow :**	**1*4=4**

	 **(I) What does the cartoon depict?** (A) Influence of UNO on the World (B) Influence of USA on UNO (C) Relevance of UNO (D) Influence of USA on the World **II What message is given by the cartoon?** (A) If UN fails then the US can control the world by its military power. (B) Economic superiority of US (C) Veto power of permanent members of UN (D) US is the largest contributor to UN **(III) Why this cartoon is not relevant today?** (A) UN has become more powerful. (B) Many new powerful international organisations have emerged. (C) Countries are not having faith in UN. (D) Now many new centres of power have emerged. **(IV) What is the primary objective of UNO?** (A) To foster economic ties of the developed nations (B) To promote international peace and co-operation (C) To eradicate terrorism (D) To promote health care **Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 26.** (26.1) State the reason for the formation of League of Nations. (26.2) Write full form of UNESCO. (26.3) How many member countries did sign on United Nations Charter to set up United Nations? (26.4) Name the most visible public figure and the representative head of the United Nations.	
	SECTION: E (24 MARKS)	
27	a.Explain any two contentious issues between China and India. Suggest any two measures to resolve these issues for greater cooperation.	**3+3**

	OR b."ASEAN took steps to establish an ASEAN community on the basis of its three pillars." Explain the importance of these three pillars.	
28	a.Explain any three security challenges faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa after the Second World War. **OR** b.Explain any three differences between the Non-traditional and Traditional notion of security.	**3+3**
29	a."The foreign policy of Independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world." Support the statement with three suitable arguments. OR b."India played an important role in maintaining Afro-Asian Unity." Support the statement with three suitable examples.	**3+3**
30	a.Describe any three major developments that took place in Indian politics in the last decade of the 20th century. **OR** b.Describe any three recommendations of the Mandal Commission to solve the problems of the other backward classes.	**3+3**

****