

राजनीतिक विज्ञान Political Science

कक्षा / Class XII 2025-26

विद्यार्थी सहायक सामग्री Student Support Material





विद्यालयी शिक्षा में शैक्षिक उत्कृष्टता प्राप्त करना एवं नवाचार द्वारा उच्च – नवीन मानक स्थापित करना केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन की नियमित कार्यप्रणाली का अविभाज्य अंग है। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 एवं पी. एम. श्री विद्यालयों के निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए गतिविधि आधारित पठन-पाठन, अनुभवजन्य शिक्षण एवं कौशल विकास को समाहित कर, अपने विद्यालयों को हमने ज्ञान एवं खोज की अद्भुत प्रयोगशाला बना दिया है। माध्यमिक स्तर तक पहुँच कर हमारे विद्यार्थी सैद्धांतिक समझ के साथ-साथ, रचनात्मक, विश्लेषणात्मक एवं आलोचनात्मक चिंतन भी विकसित कर लेते हैं। यही कारण है कि वह बोर्ड कक्षाओं के दौरान विभिन्न प्रकार के मूल्यांकनों के लिए सहजता से तैयार रहते हैं। उनकी इस यात्रा में हमारा सतत योगदान एवं सहयोग आवश्यक है - केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के पांचों आंचितक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान द्वारा संकलित यह विद्यार्थी सहायक- सामग्री इसी दिशा में एक आवश्यक कदम है। यह सहायक सामाग्री कक्षा 9 से 12 के विद्यार्थियों के लिए सभी महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर तैयार की गयी है। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन की विद्यार्थी सहायक- सामग्री अपनी गुणवत्ता एवं परीक्षा संबंधी सामग्री संकलन की विशेषज्ञता के लिए जानी जाती है और शिक्षा से जुड़े विभिन्न मंचों पर इसकी सराहना होती रही है। मुझे विश्वास है कि यह सहायक सामग्री विद्यार्थियों की सहयोगी बनकर निरंतर मार्गदर्शन करते हुए उन्हें सफलता के लक्ष्य तक पहुँचाएगी।

शुभाकांक्षा सहित ।

निधि पांडे आयुक्त , केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन





PATRON

Smt. Nidhi Pandey, Commissioner, KVS

CO-PATRON

Dr. P. Devakumar,
Additional Commissioner (Acad.), KVS (HQ)

CO-ORDINATOR

Ms. Chandana Mandal,

Joint Commissioner (Training), KVS (HQ)

COVER DESION

KVS Publication Section

EDITORS

Mr. B L Morodia, Director, ZIET Gwalior
Ms. Menaxi Jain, Director, ZIET Mysuru
Ms. Shaheeda Parveen, Director, ZIET Mumbai
Ms. Preeti Saxena, In-charge Director, ZIET Chandigarh
Mr. Birbal Dhinwa, In-charge Director, ZIET Bhubaneswar



CONTENT CREATOR:		
MRS. ZOYA HOSSAIN, PGT (POL	LITICAL SCIENCE)	
PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA	BALLYGUNGE	

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CLASS XII

SYLLABUS AS PER CBSE CURRICULUM

SESSION (2025-2026)

Chapter No.	Chapter Name	No. of Periods	Marks Allotted
	PART A-CONTEMPORARY WORLD	POLITICS	
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		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 the USSR was based on a single-party state where no opposition or criticism was allowed. The government controlled central planning and owned all major industries, ensuring state ownership of resources. In return, citizens were provided with guaranteed services such as healthcare, education, and cultural facilities.

◆ 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

- 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?

- Economic stagnation, low industrial growth, and shortages frustrated people.
- Heavy military spending strained the economy further.
- 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.
- Nationalist movements in republics like Lithuania, Estonia, Ukraine, and Georgia grew stronger.
- 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

• After the collapse, countries like Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan shifted from socialism to capitalism through "shock therapy."

Features:

- Rapid privatization of industries
- o Removal of price controls and government subsidies
- o Opening to foreign trade and investment
- o Adoption of free-market policies

• Effects:

- o 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.

◆ 11. 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. Which economic policy in post-communist countries involved sudden transition to capitalism?

a) New Deal b) Glasnost c) Shock Therapy d) Perestroika

Answer: c) Shock Therapy

3. 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

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

(2 MARKS)

1. What do you mean by the term 'bipolarity' in world politics?

Answer: Bipolarity refers to a system where two superpowers dominate global politics. During the Cold War, it referred to the US-led capitalist bloc and the USSR-led 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 Answer Type Questions

(6 Marks)

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

Ans: 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.

Ans: 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.

Application-Based Question

1. The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 was a historic event. If such a physical and ideological wall existed in today's world, what role would social media and technology play in its downfall?

Answer: In today's context, social media would play a major role in spreading awareness, mobilizing protests, and sharing real-time images and videos of injustice. It would make it hard for governments to control narratives, just like in the Arab Spring. Online platforms would help connect activists across borders, put international pressure, and allow digital campaigns for freedom and unity.

Chapter 2: Contemporary Centres of Power

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: European integration began with the 1948 creation of the OEEC to manage US aid and promote economic coordination, followed by the 1949 Council of Europe for political cooperation. In 1951, the ECSC unified coal and steel industries, and the 1957 Treaty of Rome established the EEC and EURATOM. The process culminated in the 1992 Maastricht Treaty, which formally created the European Union with political, economic, and military powers.
- **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. Key Concepts

- ASEAN Way: Informal, consensus-based decision-making.
- Focus on dialogue and cooperation, not conflict.

▲ b. 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.

Š c. 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

d. Goals of ASEAN Economic Community:

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

2 e. 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.

f. India-ASEAN Relations

India-ASEAN Relations India launched Look East (1990s) and Act East (2014) Policies. Signed FTAs with Malaysia, Thailand, and Singapore. Active cooperation in trade, education, culture, and security

₱ g. Why ASEAN Succeeded (Compared to SAARC)

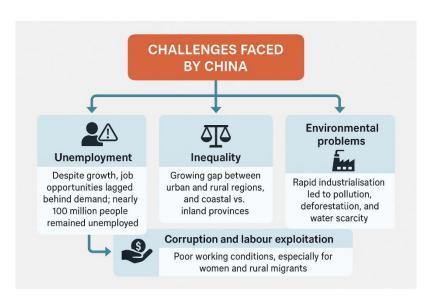
- Strong economic cooperation, less political interference.
- Focus on growth, mutual respect, and dialogue.
- Stable regional forums involving global powers.

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 amass 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: India and China, two ancient Asian civilisations, had limited historical interaction but emerged as independent nations in the late 1940s with hopes of cooperation, symbolised by the slogan "Hindi-Chini Bhai-Bhai." Relations sourced after China

annexed Tibet in 1950, border disputes, and the 1962 war, leading to years of strained ties. Diplomatic relations resumed in 1976, and PM Rajiv Gandhi's 1988 visit marked a turning point, fostering agreements on trade, science, and border peace. Economic ties grew rapidly from the late 1990s, alongside cooperation in global forums like BRICS and SCO. However, tensions persist over border disputes, China's ties with Pakistan, and projects like CPEC, with flashpoints such as Doklam (2017) and Galwan (2020). Despite differences, high-level visits and ongoing dialogue aim to maintain border peace, boost trade, and strengthen regional stability.

- **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. SOUTH KOREA: The "Miracle on the Han River": Korea was divided into two regions at the end of the Second World War along the 38th parallel—South Korea (Republic of Korea) and North Korea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea). The Korean War (1950–53) and the Cold War deepened the rivalry between the two sides. In the 1960s and 1970s, South Korea emerged as a center of power in Asia. During the 1960s to 1980s, it transformed into a strong economic power, a period often referred to as the "Miracle on the Han River."

Objective Type Questions

(1 Mark)

- 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. Which country opposed the Maastricht Treaty and did not adopt the Euro?
- a) France b) Sweden c) Spain d) Austria

Answer: b) Sweden

3. 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

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).

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. Describe the evolution of the European Union (EU) as a powerful regional organisation.

Answer: The European Union has grown from a post—World War II economic initiative into a major political and diplomatic force. Beginning with the Marshall Plan, OEEC, and the creation of the ECSC in 1951 and EEC in 1957, integration deepened after the Soviet bloc's collapse, leading to the Maastricht Treaty of 1992, which formally established the EU. Today, it boasts a strong GDP, the Euro as a leading currency, and significant influence in global bodies like the UN and WTO. With the world's second-largest combined armed forces, it also holds considerable military capacity. However, internal divisions, euroscepticism, and uneven integration remain challenges. Overall, the EU stands as a unique supranational entity blending economic strength with political and diplomatic clout, serving as a model for regional cooperation.

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

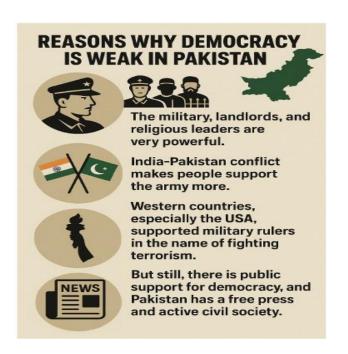
♦ 1. What is South Asia?

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, 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 prodemocracy 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 prodemocracy 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 favored 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, centered 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. What is 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



- Political tensions, especially between India and Pakistan, have slowed down SAARC's success.
- Smaller countries fear that India might dominate the market through free trade.
- India feels that regional trade and peace would benefit everyone, but progress has been slow.

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

- 2. 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)

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.

Emoji Clue Quiz - Guess the Country

Instructions for Students: Below are a few emoji-style clues that represent different South Asian countries. Each clue uses symbols or ideas related to key historical or political facts. Read the clues carefully and try to guess the country being described. A small hint is provided with each clue to help you think in the right direction. Write the correct country name in the space provided.

Q1.
Clue: Flag + Army + Power
Hint: This country has experienced long periods of military rule.

Answer:

Q2. 🗳 🙅 🤝

Clue: River + Language + India Support

Hint: This country was formed in 1971 with Indian assistance.

Answer:

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 favor Western powers and are influenced by a few strong countries.
 - 3. There is **lack of fair representation** of different regions and countries.

a. Kofi Annan's Initiative (1997)

- 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.
 - o 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



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

9. Jurisdiction of the UN: In 2005, as the UN marked 60 years, world leaders met to review

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 of the following organisations succeeded the League of Nations?

a) IMF b) WHO c) United Nations d) SAARC

Answer: c) United Nations

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?

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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 QUESTIONS

(2 Marks)

1. What was the main purpose behind the establishment of the United Nations in 1945?

Answer: The UN was established to prevent future wars, promote international peace and security, and encourage cooperation among countries for solving global problems and promoting human rights.

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 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. What steps did the United Nations take in 2005 to make it more useful?

Answer:

In 2005, the United Nations decided to make some changes to work better. The four steps taken were:

- Setting up a Peacebuilding Commission to help countries that had wars recover.
- Taking responsibility to protect people when their own government fails to do so.
- Starting a Human Rights Council on June 19, 2006, to protect human rights.

• Making agreements to achieve Millennium Development Goals, which aim to reduce poverty and improve people's lives.

LONG ANSWER 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.
 - 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:
 - o 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.

o *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 neighbors 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. According to those who study security, what should be regarded as of interest in discussions of security?

A) Peripheral concerns B) Core values C) Non-essential factors D) External influences **Answer: B) Core values**

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 defense D) Retreat, appearement, and evasion

Answer: C) Surrender, prevention, and defense

5. In addition to deterrence and defense, 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 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.
 - o Advocated for a **New International Economic Order (NIEO)**.
 - o Ratified **Kyoto Protocol** for climate action.
- 3. Addressing Internal Threats:
 - o 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.

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.

2. Environmental Concerns in Global Politics

- Environmental degradation has become a key political issue due to its global impact.
- Issues like climate change, ozone depletion, water and land pollution, loss of biodiversity, and deforestation affect all nations.

• Environmental issues are political because they raise questions of power, responsibility, and access to resources.

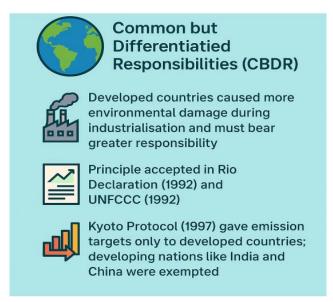
3. Rise of Environmental Politics



4. 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.

5. Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR)



6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.
- **9. Resource Geopolitics:** Resource geopolitics is the study of how nations compete for and control vital resources like oil, water, and minerals. Historically, resources drove European colonial expansion, and both World Wars underscored the need to secure oil and strategic minerals. During the Cold War, industrial powers-maintained resource flows through military presence, alliances, and multinational companies. Oil, especially from West Asia, which holds 64% of global reserves, has been central to wars, interventions, and political influence, as seen in US involvement in Iraq. Water scarcity is another potential source of conflict, with disputes often arising between upstream and downstream states, such as over the Jordan, Yarmuk, and Euphrates rivers in the Middle East.
- **10.** 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 Questions

(1 Mark)

- 1. Which of the following is considered a global common?
- a) The Amazon Rainforest b) The Himalayas c) Antarctica d) The Ganges River

Answer: c) Antarctica

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

3. Which principle underlies the idea that developed countries should take more responsibility for environmental protection?

a) Equal Responsibility b) Climate Equity c) Common but Differentiated Responsibilities d) Ecological Balance

Answer: c) Common but Differentiated Responsibilities

VERY SHORT QUESTIONS

(2 MARKS)

1. What are global commons? Give two examples.

Answer:

- 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. What does the principle of 'Common but Differentiated Responsibilities' mean?

Answer:

- It means all countries share responsibility for environmental protection but developed countries must take greater responsibility as they have caused more damage historically.
- This was accepted in the Rio Declaration of 1992.

SHORT 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.
- o 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.

- o 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 Questions (6 MARKS)

1. Describe the significance and challenges of protecting global commons.

Answer:

- Global commons are resources **not owned by any single country**, like the **atmosphere**, **oceans**, **Antarctica**, **and outer space**.
- These are vital for climate regulation, biodiversity, and global ecological balance.
- Treaties like the **Antarctic Treaty (1959)** and **Montreal Protocol (1987)** aim to protect these areas.
- Challenges include **lack of enforcement**, **conflicting national interests**, and **technological inequalities** between North and South.
- Developed countries dominate decision-making, leaving developing countries with limited say.
- Achieving consensus on protecting commons remains difficult due to economic and political competition.
- 2. Define resource geopolitics and explain why oil and water are becoming sources of conflict.

Answer:

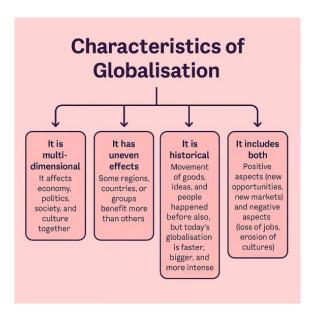
- Resource geopolitics deals with **who controls and accesses natural resources**, like oil and water.
- Oil is crucial for industrial growth; most reserves are in West Asia (e.g., Saudi Arabia, Iraq).
- Powerful nations maintain control through **military presence** and **economic influence**.
- Water 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 technological invention is most closely linked with the spread of globalisation?
- a) Telescope b) Printing press c) Telephone and internet d) Cotton gin

Answer: c) Telephone and internet

- 2. 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

- 3. 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

SHORT ANSWER 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.

2. 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. What is the meaning of 'cultural heterogenisation'?

Answer: Cultural heterogenisation means preserving and promoting cultural diversity despite globalisation, where local cultures absorb global influences but maintain their unique identities.

SHORT QUESTIONS

(4 MARKS)

1. Highlight two positive and two negative impacts of economic globalisation. Answer:

• Positive Impacts:

- Greater economic growth, access to wider markets, more investment opportunities.
- Spread of technology and innovations, improved connectivity across nations.

• Negative Impacts:

- Widening gap between rich and poor, benefiting only a small section of society.
- o Loss of local industries, reduction in state welfare measures.

LONG 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.
- o 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.
- o Global issues like climate change and terrorism need global cooperation.

Liberalisation of Economies:

- Many countries reduced trade barriers and allowed foreign companies to invest.
- o 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 on 14-15 August 1947.
- Two common dreams among Indians:
 - o To build a democratic government.
 - To ensure welfare and justice for all sections, especially poor and disadvantaged.
- However, India faced many **serious challenges** at the time of independence.

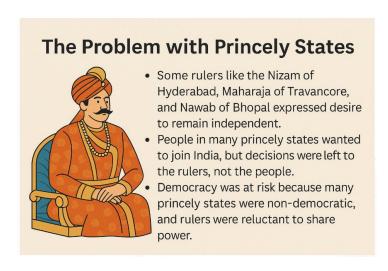
2. Three Major Challenges after Independence:

- 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:** Partition on 14–15 August 1947 divided India into India and Pakistan based on religious majorities, with Muslim-majority areas forming Pakistan and Hindu-Sikh majority areas remaining in India, driven by the Muslim League's Two-Nation Theory. Despite Congress opposition, rising communal tensions made it inevitable. The process faced unclear borders, division of Punjab and Bengal, and ignored opposition like that of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, with Pakistan formed in two separate parts. Partition led to mass displacement of around 80 lakh people, communal violence killing 5–10 lakh, atrocities against minorities, and a severe refugee crisis. Properties, assets, and even government equipment were divided. Beyond physical division, it left deep emotional scars,

raised concerns over secularism, and saw leaders like Gandhi and Nehru reaffirm India's commitment to remain a secular state treating all citizens equally.

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:** Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, as Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister, led the integration of princely states using diplomacy, pressure, and promises of autonomy. Adopting a flexible approach, India allowed special provisions for some regions like Kashmir and the Northeast. Most states signed the Instrument of Accession, joining India by ceding control over defence, foreign affairs, and communications.
- 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.

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.

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. Which leader led the integration of princely states into India?

a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Jawaharlal Nehru c) Vallabhbhai Patel d) Subhash Chandra Bose

Answer: c) Vallabhbhai Patel

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:** After independence, Congress was seen as the true representative of the people because it had led the freedom struggle. Respected leaders like Nehru, Patel, and Azad, along with a strong organisation reaching villages, towns, and cities, gave it a solid base. The party appealed to all sections of society and united people of different religions, castes, and regions. With no strong national opposition, Congress became the symbol of unity and stability after Partition.
- **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. Tolerance and Internal Democracy within Congress

- In its early years, Congress was known for internal democracy, allowing debates and different opinions.
- Liberals, conservatives, socialists, leftists, and right-leaning members coexisted, with factions competing for influence but staying within the party.
- Policies were discussed and modified after open debate, and leaders like Nehru and
 Patel welcomed internal criticism.
- Internal elections, consultations, and space for diverse views made Congress more of a broad platform than a rigid party, keeping it flexible and adaptable.
- **4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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

7. 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.

8. Swatantra Party

8. Swatantra Party

- The Swatantra Party was founded in 1959 by leaders like C.
 Rajagopalachari.
- It opposed the socialist and centralized policies of the Congress.
- Swatantra Party stood for:
 - Economic freedom (free enterprise, less government control)
 - Protection of private property
- It attracted support from:
 - Wealthy landlords
- Upper-class farmers
- Businessmen

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

(1 MARK)

Q1. Which political party was dominant in India after independence?

a) Bharatiya Jana Sangh b) Communist Party c) Congress Party d) Socialist Party

Ans: c) Congress Party

Q2. The Socialist Party was formed in which year?

a) 1947 b) 1948 c) 1950 d) 1952

Ans: b) 1948

Q3. 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

- Q. Which party believed in free market economy and less government control?
- a) Communist Party b) Congress Party c) Swatantra Party d) Bharatiya Jana Sangh

Ans: c) Swatantra Party

Q4. 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. State two main features of the Swatantra Party.

Ans:

- It believed in free market economy and less government control.
- It opposed the dominance of Congress and the policy of excessive state control over industries.

3. 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. What were the main objectives and principles of the Socialist Party and the Communist Party of India after independence?

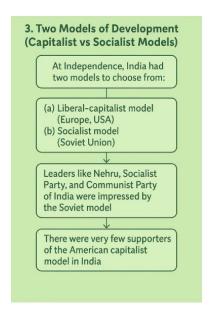
Ans: The Socialist Party, formed in 1948 after breaking from Congress, promoted democratic socialism, focusing on equality, economic justice, land reforms, and reducing the rich-poor gap, while criticizing Congress for favoring the wealthy. The Communist Party of India (CPI) followed Marxism, initially supporting violent revolution before shifting to democratic politics, emphasizing workers' and peasants' rights, and gaining strength in Kerala, West Bengal, and Tripura. Both sought to end exploitation and build an equal society.

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.

Third Five-Year Plan (1961-66): Continued the same industrial focus but also faced major economic challenges like food shortages and wars (with China and Pakistan).

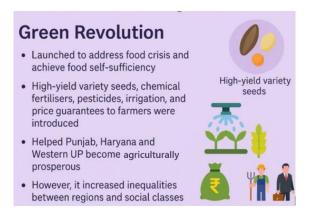
8. Decentralised Planning: Kerala Model

- Kerala showed that decentralised planning (focus on education, health, land reforms) could also be effective.
- Despite low income, Kerala achieved high literacy, low infant mortality, and better healthcare.
- Democratic participation of people was encouraged.
- **9. Key Controversies in Development Strategy:** Critics like J.C. Kumarappa and Chaudhary Charan Singh urged greater focus on rural development and agriculture, while others saw industrial growth as key to overcoming poverty. Indian planning aimed to balance both but achieved mixed results. Following a mixed economy, agriculture and trade remained largely private, while the state controlled heavy industries and key sectors. This model faced criticism from the Left for inefficiency and corruption, and from the Right for restricting private growth.

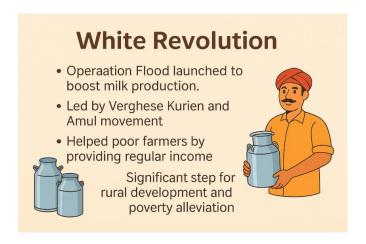
10. Food Crisis

- 1960s witnessed droughts (1965-67) leading to severe food shortages, especially in Bihar.
- Malnutrition, famine-like conditions and high death rates were recorded.
- Forced India to import food and accept foreign aid, especially from the US.
- Highlighted the need for food self-sufficiency.

11. Green Revolution



12. White Revolution



13. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL: The National Development Council (NDC), established on 6 August 1952 and chaired by the Prime Minister, was India's top body for development decision-making. Its members included the PM, Cabinet Ministers, Chief Ministers, Union Territory representatives, and NITI Aayog members. The NDC aimed to support national planning, optimise resource use, and ensure balanced, rapid development. Its objectives were to secure state cooperation in executing schemes, strengthen planning efforts, promote sound economic policies, and achieve regional balance. Functions included formulating policies, reviewing and monitoring Five-Year Plans, advising on priorities, and focusing on backward areas. After NITI Aayog's creation, the NDC met only five times and was proposed for dissolution, as it is an executive body, not constitutional or statutory.

14. 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 Questions

(1 Mark)

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 lyer** 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.

Which Plan Am I? - Mini Riddles on Five-Year Plans

Instructions for Students: Below are **6 short riddles** describing different Five-Year Plans or major planning initiatives in India. Your task is to **read each riddle carefully** and **identify the correct Five-Year Plan or related term**.

Q1. I focused on agriculture, irrigation, and believed in "hastening slowly."

I was India's very first step toward planned development.

Answer: First Five-Year Plan (1951–1956)

Q2. I gave importance to **heavy industries**, **public sector enterprises**, and **economic self-reliance**.

I was crafted by the statistician **P.C. Mahalanobis**.

Answer: Second Five-Year Plan (1956–1961)

Q3. I continued the industrial push but was challenged by wars and food shortages.

During my time, India also fought China and Pakistan.

Answer: Third Five-Year Plan (1961–1966)

Q4. I was inspired by **Kerala's success**, with a focus on **education**, **health**, and **land reforms**.

I showed how **decentralised planning** could work in a low-income state.

Answer: Kerala Model of Development

Q5. I came **before independence**, created by India's top industrialists.

Though capitalist in nature, I demanded state intervention in building the economy.

Answer: The Bombay Plan (1944)

Q6. I was **abolished in 2015** and replaced with a more flexible institution to match modern goals.

My name started with a "P," and I guided India's development for over 60 years.

Answer: *Planning Commission*

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 Constitutional Principles:** After independence, India's foreign policy was guided by Article 51 of the Directive Principles, which calls for promoting peace and security, maintaining just relations, respecting international law, and settling disputes peacefully. These ideals shaped India's early approach to the world, emphasising peace, respect, and non-interference, though Cold War realities sometimes made them hard to follow fully.
- **3. 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.
- **4. 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.
- **5. 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.

- **6. 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.
- **7. 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.

8. Tibet Issue



9. The Chinese Invasion, 1962: India and China's border disputes in Ladakh and NEFA worsened after India granted asylum to the Dalai Lama in 1959. In October 1962, China

attacked along both borders, and an unprepared India suffered a heavy defeat, with Chinese forces occupying large areas before declaring a unilateral ceasefire. The war shocked the nation, damaged Nehru's image, and drew criticism of the government's security handling. It led to military reforms, resignations of top commanders, and closer ties with Western powers like the USA for defence support.

10. 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.

11. 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):



- Despite tensions, India and Pakistan signed this treaty concerning the sharing of river waters.
- Mediated by the World Bank.
- It remains one of the few successful cooperative agreements between the two countries even today.
- **12. 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.
- **13. India's Nuclear Policy**: Under Nehru, India promoted the peaceful use of nuclear energy for development in areas like power, agriculture, and medicine, while opposing nuclear weapons and supporting global disarmament. In 1974, India conducted its first nuclear test at Pokhran, called "Smiling Buddha," joining the ranks of nuclear-capable nations. India refused to sign the NPT, viewing it as discriminatory for granting permanent nuclear rights to a few countries, and instead called for a fairer, more equal approach to disarmament.

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. When was the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) formally founded?

a) 1947 b) 1955 c) 1961 d) 1971

Answer: c) 1961

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 QUESTIONS

(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 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 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

Challenge of Political Succession After Nehru's death in 1964, a leadership vacuum was feared. Concerns arose over whether Indian democracy could survive such a transition. Doubts about managing peaceful democratic succession in a diverse, newly independent country. The 1960s were 'dangerous decade' due to economic crisis, inequality,

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.
 - o 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. What was the main aim of the strategy of Non-Congressism?

a) To promote socialism b) To bring economic reforms c) To defeat the Congress Party d) To

support Indira Gandhi

Ans: c) To defeat the Congress Party

3. 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

4. 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 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.

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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 QUESTIONS

(4 MARKS)

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

Answer:

- 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:

- 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 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 propoor 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. 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.

- **5. 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.
- **6. 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.
- 7. What Happened During Emergency (1975–1977): Indira Gandhi's government launched a Twenty-Point Programme promising land reforms, poverty removal, and labour rights, initially welcomed by the urban middle class for restoring order and curbing strikes. However, Emergency powers were misused through forced sterilisation drives, slum demolitions like Turkman Gate, and police brutality, exemplified by Rajan's custodial death in Kerala. Press censorship, jailing of opposition leaders, and suspension of fundamental rights revealed widespread abuse and authoritarianism.
- **8. Criticism and Dissent during Emergency Silent but Strong:** Despite strict censorship during the Emergency, journalists protested creatively—The Indian Express and The Statesman left blank editorials, while Mainstream and Seminar stopped publishing. Underground pamphlets spread resistance, and writers like Shivaram Karanth and Phanishwar Nath Renu returned national awards. These symbolic acts kept the spirit of democracy alive and helped fuel the opposition that led to Congress's 1977 defeat.

9. Lessons of the Emergency



10. Janata Government (1977–1980) – Hope, Conflict, and Collapse: In the 1977 elections after the Emergency, Congress suffered a huge defeat, with Indira and Sanjay Gandhi losing their seats. The united opposition formed the Janata Party under Jayaprakash Narayan, winning about 330 seats, and Morarji Desai became India's first non-Congress PM. However, the coalition's ideological differences and rivalries between leaders like Desai, Charan Singh, and Vajpayee weakened it. Focused more on targeting Congress than governance, the government collapsed in 1979. Charan Singh briefly became PM but failed to secure a majority, and in 1980, Indira Gandhi returned to power with Congress (I).

Objective Type Questions

(1 Mark)

- 1. Who led the Bihar Movement in 1974?
- a) Morarji Desai b) Jayaprakash Narayan c) George Fernandes d) Charan Singh

Ans: 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

Ans: 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

Ans: 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

Ans: 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. Movement for Nagaland – Identity, Conflict, and Peace Efforts

- Naga tribes, with a distinct ethnic identity, demanded independence after 1947, led by Naga National Council (NNC) under Phizo.
- The 1950s saw violent insurgency, prompting army deployment.
- To address demands, Nagaland became a state in 1963, but militancy continued.
- In 1975, a peace accord was signed with some groups, though others rejected it.
- Talks continue today with insurgent factions to reach a permanent solution.

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 MCQs

(1 Mark)

- 1. Which of the following states was created in 1987?
- a) Haryana b) Goa c) Sikkim d) Uttarakhand

Ans: 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

Ans: 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

Ans: d) Rajiv Gandhi-Laldenga Accord

- 5. Which state was granted full-fledged statehood in 1986 after an agreement with the MNF?
- a) Manipur b) Mizoram c) Meghalaya d) Nagaland

Ans: b) Mizoram

6. 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

Ans: c) Operation Bluestar

VERY SHORT 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 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.
- o 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 QUESTIONS (6 MARKS)

- 1. Examine how the Indian government dealt with regional aspirations through democratic means in different states. Give suitable examples.
 Answer: India addressed regional demands through democratic negotiations rather than force. The Rajiv Gandhi–Longowal Accord (1985) in Punjab met Sikh demands, the Mizo Accord (1986) ended two decades of insurgency with statehood and special powers, and the Assam Accord (1985) resolved illegal
 - immigration issues. These cases show that dialogue, power-sharing, and accommodation are more effective for maintaining national unity and peace.
- 2. 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 fueled 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.

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: In the 1990s, the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) emerged as a major political force, shifting their support from Congress to non-Congress parties—a trend that had begun after the 1977 Janata Party government. The Mandal Commission (1978) identified socially and educationally backward classes as underrepresented and recommended 27% reservation in government jobs and educational institutions. The National Front government implemented this in 1990, sparking widespread protests and the Indira Sawhney case, after which the Supreme Court upheld the policy in 1992, leading all major parties to accept OBC reservations. During the same period, Dalit political assertion grew through BAMCEF and Kanshi Ram's Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP), which sought to

empower SC, ST, OBC, and minorities, gaining prominence in Uttar Pradesh in the 1989 and 1991 elections. Although OBC and Dalit movements sometimes competed, both weakened upper-caste dominance and made caste identity a central element of Indian politics.

- 4. Communalism, Secularism and Democracy: 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 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 further escalated tensions, leading to the Babri Masjid demolition in 1992 and widespread communal riots. In 2002, the Godhra train burning triggered anti-Muslim 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.
- **5.Emergence of a New Consensus:** After 1989, Congress's dominance declined and the BJP rose, but neither secured a majority, leading to a competitive multi-party system and coalition politics. Congress led the UPA, BJP the NDA, while many regional and Left parties stayed outside both. In 2004, Congress fully embraced coalitions, defeating the NDA with Left Front support, though vote shares were close. By the 2000s, politics revolved around four blocs—UPA, NDA, Left Front, and non-aligned parties like the BJD and AIADMK. Despite rivalry, parties broadly agreed on liberalisation, OBC reservations, regional participation in governance, and pragmatic alliances. Popular movements on poverty, displacement, social justice, and rights also shaped politics beyond parties.

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

Ans: 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

Ans: d) P.V. Narasimha Rao

- 3. What was the immediate reason for the Gujarat riots in 2002?
- a) Demolition of Babri Masjid b) Godhra train burning c) Shah Bano verdict d) Rath Yatra

Ans: b) Godhra train burning

VERY SHORT 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. What was the Babri Masjid dispute and what were its consequences?

Ans: The Babri Masjid dispute centered on claims that a mosque in Ayodhya was built on the birthplace of Lord Ram. Its demolition in 1992 by Hindu mobs led to widespread communal riots and became a symbol of rising communalism, threatening India's secular fabric.

SHORT 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 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 appearement," the unlocking of Babri Masjid (1986), L.K. Advani's Rath Yatra, the 1992 Babri Masjid

den	olition, and the 2002 Gujarat riots after the Godhra incident. These develo	pments fueled
com	nunal violence, voter polarisation, and a shift from secularism towar	d majoritarian
ider	city politics, challenging India's secular framework and reshaping democra	atic values.

POLITICAL SCIENCE BOARD EXAM 2025

SOLVED PAPER WITH ANSWER KEY SET1

TIME: 3 HRS MM: 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.	1. In the ASEAN logo, the ten stalks of paddy represent the ten	1
	South-east Asian countries bound together in:	
	a) Fraternity and Liberty b) Friendship and Solidarity c) Peace and	
	Friendship d) Solidarity and Co- operation	
	Answer: (D) Solidarity and Co-operation	
2.	The economy of South Korea was the largest in the	1
	world in 2017.	
	a) 5 th b) 8 th c) 11 th d) 14 th	
	ANSWER: (C) 11th	
3.	Assertion (A): Modernisation is associated with the ideas of	1
	growth, material progress and scientific rationality.	
	Reason (R): The Government of India replaced the Planning	
	Commission with a new institution named NITI Aayog.	
	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	
	Answer: (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason	
İ	(R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).	

4.	Match List-I with List II	correctly and choose the correct answer	1
	from the codes given be	-	_
	List- I	List-II	
	1. S. Nijalingappa	i) Chief Minister of Madras(Tamil Nadu)	
	2. K. Kamraj	ii) Chief Minister of Mysore (Karnataka)	
	3. Gaya Lal	iii) Bihar	
	4. Karpoori Thakur	iv) Member of Legislative Assembly of	
	Haryana	,	
	Codes:		
	A) 1- (ii), 2- (i), 3- (iv), 4-	(iii) B) 1- (iii), 2- (i), 3-(iv), 4-	
	(ii)		
	C) 1-(iv), 2-(iii), 3- (ii), 4-	(i) D) 1- (i), 2-(ii), 3-(iii), 4-	
	(iv)		
	Answer: (A) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3	-(iv), 4-(iii)	
5.	Given below are two sta		1
	Statement I: Globalization	on is a multidimensional concept.	
	Statement II: Globalizati	on leads to the rise of cultural	
	homogenisation.		
	In the light of above state	ements, 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, b	ut Statement II is false.	
	(D) Statement I is false, b	out Statement II is true.	
	Answer: (A) Both Statem	ent I and Statement II are true.	
6.	In India, the resistance t	o globalization has not come from:	1
	(A) Left wing, (B) Right w	ving, (C)Trade unions, (D) Multinational	
	companies		
	Answer: (D) Multination	<u> </u>	
7.	The term 'Sustainable De		1
	, ,	growth with ecological responsibility.	
	, ,	growth with social responsibility.	
		growth with per capita income.	
	, ,	growth with national income.	
	• • •	economic growth with ecological	
	responsibility		
8.	_	ng was associated with the preparation of	1
	the draft of the First Yea		
		alanobis, (C) Jawaharlal Nehru, (D) Charan	
	Singh		
	Answer: (A) K.N. Raj		
9.	Arrange the following in	chronological order :	1

	(i) Indo-China War, (ii) Establishment of Bangladesh, (iii) First	
	summit of the NAM, (iv) Pakistan launched armed attacks in the	
	Rann of Kutch area of Gujarat	
	Choose the correct option :	
	(A) (i), (i), (iii), (iv), (B) (il), lii), (i), (iv), (C)	
	(iii), (i), (ii), (iv), (D) (iv), (i), (i), (iii)	
	Answer: (C) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)	
10.	In which layer of the atmosphere is ozone found?	1
	(A) Troposphere	
	(B) Stratosphere	
	(C) Mesosphere	
	(D) Thermosphere	
	Answer: (B) Stratosphere	
11.	Before which Lok Sabha elections was the slogan 'Garibi Hatao'	1
	given?	
	(A) 3rd (B) 4 th (C) 5 th (D) 6 th	
	Answer: (C) 5th	
12.	Who among the following had created the Indian National Army	1
	(INA) during the Second World War?	
	(A) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose (B) Jawaharlal Nehru (C)	
	Mahatma Gandhi (D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	
	Answer: (A) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose	
	SECTION B	
	(12 MARKS)	
13.	India and Pakistan relations seem to be a story of endemic	1+1=2
	conflict. Suggest any two measures to curb tensions between the	
	two countries.	
	Answer: a) Promote dialogue and peace talks: Hold regular	
	diplomatic meetings and confidence-building measures to	
	peacefully address disputes like Kashmir and border issues.	
	b) Strengthen cooperation through treaties and trade: Uphold	
	agreements like the Indus Waters Treaty and expand trade to build	
	trust and economic interdependence.	
14.	Describe the basic choices that any government has in	2
<u> </u>	responding to a threat of war.	_
	Answer: When facing a war threat, a government can either	
	surrender to enemy demands (rarely stated openly) or focus on	
	deterrence and defence—either by making war costly for the	
	enemy to prevent it or by preparing to fight and protect national	
	interests if war occurs.	
15.	How does globalization impact your life? Support your answer	1+1=2
15.	with the help of any two suitable examples.	1.1-2
	with the help of any two suitable examples.	

	Answer: Globalization affects daily life by giving wider access to goods, services, and jobs worldwide. For example, many Indians work in international call centres serving foreign clients, creating employment and linking us to the global economy. Similarly, products like Chinese bicycles or American dolls are now common in Indian markets, offering more choices at affordable prices.	
16.	Highlight any two reasons for the dominance of the Congress	1+1=2
	Party in the first three general elections.	
	Answer: Legacy of the national movement: The Congress	
	Party had led India's freedom struggle and had strong	
	emotional and political support from the people across the country.	
	Charismatic leadership of Nehru: Jawaharlal Nehru was the	
	most popular and respected leader of that time, and he	
	played a central role in leading the Congress campaign and	
	uniting the country under one party.	
17.	Name any four Prime Ministers of India who ruled for less than a	1/2*4=2
	year.	
	 Answer: Gulzarilal Nanda – Twice served as acting Prime 	
	Minister (1964 and 1966), both times for less than a month.	
	 Charan Singh – Served from July 1979 to January 1980. 	
	 V. P. Singh – Served from December 1989 to November 1990. 	
	 Chandra Shekhar – Served from November 1990 to June 1991. 	
18.	Justify the abolition of Privy Purses by Indira Gandhi.	2
	Answer: The abolition of Privy Purses by Indira Gandhi in 1971 was	
	justified as a step towards promoting equality and ending the	
	privileges of the former princely rulers. These rulers were receiving	
	money and special treatment even after integration with India,	
	which went against the principles of a democratic and socialist	
	society. Indira Gandhi argued that in an independent and equal	
	India, no individual should get special financial benefits based on	
	their royal past.	
10	SECTION C	4
19.	Describe the objectives and means of the student movement in	4
	Bihar under the leadership of Jayaprakash Narayan in 1974.	
	Answer: The Bihar Student Movement, led by Jayaprakash	
	Narayan, began as a protest against corruption, misgovernance,	
	rising prices, unemployment, and food scarcity in the state.	
	Students demanded the resignation of the Congress-led Bihar	
	government, dissolution of the assembly, and fresh elections. JP	

	called for a "total revolution" in social, economic, and political life,	
	insisting on peaceful, non-violent methods. The movement soon	
	expanded beyond students, involving people from all walks of life,	
	and used bandhs, rallies, strikes, and gheraos to press its demands.	
	With strong backing from opposition parties, it gained national	
	attention and political influence.	
20.	Explain any two differences between the traditional notions of	2+2=4
	external and internal security.	
	Answer: External security is the protection of a country from	
	dangers coming from outside, usually through military invasion,	
	war, or foreign aggression. Its main focus is to safeguard the	
	nation's sovereignty, borders, and territory from external attacks.	
	Example: During the Cold War, tensions between the US and USSR	
	created constant fear of attack from rival states.	
	Internal security deals with threats arising within the country, such	
	as riots, civil wars, separatist movements, terrorism, or political	
	violence. It aims to maintain law and order, peace, and stability by	
	preventing violence from groups or individuals inside the nation.	
	Example: After Partition, India and Pakistan faced separatist	
	movements that challenged internal stability.	
21.	Explain the various economic policies adopted by China that led	4
	to the rise of its economy.	
	Answer: 1. 'Open Door' Policy and Economic Reforms	
	(1978):	
	Under Deng Xiaoping's leadership, China introduced	
	economic reforms and opened up to foreign capital and	
	technology to boost productivity.	
	 2. Gradual Shift to Market Economy: China followed a step- 	
	by-step approach (not shock therapy). Agriculture was	
	privatised in 1982, followed by industry in 1998, allowing	
	limited market forces while maintaining state control.	
	3. Special Economic Zones (SEZs): China set up SEZs with	
	relaxed trade laws where foreign investors were allowed to	
	operate freely. This led to a surge in foreign direct	
	investment (FDI) and foreign trade.	
	4. Membership in WTO (2001): Joining the World Trade	
	Organization helped China integrate deeply into the global	
	economy, increasing exports and investments.	
	OR	
	Between the 1960s and the 1980s, South Korea emerged as an	
	economic power in Asia which is termed as the "Miracle on the	
	Han River". Explain any two reasons behind it.	
	Answer: 1. Land Reforms and Human Resource Development:	
	South Korea implemented successful land reforms and invested	

heavily in education and skill development. This led to a highly skilled and productive workforce that contributed to rapid industrial growth.

2. Export-Oriented Economic Policy: The government promoted exports by developing globally competitive industries. Companies like Samsung, LG, and Hyundai became world leaders, bringing in massive foreign revenue and boosting economic growth.

22. Describe any four contributions made by India to promote international peace and security.

4*1=4

- Answer: 1. Role in SAARC and SAFTA: India has actively participated in regional cooperation through SAARC and supported the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) to encourage peaceful trade relations and economic integration in South Asia.
- 2. Confidence-Building Measures with Neighbours: India
 has undertaken confidence-building measures with
 Pakistan such as opening bus routes, easing visa rules, and
 promoting people-to-people contact to reduce tensions
 and foster peace.
- 3. Diplomatic Engagement and Summits: Indian leaders have regularly engaged in peace talks and regional summits to find peaceful solutions to bilateral and multilateral issues, especially with neighbouring countries.
- 4. Promoting Friendly Relations Beyond Borders: India has improved ties with global powers like the US and China, and continues to support peaceful coexistence and cooperation through trade, diplomacy, and cultural exchange.

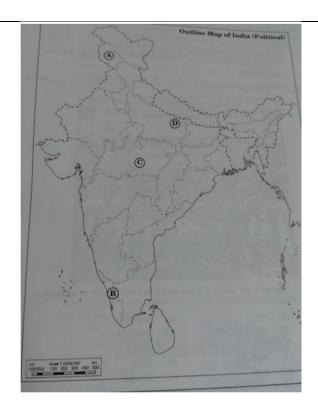
OR

Describe any four important principles of India's foreign policy. Answer:

- 1. Non-Alignment: India adopted the policy of nonalignment after independence, refusing to join either the US-led Western bloc or the Soviet-led Eastern bloc during the Cold War. It maintained strategic independence while promoting peace.
- 2. Peaceful Coexistence: India believes in resolving international disputes through peaceful means and mutual respect for each country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.
- 3. Support for United Nations: India strongly supports the role of the United Nations in maintaining global peace and

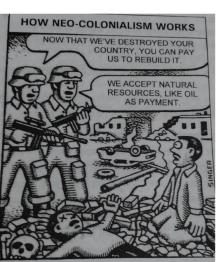
	has contributed to many UN peacekeeping missions across	
	the world.	
	4. Anti-Colonialism and Anti-Racism: India has always	
	opposed colonialism, imperialism, and racial discrimination	
	in any part of the world and supported liberation	
	movements in Asia and Africa.	
23.	Explain any two developments that took place in Indian politics	2+2=4
	after 1989 which made a long-lasting impact on its politics.	
	Answer: 1. End of One-Party Dominance and Rise of	
	Coalition Politics: After the 1989 general elections, the	
	dominance of the Congress party ended, leading to an era	
	of coalition governments at the Centre. Several regional	
	and smaller parties became key players in forming	
	governments, changing the nature of Indian politics.	
	Implementation of the Mandal Commission	
	Recommendations: In 1990, the National Front government	
	implemented the Mandal Commission's recommendations,	
	providing 27% reservation to Other Backward Classes	
	(OBCs) in central government jobs. This significantly	
	influenced caste-based politics and empowered backward	
	communities.	
	communics.	
	SECTION D	1+1+1+1=4
24.	SECTION D Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:	1+1+1+1=4
24.	Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:	1+1+1+1=4
24.	Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions	1+1+1+1=4
24.	Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: SAFTA aims at lowering trade tariffs. But some of our neighbours fear that SAFTA is a way for India to 'invade' their markets and to	1+1+1+1=4
24.	Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: SAFTA aims at lowering trade tariffs. But some of our neighbours fear that SAFTA is a way for India to 'invade' their markets and to influence their societies and politics through commercial ventures	1+1+1+1=4
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24.	Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: SAFTA aims at lowering trade tariffs. But some of our neighbours fear that SAFTA is a way for India to 'invade' their markets and to influence their societies and politics through commercial ventures and a commercial presence in their countries. India thinks that there are real economic benefits for all from SAFTA and that a region that trades more freely will be able to cooperate better on political issues. Some in India think that SAFTA is not worth the trouble since India already has bilateral agreements with Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka. (i) SAFTA came into effect from: (A) 1st January 2004 (B) 1st January 2005 (C) 1st January 2006 (D) 1st January 2007 Answer: (C) 1st January, 2006 (ii) SAFTA is related to which one of the following regional organisations?	1+1+1=4

Answer: (A) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) (iii) Which one of the following objectives is true about the spirit behind the idea of SAFTA? (A) To develop friendship and solidarity among member nations (B) To allow free trade across borders (C) To resolve issues with discussion (D) To challenge superpowers in the contemporary world **Answer:** (B) To allow free trade across the borders. (iv) What among the following was promised by SAFTA? (A) Formation of a free trade zone (B) Formation of a peaceful environment (C) Formation of a strong organisation (D) Formation of a cultural organisation **Answer:** Formation of free trade Zone 25. In the given political outline map of India (on page 13), four 4*1=4 States have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify these States based on 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: Serial number of the Concerned alphabet Name of the state information used given in the map (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i) The state associated with the communist leader A.K. Gopalan. (ii) The state to which Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, first Minister for Communications, belonged. (iii) The state where Congress Party was dominant from 1952 to (iv) The state where National Conference came into power in 1952.



Answers

- i) Kerala
- ii) Uttar Pradesh
- iii) Madhya Pradesh
- iv) Jammu and Kashmir
- 26. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions based on it:



- (i) Which country has attacked any other country to have control on the 'Oil' resource?
- (A) India (B) Pakistan (C) United States of America (D) United Kingdom
- (ii) Which one of the following countries is rich in the 'Oil' resource?
- (A) Saudi Arabia (B) Japan (C) Italy (D) Vietnam

4*1=4

	 (iii) Which one of the following is an example of a war for getting control of oil resources? (A) Indo-China War 1962 (B) Indo-Pak War 1971 (C) Gulf War (D) Second World War (iv) What is the most appropriate message given by the cartoon? (A) Oil is an important resource for developed countries (B) Oil is cheap for making payment (C) Big powers can attack small countries to grab oil resources (D) Oil-producing countries need the help of big powers Answers:	
	i) Answer: (C) United States of America	
	ii) (A) Saudi Arabia	
	iii) (C) Gulf War	
	iv) (C) Big powers can attack the small countries to grab oil	
	SECTION E	
27 (a)	Highlight the reasons for the tensions and conflicts faced by any	3*2=6
	three former Soviet Republics	
	Answer:	
	Russia – Chechnya and Dagestan Conflicts: These republics Output Description These republics	
	witnessed violent secessionist movements. Russia's military	
	response, especially in Chechnya, led to heavy human	
	rights violations but failed to fully suppress the demand for	
	independence.	
	Georgia – Ethnic Separatism: Georgia faced civil wars due	
	to demands for independence from its provinces like	
	Abkhazia and South Ossetia. This resulted in long-term	
	instability and military conflict.	
	3. Tajikistan – Civil War: Tajikistan experienced a brutal civil	
	war from 1991 to 2001. The conflict was based on regional,	
	ethnic, and ideological differences, causing immense loss of	
	life and displacement.	
	OR	
(b)	Highlight any four reasons for the disintegration of the soviet union in 1991.	4*1½=6
(b)	Answer:	4 1 /2-D
	Authoritarian and Bureaucratic System: The Soviet Union	
	had a one-party system dominated by the Communist	
	Party. There was no political freedom or space for	
	opposition. People felt alienated due to lack of democracy	
	and freedom of expression.	
	Economic Stagnation: The Soviet economy was not growing	
	fast enough. Productivity was low, technology outdated,	
	l ast chough. Foundativity was low, technology outduted,	

- and basic consumer goods were in shortage. The USSR also spent a huge amount on the arms race and subsidies, which weakened the economy.
- 3. Nationalist Movements: Various republics within the USSR (like Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, and Georgia) started demanding independence. The rise of nationalism became one of the strongest forces behind the breakup.
- **4.** Failure of Gorbachev's Reforms: Gorbachev's policies of *glasnost* (openness) and *perestroika* (restructuring) raised hopes but failed to improve the situation quickly. People lost trust in reforms, and opposition increased from both conservatives and liberals.

28 (a)

4*1 ½=6

Justify India's claim for permanent membership of the United Nation's Security Council with any four criteria Answer:

India's claim for permanent membership in the UN Security Council (UNSC) is supported by several strong reasons:

Large Population and Democratic Governance:
 India is the second most populous country in the world and the largest democracy. It represents nearly one-fifth of the global population and follows democratic values, which strengthens its legitimacy to be part of global decision-making.

2. Major Contributor to UN Peacekeeping:

India has a long and commendable record of participating in UN peacekeeping missions. It has contributed the largest number of troops and supported the UN in maintaining peace in various conflict zones across the world.

3. Emerging Economic Power:

India is one of the fastest-growing economies and plays a significant role in global trade, finance, and development. Its economic rise enhances its relevance in shaping international economic policies.

4. Responsible Global Actor:

India respects international laws, supports multilateralism, and has made regular financial contributions to the UN without fail. It supports disarmament, sustainable development, and peaceful conflict resolution, showing that it is a responsible global power.

Therefore, India's inclusion as a permanent member would make the Security Council more representative, democratic, and effective.

OR

	Justify the relevance of the United Nations Organization in the	
(b)	contemporary world with the help of any four examples	4*1 ½=6
	Answer:	
	The United Nations (UN) remains highly relevant in today's	
	interdependent world due to the following contributions:	
	Peacekeeping and Conflict Resolution: The UN plays a key	
	role in preventing conflicts, mediating peace processes, and	
	deploying peacekeeping forces in war-affected regions like	
	South Sudan, Congo, and Lebanon, helping maintain global	
	peace.	
	Promoting Development and Human Welfare: Through its	
	agencies like UNDP, UNICEF, and WHO, the UN works to	
	eliminate poverty, promote education, improve health, and	
	fight diseases like AIDS and COVID-19 across the globe.	
	3. Addressing Global Challenges: The UN leads global efforts	
	to tackle issues like climate change, human rights	
	violations, and natural disasters. It brings countries	
	together to find solutions through agreements like the Paris	
	Climate Accord and the Sustainable Development Goals	
	(SDGs).	
	4. Platform for International Dialogue: The UN provides a	
	neutral platform for over 190 countries to discuss global	
	·	
	problems, promote cooperation, and reduce tensions. It	
	encourages peaceful dialogue over war and promotes collective solutions.	
	Thus, despite its limitations, the UN remains essential for	
	maintaining peace, promoting development, and handling global issues that no country can solve alone.	
20 (2)		3+3=6
29 (a)	Explain any two reasons responsible for the establishment of the States Reorganization Commission and highlight the basis on	3+3-0
	which new states were created	
	Answer: After independence, drawing the internal boundaries of	
	Indian states became a major issue. Two important reasons led to	
	•	3*2=6
	the establishment of the States Reorganisation Commission in 1953:	3 2-0
	1. Public Demand for Linguistic States: There was growing	
	demand from different regions, especially the Telugu- speaking areas, to create states based on language. The	
	Vishalandhra Movement demanded a separate state for	
	Telugu speakers. The death of Potti Sriramulu after a 56-	
	day hunger strike led to massive protests, forcing the	
	government to form the state of Andhra in 1952. This	
	created a chain reaction across the country for linguistic	
	reorganisation.	

2. Unrealistic Colonial Boundaries: The boundaries of states under British rule were based on administrative convenience, not cultural or linguistic identity. After independence, people wanted state boundaries that matched their linguistic and cultural communities. The old divisions were rejected by the national movement and seen as artificial and undemocratic.

Basis of New States Creation:

The States Reorganisation Commission recommended that language should be the primary basis for reorganisation.

Accordingly, the States Reorganisation Act of 1956 was passed. It reorganised boundaries and created 14 states and 6 union territories. This process not only reflected India's linguistic and cultural diversity but also helped strengthen democracy and national unity by accepting regional identities.

OR

(b) Explain any three challenges which India faced at the time of Independence.

Answer:

India became independent in 1947 but was born under extremely difficult circumstances. The country had to face three major challenges immediately after independence:

- Challenge of Nation Building:
 India was a land of vast diversity in language, religion, and culture. After partition, national unity was a big concern.
 The integration of over 565 princely states was also a serious challenge. The leaders had to ensure that despite all differences, India remained one united nation.
- 2. Challenge of Establishing Democracy: India had no prior experience with universal adult franchise or parliamentary democracy. The Constitution guaranteed fundamental rights and equal voting rights for all, but turning these into a working democracy was not easy. Establishing democratic institutions and practices was a big task in such a large and diverse country.
- 3. Challenge of Economic Development and Equality: At the time of independence, India was poor and underdeveloped due to colonial exploitation. There was widespread poverty, illiteracy, and lack of infrastructure. The challenge was to create economic policies that would promote development and social justice, and improve the lives of all, especially the disadvantaged.

	These three challenges defined India's early years and shaped the	
	country's political and developmental journey.	
30 (a)	Assess the reasons for the Dravidian Movement and its outcome.	3+3=6
	Answer:	
	Reasons for the Dravidian Movement:	
	1. Anti-Hindi Sentiment:	
	The movement began as a reaction against the imposition	
	of Hindi as India's official language, which was seen as	
	domination by North India over the South. Tamil-speaking	
	people feared their language and identity would be	
	suppressed.	
	2. Social Justice:	
	The movement protested against the dominance of	
	Brahmins in administration and education. It stood for	
	equality, upliftment of backward castes, and end of caste	
	discrimination.	
	3. Regional Pride and Identity:	
	The movement promoted Tamil culture, language, and	
	history. Leaders wanted to protect and promote the	
	identity and pride of the Tamil people within the Indian	
	Union.	
	Outcomes of the Dravidian Movement:	
	1. Rise of Regional Parties:	
	The movement led to the formation of powerful regional	
	parties like the DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) and	
	AIADMK, which became dominant in Tamil Nadu politics.	
	2. Strong State Autonomy:	
	Tamil Nadu became a symbol of state autonomy within the	
	Indian Union. The Centre respected regional identity and	
	refrained from imposing Hindi forcefully in the state. 3. Social Reforms:	
	The movement succeeded in implementing many social	
	welfare schemes and reforms for backward castes, making	
	Tamil Nadu one of the leading states in education and health indicators.	
	OR	
(b)	Why is the period since 1980 known for the rise of regional	3+3=6
(5)	aspirations? Assess India's response to these aspirations.	3.3-0
	Answer:	
	Reasons for the rise of regional aspirations (since 1980):	
	1. Economic and Social Imbalances:	
	Unequal development across regions created frustration in	

2.	Identity-Based Demands:	
	Communities wanted to protect their language, culture, or	
	religion (e.g., Gorkhaland, Bodoland, Punjab, Kashmir, etc.).	
3.	Political Awareness and Mobilisation:	
	Democratic processes allowed communities to voice their	
	concerns through elections, movements, and regional	
	parties.	
India's	s response to regional aspirations:	
1.	Democratic Accommodation:	
	India handled regional movements by listening, negotiating,	
	and often granting autonomy or special status (e.g.,	
	creation of new states like Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh,	
	Telangana).	
2.	Power Sharing:	
	The Indian federal system allowed states to have elected	
	governments and control over many subjects, giving them	
	space to protect their identity and development needs.	
3.	Respect for Diversity:	
	Instead of using force in most cases, India chose democratic	
	means to respect and integrate diverse identities. This	
	helped preserve unity in diversity.	

POLITICAL SCIENCE BOARD EXAM 2025 SOLVED PAPER WITH ANSWER KEY SET 2

TIME: 3 HRS MM: 80

	SECTION A	
1.	Who among the following had created the Indian National Army	1
	(INA) during the Second World War?	
	(A) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose (B) Jawaharlal Nehru (C) Mahatma	
	Gandhi (D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	
	Answer: (A) Netaji Subhash	
2.	Before which Lok Sabha elections was the slogan 'Garibi Hatao'	1
	given?	
	(A) 3 rd (B) 4 th (C) 5 th (D) 6th	
	Answer: (C) 5 th	
3.	Arrange the following in chronological order:	1
	(i) Indo-China War	
	(ii) Establishment of Bangladesh	
	(iii) First summit of the NAM	

	(iv) Pakistan attacked Rann of Kutch	
	Options:	
	(A) i, ii, iii, iv	
	(B) ii, iii, i, iv	
	(C) iii, iv, i, ii	
	(C) iii, iv, i, ii (D) iv, i, ii, iii	
4.	Answer: (D) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)	1
4.	Who among the following was associated with the First Year Plan draft?	1
	(A) K.N. Raj (B) P.C. Mahalanobis (C) Jawaharlal Nehru (D) Charan	
	Singh	
	Answer: (A) K.N. Raj	
5.	In India, resistance to globalization has not come from:	1
	(A) Left wing (B) Right wing (C) Trade unions (D) Multinational	
	companies	
	Answer: (D) Multinational companies	
6.	Consider the statements:	1
	I. Globalization is a multidimensional concept.	
	II. It leads to cultural homogenization.	
	Choose the correct option:	
	(A) Both true; II explains I	
	(B) Both true; II does not explain I	
	(C) I is true, II is false	
	(D) I is false, II is true	
	Answer: (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.	
7.	Common resources denote resources that are:	1
	(A) Owned by everyone and shared by the community (B) Owned by	
	everyone but not shared (C) Not owned by anyone but shared (D)	
	Owned by none and shared by none	
	Answer: (C) Not owned by anyone but rather shared by the	
	community.	
8.	Match List I with List II:	1
	1. S. Nijalingappa – (i) CM of Madras	
	2. K. Kamaraj – (ii) CM of Mysore	
	3. Gaya Lal – (iii) CM of Bihar	
	4. Karpoori Thakur – (iv) MLA of Haryana	
	Answer: (A) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(iii)	
9.	Assertion (A): Modernisation is linked to progress and rationality.	1
	Reason (R): NITI Aayog replaced the Planning Commission.	
	Options:	
	(A) Both true; R explains A	
	(C) A false, R true	
	(D) A true, R false	
	(B) Both true; R doesn't explain A (C) A false, R true	

	Answer: (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason	
	(R) is <i>not</i> the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).	
10.	In which year did India sign and ratify the 1997 Kyoto Protocol?	1
	(A) 2001 (B) 2002 (C) 2003 (D) 2004	
11.	Answer: (B) 2002 South Korea's economy was the largest in 2017.	1
11.	(A) 5 th (B) 8 th (C) 11 th (D) 14th	_
	Answer: (B) 8 th	
12.	ASEAN logo's 10 paddy stalks symbolize:	1
	(A) Fraternity & Liberty (B) Friendship & Solidarity (C) Peace &	
	Friendship (D) Solidarity & Cooperation	
	Answer: (D) Solidarity and Co-operation	
	SECTION B	
13.	Name any four Prime Ministers of India who ruled for less than a	1/2*4=4
	year.	
	Answer:	
	Gulzarilal Nanda — Twice served as acting Prime Minister	
	(1964 and 1966), both times for less than a month.	
	 Charan Singh – Served from July 1979 to January 1980. 	
	V. P. Singh – Served from December 1989 to November	
	1990.	
	 Chandra Shekhar – Served from November 1990 to June 1991. 	
14.	Highlight any two reasons for the dominance of the Congress Party	1+1=2
	in the first three general elections.	
	 Answer: Legacy of the national movement: The Congress Party had 	
	led India's freedom struggle and had strong emotional and	
	political support from the people across the country.	
	Charismatic leadership of Nehru: Jawaharlal Nehru was the	
	most popular and respected leader of that time, and he	
	played a central role in leading the Congress campaign and	
	uniting the country under one party.	
15.	India and Pakistan relations seem to be a story of endemic	1+1=2
-	conflict. Suggest any two measures to curb tensions between the	
	two countries.	
	Answer:	
	Promoting dialogue and peace talks: Regular diplomatic	
	dialogues and confidence-building measures (CBMs) can help	
	a.a.obaco ana cominante banang measares (conto) can neip	

	reduce misunderstandings and promote peaceful resolutions,	
	especially over issues like Kashmir and border disputes.	
	 Strengthening cooperation through treaties and trade: Continued commitment to agreements like the Indus Waters Treaty and expanding trade relations can build mutual trust and economic interdependence, which discourages conflict. 	
16.	Describe the basic choices that any government has in responding	2
	to a threat of war.	
	Answer: When a government faces the threat of war, it has three	
	basic choices:	
	 Surrender: The government may choose to give in to the demands of the enemy, though this is rarely announced openly as a policy. Deterrence and Defence: The government may try to prevent war by threatening to make the cost of war very high for the enemy (deterrence), or it may prepare to fight and defend the country if war actually begins, aiming to defeat the enemy and protect national interests. 	
17.	 How does globalization impact your life? Support your answer with the help of any two suitable examples. Answer: Globalization impacts our daily life by increasing our access to goods, services, and opportunities from across the world. 1. Example 1 – Services: Many Indians like Janardhan work in international call centres, offering services to foreign clients. This creates job opportunities and connects us to the global economy. 2. Example 2 – Commodities: Products like Chinese bicycles or American dolls are now easily available in Indian markets. This gives people more choices at affordable prices. 	1+1=2
18.	Analyse the role of 'Syndicate' in the Congress Party during the later years of the sixties. Answer: The Syndicate was a group of senior Congress leaders who controlled the party after Nehru's death. They supported Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister in 1966 but expected her to follow their direction. However, Indira gradually asserted her independence, sidelined the Syndicate, and adopted socialist policies. This led to a split in the party in 1969 into Congress (O) and Congress (R), reducing the Syndicate's power.	2
	SECTION-C	

19. (a) Describe any four contributions made by India to promote international peace and security.

4*1=4

Answer:

(b)

- Role in SAARC and SAFTA: India has actively participated in regional cooperation through SAARC and supported the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) to encourage peaceful trade relations and economic integration in South Asia.
- 2. Confidence-Building Measures with Neighbours:
 India has undertaken confidence-building measures with
 Pakistan such as opening bus routes, easing visa rules, and
 promoting people-to-people contact to reduce tensions and
 foster peace.
- 3. Diplomatic Engagement and Summits:
 Indian leaders have regularly engaged in peace talks and regional summits to find peaceful solutions to bilateral and multilateral issues, especially with neighbouring countries.
- 4. Promoting Friendly Relations Beyond Borders:
 India has improved ties with global powers like the US and China, and continues to support peaceful coexistence and cooperation through trade, diplomacy, and cultural exchange.

OR

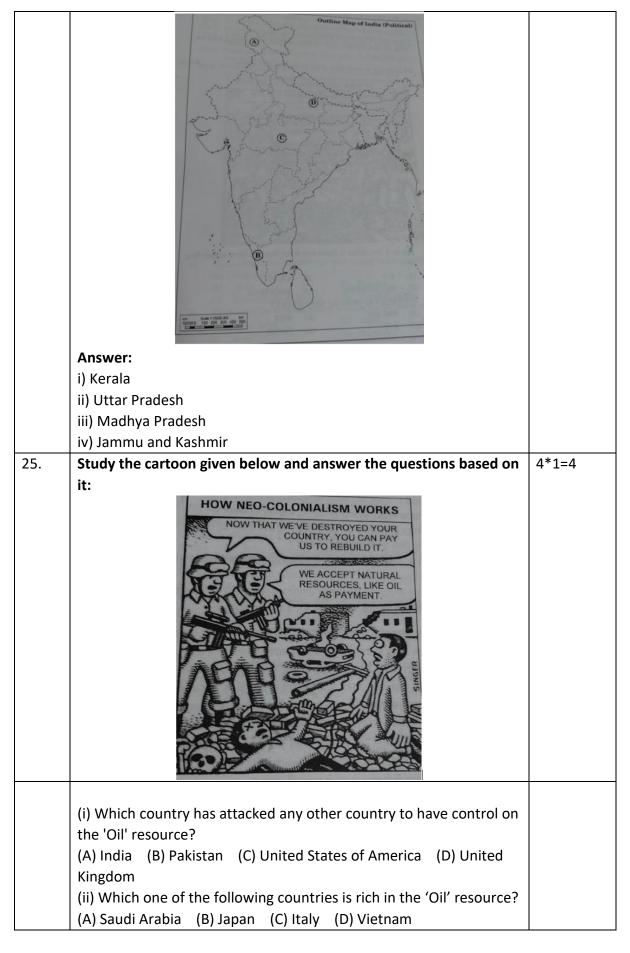
Describe any four important principles of India's foreign policy. Answer:

- 1. Non-Alignment: India adopted the policy of nonalignment after independence, refusing to join either the US-led Western bloc or the Soviet-led Eastern bloc during the Cold War. It maintained strategic independence while promoting peace.
- 2. Peaceful Coexistence: India believes in resolving international disputes through peaceful means and mutual respect for each country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.
- 3. Support for United Nations: India strongly supports the role of the United Nations in maintaining global peace and has contributed to many UN peacekeeping missions across the world.
- 4. Anti-Colonialism and Anti-Racism: India has always opposed colonialism, imperialism, and racial discrimination in any part of the world and supported liberation movements in Asia and Africa.

	Why has cooperative security become important nowadays? How	2+2=4
20.	can it help to resolve issues of threats? Explain.	2+2-4
	Answer:	
	1. Importance of Cooperative Security:	
	Cooperative security has become important because many modern	
	threats like poverty, epidemics, terrorism, and refugee crises cannot	
	be solved by military force alone. In fact, using force often makes	
	these problems worse. These non-traditional threats require mutual	
	understanding, dialogue, and shared solutions among countries and	
	organisations.	
	2. How it helps resolve threats:	
	Cooperative security encourages international, regional, or bilateral	
	cooperation involving not just governments, but also global	
	institutions like the UN, WHO, NGOs, and individuals. It promotes	
	joint action, and only uses force as a last resort, ensuring global	
	agreement before action is taken—making solutions more peaceful,	
	effective, and fair.	
21.	Describe the objectives and means of the student movement in	4
	Bihar under the leadership of Jayaprakash Narayan in 1974.	
	Answer:	
	1.11011011	
	Objectives of the Student Movement:	
	Objectives of the Student Movement: • Fight against corruption and misgovernance: Students	
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Bandhs, rallies, and strikes: Widespread demonstrations, gheraos, and strikes were organised to pressure the government. Support from opposition parties: JP received strong backing from non-Congress parties like the Jan Sangh, Socialist Party, and Congress (O), giving the movement national political influence. Explain the various economic policies adopted by China that led to the rise of its economy. Answer: 1. 'Open Door' Policy and Economic Reforms (1978): Under Deng Xiaoping's leadership, China introduced economic reforms and opened up to foreign capital and technology to boost productivity. 2. Gradual Shift to Market Economy: China followed a step-by-step approach (not shock therapy). Agriculture was privatised in 1982, followed by industry in 1998, allowing limited market forces while maintaining state control. 3. Special Economic Zones (SEZs): China set up SEZs with relaxed trade laws where foreign investors were allowed to operate freely. This led to a surge in foreign direct investment (FDI) and foreign trade. 4. Membership in WTO (2001): Joining the World Trade Organization helped China integrate deeply into the global economy, increasing exports and investments. OR Between the 1960s and the 1980s, South Korea emerged as an economic power in Asia which is termed as the "Miracle on the Han River." Explain any two reasons behind it. Answer: 1. Land Reforms and Human Resource Development: South Korea implemented successful land reforms and invested heavily in education and skill development. This led to a highly skilled and productive workforce that contributed to rapid industrial growth. 2. Export-Oriented Economic Policy: The government promoted exports by developing globally competitive industries. Companies like Samsung, LG, and Hyundai became world leaders, bringing in massive foreign revenue and boosting economic growth.			
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		growth. 2. Export-Oriented Economic Policy: The government promoted exports by developing globally competitive industries. Companies like Samsung, LG, and Hyundai became world leaders, bringing in	
	23.	Explain any two changes brought about in Indian politics by the coalition governments formed after 1989.	2*2=4

	Answer:					
	1. End of One-Party Do	minance:				
	After 1989, no single pa	majority in the Lok				
	Sabha. This ended the I	e of the Congress				
	party and marked the beginning of coalition politics. Regional and					
	smaller parties started playing a major role in forming governments					
	_	ties and Power Sharing:				
		gave space to regional p	•			
		nfluence national polici	•			
		specific needs of their s				
	•	ndian politics more inclu	isive and power more			
	widely shared.					
		SECTION D				
24.	<u> </u>	utline map of India (on		4*1=4		
		A, B, C and D. Identify th				
	_	below and write their c				
	_	th the respective serial				
	information used and t					
	per the following format: Serial number of the Concerned alphabet Name of the state					
	information used	given in the map	Name of the state			
		given in the map				
	(i) (ii)					
	(iii)					
	(iv)					
	(17)					
	(i) The state associated	with the communist lea	ader A K Gonalan			
	• •	Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, first	•			
	Communications, belor					
	*	ngress Party was domin	ant from 1952 to			
	1967		a 1332 to			



(iii) Which one of the following is an example of a war for getting control of oil resources? (A) Indo-China War 1962 (B) Indo-Pak War 1971 (C) Gulf War (D) Second World War (iv) What is the most appropriate message given by the cartoon? (A) Oil is an important resource for developed countries (B) Oil is cheap for making payment (C) Big powers can attack small countries to grab oil resources (D) Oil-producing countries need the help of big powers **Answers:** i) (C) United States of America ii) (A) Saudi Arabia iii) (C) Gulf War iv) (C) Big powers can attack the small countries to grab oil Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1+1+1+1=4 that follow: SAFTA aims at lowering trade tariffs. But some of our neighbours fear that SAFTA is a way for India to 'invade' their markets and to influence their societies and politics through commercial ventures and a commercial presence in their countries. India thinks that there are real economic benefits for all from SAFTA and that a region that trades more freely will be able to cooperate better on political issues. Some in India think that SAFTA is not worth the trouble since India already has bilateral agreements with Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka. (i) SAFTA came into effect from: (A) 1st January 2004 (B) 1st January 2005 (C) 1st January 2006 (D) 1st January 2007 Answer: (C) 1st January, 2006 (ii) SAFTA is related to which one of the following regional organisations? (A) SAARC (B) ASEAN (C) EU (D) NAM **Answer:** (A) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

26.

(SAARC)

behind the idea of SAFTA?

discussion (D) To challenge superpowers in the world

(A) Free trade zone (B) Peaceful environment (C) Strong organisation (D) Cultural organisation

(iii) Which one of the following objectives is true about the spirit

To allow free trade across borders (C) To resolve issues with

(A) To develop friendship and solidarity among member nations (B)

	Answer: Formation of free trade Zone	
	SECTION E	
27.(a)	How can Gorbachev's reforms be held responsible for the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991? Support your answer	3*2=6
	with three arguments.	
	Answer: Mikhail Gorbachev became the General Secretary of the	
	Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985. His intentions were to	
	reform and modernise the USSR through policies like <i>Perestroika</i>	
	(economic restructuring) and <i>Glasnost</i> (political openness).	
	However, these reforms had unintended consequences that	
	ultimately led to the disintegration of the Soviet Union.	
	1. Perestroika and Glasnost Weakened Central Control:	
	Gorbachev introduced economic and political reforms to	
	revive the stagnating Soviet economy and open up the	
	political space. However, these reforms weakened the	
	control of the Communist Party. Glasnost allowed people to	
	openly criticise the government, and Perestroika exposed	
	the inefficiencies of the system. Instead of strengthening the	
	state, these reforms led to internal divisions, public protests,	
	and rising demands for autonomy among various republics.	
	2. Non-Intervention Policy in Eastern Europe Encouraged	
	Revolts: Earlier Soviet leaders used military force to	
	suppress uprisings in Eastern Europe, but Gorbachev	
	adopted a non-intervention policy. As a result, communist	
	regimes in countries like Poland, East Germany,	
	Czechoslovakia, and Hungary collapsed. This not only	
	weakened Soviet influence globally but also emboldened	
	nationalist movements within the USSR's own republics,	
	who now believed independence was possible without	
	violent suppression.	
	3. Failure to Control Nationalism and the Rise of Regional	
	Leaders: With growing openness and loss of central control,	
	nationalist sentiments surged in many Soviet republics. The	
	1991 failed coup by hardline Communists further discredited	
	the central leadership. Boris Yeltsin, the elected leader of	
	Russia, emerged as a powerful alternative and opposed the	
	coup. This triggered a power shift from the USSR to	
	individual republics. In December 1991, Russia, Ukraine, and	
	Belarus declared the Soviet Union dissolved, leading to its	
	official disintegration.	
	OR OR	
	Analyse any three consequences of shock therapy.	
(b)	That you arry times consequences of shock the apy.	3*2=6

Answer: Shock therapy was the term used for the sudden shift from a centrally planned socialist economy to a capitalist market economy in post-Soviet states, especially Russia. Influenced by the World Bank and IMF, this transformation led to several adverse consequences for the people and the economy.

- 1. Collapse of State Industries and Widespread Unemployment: Under shock therapy, almost 90% of stateowned industries were sold to private individuals and corporations, often at extremely low prices. This process was unregulated and chaotic, leading to the shutdown of many factories. The lack of government control meant thousands lost their jobs, and production levels fell drastically. This was described as the "largest garage sale in history," resulting in deep economic distress.
- 2. End of Social Welfare and Increased Poverty: With the rollback of state control, subsidies on essential services like food, housing, healthcare, and education were removed. Inflation skyrocketed, the value of the Russian ruble crashed, and people's lifetime savings were wiped out. The middle class was pushed into poverty, and the collective farm system was dismantled, resulting in food shortages. Wealth became concentrated in the hands of a few oligarchs while the majority suffered.
- 3. Weak Democratic Institutions and Rise of Authoritarianism: Although the post-communist states adopted new constitutions, these often created overly powerful executives. In Central Asian republics like Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, presidents gave themselves extended terms and suppressed dissent. Parliaments and judiciaries remained weak, and corruption became widespread. In Russia, mafia groups took over many sectors of the economy, and democratic values were undermined.

28. (a) Justify the need of an international organisation like the United Nations with the help of three examples. Answer:

Maintaining Peace and Preventing Wars: The UN was
created after the Second World War with the main aim of
preventing wars and promoting peace. It provides a
common platform where all member countries can discuss
disputes and work towards peaceful solutions through
diplomacy and dialogue. For example, UN peacekeeping
missions have helped reduce violence in conflict zones like
Congo, South Sudan, and Lebanon. The quote "Jaw-jaw is

3*2=6

- better than war-war" reflects how the UN offers a peaceful alternative to violent conflict.
- Solving Global Problems Collectively: There are many global challenges such as climate change, epidemics, terrorism, and nuclear threats that no single country can solve on its own.
 The UN brings countries together to cooperate and find joint solutions. For example, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the World Health Organization (WHO), a UN agency, helped coordinate vaccine development and distribution across the world. Similarly, environmental issues like global warming are addressed through international climate agreements under the UN.
- Promoting Social and Economic Development: The UN works to improve the standard of living in poor and developing countries through its agencies like UNDP, UNICEF, and UNESCO. It helps in providing education, clean water, healthcare, women's rights, and poverty reduction. For instance, UNICEF works for child welfare, while the UNDP supports sustainable development goals (SDGs) that aim to end poverty and inequality globally. Thus, the UN plays a vital role in promoting equality and development across the world.

OR

3*2=6

Justify the need of reforms in the United Nations with the help of three arguments

Answer:

- Outdated Power Structure in the Security Council: The UN Security Council still reflects the global power distribution of 1945, when it was formed. The five permanent members (USA, UK, France, Russia, China) were the victors of World War II, but today, many powerful and emerging countries like India, Germany, Brazil, and South Africa are not permanent members. These countries contribute significantly to the global economy and UN peacekeeping operations but have no permanent representation. Therefore, the Security Council must be restructured to reflect current geopolitical realities.
- Unfair Veto Power and Lack of Democracy: The veto power
 of permanent members often blocks decisions that are
 supported by the majority of the UN General Assembly.
 Even if all 14 other members of the Security Council agree
 on an issue, one veto by a permanent member can stop the
 decision. This violates the principle of democracy and
 equality among nations. Many important humanitarian

- actions have been delayed due to this veto power. Reforms are needed to limit or remove this privilege to make the UN more democratic and fair.
- Changing Global Challenges Need Modern Response: The
 world today faces new challenges like terrorism, climate
 change, cybercrime, refugee crises, and pandemics. These
 were not as relevant when the UN was created. However,
 the UN's current structure and jurisdiction are not fully
 equipped to deal with such modern and complex issues.
 Reforms are necessary to expand the scope and efficiency of
 the UN in responding quickly and effectively to today's
 global threats, ensuring it remains relevant and capable.

29. (a) Assess the reasons for the Dravidian Movement and its outcomes. OR

3+3=6

Answer:

Reasons for the Dravidian Movement:

- 1. **Anti-Hindi Sentiment:** The movement began as a reaction against the imposition of Hindi as India's official language, which was seen as domination by North India over the South. Tamil-speaking people feared their language and identity would be suppressed.
- 2. **Social Justice:** The movement protested against the dominance of Brahmins in administration and education. It stood for equality, upliftment of backward castes, and end of caste discrimination.
- 3. **Regional Pride and Identity:** The movement promoted Tamil culture, language, and history. Leaders wanted to protect and promote the identity and pride of the Tamil people within the Indian Union.

Outcomes of the Dravidian Movement:

- 1. **Rise of Regional Parties:** The movement led to the formation of powerful regional parties like the DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) and AIADMK, which became dominant in Tamil Nadu politics.
- 2. **Strong State Autonomy:** Tamil Nadu became a symbol of state autonomy within the Indian Union. The Centre respected regional identity and refrained from imposing Hindi forcefully in the state.
- 3. **Social Reforms:** The movement succeeded in implementing many social welfare schemes and reforms for backward castes, making Tamil Nadu one of the leading states in education and health indicators.

Why is the period since 1980 known for the rise of regional aspirations? Assess India's response to these aspirations.

(b)

	Answer: Reasons for the rise of regional aspirations (since 1980):	3+3=6
	1. Economic and Social Imbalances:	
	Unequal development across regions created frustration in	
	states that felt neglected by the central government.	
	2. Identity-Based Demands:	
	Communities wanted to protect their language, culture, or	
	religion (e.g., Gorkhaland, Bodoland, Punjab, Kashmir, etc.).	
	3. Political Awareness and Mobilisation:	
	Democratic processes allowed communities to voice their	
	concerns through elections, movements, and regional	
	parties.	
	India's response to regional aspirations:	
	1. Democratic Accommodation:	
	India handled regional movements by listening, negotiating,	
	and often granting autonomy or special status (e.g., creation	
	of new states like Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Telangana).	
	2. Power Sharing:	
	The Indian federal system allowed states to have elected	
	governments and control over many subjects, giving them	
	space to protect their identity and development needs.	
	3. Respect for Diversity:	
	Instead of using force in most cases, India chose democratic	
	means to respect and integrate diverse identities. This	
	helped preserve unity in diversity.	
30. (a)	Explain any two reasons responsible for the establishment of the	3+3=6
	States Reorganisation Commission and highlight the basis on	
	which new states were created	
	Answer:	
	After independence, drawing the internal boundaries of Indian	
	states became a major issue. Two important reasons led to the	
	establishment of the States Reorganisation Commission in 1953:	
ļ		
1	 Public Demand for Linguistic States: There was growing 	
	 Public Demand for Linguistic States: There was growing demand from different regions, especially the Telugu- 	
	demand from different regions, especially the Telugu-	
	demand from different regions, especially the Telugu- speaking areas, to create states based on language. The	
	demand from different regions, especially the Telugu- speaking areas, to create states based on language. The Vishalandhra Movement demanded a separate state for Telugu speakers. The death of Potti Sriramulu after a 56-day	
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	demand from different regions, especially the Telugu- speaking areas, to create states based on language. The Vishalandhra Movement demanded a separate state for Telugu speakers. The death of Potti Sriramulu after a 56-day hunger strike led to massive protests, forcing the government to form the state of Andhra in 1952. This created a chain reaction across the country for linguistic	
	demand from different regions, especially the Telugu- speaking areas, to create states based on language. The Vishalandhra Movement demanded a separate state for Telugu speakers. The death of Potti Sriramulu after a 56-day hunger strike led to massive protests, forcing the government to form the state of Andhra in 1952. This created a chain reaction across the country for linguistic reorganisation.	
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independence, people wanted state boundaries that matched their linguistic and cultural communities. The old divisions were rejected by the national movement and seen as artificial and undemocratic.

Basis of New States Creation: The States Reorganisation
Commission recommended that language should be the primary
basis for reorganisation. Accordingly, the States Reorganisation Act
of 1956 was passed. It reorganised boundaries and created 14
states and 6 union territories. This process not only reflected
India's linguistic and cultural diversity but also helped strengthen
democracy and national unity by accepting regional identities.

OR

(b) Explain any three challenges which India faced at the time of independence.

3*2=6

Answer:

India became independent in 1947 but was born under extremely difficult circumstances. The country had to face three major challenges immediately after independence:

- 1. Challenge of Nation Building:
 - India was a land of vast diversity in language, religion, and culture. After partition, national unity was a big concern. The integration of over 565 princely states was also a serious challenge. The leaders had to ensure that despite all differences, India remained one united nation.
- 2. Challenge of Establishing Democracy:
 - India had no prior experience with **universal adult franchise** or parliamentary democracy. The Constitution guaranteed **fundamental rights** and equal voting rights for all, but turning these into a working democracy was not easy. Establishing democratic institutions and practices was a big task in such a large and diverse country.
- 3. Challenge of Economic Development and Equality: At the time of independence, India was poor and underdeveloped due to colonial exploitation. There was widespread poverty, illiteracy, and lack of infrastructure. The challenge was to create economic policies that would promote development and social justice, and improve the lives of all, especially the disadvantaged.

These three challenges defined India's early years and shaped the country's political and developmental journey.

SOLVED PAPER WITH ANSWER KEY SET 3

TIME: 3 HRS MM: 80

	SECTION A	
1.	The term 'Sustainable Development' implies: (A) Combining economic growth with ecological responsibility. (B) Combining economic growth with social responsibility. (C) Combining economic growth with per capita income. (D) Combining economic growth with national income. Answer: (A) Combining economic growth with ecological responsibility	1
2.	In India, the resistance to globalization has not come from: (A) Left wing (B) Right wing (C) Trade unions (D) Multinational companies Answer: (D) Multinational companies	1
3.	Given below are two statements: Statement I: Globalization is a multidimensional concept. Statement II: Globalization leads to the rise of cultural homogenisation. Choose the correct option: (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. Answer: (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true	1
4.	In which year did the Congress Party split? (A) 1966 (B) 1967 (C) 1968 (D) 1969 Answer: (D) 1969	1
5.	Assertion (A): Modernisation is associated with the ideas of growth, material progress and scientific rationality. Reason (R): The Government of India replaced the Planning Commission with a new institution named NITI Aayog. Choose the correct option: (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 false, but R is true. (D) A is true, but R is false.	1

	Answer: (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A	
6.	The economy of South Korea was the largest in the world in 2017. (A) 5 th (B) 9 th (C) 11 th (D) 14th Answer: (C) 11 th	1
7.	In the ASEAN logo, the ten stalks of paddy (rice) represent the ten Southeast Asian countries bound together in: (A) Fraternity and Liberty (B) Friendship and Solidarity (C) Peace and Friendship (D) Solidarity and Co-operation Answer: (D) Solidarity and Co-operation	1
8.	Who among the following had created the Indian National Army (INA) during the Second World War? (A) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose (B) Jawaharlal Nehru (C) Mahatma Gandhi (D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Answer: (A) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose	1
9.	In which layer of the atmosphere is ozone found? (A) Troposphere (B) Stratosphere (C) Mesosphere (D) Thermosphere Answer: (B) Stratosphere	1
10.	Arrange the following in chronological order: (i) Indo-China War (ii) Establishment of Bangladesh (iii) First summit of the NAM (iv) Pakistan launched armed attacks in the Rann of Kutch area of Gujarat Choose the correct option: (A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (B) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv) (C) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv) (D) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii) Answer: (C) (iii), (i), (iv) Who among the following leaders gave the slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai	1
***	Kisan'? (A) Jawaharlal Nehru (B) Mahatma Gandhi (C) Lal Bahadur Shastri (D) Indira Gandhi Answer: (C) Lal Bahadur Shastri	-
12.	Who among the following was associated with the preparation of the draft of the First Five-Year Plan? (A) K.N. Raj (B) P.C. Mahalanobis (C) Jawaharlal Nehru (D) Charan	1

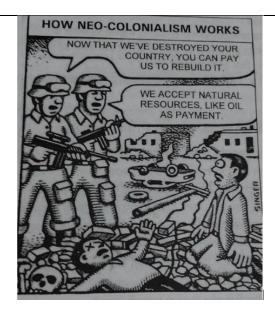
	Singh	
	Answer: (A) K.N. Raj	
	SECTION B	
13.	How does globalization impact your life? Support your answer with the help of any two suitable examples.	1+1=2
	Answer: Globalization affects daily life by expanding access to global goods, services, and jobs—for example, Indians working in international call centres and the easy availability of foreign products like Chinese bicycles or American dolls in local markets.	
14.	Highlight any two reasons for the dominance of Congress Party in the first three general elections. Answer:	1+1=2
	 Legacy of the national movement: The Congress Party had led India's freedom struggle and had strong emotional and political support from the people across the country. Charismatic leadership of Nehru: Jawaharlal Nehru was the most popular and respected leader of that time, and he played a central role in leading the Congress campaign and uniting the country under one party. 	
15.	Name any four Prime Ministers of India who ruled for less than a year.	1/2*4=2
	Answer: Gulzarilal Nanda served twice as acting PM in 1964 and 1966 (each under a month), Charan Singh from July 1979 to January 1980, V. P. Singh from December 1989 to November 1990, and Chandra Shekhar from November 1990 to June 1991.	
16.	Describe the basic choices that any government has in responding to a threat of war.	2
	Answer: When facing war, a government can either surrender to enemy demands or prevent conflict through deterrence, and if war begins, defend the country to protect its interests.	
17.	India and Pakistan relations seem to be a story of endemic conflict. Suggest any two measures to curb tensions between the two countries.	1+1=2
	 Answer: Regular diplomatic talks and confidence-building measures can reduce misunderstandings and encourage 	

		1		
	 peaceful solutions to issues like Kashmir and border disputes. Strengthening cooperation through agreements such as the Indus Waters Treaty and boosting trade can create mutual trust and economic interdependence, making conflict less likely. 			
18.	Analyse any two outcomes of the defeat of the official Congress	2		
	candidate for the Presidential elections in 1969.			
	Answer: a) The defeat of the official Congress candidate marked the			
	formal split in the party. Indira Gandhi was expelled, leading to two			
	factions: Congress (O) led by the Syndicate and Congress (R) led by			
	Indira Gandhi.			
	b) Indira used the split to consolidate her power, portraying it as an			
	ideological battle between pro-poor socialists (her side) and pro-rich			
	conservatives (the Syndicate), which boosted her political influence.			
	SECTION-C			
19. (a)	Explain the various economic policies adopted by China that led to the rise of its economy.			
	Answer:			
	 Open Door Policy (1978): Deng Xiaoping introduced reforms to attract foreign capital and technology. Shift to Market Economy: Gradual privatisation—agriculture in 1982, industry in 1998—while keeping state control. Special Economic Zones: Relaxed trade laws boosted foreign investment and trade. WTO Membership (2001): Deepened global integration, increasing exports and investments. OR			
(b)	Between the 1960s and the 1980s, South Korea emerged as an economic power in Asia which is termed as the "Miracle on the Han River." Explain any two reasons behind it.			
	Answer:			
	1. Land Reforms and Human Resource Development: South Korea implemented successful land reforms and invested heavily in education and skill development. This led to a highly skilled and productive workforce that contributed to rapid industrial growth.	2*2=4		

	2. Export-Oriented Economic Policy: The government promoted exports by developing globally competitive industries. Companies like Samsung, LG, and Hyundai became world leaders, bringing in massive foreign revenue and boosting economic growth.	
20.	How are the traditional sources of threats different from the new	4
	sources of threats to security? Explain.	
	Answer:	
	 Traditional threats mainly refer to military dangers from external sources like attacks from other countries. These threaten a country's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity, and the focus is on defence, deterrence, alliances, and maintaining the balance of power. New threats, also called non-traditional threats, are not 	
	limited to military issues. They include challenges like terrorism, poverty, migration, epidemics (like HIV/AIDS), climate change, and human rights violations.	
	 Traditional security is about protecting the state, while new security concepts focus on human security and global security — aiming to protect people's lives, dignity, and well- being. 	
	 Dealing with new threats requires international cooperation, not just military action. Issues like disease, environment, and migration need collective global efforts, not wars. 	
21. (a)	Describe any four contributions made by India to promote	4*1=4
	international peace and security.	
	Answer:	
	 SAARC and SAFTA: India promotes regional trade and 	
	economic integration in South Asia.	
	 Confidence-Building with Pakistan: Opened bus routes, 	
	eased visas, and encouraged people-to-people contact.	
	 Diplomatic Engagement: Regular peace talks and summits to resolve regional issues. 	
	Global Relations: Strengthened ties with powers like the US	
	and China through trade, diplomacy, and cultural exchange. OR	
	Describe any four important principles of India's foreign policy.	
	Answer:	
	 1. Non-Alignment: India adopted the policy of non- alignment after independence, refusing to join either the US-led Western bloc or the Soviet-led Eastern bloc during the Cold War. It maintained strategic independence while promoting peace. 	

(b)	 2. Peaceful Coexistence: India believes in resolving international disputes through peaceful means and mutual respect for each country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. 3. Support for United Nations: India strongly supports the role of the United Nations in maintaining global peace and has contributed to many UN peacekeeping missions across the world. 4. Anti-Colonialism and Anti-Racism: India has always opposed colonialism, imperialism, and racial discrimination in any part of the world and supported liberation movements in Asia and Africa. 	4*1=4
22.	Describe the objectives and means of the student movement in	4
	Bihar under the leadership of Jayaprakash Narayan in 1974.	
	Answer:	
	Objectives of the Student Movement:	
	Fight against corruption and misgovernance: Students	
	protested against rising prices, unemployment, food	
	scarcity, and widespread corruption in the Bihar government.	
	Demand for government resignation: They demanded the	
	dismissal of the Congress-led government in Bihar, holding it	
	responsible for poor governance.	
	Call for fresh elections: The movement wanted the state	
	assembly dissolved and fresh elections conducted.	
	Total revolution: Under Jayaprakash Narayan (JP), the	
	movement aimed at a "total revolution" in social, economic,	
	and political spheres to build true democracy. Means adopted during the movement:	
	Non-violent protest: JP agreed to lead the movement on the	
	condition that it would remain peaceful and non-violent.	
	Mass mobilization: The movement was not limited to	
	students; it soon involved people from all walks of life across	
	Bihar and later spread nationally.	
	Bandhs, rallies, and strikes: Widespread demonstrations,	
	gheraos, and strikes were organised to pressure the	
	government.Support from opposition parties: JP received strong backing	
	from non-Congress parties like the Jan Sangh, Socialist Party,	
	and Congress (O), giving the movement national political	
	influence.	

23.	Explain any two recommendations of the Mandal Commission made in 1980. Answer: The Mandal Commission was set up in 1979 to identify the socially and educationally backward classes in India and suggest measures for their upliftment. In 1980, it gave several recommendations. Two major ones are:	2*2=4
	 Reservation of 27% for OBCs in Jobs and Education: The Commission found that OBCs were under-represented in government services and higher education due to historical disadvantages. It recommended that 27% of seats in government jobs and educational institutions should be reserved for OBCs. This would help them access opportunities and reduce social and economic inequality. It aimed to bring them at par with other advanced sections of society. 	
	2. Land Reforms and Other Welfare Measures: Apart from reservations, the Commission suggested land reforms to reduce poverty among OBCs, who were mostly landless or small farmers. It also advised launching special welfare schemes like better access to loans, housing, health, and education. These steps would help in improving the living conditions and ensure economic security of the backward classes.	
	SECTION D	
24.	Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions based on it:	4*1=4



- (i) Which country has attacked any other country to have control on the 'Oil' resource?
- (A) India (B) Pakistan (C) United States of America (D) United Kingdom
- (ii) Which one of the following countries is rich in the 'Oil' resource?
- (A) Saudi Arabia (B) Japan (C) Italy (D) Vietnam
- (iii) Which one of the following is an example of a war for getting control of oil resources?
- (A) Indo-China War 1962 (B) Indo-Pak War 1971 (C) Gulf War
- (D) Second World War
- (iv) What is the most appropriate message given by the cartoon?
- (A) Oil is an important resource for developed countries
- (B) Oil is cheap for making payment
- (C) Big powers can attack small countries to grab oil resources
- (D) Oil-producing countries need the help of big powers

Answers:

- i) (C) United States of America ii) (A) Saudi Arabia iii) (C) Gulf War
- iv) (C) Big powers can attack the small countries to grab oil

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

1+1+1+1=4

SAFTA aims at lowering trade tariffs. But some of our neighbours fear that SAFTA is a way for India to 'invade' their markets and to influence their societies and politics through commercial ventures and a commercial presence in their countries. India thinks that there are real economic benefits for all from SAFTA and that a region that trades more freely will be able to cooperate better on

	political issues. Some in I trouble since India alread Nepal and Sri Lanka.			
	(i) SAFTA came into effec	t from:		
	(A) 1st January 2004 (B 1st January 2007) 1st January 2005 (C)	1st January 2006 (D)	
	Answer: (C) 1st January,	2006		
	(ii) SAFTA is related to whorganisations?	nich one of the followi	ng regional	
	(A) SAARC (B) ASEAN	(C) EU (D) NAM		
	Answer: (A) South Asian (SAARC)	Association for Regior	nal Cooperation	
	(iii) Which one of the foll behind the idea of SAFTA		ie about the spirit	
(A) To develop friendship and solidarity among member nations (B) To allow free trade across borders (C) To resolve issues with discussion (D) To challenge superpowers in the world				
Answer: (B) To allow free trade across the borders.				
	(iv) What among the follo	owing was promised b	y SAFTA?	
	(A) Free trade zone (B) organisation (D) Cultural		(C) Strong	
	Answer: Formation of fre	ee trade Zone		
	In the given political outline map of India (on page 13), four States have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify these States based on 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:			
		Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the state	
	(i)	9		
	(ii)			
	(")			

26.

(iii)

(iv)

- (i) The state associated with the communist leader A.K. Gopalan
- (ii) The state to which Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, first Minister for Communications, belonged.
- (iii) The state where Congress Party was dominant from 1952 to 1967
- (iv) The state where National Conference came into power in 1952



Answer:

i) Kerala ii) Uttar Pradesh iii) Madhya Pradesh iv) Jammu and Kashmir

SECTION E

27.(a) Highlight any four consequences of shock therapy.

6

Answer: Shock therapy refers to the sudden transition from a state-controlled socialist economy to a capitalist economy in post-communist countries like Russia in the 1990s. It had several negative consequences:

- Collapse of State Industries: Rapid privatisation of 90% of industries at low prices led to closures and mass unemployment.
- Falling Living Standards: Currency devalued, inflation soared, subsidies ended, and poverty and food insecurity increased.

- Inequality and Mafia Rule: Wealth concentrated among a few businessmen and mafia groups, widening the rich-poor gap.
- **Weak Democracy:** Democratic institutions lagged, enabling authoritarian leaders to dominate in several republics.

Highlight any four areas of cooperation between India and Russia.

Answer: India and Russia have enjoyed strong relations since the Cold War and continue to cooperate in many areas even today:

(b)

- 1. **Defence Cooperation**: Russia remains India's largest supplier of military hardware. They also collaborate in joint production of weapons and technology. More than 70% of Indian military equipment is of Russian origin.
- 2. **Energy and Nuclear Cooperation**: India imports oil and gas from Russia and Central Asian republics. Russia supports India's nuclear energy programme and has helped in building nuclear reactors and supplying nuclear fuel.

3. **Political and Strategic Support**: Russia has supported India's stance on key issues like Kashmir at the UN. Both countries advocate a multipolar world, collective security, and strengthened global institutions like the UN.

4. **Cultural and Scientific Exchange**: Indian films, music, and culture are popular in Russia. The two nations also collaborate in science and space, such as in the field of cryogenic rocket technology and joint research projects.

Do you agree that there is a need for reform in the United Nations
Organization? Support your answer with three appropriate
28. (a) arguments.

Answer: Yes, there is a strong need for reform in the United Nations Organization (UNO) to make it more democratic, representative, and effective in today's global context. The following arguments support this view:

- 1. Outdated Structure and Lack of Representation: The UN Security Council, formed in 1945, reflects the power dynamics of that era. Today, major players like India, Brazil, Germany, Japan, and African nations lack permanent seats, creating an imbalance that ignores current global realities.
- 2. Veto Power Leads to Undemocratic Decisions: A key criticism of the UN is the veto power of its five permanent members, allowing one country to block decisions despite majority support. This undermines equal representation and often delays action in crises like Syria and Palestine.
- 3. **Need to Address Modern Global Challenges:** The UN, formed to maintain peace, now faces complex issues like

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 $3 \times 2 = 6$

terrorism, climate change, pandemics, and cybercrime. Its slow, outdated decision-making hinders timely action, making reforms essential for efficiency and inclusiveness.

OR

Do you agree that the United Nations has successfully fulfilled its role since its establishment? Support your answer with three appropriate arguments.

(b)

Answer: Yes, the United Nations has been largely successful in fulfilling its objectives since its establishment in 1945. It has played an essential role in maintaining peace, promoting development, and encouraging cooperation among nations. The following arguments support this:

- 1. Preventing Major Wars and Promoting Peace: One of the UN's primary goals was to prevent another world war. In this regard, the UN has been successful. While regional conflicts have occurred, the UN has provided a platform for diplomacy and dialogue, helping to de-escalate tensions between rival nations. Peacekeeping missions in Cyprus, Congo, Sudan, and many other countries have helped to maintain peace and stability. Through mediation and negotiation, the UN has resolved many disputes without resorting to armed conflict.
- 2. Promoting Social and Economic Development: The UN and its agencies like WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, and UNESCO have contributed significantly to global development. They have helped fight diseases like smallpox and polio, provided education and nutrition to children, and assisted in disaster relief. Programmes like the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to reduce poverty, ensure gender equality, and protect the environment. These initiatives show the UN's commitment to a better quality of life for all.
- 3. Providing a Platform for Global Cooperation and Dialogue:
 The UN is the only international organisation where almost all countries are members. It serves as a global forum for addressing international issues like climate change, terrorism, nuclear disarmament, and migration. Even during tense situations like the Cold War, the UN ensured that global powers remained in dialogue. It has provided legitimacy to many peace treaties and agreements.
 Countries, big or small, can voice their concerns and participate in collective decision-making through the General Assembly.

3*2=6

	Assess the reasons for the Dravidian Movement and its outcomes.	
	OR	
29 (a)	Answer: Reasons for the Dravidian Movement:	
	1. Anti-Hindi Sentiment: The movement began as a reaction against	3+3=6
	the imposition of Hindi as India's official language, which was seen	3+3-0
	as domination by North India over the South. Tamil-speaking people	
	feared their language and identity would be suppressed.	
	2. Social Justice: The movement protested against the dominance	
	of Brahmins in administration and education. It stood for equality,	
	upliftment of backward castes, and end of caste discrimination.	
	3. Regional Pride and Identity: The movement promoted Tamil	
	culture, language, and history. Leaders wanted to protect and	
	promote the identity and pride of the Tamil people within the	
	Indian Union.	
	Outcomes of the Dravidian Movement:	
	1. Rise of Regional Parties: The movement led to the formation of	
	powerful regional parties like the DMK (Dravida Munnetra	
	Kazhagam) and AIADMK, which became dominant in Tamil Nadu	
	politics.	
	2. Strong State Autonomy: Tamil Nadu became a symbol of state	
	autonomy within the Indian Union. The Centre respected regional	
	identity and refrained from imposing Hindi forcefully in the state.	
	3. Social Reforms: The movement succeeded in implementing many	
	social welfare schemes and reforms for backward castes, making	
	Tamil Nadu one of the leading states in education and health	
	indicators.	
	Why is the period since 1980 known for the rise of regional	
	aspirations? Assess India's response to these aspirations.	
	aspirations: Assess maia s response to these aspirations.	
	Answer: Reasons for the rise of regional aspirations (since 1980):	
(b)	1. Economic and Social Imbalances: Unequal development across	
	regions created frustration in states that felt neglected by the	3+3=6
	central government.	
	2. Identity-Based Demands: Communities wanted to protect their	
	language, culture, or religion (e.g., Gorkhaland, Bodoland, Punjab,	
	Kashmir, etc.).	
	3. Political Awareness and Mobilisation: Democratic processes	
	allowed communities to voice their concerns through elections,	
	movements, and regional parties.	
		Ī

India's response to regional aspirations:

1. **Democratic Accommodation:** India handled regional movements by listening, negotiating, and often granting autonomy or special

status (e.g., creation of new states like Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Telangana).

- 2. **Power Sharing:** The Indian federal system allowed states to have elected governments and control over many subjects, giving them space to protect their identity and development needs.
- 3. **Respect for Diversity:** Instead of using force in most cases, India chose democratic means to respect and integrate diverse identities. This helped preserve unity in diversity.

Explain any two reasons responsible for the establishment of the States Reorganisation Commission and highlight the basis on which new states were created

Answer: After independence, the demand for linguistic states and the rejection of colonial boundaries led to the formation of the States Reorganisation Commission in 1953. The Telugu-speaking Vishalandhra Movement, sparked by Potti Sriramulu's death after a hunger strike, resulted in the creation of Andhra in 1952 and inspired similar demands nationwide. Colonial boundaries were seen as artificial, ignoring cultural and linguistic identities. The Commission recommended language as the main basis for reorganisation, leading to the States Reorganisation Act of 1956, which created 14 states and 6 union territories. This recognised regional identities while strengthening democracy and national unity.

3+3=6

OR

Explain any three challenges which India faced at the time of independence.

Answer: India became independent in 1947 but was born under extremely difficult circumstances. The country had to face three major challenges immediately after independence:

3*2=6

(b)

30. (a)

- Nation Building: After independence and partition, India had to unite a country of vast linguistic, religious, and cultural diversity. Integrating over 565 princely states into one nation was a huge task to ensure unity and stability.
- **Establishing Democracy:** India had no history of universal adult franchise or parliamentary democracy. Implementing the Constitution, guaranteeing fundamental rights, and setting up democratic institutions in such a large, diverse nation was a major challenge.
- Economic Development and Equality: Colonial exploitation had left India poor and underdeveloped, with widespread poverty, illiteracy, and poor infrastructure. Leaders needed policies to promote industrial and agricultural growth,

	1
reduce inequality, and ensure social justice for all sections of	
society.	
These three challenges defined India's early years and guided its	
political and economic strategies.	

CLASS XII

SAMPLE PAPER

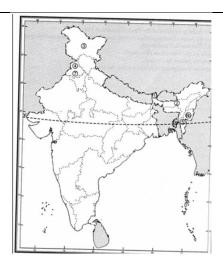
UNSOLVED PRACTICE SET 1

TIME: 3 HOURS MAXIMUM MARKS: 80

	SECTION A	
1.	Name the country that is a one party state due to legal and military measures. a. China b. Belarus c. Cuba d. Syria	1
2.	Arrange the following events in chronological order and select the correct option: i. Demolition of the Berlin Wall ii. Signing of Indo-Russian Strategic Agreement iii. Socialist Revolution in Russia iv. Formation of Commonwealth of Independent States (a) ii-iii-iv-I (b) iii-i-iv-ii (c) iii-ii-iv-I (d) iii-iv-ii-i	1
3.	Assertion: After the Second World War, the east European countries that the Soviet Army had liberated from the fascist forces came under the control of the USSR Reason: The Soviet System, however, became very bureaucratic and authoritarian, making life very difficult for its citizens.	1

	A. Both Assertion and Reason are correct, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.	
	B. Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion	
	C. Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect.	
	D. Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is correct.	
4.	Operation Blue Star, launched in 1984, was aimed at removing militants from which religious place?	1
	a. Jama Masjid b. Golden Temple c. Vaishno Devi Temple d. Somnath Temple	
5.	Which of the statements are 'True' about globalisation?	1
	a. Globalisation is purely an economic phenomenon b. Globalisation began in 1991. c. Globalisation is the same thing as westernisation d. Globalisation is a multi-dimensional phenomenon.	
6.	What does the term 'global commons' refer to?	1
	a. Natural resources owned by one country b. Resources shared by all countries c. Privately owned resources d. National parks within a country	
7.	The Dravidian movement primarily opposed which aspect of Indian	1
	society? a. Economic policies b. North Indian dominance and Brahminical control c. Secularism d. Federalism	
8.	The Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal Accord of 1985 was aimed at resolving tensions in which state? a. Assam b. Jammu and Kashmir c. Punjab d. Tamil Nadu	1
9.	After Lal Bahadur Shastri's death, who were the two main contenders for the Prime Minister position within the Congress Party? a. Indira Gandhi and K. Kamraj b. Morarji Desai and Lal Bahadur	1
	Shastri c. Indira Gandhi and Morarji Desai d. Morarji Desai and Jagjivan Ram	
10.	What phrase became popular to describe the frequent party switching by politicians after the 1967 elections? a. Jai Hind b. Aya Ram, Gaya Ram c. Garibi Hatao d. Vande Mataram	1
11.	Which political party emerhed as the largest party in the lok sabha elections of 1989?	1

	a. Bharitiya Janata Party b. Janata Party c. Congress Party d. Bahujan Samaj Party	
12.	Identify the country where a vast network of groups and organizations campaigned against the western mining corporation, an Australian based multinational company.	1
	a. Bangladesh b. Turkey c. Philippines d. Thailand	
	SECTION- B	
13.	Evaluate 'Balance of Power' as a significant component of traditional security policy.	2
14.	State any two areas of concern between India and Bangladesh.	2
15.	What was the role of opposition parties during the period of Congress dominance in India?	2
16.	Highlight any two consequences of Shock Therapy that was introduced in the post-Soviet states after the disintegration of Soviet Union.	2
17.	What was the term 'Non-Congressism' associated with, and who coined it?	2
18.	What was the significance of Article 370 in Jammu and Kashmir?	2
	SECTION- C	
19.	Examine the role of Article 370 in the politics of Jammu and Kashmir	4
20.	Discuss the environmental issues faced by indigenous peoples and their fight for rights.	4
21.	Write about the three consequences of Globalisation	4
22.	Nuclear weapons as deterrence or defence have limited usage against contemporary security threats to states. Explain the statement.	4
23.	How does the United Nations function in a world where the United States is the most powerful country, and what challenges does the UN face in balancing US influence? Why is the UN still important despite these challenges?	4
24.	SECTION D On a political outline map of India locate and label the following and	1*4=4
	symbolise them as indicated.	



Questions

- 1. The 22nd State of India due to its merger.
- 2. Article 370 has a special significance for this state of India.
- 3. The state whose leader signed an agreement with Rajiv Gandhi.
- 4. An important state whose leader was Lai Denga.
- 25. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions:

Advocates of economic globalisation argue that it generates greater economic growth and well-being for larger sections of the population when there is de-regulation. Greater trade among countries allows each economy to do what it does best. This would benefit the whole world. They also argue that economic globalisation is inevitable and it is not wise to resist the march of history. More moderate supporters of globalisation say that globalisation provides a challenge that can be responded to intelligently without accepting it uncritically. What, however, cannot be denied is the increased momentum towards inter-dependence and integration between governments, businesses, and ordinary people in different parts of the world as a result of globalisation.

Questions

1. What is economic globalisation?

- 2. How does economic globalisation benefit the whole world?3. How does the moderate supporters of globalisation view it?
- 1

1

26. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



	Questions	
	1. What does the picture represent?	1
	2. Why do you think the fingers are designed like chimneys and the	2
	world made into a lighter?	1
	3. What message does this picture convey?	
	SECTION E	
27	(a) Explain the importance and the role of the concept of common but	6
	differentiated responsibility.	
	OR	
	(b) Discuss the liberation of Goa from Portuguese rule and its	
	significance for India.	
28	(a) How has globalisation impacted on India and how is India in turn	6
20		0
	impacting on globalisation? OR	
	(b) What strategies did Indira Gandhi use to restore the dominance of the Congress Party in the early 1970s?	
	the Congress Party III the early 1970s:	
29	ASEAN is rapidly growing into a very important and powerful regional	6
	organization. Explain the factors which corroborate the given	
	statement.	
	OR	
	(b) With the election of 1989, a long phase of coalition politics began	
	in India. Explain by giving any three examples.	
30.	(a) Analyse the composition of the United Nations Security Council.	6
	What is the major differences in the privilege given to its members?	
	Also state the reasons why this privilege has not been revoked.	
	OR	
	(b) What was the Green Revolution? Mention two positive and two	
	negative consequences of the Green Revolution	

CLASS XII

SAMPLE PAPER

UNSOLVED PRACTICE SET 2

TIME: 3 HOURS MAXIMUM MARKS: 80

	SECTION- A	
1.	Arrange the following in chronological order:	1

	i) Establishment of SAARC ii) Establishment of European Union iii)	
	Establishment of ASEAN	
	iv) Privatization of agriculture in China	
	Choose the correct option:	
	a) ii, I, iv, iii b) iii, iv, I, ii c) ii, iv, I, iii d) ii, iv, iii, i	
2.	Which among the following political parties was not a part of the	1
	Jayaprakash Narayan (JP) led people's march to parliament in 1975?	
	a) Bharatiya Jana Sangh b) Communist Party of India? (M) c) Bharatiya	
	Lok Dal d) Socialist Party	
3.	After 1989, which one of the following political development	1
	happened?	
	a) End of regional politics b) Era of coalition governments started c)	
	Dominance of Congress Party continued d) Communal politics lost	
	ground	
4.	In which pair of states did the Congress Party manage to win the	1
	general election of 1977 after Emergency?	
	a) Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir b) Gujarat and Karnataka c)	
5.	Orissa and Assam d) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu Identify the main reason behind the investments of MNCs in	1
5.	developing countries.	1
	(a) For the welfare of the underprivileged people. (b) To increase their	
	own assets and earn profits. (c) For the benefit of other countries. (d)	
	To provide financial support to the developing countries.	
	To provide interior support to the developing countries.	
6.	Which of the following princely states initially opposed joining the	1
	Indian Union?	
	a) Baroda b) Hyderabad c) Mysore d) Gwalior	
7.	Identify the country which is landlocked and has a constitutional	1
•	monarchy?	-
	a) Nepal b) Afghanistan c) Myanmar d) Bhutan	
8.	Fill in the following blank with an appropriate term from among the	1
	following:	
	means the progress that meets the needs of the	
	present generation without compromising the need of future	
	generation.	
	(a) Global commons (b) Development without destruction (c)	
	Sustainable development (d) Politics of developed nations	
9.	A.Z. Phizo led a movement in which of the following states?	1
٦.	A.Z. I HIZO IEU A MOVEMENT III WINCH OF THE TOHOWING STATES!	T

	a) Sikkim b) Manipur c) Mizoram d) Nagaland	
10.	In which one of the following fields are India and Israel cooperating with each other? a) Elimination of Poverty b) Population Control c) Foreign Policy d) Counter Terrorism	1
11.	Which one of the following statements about relations between India and Nepal is not correct? (a) India and Nepal have a special treaty related to travel and work in the other country without Visa. (b) India shares the river water from Nepal. (c) Both countries have democratic form of government. (d) Nepal always follows the policies of India.	1
12.	Two statements are given below- one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).Read these statements carefully and choose the correct option as the answer from the options (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below. Assertion (A): During constitutional monarchy in 1990s, the political Parties and the common people of Nepal wanted to have a more open and responsive system of government. Reason (R): The King with the help of the army retained full control over the government and restricted the expansion of democracy in Nepal. Options: (a) Both (4) 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) is true, but (R) is false. (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.	1
	SECTION-B	
13.	Highlight any two reasons for the formal split in the Congress Party in 1969.	2
14.	Why did India not sign the nuclear treaties like NPT and CTBT? Explain any two reasons.	2
15.	Analyse the role played by India to help the Tibetan refugees to settle down	2
16.	Explain any two functions of International Labour Organisation (ILO).	2
17.	Suggest any two measures to improve the relations between India and Pakistan.	2
18.	Explain any two reasons for the formation of the NITI Aayog in place of the Planning Commission by the Union Government.	2
	SECTION-C	

19.	Evaluate Sardar Patel's r	ole in the integration o	f princely states with	5
	Indian Union.	6.1		_
20.	Highlight any two reasor			5
21.	Highlight any two intern degradation.	ational movements aga	inst the environmental	5
22.	Differentiate between th	ne traditional and Non-	traditional notions of	5
	Security.			
23.	Highlight any two effects country.	s of globalization on the	e economy of a	5
	•	SECTION- D		
24.	In the given political map	p of India, four countrie	s/ states have been	
	marked as A, B, C and D.	•		
	given below and write th	neir correct names in yo	our answer book along	
	with their respective ser	ial number of the infori	mation used and the	
	concerned alphabet as p	er format that follows:		
	(i) The country with which		in 1962.	1
	(i) The country with which	-		1
	iii) The country which ca	•		1
	(iv) The Indian state whi			1
	Sr. No of the	Concerned alphabet	Name of the	
	Information used	in the map	countries/ states	
	i)			
	ii)			
	iii)			
	1 -			
	iv)			
	ARABIAN SEA	POLITICAL IND BAY OF BENGAL Map not to Scale		
25.	ARABIAN SEA	BAY OF BENGAL Map not to Scale	B	
 25.	ARABIAN SEA	BAY OF BENGAL Map not to Scale	B	
 ?5.	ARABIAN SEA	BAY OF BENGAL Map not to Scale	B	

	THE CHILLIAN STATE OF THE STATE	1
	i) The soldier shown in the cartoon belongs to which one of the	1
	following countries? a) USSR b) USA c) Iraq d) Iran ii) In which year was Iraq attacked under the code name 'Operation Iraqi freedom?	1
	a) 1993 b) 2000 c) 2003 d) 2008 iii) Which one of the following countries shown on the cartoon is a 'Gulf Country'?	1
	a) Iran b) Kazakhstan c) Pakistan d) Oman	
26.	iv) The first Gulf War is also known as Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow Globalisation as a concept fundamentally deals with flows. These flows could be of various kinds - ideas moving from one part of the world to another, capital shunted between two or more places, commodities being traded across boarders and people moving in search of better livelihoods to different parts of the world. The crucial element is the worldwide interconnectedness' that is created and sustained as a consequence of these constant flows. i) Worldwide interconnectedness' is also known as	1
	(a) Globalisation (b) Liberalisation (c) Socialisation (d) Privatisation ii) Dimensions of globalization are a. Political, social and spiritual b. Social, economic and geographical c. Political, economic and environmental d. Political, social and	1
	economic iii) Which among the following increases economic activities? a. Decline in employment b. Increase in the index of poverty c. Strong	1
	global economic growth d. Great decline in the trade	1

r-		
	iv) Which one of the following is an impact of globalization?	
	a. The power of the states has increased. b. New trade barriers have	
	been imposed. c. Choice of the customer has increased. d. It has given	
	a boost to local industries.	
	SECTION- E	
27.	(a) Explain the three main pillars of the ASEAN Community along with	6
	one objective of each.	
	OR	
	(b)Explain any three steps taken by China to grow its economy.	
28.	a) How are the three recommendations of the Mandal Commission an	6
	effort to solve the problems of the 'Other Backward Classes' (OBCs)?	
	OR	
	(b) Analyse any three factors that led to the rise of 'Other Backward	
	Classes' (OBCs) in Indian Politics?	
29.	(a) Explain terrorism as a new source of threat to the security with the	6
	help of any two examples.	
	OR	
	b) Explain any four criteria proposed for new permanent and non-	
	permanent members of the UN Security Council.	
30.	(a) Why is the emergency imposed in 1975 considered the most	6
	controversial episode in Indian politics? Highlight any three reasons.	
	OR	
	(b) Highlight any three factors which were responsible for the	
	downfall of the Congress Party in the 1977 elections.	
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CLASS XII

SAMPLE PAPER

UNSOLVED PRACTICE SET 3

TIME: 3 HOURS MAXIMUM MARKS: 80

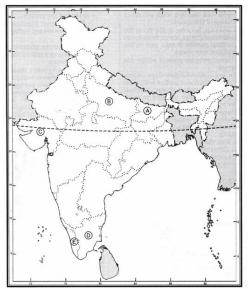
	SECTION- A	İ
1.	Choose the correct option to complete the sentence :	1
	Mikhail Gorbachev was	İ
	(a) General Secretary of the Communist Party of USSR (b) the founder of	ı
	the Communist Party of Russia (c) a leader of Western European countries	ı
	(d) a leader against reforms in the USSR	ı

2.	Which aspect of the United Nations has been the subject of the most	1
	significant discussion regarding reforms of structures and processes?	
	(a) General Assembly (b) Economic and Social council (c) International	
	court of Justice (d) Security Council	
3.	Which one of the following organisations works to prevent international	1
	conflicts?	
	(a) United Nations Human Rights Commission (b) United Nations Security	
	Council (c) ASEAN (d) Amnesty International	
4.	Which one of the following is not a threat to global security?	1
	(a) Global warming (b) International terrorism (c) Epidemics (d) Rising	
	prices	
5.	Which of the following statements about environment are correct?	1
	(i) Environmental concerns are part of the global politics. (ii) A conference	
	on environment was held in Rio-de-Janeiro in 1992. (iii) The UN has	
	assigned the environmental programmes to UN Human Rights	
	Commission. (iv) The Earth Summit was organised by the United Nations.	
	Choose the correct option.	
	(a) (i), (iii), (iv) (b) (i), (ii), (iv) (c) (i), (ii), (iii) (d) (ii), (iii), (iv)	
6.	Which one of the following is the main cause of Globalisation?	1
	(a) The formation of United Nations (b) The development of new	
	technology (c) The establishment of the World Bank (d) The rise of	
	economy in India and China	
7.	From the following options, choose the set of States that belong to North-	1
	East India only.	
	(a) Assam, Manipur, Chhattisgarh (b) Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland (c)	
	Jharkhand, Nagaland, Uttarakhand (d) Manipur, Maharashtra, Mizoram	
8.	Choose the correct option to complete the sentence:	1
	Five Year Plans were adopted by the Government of India as a policy of	
		
	(a) planned development (b) mixed economy (c) socialism (d)	
	industrialisation	
9.	Who gave a call for a nationwide Railway Strike in 1974?	1
	(a) Jayaprakash Narayan (b) George Fernandes (c) Ram Manohar Lohia (d)	
	Morarji Desai	
10.	Arrange the following in the chronological order:	1
	(i) Pakistan sent tribal infiltrators to Kashmir. (ii) Sheikh Abdullah became	
	Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir. (iii) The Punjab Accord was signed	
	by Longowal and Rajiv Gandhi. (iv) Jammu and Kashmir was a Princely	
	State.	
	Choose the correct option.	
4.4	(a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (b) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii) (c) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii) (d) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)	1
11.	Who among the following was the first Prime Minster to start economic	1
	reforms in India?	

	(a) Indira Gandhi (b) Rajiv Gandhi (c) Manmohan Singh (d) Inder Kumar	
	Gujral	
12.	Assertion (A): In May 1977, the Janata Party government appointed a	1
	Commission of Inquiry headed by Justice J.C. Shah.	
	Reason (R): The Commission was appointed to inquire into the reasons for	
	declaring Emergency, by the Indira Gandhi Government.	
	(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 notthe correct explanation of the Assertion (A). (c)	
	Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. (d) Assertion (A) is false, but	
	Reason (R) is true.	
12	SECTION- B	2
13.	Name any four regional parties which have ever formed their government in any State.	2
14.	Highlight any two recommendations of the Mandal Commission.	2
15.	In which year was the first coalition government formed in India and why?	1+1=2
16.	Show with the help of any two examples, the strength of the United	2
	Nations.	
17.	Highlight any two important features of the 'ASEAN' way	2
18.	Explain the term security	2
	SECTION- C	
19.	Analyse any two effects of globalisation on your daily life.	4
20.	Mention the aims and goals of Socialist Party of India. Why the party could	4
	not prove itself as an effective alternative to the Congress?	
21.	Suggest any two measures to conserve the natural resources.	4
22.	State any four events that are responsible for the strained relations	4
	between India and China	
23.	Highlight any four steps taken by Indira Gandhi to remove poverty.	4
	SECTION- D	
24.	Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that	1*4=4
	follow:	
	The war with China alerted the Indian leadership to the volatile situation	
	in the North-East region. Apart from being isolated and extremely under-	
	developed, this region also presented India with the challenge of national	
	integration and political unity.	
	Questions:	
	(i) Which one of the following States is not a North-Eastern State?	
	(a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Uttarakhand (c) Meghalaya (d) Tripura	
	(ii) Which one of the following States was affected the most due to Sino-	
	Indian conflict? (a) Assam (b) Nagaland (c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Sikkim	
	(iii) Which one of the following States was created in the North-East just after the end of Indo-China War?	
	(a) Nagaland (b) Assam (c) Sikkim (d) Arunachal Pradesh	
	(a) wagalanu (b) Assam (c) sikkiin (u) Arunachai Piduesh	

- (iv) Which political party got split just after the Indo-China War due to internal differences?
- (a) Swatantra Party (b) Congress Party (c) Communist Party of India (d) Jana Sangh
- 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



Questions

- (i) The State to which C. Rajagopalachari, the first Indian Governor-General of India, belonged.
- (ii) The State where the first non-Congress Government was formed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad.
- (iii) The State to which Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, the Union Minister for Food and Agriculture (1952-54) belonged.
- (iv) The State which faced the most acute food crisis in 1965-1967.
- 26. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow: 1*4=4



- (i) The tiger sitting on the right-hand side represents which organisation?
- (a) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (b) Liberal Tigers of Tamil Estate (c) Liberation Tigers of Tamil East (d) Liberal Tigers of Tamil Eelam

	(ii) The conflict in Sri Lanka from 1983 onwards was based on which of the following?	
	(a) Discrimination by the government between political parties (b)	
	Discrimination by the government between two communities (c)	
	Discrimination by the government between two regions (d) Discrimination	
	by the government between two religions	
	(iii) Which one of the following statements about Sri Lankan crisis is true?	
	(a) India did not interfere in the crisis and kept away from the problem. (b)	
	India asked the United Nations to resolve the problem. (c) India signed an	
	Accord with Sri Lanka and got involved in the solution to the problem. (d)	
	India snapped its diplomatic relations with Sri Lanka during the crisis.	
	(iv) What message does the cartoon convey? (a) Sri Lankan government	
	managed to balance the two rival groups. (b) Both the groups were against	
	the government. (c) The government treated both the communities	
	equally. (d) It was very difficult to maintain balance between the two rival	
	groups.	
	SECTION- E	
27.	(a) Analyse any three reasons responsible for the disintegration of the	6
	Soviet Union.	
	OR	
	(b) Analyse any two reasons for the beginning of Arab Spring and any two	
	outcomes of this movement.	
28.	(a) Highlight any three challenges faced by India after independence. OR	6
	(b) Highlight the role of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to bring the Princely	
	States into the Indian Union. Support your answer with the help of any	
	three examples.	
29.	(a) Evaluate the strength of European Union as the most effective regional	6
	organisation on the basis of any three facts.	
	OR	
	(b) Despite various problems, the people in all the South Asian countries	
	share the aspiration and support for democracy. Justify the statement	
	with any three suitable examples.	
30.	(a) Analyse any three reasons for the dominance of the Congress Party in	6
	Indian politics during the initial twenty years after independence.	
	OR	
	(b) Analyse any three reasons for the declaration of Emergency in 1975.	