

Rajasthan Board Class 12 Political Science 2026 Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 Hours 15 minutes	Maximum Marks :80	Total Questions :14
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. Candidate must write first his/her Roll No. on the question paper compulsorily.
2. All the questions are compulsory.
3. Write the answer to each question in the given answer-book only.
4. In Section A, candidates are required to answer all questions. The questions will cover topics from ancient, medieval, and modern history as prescribed by the syllabus.
5. Section B consists of elective questions. Candidates are required to attempt questions from the chosen topic according to the provided options.
6. The questions in Section A will be in the form of multiple-choice, short answer, and essay-type questions.
7. Use of unfair means or electronic devices during the examination is strictly prohibited.

Section - A

1(i). When did the three major Republics of the Soviet Union, led by Boris Yeltsin, disband the Soviet Union?

- (A) 1989
- (B) 1991
- (C) 1993
- (D) 1995

Correct Answer: (B) 1991

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The disintegration of the USSR was a major geopolitical event that ended the Cold War. It involved the declaration of independence by various republics within the union.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

In December 1991, under the leadership of Boris Yeltsin, three major republics of the USSR—Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus—declared that the Soviet Union was disbanded.

They signed the Belavezha Accords, which stated that the USSR had ceased to exist as a subject of international law and a geopolitical reality.

This was followed by the creation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Soviet Union was disbanded in 1991.

 Quick Tip

Remember that Mikhail Gorbachev's resignation on December 25, 1991, marked the final official end of the Soviet Union.

1(ii). Which of the following is a group of Baltic Republics?

- (A) Estonia, Ukraine, Georgia
- (B) Estonia, Latvia, Georgia
- (C) Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania
- (D) Estonia, Ukraine, Lithuania

Correct Answer: (C) Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Baltic Republics refer to three specific sovereign states in Northern Europe on the eastern coast of the Baltic Sea.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The three nations of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are collectively known as the Baltic States. They were among the first to protest against Soviet rule and demand independence in the late 1980s.

Other countries listed like Ukraine and Georgia are post-Soviet states but are located in different geographical regions (Eastern Europe and the Caucasus respectively).

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct group is Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

 Quick Tip

These three countries are the only former Soviet republics that have successfully joined both the European Union and NATO.

1(iii). America created a new 'collective security' structure is

- (A) Warsaw Pact
- (B) ASEAN
- (C) NATO
- (D) European Union

Correct Answer: (C) NATO

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Collective security is a system where a group of nations agrees not to attack each other and to defend any member that is attacked.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was established in April 1949 by the United States and its Western allies.

It was a military alliance that declared that an armed attack against any one of them in Europe or North America would be considered an attack against them all.

The Warsaw Pact was the Soviet-led counter-alliance, while ASEAN and the EU are primarily economic/political groupings.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The structure is NATO.

💡 Quick Tip

NATO's primary purpose during the Cold War was to provide collective security against the threat posed by the Soviet Union.

1(iv). Where was the first 'SAARC' Summit held?

- (A) New Delhi
- (B) Male
- (C) Dhaka
- (D) Islamabad

Correct Answer: (C) Dhaka

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) is a regional intergovernmental

organization of states in South Asia.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The first SAARC Summit was held in Dhaka, Bangladesh, on 7–8 December 1985.

It was attended by the heads of state of seven South Asian nations: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

The Dhaka Declaration was adopted during this summit, formally launching the organization.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The first summit was held in Dhaka.

 Quick Tip

Do not confuse the location of the first summit (Dhaka) with the location of the SAARC Secretariat, which is in Kathmandu, Nepal.

1(v). Which organ of the United Nations is currently suspended?

- (A) International Court of Justice
- (B) Economic and Social Council
- (C) Secretariat
- (D) Trusteeship Council

Correct Answer: (D) Trusteeship Council

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The United Nations has six principal organs, each with a specific mandate defined by the UN Charter.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Trusteeship Council was established to oversee the administration of Trust Territories that were not yet self-governing.

With the independence of Palau, the last remaining Trust Territory, in 1994, the Council's operation was formally suspended on November 1, 1994.

It still exists on paper but no longer meets annually.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Trusteeship Council is currently suspended.

 Quick Tip

Although suspended, the Trusteeship Council can be reactivated by a decision of its President or a majority of its members if circumstances require.

1(vi). Those who are forced to leave their country due to war, natural disaster or political persecution are called

- (A) Migrants
- (B) Refugees
- (C) Infiltrators
- (D) Displaced people

Correct Answer: (B) Refugees

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

International law distinguishes between people moving for economic reasons and those fleeing danger.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Refugees are individuals who have been forced to cross international borders to escape conflict, generalized violence, or persecution.

While 'Displaced people' can refer to those moving within their country (IDPs), the question specifically mentions leaving their 'country', which points to the definition of a Refugee.

'Migrants' usually implies a voluntary move for better opportunities.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Such individuals are called Refugees.

 Quick Tip

The 1951 Refugee Convention is the key legal document that defines the rights and protections afforded to refugees globally.

1(vii). The word 'MacDonaldisation' refers to which Country?

- (A) America
- (B) Russia
- (C) India
- (D) Pakistan

Correct Answer: (A) America

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The term describes the spread of a specific cultural and corporate model associated with globalization.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

'MacDonaldisation' refers to the process by which the principles of the fast-food restaurant (standardization, efficiency) are coming to dominate more and more sectors of global society. It is synonymous with the cultural influence and soft power of the United States (America). It represents the homogenization of global culture towards American standards.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The term refers to America.

 Quick Tip

Sociologist George Ritzer coined this term to explain how global culture is becoming increasingly uniform and predictable.

1(viii). Which of the following gases does not play role in global warming?

- (A) Carbon dioxide
- (B) Oxygen
- (C) Methane
- (D) Hydro-Fluoro Carbons

Correct Answer: (B) Oxygen

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Global warming is caused by 'greenhouse gases' that trap heat in the atmosphere.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Carbon dioxide (CO_2), Methane (CH_4), and Hydro-Fluoro Carbons (HFCs) are all greenhouse gases that contribute to the warming of the planet.

Oxygen (O_2) makes up about 21% of our atmosphere but does not trap thermal radiation and thus does not contribute to the greenhouse effect or global warming.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Oxygen does not play a role in global warming.

 Quick Tip

The primary greenhouse gases are water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and ozone.

1(ix). When was the 'States Reorganisation Commission' formed?

- (A) 1953
- (B) 1956
- (C) 1960
- (D) 1962

Correct Answer: (A) 1953

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

After India's independence, there was a demand to reorganize internal boundaries on a linguistic basis.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Central Government appointed the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) in 1953 to look into the matter of redrawing the boundaries of states.

The commission was headed by Fazal Ali.

The commission submitted its report in 1955, which led to the States Reorganisation Act of 1956.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The commission was formed in 1953.

 Quick Tip

Be careful: 1953 is the year of formation, while 1956 is the year the Act was implemented.

1(x). 'Bhartiya Jana Sangha' was formed in

- (A) 1948
- (B) 1949
- (C) 1950
- (D) 1951

Correct Answer: (D) 1951

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The Bhartiya Jana Sangha was a precursor to modern political parties in India, focusing on cultural nationalism.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Bhartiya Jana Sangha (BJS) was formed on 21 October 1951.

Its founder-president was Shyama Prasad Mukherjee.

It advocated for 'one country, one culture, and one nation' and emphasized the idea of Akhand Bharat.

Step 3: Final Answer:

It was formed in 1951.

💡 Quick Tip

The BJS later merged into the Janata Party in 1977 and eventually evolved into the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in 1980.

1(xi). In 1944, a group of industrialists prepared a joint proposal for running a planned economy, that is

- (A) Delhi plan
- (B) Kolkata plan
- (C) Madras plan
- (D) Bombay plan

Correct Answer: (D) Bombay plan

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

Before independence, there was a consensus among various groups that India needed a planned economy.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

In 1944, a section of big industrialists in Bombay drafted a joint proposal for the economic development of India.

This was known as the 'Bombay Plan'.

It wanted the state to take major initiatives in industrial and other economic investments, showing that even the private sector supported state planning at that time.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The proposal is known as the Bombay plan.

💡 Quick Tip

The Bombay Plan eventually influenced the development of India's Five-Year Plans after independence.

1(xii). The country supporting the 'liberal capitalist model' of development is

- (A) Russia
- (B) China
- (C) America
- (D) North Korea

Correct Answer: (C) America

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The 'liberal capitalist model' emphasizes private ownership and free market competition.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

During the Cold War, the world was divided between two ideological models: the Socialist model (led by USSR/Russia) and the Liberal Capitalist model (led by the USA/America). The United States has historically been the primary champion of this model, which prioritizes individualism and minimal state interference in the economy.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The country is America.

💡 Quick Tip

Post-independence, India initially chose a 'Mixed Economy' model, which combined elements of both capitalism and socialism.

1(xiii). Which country did Britain attack in 1956 over the 'Suez canal'?

- (A) India
- (B) Yugoslavia
- (C) Hungary
- (D) Egypt

Correct Answer: (D) Egypt

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Suez Crisis was a major diplomatic and military confrontation in the Middle East.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

In 1956, Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal.

In response, Britain, France, and Israel launched a military attack on Egypt.

India, under Nehru, strongly condemned this neo-colonial aggression as part of its Non-Aligned policy.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The country attacked was Egypt.

 Quick Tip

The Suez Crisis is often considered the event that signaled the end of Great Britain's status as a top-tier world superpower.

1(xiv). The strategist of 'Non-congressism' is

- (A) K. Kamaraj
- (B) C. Natarajan Annadurai
- (C) Ram Manohar Lohia
- (D) S. Nijalingappa

Correct Answer: (C) Ram Manohar Lohia

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Non-congressism was a strategy to unite all opposition parties to defeat the dominant Congress party.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Socialist leader Ram Manohar Lohia argued that Congress rule was undemocratic and detrimental to the interests of ordinary people.

He proposed that all non-congress parties, despite their ideological differences, should come together to ensure that votes do not split, thereby defeating the Congress.

This strategy was widely applied in the 1967 elections.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The strategist was Ram Manohar Lohia.

💡 Quick Tip

Lohia's strategy led to the formation of Samyukta Vidhayak Dal (SVD) governments in several states in 1967.

1(xv). Which court declared the election of Indira Gandhi unconstitutional on 12 June, 1975?

- (A) Bombay High Court
- (B) Delhi High Court
- (C) Allahabad High Court
- (D) Guwahati High Court

Correct Answer: (C) Allahabad High Court

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

A legal challenge to a Prime Minister's election created a constitutional crisis in India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Justice Jagmohanlal Sinha of the Allahabad High Court delivered a judgment in the election petition filed by Raj Narain.

On 12 June 1975, the court set aside Indira Gandhi's election to the Lok Sabha on the grounds of electoral malpractices (using government servants for election work).

This judgment was the immediate trigger for the political unrest that led to the Declaration of Emergency on 25 June 1975.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The court was the Allahabad High Court.

💡 Quick Tip

This remains one of the most famous judicial decisions in Indian history due to its massive political repercussions.

1(xvi). Before 1965, the title of the head of which Indian State was Prime Minister?

- (A) Jammu and Kashmir
- (B) Meghalaya
- (C) Nagaland
- (D) Mizoram

Correct Answer: (A) Jammu and Kashmir

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Due to Article 370, Jammu and Kashmir had a unique administrative setup compared to other states.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Until 1965, the head of the state of Jammu and Kashmir was known as the 'Sadar-i-Riyasat' (equivalent to Governor), and the head of government was called the 'Prime Minister' (Wazir-e-Azam).

By a constitutional amendment in 1965, these designations were changed to Governor and Chief Minister to achieve uniformity with the rest of India.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The state was Jammu and Kashmir.

 Quick Tip

Sheikh Abdullah was one of the most prominent leaders to hold the title of Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.

1(xvii). Which State did Sikkim become in India in 1975?

- (A) 18th
- (B) 20th
- (C) 22nd
- (D) 24th

Correct Answer: (C) 22nd

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Sikkim was a protectorate of India before it fully merged with the Indian Union.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Following a referendum where a vast majority of the population voted to abolish the monarchy and join India, the Indian Parliament passed the 36th Amendment.

In 1975, Sikkim formally became a full-fledged state of India.
Chronologically, it was the 22nd state to be added to the Union.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Sikkim became the 22nd state.

 Quick Tip

The 35th Amendment made Sikkim an 'Associate State', while the 36th Amendment made it a full state.

1(xviii). In which State did the Bahujan Samaj Party form the Government in 1989 and 1991?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Punjab
- (C) Himachal Pradesh
- (D) Uttar Pradesh

Correct Answer: (D) Uttar Pradesh

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The BSP emerged as a major political force representing the Dalit community in Northern India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP), led by Kanshi Ram and later Mayawati, found its primary success in Uttar Pradesh.

While the exact years of solo government came later, the BSP became a critical "kingmaker" and coalition partner in UP during the late 80s and early 90s political flux.

Out of the given options, Uttar Pradesh is the only state where the BSP has historically formed governments.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The state is Uttar Pradesh.

 Quick Tip

Mayawati became the first Dalit woman Chief Minister of an Indian state (Uttar Pradesh) in 1995.

2(i). In 1949 _____ revolution took place in China under the leadership of Mao.

- (A) Communist
- (B) Democratic
- (C) Industrial
- (D) Cultural

Correct Answer: (A) Communist

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question relates to the political history of China and the rise of the Communist Party after World War II.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

In 1949, the Chinese Communist Revolution led by Mao Zedong reached its climax. Mao's forces defeated the Nationalist Party (Kuomintang) led by Chiang Kai-shek. This led to the establishment of the People's Republic of China (PRC) on October 1, 1949. The revolution transformed China into a socialist state based on Marxist-Leninist and Maoist ideologies.

Step 3: Final Answer:

In 1949, the **Communist** revolution took place in China under the leadership of Mao.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember that while the Communist Revolution happened in 1949, the 'Cultural Revolution' was a later event that took place between 1966 and 1976.

2(ii). The chemical weapons convention was signed in _____.

- (A) 1990
- (B) 1993
- (C) 1995
- (D) 1997

Correct Answer: (B) 1993

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) is an international arms control treaty that outlaws the production, stockpiling, and use of chemical weapons.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The CWC was opened for signature in Paris on January 13, 1993.

It was a major step in global disarmament, following the Biological Weapons Convention of 1972.

The treaty eventually entered into force in 1997 after being ratified by the required number of nations.

The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) oversees its implementation.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The chemical weapons convention was signed in **1993**.

💡 Quick Tip

Distinguish between the signing year (1993) and the year it came into force (1997) to avoid confusion in exam questions.

2(iii). The first meeting of the 'World Social Forum' was held in Brazil in the year _____.

- (A) 2000
- (B) 2001
- (C) 2004
- (D) 2005

Correct Answer: (B) 2001

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The World Social Forum (WSF) is an annual meeting of civil society organizations that provides a platform for those opposed to neoliberal globalization.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The first-ever meeting of the World Social Forum was held in Porto Alegre, Brazil.

It took place in January 2001.

The forum was organized as a counter-event to the World Economic Forum (WEF) held in Davos, Switzerland.

Its slogan is "Another World is Possible," emphasizing social justice and sustainability over market-driven globalization.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The first meeting of the 'World Social Forum' was held in Brazil in the year **2001**.

 Quick Tip

The WSF is a key example of 'globalization from below,' representing the voices of activists, environmentalists, and labor unions.

2(iv). After independence, most of the princely states signed the instrument of _____ to India.

- (A) Merger
- (B) Accession
- (C) Agreement
- (D) Union

Correct Answer: (B) Accession

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Upon India's independence in 1947, the British withdrew their suzerainty over princely states, leaving them with the choice to join India, Pakistan, or remain independent.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, as the Minister for States, played a crucial role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states.

The legal document through which these states agreed to join the Indian Union was called the 'Instrument of Accession'.

By signing this, states ceded control of three subjects to the Government of India: Defence, External Affairs, and Communications.

Almost all 565 princely states eventually signed this document to integrate with India.

Step 3: Final Answer:

After independence, most of the princely states signed the instrument of **Accession** to India.

 Quick Tip

Sardar Patel is known as the "Iron Man of India" for his tireless efforts in the political integration of the country.

2(v). The first conference of the Non-aligned Movement was held in the year _____.

- (A) 1955
- (B) 1960

- (C) 1961
(D) 1965

Correct Answer: (C) 1961

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Non-aligned Movement (NAM) was an initiative by newly independent countries to remain neutral during the Cold War rivalry between the USA and the USSR.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The foundations of NAM were laid at the Bandung Conference in 1955.

However, the first official summit/conference of NAM took place in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

This conference was held in September 1961.

It was spearheaded by leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru (India), Josip Broz Tito (Yugoslavia), Gamal Abdel Nasser (Egypt), Sukarno (Indonesia), and Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana).

Step 3: Final Answer:

The first conference of the Non-aligned Movement was held in the year **1961**.

💡 Quick Tip

Don't confuse Bandung (1955) with Belgrade (1961). Bandung was the precursor, but the first NAM summit was Belgrade.

2(vi). _____ was made the Chairman of the Mandal Commission.

- (A) Morarji Desai
(B) V.P. Singh
(C) B.P. Mandal
(D) Jagjivan Ram

Correct Answer: (C) B.P. Mandal

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Mandal Commission was the second Backward Classes Commission appointed by the Government of India to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The commission was established in 1979 by the Janata Party government under Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

It was headed by Bindheshwari Prasad Mandal, commonly known as B.P. Mandal.

The commission is most famous for its recommendation of 27% reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in central government jobs and educational institutions. The recommendations were later implemented by the V.P. Singh government in 1990.

Step 3: Final Answer:

B.P. Mandal was made the Chairman of the Mandal Commission.

 Quick Tip

The First Backward Classes Commission was headed by Kaka Kalelkar in 1953; the Mandal Commission (1979) was the Second.

3(i). What is ASEAN way? Write in brief.

- (A) A formal military pact among Southeast Asian nations
- (B) A style of interaction that is informal, non-confrontational, and cooperative
- (C) A set of strict laws governing trade within the ASEAN region
- (D) A policy of total isolation from global political affairs

Correct Answer: (B) A style of interaction that is informal, non-confrontational, and cooperative

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The 'ASEAN Way' is the defining feature of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and represents its unique approach to regional cooperation and diplomacy.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Unlike the European Union, which has a more supranational and formal legal structure, ASEAN functions on the principle of national sovereignty.

The 'ASEAN Way' emphasizes:

1. **Informality:** Discussions are often held in relaxed settings to build trust among leaders.
2. **Non-confrontation:** Members avoid criticizing each other publicly and prefer quiet diplomacy.
3. **Consensus:** Decisions are made only when all members agree, ensuring no state feels coerced.

This approach has been credited with maintaining peace and stability in a highly diverse region.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The ASEAN way refers to a form of interaction that is informal, non-confrontational, and cooperative, respecting the national sovereignty of its member states.

 Quick Tip

Remember that the 'ASEAN Way' is often contrasted with the 'European Union' model, which is more institutionalized and has supranational powers.

3(ii). Write the names of any four countries included in the 'term' South Asia.

- (A) India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal
- (B) China, Japan, South Korea, North Korea
- (C) Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia
- (D) Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, UAE

Correct Answer: (A) India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The term 'South Asia' usually includes the countries that are part of the Indian subcontinent and its immediate neighbors.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

South Asia is a diverse geographical and geopolitical region.

The core countries included in this term are:

1. India
2. Pakistan
3. Bangladesh
4. Nepal
5. Bhutan
6. Sri Lanka
7. Maldives

(Afghanistan is also often included in modern geopolitical contexts).

Step 3: Final Answer:

Any four countries of South Asia are India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Nepal.

 Quick Tip

A quick way to remember the South Asian countries is to look at the member states of SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation).

3(iii). When was the United Nations organization established?

- (A) 15 August 1947
- (B) 24 October 1945
- (C) 10 December 1948
- (D) 26 January 1950

Correct Answer: (B) 24 October 1945

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The United Nations (UN) was established after World War II to replace the League of Nations and prevent future global conflicts.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The UN Charter was signed on 26 June 1945 in San Francisco by representatives of 50 countries. However, the organization officially came into existence on 24 October 1945, when the charter was ratified by the majority of its signatories, including the five permanent members of the Security Council.

This date is celebrated annually as United Nations Day.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The United Nations organization was established on 24 October 1945.

💡 Quick Tip

India joined the United Nations on 30 October 1945, just six days after its official establishment.

3(iv). Human rights are generally divided into how many categories?

- (A) One category
- (B) Two categories
- (C) Three categories
- (D) Five categories

Correct Answer: (C) Three categories

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, or any other status. In political science, they are categorized based on their nature and history.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Human rights are broadly divided into three generations or categories:

1. **First Generation:** Political and civil rights such as freedom of speech and religion.
2. **Second Generation:** Economic and social rights such as the right to work and education.
3. **Third Generation:** Collective rights such as the right to a clean environment or ethnic minorities' right to self-determination.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Human rights are generally divided into three categories.

 Quick Tip

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 December 1948, which covers these categories.

3(v). Who participated in the 'Earth Summit'?

- (A) Only the five permanent members of the UN Security Council
- (B) 170 states, thousands of NGOs, and many multinational corporations
- (C) Only Environmental scientists and Nobel laureates
- (D) Only the developing nations of the global south

Correct Answer: (B) 170 states, thousands of NGOs, and many multinational corporations

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The 'Earth Summit', officially known as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The summit was unprecedented in terms of its scale and the diversity of participants.

It saw the participation of:

1. Representatives from **170 states**.
2. Thousands of **Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)**.
3. Many **Multinational Corporations (MNCs)**.

The summit aimed to reconcile economic development with environmental protection and produced the 'Agenda 21' and the Rio Declaration.

Step 3: Final Answer:

170 states, thousands of NGOs, and many MNCs participated in the Earth Summit.

 Quick Tip

The 1992 Earth Summit is considered the starting point for global climate change policy and led to the creation of the UNFCCC.

3(vi). What is the meaning of Globalization?

- (A) The complete isolation of a country's economy from the world
- (B) The flow of ideas, capital, commodities, and people across borders
- (C) The establishment of a single global government
- (D) The process of increasing military strength of a nation

Correct Answer: (B) The flow of ideas, capital, commodities, and people across borders

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Globalization is a multidimensional concept that involves the increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of countries and people worldwide.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The essence of globalization is 'flows'. These flows include:

1. **Ideas:** The movement of knowledge and culture.
2. **Capital:** The movement of investment and money between countries.
3. **Commodities:** The trade of goods across international boundaries.
4. **People:** The migration of individuals in search of better livelihoods or education.

It results in the world being viewed as a 'global village'.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Globalization means the worldwide flow of ideas, capital, commodities, and people.

 Quick Tip

Always remember that globalization is not just an economic phenomenon; it has political and cultural dimensions as well.

3(vii). What factors are responsible for globalization? Write any two factors.

- (A) Religious fundamentalism and Nationalism
- (B) Technology and the state of interconnections
- (C) Dictatorship and Communism
- (D) Internal civil wars and Border disputes

Correct Answer: (B) Technology and the state of interconnections

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Several factors have accelerated the process of globalization in the modern era, making the world more integrated than ever before.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The two primary factors responsible for globalization are:

1. **Technology:** Advances in communication (internet, mobile phones) and transportation (aviation, shipping) have collapsed the distances between nations.
2. **Interconnections:** The growing awareness and interconnectedness among people, where an event in one part of the world has a direct impact on other parts.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Technology and the state of interconnections are the two main factors responsible for globalization.

 Quick Tip

The invention of the telegraph, telephone, and the microchip has played a crucial role in enabling the rapid flow of information.

3(viii). Which three new States were formed in India in the year 2000? Write.

- (A) Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Goa
- (B) Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand
- (C) Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim
- (D) Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab

Correct Answer: (B) Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The reorganization of states in India continued after 1956 based on administrative convenience, regional aspirations, and social requirements.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

In the year 2000, the Indian government created three new states from existing ones:

1. **Chhattisgarh:** Carved out of Madhya Pradesh on 1 November 2000.
2. **Uttarakhand:** Carved out of Uttar Pradesh on 9 November 2000.
3. **Jharkhand:** Carved out of Bihar on 15 November 2000.

These states were formed to fulfill the long-standing demands for better governance in tribal

and hilly areas.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The three new states formed in 2000 were Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, and Jharkhand.

 Quick Tip

Note that Uttarakhand was originally named 'Uttaranchal' and was renamed in 2007.

3(ix). In 1957 a coalition Government was formed in Kerala under the leadership of which party?

- (A) Indian National Congress
- (B) Communist Party of India (CPI)
- (C) Bharatiya Jana Sangh
- (D) Socialist Party

Correct Answer: (B) Communist Party of India (CPI)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The 1957 Kerala Assembly elections were historic as it was the first time a non-Congress government was democratically elected in an Indian state.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

In the 1957 elections, the **Communist Party of India (CPI)** won the largest number of seats in the Kerala Assembly.

They formed a coalition government with the support of independent members.

E.M.S. Namboodiripad became the Chief Minister.

This government was significant for its land reform policies but was eventually dismissed by the central government in 1959 under Article 356.

Step 3: Final Answer:

In 1957, the coalition government in Kerala was formed under the leadership of the Communist Party of India (CPI).

 Quick Tip

This was the first time in the world that a Communist party came to power through a democratic election process.

3(x). When was the 'Shimla Agreement' signed and between whom?

- (A) 1966; between Lal Bahadur Shastri and Ayub Khan
- (B) 1972; between Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- (C) 1999; between Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Nawaz Sharif
- (D) 1954; between Jawaharlal Nehru and Zhou Enlai

Correct Answer: (B) 1972; between Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Shimla Agreement was a peace treaty signed after the 1971 Indo-Pak war, which led to the independence of Bangladesh.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The agreement was signed on **2 July 1972** in Shimla, Himachal Pradesh.

The signatories were:

1. **Indira Gandhi**, the Prime Minister of India.
2. **Zulfikar Ali Bhutto**, the President of Pakistan.

The agreement established the 'Line of Control' (LoC) in Kashmir and committed both countries to resolve their disputes through bilateral negotiations.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Shimla Agreement was signed on 2 July 1972 between Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

💡 Quick Tip

Don't confuse the Shimla Agreement (1972) with the Tashkent Declaration (1966). Tashkent was after the 1965 war.

3(xi). Karpuri Thakur was the Chief Minister of which State twice?

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Madhya Pradesh
- (D) Rajasthan

Correct Answer: (B) Bihar

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Karpuri Thakur was a prominent socialist leader and a champion of the backward classes in

North India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Karpuri Thakur served as the Chief Minister of **Bihar** twice:

1. From December 1970 to June 1971.
2. From June 1977 to April 1979.

He is widely remembered for implementing the 'Mungerilal Commission' report, which introduced reservations for Backward Classes in Bihar long before the Mandal Commission.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Karpuri Thakur was the Chief Minister of Bihar twice.

 Quick Tip

Karpuri Thakur was posthumously awarded India's highest civilian honor, the Bharat Ratna, in 2024.

3(xii). The 'Syndicate' played a crucial role in making Indira Gandhi Prime Minister. Name any two leaders of this 'Syndicate'.

- (A) Morarji Desai and V.P. Singh
- (B) K. Kamaraj and S.K. Patil
- (C) Lal Bahadur Shastri and Gulzari Lal Nanda
- (D) Jyoti Basu and E.M.S. Namboodiripad

Correct Answer: (B) K. Kamaraj and S.K. Patil

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

In the 1960s, the 'Syndicate' was an informal name given to a powerful group of senior leaders within the Congress party who controlled the party organization.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Syndicate was influential in selecting the Prime Minister after the deaths of Nehru and Shastri. They chose Indira Gandhi in 1966, hoping she would follow their guidance.

Two prominent leaders of the Syndicate were:

1. **K. Kamaraj:** Former President of the Congress and Chief Minister of Madras (now Tamil Nadu).
 2. **S.K. Patil:** A powerful leader from Bombay (now Mumbai).
- Other members included N. Sanjiva Reddy and Atulya Ghosh.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Two leaders of the Syndicate were K. Kamaraj and S.K. Patil.

 Quick Tip

The conflict between Indira Gandhi and the Syndicate eventually led to the official split of the Congress Party in 1969 into Congress (O) and Congress (R).

Section - B

4. Explain any two consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

Correct Answer: (1) The end of Cold War confrontations and (2) The emergence of a unipolar world.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The collapse of the USSR in 1991 was not just the fall of a state but the end of a global political system that had existed for nearly five decades.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The two major consequences of the disintegration are:

1. **End of the Cold War:** The ideological conflict between the Socialist model and the Capitalist model came to an end.

This meant the cessation of the arms race and a move towards international peace.

2. **Rise of Unipolarity:** With the Soviet Union gone, the international system transitioned from a bipolar one to a unipolar one.

The United States became the sole superpower, dominating global politics, economics, and culture.

Additionally, many new independent nations emerged in Eastern Europe and Central Asia with their own democratic aspirations.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The disintegration resulted in the end of ideological warfare and established American hegemony in a unipolar world.

 Quick Tip

The collapse of the Soviet Union also led to the "Shock Therapy" economic model in Russia, which was a painful transition to capitalism.

5. Write briefly about the cultural relations between India and the Soviet Union.

Correct Answer: A robust relationship characterized by film exchanges, literary popularity, and educational cooperation.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Cultural diplomacy played a significant role in strengthening the ties between India and the USSR, creating a sense of mutual respect among common people.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The cultural bond was multifaceted:

1. **Cinema:** Indian films and actors, especially Raj Kapoor and Amitabh Bachchan, were iconic figures in the Soviet Union.

Hindi songs were widely popular and translated into local languages across the Soviet republics.

2. **Literature:** There was a massive exchange of literary works.

Indian literature was translated into various Soviet languages, while Russian classics became accessible to Indian readers.

3. **Education:** The Soviet Union offered numerous scholarships to Indian students for higher studies in fields like medicine and engineering.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Cultural ties were fostered through the popularity of Bollywood, translation of literary classics, and extensive academic exchanges.

 Quick Tip

Indian culture acted as "Soft Power" in the USSR, often proving more influential than formal diplomatic treaties.

6. According to your view, what are the issues of dispute between India and Bangladesh? Write in brief.

Correct Answer: Key disputes include river water sharing, illegal immigration, and cross-border security.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Despite close historical ties, geographical proximity and shared resources have led to certain persistent disagreements between India and Bangladesh.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The major points of contention are:

1. **Water Sharing:** Disagreements over the sharing of waters of the Ganga and Brahmaputra

rivers.

The delay in signing the Teesta River water-sharing agreement remains a major political sensitive issue.

2. **Immigration:** India has consistently raised concerns about illegal migration from Bangladesh into Indian border states like Assam and West Bengal.

3. **Security:** Issues regarding insurgent groups from North-East India using Bangladeshi territory as hideouts have been a source of tension.

4. **Border Management:** While enclaves have been resolved, issues like cattle smuggling and border shootings occasionally strain ties.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The disputes primarily revolve around shared natural resources (rivers) and border management issues like illegal immigration.

💡 Quick Tip

The 2015 Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) was a historic milestone that resolved the 68-year-old enclave issue between the two nations.

7. According to you, India and Nepal have cordial relations. Briefly explain your opinion.

Correct Answer: Relations are cordial due to an open border, historical cultural ties, and mutual economic dependence.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

India and Nepal share a unique relationship defined by geography, history, and a shared socio-cultural fabric.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The cordial nature of the relationship is based on several pillars:

1. **Open Border:** The 1950 Treaty of Peace and Friendship allow citizens to cross the border without visas for work and travel.

2. **People-to-People Ties:** Known as the 'Roti-Beti Ka Rishta', there are deep-seated familial and cultural connections across the border.

3. **Economic Aid:** India is Nepal's largest trading partner and provides significant assistance in infrastructure and disaster relief.

4. **Security Cooperation:** Both nations cooperate closely on security matters to manage their long porous border.

Step 3: Final Answer:

India and Nepal maintain a cordial bond through a special open-border policy and extensive

cultural and economic interconnectedness.

 Quick Tip

Nepal relies on India for transit to the sea, making the port of Kolkata vital for Nepal's international trade.

8. Do you believe that terrorism poses a major threat to human security under the non-traditional concept of security? Explain briefly with examples.

Correct Answer: Yes, because it targets civilians indiscriminately and creates a climate of global fear.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Non-traditional security focuses on 'Human Security'—protecting people from threats that are not necessarily military conflicts between states.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Terrorism is a primary threat to human security for the following reasons:

1. **Targeting Innocents:** It specifically targets non-combatants and public spaces to achieve political or ideological goals.
2. **Psychological Warfare:** It aims to destroy the sense of safety in daily life, which is the core of human security.
3. **Globalized Threat:** Terrorist networks operate across borders, making it a universal concern.

Examples:

- The **9/11 attacks** in the US showed that no nation is immune to large-scale terror.
- The **26/11 Mumbai attacks** targeted hotels and hospitals, directly threatening civilian security.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Terrorism is a major human security threat as it destabilizes society by targeting civilians, as evidenced by major global terror incidents.

 Quick Tip

While traditional security protects the "State", non-traditional security (like anti-terror measures) protects "Individuals".

9. Due to 'Globalization', the flow of people is less in comparison to goods and capital. Give any two reasons for this.

Correct Answer: (1) Strict state-led immigration policies and (2) National security concerns.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

While globalization promotes interconnectedness, the movement of labor (people) is far more regulated than the movement of money (capital) or products (goods).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Two main reasons for this restricted flow are:

1. **Protectionist Visa Policies:** Developed countries often implement strict visa regimes to protect their local labor markets from foreign competition.

This ensures that high-paying jobs remain reserved for their own citizens.

2. **Border Security:** Nations are increasingly wary of open borders due to fears of terrorism, illegal smuggling, and transnational crime.

Governments maintain sovereignty by controlling who enters their territory, whereas capital flows are encouraged for economic growth.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The flow of people is limited by political boundaries and security-related immigration laws, unlike the relatively free movement of capital.

 Quick Tip

This phenomenon is often called "Gated Globalization", where trade is open but borders are closed to people.

10. What problems occurred in the merger of Hyderabad with India? Explain briefly.

Correct Answer: The Nizam's desire for independence and the violent oppression of the people by the Razakars.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Hyderabad was the largest princely state in 1947, and its integration was one of the most difficult challenges for the newly independent India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The specific problems were:

1. **Nizam's Refusal:** The Nizam of Hyderabad wanted to remain independent or join Pakistan, despite the state being surrounded by Indian territory.
2. **The Razakars:** A communal paramilitary force called the Razakars, supported by the Nizam, committed atrocities against the public who wanted to join India.
3. **Internal Rebellion:** A massive peasant movement broke out in the Telangana region against the Nizam's oppressive rule.
4. **Military Action:** The Indian government eventually had to launch 'Operation Polo' (police action) in September 1948 to secure the merger.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The merger was problematic due to the Nizam's separatist stance and the violent paramilitary opposition, requiring eventual military intervention.

💡 Quick Tip

The merger of Hyderabad was successfully completed within five days of the start of the police action.

11. Which do you consider better voting through ballot paper or electronic voting machine? Give two reasons in support of your answer.

Correct Answer: Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) are superior to ballot papers.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

EVMs were introduced in India to modernize the electoral process and address the shortcomings of traditional paper ballots.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

EVMs are better for the following reasons:

1. **Efficiency and Speed:** Counting votes with EVMs is much faster. Results that took days with paper ballots are now declared in a few hours.
2. **Environmental Protection:** EVMs save an immense amount of paper. Using them prevents the cutting of millions of trees required to produce ballot papers.
3. **Accuracy:** It eliminates 'invalid' or 'spoiled' votes which were common in paper ballots due to improper ink stamping.

Step 3: Final Answer:

EVMs are better because they ensure rapid result declaration and are an eco-friendly alternative to paper ballots.

 Quick Tip

EVMs were first used in India on an experimental basis in 1982 in the Paravur Assembly constituency of Kerala.

12. Give any two reasons for the war between India and China in 1962.

Correct Answer: (1) Border disputes over Aksai Chin and NEFA and (2) Tensions regarding the Tibetan uprising and Dalai Lama's asylum.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The 1962 war ended the era of "Hindi-Chini Bhai-Bhai" and was the result of long-brewing territorial and diplomatic conflicts.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The two primary reasons were:

1. **Territorial Disputes:** China claimed two major regions—Aksai Chin in Ladakh and the North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA, now Arunachal Pradesh).

Conflict escalated after India discovered that China had built a road through Aksai Chin.

2. **The Tibetan Crisis:** In 1959, India gave political asylum to the Dalai Lama after the Chinese crackdown in Tibet.

China viewed this as an act of hostility and interference in its internal affairs.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The war was caused by competing border claims and the deteriorating relationship over the status of Tibet and the Dalai Lama.

 Quick Tip

The 1962 war led to a massive loss of prestige for the Nehru government and signaled a shift in India's foreign policy towards military modernization.

13. What do you understand by 'Defection'? Write briefly.

Correct Answer: Defection is when an elected representative leaves their party to join another party.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

In political science, defection (also called floor crossing) refers to changing party loyalty, which often causes political instability.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Defection occurs when an elected member of a legislative body (MP or MLA) abandons the political party on whose ticket they were elected and joins another party or becomes an independent.

Impact of Defection:

1. **Unstable Governments:** It led to the collapse of many state governments in India in the 1960s.
2. **Betrayal of Mandate:** It is considered undemocratic as it goes against the choice of the voters.

The phrase "**Aaya Ram Gaya Ram**" became popular in India to describe this culture.

To stop this, the **Anti-Defection Law** was passed in 1985 (10th Schedule).

Step 3: Final Answer:

Defection is the practice of switching party allegiances by elected officials, which undermines the stability of democratic institutions.

💡 Quick Tip

Under the Anti-Defection Law, a member can be disqualified if they voluntarily resign from their party or vote against party directions.

Section - C

14. In your opinion, the European Union has acted more as a Nation-State. Give arguments in support of your opinion.

Correct Answer: The European Union functions as a super-national organization with several state-like characteristics.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The European Union (EU) has evolved from an economic alliance into a political and super-national entity that exhibits many characteristics typically associated with a sovereign nation-state.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The following arguments support the view that the EU acts like a nation-state:

1. **Common Symbols:** The EU has its own flag, an anthem (Ode to Joy), a founding date (Europe Day), and a common currency, the Euro (€).
2. **Common Foreign and Security Policy:** Although member states have their own sovereignty, the EU increasingly develops common positions on international issues and maintains a shared security policy.
3. **Legislative and Judicial Structure:** It has its own parliament (European Parliament) and a court (European Court of Justice) that makes decisions binding on member nations.
4. **Internal Market:** The EU functions as a single economic bloc with the free movement of goods, services, capital, and people across its internal borders.
5. **Diplomatic Representation:** It acts as a single entity in global trade negotiations and international forums like the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Step 3: Final Answer:

Through its unified symbols, common currency, shared legislative framework, and collective diplomatic voice, the European Union has transformed into a super-national entity that behaves much like a nation-state.

💡 Quick Tip

While the EU has many state-like features, remember that it failed to adopt a formal Constitution in 2003, which highlights the limits of its integration.

14 (OR). In your opinion, 'the Vision Document 2020' has given ASEAN an outward looking role in the International community. Explain your opinion.

Correct Answer: Vision 2020 shifted ASEAN's focus from internal stability to active international engagement and conflict resolution.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The 'Vision Document 2020' was an ambitious roadmap adopted by the Association of South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN) to define its role in the global community by the year 2020.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Vision 2020 defined an 'outward-looking' role for ASEAN in the following ways:

1. **Conflict Resolution:** It encouraged ASEAN to play a proactive role in resolving regional conflicts, such as its mediation efforts in Cambodia and East Timor.
2. **Diplomatic Engagement:** It emphasized regular dialogue with major global powers through the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and East Asia Summits.
3. **Economic Integration:** The document paved the way for Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with countries like India, China, and Japan, making ASEAN a hub for global trade.

4. **Human Rights and Democracy:** It signaled a shift towards adopting common norms regarding human rights and democratic governance to align with international standards.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Vision 2020 successfully expanded ASEAN's influence by transforming it into a proactive diplomatic mediator and an essential economic partner in the international arena.

 Quick Tip

ASEAN is the only regional association in Asia that provides a political platform for Asian countries and major powers to discuss political and security concerns.

15. Give any three reasons for opposing to mineral industries in different parts of the world.

Correct Answer: Mineral industries are often opposed due to environmental degradation, displacement of communities, and loss of biodiversity.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Mining and mineral industries, while economically significant, often face intense local and global opposition due to their negative socio-environmental impacts.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Three major reasons for opposing mineral industries are:

1. **Environmental Pollution:** Mining processes release toxic chemicals and heavy metals into water bodies and soil.

It also leads to severe air pollution through dust and the release of harmful gases.

2. **Displacement of Indigenous Communities:** Large-scale mining often takes place in forest areas inhabited by indigenous populations.

These communities are frequently forced to leave their ancestral lands, leading to a loss of livelihood and cultural identity.

3. **Deforestation and Biodiversity Loss:** Establishing mines requires the clearing of vast areas of forests.

This destroys natural habitats, leads to the extinction of local flora and fauna, and contributes to climate change.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The opposition to mineral industries stems from their role in causing irreversible environmental damage, polluting vital resources, and uprooting vulnerable local communities.

 Quick Tip

Conflicts over mining are often called "resource wars" as they involve a struggle between corporate profit and the survival rights of local people.

15 (OR). Analyse the concept of 'sacred groves' in India.

Correct Answer: Sacred groves are forest patches protected by local communities due to their religious and spiritual significance.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Sacred groves are traditional forms of nature conservation where specific areas of forest are dedicated to local deities or ancestral spirits.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The concept of sacred groves in India can be analyzed as follows:

1. **Religious Protection:** These patches of vegetation are considered the abode of gods. Any hunting, cutting of trees, or removal of forest produce is strictly forbidden by social taboos.
2. **Biodiversity Hotspots:** Because they are protected from human intervention, these groves often house rare and endangered species of plants and animals that have disappeared elsewhere.
3. **Water Conservation:** Many sacred groves are located near water sources like streams or ponds, helping in groundwater recharge and soil moisture retention.
4. **Cultural Heritage:** They reflect the ancient Indian philosophy of living in harmony with nature and recognizing the sanctity of all life forms.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Sacred groves are vital community-based conservation models that combine spiritual beliefs with ecological protection to preserve India's natural heritage.

 Quick Tip

Sacred groves are known by various local names like 'Sarnas' in Jharkhand, 'Devarkadu' in Karnataka, and 'Kavu' in Kerala.

16. Explain the meaning of 'Kerala Model' in planning.

Correct Answer: The Kerala Model prioritizes human development and social welfare over rapid industrialization and GDP growth.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The 'Kerala Model' refers to a unique path of development adopted by the state of Kerala, focusing on significant investments in social sectors.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Key features of the Kerala Model include:

1. **Focus on Education and Health:** Unlike the traditional model that emphasizes industrial growth, Kerala focused on achieving near-total literacy and providing high-quality healthcare.
2. **Land Reforms:** The state implemented effective land distribution policies, reducing rural poverty and inequality.
3. **Decentralized Planning:** Through the 'People's Planning Campaign,' local panchayats were given significant power and funds to plan for their own community needs.
4. **Demographic Success:** Kerala achieved low infant mortality rates, high life expectancy, and a stable birth rate, comparable to developed Western nations.
5. **Public Distribution System:** A robust system was established to ensure food security for all citizens.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Kerala Model demonstrates that high levels of social and human development can be achieved even with a low per capita income through targeted public policy and community participation.

Quick Tip

Kerala's literacy rate and health indicators have consistently remained the highest in India, proving the success of this welfare-oriented planning.

16 (OR). What things the planning commission have to keep in mind while working? Explain.

Correct Answer: The Planning Commission had to balance economic growth with social justice, regional equality, and resource availability.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Planning Commission was established in 1950 to formulate Five-Year Plans for India's development. Its work involved a complex assessment of national needs.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

While working, the Planning Commission had to keep the following in mind:

1. **Assessment of Resources:** It had to evaluate the country's physical, capital, and human resources to ensure the plans were realistic and sustainable.
2. **Social Justice and Equality:** A primary goal was to ensure that the benefits of development reached the poor and marginalized sections of society.
3. **Balanced Regional Development:** The commission aimed to reduce the disparity between developed and underdeveloped states by allocating industries and funds strategically.
4. **Prioritizing Sectors:** It had to decide whether to focus more on agriculture (as in the First Plan) or heavy industry (as in the Second Plan) based on current national challenges.
5. **Inclusive Growth:** Ensuring that development did not just mean an increase in GDP but also improved health, education, and employment for all.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Planning Commission functioned as a central architect that balanced competing demands for resources while ensuring that national growth remained equitable and democratic.

💡 Quick Tip

The Planning Commission has now been replaced by the NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) which focuses on cooperative federalism.

17. Discuss the events leading to Goa's liberation and its becoming a State within India.

Correct Answer: Goa was liberated from Portuguese rule in 1961 through military action and achieved full statehood in 1987.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

While most of India gained independence in 1947, Goa remained under Portuguese colonial rule for another 14 years, leading to a long struggle for integration.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The timeline of Goa's integration is as follows:

1. **Portuguese Refusal:** After 1947, Portugal refused to hand over Goa, claiming it was an integral part of Portugal.
2. **Satyagraha Movement:** Popular local resistance grew, led by leaders like Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and local Goan freedom fighters who launched peaceful protests.
3. **Operation Vijay (1961):** After diplomatic efforts failed and the Portuguese suppressed local protests violently, the Indian government launched a military operation. Goa, Daman, and Diu were liberated within two days.
4. **Union Territory Status:** Initially, Goa was administered as a Union Territory along with

Daman and Diu.

5. **Opinion Poll (1967):** A historic referendum was held where Goans voted against merging with Maharashtra, choosing to maintain their distinct identity.

6. **Statehood (1987):** Recognizing its unique culture and administrative needs, Goa was granted full statehood on May 30, 1987.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Goa's journey from a Portuguese colony to the 25th state of India was marked by popular struggle, successful military integration, and a democratic choice to maintain its distinct identity.

💡 Quick Tip

The liberation of Goa in 1961 is celebrated annually as 'Goa Liberation Day' on December 19.

17 (OR). Regional aspirations in India have emerged in various forms. What lessons do these offer for Indian Politics? Discuss any three.

Correct Answer: Lessons from regional aspirations include the importance of democratic accommodation, the rejection of force, and the necessity of power-sharing.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Since independence, India has faced multiple regional movements (Punjab, Assam, Mizoram, etc.). These movements provide critical insights into managing a diverse democracy.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Three major lessons from regional aspirations are:

1. **Regionalism is a part of Democratic Politics:** Regional demands are not necessarily anti-national.

They are a natural expression of cultural and linguistic diversity in a democratic setup and should be treated as legitimate political participation.

2. **Accommodation over Suppression:** The best way to deal with regionalism is through dialogue and negotiation rather than military force.

Suppression often leads to alienation and further militancy, whereas accommodation (like the Mizoram Accord) leads to long-term peace.

3. **Power Sharing is Key:** It is essential to give regional groups a share in political power at the center and the state levels.

Federalism must be flexible enough to allow for special provisions (like those in Article 371) to address specific regional grievances.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The emergence of regional aspirations teaches us that a diverse nation like India can only remain united by embracing its diversity through democratic dialogue and flexible federal power-sharing.

💡 Quick Tip

India's ability to accommodate various regional identities is often cited as a reason for the survival of its democracy compared to its neighbors.

Section - D

18(a). Discuss the Gujarat Movement that took place in 1974.

Correct Answer: The Gujarat Movement (Navnirman Movement) was a socio-political movement by students and the middle class against corruption and economic crisis.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Gujarat Movement, also known as the Navnirman Movement, was a significant protest in 1974 that started as a student agitation against the rising prices of food grains and other essential commodities, as well as corruption in high places.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

In January 1974, students in Gujarat started an agitation against the price rise of essential commodities and corruption in the state government.

Major political parties joined the protest, which led to widespread strikes and chaos in the state.

The opposition parties demanded the resignation of the Congress government led by Chimanbhai Patel.

Morarji Desai, a prominent leader, announced that he would go on an indefinite fast until fresh elections were held for the State Assembly.

Under intense pressure from the protests and the fast, the state government resigned, and President's Rule was imposed in March 1974.

Eventually, the Assembly was dissolved, and fresh elections were held in June 1975, where the Congress was defeated.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The 1974 Gujarat movement was a student-led agitation against price rise and corruption that successfully led to the dissolution of the State Assembly and the imposition of President's Rule.

 Quick Tip

The Gujarat movement is often seen as the precursor to the larger Bihar movement led by Jayaprakash Narayan, which eventually led to the national Emergency.

18(b). Discuss the Bihar Movement that took place in 1974.

Correct Answer: The Bihar Movement was a mass movement led by Jayaprakash Narayan for 'Total Revolution' against the misrule of the Congress government.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Following the success of the Gujarat movement, students in Bihar began a similar protest in March 1974 against rising prices, food scarcity, unemployment, and corruption.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The students invited Jayaprakash Narayan (JP), who had retired from active politics, to lead the movement.

JP accepted the invitation on the condition that the movement would remain non-violent and would not be limited to Bihar.

JP demanded the dismissal of the Congress government in Bihar and called for a 'Total Revolution' (Sampoorna Kranti) in the social, economic, and political spheres to establish a true democracy.

He organized a massive march to the Parliament in 1975, which was one of the largest political rallies in independent India.

The movement gained support from non-Congress opposition parties like the Jana Sangh, Congress (O), and Socialist Party, turning it into a national challenge to Indira Gandhi's leadership.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Bihar movement led by Jayaprakash Narayan transformed from a local student protest into a national movement for 'Total Revolution', significantly challenging the central government.

 Quick Tip

Jayaprakash Narayan's call for 'Total Revolution' aimed at changing not just the government but the entire structure of society to eliminate corruption.

18(OR)(A). Discuss the Lok Sabha Elections of 1977 as a point of post-emergency politics.

Correct Answer: The 1977 elections marked the end of the Emergency and the first time the Congress Party was defeated at the center.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

After eighteen months of Emergency, the government decided to hold elections in March 1977. This election turned into a referendum on the Emergency.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Opposition parties came together on the eve of the elections and formed a new party called the Janata Party.

The campaign was focused on the suspension of democratic rights and the excesses committed during the Emergency, such as forced sterilizations and mass arrests.

The public sentiment, especially in North India, was strongly against the Congress.

For the first time since independence, the Congress Party failed to win a majority in the Lok Sabha.

The Congress won only 154 seats, while the Janata Party and its allies won 330 out of 542 seats.

Indira Gandhi was defeated from Rae Bareilly and her son Sanjay Gandhi was defeated from Amethi.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The 1977 Lok Sabha elections were historic as they led to the first non-Congress government at the center, symbolizing the restoration of democracy.

 Quick Tip

The 1977 election is often referred to as the 'Election for Democracy', as it ended the 30-year monopoly of the Congress party at the national level.

18(OR)(B). Discuss the formation of the Janata Party Government in 1977.

Correct Answer: The Janata Party government was the first non-Congress government at the center, formed under the leadership of Morarji Desai.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Janata Party was formed by merging various opposition groups like Congress (O), Bharatiya Jana Sangh, Bharatiya Lok Dal, and Socialist Party to provide a united alternative to the Congress.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

After the landslide victory in the 1977 elections, the challenge was to choose a Prime Minister. There were three major contenders: Morarji Desai, Charan Singh, and Jagjivan Ram. Eventually, Morarji Desai was chosen as the Prime Minister.

The government focused on undoing the constitutional changes made during the Emergency through the 44th Amendment Act.

However, the government lacked internal cohesion as it was a coalition of diverse ideologies.

Internal power struggles led to the resignation of Morarji Desai in 1979, and the government collapsed within 28 months.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Janata Party government, while successful in restoring democratic institutions, failed to maintain stability due to internal leadership conflicts and ideological differences.

💡 Quick Tip

Despite its short tenure, the Janata Party government is credited with ensuring that an Emergency can never be easily imposed again by amending Article 352.

19. 'There is a broad consensus among most parties on key issues since 1989.' Based on this statement, explain four points of broad consensus.

Correct Answer: The four points are: New Economic Policy, OBC reservation, role of regional parties, and pragmatism over ideology.

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

Since 1989, Indian politics has entered an era of coalition governments. Despite political competition, most parties have agreed on certain fundamental policy directions.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The four points of broad consensus are:

1. **Agreement on New Economic Policy:** Most parties (including Congress and BJP) agree that the new economic reforms based on liberalization, privatization, and globalization are necessary for India's prosperity.
2. **Acceptance of Political and Social Claims of Backward Castes:** All parties have accepted the reservation of seats for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in education and employment, following the Mandal Commission report.
3. **Acceptance of the Role of State Level (Regional) Parties in Governance:** There is a consensus that regional parties are no longer just local players but are essential partners in forming and running the central government.
4. **Emphasis on Pragmatic Considerations over Ideological Positions:** Political alliances are now formed based on power-sharing arrangements and common minimum programs

rather than strict ideological similarities.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The consensus reflects a shift towards economic liberalization, social justice for backward classes, federal power-sharing, and practical politics.

💡 Quick Tip

This consensus is often called the 'Mandal-Mandir-Market' era, as it balances social justice, identity politics, and economic liberalization.

19(OR). Discuss the coalition politics since the 90s.

Correct Answer: Coalition politics refers to the era (1989–2014) where no single party won a majority, leading to alliances like NDA and UPA.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The 1989 elections marked the end of the 'Congress System' and the beginning of a multi-party system where alliances became necessary to form a government.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

During the 1990s, India saw the rise of many regional parties that represented specific caste, religious, or regional identities.

Since no national party (Congress or BJP) could secure a majority on its own, they had to seek support from these regional players.

This led to the formation of major alliances: the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) led by the BJP and the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) led by the Congress.

Coalition politics shifted the focus towards federalism, as regional aspirations gained a voice at the national level.

However, it also led to political instability in the early 90s with several short-lived governments (V.P. Singh, Chandra Shekhar, H.D. Deve Gowda, and I.K. Gujral).

Stability was eventually achieved with the NDA (1999–2004) and UPA (2004–2014) completing full terms.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Coalition politics since the 1990s democratized Indian governance by including regional voices but required constant negotiation and compromise among alliance partners.

💡 Quick Tip

In a coalition, the 'Common Minimum Programme' is a document that outlines the shared goals of diverse parties in the alliance.

20. Mark the following countries on the political map of the world: 1) Sri Lanka, 2) South Korea, 3) Spain, 4) Bangladesh.

Correct Answer: Identification of locations: Sri Lanka (South of India), South Korea (East Asia), Spain (Southwest Europe), Bangladesh (East of India).

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires identifying the geographical and political location of specific countries that are significant in contemporary world politics.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

1. **Sri Lanka:** An island nation located in South Asia, just south of the Indian peninsula in the Indian Ocean.
2. **South Korea:** A sovereign state in East Asia, constituting the southern part of the Korean Peninsula, bordered by North Korea.
3. **Spain:** A country located in Southwestern Europe on the Iberian Peninsula, bordered by France and Portugal.
4. **Bangladesh:** A South Asian country located to the east of India, sharing borders with India and Myanmar.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The countries are located across South Asia, East Asia, and Europe, representing diverse regional geopolitical significance.

💡 Quick Tip

While marking on a map, always use a pencil and ensure the dot or shading is within the precise boundaries of the country.

20(OR). Mark the following countries on the political map of the world: 1) Saudi Arabia, 2) Russia, 3) Japan, 4) China.

Correct Answer: Identification of locations: Saudi Arabia (Middle East), Russia (Eurasia), Japan (East Asia), China (East Asia).

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

These countries represent major global powers and resource-rich nations in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

1. **Saudi Arabia:** A large country in Western Asia (Middle East) occupying most of the Arabian Peninsula.
2. **Russia:** The largest country in the world by area, spanning across Northern Asia and Eastern Europe.
3. **Japan:** An island country in East Asia, located in the northwest Pacific Ocean.
4. **China:** The world's most populous country (at the time of the text), located in East Asia.

Step 3: Final Answer:

These four countries occupy significant portions of the Asian and European continents and are central to global economic and political affairs.

Quick Tip

Russia and China share one of the longest land borders in the world, which is a key area of study in international relations.