

# Answers

## in Topper's Style

1. (d) (ii), (iii), (iv) and (i)
2. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
3. (a) Mikhail Gorbachev
4. (c) NPT (Non-Proliferation Treaty)
5. (c) Prime Minister
6. (b) Chaudhary Charan Singh
7. (c) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
8. (b) Jagmohan Lal Sinha
9. (a) 2 1 3 4
10. (c) National Front
11. (d) Bhutan- Sultanate
12. (b) Economic stagnation
13. Traditional security is closely related with co-operation as it recognises the need for co-operation to limit violence. This limit directly relates to both means and ends of the war. It has been universally accepted that countries should go to war for the genuine reasons, say self-defence as to protect other people from genocide.
14. 'Operation Blue Star' was an army action against militancy in 1989 which was executed in Golden temple, Amritsar.  
In this operation, the government could successfully flush out the militants, but it damaged the historic temple and deeply hurt the sentiments of the Sikhs.
15. Two long lasting impact of 1989 elections were
  - (i) It marked the end of the dominance of the Congress party in the party system of India.
  - (ii) It marked the beginning of era of coalition government at the centre in which regional parties played crucial role in formation of government.
16. Preventive Detention is a provision under which people could be arrested even if he/she has not committed any crime. Suspicion to do so is enough to arrest him/her.  
During Emergency, government used it as an instrument to deal with opposition and people protesting against government. Hundreds of people were arrested under this provision.
17. The non-traditional notion of security acknowledges those threats which can arise from various sources beyond conventional warfare, such as terrorism, human rights, global security, etc.
  - (i) **Terrorism** Terrorism involves politically motivated violence that deliberately targets civilians, aiming to instill fear and use public discontent as leverage against governments or other parties. It includes actions like hijacking planes or bombing crowded public places.
  - (ii) **Human Rights** Human rights are categorized into political rights (e.g., freedom of speech), economic and social rights, and rights pertaining to colonized peoples and ethnic minorities.
  - (iii) **Global Poverty** It signifies lack of essential resources like food, clean water, healthcare, education, and housing, resulting in significant deprivation and vulnerability for a large segment of the global population. Example-people migrate to seek a better life.
18. The difference between secularism and communalism in terms of ideologies is that communalism is a political idea used to organise society based on loyalty and affiliation toward a particular community. On the other hand, secularism separates the state and the government from religious institutions and beliefs. Communalism often leads to discrimination against a religious group regarding employment, education, politics, commerce, etc., whereas secularism creates diversity, democracy, a plural society, etc.
19. When two or more parties join hands together to form a government is known as Coalition Government. For example, UPA, NDA, etc. In 1977, the first coalition government was formed.  
Two advantages of coalition government are as follows
  - (i) Dominance of one party is minimised.
  - (ii) More than one ideologies come together and gives strength to democracy.Two disadvantages of coalition government are as follows
  - (i) It gives unstable government.
  - (ii) It slows the process of policy-making.
20. The Congress was considered as an ideological coalition because many diverse and even contradictory groups either merged their identity within the Congress or continued to exist within the Congress holding different beliefs.  
Various ideologies present within the Congress were
  - It accommodated the revolutionary and pacifist, conservative and radical, extremist and moderate, right and left with all other shades of the centre.

- It became a platform for numerous groups, interests and even political parties to take part in the national movement.
- During pre-independence days, many organisations and parties with their own Constitution and organisational structure were allowed to exist within the Congress.
- Some of these such as Congress Socialist Party later separated from the Congress and became opposition party.

21. (a) Following steps must be adopted to conserve the natural resources
- Afforestation, preventing the felling of immature and young trees and creating awareness amongst the local people about planting and nurturing trees may help in conserving forests.
  - Terrace farming in hilly regions, contour ploughing, controlling the shifting cultivation, overgrazing and plugging the gullies. Some of them are the import methods of soil conservation.
  - Construction of dams to impound rain water, use of sprinklers, drip or trickle irrigation technique, recycling of water for industrial and domestic purposes will help in conservation of the invaluable water resource.
  - Minerals are non-renewable resources which need to be conserved through efficient utilisation, development of better technology of extraction and purification, recycling of minerals and use of substitutes.

Or

- (b) **Earth Summit** The growing focus on environmental issues within the coliseum of global politics was firmly consolidated at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992. This was named as the 'Earth Summit' in which 170 states, NGOs and MNCs participated in this summit.

#### Usefulness of Summit

The summit prove to be useful in following ways

- The Rio Summit produced conventions dealing with climate change, biodiversity, forestry and advocated a list of development practices called 'Agenda 21'.
- There were some significant differences and difficulties which were left unsolved. There was an agreement on combining economic growth with ecological responsibility and this approach came to be known as 'Sustainable Development'.

22. The general elections of 1967 were called as the political earthquake for Congress party. The results of 1967 elections jolted the Congress at both the national and state level. Congress managed to get majority in the Lok Sabha but with its lowest tally of seats and share of votes since 1952.

The reasons behind this were

- (i) The Fourth General Election held in 1967 was the first election to be held without Jawaharlal Nehru.
- (ii) Congress was dominant party before 1967, but scenario was likely to change after 1967's election. Several non-Congress parties joined together to bring Congress down. They realised that their disintegration kept Congress in power. So, they joined to form a big alliance called Samyukt Vidhayak Dal.
- (iii) Congress still managed to win in Lok Sabha election, but with the poorest performance ever. Congress lost in many states and influential leaders of Congress lost their positions.
- (iv) Many Congress leaders left the party in order to join the other party. Local politics gained momentum. Defection and coalition played an important role and new elements were in the scene of electoral politics.

23. (a) No, we don't agree with the argument due to the following reasons

- (i) The rise of a uniform culture is not the emergence of global culture. Although, it leads to each culture becoming more different and distinctive but it leads to the emergence of a world culture which actually is the imposition of Western culture on the rest of the world. For example, the Blue jeans or the American way of life have become popular because the culture of the politically and economically dominant society leaves its imprint on a less powerful society. It may lead to the shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe.
- (ii) The cultures are not static things. All cultures accept outside influence all the time. For example, the Burger is no substitute for Masala Dosa and therefore, it does not pose any real challenge. It has simply been added to our food choices. While cultural homogenisation is an aspect of globalisation, the same process also generates precisely the opposite effect.

Or

- (b) Following are the effects of globalisation on the role of state in developing countries
- State only plays a minimal role which includes core functions like maintenance of law and order as well as security.
  - Globalisation has further restricted the role of state as it minimises the role of state in the economy. It reduces the state capacity and it is being completely dominated by the market forces.
  - The position of state has also been relieved due to globalisation as it increases technological developments which help the state to run efficiently.
  - Globalisation has impacted the way the state functions and set international standards that have to be adhered in order to keep up with the wave of economic growth through assistance from organisation such as World Bank or IMF.

However, the state has become more transparent and even though they are answerable to other governing bodies, the state still has influence.

24. (i) (d) All of the above  
(ii) (d) Both (a) and (b)  
(iii) The Central Asian Republics were excluded from the CIS. This issue was quickly solved by making them founding members of the CIS.

25.

Sr. No. of the Information Used	Concerned Alphabet	Name of the State
(i)	C	Gujarat
(ii)	B	Chennai
(iii)	D	Uttar Pradesh
(iv)	A	Mizoram

26. (i) (a) 1992  
(ii) (c) Solidarity and harmony between the peoples of Europe  
(iii) (a) When the European Union's initiative to draft a common Constitution failed

27. (a) Shock Therapy was a model of transition from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system in Russia, Central Asia East Europe that was influenced by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

Consequences of 'Shock Therapy' are

**Economic Consequences** In Russia, the large state-controlled industries were put up for sale to the private individuals and companies at throwaway prices (also termed as the Largest Garage Sale in History). Due to market controlled restructuring of the markets, instead of

government policies led to the virtual disappearance of entire industries. The value of the Russian currency (Ruble) declined drastically.

**Social Consequences** The building of democratic institutions was not given adequate attention. Constitutions were drafted in hurry, rendering faulty political systems in some instances. A judicial culture and independence of the judiciary were yet to be established in most of these countries.

Or

- (b) Some of the reasons which are mainly responsible for the disintegration of Soviet Union are discussed below

- Internal weaknesses of Soviet political and economic institutions failed to meet the aspirations of the people.
- The economy of the Soviet Union became stagnant which led to severe consumer shortages and disbelief and doubt in the system.
- The Soviet economy used much of its resources in maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal and the development of its satellite states in Eastern Europe and within the Soviet System, which led to huge economic burden.
- Ordinary citizens also became aware about the economic advancement of the West and disparities between their system and the systems of West.
- The Soviet Union too became stagnant due to rampant corruption, the unwillingness to allow more openness in government and the centralisation of authority in a vast land. People were alienated by slow and stifling administration that was no more accountable to the people.

28. (a) The accommodation of regional demands and the formation of linguistic states were also seen as more democratic due to the following reasons

- (i) The States Reorganisation Commission was set up in 1953 by the Central Government to redraw the boundaries of the states.
- (ii) The Commission accepted that the boundaries of the State should reflect the boundaries of different languages. On the basis of this, the States Reorganisation Act was passed in 1956. This led to the creation of 14 States and 6 Union Territories.
- (iii) In the early phase, it was felt that linguistic states may foster separation and create pressures on newly founded nation. But India considered democracy and federalism by making a favour to linguistic states only. It was hoped that if the people accept the

regional and linguistic claims of all regions, the threat of division and separatism would be reduced.

When linguistic states were formed, they

- Enhanced democratic practices.
- Reduced separatist activities by accepting the regional linguistic claims of all religions.
- Provided a uniform base to the nation and strengthened unity of nation.
- Promoted the principle of unity in diversity, a distinct feature of nation.

Therefore, the accommodation of regional demands and the formation of linguistic states were also seen as more democratic.

Or

- (b) The events that led to the merger of Hyderabad and Manipur with the Union of India are discussed below

**Manipur** After the Independence in 1947, Maharaja of Manipur Bodhachandra Singh, signed the Instrument of Accession with Indian Union on the assurance that the internal autonomy of Manipur would be maintained. Under the pressure of people of Manipur, Maharaja held the election in June, 1948 and state became a constitutional monarchy.

Thus, it could be said that Manipur was the first state to hold an election on the basis of universal adult franchise. The legislators of the regional parties of Manipur did not want to merge with India but State Congress wanted to merge. Government of India pressurised the Manipur Maharaja and succeeded to do so. Maharaja accepted the agreement and signed it without consulting the Legislative Assembly. As a result, Manipur was merged with the Union of India.

**Hyderabad** It was the largest of the Princely States that covered almost 1/3rd part of South India. Nizam signed Standstill Agreement with the Government of India and the state emerged as an independent state after India's independence. Many movements took place in Hyderabad state specially in Telangana region where many peasants were victimised and oppressed by Nizam.

Nizam sent his para-military force, Razakars. Razakars murdered, raped and looted particularly the non-Muslims. Therefore, Central Government ordered the army to tackle the situation. On 13th September, 1948, Indian army

marched in Hyderabad and on the 17th September, 1948, Hyderabad surrendered. This led to merger of Hyderabad with the Union of India.

29. (a) The four issues of cooperation are

- (i) Both the countries do cooperate on many issues despite their differences like improving economic relations considerably.
- (ii) Bangladesh is a part of India's Look East Policy that wants to link up with South-East Asia through Myanmar.
- (iii) Both India and Bangladesh have cooperated regularly for issues like disaster management and environmental issue.
- (iv) In December 2020, India and Bangladesh signed several agreements and also inaugurated four projects to deeper their partnership.

The four issues of conflict between India and Bangladesh are

- (i) Illegal immigration of Bangladeshi people.
- (ii) Bangladeshi Governments have felt that the Indian Government behaves like a regional bully over the sharing river waters, encouraging rebellion in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, trying to extract its natural gas and being unfair in trade.
- (iii) Bangladesh's refusal to allow Indian troops to move through its territory to North-Eastern India.
- (iv) Bangladesh's support for anti-India Islamic fundamentalist group.

Or

- (b) India and Pakistan just after independence got involved in conflict over certain issues. These included Kashmir, control over Siachen glacier, sharing water of rivers, etc.

These issues led to wars between them in 1947-1948, 1965 and 1971. The nuclear test by both the countries in 1990's further deteriorated the relations between them. Steps were taken to improve the relations between India and Pakistan. Some of them include

- Both the countries signed an agreement in February 2007 on reducing the rise from accident relating to nuclear weapons.
- Both the countries have agreed to have a dialogue for reaching a peaceful settlement on all bilateral issues, including Kashmir.

- Leaders have met at summits to understand each other better and to find solutions to the major problems between the two neighbours.
- The two countries have agreed to undertake confidence building measures to reduce the risk of war.
- A number of bus routes have been opened up between the two countries.

30. (a) In 1992, with a view to bring reforms in the UN Security Council, a resolution was adopted by the UN General Assembly.

The resolution was about following three main complaints

- (i) The Security Council is not adequately representing the present political realities.
- (ii) Decisions by Security Council are reflective of Western values and interests and dominance by a few powers.
- (iii) The representation is not on an equitable basis.

In view of reorganisation, UN Secretary General, Kofi Annan initiated an inquiry into the ways of reformation of UN on 1st January, 1997.

After the years of inquiry, following criterias have been suggested for the permanent and non-permanent members of Security Council.

- A major economic power
- A major military power
- A substantial contributor to the UN budget
- A big nation in terms of its population
- A nation that respects democracy and human rights
- A country that would make the council more representative of the world's diversity in terms of geography, economic systems and culture.

However, some of these criteria were considered valid and some were considered invalid by the governments depending upon their interests and aspirations.

It was asserted that current composition of the Security Council represents the post-World War II realities and thus, is not in pace with the changing balance of power in the world.

Or

(b) The following facts makes the UN an indispensable organisation for maintaining the world peace

- (i) Interdependence and globalisation is not possible without the international organisation such as the UN.
- (ii) To enforce cooperation on the issues of poverty, unemployment, environmental degradation, crime rate etc.

Thus, it works for the cooperation and protection of basic rights and conditions for survival.

- (iii) To provide financial assistance to developing countries to stabilise economy all over the world, the UN and its specialised agencies are always required.

- (iv) The UN works as a forum to solve any international dispute among nations and sort out the problem in best possible way. It is the only organisation which consists of 193 member states.

Hence, though the UN has failed in preventing related wars and miseries, despite the nations require its continuation due to above mentioned reasons to promote international peace and security.