

# **CAREERS** 360

## **PRACTICE** **Series**

**UK Board Class 12**

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**Political Science**  
**Previous Year Questions**  
**with Detailed Solution**

## UK Board Class 12 Political Science Question with Solution - 2024

1.

**A) How many republics were there in the Soviet Union (U.S.S.R.) before disintegration?**

- (i) 10
- (ii) 15
- (iii) 20
- (iv) 22

**Solution:**

(ii) 15

Explanation: The Soviet Union was composed of 15 republics before its disintegration in 1991.

**B) How many stars are there in the European Union Flag?**

- (i) 09
- (ii) 10
- (iii) 11
- (iv) 12

**Solution:**

(iv) 12

Explanation: The European Union flag features 12 gold stars arranged in a circle, symbolizing unity and harmony among the people of Europe.

**C) In which year was the 'Indus Waters Treaty' signed?**

- (i) 1958
- (ii) 1959
- (iii) 1960
- (iv) 1961

**Solution:**

(iii) 1960

Explanation: The Indus Waters Treaty was signed in 1960 between India and Pakistan, brokered by the World Bank, to manage the use of waters from the Indus River.

**D) In which year was the first nuclear test conducted by India?**

- (i) 1974
- (ii) 1975
- (iii) 1979
- (iv) 1985

**Solution:**

(i) 1974

Explanation: India conducted its first nuclear test, codenamed "Smiling Buddha," in 1974, marking its entry into the group of nations with nuclear capabilities.

**E) In which year the planning for Economic reforms was started in India?**

- (i) 1977
- (ii) 1985

(iii) 1991

(iv) 1995

**Solution:**

(iii) 1991

Explanation: The major economic reforms in India, including liberalization and privatization, were initiated in 1991 under Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao's government.

**F) How many states were formed through States Reorganisation Act of 1956?**

(i) 14

(ii) 19

(iii) 24

(iv) 28

**Solution:**

(i) 14

Explanation: The States Reorganisation Act of 1956 reorganized India's states along linguistic lines, resulting in the formation of 14 states and 6 union territories.

**G) Who was the Prime Minister of China during the 'Declaration of Panchsheel' (1954)?**

(i) Xi Jinping

(ii) Yuan Shikai

(iii) Chou Enlai

(iv) Zhao Ziyang

**Solution:**

(iii) Chou Enlai

Explanation: Chou Enlai was the Premier of China when the Panchsheel Agreement was signed in 1954 between India and China, laying out five principles for peaceful coexistence.

**H) Who became the Prime Minister of the country's first non-Congress government in 1977?**

(i) Jayprakash Narayan

(ii) J. B. Kriplani

(iii) Jagjivan Ram

(iv) Morarji Desai

**Solution:**

(iv) Morarji Desai

Explanation: Morarji Desai became the Prime Minister in 1977, leading the Janata Party government, which was India's first non-Congress government after Independence.

**Direction :** In next two parts of Question No.-1, there are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). From the following options (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv), select their correct answer.

(i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

(ii) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(iii) A is correct but R is incorrect.

(iv) Both A and R are incorrect.

**I) Assertion (A): Regional Aspirations are very much a part of democratic politics.**

**Reason ( R ): Dernocracy looks upon the regionalism as anti-national.**

**Solution:**

(iii) A is correct but R is incorrect.

Explanation: While regional aspirations are indeed a part of democratic politics, democracy does not automatically regard regionalism as anti-national. It can embrace regional diversity as part of a healthy democratic process.

**J) Assertion (A): Article 16 of the constitution provide job reservation for backward class of citezens.**

**Reason (R): The framers of the constitution had provided reservation to ensure that the backward and deprived castes are able to find a foothold in society.**

**Solution:**

(i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: Article 16 indeed provides for job reservations, and this provision was made by the framers of the constitution to help backward classes secure opportunities and improve their standing

**2. What was the number of original founding members of the United Nations?**

**Solution:**

51

**3. In which city of Brazil, the Earth Summit was held in 1992?**

**Solution:**

Rio de Janeiro

**4. What is World Social Forum (W.S.F.)?**

**Solution:**

The World Social Forum is an international platform for social, economic, and environmental justice.

**5. Who was the founder-President of Bhartiya Jansangh?**

**Solution:**

Shyama Prasad Mukherjee

**6. When was the 'Privy Purse' system abolished in India?**

**Solution:**

1971

**7. In which year was Babri Masjid' demolished?**

**Solution:**

1992

**8. What are the important points of 'ASEAN Vision-2020'?**

**Solution:**

The ASEAN Vision 2020 laid out a roadmap for regional cooperation, focusing on:

- Strengthening economic integration.
- Promoting peace and stability.
- Narrowing the development gap.
- Fostering cultural cooperation and environmental sustainability.

**9.State the India's stand on environmental issues under 'Kyoto Protocol'?****Solution:**

India is a non-Annex I country under the Kyoto Protocol, meaning it is not legally bound to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions but can participate in Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM).

Explanation: India focuses on sustainable development while advocating for developed countries to take more responsibility for global emissions and climate change.

**10.What is Globalisation?****Solution:**

Globalization refers to the process of increasing interconnectedness and interdependence among countries in economic, political, cultural, and social domains.

It involves the free flow of goods, services, information, technology, and people across national borders, fostering global economic integration.

**11. What was 'Bombay Plan'? Clarify.****Solution:**

The Bombay Plan was a proposal put forward by prominent Indian industrialists in 1944, advocating for a strong role of the state in economic development.

The plan focused on industrialization, infrastructure development, and poverty reduction through state-led investment, aimed at India's post-independence economy.

**12. Mention two International Organisations working in the field of Human Rights.****Solution:**

- Amnesty International
- Human Rights Watch

**13. Discuss Indo-China relations in brief.****Solution:**

Indo-China relations have been marked by both cooperation and conflict. While the two countries have significant trade and cultural exchanges, border disputes, especially concerning the Line of Actual Control (LAC), have caused tensions, such as the 1962 war and recent skirmishes.

Explanation: Despite economic cooperation, geopolitical tensions persist, particularly over territorial claims and regional influence.

**14. Give your reasons in favour of India's permanent membership in UN's Security Council.****Solution:**

- Population size: India is the second-most populous country, representing a significant portion of the world.
- Global Influence: India is a major contributor to UN peacekeeping missions and has a growing global economic and political influence.
- Democratic Values: As the world's largest democracy, India upholds the values of peace and democracy.

**15. How did indigenous people fight for their rights? Explain in brief.**

**Solution:**

Indigenous people have fought for their rights through activism, protests, legal battles, and forming international alliances. They have advocated for the recognition of their land rights, cultural preservation, and self-determination.

**16. Write a short note on 'Changing methods of Voting'.**

**Solution:**

Voting methods have evolved from traditional paper ballots to more advanced systems such as Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) and postal voting. In some countries, internet-based voting systems are also being introduced to make voting more accessible and secure. These changes aim to enhance efficiency, reduce fraud, and ensure the accessibility of elections to a broader population.

**17. What was the impact of emergency on the functioning of Mass Media?**

**Solution:**

During the Emergency (1975-77) in India, mass media was heavily censored. Newspapers and broadcast media were subject to government scrutiny, with restrictions placed on reporting that criticized the government or its policies. Independent journalism was curtailed, and many journalists were arrested. This resulted in a significant loss of press freedom and limited the public's access to information. The emergency period is often cited as a dark time for the free press in India.

**18. What does the term 'Syndicate' mean in the context of the Congress party of the sixties?**

**Solution:**

The term 'Syndicate' referred to a group of senior leaders within the Indian National Congress in the 1960s who played a key role in shaping the party's decisions. These leaders, including K. Kamaraj, Morarji Desai, and others, exercised significant influence over the party, especially after Jawaharlal Nehru's death. The Syndicate was crucial in choosing Lal Bahadur Shastri and later Indira Gandhi as Prime Ministers. However, tensions grew between Indira Gandhi and the Syndicate, leading to a split in the Congress party in 1969.

**19. What is Mandal Commission? Mention its recommendations.**

**Solution:**

The Mandal Commission, established in 1979 by the Janata Party government under Prime Minister Morarji Desai, was tasked with identifying socially and educationally backward classes in India. Its report, submitted in 1980, recommended a 27% reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in government jobs and educational institutions, increasing the overall reservation quota to 49.5%. The report aimed to improve the socio-economic conditions of OBCs by providing affirmative action, but

its implementation in 1990 by Prime Minister V.P. Singh led to widespread protests and debates on caste-based reservations.

**20. Discuss the causes of communalism in India.**

**Solution:**

Communalism in India has several causes, including the historical division between different religious communities, particularly Hindus and Muslims, due to centuries of religious conflict. British colonial policies, especially the divide-and-rule tactic, further fueled communal tensions. Economic disparities, where communities felt marginalized in terms of resources and opportunities, also contributed to the rise of communalism. Additionally, political manipulation by leaders who exploit religious identities for electoral gain has intensified communal divisions. Social and educational backwardness, coupled with a lack of inter-religious dialogue, has perpetuated communalism in India.

**21. Why did the Soviet Union disintegrate? What were the consequences of the disintegration of Soviet Union for India?**

**Solution:**

The Soviet Union disintegrated in 1991 due to a combination of economic stagnation, political corruption, rising nationalist movements within its republics, and the failure of Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms (Glasnost and Perestroika) to address underlying systemic issues. The collapse of the USSR led to the emergence of 15 independent states, including Russia.

For India, the disintegration of the Soviet Union meant the loss of a major ally in international politics and defense. India had to recalibrate its foreign policy, especially as it moved closer to the United States. Economically, the end of the Soviet Union led to a decline in trade between the two countries, which forced India to open its economy and adopt liberalization policies in 1991.

**OR**

**What was 'shock therapy'? Mention its consequences.**

'Shock therapy' refers to the rapid transition from a centrally planned economy to a market economy, applied in the post-Soviet states and Eastern European countries in the early 1990s. This approach involved sudden privatization of state-owned industries, deregulation, and the introduction of free-market reforms.

Consequences:

- Economic collapse: Many industries failed to adapt to the sudden transition, leading to large-scale unemployment, hyperinflation, and a sharp decline in living standards.
- Social inequality: Wealth concentrated in the hands of a few oligarchs, widening the gap between rich and poor.
- Political instability: Rapid reforms led to widespread dissatisfaction, fueling political unrest and instability in many countries that underwent shock therapy.

**22. State the consequences of ethnic conflict in Srilanka.**

**Solution:**

The ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka between the Sinhalese-majority government and the Tamil minority (led by the LTTE) had several serious consequences:

- Loss of life and displacement: Over 70,000 people were killed, and hundreds of thousands were displaced during the decades-long conflict.
- Economic impact: The civil war severely affected Sri Lanka's economy, particularly its infrastructure, tourism, and foreign investment.

- Human rights violations: Both sides of the conflict were accused of gross human rights abuses, including extrajudicial killings, kidnappings, and the use of child soldiers. The war ended in 2009 with the defeat of the LTTE, but ethnic tensions and reconciliation challenges persist.

**OR**

**Evaluate the role and limitations of SAARC as a forum for facilitating economic cooperation among the South Asian countries.**

**Solution:**

Role:

- SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) was established to promote regional cooperation and economic integration among South Asian countries. It aimed to facilitate trade, reduce poverty, and address common regional issues like health and education. Limitations:

- Political conflicts: Tensions between member states, especially India and Pakistan, have hindered meaningful economic cooperation and regional integration.
- Ineffective implementation: Despite several agreements and frameworks, many economic initiatives under SAARC have failed to be fully implemented due to lack of political will and coordination.
- Limited intra-regional trade: Intra-SAARC trade remains very low compared to other regional organizations, making economic cooperation limited in scope.

**23. India's security policy has four broad components, on the basis of which India's security strategy has been made. Discuss these components.**

**Solution:**

India's security policy is built on the following four broad components:

- Strengthening military capabilities: India focuses on maintaining a robust defense force to secure its borders and safeguard its interests, given its strategic location and challenges from neighboring countries.
- Internal security: India prioritizes combating internal threats such as insurgencies, terrorism, and communal violence, particularly in regions like Kashmir and the northeastern states.
- Nuclear deterrence: India follows a policy of credible minimum deterrence with a no-first-use nuclear doctrine to maintain strategic stability in the region, especially in relation to China and Pakistan.
- International partnerships: India seeks to build strong diplomatic and economic ties with global powers to enhance its security and play a more prominent role in international forums, such as the United Nations and G20.

**OR**

**What is the difference between traditional and non-traditional security? Explain.**

**Solution:**

- Traditional security: Focuses on protecting a nation from external military threats and ensuring national defense through military strength and strategic alliances.
- Non-traditional security: Addresses a broader range of issues like economic security, environmental security, human rights, health pandemics, terrorism, and cyber threats.

Explanation: While traditional security is state-centric and military-focused, non-traditional security includes global, non-military challenges that impact the overall well-being of nations and societies.

**24. Evaluate the Non-Alignment policy of India in the present context.**

**Solution:**

India's Non-Alignment policy, which sought to remain independent from Cold War blocs, remains relevant today in the following ways:

- Strategic autonomy: India maintains its independence in global affairs, allowing it to engage with all major powers, including the U.S., Russia, and China.
- Multipolar world: With the end of the Cold War, a multipolar world has emerged, and India's nonaligned stance helps it navigate global power dynamics while protecting its interests. However, in the present context, India also engages in multilateral organizations like BRICS and QUAD, reflecting a more pragmatic approach.

**OR****Describe the India's Nuclear policy.****Solution:**

India follows a policy of credible minimum deterrence with a no-first-use doctrine. Its key features include:

- No-first-use: India will not use nuclear weapons unless first attacked by an adversary.
- Non-proliferation: India maintains a responsible nuclear posture and is committed to preventing the spread of nuclear weapons.
- Civilian control: India's nuclear weapons are under the control of civilian leadership, ensuring responsible use and strategic stability.

**25. What were the three main challenges before newly independent India in August 1947 ?****Discuss.****Solution:**

1. Political integration: India faced the challenge of uniting over 500 princely states, which were given the option to join India, Pakistan, or remain independent. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel led a diplomatic effort, using persuasion and, when necessary, force (as in Hyderabad and Junagadh), to integrate these states, ensuring India's political unity.
2. Partition violence and refugee crisis: The Partition in 1947 caused massive communal violence between Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs, leading to the death of hundreds of thousands and the displacement of millions. India had to manage the influx of refugees, provide relief, and maintain order amid widespread unrest.
3. Economic development: India inherited a weak economy after years of colonial exploitation. The government had to focus on building infrastructure, industrialization, and agricultural improvement to address widespread poverty and unemployment, setting the foundation for long-term economic growth.

**OR****What was the problem in integration of Princely States with the Indian Union? What approach did the government adopt in this regard?****Solution:**

The problem lay in the fact that princely states were given the option to join either India or Pakistan, or remain independent, which created uncertainty and potential fragmentation.

Government's approach:

- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's diplomacy and persuasion: Patel used diplomatic negotiations to convince most states to join India.
- Use of force when needed: In cases like Hyderabad and Junagadh, the government used military

force (Operation Polo) to integrate them into India.

This approach ensured the successful integration of nearly all princely states into the Indian Union.

**26. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below-**

**The isolation of the region, its complex social character and its backwardness compared to other parts of the country have all resulted in the complicated set of demands from different states of the North-East. The vast international border and weak communication between the North-East and the rest of India have further added to the delicate nature of politics there. Three issues dominate the politics of North-East : demands for autonomy, movements for secession, and opposition to 'outsiders'. Major initiatives on the first issue in the 1970s set the stage for some dramatic developments on the second and the third in the 1980s.**

**(A) Due to which reasons, the nature of politics of North-East has been more delicate?**

**Solution:**

The delicate nature of politics in the North-East is due to its isolation, complex social character, backwardness compared to other regions, vast international borders, and weak communication links with the rest of India.

**(B) Why did the demand for political autonomy arise in Assam?**

**Solution:**

The demand for political autonomy in Assam arose because of the region's backwardness, ethnic diversity, and dissatisfaction with the central government's policies. The people of Assam felt marginalized and sought greater control over their political and economic affairs.

**(C) Which students' group of North-East launched a anti-foreigner movement in 1979?**

**Solution:**

The All Assam Students' Union (AASU) launched the anti-foreigner movement in 1979, demanding the identification and deportations of illegal immigrants from Assam.

**(D) What was the main demand of the secessionist movement led by Laldenga?**

**Solution:**

The main demand of the secessionist movement led by Laldenga was the independence of Mizoram from India, aiming to establish a separate nation for the Mizo people.

## UK Board Class 12 Political Science Question with Solution - 2023

1.

**A) Which country dropped atomic bombs on two cities of Japan in 1945?**

- (i) Germany
- (ii) United States
- (iii) Italy
- (iv) China

**Solution:**

(ii) United States

Explanation: The United States dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 to force Japan's surrender in World War II.

**B) In which year Iraq attacked on Kuwait?**

- (i) 1986
- (ii) 1988
- (iii) 1990
- (iv) 1992

**Solution:**

(iii) 1990

Explanation: Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1990, leading to the Gulf War, where a U.S.-led coalition liberated Kuwait.

**C) In which city the 'Earth Summit 1992' was organised?**

- (i) Rio de Janeiro
- (ii) New Delhi
- (iii) Moscow
- (iv) London

**Solution:**

(i) Rio de Janeiro

Explanation: The Earth Summit was held in Rio de Janeiro to address environmental and sustainable development issues.

**D) Who is named as 'Frontier Gandhi'?**

- (i) Mahatma Gandhi
- (ii) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (iii) Indira Gandhi
- (iv) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

**Solution:**

(iv) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

Explanation: Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, a close ally of Mahatma Gandhi, was called 'Frontier Gandhi' for his nonviolent resistance in the North-West Frontier Province.

**E) How many original founding members were in the United Nations?**

- (i) 44
- (ii) 47

**(iii) 51**

**(iv) 54**

**Solution:**

(iii) 51

Explanation: The United Nations was founded in 1945 with 51 original member countries who signed its charter.

**F) In which year China attacked on India?**

**(i) 1948**

**(ii) 1954**

**(iii) 1958**

**(iv) 1962**

**Solution:**

(iv) 1962

Explanation: The Sino-Indian War occurred in 1962 when China attacked India over border disputes, resulting in a brief but significant conflict.

**G) Who coined the famous slogan 'Jai Jawan-Jai Kisan'?**

**(i) Lal Bahadur Shastri**

**(ii) K. Kamraj**

**(iii) Jawahar Lal Nehru**

**(iv) Morarji Desai**

**Solution:**

(i) Lal Bahadur Shastri

Explanation: Lal Bahadur Shastri coined the slogan 'Jai Jawan-Jai Kisan' to encourage farmers and soldiers during his tenure as Prime Minister.

**H) In which of the following years, the 'Operation Blue Star' carried out?**

**(i) 1984**

**(ii) 1983**

**(iii) 1982**

**(iv) 1981**

**Solution:**

(i) 1984

Explanation: Operation Blue Star was conducted in 1984 by the Indian Army to remove militants from the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

**2. In which year the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation(NATO) was established?**

**Solution:**

1949

**3. Who had ordered the 'Operation Infinite Reach'?**

**Solution:**

Bill Clinton

**4. How many permanent members are there in UN Security Council?**

**Solution:**

5

**5. How many states were formed through States Reorganisation Act, 1956?**

**Solution:**

14

**6. Which agreement was signed between India and China in 1954?**

**Solution:**

Panchsheel Agreement

**7. Who was the chairman of 'Shah Inquiry Commission'?**

**Solution:**

Justice J.C. Shah

**8. In which year the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) was signed?**

**Solution:**

1968

**9. Who was the Chairperson of 'Mandal Commission'?**

**Solution:**

B.P. Mandal

**10. What is meant by 'Non-alignment'?**

**Solution:**

Non-alignment refers to a foreign policy adopted by countries, particularly during the Cold War, where they chose not to formally align with any of the major military blocs, such as the NATO alliance led by the United States or the Warsaw Pact led by the Soviet Union. The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), spearheaded by leaders like India's Jawaharlal Nehru, aimed to maintain political independence and avoid becoming entangled in the superpower rivalry, while still engaging in international relations.

**11. What was 'Shock Therapy'?**

**Solution:**

Shock Therapy refers to a set of economic reforms that rapidly transitioned former communist states from a centrally planned economy to a free-market economy. This approach was implemented in the post-Soviet states and Eastern European countries during the 1990s. It involved widespread privatization of state-owned industries, removal of price controls, and the opening of markets to global competition. Although it was intended to quickly transform these economies, Shock Therapy often led to severe economic hardships, including inflation, unemployment, and a decline in living standards for many people during the initial years of the transition.

**12. What is the function of 'International Atomic Energy Agency'?****Solution:**

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is responsible for promoting the peaceful use of nuclear energy, ensuring nuclear safety, and preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons by inspecting and verifying nuclear facilities.

**13. What is 'Globalisation'?****Solution:**

Globalisation refers to the process of increasing interconnectedness and interdependence among countries, driven by the flow of goods, services, information, capital, and people across national borders, resulting in global economic, cultural, and political integration.

**14. What do you mean by the Naxalite Movement?****Solution:**

The Naxalite Movement is an armed insurgency that began in the late 1960s in Naxalbari, West Bengal, advocating for land redistribution and the rights of marginalized rural populations. It was inspired by Marxist-Leninist ideology and opposes the state through violent methods.

**15. Mention the barriers in the way of American hegemony?****Solution:**

Barriers to American hegemony include the rise of other global powers like China and Russia, anti-American sentiments, economic challenges like trade deficits, resistance from international institutions, and internal political divisions within the U.S.

**16. Discuss the role of 'ASEAN' in the economic development of South-East Asia.****Solution:**

ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) has played a crucial role in fostering economic development in Southeast Asia by promoting regional cooperation, reducing trade barriers, and attracting foreign investment through initiatives like the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) and enhancing political stability in the region.

**17. In non-traditional security, describe the changing nature of threats for human security and global security.****Solution:**

Non-traditional security threats have evolved beyond military conflicts and now include issues like terrorism, environmental degradation, pandemics, cyber-attacks, human trafficking, and economic crises. These threats undermine both individual safety (human security) and global stability (global security), requiring international cooperation to address.

**18. When and why was the States Reorganisation Commission formed?****Solution:**

The States Reorganisation Commission was formed in 1953 to examine the demand for the reorganization of states on linguistic lines. It submitted its report in 1955, leading to the States Reorganisation Act of 1956, which restructured India's states based on language and cultural identities.

**19. In which ways did the second five year plan differ from the first five year plan?****Solution:**

The second five-year plan (1956–1961) focused on industrialization, particularly the development of heavy industries, and aimed at reducing India's dependence on imports. In contrast, the first five-year plan (1951–1956) primarily focused on agricultural development, addressing the immediate need for food security and irrigation.

**20. Write short note on India's Nuclear Policy.****Solution:**

India's Nuclear Policy emphasizes **credible minimum deterrence** with a **no-first-use** doctrine. It aims to maintain a strong nuclear defense while committing to non-proliferation. India's nuclear weapons are intended as a deterrent and are under civilian control, ensuring responsible use.

**21. Illustrate the importance of Popular Movements.****Solution:**

Popular movements are crucial in a democracy as they represent the voice of the people, particularly marginalized groups. They highlight social, environmental, and economic issues, bringing them to the forefront of political debate. Examples include the Chipko Movement and the Narmada Bachao Andolan, which have influenced policies and brought about social change.

**22. Describe briefly the relevance of electoral alliance in Indian context.****Solution:**

Electoral alliances are significant in India due to its multi-party system. These alliances help parties consolidate votes, especially in states where no single party has dominant support. Coalition politics is often necessary to form stable governments, both at the national and state levels. These alliances reflect the diversity of political and regional interests in the country.

**23. What is Cold War? What were the consequences of Cold War?****Solution:**

The Cold War was a period of geopolitical tension between the United States and the Soviet Union after World War II, lasting from 1947 to 1991. It was characterized by ideological, political, and military rivalry without direct warfare between the superpowers.

Consequences:

- Division of the world into two blocs: capitalist (led by the U.S.) and communist (led by the Soviet Union).
- Creation of military alliances such as NATO and the Warsaw Pact.
- Proxy wars in Korea, Vietnam, and Afghanistan.
- The nuclear arms race and space race.

**OR**

**Why did Soviet Union disintegrate and what were its consequences?****Solution:**

The Soviet Union disintegrated in 1991 due to economic stagnation, political corruption, nationalist movements in its republics, and Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms (Glasnost and Perestroika), which weakened the central government's control.

Consequences:

- The emergence of 15 independent republics, including Russia.
- End of the Cold War and the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact.
- Shift towards free-market economies in former Soviet states.
- Political instability and economic hardship in the newly independent states.

#### **24. What makes the European Union a highly influential regional organisation?**

**Solution:**

The European Union (EU) is influential because:

- It has a large, integrated single market, making it the world's largest trading bloc.
- It sets global standards for trade, environmental policies, and human rights.
- The EU plays a significant role in diplomacy and global governance, participating in international institutions like the UN and WTO.
- It has developed a common currency (Euro), enhancing economic integration among member states.

**OR**

#### **Describe the ethnic conflict and development of Democracy in Sri Lanka.**

**Solution:**

**Ethnic Conflict:** The conflict in Sri Lanka stemmed from tensions between the majority Sinhalese and minority Tamils. The Tamils sought autonomy and recognition of their rights, which led to the rise of the LTTE and a brutal civil war that lasted from 1983 to 2009.

**Development of Democracy:** Sri Lanka's democracy faced challenges during the civil war, with human rights abuses and political instability. After the war ended in 2009, efforts have been made to rebuild democratic institutions, although ethnic tensions remain.

#### **25. How have indigenous people fought for their rights? Explain.**

**Solution:**

Indigenous people have fought for their rights through activism, protests, legal battles, and international forums. They have advocated for land rights, cultural preservation, and self-determination. Global movements like the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) have bolstered their fight for sovereignty and protection from exploitation.

**OR**

#### **How has technology contributed to Globalisation? Explain.**

**Solution:**

Technology has played a key role in globalisation by:

- Enabling faster communication through the internet, mobile phones, and social media, connecting people globally.
- Facilitating global trade through advancements in transport and logistics.
- Enhancing the flow of information, culture, and knowledge across borders.
- Promoting innovation in industries such as finance, manufacturing, and services, which has allowed companies to operate on a global scale.

#### **26. Did the prevalence of a 'one party dominant system' affect adversely the democratic nature of Indian politics? Give reasons to support your answer.**

**Solution:** The one-party dominant system, where the Congress Party dominated Indian politics for several decades, had both positive and negative effects on democracy.

Positive effects: It ensured political stability and continuity in policy-making. Helped India transition from colonial rule to democracy.

Negative effects: Limited political competition and the development of opposition parties. Led to centralization of power and fewer checks on the ruling party's authority, affecting democratic diversity.

**OR**

**What were the major differences in the approach towards development at the time of independence? Write in detail.**

**Solution:**

At the time of independence, there were two major approaches to development:

1. Nehruvian Approach: Focused on state-led development with an emphasis on industrialization, especially heavy industries, infrastructure, and scientific research. Nehru believed in socialism and the role of the public sector in economic growth.
2. Gandhian Approach: Focused on rural development, self-sufficiency, and the upliftment of marginalized sections of society. Gandhi advocated for the development of agriculture and cottage industries, emphasizing decentralized governance and sustainability.

**27. 'The 1971 election restored the Congress system', Discuss this statement.**

**Solution:**

The 1971 election marked a significant victory for Indira Gandhi and the Congress Party, restoring the dominance of the Congress system after a period of political instability. Indira Gandhi's slogan of "Garibi Hatao" (Remove Poverty) resonated with the masses, leading to a landslide victory. The election also consolidated Indira Gandhi's control over the party and helped re-establish the Congress Party as the central force in Indian politics.

**OR**

**"Indira Gandhi had no option except to impose Emergency", Give your opinions in the favour or against of this statement.**

**Solution (In favour):** Supporters of the Emergency argue that it was necessary to restore law and order during a time of political and economic instability. Indira Gandhi faced a growing opposition movement, led by Jayaprakash Narayan, and rising strikes and protests that threatened governance. Imposing Emergency allowed the government to take firm control and prevent further chaos.

**Solution (Against):** Critics argue that the Emergency was an unjustified attack on democracy, as it suppressed civil liberties, press freedom, and political opposition. The government used the Emergency to consolidate power and silence dissent. The constitutional safeguards should have been respected, and less extreme measures could have been taken to address political unrest.

**28. 'All regional movements need not lead to separatist demands', Clarify with examples.**

**Solution:**

Not all regional movements aim for separatism; many are focused on gaining greater autonomy, recognition of cultural identity, or development. For example:

- The Telugu movement led to the creation of Andhra Pradesh, which sought linguistic recognition but did not demand separation from India.

- The Gorkhaland movement in West Bengal aimed for a separate state for Nepali-speaking people within India, rather than secession from the country.

These examples show that regional movements can focus on rights and identity within the framework of a nation, without pushing for separation.

**OR**

**Describe the active role of women in the popular movements.**

**Solution:**

Women have played crucial roles in various popular movements in India:

- Chipko Movement (1970s): Women in the Himalayan region led protests to protect forests by hugging trees, raising awareness about environmental conservation.
- Anti-liquor movements (1990s): Women in Andhra Pradesh and other states led campaigns against alcohol abuse, demanding prohibition to protect families and communities from its effects.
- Narmada Bachao Andolan: Women, like Medha Patkar, played a key role in the movement against the construction of large dams on the Narmada River, focusing on the displacement of indigenous communities.

These examples highlight the significant leadership and participation of women in advocating for social and environmental justice.

CAREERS360

## UK Board Class 12 Political Science Question with Solution - 2022

1.

**A) Which country dropped atomic bombs on two cities of Japan in 1945?**

- (i) Germany
- (ii) United States
- (iii) Italy
- (iv) China

**Solution:**

(ii) United States

Explanation: The United States dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 to force Japan's surrender in World War II.

**B) In which year Iraq attacked on Kuwait?**

- (i) 1986
- (ii) 1988
- (iii) 1990
- (iv) 1992

**Solution:**

(iii) 1990

Explanation: Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1990, leading to the Gulf War, where a U.S.-led coalition liberated Kuwait.

**C) In which city the 'Earth Summit 1992' was organised?**

- (i) Rio de Janeiro
- (ii) New Delhi
- (iii) Moscow
- (iv) London

**Solution:**

(i) Rio de Janeiro

Explanation: The Earth Summit was held in Rio de Janeiro to address environmental and sustainable development issues.

**D) Who is named as 'Frontier Gandhi'?**

- (i) Mahatma Gandhi
- (ii) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (iii) Indira Gandhi
- (iv) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

**Solution:**

(iv) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

Explanation: Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, a close ally of Mahatma Gandhi, was called 'Frontier Gandhi' for his nonviolent resistance in the North-West Frontier Province.

**E) How many original founding members were in the United Nations?**

- (i) 44
- (ii) 47

(iii) 51

(iv) 54

**Solution:**

(iii) 51

Explanation: The United Nations was founded in 1945 with 51 original member countries who signed its charter.

**F) In which year China attacked on India?**

(i) 1948

(ii) 1954

(iii) 1958

(iv) 1962

**Solution:**

(iv) 1962

Explanation: The Sino-Indian War occurred in 1962 when China attacked India over border disputes, resulting in a brief but significant conflict.

**G) Who coined the famous slogan 'Jai Jawan-Jai Kisan'?**

(i) Lal Bahadur Shastri

(ii) K. Kamraj

(iii) Jawahar Lal Nehru

(iv) Morarji Desai

**Solution:**

(i) Lal Bahadur Shastri

Explanation: Lal Bahadur Shastri coined the slogan 'Jai Jawan-Jai Kisan' to encourage farmers and soldiers during his tenure as Prime Minister.

**H) In which of the following years, the 'Operation Blue Star' carried out?**

(i) 1984

(ii) 1983

(iii) 1982

(iv) 1981

**Solution:**

(i) 1984

Explanation: Operation Blue Star was conducted in 1984 by the Indian Army to remove militants from the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

**2. In which year the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation(NATO) was established?**

**Solution:**

1949

**3. Who had ordered the 'Operation Infinite Reach'?**

**Solution:**

Bill Clinton

**4. How many permanent members are there in UN Security Council?**

**Solution:**

5

**5. How many states were formed through States Reorganisation Act, 1956?**

**Solution:**

14

**6. Which agreement was signed between India and China in 1954?**

**Solution:**

Panchsheel Agreement

**7. Who was the chairman of 'Shah Inquiry Commission'?**

**Solution:**

Justice J.C. Shah

**8. In which year the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) was signed?**

**Solution:**

1968

**9. Who was the Chairperson of 'Mandal Commission'?**

**Solution:**

B.P. Mandal

**10. What is meant by 'Non-alignment'?**

**Solution:**

Non-alignment refers to a foreign policy adopted by countries, particularly during the Cold War, where they chose not to formally align with any of the major military blocs, such as the NATO alliance led by the United States or the Warsaw Pact led by the Soviet Union. The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), spearheaded by leaders like India's Jawaharlal Nehru, aimed to maintain political independence and avoid becoming entangled in the superpower rivalry, while still engaging in international relations.

**11. What was 'Shock Therapy'?**

**Solution:**

Shock Therapy refers to a set of economic reforms that rapidly transitioned former communist states from a centrally planned economy to a free-market economy. This approach was implemented in the post-Soviet states and Eastern European countries during the 1990s. It involved widespread privatization of state-owned industries, removal of price controls, and the opening of markets to global competition. Although it was intended to quickly transform these economies, Shock Therapy often led to severe economic hardships, including inflation, unemployment, and a decline in living standards for many people during the initial years of the transition.

**12. What is the function of 'International Atomic Energy Agency'?****Solution:**

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is responsible for promoting the peaceful use of nuclear energy, ensuring nuclear safety, and preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons by inspecting and verifying nuclear facilities.

**13. What is 'Globalisation'?****Solution:**

Globalisation refers to the process of increasing interconnectedness and interdependence among countries, driven by the flow of goods, services, information, capital, and people across national borders, resulting in global economic, cultural, and political integration.

**14. What do you mean by the Naxalite Movement?****Solution:**

The Naxalite Movement is an armed insurgency that began in the late 1960s in Naxalbari, West Bengal, advocating for land redistribution and the rights of marginalized rural populations. It was inspired by Marxist-Leninist ideology and opposes the state through violent methods.

**15. Mention the barriers in the way of American hegemony?****Solution:**

Barriers to American hegemony include the rise of other global powers like China and Russia, anti-American sentiments, economic challenges like trade deficits, resistance from international institutions, and internal political divisions within the U.S.

**16. Discuss the role of 'ASEAN' in the economic development of South-East Asia.****Solution:**

ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) has played a crucial role in fostering economic development in Southeast Asia by promoting regional cooperation, reducing trade barriers, and attracting foreign investment through initiatives like the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) and enhancing political stability in the region.

**17. In non-traditional security, describe the changing nature of threats for human security and global security.****Solution:**

Non-traditional security threats have evolved beyond military conflicts and now include issues like terrorism, environmental degradation, pandemics, cyber-attacks, human trafficking, and economic crises. These threats undermine both individual safety (human security) and global stability (global security), requiring international cooperation to address.

**18. When and why was the States Reorganisation Commission formed?****Solution:**

The States Reorganisation Commission was formed in 1953 to examine the demand for the reorganization of states on linguistic lines. It submitted its report in 1955, leading to the States Reorganisation Act of 1956, which restructured India's states based on language and cultural identities.

**19. In which ways did the second five year plan differ from the first five year plan?****Solution:**

The second five-year plan (1956–1961) focused on industrialization, particularly the development of heavy industries, and aimed at reducing India's dependence on imports. In contrast, the first five-year plan (1951–1956) primarily focused on agricultural development, addressing the immediate need for food security and irrigation.

**20. Write short note on India's Nuclear Policy.****Solution:**

India's Nuclear Policy emphasizes **credible minimum deterrence** with a **no-first-use** doctrine. It aims to maintain a strong nuclear defense while committing to non-proliferation. India's nuclear weapons are intended as a deterrent and are under civilian control, ensuring responsible use.

**21. Illustrate the importance of Popular Movements.****Solution:**

Popular movements are crucial in a democracy as they represent the voice of the people, particularly marginalized groups. They highlight social, environmental, and economic issues, bringing them to the forefront of political debate. Examples include the Chipko Movement and the Narmada Bachao Andolan, which have influenced policies and brought about social change.

**22. Describe briefly the relevance of electoral alliance in Indian context.****Solution:**

Electoral alliances are significant in India due to its multi-party system. These alliances help parties consolidate votes, especially in states where no single party has dominant support. Coalition politics is often necessary to form stable governments, both at the national and state levels. These alliances reflect the diversity of political and regional interests in the country.

**23. What is Cold War? What were the consequences of Cold War?****Solution:**

The Cold War was a period of geopolitical tension between the United States and the Soviet Union after World War II, lasting from 1947 to 1991. It was characterized by ideological, political, and military rivalry without direct warfare between the superpowers.

Consequences:

- Division of the world into two blocs: capitalist (led by the U.S.) and communist (led by the Soviet Union).
- Creation of military alliances such as NATO and the Warsaw Pact.
- Proxy wars in Korea, Vietnam, and Afghanistan.
- The nuclear arms race and space race.

**OR**

**Why did Soviet Union disintegrate and what were its consequences?****Solution:**

The Soviet Union disintegrated in 1991 due to economic stagnation, political corruption, nationalist movements in its republics, and Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms (Glasnost and Perestroika), which weakened the central government's control.

Consequences:

- The emergence of 15 independent republics, including Russia.
- End of the Cold War and the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact.
- Shift towards free-market economies in former Soviet states.
- Political instability and economic hardship in the newly independent states.

#### **24. What makes the European Union a highly influential regional organisation?**

**Solution:**

The European Union (EU) is influential because:

- It has a large, integrated single market, making it the world's largest trading bloc.
- It sets global standards for trade, environmental policies, and human rights.
- The EU plays a significant role in diplomacy and global governance, participating in international institutions like the UN and WTO.
- It has developed a common currency (Euro), enhancing economic integration among member states.

**OR**

#### **Describe the ethnic conflict and development of Democracy in Sri Lanka.**

**Solution:**

**Ethnic Conflict:** The conflict in Sri Lanka stemmed from tensions between the majority Sinhalese and minority Tamils. The Tamils sought autonomy and recognition of their rights, which led to the rise of the LTTE and a brutal civil war that lasted from 1983 to 2009.

**Development of Democracy:** Sri Lanka's democracy faced challenges during the civil war, with human rights abuses and political instability. After the war ended in 2009, efforts have been made to rebuild democratic institutions, although ethnic tensions remain.

#### **25. How have indigenous people fought for their rights? Explain.**

**Solution:**

Indigenous people have fought for their rights through activism, protests, legal battles, and international forums. They have advocated for land rights, cultural preservation, and self-determination. Global movements like the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) have bolstered their fight for sovereignty and protection from exploitation.

**OR**

#### **How has technology contributed to Globalisation? Explain.**

**Solution:**

Technology has played a key role in globalisation by:

- Enabling faster communication through the internet, mobile phones, and social media, connecting people globally.
- Facilitating global trade through advancements in transport and logistics.
- Enhancing the flow of information, culture, and knowledge across borders.
- Promoting innovation in industries such as finance, manufacturing, and services, which has allowed companies to operate on a global scale.

#### **26. Did the prevalence of a 'one party dominant system' affect adversely the democratic nature of Indian politics? Give reasons to support your answer.**

**Solution:** The one-party dominant system, where the Congress Party dominated Indian politics for several decades, had both positive and negative effects on democracy.

Positive effects: It ensured political stability and continuity in policy-making. Helped India transition from colonial rule to democracy.

Negative effects: Limited political competition and the development of opposition parties. Led to centralization of power and fewer checks on the ruling party's authority, affecting democratic diversity.

**OR**

**What were the major differences in the approach towards development at the time of independence? Write in detail.**

**Solution:**

At the time of independence, there were two major approaches to development:

1. Nehruvian Approach: Focused on state-led development with an emphasis on industrialization, especially heavy industries, infrastructure, and scientific research. Nehru believed in socialism and the role of the public sector in economic growth.
2. Gandhian Approach: Focused on rural development, self-sufficiency, and the upliftment of marginalized sections of society. Gandhi advocated for the development of agriculture and cottage industries, emphasizing decentralized governance and sustainability.

**27. 'The 1971 election restored the Congress system', Discuss this statement.**

**Solution:**

The 1971 election marked a significant victory for Indira Gandhi and the Congress Party, restoring the dominance of the Congress system after a period of political instability. Indira Gandhi's slogan of "Garibi Hatao" (Remove Poverty) resonated with the masses, leading to a landslide victory. The election also consolidated Indira Gandhi's control over the party and helped re-establish the Congress Party as the central force in Indian politics.

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