

CAREERS360

PRACTICE **Series**

RBSE Class 12

Political Science

Previous Year Questions with Detailed Solution

RBSE Class 12 Political Science Question with Solution - 2024

SECTION-A

1) Choose the correct option to Answer the following questions and write in the Answer-Book:

i) Which leader played a central role in the disintegration of the Soviet Union?

- A) Joseph Stalin
- B) Boris Yeltsin
- C) Nikita Khrushchev
- D) Leonid Brezhnev

Answer:

B) Boris Yeltsin

ii) When was the 'ASEAN Regional Forum' (ARF) established?

- B) 1992
- A) 1991
- C) 1994
- D) 1993

Answer:

C) 1994

iii) When did Monarchy end in Nepal?

- A) 2007
- B) 2008
- C) 2009
- D) 2010

Answer:

B) 2008

iv) Which Secretary Gonoma Prize' of 2001?

- A) Boutros Boutros-Ghali
- B) Ban Ki-moon
- C) Kofi A. Annan
- D) U Thant

Answer:

C) Kofi A. Annan

v) The threat of war is said to be prevented through security policy -

- A) Mandatory Ceasefire
- B) Balance of Power
- C) Unite to stop the attacker
- D) Objection

Answer:

B) Balance of Power

vi) What was the main issue of the Rio de Janeiro conference held in 1992?

- A) Emphasis on military power
- B) Environment and development
- C) Peace cooperation
- D) Dealing with terrorism

Answer:

B) Environment and development

vii) In which country was the first meeting of the world social forum held?

- A) Brazil
- B) Japan
- C) India
- D) Sri Lanka

Answer:

A) Brazil

viii) In which year was the state of Meghalaya formed?

- A) 1969
- B) 1971
- C) 1970
- D) 1972

Answer:

D) 1972

ix) When was the Human Rights Council established in UN?

- A) 2005
- B) 2006
- C) 2007
- D) 2008

Answer:

B) 2006

x) Who was the planner of the Second Five Year Plan?

- A) J.C. Kumarappa
- B) P.C. Mahalanobis
- C) Verghese Kurien
- D) Charan Singh

Answer:

B) P.C. Mahalanobis

xi) In which article of the Indian Constitution, quoting the Directive Principles, has been asked to promote international Peace and security?

- A) Article 51
- B) Article 56
- C) Article 74
- D) Article 76

Answer:

A) Article 51

xii) With which election of Lok Sabha in India coalition politics started -

- A) In 1952
- B) In 1964
- C) In 1967
- D) In 1972

Answer:

C) In 1967

xiii) The 1974 railway strike took place under the leadership of which Indian Leader?

- A) Ram Manohar Lohiya
- B) Jayaprakash Narayan
- C) Morarji Desai
- D) George Fernandes

Answer:

D) George Fernandes.

xiv) 'AASU' student organization is active in which state?

- A) Assam
- C) Gujarat
- B) Mizoram
- D) Manipur

Answer:

A) Assam

xv) When was 'BAMCEF' Formed?

- A) 1972
- C) 1979
- B) 1978
- D) 1980

Answer:

B) 1978

2. Fill in the blanks:

i) The common people of East Germany tore down the Berlin wall in the (year).

Answer:

1989

ii) India sent _____ in 1987 to normalize relations between the Sri Lankan government and the Tamils.

Answer:

Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF)

iii) Non-Traditional notion of Security is called _____.

Answer:

Human Security

iv) The fourth meeting of the world social forum was held in Mumbai in _____ (year).

Answer:

2004

v) In 1956, on the basis of the states Reorganization Act, _____ states and _____ Union territories were created.

Answer:

14, 6

vi) Author of 'Economy of Permanence' _____.

Answer:

J.C. Kumarappa.

vii) Nagaland got statehood in _____

Answer:

1963

3. Very short answer type questions :
(Answer the following questions in one word or one line)

i) When did Germany unify?

Answer:

Germany unified on **October 3, 1990**. This day is celebrated as **German Unity Day**, marking the formal reunification of East and West Germany.

ii) Write the names of the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (any two).

Answer:

- **United States**
- **China**

iii) What is meant by 'Veto Power' in the United Nations?

Answer:

Veto Power is the authority held by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, allowing them to block any substantive resolution by casting a single negative vote, regardless of the majority opinion.

iv) What are the two main forms of Security?

Answer:

- **Traditional Security** (focused on protecting the state's borders from military threats)
- **Non-Traditional Security** (focused on human security, addressing issues such as economic, environmental, and health security)

v) Write the name of the book published by the 'Club of Rome' which is concerned with global affairs.

Answer:

"The Limits to Growth" (published in 1972)

vi) Who are called the 'Indigenous People' of India?

Answer:

The Indigenous People of India are the **Adivasis** (tribal communities) who are considered to be the original inhabitants of the country. These include groups like the Santhals, Gonds, Bhils, and others.

vii) Explain the meaning of globalization?

Answer:

Globalization refers to the process of increased interconnectedness and integration of economies, cultures, and societies across the world through trade, communication, and technological advancements.

viii) Which state was first formed in India on the basis of language?

Answer:

Andhra Pradesh (formed in 1953 on the basis of the Telugu language)

ix) What is meant by leftist?

Answer:

A leftist refers to someone who advocates for policies that promote social equality, redistribution of wealth, government intervention in the economy, and progressive social policies. Leftists generally support labor rights and welfare programs

x) Which region in India is called part of the 'Seven Sisters'?

Answer:

The **Northeastern region** of India is called the 'Seven Sisters,' consisting of the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura.

SECTION-B

4) What was meant by Marshall Plan?

Answer:

The **Marshall Plan** was an initiative by the United States to provide economic assistance to European countries after World War II, to help rebuild their economies and prevent the spread of communism. It was named after U.S. Secretary of State George Marshall and launched in 1948. The plan provided over \$12 billion in aid to Western European nations.

5) "India should be included in the Security Council as a Permanent Member." Give any two reasons in favour of this statement.

Answer:

- **India's population size and global influence:** As the second-most populous country in the world and a significant global economy, India has a substantial impact on world affairs, making its inclusion vital for global representation.
- **Contribution to UN peacekeeping:** India has consistently been one of the largest contributors to UN peacekeeping missions, demonstrating its commitment to global peace and security, further justifying its place as a permanent member.

6) What is meant by disarmament?

Answer:

Disarmament refers to the process of reducing or eliminating a country's military forces and weapons, especially weapons of mass destruction, to promote global peace and security. It can include both the reduction of conventional arms and nuclear weapons.

7) "India has an important contribution in environmental protection." Briefly state any two points in favour of this statement.

Answer:

- **Initiatives for renewable energy:** India is one of the global leaders in the promotion of renewable energy, especially solar power, and aims to achieve ambitious targets for clean energy production.
- **Conservation efforts:** India has a strong focus on biodiversity conservation, including the protection of endangered species like tigers and its active participation in global environmental agreements like

the Paris Climate Agreement.

8) Which two main challenges did India face after independence?

Answer:

- **Partition-related violence and refugee crisis:** The Partition of India in 1947 led to widespread violence and the displacement of millions of people, posing significant humanitarian and resettlement challenges.
- **Economic development and poverty:** India faced severe economic challenges, including poverty, food scarcity, and the need for industrialization to boost economic growth and improve living standards.

9) Write briefly what was the basic concept of Bombay Plan.

Answer:

The **Bombay Plan** was a set of economic proposals drafted in 1944 by leading Indian industrialists, including J.R.D. Tata and G.D. Birla, to guide post-independence economic development. It emphasized the importance of a **planned economy**, with a significant role for both the public and private sectors in industrial development, poverty alleviation, and economic self-sufficiency. It advocated for state intervention to build infrastructure, promote key industries, and address social issues like poverty.

10) What was the impact of coalition politics in India, write any two?

Answer:

Increased Political Collaboration and Negotiation:

Coalition politics led to increased collaboration among various political parties, as no single party had an absolute majority in many elections. This required different parties to form alliances and work together to form a government. It promoted a more inclusive decision-making process, where diverse views had to be accommodated to maintain the coalition's stability.

Policy Instability and Government Fragility:

Coalition politics sometimes resulted in policy instability, as coalition partners with different ideologies and agendas could have conflicting views on important issues. This often led to compromises, delays in decision-making, and, at times, the collapse of the government when disagreements could not be resolved, resulting in early elections or shifts in power.

These are two significant impacts of coalition politics on India's political landscape.

11) What do you mean by 'defection' in Indian Politics?

Answer:

Defection in Indian politics refers to the act of a member of a political party switching allegiance to another party, usually for personal or political gain. This act often destabilizes the government and is addressed by the **Anti-Defection Law** (introduced in 1985) under the 10th Schedule of the Indian Constitution, which aims to prevent elected legislators from changing parties after elections.

12) Write any two reasons for the Gujarat Student Movement in 1974.

Answer:

- **Corruption in the state government:** One of the key reasons for the Gujarat Student Movement (also known as the Navnirman Andolan) was the widespread corruption in the state government, which students and other citizens protested against.
- **Price hikes and inflation:** There was rising discontent among students and the public due to skyrocketing prices of essential goods, leading to protests demanding economic reforms and accountability from the government.

13) Write any two lessons learned from imposition of emergency in India.

Answer:

Importance of safeguarding democratic institutions: The Emergency showed the need to protect democratic values and institutions from being undermined by authoritarian actions, leading to more awareness of civil liberties and the role of the judiciary in safeguarding these rights.

The need for stronger opposition: The Emergency highlighted the importance of a strong and unified opposition to ensure checks and balances on the government's power, preventing future instances of political overreach.

14) Mention any two measures to stop regionalism.

Answer:

- **Promoting national unity and integration:** Strengthening a sense of national identity through educational reforms, cultural programs, and media initiatives can reduce regional divides and promote a sense of belonging to the larger nation.
- **Balanced regional development:** Addressing regional imbalances by focusing on equitable distribution of resources and development projects across all states can reduce the economic disparities that often fuel regionalism.

15) Name two national parties of India?

Answer:

- **Indian National Congress (INC)**
- **Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)**

SECTION-C

Long answer type questions - (Answer limit about 100 words)

16) Write the objectives of European Union?

Answer:

The European Union (EU) was established with several objectives, including promoting economic cooperation, ensuring peace and stability among member states, and facilitating free movement of people, goods, services, and capital. The EU also aims to foster economic growth by creating a single

market and currency (Euro), improve living standards, and support regional development. Additionally, it works to promote social progress, human rights, and democracy both within the Union and globally, and to strengthen the EU's voice in international relations.

17) Write briefly about the relations between India and China.

Answer:

India and China share a complex relationship marked by both cooperation and conflict. Historically, both nations had cordial ties, but the border dispute, leading to the 1962 war, has been a major source of tension. Despite unresolved boundary issues, both countries engage in economic cooperation, with China being one of India's largest trading partners. However, border skirmishes, such as the Doklam standoff and the 2020 Galwan Valley clash, have strained relations. The two nations have also participated in regional and global forums like BRICS and SCO, promoting multilateralism despite their differences.

18) Write briefly the positive effects of globalization?

Answer:

Globalization has led to numerous positive effects, including the integration of global economies, resulting in increased trade, investment, and economic growth. It has improved access to technology, knowledge, and innovation, fostering development in various sectors. Globalization has also enabled the free movement of goods, services, and labor across borders, leading to job creation and the rise of multinational companies. Culturally, it has promoted the exchange of ideas, fostering understanding and cooperation between nations. Additionally, globalization has contributed to the spread of democratic values and human rights.

19) What were the main recommendations of the Mandal Commission?

Answer:

The Mandal Commission, established in 1979, aimed to identify and provide recommendations for improving the social and economic conditions of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in India. Its key recommendations included reserving **27% of government jobs and educational institution seats** for OBCs, ensuring their representation in public services and higher education. The commission also suggested raising the total reservation for all backward classes (SC, ST, and OBC) to 49.5%. It recommended measures to eliminate discrimination and promote social justice, helping uplift marginalized communities through affirmative action policies.

SECTION-D

Essay Type Questions - (Answer limit about 250 words)

20) What do you mean by 'Shock therapy'? Explain its consequences.

Answer:

'Shock therapy' refers to the sudden shift from a state-controlled economy to a free-market economy, implemented rapidly to introduce capitalist reforms. It was notably applied in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union during the 1990s after the disintegration of the Soviet Union. The intention behind shock therapy was to transition from socialism to capitalism by liberalizing prices, privatizing state-owned industries, and opening the economy to global markets in a short period.

Consequences of Shock Therapy:

1. **Economic Disruption:** The immediate effects of shock therapy included hyperinflation, unemployment, and a drastic fall in living standards. As state subsidies were removed, prices skyrocketed, and basic goods became unaffordable for many people.
2. **Privatization Issues:** Rapid privatization led to the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few individuals, creating oligarchs in countries like Russia. Many former state-owned enterprises were sold at extremely low prices, leading to widespread corruption and the collapse of industries.
3. **Social Inequality:** Shock therapy widened the gap between the rich and the poor, as the benefits of economic reforms were not evenly distributed. This led to social unrest, strikes, and political instability in many post-Soviet states.
4. **Economic Dependence:** The sudden opening up of markets resulted in a dependency on foreign aid and investment, as local industries could not compete with established global companies.

Overall, while shock therapy aimed to create dynamic capitalist economies, it led to severe social and economic challenges in the countries that implemented it.

21) Discuss the non-alignment policy of India.

Answer:

The non-alignment policy was a cornerstone of India's foreign policy after gaining independence in 1947. Under the leadership of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, India sought to stay out of the Cold War rivalry between the two superpowers—the United States and the Soviet Union—and instead, charted an independent path that aligned with neither bloc.

Key Features of Non-Alignment:

1. **Neutrality in Global Affairs:** India chose not to formally align with any military alliance (such as NATO or the Warsaw Pact) but maintained cordial relations with both the Eastern and Western blocs. This policy allowed India to pursue its national interests without being embroiled in Cold War politics.
2. **Focus on Decolonization:** India's non-alignment stance was also aimed at supporting the newly independent countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. India played a prominent role in the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), advocating for the rights of these nations to remain independent from superpower domination.

3. **Support for Global Peace:** The policy emphasized peaceful coexistence, disarmament, and the resolution of conflicts through diplomacy rather than military alliances. It rejected the notion of choosing sides in the East-West rivalry, advocating instead for collective security and international cooperation.

Consequences of Non-Alignment:

- **Diplomatic Flexibility:** India could maintain diplomatic relationships with both the United States and the Soviet Union, receiving aid and support from both sides without being constrained by ideological commitments.
- **Leadership Role in NAM:** India became a leader of the Non-Aligned Movement, which grew to include over 100 countries, reflecting its influence in the Global South and on issues like decolonization and disarmament.

Though the relevance of non-alignment has evolved since the Cold War, it remains a guiding principle in India's foreign policy, reflecting the country's desire for strategic autonomy in a multipolar world.

RBSE Class 12 Political Science Question with Solution - 2023

SECTION-A

i) The period of the First World War was-

- A) 1910 – 1915
- B) 1914 – 1918
- C) 1915 – 1920
- D) 1913 - 1917

Answer:

B) 1914-1918

ii) Which military operation is known as the 'First Gulf War'?

- A) Operation Desert Storm
- B) Operation Infinite Reach
- C) Operation Enduring Freedom
- D) Operation Iraqi Freedom

Answer:

A) Operation Desert Storm

iii) The name of the currency of the European Union is-

- A) Rupee
- B) Ruble
- C) Euro
- D) Dollar

Answer:

C) Euro

iv) The country included in South Asia, is-

- A) India
- B) Japan
- C) China
- D) Malaysia

Answer:

A) India

v) The main theme of Kyoto Protocol 1997 was-

- A) Reducing greenhouse gas emissions
- B) Emphasis on disarmament
- C) Opposing terrorism
- D) Growth in International Trade

Answer:

A) Reducing greenhouse gas emissions

vi) The world's largest oil producing country is-

- A) Egypt
- B) Iran
- C) Saudi Arabia
- D) Iraq

Answer:

C) Saudi Arabia

vii) Which of the following is related to 'Tryst with Destiny'?

- A) Mahatma Gandhi
- B) Sardar Patel
- C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- D) Bhimrao Ambedkar

Answer:

C) Jawaharlal Nehru

viii) The political ideology in 'Favour of progress through open competition and market-oriented economy' is called-

- A) Left
- B) Right
- C) Fundamentalism
- D) Secular

Answer:

B) Right

ix) When did the 'Bandung Conference' take place?

- A) 1951
- B) 1952
- C) 1954
- D) 1955

Answer:

D) 1955

x) How many seats did Indira Gandhi's Congress(R) get in the 1971 Lok Sabha elections?

- A) 352
- B) 258
- C) 345
- D) 313

Answer:

A) 352

xi) Who gave the call for 'Total Revolution' in 1974 ?

- A) Morarji Desai
- B) Jayaprakash Narayan
- C) George Fernandes

D) Charu Mazumdar

Answer:

B) Jayaprakash Narayan

xii) Who became the Prime Minister of the National Front government in 1989 ?

A) Chaudhary Charan Singh

B) Morarji Desai

C) V. P. Singh

D) Chandrashekhar

Answer:

C) V. P. Singh

Fill in the blanks :

1) The division of Czechoslovakia created two countries named _____ and _____.

Answer:

Czech Republic and Slovakia

ii) _____ community has an influence in the politics of Sri Lanka.

Answer:

Sinhala

iii) The proposal for planned economy by group of industrialist in 1944 is called the _____.

Answer:

Bombay Plan

iv) _____, traditional leader of Tibet, sought asylum in India in 1959.

Answer:

Dalai Lama

v) On 5th August 2019 Article _____ was abolished by the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act 2019.

Answer:

vi) Alliance government was formed in the 2004 Lok Sabha elections.

Answer:

United Progressive

Very short type questions :

i) Give any one reason for the integration of small states by the superpowers into their blocs during the Cold War.

Answer:

To gain political and military support against the rival superpower.

ii) Name the US Defence Department headquarter.

Answer:

The Pentagon.

iii) Write the names of any four member countries of the ASEAN organization.

Answer:

Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand.

iv) Which countries come under India's 'Look East' and 'Act East' policy?

Answer:

Countries of Southeast Asia such as Indonesia, Vietnam, Myanmar, Thailand

v) What was the main reason for the establishment of the 'United Nations' in place of the 'League of Nations'?

Answer:

The failure of the League of Nations to prevent the outbreak of the Second World War.

vi) What are the two sides of the non-traditional conception of security?

Answer:

Human security and global security.

vii) Who is famous as 'Frontier Gandhi'?

Answer:

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

viii) When was the first five year plan started?

Answer:

1951

ix) Where was the first conference of the Non-Aligned Movement held in 1961 ?

Answer:

Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

x) After the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri, there was a contest between which leaders as his political successor?

Answer:

Indira Gandhi and Morarji Desai

xi) Under which article of the constitution, emergency was declared on 25 June 1975 ?

Answer:

Article 352

xii) What was the recommendation of the Mandal Commission for the backward castes?

Answer:

The Mandal Commission recommended 27% reservation in government jobs and educational institutions for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) to address social and educational inequality.

SECTION-B

Short answer type questions - (Answer limit about 50 words)

4) Who was the President of the Soviet Union at the time of its disintegration?

Answer:

Mikhail Gorbachev was the President of the Soviet Union at the time of its disintegration in 1991.

5) 'The constraint to American power is America itself'. On the basis of this statement, mention any two constraints on American power.

Answer:

Two constraints on American power are:

1. **Internal divisions** due to partisan politics and domestic pressures.
2. **Public opinion**, which often opposes extended military involvement abroad.

6) What were the benefits of 'privatization of agriculture' in China? (Any two)

Answer:

1. **Increased agricultural productivity** due to individual farmers taking control of their plots.
2. **Higher incomes for farmers**, leading to improved living standards in rural areas.

7) 'The main reason for dispute between India and Pakistan is the encouragement of terrorism by Pakistan'. Give any two examples.

Answer:

1. The **1999 Kargil War**, where Pakistan-backed militants infiltrated Indian territory.
2. The **2008 Mumbai attacks**, where Pakistani-based terrorist groups were involved.

8) Differentiate between 'migrants' and 'refugees'.

Answer:

- **Migrants** choose to move to improve their lives, such as for economic reasons.
- **Refugees** are forced to flee their country due to persecution, conflict, or natural disaster.

9) Mention any two disadvantages caused by mineral industries to the environment.

Answer:

- **Deforestation** and habitat destruction from mining activities.
- **Water pollution** due to the release of toxic chemicals during the extraction process.

10) At the time of independence British India was in two parts'. Explain this statement in brief.\

Answer:

At the time of independence in 1947, British India was partitioned into two countries: **India** (a secular state) and **Pakistan** (an Islamic state). The partition was based on religious lines, with Pakistan formed for Muslims and India for the remaining population

11) Mention any two effects of the Green Revolution according to you.

Answer:

- **Increased agricultural production**, especially in wheat and rice, resulting in food security.
- **Widening income disparities** as wealthy farmers benefited more than small and marginal farmers.

12) Give any two reasons for the deterioration of friendly relations between India and China after independence.

Answer:

- **Border disputes** over Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh, leading to the 1962 Sino-Indian War.
- **India's asylum to the Dalai Lama** after China's invasion of Tibet in 1959, straining diplomatic relations.

13) Briefly discuss any two challenges faced by Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Answer:

- The **India-Pakistan War of 1965**, which tested his leadership in defense and diplomacy.
- The **food crisis** in the mid-1960s, which required strong initiatives like the Green Revolution to improve agricultural productivity.

14) Explain the reason for active participation of women in 'Chipko-Movement'.

Answer:

Women actively participated in the **Chipko Movement** because they were directly affected by deforestation, which threatened their access to fuel, fodder, and water. Their role in protecting the environment was vital for their communities' survival.

15) Briefly explain the objective of Dalit Panther Organization.

Answer:

The **Dalit Panther Organization** aimed to fight against caste-based oppression, social discrimination, and economic exploitation of Dalits. It sought social justice, dignity, and equal rights for the marginalized communities in India.

16) Write a short note on BAMCEF.

Answer:

BAMCEF (Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation) was formed to unite the marginalized sections of society, including Dalits, Tribals, and OBCs, working in government services. It sought to mobilize these communities for social justice, equality, and representation in various spheres of life.

SECTION-C

Long answer type questions - (Answer limit about 100 words)

17) Mention any three consequences of 'Shock therapy.'

Answer:

- **Economic collapse** in post-Soviet countries, with rapid privatization leading to mass unemployment and hyperinflation.
- **Decline in social welfare** services like healthcare and education, impacting living standards.
- **Rise of oligarchs**, as a few individuals gained control over previously state-owned assets, increasing inequality.

18) According to you, India should be permanent member of the United Nations Security Council. Give any three arguments in favour of your opinion.

Answer:

- **Global influence:** India is the world's largest democracy and an emerging global power, with significant contributions to international peacekeeping.
- **Population:** Representing 1.4 billion people, India deserves a voice in major global decisions.
- **Economic and military strength:** India has a growing economy and a capable military, making it a key player in international security matters.

19) 'Voting methods have been changing since independence'. On the basis of this statement, briefly explain the three methods.

Answer:

1. **Ballot papers:** Initially, voting was conducted using paper ballots where voters marked their choices.
2. **Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs):** Introduced in 1998, EVMs allowed for faster, more efficient vote counting and reduced errors.
3. **Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT):** Introduced in 2013, VVPAT provides a paper trail of votes, increasing transparency and voter confidence.

20) What events were happened behind the declaration of emergency in 1975? Write any two.

Answer:

- **Political unrest:** Widespread protests, strikes, and opposition movements, especially led by Jayaprakash Narayan, called for a "Total Revolution" against the government.
- **Judicial verdict:** The Allahabad High Court's ruling in June 1975 that **Indira Gandhi** was guilty of electoral malpractice threatened her position, prompting the imposition of Emergency to retain power.

SECTION-D

Essay Type Questions - (Answer limit about 250 words)

21) The Cuban Missile Crisis was the high point of the Cold War. Discuss this statement in detail.

Answer:

The **Cuban Missile Crisis** of 1962 is often considered the high point of the Cold War because it brought the world to the brink of nuclear war. It occurred when the United States discovered that the Soviet Union was installing nuclear missiles in Cuba, just 90 miles from the US mainland. This situation posed a direct threat to American security and escalated the already tense relationship between the two superpowers.

For 13 days in October 1962, the world held its breath as US President **John F. Kennedy** and Soviet Premier **Nikita Khrushchev** engaged in intense negotiations. The crisis started when an American U-2 spy plane photographed the construction of missile sites in Cuba. In response, Kennedy imposed a naval blockade around Cuba to prevent further Soviet shipments of military equipment. The US demanded the removal of the missiles and warned of severe consequences, including the possibility of a nuclear attack.

The crisis represented the peak of Cold War tensions because it involved the risk of direct nuclear confrontation. Both nations had massive nuclear arsenals, and a single miscalculation could have led to global destruction. Fortunately, diplomacy prevailed, and Khrushchev agreed to remove the

missiles from Cuba in exchange for a US pledge not to invade Cuba. Additionally, the US secretly agreed to remove its missiles from Turkey, which were positioned near the Soviet Union.

The Cuban Missile Crisis highlighted the dangers of nuclear brinkmanship and led to efforts to reduce tensions between the superpowers, such as the establishment of the **Moscow-Washington hotline** and the signing of the **Nuclear Test Ban Treaty** in 1963.

22) Explain the meaning of globalization and discuss its causes.

Answer:

Globalization refers to the process of increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of the world's economies, cultures, and populations. It is characterized by the free movement of goods, services, capital, technology, and ideas across national borders. This phenomenon has transformed the way nations interact and has resulted in a more integrated global economy.

Causes of globalization include several key factors:

1. **Technological advancements:** Innovations in transportation (like faster airplanes and shipping) and communication (such as the internet and mobile phones) have made it easier for businesses and individuals to connect across the globe. This has reduced the cost and time of international transactions, fostering global trade and communication.
2. **Economic liberalization:** Many countries have adopted policies promoting free trade, foreign investment, and open markets, reducing trade barriers like tariffs and import quotas. Institutions like the **World Trade Organization (WTO)** and free trade agreements, such as NAFTA or the European Union, have played significant roles in promoting economic integration.
3. **Multinational corporations (MNCs):** Large companies have expanded their operations internationally, establishing production facilities, supply chains, and consumer bases in different countries. MNCs play a major role in spreading technology, capital, and managerial expertise across borders.
4. **Political changes:** The end of the Cold War and the shift toward capitalism in former socialist countries (like China and Russia) opened up new markets for trade and investment. Global institutions like the **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** and the **World Bank** have also supported economic integration by providing financial assistance and promoting policies that support globalization.
5. **Cultural exchange and migration:** Globalization has led to increased migration, tourism, and cultural exchange, resulting in the spread of ideas, traditions, and lifestyles. This cultural interaction has also fostered a sense of global citizenship.

In summary, globalization is driven by a combination of technological, economic, political, and cultural factors. While it has led to economic growth and cultural exchange, it also presents challenges such as inequality and environmental degradation.

23) 'Regional aspirations in India have been manifested in the form of economic development or separatism, demanding separate states'. What lessons can be learnt from diverse examples? Explain.

Answer:

India, a diverse country with multiple languages, religions, and ethnic groups, has witnessed regional aspirations manifesting in various forms, from demands for economic development to calls for separate states or even separatism. These aspirations often stem from a sense of regional identity, perceived neglect by the central government, or economic and social grievances. Examining different examples reveals important lessons for managing regionalism in a diverse democracy like India.

1. Demands for economic development:

In states like **Telangana**, which was carved out of Andhra Pradesh in 2014, the demand for a separate state arose primarily from economic grievances. The people of Telangana felt they were economically marginalized compared to the coastal regions of Andhra Pradesh. The creation of Telangana has demonstrated that accommodating regional demands can lead to better governance and equitable resource distribution. The lesson here is that recognizing regional aspirations through peaceful means and addressing economic disparities can prevent future conflicts.

2. Separatism and identity politics:

In regions like **Punjab** (during the 1980s) and **Jammu and Kashmir**, separatist movements have emerged, fueled by religious or ethnic identity. These movements were often driven by a sense of alienation, perceived discrimination, and political marginalization. The lesson from these instances is that separatism can be mitigated by promoting inclusive governance, protecting minority rights, and addressing grievances through democratic processes rather than force.

3. The linguistic reorganization of states:

The linguistic reorganization of states in the 1950s is a classic example of how India addressed regional aspirations. The creation of states based on linguistic lines, like **Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Maharashtra**, defused tensions and allowed for a more harmonious relationship between the center and the states. The lesson here is that recognizing and respecting regional identities, within a constitutional framework, can strengthen national unity.

In conclusion, India's experiences with regional aspirations show that a flexible and inclusive approach is necessary. The government must address economic disparities, promote political inclusion, and ensure that regional identities are respected. By doing so, India can manage its diversity while maintaining national unity.

RBSE Class 12 Political Science Question with Solution - 2022

SECTION-A

i) When was the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation established?

- (A) 1945
- (B) 1947
- (C) 1949
- (D) 1955

Answer:

(C) 1949

ii) One of the following, the successor of the Soviet Union, was accepted :

- (A) Ukraine
- (B) Russia
- (C) Belarus
- (D) Lithuania

Answer:

(B) Russia

iii)'Seven Party Alliance' is related to which country?

- (A) Nepal
- (B) Bangladesh
- (C) Sri Lanka
- (D) Pakistan

Answer:

(A) Nepal

iv) When was United Nations Organisation established?

- (A) 14 October, 1945
- (B) 16 October, 1945
- (C) 18 October, 1945
- (D) 24 October, 1945

Answer:

(D) 24 October, 1945

v) When did terrorists attack the 'World Trade Center' in America ?

- (A) 11 September, 2001
- (B) 11 September, 2011
- (C) 21 September, 2001
- (D) 21 September, 2011

Answer:

(A) 11 September, 2001

vi) In which country was 'Earth Summit' held in 1992 ?

- (A) Argentina
- (B) Chile
- (C) Peru
- (D) Brazil

Answer:

(D) Brazil

vii) When was the 'State Reorganisation Commission' established in India ?

- (A) 1950
- (B) 1953
- (C) 1956
- (D) 1959

Answer:

(B) 1953

viii) The first election Commissioner in India was

- (A) Sukumar Sen
- (B) K.V.K. Sundaram
- (C) Dr. Nagendra Singh
- (D) T.N. Seshan

Answer:

(A) Sukumar Sen

ix) Who became famous as 'Milk man of India'?

- (A) H.M. Dalaya
- (B) Verghese Kurien
- (C) Abril Esje
- (D) T.D. Patel

Answer:

(B) Verghese Kurien

x) Who gave the slogan 'Garibi Hatao'?

- (A) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (B) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (C) Indira Gandhi
- (D) Morarji Desai

Answer:

(C) Indira Gandhi

xi) Whom did Namdeo Dhasal refers to 'Sunflower giving Fakir' in his poem?

- (A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (B) J.L. Nehru
- (C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (D) Sardar Patel

Answer:

(A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

xii) How many seats did the Congress win in the 1984 Lok Sabha Election?

- (A) 313
- (B) 415
- (C) 197
- (D) 338

Answer:

(B) 415

2 Fill in the blanks :

(i) In 1962, Soviet Union leader _____ deployed nuclear missiles in Cuba.

Answer:

Nikita Khrushchev

(ii) In August 1945, America dropped atomic bombs on Japanese cities _____ and _____

Answer:

Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

(iii) In 1960, India and Pakistan signed on _____ treaty with help of the World Bank.

Answer:

Indus Waters

(iv) The World Council of Indigenous People' was formed in

Answer:

1975

v) The Constitution of India was adopted on (Date \& Year).

Answer:

26th November 1949

vi) In 1990, the National Front Government implemented the recommendations of the Commission.

Answer:

Mandal Commission.

3) Very Short Answer Type Questions :

(i) Which countries were jffcluded in the 'Allies' during the Second World War ?

Answer:

The countries included in the '**Allies**' during the Second World War were:

- **United States**
- **United Kingdom**
- **Soviet Union**
- **China**
- **France**

(ii) Which treaty was signed between India and Bangladesh for sharing in the waters of river Ganga ?

Answer:

The treaty signed between India and Bangladesh for sharing the waters of the river Ganga is the **Ganga Water Sharing Treaty**, signed in **1996**.

(iii) Write name of the permanent members countries of United Nations Security Council.

Answer:

The permanent member countries of the **United Nations Security Council** are:

- **United States**
- **United Kingdom**
- **Russia**
- **China**

- **France**

(iv) State two sides of the non-traditional concept of security.

Answer:

The two sides of the **non-traditional concept of security** are:

1. **Human Security:** Focuses on the protection of individuals, including issues like health, education, and human rights.
2. **Environmental Security:** Concerned with addressing environmental threats such as climate change, resource depletion, and natural disasters.

(v) When did Biological Weapons Convention happen first time ?

Answer:

The **Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)** was first held in **1972** and came into force on **26 March 1975**. It was the first multilateral disarmament treaty banning the production and use of biological weapons.

(vi) What is included in the 'Commons of Humanity'?

Answer:

The '**Commons of Humanity**' refers to resources that are considered the common heritage of all humanity and are not owned by any one nation. These include:

- The **oceans** and international waters
- The **atmosphere**
- **Outer space**
- **Antarctica**

(vii) Which party dominated the first three general elections in India?

Answer:

The **Indian National Congress (INC)** dominated the first three general elections in India, which took place in **1952, 1957, and 1962**.

(viii) On what basis was GomphisistParty of India' divided?

Answer:

The **Communist Party of India (CPI)** was divided in **1964** on the basis of ideological differences, primarily over issues of support for the Soviet Union vs. China, leading to the formation of the **Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI(M))**.

(ix) What do you understand by 'Bombay Plan'?

Answer:

The '**Bombay Plan**' was a set of economic proposals put forward by a group of Indian industrialists in **1944** for the development of the Indian economy. It emphasized **state intervention** and planning in key sectors like infrastructure and heavy industry to achieve rapid industrialization

(x) Which two opposite political groups supported the 'National Front Government' in 1989 ?

Answer:

The two opposite political groups that supported the **National Front Government** in **1989** were:

- The **Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)** from the right-wing
- The **Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI(M))** from the left-wing

(xi) Who was the founder of 'Bahujan Samaj Party'?

Answer:

The founder of the **Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)** was **Kanshi Ram**. He established the party in **1984** to represent and promote the interests of marginalized and oppressed communities, especially Dalits, Other Backward Classes (OBCs), and religious minorities.

(xii) What was the main objective of BAMCEF?

Answer:

The main objective of **BAMCEF** (Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation), which Kanshi Ram founded in **1978**, was to mobilize **educated Dalits and other marginalized groups** working in government jobs. The goal was to raise awareness of their rights and fight against caste-based discrimination and social injustice, with a long-term aim of political and social empowerment of these communities.

SECTION-B

Short Answer Type Questions - (Answer limit about 50 words)

4. Why small countries were useful to superpowers during the Cold War ? Give any two reasons.

Answer:

Small countries were useful to superpowers during the Cold War for two reasons:

1. **Strategic Influence:** Superpowers like the USA and the USSR sought alliances with small countries to expand their ideological influence (capitalism vs. communism) and gain military or political leverage in different regions.
2. **Proxy Wars:** Small countries were often battlegrounds for proxy wars where superpowers supported opposing factions without engaging in direct conflict, such as in Korea and Vietnam.

5. According to your opinion, the policy of non-alignment served India's interest. Give any two arguments.

Answer:

Yes, the policy of non-alignment served India's interests for two reasons:

1. **Strategic Independence:** It allowed India to avoid becoming dependent on or controlled by either of the two superpower blocs, ensuring its sovereignty and flexibility in foreign policy.
2. **Economic and Military Aid:** India could receive aid and support from both blocs, maximizing its benefits without committing to any one side.

6. Explain the meaning of 'Shock Therapy' in brief.

Answer:

'**Shock Therapy**' refers to the sudden and radical shift from a state-controlled economy to a free-market economy, implemented in former communist countries after the disintegration of the Soviet Union. This included rapid privatization, deregulation, and economic liberalization. While it aimed to quickly transition to capitalism, it often led to economic hardship and instability.

7. Explain any two effects of the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

Answer:

Two effects of the disintegration of the Soviet Union were:

1. **End of the Cold War:** The collapse of the USSR marked the end of the Cold War, leading to the dominance of the USA as the sole superpower.
2. **Formation of New Countries:** Fifteen independent republics emerged from the Soviet Union, including Russia, Ukraine, and the Baltic states, leading to a reorganization of political boundaries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

8) What was the main demand of LTTE in Sri Lanka?

Answer:

The main demand of the **Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)** was the creation of an independent **Tamil state** called **Tamil Eelam** in the northeastern part of Sri Lanka. They sought to establish this state to address the grievances of the Tamil minority, who felt marginalized and discriminated against by the Sinhalese-majority government.

9) Mention any two reasons for the tension between India and Pakistan.

Answer:

- **Territorial Disputes over Kashmir:** The conflict over the region of **Jammu and Kashmir**, which both India and Pakistan claim in full but control parts of, has been a major source of tension since 1947.
- **Cross-Border Terrorism:** India has accused Pakistan of supporting and sponsoring terrorist activities in Indian territories, particularly in Kashmir, further escalating tensions.

10) Write a short note on 'Kyoto Protocol'.

Answer:

The **Kyoto Protocol**, adopted in **1997**, is an international agreement under the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**. Its primary goal is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by setting binding targets for industrialized countries. It came into force in **2005** and

represents a significant step towards combating global climate change by encouraging countries to lower their carbon footprint.

11) 'There were many challenges before India when it became independent.' Write any two in brief.

Answer:

- **Partition and Communal Violence:** The partition of India in 1947 led to massive communal riots, large-scale displacement, and violence between Hindus and Muslims, posing a significant challenge to the new nation.
- **Economic Underdevelopment:** India faced severe poverty, low industrialization, and widespread illiteracy, which demanded urgent attention for economic development and infrastructure building.

12) Discuss in brief the Congress as a Social and Ideological Alliance.

Answer:

The **Indian National Congress** (INC) functioned as a broad-based social and ideological alliance, uniting diverse groups under a single platform. It included members from various castes, religions, classes, and regions, representing both **moderates and radicals** in its leadership. The party advocated for **secularism, social justice, and democracy**, making it a unifying force for India's independence movement and early post-independence governance.

13) Explain 'Operation Flood' in brief.

Answer:

Operation Flood, launched in **1970**, was a project initiated by the **National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)** to create a nationwide milk grid in India. It aimed to increase milk production, modernize the dairy industry, and raise the incomes of rural farmers. Spearheaded by **Verghese Kurien**, it transformed India into the world's largest milk producer and was a key component of the **White Revolution**, helping ensure the availability of milk across the country.

14) What is meant by 'Privy Purse'? Write in brief.

Answer:

The '**Privy Purse**' was a payment made by the Government of India to the former rulers of the princely states after India became independent in **1947**. These princely states had agreed to join the Indian Union, and in return, the Indian government assured them a yearly **allowance** known as the privy purse. The payments were intended to cover their expenses and maintain their former royal status.

However, the concept of the privy purse was abolished in **1971** by Prime Minister **Indira Gandhi**, as part of her efforts to promote equality and reduce the privileges of the former rulers in the democratic setup of India.

15) Write the cause and consequence of 'Chipko Movement'.

Answer:

The **Chipko Movement** started in the early **1970s** in the **Uttarakhand region (then part of Uttar Pradesh)** of India as a response to the rapid deforestation in the Himalayan region. The local communities, heavily dependent on forests for their livelihood, were facing environmental degradation, floods, and reduced agricultural productivity. When government contractors began cutting down trees for commercial purposes, villagers, led by environmentalists like **Sunderlal Bahuguna** and **Gaura Devi**, started the movement to prevent further deforestation.

Consequence of the Chipko Movement:

The **Chipko Movement** had significant environmental and social impacts:

1. **Ban on Tree Cutting:** It led to a government-imposed ban on tree felling in the Himalayan regions for 15 years, helping to conserve the fragile ecosystem.
2. **Environmental Awareness:** The movement brought attention to the importance of sustainable development and environmental conservation, inspiring future movements across India and worldwide for the protection of forests and natural resources.

16) 'After Lok Sabha Election 2004, on many important issues a broad consensus has emerged among most of the parties.' Explain briefly any two of them.

Answer:

After the **Lok Sabha Election of 2004**, a broad consensus emerged among most political parties in India on several important issues. Two key areas of agreement were:

1. **Economic Reforms and Liberalization:** Most parties agreed on continuing the process of economic reforms that began in the 1990s, focusing on liberalization, privatization, and globalization. While there were differences in approach, there was general support for policies that promoted economic growth, foreign investment, and industrial development.
2. **Secularism and Social Justice:** There was a consensus on maintaining India's **secular fabric** and promoting **social justice**. Most parties recognized the importance of protecting the rights of minorities and marginalized communities, ensuring affirmative action, and addressing issues related to poverty and inequality, while upholding India's commitment to secularism in governance.

These agreements reflected the need for political stability and inclusive development in a diverse, democratic society.

SECTION-C

Long Answer Type Questions - (Answer limit about 100 words)

17. According to your views why did Soviet Union disintegrate? Write any three reasons.

Answer:

The **disintegration of the Soviet Union** in **1991** was caused by several internal and external factors. Three key reasons were:

1. **Economic Stagnation:** The Soviet economy, heavily centralized and state-controlled, faced long-term stagnation. Inefficiencies in industrial production, lack of innovation, and excessive military spending strained the economy, leading to shortages of basic goods and widespread dissatisfaction.
2. **Political Reforms and Nationalism:** The introduction of political reforms like **Glasnost (openness)** and **Perestroika (restructuring)** under Mikhail Gorbachev gave people more freedom to express dissent. This empowered nationalist movements in various Soviet republics, leading to demands for independence.
3. **Cold War Pressures:** The costly arms race with the United States and involvement in the Afghan War further drained Soviet resources, weakening its global influence and destabilizing the regime, ultimately contributing to the collapse.

18) Explain any three reasons for environmental concern in global politics.

Answer:

Three key reasons for **environmental concern** in global politics are:

1. **Climate Change:** Global warming, caused by the increase in greenhouse gases due to human activities, has led to rising temperatures, melting polar ice, rising sea levels, and more extreme weather events. These impacts pose a threat to ecosystems, economies, and human survival, making climate change a critical issue on the global political agenda.
2. **Depletion of Natural Resources:** The over-exploitation of resources such as forests, water, and fossil fuels is leading to environmental degradation. As these resources become scarce, competition for access to them creates geopolitical tensions and economic inequalities, further driving environmental concerns in international politics.
3. **Loss of Biodiversity:** Rapid industrialization, deforestation, and pollution are causing mass extinction of species and the destruction of ecosystems. This loss of biodiversity threatens the planet's ecological balance and human well-being, compelling nations to collaborate on conservation efforts and sustainable development.

19) 'The Middle path was adopted in India in the Private Sector versus the Public Sector.' Express your views on this statement.

Answer:

The statement refers to India's economic strategy of adopting a '**middle path**' between the **Private Sector** and the **Public Sector** after independence. India did not fully embrace either pure capitalism (private sector-driven) or pure socialism (public sector-dominated). Instead, it pursued a **mixed economy** where both sectors played vital roles in development.

- **Public Sector:** The government took control of key industries like steel, energy, and infrastructure to ensure equitable development, promote industrialization, and address social welfare.
- **Private Sector:** Simultaneously, private enterprises were encouraged to operate in other areas, fostering entrepreneurship, innovation, and economic growth.

This **middle path** aimed to balance **social equity** with **economic efficiency**, allowing for both state-led development and private sector participation to drive India's progress.

20) Under what circumstances did the Congress contest the 1967 General Election and what mandate did it get? Explain.

Answer:

The **1967 General Election** in India was held under challenging circumstances for the **Indian National Congress (INC)**. Several factors contributed to a difficult political environment:

1. **Economic Challenges:** The mid-1960s saw severe economic distress, including food shortages, rising prices, and inflation. The government faced criticism for its inability to control the economic situation, which impacted the Congress's popularity.
2. **Leadership Transition:** The election was the first after the death of **Jawaharlal Nehru** in 1964, and there was uncertainty over the leadership of **Indira Gandhi**, who was still consolidating her position as the Prime Minister after the passing of **Lal Bahadur Shastri**.
3. **Anti-Incumbency and Internal Divisions:** After nearly two decades of Congress rule, there was growing dissatisfaction among voters. Several factions within the Congress weakened its unity, and opposition parties formed coalitions to challenge its dominance.

Mandate:

In the 1967 election, the Congress faced significant setbacks:

- It **lost its majority** in **several states**, including key regions like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, and West Bengal.
- At the national level, although the Congress retained a **reduced majority** in the Lok Sabha, its dominance was visibly weakened, marking a shift in India's political landscape with the rise of opposition parties and regional coalitions.

The 1967 election marked the beginning of the decline of Congress's monopoly over Indian politics.

21) Give arguments in detail in favour of making India a permanent member of the Security Council.

Answer:

There are several compelling arguments in favor of making **India** a permanent member of the **United Nations Security Council (UNSC)**:

1. Population and Representation:

India is the world's **most populous democracy** and has over **1.4 billion people**, representing nearly **one-fifth of humanity**. As such, it deserves representation in the UNSC, which currently does not have a permanent member from South Asia, a region with significant geopolitical importance.

2. Economic Power:

India is the **world's fifth-largest economy** in terms of nominal GDP and a key player in global trade and economics. India's economic growth and integration into the global economy provide a strong basis for its inclusion in decision-making bodies like the UNSC, where economic power is crucial in addressing international crises and shaping global economic policies.

3. Global Political Influence:

India plays a vital role in global diplomacy, advocating for peace, security, and multilateralism. It has been a prominent voice in forums like the **Non-Aligned Movement** (NAM) and the **Group of 77 (G77)**. India's active participation in international peacekeeping, humanitarian efforts, and climate change initiatives further demonstrates its commitment to global governance.

4. Commitment to Peacekeeping:

India is one of the largest contributors to **UN peacekeeping missions**, having provided over **200,000 troops** in various UN operations since 1950. India's longstanding commitment to maintaining global peace and security through peacekeeping reinforces its moral claim to a permanent seat in the UNSC.

5. Nuclear Power and Military Capability:

India is a recognized **nuclear power** with a robust military capability. It is one of the few countries that possess nuclear weapons and has consistently advocated for nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. As a responsible nuclear power, India's inclusion in the UNSC would strengthen the global security architecture.

6. Regional Leadership:

India is a regional leader in South Asia, with a growing influence in international forums such as the **G20** and **BRICS** (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa). Given the UNSC's role in addressing regional conflicts and crises, India's leadership in addressing issues like terrorism, climate change, and economic development is invaluable.

7. Balancing Global Power Dynamics:

The current permanent members of the UNSC (USA, UK, France, China, and Russia) largely represent the post-World War II power structure, which no longer reflects contemporary global realities. Adding India as a permanent member would help address the imbalance, offering a more **equitable and representative** global power structure that takes into account the shifts in power and influence in the 21st century.

8. Advocate for Reform:

India has been a vocal advocate for reforming the UN and the UNSC to make it more democratic and representative of current global realities. Its inclusion as a permanent member would likely accelerate efforts to make the Council more inclusive and better equipped to address the challenges of a multipolar world.

22) Write an article on consequences of partition of India.

Answer:

Consequences of the Partition of India

The **Partition of India** in **1947** was a momentous and tragic event that not only led to the creation of two independent nations, **India** and **Pakistan**, but also had profound and long-lasting consequences for the subcontinent. The division of British India along religious lines into Hindu-majority India and Muslim-majority Pakistan brought with it political, social, and humanitarian challenges that have shaped the region's history. The consequences of Partition were severe and multifaceted, with far-reaching effects.

1. Mass Migration and Displacement

One of the most immediate and tragic consequences of Partition was the **mass migration** of people across the newly drawn borders. Approximately **10-15 million** people were displaced as Hindus and Sikhs migrated from what became Pakistan to India, while Muslims moved from India to Pakistan. This large-scale migration, often unplanned and chaotic, led to **extreme violence**, communal riots, and massacres. It is estimated that between **500,000 and 2 million** people lost their lives during the migration, and many more were injured or separated from their families. The refugee crisis also created enormous humanitarian challenges for both countries, as they struggled to resettle displaced populations.

2. Communal Violence and Bloodshed

The Partition triggered **unprecedented levels of communal violence** between Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs. The violence was marked by large-scale killings, rapes, abductions, and destruction of property. Entire villages and towns were set ablaze, and people lived in constant fear of attack. In cities like **Lahore, Amritsar, and Delhi**, communal clashes led to thousands of deaths. The animosity and mistrust generated by these events have had lasting effects on intercommunal relations in both India and Pakistan.

3. Political and Territorial Disputes

The Partition left behind unresolved territorial disputes that continue to impact the geopolitical landscape of South Asia. The most significant of these is the **Kashmir conflict**, where both India and Pakistan lay claim to the region. This dispute has led to several wars between the two countries (1947, 1965, 1999) and remains a source of tension. The division of **Punjab** and **Bengal** also caused long-standing territorial and demographic challenges, with both regions split between India and Pakistan, leading to complex border issues and communal tensions.

4. Economic Disruption

The Partition caused significant economic disruption. The division of resources, industries, and infrastructure was unequal, with both India and Pakistan facing challenges in rebuilding their economies. Key cities, trade routes, and industrial centers were split between the two nations. The abrupt disruption in trade between India and Pakistan, particularly in agriculture and textiles, had a destabilizing effect on both economies. Moreover, the refugee crisis put an immense strain on public resources, as both governments struggled to provide housing, employment, and basic necessities to the millions of displaced people.

5. Cultural and Social Fragmentation

The Partition also led to the fragmentation of cultural, social, and religious communities. Punjab and Bengal, which had historically been centers of cultural and religious diversity, were divided, leading to the breakup of families, communities, and cultural traditions. Many communities that had coexisted peacefully for centuries were now divided by national borders and religious identities. The loss of shared cultural heritage has had a lasting impact on the social fabric of both India and Pakistan, contributing to the communal tensions that have persisted in the region.

6. Impact on Women

Women were among the most vulnerable and affected by the Partition. Many women were subjected to **abduction, rape, and forced marriages** during the violence that ensued. It is estimated that around **75,000 women** were abducted during this period. Efforts were later made by both India and Pakistan to recover and repatriate abducted women, but the trauma endured by these women left deep scars on the social and cultural landscape of the subcontinent.

7. Legacy of Hostility and Mistrust

The Partition has left a legacy of hostility, mistrust, and rivalry between India and Pakistan, which continues to shape their bilateral relations. The animosity between the two countries has resulted in several wars, ongoing military confrontations, and a nuclear arms race. The unresolved Kashmir conflict, cross-border terrorism, and political disagreements have perpetuated tensions, preventing the two nations from establishing lasting peace and cooperation.

23) Discuss the rise and success of 'Anti-Arrack Movement'

Solution:

The Rise and Success of the 'Anti-Arrack Movement'

The **Anti-Arrack Movement** was a significant grassroots movement that began in the **1980s** in the state of **Andhra Pradesh, India**. It was largely a women-led movement that protested against the widespread consumption of **arrack**, a cheap, locally brewed alcohol, which had devastating social, economic, and health impacts on rural communities, particularly on women and their families.

1. The Rise of the Movement

The movement began in the early 1980s, rooted in the struggles of rural women who were dealing with the consequences of rampant alcohol consumption by men in their communities. Some of the key factors that contributed to the rise of the movement were:

- **Social and Economic Impact of Alcohol:** The widespread availability and consumption of arrack led to various social problems, such as domestic violence, increased poverty, and health issues. Men often spent their meager earnings on alcohol, leaving families in severe financial distress. Women and children suffered the most, facing physical abuse and lack of basic necessities.
- **Literacy Campaign as a Catalyst:** The initial spark for the movement came from a **government-sponsored literacy campaign** in the Nellore district, where women became more aware of their rights and the power of collective action. During discussions in literacy classes, women began to share

their frustrations and experiences related to alcohol consumption, which united them around a common cause.

- **The Role of Mahila Sanghams:** Women's groups, called **Mahila Sanghams**, played a crucial role in organizing the movement. These groups mobilized women to take action against arrack and its devastating effects. They launched protests, organized boycotts, and even physically blocked access to arrack shops.

2. The Spread of the Movement

What began as a localized movement in Nellore district quickly spread to other parts of Andhra Pradesh:

- **State-Wide Protests:** The protests gathered momentum, with women across various districts in Andhra Pradesh joining the movement. They rallied in front of liquor shops, stopped the sale of arrack, and demanded a total ban on alcohol. The movement spread through **word of mouth, literacy campaigns**, and the involvement of local organizations.
- **Political Mobilization:** As the movement gained strength, it started to attract attention from political parties and leaders. The demands of the women for a complete ban on arrack resonated with the larger issue of alcohol addiction in rural areas. Several political parties began to incorporate the movement's goals into their agendas, particularly in the 1994 state elections in Andhra Pradesh.

3. The Success of the Movement

The Anti-Arrack Movement achieved significant success in several ways:

- **Ban on Arrack:** In **1995**, after years of sustained protests and growing political pressure, the Andhra Pradesh government, under the leadership of **Chief Minister N. T. Rama Rao**, imposed a ban on the sale of arrack in the state. This marked a significant victory for the women who had fought relentlessly to protect their families and communities from the harmful effects of alcohol.
- **Empowerment of Women:** The movement was a turning point in the empowerment of rural women in Andhra Pradesh. It showcased the power of collective action and demonstrated that marginalized women could influence public policy and effect change at the state level. The movement gave women a voice in decision-making processes and brought attention to the social issues they faced.
- **Influence on Other Movements:** The success of the Anti-Arrack Movement inspired similar movements in other states, such as Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, where women also began to demand alcohol bans and restrictions. It highlighted the importance of grassroots activism and set a precedent for addressing social issues through public protests.