

UP Board Class 12 Nagrik Shastra 323 (AR) 2023 Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed : 3 Hours	Maximum Marks : 100
------------------------	---------------------

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Question Nos. 1 to 10 are Multiple Choice Type.
3. Question Nos. 11 to 20 are Very Short Type, which are to be answered in about 10 words (one sentence)
4. Question Nos. 21 to 26 are of Short Answer Type. Their answers to be given in about 50 words.
5. Question Nos. 27 to 30 are Short Answer Type. Their answers to be given in about 100 to 120 words.
6. Question Nos. 31 and 32 are Long Answer Type. Their answers to be given in about 250 words.
7. Marks allotted to the questions are indicated against them.

1. When did the First World War begin?

- (A) 1913
- (B) 1914
- (C) 1912
- (D) 1915

Correct Answer: (B) 1914

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the starting year of the First World War, a major global conflict that involved the Central Powers against the Allied Powers.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The First World War was triggered by the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary in Sarajevo on June 28, 1914.

This event led to a diplomatic crisis, and Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia on July 28,

1914.

Following this, a series of alliances were invoked, leading to a full-scale war breaking out in August 1914 between the major European powers.

Therefore, the year the war began is universally recognized as 1914.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Based on historical records, the First World War began in 1914. Thus, option (B) is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

For history-based questions, create a timeline of major world events. Associating the start of WWI (1914) with the trigger event (assassination of Archduke Ferdinand) helps in remembering the date accurately.

2. The 'Open Door Policy' was related to which country?

- (A) United States of America
- (B) Soviet Union
- (C) China
- (D) India

Correct Answer: (C) China

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to identify the country associated with the 'Open Door Policy'. This was a significant foreign policy principle related to international trade in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Open Door Policy was a statement of principles initiated by the United States in 1899 and 1900 for the protection of equal privileges among countries trading with China.

The policy aimed to prevent any single nation from monopolizing trade with China, which was being carved into spheres of influence by imperial powers.

While the policy was proposed by the United States, its primary focus and subject was China. It called for an 'open door' to all nations for trade within China.

Therefore, the policy is fundamentally related to China.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The 'Open Door Policy' was a US policy directed at preserving the territorial integrity of and ensuring equal trade opportunities in China. Hence, it is related to China. Option (C) is correct.

Quick Tip

When studying historical policies, it's important to understand both the proponent of the policy (who proposed it) and the subject of the policy (which country it was about). In this case, the USA was the proponent, and China was the subject.

3. Famous brands like Samsung, LG, and Hyundai are associated with which country?

- (A) India
- (B) South Korea
- (C) China
- (D) United States of America

Correct Answer: (B) South Korea

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests general knowledge about the national origins of major multinational corporations.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Samsung:** A multinational conglomerate headquartered in Samsung Town, Seoul, South Korea. It is one of the world's largest electronics manufacturers.
- **LG (Lucky-Goldstar):** Another major South Korean multinational conglomerate, also headquartered in Seoul. It specializes in electronics, chemicals, and telecom products.
- **Hyundai:** A large South Korean multinational conglomerate (chaebol) that was founded in 1947 as a construction company. The Hyundai Motor Company is now one of the largest automobile manufacturers in the world.

All three of these globally recognized brands are from South Korea.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Samsung, LG, and Hyundai are all major conglomerates based in South Korea. Therefore, option (B) is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Keeping up with current affairs and general knowledge, including the origins of major global brands, is beneficial for competitive exams. Associating brands with their home countries can be a frequent type of question.

4. In which year did India become a member of the United Nations?

- (A) 1945
- (B) 1946
- (C) 1947
- (D) 1950

Correct Answer: (A) 1945

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the year India joined the United Nations (UN), a global organization founded to promote international cooperation.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The United Nations was officially established on October 24, 1945.

India was a founding member of the United Nations. Although India was still under British rule at the time, it was one of the original 51 signatories of the UN Charter.

India signed the UN Charter on June 26, 1945, and formally joined the organization on October 30, 1945, a few days after its official establishment.

This occurred before India gained independence in 1947.

Step 3: Final Answer:

India was a founding member of the United Nations in the year 1945. Thus, option (A) is correct.

Quick Tip

A common misconception is that India joined the UN after its independence in 1947. Remember that India's status as a founding member in 1945 is a unique historical fact, as it joined before achieving full sovereignty.

5. The current Secretary-General of the United Nations is from which country?

- (A) Germany
- (B) Egypt
- (C) Brazil
- (D) Poland

Correct Answer: None of the above. The correct country is Portugal.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is a current affairs question that requires knowledge of the incumbent Secretary-General of the United Nations and their country of origin.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The current Secretary-General of the United Nations is **António Guterres**.

He assumed office on January 1, 2017.

António Guterres is a Portuguese politician and diplomat who served as the Prime Minister of **Portugal** from 1995 to 2002.

None of the options provided (Germany, Egypt, Brazil, Poland) is correct.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The current UN Secretary-General is from Portugal. Since this is not an option, the question is flawed. In an exam context, such a question would likely be invalidated. However, based on factual accuracy, none of the given choices are correct.

Quick Tip

For questions on current affairs, especially about heads of international organizations, always rely on the most up-to-date information. Key appointments like the UN Secretary-General are important facts to remember for any competitive exam.

6. In which year was the World Bank established?

- (A) 1944
- (B) 1945
- (C) 1947
- (D) 1950

Correct Answer: (A) 1944

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the founding year of the World Bank, a key international financial institution.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The World Bank was established during the **Bretton Woods Conference**, which was held in July 1944 in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, USA.

The conference also led to the creation of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). These two organizations are often referred to as the "Bretton Woods Institutions."

The official name of the World Bank at its founding was the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). Its initial goal was to help rebuild European countries

devastated by World War II.

Although the agreements were signed in 1944, it formally came into existence in 1945. However, the year of establishment is considered 1944.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The World Bank was established at the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944. Therefore, option (A) is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Remember the "Bretton Woods twins": the World Bank and the IMF. Both were created at the same conference in 1944. This association makes it easier to recall their establishment year.

7. Where are the world's largest proven petroleum reserves?

- (A) In East Asia
- (B) In Russia
- (C) In America
- (D) In West Asia

Correct Answer: (D) In West Asia

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to identify the geographical region with the largest quantity of "proven petroleum reserves." Proven reserves are the amount of oil that can be recovered with a high degree of certainty from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

While Venezuela (in South America) holds the largest proven oil reserves for a single country, the question asks about a broader region.

The region of **West Asia**, also commonly known as the **Middle East**, collectively holds the largest share of the world's proven petroleum reserves.

This region includes countries like Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates, all of which are among the top ten countries for proven oil reserves.

The combined reserves of these West Asian countries far exceed those of other regions like East Asia, Russia, or the Americas.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The region with the world's largest proven petroleum reserves is West Asia (the Middle East). Therefore, option (D) is correct.

Quick Tip

It is important to distinguish between the largest oil *producer* and the country/region with the largest oil *reserves*. Production levels can fluctuate based on policy and demand, while proven reserves are a more stable geological measure.

8. What is the name of the institution that replaced the Planning Commission?

- (A) Finance Commission
- (B) Inter-State Council
- (C) NITI Aayog
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (C) NITI Aayog

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question is about a significant reform in India's governance structure, specifically the body that succeeded the Planning Commission.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The **Planning Commission** was an institution in the Government of India that formulated India's Five-Year Plans. It was established in 1950.

In 2014, the Government of India announced its decision to dissolve the Planning Commission. It was replaced by a new institution called **NITI Aayog** (National Institution for Transforming India) on January 1, 2015.

NITI Aayog acts as the premier policy 'Think Tank' of the Government of India, providing both directional and policy inputs. Unlike the Planning Commission, it does not have the power to allocate funds.

The Finance Commission and Inter-State Council are different constitutional bodies with distinct functions.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The institution that replaced the Planning Commission is NITI Aayog. Option (C) is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Remember the full form of NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) and the year of its formation (2015). Understanding its role as a "think tank" in contrast to the "financial planning" role of the former Planning Commission is key.

9. From which part of the Constitution is the fundamental principle of Indian foreign policy taken?

- (A) Parliamentary Act
- (B) Fundamental Rights
- (C) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (D) Constitutional Provisions

Correct Answer: (C) Directive Principles of State Policy

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the specific part of the Indian Constitution that lays down the guiding principles for India's foreign policy.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Part IV of the Indian Constitution contains the **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)**. These are guidelines for the government to follow while framing laws and policies. **Article 51**, which is part of the DPSP, specifically deals with the 'Promotion of international peace and security'.

Article 51 directs the State to:

- (a) promote international peace and security;
- (b) maintain just and honourable relations between nations;
- (c) foster respect for international law and treaty obligations; and
- (d) encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

These principles form the constitutional foundation of India's foreign policy.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The guiding principles of Indian foreign policy are enshrined in Article 51, which is located in the Directive Principles of State Policy section of the Constitution. Therefore, option (C) is correct.

Quick Tip

Remember Article 51 as the cornerstone of India's foreign policy in the Constitution. Knowing that it falls under DPSP (Part IV) is crucial for polity-related questions. DPSPs are non-justiciable, meaning they are not enforceable by courts.

10. In which part of the country did the Congress party's position remain unaffected in the general elections held after the Emergency?

- (A) Northern India
- (B) Western India
- (C) Central India

(D) Southern India

Correct Answer: (D) Southern India

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks about the regional electoral outcome for the Indian National Congress party in the 1977 general election, which was held immediately after the end of "The Emergency" (1975-1977).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Emergency was a period of 21 months when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had a state of emergency declared across the country. It was a controversial period marked by the suspension of civil liberties and political opposition.

There was significant public anger against the Congress party, particularly in Northern India, which experienced some of the harshest measures of the Emergency, such as forced sterilizations and crackdowns on dissent.

In the 1977 general elections, the Congress party was decisively defeated across North, West, and Central India. The Janata Party alliance won a landslide victory.

However, in **Southern India** (states like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu), the impact of the Emergency was perceived to be less severe. Consequently, the Congress party and its allies performed very well, winning a majority of the seats in this region. Their position remained largely strong and unaffected here, in stark contrast to the rest of the country.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Congress party's electoral position remained strong and largely unaffected in Southern India during the 1977 general elections. Thus, option (D) is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

The 1977 election is a landmark in Indian political history. A key takeaway is the stark North-South divide in the voting pattern. This was the first time a non-Congress government, the Janata Party, came to power at the Centre.

11. Mention the names of the two political ideologies during the cold war.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Cold War (approx. 1947–1991) was a period of geopolitical tension between the two global superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, and their respective allies. This conflict

was primarily ideological, centered around two opposing systems of governance and economics.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The two dominant and conflicting political ideologies during the Cold War were:

1. Capitalism/Liberal Democracy: Advocated by the United States and its allies in the Western Bloc. This ideology is characterized by:

- An economic system based on private ownership of the means of production and their operation for profit (capitalism).
- A political system based on representative democracy, individual freedoms, and the rule of law (liberal democracy).

2. Communism/Socialism: Advocated by the Soviet Union and its allies in the Eastern Bloc. This ideology is characterized by:

- An economic system where the means of production are owned and controlled by the state, aiming for a classless society (communism).
- A political system typically involving a single-party state that exercises total control over the government and the economy.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The two main political ideologies during the Cold War were **Capitalism (led by the USA)** and **Communism (led by the USSR)**.

Quick Tip

To easily remember the Cold War divide, associate the USA with the "Western Bloc" and ideologies of capitalism and democracy, and the USSR with the "Eastern Bloc" and the ideology of communism.

12. Write the names of any two military organisations established by the United States of America during the cold war.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

During the Cold War, the United States pursued a policy of "containment" to stop the spread of communism. A key part of this strategy was forming military alliances to ensure collective security among non-communist nations.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Two major military organizations established and led by the United States during this period were:

1. NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization):

- Established in 1949, NATO is a collective security system. Its member states agree to mutual

defense in response to an attack by any external party.

- It was primarily formed to counter the perceived threat from the Soviet Union in Europe. Its Soviet counterpart was the Warsaw Pact.

2. SEATO (Southeast Asia Treaty Organization):

- Created in 1954, SEATO was a collective defense treaty for Southeast Asia.
- Its primary goal was to block further communist gains in the region. Members included the USA, UK, France, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Thailand. It was officially dissolved in 1977.

Other examples include CENTO (Central Treaty Organization) for the Middle East and ANZUS (Australia, New Zealand, United States Security Treaty).

Step 3: Final Answer:

Two military organizations established by the United States during the Cold War were the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)** and the **Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)**.

Quick Tip

Remember NATO as the primary and most enduring US-led military alliance from the Cold War era, focused on the Atlantic/European theatre. SEATO and CENTO were its counterparts in Asia and the Middle East, respectively.

13. What is sustainable development?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Sustainable development is a central concept in modern development studies, environmental science, and international policy. It seeks to create a balance between economic progress, social equity, and environmental protection.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The most widely accepted definition of sustainable development comes from the **Brundtland Commission's 1987 report, "Our Common Future"**.

It defines sustainable development as:

"Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

This concept is built upon three core pillars:

- 1. Economic Sustainability:** Ensuring long-term economic growth without negatively impacting the social and environmental aspects of the community.

2. Social Sustainability: Maintaining social equity, justice, and cultural diversity, ensuring that all people have access to basic necessities and a good quality of life.

3. Environmental Sustainability: Protecting the natural environment and ecosystems, and conserving natural resources for future generations.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Sustainable development is a model of development that aims to fulfill the needs of the current generation while ensuring that the resources and environment are preserved for future generations to meet their own needs.

Quick Tip

For any question on sustainable development, always remember the Brundtland definition. The key phrases are "needs of the present" and "without compromising the ability of future generations." This captures the essence of inter-generational equity.

14. Mention the names of two countries who claim sovereignty on Antarctica.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Antarctica is the Earth's southernmost continent. Although it is not owned by any one nation, several countries have made territorial claims to parts of it, often based on historical discovery or geographical proximity.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

There are seven countries that have made official territorial claims in Antarctica. These claims are currently suspended under the Antarctic Treaty of 1959, which sets aside the continent as a scientific preserve.

Two examples from the seven claimant countries are:

1. Australia: Claims the largest portion of Antarctica, known as the Australian Antarctic Territory.

2. Argentina: Claims a sector of Antarctica that overlaps with claims made by the UK and Chile.

The other five claimant nations are Chile, France, New Zealand, Norway, and the United Kingdom.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Two countries that claim sovereignty over parts of Antarctica are **Australia** and **Argentina**.

Quick Tip

Remember that the Antarctic Treaty System does not recognize, dispute, or establish territorial sovereignty claims; it effectively freezes them. This allows all countries to conduct peaceful scientific research anywhere on the continent.

15. Mention any two religious minority communities of India.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

India is a secular country with a diverse religious landscape. The Constitution of India guarantees the rights of religious minorities. The National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, officially recognizes specific communities as minorities at the national level.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

In India, the Hindu community forms the religious majority. The Government of India has notified six religious communities as national minorities. Any two from this list would be a correct answer.

Two prominent religious minority communities are:

1. **Muslims:** Constituting the largest religious minority group in India.
2. **Sikhs:** A significant minority community, with its followers primarily concentrated in the state of Punjab.

The other officially recognized minority communities are Christians, Buddhists, Jains, and Parsis (Zoroastrians).

Step 3: Final Answer:

Two religious minority communities in India are **Muslims** and **Sikhs**.

Quick Tip

It's useful to know all six officially recognized minority religious communities in India: Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, and Parsis. Jains were the most recent community to be granted minority status in 2014.

16. Why is the Indian economy a mixed economy? Mention any two reasons.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

A mixed economy is an economic system that combines elements of both capitalism (private enterprise) and socialism (state intervention). India adopted this model after independence to balance the goals of economic growth and social justice.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Indian economy is considered a mixed economy for the following two main reasons:

Reason 1: Co-existence of the Public and Private Sectors

- The economy has a clear division of industries. The **public sector** (government-owned enterprises) operates in strategic areas like defence, atomic energy, and railways.
- At the same time, the **private sector** (privately-owned businesses) is free to operate and thrive in most other areas, such as information technology, consumer goods, agriculture, and services. This dual existence is the hallmark of a mixed economy.

Reason 2: Economic Planning and Regulation by the State

- The government plays an active role in the economy through planning and regulation. It uses monetary and fiscal policies to guide economic activity towards desired social and economic goals.
- It regulates private businesses to prevent monopolies, protect consumer rights, and ensure fair practices. This state intervention is a feature borrowed from socialist principles, contrasting with a purely free-market (laissez-faire) capitalist system.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Indian economy is a mixed economy because of the **co-existence of public and private sectors** and the presence of **state regulation and economic planning**.

Quick Tip

Remember the core idea of a mixed economy as a "middle path." India chose this to leverage the efficiency of the private sector while using the public sector to ensure equitable development and social welfare.

17. Mention any two specialities/characteristics of Indian nuclear policy.**Solution:****Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

India's nuclear policy outlines its stance on the development, use, and control of nuclear weapons. This policy, often referred to as India's nuclear doctrine, was formally articulated after the Pokhran-II nuclear tests in 1998.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Two fundamental characteristics of India's nuclear policy are:

1. No First Use (NFU):

- This is the cornerstone of India's nuclear doctrine. India has pledged that it will not be the first to initiate a nuclear strike in a conflict.
- Nuclear weapons will only be used in retaliation against a nuclear attack on Indian territory or on Indian forces anywhere. This defensive posture emphasizes that India's arsenal is for deterrence, not aggression.

2. Credible Minimum Deterrence:

- India does not believe in a nuclear arms race. Its policy is to develop and maintain a sufficient number of nuclear weapons and delivery systems to inflict unacceptable damage on an adversary, thus deterring them from launching a nuclear attack.
- "Minimum" signifies a quantifiable arsenal that is not excessive, while "Credible" ensures that the capability to retaliate is robust and survivable.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Two key characteristics of Indian nuclear policy are the doctrine of **No First Use (NFU)** and the principle of **Credible Minimum Deterrence**.

Quick Tip

India's nuclear policy is unique because it is a nuclear-weapon state that is not a signatory to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), arguing it is discriminatory. The NFU policy is a key element that projects India as a responsible nuclear power.

18. Mention any two constitutional consequences of emergency.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Constitution of India contains provisions for declaring a state of emergency (under Articles 352, 356, and 360) in response to extraordinary threats. A National Emergency (Article 352) has significant consequences on the constitutional framework, particularly on fundamental rights and the federal structure.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Two major constitutional consequences of the proclamation of a National Emergency are:

1. Suspension of Fundamental Rights:

- When a National Emergency is in force, the President can issue an order suspending the right to move any court for the enforcement of specific Fundamental Rights (as per Article 359).
- However, the 44th Amendment Act of 1978 made a crucial change: the rights guaranteed under **Article 20** (Protection in respect of conviction for offences) and **Article 21** (Protection of life and personal liberty) cannot be suspended even during an emergency.

2. Transformation of the Federal Structure into a Unitary one:

- During an emergency, the normal distribution of powers between the Union and the States is modified. The Union government's executive power extends to giving directions to any state on any matter.
- The Parliament becomes empowered to make laws on any subject mentioned in the State List. This effectively converts the federal system of governance into a unitary system, with the central government holding supreme authority.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Two constitutional consequences of an emergency are the **suspension of most Fundamental Rights** and the **conversion of the country's federal structure into a unitary one**.

Quick Tip

Remember that the 44th Amendment (1978) was enacted to prevent the misuse of emergency powers, as seen during the 1975-77 Emergency. The protection of Articles 20 and 21 is a key safeguard introduced by this amendment.

19. Mention the names of any two political parties who supported the dalit movement.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Dalit movement in India is a social and political struggle by communities historically classified as "untouchables" for equality, justice, and self-respect. Over time, this movement has given rise to several political parties dedicated to representing Dalit interests.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Two political parties that emerged from and strongly support the Dalit movement are:

1. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP):

- Founded in 1984 by Kanshi Ram, the BSP is the most prominent political party primarily representing Dalits, Adivasis, and Other Backward Classes.
- Its ideology is based on the principles of social justice and empowerment for the "Bahujan" (majority people), inspired by figures like Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. It has held power multiple times in Uttar Pradesh.

2. Republican Party of India (RPI):

- This party was conceived by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar himself and formally established in 1957 after his death.
- It was created to be the political vehicle for the aspirations of Dalits and other marginalized groups. Although the party has since splintered into many factions, it remains symbolically important to the Dalit political movement.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Two political parties that supported the Dalit movement are the **Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)** and the **Republican Party of India (RPI)**.

Quick Tip

When thinking about Dalit politics, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is the foundational figure. The RPI was his vision. The BSP, under Kanshi Ram and later Mayawati, translated this vision into significant electoral success in modern Indian politics.

20. Write the names of any two countries sharing their border with north-east India.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

North-East India is the easternmost region of India, connected to the rest of the country by the narrow Siliguri Corridor. It comprises eight states and shares long international borders with several neighboring countries.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

North-East India shares its borders with five countries: Nepal, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, and Bangladesh. Any two of these would be a correct answer.

Two countries that share a border with North-East India are:

1. Myanmar (Burma):

- Shares a long border along the eastern edge of North-East India. The Indian states bordering Myanmar are Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, and Mizoram.

2. Bangladesh:

- It is surrounded by India on three sides, a significant portion of which is with the North-Eastern states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Two countries that share their border with North-East India are **Myanmar** and **Bangladesh**.

Quick Tip

To remember the neighbors of North-East India, it helps to visualize a map. Myanmar is to the east, Bangladesh to the south-west, and Bhutan and China are to the north. This strategic location makes the region geopolitically very important for India.

21. What was shock therapy? Write its impact on economy.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

"Shock Therapy" was the model of economic transition from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system. This approach was influenced by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank and was applied to post-communist states in Russia, Central Asia, and Eastern Europe after the disintegration of the Soviet Union in the early 1990s.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

What was Shock Therapy?

It involved a sudden and drastic shift to a market-based economy, abandoning the old state-controlled command economy. The core features included:

- **Liberalization:** Abruptly ending most price controls and allowing market forces to determine the value of goods and currency.
- **Privatization:** Rapidly transferring the ownership of state-owned industries and assets to private individuals and companies.
- **Trade Liberalization:** Opening up the economy to international trade and foreign investment with minimal restrictions.
- **Austerity:** Drastically cutting down on state subsidies and social welfare programs to control budget deficits.

Impact on the Economy:

The impact of shock therapy was overwhelmingly negative in the short to medium term, leading to economic collapse rather than the intended prosperity.

- **Industrial Collapse:** The rapid privatization led to what is often called "the largest garage sale in history," where valuable state industries were sold at throwaway prices to a select few. This destroyed the old industrial structure without creating a viable alternative.
- **Hyperinflation:** The sudden removal of price controls caused prices to skyrocket, wiping out the savings of ordinary people and making basic necessities unaffordable. The value of the Russian currency, the ruble, declined dramatically.
- **Social Hardship:** The withdrawal of government subsidies and welfare benefits pushed millions into poverty. Unemployment rose sharply, and a new class of ultra-rich "oligarchs" emerged, creating vast economic inequality.
- **Emergence of a 'Mafia' Economy:** Weak state institutions and unregulated privatization allowed criminal elements and a new business 'mafia' to gain control over large parts of the economy.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Shock therapy was a rapid, market-oriented economic reform process in post-Soviet states. Its impact was devastating, leading to the collapse of industries, hyperinflation, widespread poverty, and the rise of economic inequality, fundamentally undermining the economies it was meant to revive.

Quick Tip

When discussing "Shock Therapy," remember the contrast between its intended goal (a smooth transition to capitalism) and its actual result (economic chaos and social suffering). The term itself implies a painful but supposedly quick cure, which in reality proved to be a prolonged and destructive process.

22. Mention any two arguments in favour of the need of international organisations.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

International organizations are formal institutions (like the United Nations, World Health Organization, World Trade Organization) established by states through treaties. They are needed to manage complex global challenges that no single state can solve on its own.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Two major arguments in favour of the need for international organizations are:

1. Promotion of International Peace and Security:

- In an anarchic world system where there is no world government, international organizations provide a crucial platform for diplomacy, dialogue, and conflict resolution.
- The United Nations (UN), for example, offers mechanisms like the Security Council for addressing threats to peace, deploying peacekeeping missions to conflict zones, and imposing sanctions on aggressive states. While not always successful, these organizations provide an alternative to war and help prevent disputes from escalating into larger conflicts.

2. Fostering Cooperation on Global Issues:

- Many of the world's most pressing problems are transboundary in nature. Issues like climate change, pandemics (e.g., COVID-19), global terrorism, and economic crises require coordinated action.
- Organizations like the World Health Organization (WHO) coordinate global responses to health emergencies, the World Bank provides financial and technical assistance for development projects, and the World Trade Organization (WTO) sets rules for international trade. They facilitate the sharing of information, resources, and technology to address these shared challenges effectively.

Step 3: Final Answer:

International organizations are essential for **maintaining peace and security** by providing forums for conflict resolution and for **facilitating cooperation** among states to tackle global problems like pandemics, climate change, and economic instability.

Quick Tip

To structure an answer about the need for international organizations, think in terms of problem-solving. First, identify a global problem (war, disease, poverty). Then, explain how a specific international organization (UN, WHO, World Bank) helps to manage that problem.

23. Why is there a need of environmental concern in world politics?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Environmental issues have moved from being a local or national concern to a central issue in world politics because they are global in scale, transboundary in effect, and deeply intertwined with international security, economy, and justice.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

There is a pressing need for environmental concern in world politics for several reasons:

1. Transboundary Nature of Environmental Problems:

- Environmental degradation does not respect national borders. For example, greenhouse gas emissions from one country contribute to global warming that affects the entire planet. Acid rain caused by pollution in one country can fall in another, damaging its forests and lakes. This requires international agreements and cooperation for any effective solution.

2. Management of Global Commons:

- Certain resources, known as "global commons," lie outside the sovereign jurisdiction of any single state. These include the Earth's atmosphere, the oceans, Antarctica, and outer space.
- If each country acts only in its self-interest, these shared resources can be over-exploited and degraded (a phenomenon known as the 'tragedy of the commons'). World politics provides the arena for creating international laws and regimes to manage these resources sustainably for all of humanity.

3. Link to International Security and Economy:

- Environmental scarcity can be a source of conflict. Disputes over shared water resources (e.g., rivers that cross borders), competition for arable land, and climate-induced migration can lead to instability and even war.
- Furthermore, environmental disasters can disrupt global supply chains, affect agricultural output, and have massive economic costs, making environmental protection a matter of global economic stability.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Environmental concern is vital in world politics because environmental problems cross borders, require collective management of shared global resources, and directly impact international security, economic stability, and the well-being of all nations.

Quick Tip

A key concept to use when discussing global environmental politics is the "tragedy of the commons." It effectively explains why international cooperation is necessary to prevent the depletion of shared resources like the oceans or the atmosphere.

24. Mention the positive consequences of right to information movement.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Right to Information (RTI) movement in India was a grassroots civil society movement that successfully campaigned for the enactment of the Right to Information Act, 2005. This landmark law empowers citizens to access information from public authorities, fundamentally altering the relationship between the citizen and the state.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The positive consequences of the Right to Information movement and the resulting Act are profound:

1. Increased Transparency and Accountability in Governance:

- Before RTI, the functioning of government was largely opaque. The RTI Act ushered in an era of transparency, obligating government departments to provide information on their decisions and actions.
- This transparency makes public officials directly accountable to the people. Citizens can now question why a road was not built, how funds were spent, or why a service was delayed, thereby holding the system answerable for its performance.

2. Empowerment of the Citizen:

- The RTI has transformed ordinary citizens from passive recipients of government services into active participants in the democratic process.
- It has provided a tool for individuals, especially the poor and marginalized, to demand their rights and entitlements, whether it be rations from a public distribution shop, a pension, or information about development projects in their area.

3. Reduction in Corruption:

- Secrecy often breeds corruption. By bringing government records into the public domain, the RTI acts as a powerful deterrent to corrupt practices.
- Public scrutiny of tenders, contracts, and appointments makes it harder for officials to engage in bribery or nepotism. Many scams and instances of wrongdoing have been exposed using the RTI Act.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The positive consequences of the Right to Information movement include making the government more **transparent and accountable**, **empowering ordinary citizens** to demand their

rights, and acting as a significant tool to **curb corruption**.

Quick Tip

When discussing RTI, emphasize its role in changing the power dynamic. It shifts power from the officials (who previously held a monopoly on information) to the common citizen, making it a true tool for deepening democracy.

25. What are the main reasons behind the tension in India-China relations?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

India-China relations are complex and characterized by a mix of cooperation and conflict. The tension between the two Asian giants stems from a combination of historical disputes, strategic competition, and unresolved issues.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The main reasons behind the tension are:

1. The Unresolved Border Dispute:

- This is the most significant and persistent source of tension. The two countries share a long, disputed border, and their claims overlap in two major areas: Aksai Chin in the west (controlled by China but claimed by India) and Arunachal Pradesh in the east (controlled by India but claimed by China).
- This dispute led to a war in 1962 and continues to cause frequent military stand-offs and clashes, such as the Doklam standoff in 2017 and the fatal Galwan Valley clash in 2020.

2. Strategic Competition in the Region:

- As rising powers, both India and China compete for influence in Asia. India is wary of China's growing presence in South Asia and the Indian Ocean, which it considers its traditional sphere of influence.
- China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), particularly the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) which passes through Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, is seen by India as a violation of its sovereignty and a form of strategic encirclement.

3. The Tibet Issue:

- India's decision to grant asylum to the Tibetan spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, in 1959 after he fled a Chinese crackdown in Tibet has been a long-standing irritant for China. China views the Dalai Lama as a separatist and is sensitive to any official Indian engagement with him or the Tibetan government-in-exile based in India.

4. China's Relationship with Pakistan:

- China's "all-weather" strategic partnership with Pakistan is a major concern for India. China

provides Pakistan with extensive military, economic, and diplomatic support, which India perceives as being aimed at containing its rise.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The main reasons for tension in India-China relations are the **unresolved border dispute**, **growing strategic competition for regional influence**, the contentious **Tibet issue**, and China's strong **strategic alliance with Pakistan**.

Quick Tip

For questions on India-China relations, the border dispute is the central issue. It's the historical root of mistrust that fuels all other areas of competition and conflict between the two nations.

26. Write a short note on the problem of displacement and rehabilitation during India-Pakistan division.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The partition of British India into the two independent nations of India and Pakistan on August 14-15, 1947, was a traumatic event that led to one of the largest and most violent mass migrations in human history. The note should focus on the human cost, specifically the problems of displacement and the subsequent challenge of rehabilitation.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Problem of Displacement:

The division of the provinces of Punjab and Bengal along religious lines triggered a catastrophic chain of events.

- **Scale of Migration:** An estimated 15 million people were uprooted from their homes. Hindus and Sikhs on the Pakistani side migrated to India, and Muslims on the Indian side migrated to Pakistan.
- **Communal Violence:** The migration was not peaceful. It was accompanied by brutal, large-scale communal violence. Trains carrying refugees were attacked, and entire villages were massacred. Women were subjected to horrific violence, including abduction and rape.
- **Human Suffering:** People were forced to abandon their homes, land, and possessions overnight. They traveled on foot, in bullock carts, and on overcrowded trains, facing starvation, disease, and attacks along the way. Millions ended up in makeshift refugee camps in abysmal conditions. It was a complete breakdown of law and order.

The Challenge of Rehabilitation:

For the newly formed governments of India and Pakistan, which were still finding their feet, the task of rehabilitating millions of traumatized and destitute refugees was a colossal challenge.

- **Immediate Relief:** The first priority was to provide immediate relief in the form of food,

shelter, and medical aid in massive refugee camps.

- **Economic Rehabilitation:** The governments had to find land, housing, and employment for the refugees. In India, an 'evacuee property' system was set up to allot the lands and houses left behind by Muslims to the incoming refugees. New townships were built (e.g., Faridabad, Nilokheri) and vocational training was provided to help people rebuild their lives.

- **Long-term Integration:** The process was long and painful. While the government made significant efforts, the emotional scars of losing homes, family members, and a way of life remained for generations.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The India-Pakistan division caused a massive problem of displacement, where millions were violently uprooted amidst horrific communal violence. The subsequent rehabilitation was a monumental challenge for the new governments, involving the provision of immediate relief and long-term economic and social integration for the traumatized refugee population.

Quick Tip

When writing about the Partition, always highlight the human dimension. Use words like 'traumatic', 'unprecedented', and 'brutal' to convey the sheer scale of the tragedy. Emphasize that it was not just a political division but a deep human and cultural wound.

27. Mention any three reasons behind armament and disarmament during the cold war.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Cold War was characterized by a paradoxical dynamic: an intense military build-up (armament) between the USA and the USSR, alongside simultaneous efforts to control and limit this build-up (disarmament or arms control). These two trends were driven by different, yet interconnected, reasons.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Reasons for Armament (Arms Race):

1. Ideological Conflict and Mutual Mistrust: The fundamental clash between the capitalist ideology of the US-led West and the communist ideology of the USSR-led East created deep suspicion and hostility. Each side viewed the other as an existential threat, leading them to build massive military forces to defend themselves and their respective ideologies.

2. The Logic of Deterrence: With the advent of nuclear weapons, the primary military strategy shifted to deterrence. Both superpowers believed that the only way to prevent an attack from the other was to possess an overwhelmingly powerful nuclear arsenal. This led to the doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD), where a nuclear attack by one side

would guarantee the destruction of both. This logic fueled a continuous race to build more numerous and more powerful weapons.

Reason for Disarmament (Arms Control):

3. The Fear of Nuclear Annihilation and Economic Strain: While deterrence was the strategy, the constant risk of a nuclear war—either intentional or accidental—was terrifyingly real. Events like the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 brought the world to the brink of catastrophe, making both sides realize the urgent need to manage their rivalry. This shared fear of annihilation, coupled with the immense economic burden of the arms race, pushed the superpowers to negotiate arms control treaties (like SALT - Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) to stabilize their competition and reduce the risk of war.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Three key reasons were: (1) **Armament due to deep ideological conflict**, (2) **Armament driven by the nuclear strategy of deterrence (MAD)**, and (3) **Disarmament efforts prompted by the existential fear of nuclear war** and the heavy economic cost of the arms race.

Quick Tip

Remember the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 as the turning point. It was the moment the theoretical danger of nuclear war became a real possibility, which scared both superpowers into starting serious arms control negotiations.

28. What is the impact of bilateral relations of South Asia in world politics?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

South Asia is a strategically important but highly volatile region. The bilateral relations between its countries, especially the contentious relationship between its two largest members, India and Pakistan, have significant repercussions that extend beyond the region and impact global politics.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The impact of South Asia's bilateral relations on world politics can be seen in three main areas:

1. A Major Source of Global Security Concern:

- The persistent hostility and unresolved disputes (especially over Kashmir) between India and Pakistan make South Asia one of the world's most dangerous nuclear flashpoints.
- Any major crisis between these two nuclear-armed states immediately draws international attention and diplomatic intervention from major world powers like the USA, China, and Russia, due to the fear of escalation into a nuclear conflict that would have global consequences.

2. Hindrance to Regional Integration and Global Influence:

- The poor bilateral ties, particularly between India and Pakistan, have rendered regional co-operation ineffective. Organizations like the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) have been largely dysfunctional due to political disagreements.
- This failure to integrate means that South Asia cannot speak with one voice on global issues and has failed to emerge as a powerful economic bloc, unlike ASEAN or the European Union. This limits the collective influence of the region in world politics.

3. An Arena for Great Power Competition:

- The internal rivalries within South Asia provide an opening for external powers to increase their influence. The close strategic alliance between China and Pakistan is a key element of China's strategy to counter India.
- In turn, India has deepened its strategic partnership with the United States and other powers (like Japan and Australia through the Quad) to balance China's growing influence. This makes South Asia a key theatre in the broader geopolitical competition between the US and China.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The bilateral relations in South Asia, dominated by the India-Pakistan conflict, impact world politics by creating a **global nuclear security concern**, **stifling regional integration which limits the region's global influence**, and turning the area into a major **arena for competition among great powers** like the US and China.

Quick Tip

When analyzing South Asia's impact on world politics, always frame it around the India-Pakistan rivalry. This central conflict is the key that unlocks the understanding of the region's global significance—as a nuclear flashpoint, a failed regional bloc, and a stage for great power politics.

29. "The base in the formation of new states should be linguistic diversity or the need of development." Write your opinion.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for an opinion on the primary criterion for creating new states within India: should it be based on shared language and culture (linguistic diversity) or on administrative convenience and economic backwardness (need for development)?

Step 2: Detailed Opinion:

In my opinion, while linguistic and cultural identity was a valid and necessary basis for the initial reorganization of states in India, in the contemporary context, the **need for development and better governance should be the primary consideration**, though cultural factors

cannot be completely ignored.

Argument for Linguistic Basis (Historical Context):

- After independence, reorganizing states on a linguistic basis, as recommended by the States Reorganisation Commission (1956), was a crucial step. It helped preserve distinct regional cultures and languages, reduced sources of conflict, and strengthened Indian unity by giving diverse groups a political voice. It successfully managed the potent force of linguistic identity within a democratic framework.

Argument for Development Basis (Contemporary Context):

- However, the challenges facing India today are different. Many demands for new states in recent decades have emerged from large, unwieldy states where specific regions feel neglected and underdeveloped.

- The creation of states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Uttarakhand in 2000 was based on arguments of distinct tribal identity coupled with economic backwardness and the need for focused governance. Similarly, the creation of Telangana in 2014 was driven by decades of struggle against perceived economic and political marginalization.

- Smaller states can often be governed more efficiently. A smaller administrative unit allows for better delivery of services, more focused development planning, and greater political accountability.

Balanced Conclusion (My Opinion):

- Therefore, a rigid adherence to only one criterion is impractical. The ideal approach should be a pragmatic and balanced one. The primary driver for creating a new state today should be a clear and demonstrable case of **administrative and developmental need**. If a large state is consistently unable to ensure equitable development across its regions, creating a smaller, more manageable state becomes a valid solution.

- Linguistic and cultural distinctiveness can be a powerful supporting factor, as it often provides the emotional and political coherence for the demand, but it should not be the sole basis. The ultimate goal must be to create administrative units that are viable, efficient, and capable of delivering better governance and inclusive development to their citizens.

Step 3: Final Answer:

My opinion is that while linguistic identity was historically important, the primary basis for forming new states today should be the **need for development and administrative efficiency**. A balanced approach that considers developmental backwardness, governance challenges, and cultural identity on a case-by-case basis is the most appropriate path forward.

Quick Tip

When answering an opinion-based question, always present a balanced view. First, acknowledge the merits of the opposing viewpoint (the linguistic basis) and its historical importance. Then, build your argument for your chosen stance (the developmental basis) using contemporary examples like Telangana or Jharkhand.

30. Mention any three impacts of mass movement on Indian political system.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Mass movements (also known as social or popular movements) are a form of collective action by a large group of people to bring about or resist social and political change. In a vibrant democracy like India, these movements have played a crucial role in shaping the political system outside the formal structure of elections.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Three major impacts of mass movements on the Indian political system are:

1. Influencing Policy and Law-Making:

- Mass movements are a powerful way for citizens to articulate their demands and pressurize the government to act. Many landmark laws in India are the direct result of sustained popular movements.
- **Example:** The India Against Corruption movement in 2011-12 created immense public pressure that led to the passing of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013. Similarly, the widespread protests following the 2012 Delhi gang rape case (Nirbhaya movement) led to the strengthening of laws against sexual assault.

2. Emergence of New Political Formations and Leadership:

- Often, the energy and organization of a mass movement can lead to the creation of new political parties that challenge the established political order.
- **Example:** The Assam Movement (1979-85) against illegal immigration led to the formation of the Asom Gana Parishad (AGP), which went on to form the state government. More recently, the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) emerged directly from the India Against Corruption movement.

3. Deepening Democracy and Raising Public Awareness:

- Mass movements play a vital role in educating the public about important issues and making them politically conscious. They serve as a check on the power of the government between elections.
- **Example:** The Narmada Bachao Andolan, while not fully successful in its primary goal, brought the issues of large dam-induced displacement and environmental sustainability to the forefront of national debate. Farmers' movements continuously highlight the agrarian crisis, forcing political parties to address these issues in their manifestos and policies. These movements ensure that the voices of the marginalized and affected are heard.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Three key impacts of mass movements on the Indian political system are their ability to **influence the creation of new laws and policies**, lead to the **emergence of new political parties and leaders**, and **deepen democracy by raising public awareness** and holding the government accountable.

Quick Tip

When answering about the impact of mass movements, always use concrete examples. Linking a specific movement (e.g., India Against Corruption) to a specific outcome (e.g., Lokpal Act, AAP) makes your answer much more effective and credible.

31. What are the main purposes in the establishment of regional organisations? Write about the success of ASEAN in attaining these objectives.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question has two parts. The first part asks for the general reasons why countries in a particular geographical region form organizations. The second part requires a specific evaluation of one such organization, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), in terms of its success in achieving its goals.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Part 1: Main Purposes of Regional Organisations

Regional organizations are formed by states within a specific geographical area to pursue common goals. The main purposes are:

- 1. To Accelerate Economic Growth and Social Progress:** By creating common markets, reducing trade barriers, and promoting joint economic projects, member countries aim to boost their collective economic development. This includes cooperation in areas like trade, investment, and infrastructure.
- 2. To Promote Regional Peace and Stability:** Regional organizations provide a platform for member states to resolve disputes peacefully through dialogue and negotiation. They help build trust and establish norms of conduct, reducing the likelihood of conflict within the region.
- 3. To Enhance Collective Bargaining Power:** By acting as a unified bloc, member countries can have a stronger voice and greater influence in global affairs and in negotiations with other countries or international bodies, compared to what they could achieve individually.
- 4. To Address Common Regional Challenges:** They work together to tackle shared problems such as terrorism, environmental degradation, drug trafficking, and pandemics that cross national borders.

Part 2: Success of ASEAN in Attaining its Objectives

ASEAN was established in 1967 with the objectives of promoting economic, social, and cultural development, as well as ensuring regional peace and security. It has achieved considerable success in these areas:

1. Success in Maintaining Regional Peace (ASEAN Way):

- ASEAN's greatest success has been in managing inter-state relations and preventing large-scale conflict among its diverse members.
- It has fostered a unique method of interaction known as the "ASEAN Way," which emphasizes non-interference, consultation, and consensus-building. This has transformed Southeast Asia from a region of conflict into one of relative peace and stability. The ASEAN Regional Forum

(ARF) provides a platform for discussing security issues.

2. Success in Economic Integration:

- ASEAN has successfully promoted economic cooperation. The establishment of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) has significantly reduced tariffs among member states.
- This has led to the creation of an integrated production base and market, attracting foreign investment and making the region an economic powerhouse. The vision of an ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) further deepens this integration.

3. Success in External Relations:

- ASEAN has become a central player in the wider Asia-Pacific region's diplomatic and security architecture.
- It has established dialogue partnerships with major world powers (USA, China, India, Japan) and serves as the primary driver of regional forums like the East Asia Summit (EAS), giving it a diplomatic weight far greater than the sum of its individual members.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The main purposes of regional organizations are to promote economic growth, ensure regional peace, enhance collective influence, and tackle common challenges. ASEAN has been highly successful in attaining these objectives by maintaining regional stability through the "ASEAN Way," fostering significant economic integration via AFTA and the AEC, and establishing itself as a central diplomatic actor in the Asia-Pacific region.

Quick Tip

When evaluating a regional organization like ASEAN, structure your answer around its core pillars: economic, socio-cultural, and security. The "ASEAN Way" is a crucial concept to mention as it explains the unique mechanism behind its diplomatic success.

(OR)

Review the matters of consent and dissent in between India and Bangladesh.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires an analysis of the bilateral relationship between India and Bangladesh. It asks to review both the areas of cooperation and agreement ("consent") and the areas of conflict and disagreement ("dissent"). A balanced answer should cover both aspects of this complex relationship.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Matters of Consent (Cooperation and Agreement):

Despite some challenges, the India-Bangladesh relationship is generally positive and rests on a strong foundation of cooperation.

- 1. Economic Cooperation:** India and Bangladesh have a robust trade relationship. Bangladesh is India's largest trade partner in South Asia. Cooperation extends to improving connectivity through road, rail, and waterways to facilitate trade and transit.
- 2. Historical and Cultural Ties:** India played a crucial role in Bangladesh's Liberation War in 1971, a fact that forms the bedrock of their friendship. The two countries share a common linguistic and cultural heritage, particularly with West Bengal, which fosters strong people-to-people ties.
- 3. Resolution of Long-Pending Issues:** The two countries have successfully resolved complex and long-standing disputes through diplomacy. The Land Boundary Agreement was ratified in 2015, peacefully settling a decades-old border issue. They also amicably settled their maritime boundary dispute through international arbitration.
- 4. Security and Disaster Management:** Both countries cooperate closely on counter-terrorism and security matters. They also have joint mechanisms for disaster management, especially concerning floods and cyclones which are common to the region.

Matters of Disconsent (Disagreement and Conflict):

Several issues continue to be sources of tension.

- 1. Water Sharing of Trans-boundary Rivers:** This is the most contentious issue. While the Ganga Waters Treaty (1996) was a success, there has been no long-term agreement on the sharing of the waters of the Teesta river and other common rivers. This is a major political irritant in Bangladesh.
- 2. Illegal Immigration:** The issue of illegal migration from Bangladesh into India, particularly in Assam and West Bengal, is a sensitive political issue in India. India's implementation of the National Register of Citizens (NRC) has raised concerns in Bangladesh.
- 3. Border Management and Killings:** Although both sides cooperate, incidents of killings of Bangladeshi nationals by Indian border security forces (BSF) during attempts at illegal crossing or smuggling remain a source of public anger and diplomatic friction.
- 4. Rohingya Refugee Crisis:** While India has provided humanitarian assistance for the Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh, Bangladesh has sought more proactive support from India in pressurizing Myanmar to take back the refugees, a stance on which India has been cautious.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The India-Bangladesh relationship is marked by significant matters of consent, including strong economic cooperation, shared history, and the successful resolution of border disputes. However, matters of disconsent persist, primarily concerning the sharing of river waters like the Teesta, illegal immigration, and border management issues.

Quick Tip

When discussing bilateral relations, it is effective to structure your answer with clear headings for "Cooperation" and "Conflict." For India-Bangladesh, the successful Land Boundary Agreement (2015) is a key positive example, while the unresolved Teesta water sharing is the most prominent negative example.

32. Explain the reasons for disputes in between India and Pakistan. Mention the attempts taken for its solution.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for a two-part analysis of the India-Pakistan relationship. First, it requires an explanation of the core issues that have caused conflict between the two nations since their inception. Second, it asks to list some of the major efforts made over the years to resolve these disputes.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Part 1: Reasons for Disputes

The relationship between India and Pakistan has been plagued by hostility and mistrust since the Partition of 1947. The key reasons for disputes are:

1. The Kashmir Issue: This is the central and most persistent dispute. Both countries claim the entire former princely state of Jammu and Kashmir. This dispute has led to three major wars (1947-48, 1965, 1999) and countless smaller conflicts. Pakistan's support for insurgency and separatism in the Kashmir valley has been a primary driver of conflict.

2. Cross-Border Terrorism: India has consistently accused Pakistan of sponsoring and supporting terrorist groups that carry out attacks on Indian soil. Major incidents like the 2008 Mumbai attacks, the 2001 Parliament attack, and the 2019 Pulwama attack, all traced back to Pakistan-based outfits, have severely damaged relations and brought the countries to the brink of war.

3. Disputes over Water Resources: The sharing of waters of the Indus river system has been a point of contention. Although the Indus Waters Treaty of 1960 has largely held, there are frequent disagreements over the construction of dams and hydropower projects by India on the western rivers.

4. Siachen Glacier and Sir Creek Disputes: These are two other territorial disputes. The Siachen Glacier is the world's highest battlefield where troops have been stationed since 1984. The Sir Creek dispute involves the demarcation of the maritime boundary in the marshlands of the Rann of Kutch.

Part 2: Attempts at Solution

Despite the conflicts, several attempts have been made to find solutions.

1. Bilateral Summits and Agreements:

- **Shimla Agreement (1972):** Following the 1971 war, Prime Ministers Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto agreed to resolve all disputes bilaterally and peacefully. It also led to the establishment of the Line of Control (LoC) in Kashmir.

- **Lahore Declaration (1999):** A major peace initiative by Prime Ministers Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Nawaz Sharif, which aimed at building trust and resolving issues, including Kashmir. However, it was followed shortly by the Kargil War.

- **Agra Summit (2001):** An unsuccessful summit between Prime Minister Vajpayee and President Pervez Musharraf.

2. Ceasefire Agreements: A ceasefire along the Line of Control was agreed upon in 2003, which largely held for several years and was recently reaffirmed in February 2021. These agree-

ments help in reducing daily violence and creating a conducive atmosphere for talks.

3. Composite Dialogue Process: This was a comprehensive dialogue process initiated in the early 2000s to discuss all outstanding issues, including Kashmir, terrorism, economic co-operation, and territorial disputes, in a structured manner. However, the process has been repeatedly stalled by terrorist attacks.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The main reasons for disputes between India and Pakistan are the core issue of Kashmir, Pakistan-sponsored cross-border terrorism, and other territorial and water-sharing conflicts. Numerous attempts at solutions have been made through bilateral summits like the Shimla Agreement and Lahore Declaration, ceasefire agreements, and structured dialogue processes, but they have been repeatedly derailed by continued hostility and terrorist incidents.

Quick Tip

For this question, always start with Kashmir as the primary dispute. When discussing attempts at solutions, it's crucial to mention that these peace initiatives are often undermined by subsequent acts of conflict or terrorism, highlighting the cyclical nature of the relationship.

(OR)

"Foreign policy is mainly based on present political leadership." Review this statement on the basis of Indian foreign policy.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires a critical review of the statement that a country's foreign policy is primarily determined by its current leader. The answer should be based on the experience of Indian foreign policy, analyzing the extent to which individual leaders have shaped it, while also considering the elements of continuity that persist despite changes in leadership.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The statement that foreign policy is mainly based on present political leadership is only partially true. While leadership provides direction and style, a country's foreign policy is also deeply rooted in its national interests, historical experiences, and institutional frameworks, which ensure broad continuity.

Argument FOR the Statement (Role of Leadership):

The vision and personality of the political leader at the helm have a significant impact on foreign policy. Different Prime Ministers have left their distinct imprints on India's engagement with the world.

- 1. Jawaharlal Nehru:** As India's first Prime Minister, he was the chief architect of India's post-independence foreign policy. His personal commitment to anti-colonialism and world peace led to the formulation of the policy of Non-Alignment, which became the cornerstone of India's foreign policy for decades.
- 2. Indira Gandhi:** Her leadership style was more pragmatic and assertive. Her decision to sign the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation in 1971 and her decisive handling of the Bangladesh Liberation War were major shifts driven by her assessment of the geopolitical situation, tilting India's non-aligned posture towards the Soviet Union.
- 3. Atal Bihari Vajpayee:** He initiated bold moves, such as the nuclear tests in 1998, which fundamentally altered India's status as a nuclear power, and the Lahore bus diplomacy with Pakistan, showcasing his personal initiative for peace.
- 4. Narendra Modi:** His tenure has been marked by a highly energetic and personalized style of diplomacy, with a focus on strengthening ties with major powers ('multi-alignment'), a 'Neighbourhood First' policy, and promoting India as a 'leading power'. His leadership has brought a new dynamism and assertiveness to foreign policy.

Argument AGAINST the Statement (Elements of Continuity):

Despite the influence of individual leaders, Indian foreign policy has shown remarkable continuity due to certain underlying factors.

- 1. Core National Interests:** Regardless of who is in power, India's core national interests—protecting its territorial integrity, ensuring national security, and promoting economic development—remain constant. All leaders must work towards these goals.
- 2. Constitutional Principles:** Article 51 of the Constitution (Directive Principles) calls for the promotion of international peace and security, providing a guiding framework for any government.
- 3. Institutional Framework:** The Ministry of External Affairs and the professional diplomatic corps provide institutional memory and continuity. They ensure that policy is not just based on the whims of a leader but on long-term strategic considerations.
- 4. Broad National Consensus:** There is a broad political consensus in India on key foreign policy issues, such as the importance of strategic autonomy (the modern version of non-alignment), maintaining friendly relations with most countries, and the stand on Kashmir and terrorism.

Step 3: Final Answer (Review):

In reviewing the statement, it is clear that while present political leadership provides the direction, style, and impetus for significant shifts, it is not the sole determinant of foreign policy. In the Indian context, leaders like Nehru, Indira Gandhi, and Modi have certainly shaped policy in their image. However, the policy is equally anchored by the continuity of core national interests, constitutional values, and a broad national consensus. Therefore, foreign policy is a dynamic interplay between the **leader's vision (change)** and the **nation's permanent interests (continuity)**.

Quick Tip

For such analytical "review" or "discuss" questions, a balanced approach is best. Use the "change vs. continuity" framework. Illustrate 'change' with examples of specific Prime Ministers and their unique initiatives. Illustrate 'continuity' with enduring principles like national interest and strategic autonomy.
