

9.	Who was the founder of Bhartiya Kranti dal and Lok Dal? a. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee b. Chaudhary Charan Singh c. Vipin Chandra d. Sheikh Hasina Ans. b	1
10.	Arrange the following in chronological order i. Chemical Weapons Convention ii. Non Proliferation Treaty iii. Biological Weapons Convention iv. Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty Codes	1

	<p>a. iv,i ,iii,ii b. i ,ii,iii,iv c. ii,iii,iv ,i d. iv, iii,ii,i</p> <p>Ans. c</p>	
11.	<p>Which of the following leaders was blamed for disintegration of Soviet union? a. Mikhail Gorbachev b. Brezhnev c. Joseph Stalin d. Nikita Khrushchev</p> <p>Ans. a</p>	1
12.	<p>The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is a major regional initiative by the South Asian states to evolve cooperation through multilateral means.</p> <p>Which of the following statement is/are correct in this regard?</p> <p>i. SAARC was comparatively successful in most of the arenas inspite of the political differences between the member countries. ii. External influence of non-regional players is a major bone of contention which prevents attainment of full potential of SAARC.</p> <p>a. Only i b. Only ii c. both i and ii d. None of these</p> <p>Ans. b</p>	1
13.	<p>List the two development models and explain how the model adopted by India influenced India's economic policies?</p> <p>Ans. The two development models were the liberal capitals model as in US and the socialist model as in USSR.</p> <p>The congress session held at Avadi declared the social pattern of society as its goal the government imposed tariff on imports in order to protect domestic industries this policy help to both public and private sector industries to grow as savings and investments were growing in this period a bulk of these industries like electricity railway Steel machineries and communication could be developed in the public sector.</p>	2
14.	<p>‘Terrorism is a new threat to securities.’ support the statement.</p> <p>Ans. There are traditional as well as non-traditional notions of security.</p> <p>1. Terrorism refers to the systematic use of violence to intimidate or coerce societies Or governments .</p> <p>2. It is often carried out by for ideological, political or religious matters. Often people are terrorized to generate distrust for their governments. It challenges the authorities.</p> <p>3. It may take form of hijacking planes, bomb implantation in markets, hotels or any other public place. Extremists attack civilians indiscriminately.</p>	2
15.	<p>Explain balance of power as a component of traditional security.</p> <p>Ans. Balance of power as a component of traditional security means:</p> <p>1. Governments are very sensitive to the balance of power between their country and other countries they do work hard to maintain of available balance of power with other countries especially those with whom they have differences or those with whom they have had conflicts in the past.</p> <p>2. A good part of maintaining a balance of power is building up once military power all though economic and technology power is also important since they are the basis for military power.</p>	2
16.	<p>Highlight any two recommendations of the Mandal commission.</p> <p>Ans. 1. 27% reservation for SEBC . 2. Welfare schemes for SEBC.</p>	2
17.	<p>What was Operation Blue Star? Why did it hurt the sentiments of Sikh community?</p> <p>Ans. Operation Blue Star was a military operation conducted by Indira Government in June 1984 to address the separatist movement in Punjab.</p> <p>1. The Indian Army launched operation blue star to remove the militants from golden temple complex in Amritsar.</p> <p>2. The operation achieved its immediate objective and militants were flushed out from temple .It caused destruction to golden temple and resulted in heavy casualties.</p>	2

	3. This incident hurt the Sikh community as his place is holiest and sacred place for Sikhs.	
18.	Explain the difference between communalism and secularism. Ans. Communalism refers to the belief where one community consider itself superior to other religions and want to save its interest at the cost of others. Secularism is a principle that advocates the separation of religion from the state. In Indian context secularism is rooted in equality of all religions, rule of law and no any official religion.	2
19.	Describe any two advantages and two disadvantages of coalition government in India. Ans. When two or more parties join hands together to form a government is known as coalition government for example UPA, NDA etc. In 1977 the first coalition government was formed. Two advantages of coalition government are as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dominance of one party is minimized. 2. More than one ideologies come together and give strength to democracy and regional parties also get participation in decision making for the country. Disadvantages: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It gives unstable government. 2. It slows down the process of policy making. 	4
20.	Do you agree with the argument that globalization leads to cultural Homogenization ? Ans. No we do not agree with the argument due to following reasons: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The rise of uniform culture is not the emergence of global culture although it leads to each culture becoming more different and distinctive. But it leads to the emergence of a world culture which actually is the imposition of western culture on the rest of the world for example blue jeans or the American way of life have become popular because the culture of the politically and economically dominant society leaves its imprint on a less powerful society get into shrinking of the rich culture heritage of the entire globe. 2. The cultures are not static things. All cultures accept outside influence all the time for example the burger is not the substitute of masala dosa and therefore it does not pose any real challenge. It has been simply added to our food choices while culture homogenization is an aspect of globalization. The same process also generate precisely the opposite effect. 	4
21.	What is the UN Security Council? Give two reasons why veto power of the permanent members of security council cannot be abolished? Ans. UN Security Council is one of the Principal organ of UN. It has five permanent and ten non-permanent members. These all P5 countries enjoy veto power, which is a negative kind of vote – even the one P5 country's veto power can stall a decision taken by other four P5 countries. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Veto power is the powers which has maintained the interest of these powerful countries in this organisation. Without veto they will loose interest in it. And these countries can be threat to world's peace. 2. Without these P5 countries the UN will not remain a influential body. 	4
22.	The emergency affected the party system in India. Elaborate your answer with examples. Ans. Before emergency Congress Party remained a dominating party in central and state level. But after emergency in 1977 election the Janta Party projected the general election as referendum on emergency. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It marked a turning point in the politics as the importance of regional parties increased because the alliance politics led the major parties to enter into coalition. 2. It caused the end of Congress system. 3. People became aware about the civil rights. 4. The non congress parties joined together to keep congress out of power. 	4

	<p>5. The Janta Party gave way to politics based on backward classes upliftment . Any other relevant point.</p>	
23.	<p>What was the Earth summit? How far did this Summit prove to be useful? Ans. Earth Summit was held in Rio De Janerio in Brazil. More than 170 countries heads, NGOs met there and concerned about environment degradation, climate change and sustainable development. The summit is officially known as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. UNCED. This conference focused on addressing pressing global environment issues and sustainable development. Outcomes: 1 Agenda 21: A comprehensive plan for sustainable development to be implemented at the local, national and global levels. 2. Convention on biological diversity (CBD) 3. Forest principles. 4. sustainable development. Any relevant point.</p>	4
24.	<p>Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: The declaration on the disintegration of the USSR and the formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States came as a surprise to the other republics especially to the central Asian ones because there was sudden collapse of central authority and the disintegration was unplanned. The exclusion of these republics was an issue that was quickly solved by making them founding members of the CIS. Russia was now accepted as the successor state of the Soviet union as it inherited the Soviet States seat in the UN Security Council. Russia accepted all the international treaties and commitments of the Soviet Union.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Why did the disintegration of USSR came as a surprise? What kind of role was played by the successor of Soviet Union in the international politics? Which countries were excluded from the CIS? How was this issue solved? <p>Ans. i. The disintegration of USSR came as surprise because it was unplanned. ii. Russia became inheritor of USSR. iii. Central Asian countries were excluded were Baltic states (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania), Georgia and Ukraine. They joined EU or NATO.</p>	4
25.	<p>In the outline political map of India given below 4 States have been mark as a b c and d identify the states on the basis of information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial number of the formation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The state where a violent incident took place at Godhra in 2002. The state which was a protectorate of India till 1975 and became 22nd state of India. The state which has the maximum number of seats in India in its legislative assembly. The state to which former chief minister Lal Denga belonged. <p>Ans. I. Gujarat C II. Sikkim B III. UP D IV. Mizoram A</p>	4



26.	Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow: Choose the most appropriate options:
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- I. When was the treaty of Maastricht signed?**
- II. What does the circle of Gold Star represents?**
- III. What does this cartoon represents?**
- IV. Here the ship is represented by which organization?**

Ans. I. 1992

II. Unity and solidarity of EU members

III. EU failure in making constitution

IV. European Union

27.)	Define Climate change and discuss any three global initiatives on Climate Change in detail.
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Ans. Climate change refers to a long-term change in the average weather patterns that have come to define Earth's local, regional and global climates. The global initiatives taken on climate change are discussed below.

*** Montreal Protocol, 1987** It was a historical environmental accord that became a model for future diplomacy on the climate issue. Every country in the world eventually ratified the treaty, which required them to stop producing substances that damage the ozone layer, such as Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). The protocol has succeeded in eliminating nearly 99 per cent of these ozone-depleting substances.

*** UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 1992** It was ratified by 197 countries including the United States. It is also considered a landmark accord or a first global treaty to explicitly address climate change. It established

	<p>an annual forum, known as the Conference of the Parties, or COP, for international discussions aimed at stabilizing the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. These meetings produced the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>* Kyoto Protocol, 2005 It was adopted in 1997 and came into force in 2005, which is the first legally binding climate treaty. It is an international agreement setting targets for industrialized countries to cut down their greenhouse gas emissions. China, India and other developing countries were exempted from the requirements of Kyoto Protocol.</p>	
28.	<p>‘After the end of the Cold war the United Nation is working in accordance with the changed realities of the world.’ Justify the statement with six arguments.</p> <p>Ans. After the Cold War, the United Nations (UN) adapted to the changed realities of the world by evolving its priorities and operations. Here’s how the UN justified its relevance and effectiveness in the post-Cold War era:</p> <p>1. Shift from Bipolar to Multipolar World The end of the Cold War marked the dissolution of the Soviet Union, reducing ideological rivalry. The UN began addressing global challenges like economic inequality, environmental degradation, and terrorism with greater focus. It started promoting multilateralism, acknowledging the rise of new centers of power like the EU, China, and India.</p> <p>2. Expanded Role in Peacekeeping The UN broadened its peacekeeping missions to address civil wars, ethnic conflicts, and failed states. For example, peacekeeping operations in Rwanda, the Balkans, and Somalia tackled humanitarian crises. The UN Peace building Commission was established in 2005 to support post-conflict recovery and development.</p> <p>3. Humanitarian Interventions The UN acknowledged its duty to intervene in cases of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity, even within sovereign state.</p> <p>4. Globalization and Development The UN recognized the interconnectedness of global economies and prioritized sustainable development. Initiatives like the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and later the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) addressed issues like poverty, education, gender equality, and climate change.</p> <p>5. Countering Global Security Threats The UN intensified efforts to combat terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and cyber threats. The establishment of the UN Counter-Terror</p>	6
29.	<p>The election of 1989 mark the end of the Congress system and rise of the coalition era. Support the statement with any three arguments.</p> <p>Ans. The 1989 general election in India is considered a significant turning point in Indian politics. It marked the end of the Congress system, which had dominated Indian politics since independence, and heralded the beginning of the coalition era.</p> <p>End of the Congress System:</p> <p>1. Decline of Congress Dominance: The Congress party, which enjoyed a near-hegemonic position in Indian politics since independence, suffered a major setback in 1989. The party, led by Rajiv Gandhi, lost its majority in the Lok Sabha, securing only 197 seats, down from 404 seats in the 1984 elections. It led to the formation of National Front government. The period after 1989 saw a rise in regional parties participation in politics. BJP saw a rise in majority support. Its performance improved significantly. It gave rise to alliances like NDA, UPA and Left Front etc. Elaborate .</p>	6
30.	<p>Analyze any four factors that make the European union an influential regional Organization of the world. Write primary and secondary objectives of ASEAN.</p> <p>Ans. The European Union (EU) is a powerful regional organization with global influence. Four key factors that contribute to its prominence are:</p>	6

	<p>1. Economic Power The EU is one of the largest economic blocs in the world, with a GDP comparable to or exceeding that of major global powers like the United States and China. It has a single market with free movement of goods, services, capital, and people, making it a major player in global trade. The euro, the EU's common currency used by 19 of its member states, is the second most traded currency globally.</p> <p>2. Political and Diplomatic Influence The EU is an active participant in global governance and international organizations such as the United Nations, World Trade Organization (WTO), and G20. It promotes democracy, human rights, and rule of law through its external policies and aid programs. The EU often acts as a mediator in international conflicts, leveraging its collective diplomatic strength.</p> <p>3. Military and Security Cooperation Although the EU does not have a unified military, it has established mechanisms for defense and security cooperation. Its members, especially those in NATO, contribute significantly to global peacekeeping missions.</p> <p>4. Technological and Cultural Leadership The EU invests heavily in research and development, leading advancements in areas such as renewable energy, digital technology, and environmental sustainability. Its cultural diversity and commitment to multilingualism strengthen its soft power, promoting European values worldwide. These factors collectively make the EU a key player in shaping global policies and addressing transnational challenges like climate change, trade regulation, and international security.</p> <p>Two objectives of ASEAN:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote economic growth and development. 2. Ensure regional peace and stability. 	
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OSDAV Public School, Kaithal

Half yearly Exams (2024-25)

Class : XII

Subject : Political Science (028)

SET- B

Time: 3 Hrs .

M.M. : 80

General Instructions:-

I. All questions are compulsory.

Q.N.	Questions				Marks
1.	Match the terms given in column a correctly with their meaning given in column B and choose the appropriate code as the correct answer.				1
		Column A		Column B	
	i	Syndicate	a.	An elected representative leaving the party on whose ticket she has been elected.	
	ii	Defection	b.	A catchy phrase that attracts public attention.	
	iii	Slogan	c.	A group within Congress with different ideological position coming together to oppose Indira.	
	iv	Privy Purse	d.	Privileges given to princely rulers.	
	Codes a. i- b, ii- d, iii- c, iv- a b. i- d, ii- b, iii- c, iv- a Ans. d				
2.	Arrange the following in chronological order of their formation: i. Chemical Weapon Convention 1997 ii. Non Proliferation Treaty 1968 iii. Biological Weapons Convention 1972 iv. Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty 1991 a. iv,i ,iii,ii b. i ,ii,iii,iv c. ii,iii,iv ,i d. iv, iii,ii,i Ans. c				1
3.	The era of one party dominance in India refers to the period from: a. 1952 to 1962 b.1977 to 1984 c.1989 to 1996 d.1989 to 2004 Ans. a				1
4.	Which government decided to implement the Mandal Commission recommendations in 1990? a. Congress b. Bhartiya Janata party c. National Front d. UPA Ans. c				1
5.	Central Asian public witness a civil war for 10 years till 2001? a. Tajikistan b. Kajahkstan c. Uzbekistan d. Azerbaijan Ans. a				1
6.	Which led to severe consumer shortages in the Soviet union? a. Rapid industrial growth b. Economic stagnation c. Technology failures d. Political reforms Ans. b				1
7.	Which of the following became the first of the 15 Soviet republics to declare the independence in 1990 March? a. Lithuania b. Estonia c. Belarus d. Latvia Ans. a				1
8.)	Identify and write the incorrect pair: a. Sri Lanka- Democracy b. Pakistan- Military Rule c. Nepal- Constitutional Monarchy d. Bhutan- Sultanate Ans. d				1

9.	Who was the founder of Bhartiya Kranti dal and Lok Dal a. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee b. Chaudhary Charan Singh c. Vipin Chandra d. Sheikh Hasina Ans. b	1
10.	Identify and write the incorrect pair: a. IAEA- 1957 b. WTO- 1995 c. World Bank - 1945 d. UN- 1939 Ans. d	1

11.	Which of the following leaders was blamed for disintegration of Soviet union a. Mikhail Gorbachev b. Brezhnev c. Joseph Stalin d. Nikita Khrushchev Ans. a	1
12.	What is 'Amnesty International'? a. Nuclear Safety Organization b. Government Organization c. Non- Government Organization d. Human Development Organization Ans. c	1
13.	List the two development models and explain how the model adopted by India influenced India's economic policies. Ans. The two development models were the liberal capitals model as in US and the socialist model as in USSR. The congress session held at Avadi declared the social pattern of society as its goal the government imposed tariff on imports in order to protect domestic industries this policy help to both public and private sector industries to grow as savings and investments were growing in this period a bulk of these industries like electricity railway Steel machineries and communication could be developed in the public sector.	2
14.	What does defection stand for? In Indian politics highlight any two demerits of this practice. Ans. An elected representative leaving the party on whose ticket he has been elected and joining any other party. Defection stand for the practice of an elected representative who leaves the party on whose symbol he/she wins and joins another party. Two demerits of this practice are (i) It causes instability within party. (ii) It promotes political opportunism among party legislators.	2
15.	Explain balance of power as a component of traditional security. Ans. Balance of power as a component of traditional security means: 1. Governments are very sensitive to the balance of power between their country and other countries they do work hard to maintain of available balance of power with other countries especially those with whom they have differences or those with whom they have had conflicts in the past. 2. A good part of maintaining a balance of power is building up once military power all though economic and technology power is also important since they are the basis for military power.	2
16.	What do you mean by Alliance politics? Write any one drawback of alliance politics. Ans. When two or more parties join together for the purpose of winning and running the government is called alliance. After 1989, the end of Congress system has marked the beginning of alliance politics. Drawback : 1. It leads to instability. 2. It force the parties to enter into coalition and often the manipulations become a hurdle into implementation of policies successfully.	2
17.	What was Operation Blue Star? How did it hurt the sentiments of Sikh community? Ans. Operation Blue Star was a military operation conducted by Indira Government in June 1984 to address the separatist movement in Punjab. 1. The Indian Army launched operation blue star to remove the militants from golden temple complex in Amritsar. 2. The operation achieved its immediate objective and militants were flushed out from temple .It caused destruction to golden temple and resulted in heavy casualties. 3. This incident hurt the Sikh community as his place is holiest and sacred place for Sikhs.	2

18.	<p>Show with the help of two examples that involvement of USA in South Asia has increased after the end of the cold war.</p> <p>Ans. The increase in involvement of USA in South Asia after the end of cold war can be seen in the two ways.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The United States had good relations with both India and Pakistan since the end of the Cold War and increasingly work as a moderator in India-Pakistan relations. 2. The economic reforms and liberal economic policies in both countries have greatly increased the depth of American participation in the region. 	2
19.	<p>Describe any two advantages and two disadvantages of coalition government in India.</p> <p>Ans. When two or more parties join hands together to form a government is known as coalition government for example U.P. & NDA at center in 1977 the first coalition government was formed.</p> <p>Two advantages of coalition government are as follows.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Dominance of one party is minimized. 4. More than one ideologies come together and give strength to democracy and regional parties also get participation in decision making for the country. <p>Disadvantages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It gives unstable government. 2. It slows down the process of policy making. 	4
20.	<p>Do you agree with the argument that globalisation leads to cultural homogenization? Comment.</p> <p>Ans. No, we do not agree with the argument due to the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The rise of uniform culture is not the images of global culture or though it leads to each culture becoming more different and distinctive but it leads to the emergence of a world culture with actually is the imposition of western culture on the rest of the world for example blue jeans or the American way of life have become popular because the culture of the politically and economically dominant society leaves its imprint on a less powerful society getting me to shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe. 2. The cultures are not static things all cultures except outside influence all the time for example the burger is not the substitute of masala dosa and therefore it does not pose any real challenge it has been simply added to our food choices while cultural homogenization is an aspect of globalisation the same process also generates precisely the opposite effect. 	4
21.	<p>What is the UN Security Council? Give two reasons why veto power of the permanent members of security council cannot be abolished?</p> <p>Ans. UN Security Council is one of the Principal organs of UN. It has five permanent and ten non-permanent members. These all P5 countries enjoy veto power, which is a negative kind of vote – even the one P5 country's veto power can stall a decision taken by other four P5 countries.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Veto power is the powers which has maintained the interest of these powerful countries in this organization. Without veto they will lose interest in it. And these countries can be a threat to world's peace. 2. Without these P5 countries the UN will not remain an influential body. 	4
22.	<p>Describe the events that led to the merger of Sikkim with India.</p> <p>Ans. Sikkim was the protectorate of India. It was neither fully independent nor the merger of India.</p> <p>Here the Chogyal dynasty was in ruling. People wanted the democratic set up, but Chogyal dynasty showed resentment for it.</p> <p>Sikkim Congress made efforts for making Sikkim a democratic country. For this purpose they took help of India. Sikkim Congress formed a legislative assembly. India conducted a referendum, in 1975. Over 97% population favoured merger with India. Indian parliament passed an act making India the 22nd state of India.</p>	4

23.	<p>What was the Earth summit? How far did the summit prove to be useful? Ans. Earth Summit was held in Rio De Janerio in Brazil. More than 170 countries heads, NGOs met there and concerned about environment degradation, climate change and sustainable development. The summit is officially known as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. UNCED. This conference focused on addressing pressing global environment issues and sustainable development. Outcomes: 1 Agenda 21: A comprehensive plan for sustainable development to be implemented at the local, national and global levels. 2. Convention on biological diversity (CBD) 3. Forest principles. 4. sustainable development. Any relevant point.</p>	4
24.	<p>Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: The declaration on the disintegration of the USSR and the formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States came as a surprise to the other republics especially to the central Asian ones because there was sudden collapse of central authority and the disintegration was unplanned. The exclusion of these republics was an issue that was quickly solved by making them founding members of the CIS. Russia was now accepted as the successor state of the Soviet union as it inherited the Soviet States seat in the UN Security Council. Russia accepted all the international treaties and commitments of the Soviet Union.</p> <p>i. Why did this integration of USSR came as a surprise? ii. What kind of role was played by the successor of Soviet union in the international politics? iii. Which country is were excluded from the CIS how was this issue solved? iv. What is the full form of CIS?</p>	4
25.	<p>In the outline political map of India given below 4 States have been mark as a b c and d identify the states on the basis of information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial number of the formation used and the concerned alphabets in the map as per the following format.</p> <p>I. The state where a violent incident took place at Godhra in 2002. II. The state which was earlier known as III. The state which has the maximum number of seats in India in its legislative assembly. IV. The state to which former chief minister Lal Denga belonged.</p>	4



26. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:

4



- I. What does the pigeon and man symbolize?
- II. How many notions of security are there?
- III. Give any two examples of non-traditional notions of security?
- IV. What is the consequence of Global poverty?

Ans. Pigeon symbolize peace and man is symbolized to maintain peace through use of force as in UN peace keeping force.

II. Two notions of security are there.

III. Global poverty, disease, Human Right, climate change etc.

IV. Migration

27. Define Climate change and discuss any three global initiatives on Climate Change in detail.

6

Ans. Climate change refers to a long-term change in the average weather patterns that have come to define Earth's local, regional and global climates. The global initiatives taken on climate change are discussed below.

* Montreal Protocol, 1987 It was a historical environmental accord that became a model for future diplomacy on the climate issue. Every country in the world eventually ratified the treaty, which required them to stop producing substances

	<p>that damage the ozone layer, such as Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). The protocol has succeeded in eliminating nearly 99 per cent of these ozone-depleting substances.</p> <p>* UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 1992 It was ratified by 197 countries including the United States. It is also considered a landmark accord or a first global treaty to explicitly address climate change. It established an annual forum, known as the Conference of the Parties, or COP, for international discussions aimed at stabilizing the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. These meetings produced the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>* Kyoto Protocol, 2005 It was adopted in 1997 and came into force in 2005, which is the first legally binding climate treaty. It is an international agreement setting targets for industrialized countries to cut down their greenhouse gas emissions. China, India and other developing countries were exempted from the requirements of Kyoto Protocol.</p>	
28.	<p>Explain the relevance of UN in contemporary world. Ans. After the Cold War, the United Nations (UN) adapted to the changed realities of the world by evolving its priorities and operations. Here's how the UN justified its relevance and effectiveness in the post-Cold War era:</p> <p>1. Shift from Bipolar to Multipolar World The end of the Cold War marked the dissolution of the Soviet Union, reducing ideological rivalry. The UN began addressing global challenges like economic inequality, environmental degradation, and terrorism with greater focus. It started promoting multilateralism, acknowledging the rise of new centers of power like the EU, China, and India.</p> <p>2. Expanded Role in Peacekeeping The UN broadened its peacekeeping missions to address civil wars, ethnic conflicts, and failed states. For example, peacekeeping operations in Rwanda, the Balkans, and Somalia tackled humanitarian crises. The UN Peacebuilding Commission was established in 2005 to support post-conflict recovery and development.</p> <p>3. Humanitarian Interventions In 2005, the UN acknowledged its duty to intervene in cases of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity, even within sovereign state.</p> <p>4. Globalization and Development The UN recognized the interconnectedness of global economies and prioritized sustainable development. Initiatives like the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and later the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) addressed issues like poverty, education, gender equality, and climate change.</p> <p>5. Countering Global Security Threats The UN intensified efforts to combat terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and cyber threats. The establishment of the UN Counter-Terror</p>	6
29.	<p>The election of 1989 mark the end of the Congress system and rise of the coalition Era support the statement with any three arguments. Ans. The 1989 general election in India is considered a significant turning point in Indian politics. It marked the end of the Congress system, which had dominated Indian politics since independence, and heralded the beginning of the coalition era.</p> <p>End of the Congress System:</p> <p>1. Decline of Congress Dominance: The Congress party, which enjoyed a near-hegemonic position in Indian politics since independence, suffered a major setback in 1989. The party, led by Rajiv Gandhi, lost its majority in the Lok Sabha, securing only 197 seats, down from 404 seats in the 1984 elections. It led to the formation of National Front government. The period after 1989 saw a rise in regional parties participation in politics. BJP saw a rise in majority support. Its performance improved significantly.</p>	6

	<p>Elaborate . It gave rise to alliances like NDA, UPA Left Front etc.</p>	
30.	<p>Analyze any four factors that make the European union an influential regional Organization of the world. Write primary and secondary objectives of ASEAN. Ans. The European Union (EU) is a powerful regional organization with global influence. Four key factors that contribute to its prominence are:</p> <p>1. Economic Power The EU is one of the largest economic blocs in the world, with a GDP comparable to or exceeding that of major global powers like the United States and China. It has a single market with free movement of goods, services, capital, and people, making it a major player in global trade. The euro, the EU's common currency used by 19 of its member states, is the second most traded currency globally.</p> <p>2. Political and Diplomatic Influence The EU is an active participant in global governance and international organizations such as the United Nations, World Trade Organization (WTO), and G20. It promotes democracy, human rights, and rule of law through its external policies and aid programs. The EU often acts as a mediator in international conflicts, leveraging its collective diplomatic strength.</p> <p>3. Military and Security Cooperation Although the EU does not have a unified military, it has established mechanisms for defense and security cooperation, such as the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). Its members, especially those in NATO, contribute significantly to global peacekeeping missions.</p> <p>4. Technological and Cultural Leadership The EU invests heavily in research and development, leading advancements in areas such as renewable energy, digital technology, and environmental sustainability. Its cultural diversity and commitment to multilingualism strengthen its soft power, promoting European values worldwide. These factors collectively make the EU a key player in shaping global policies and addressing transnational challenges like climate change, trade regulation, and international security.</p> <p>Two objectives of ASEAN:</p> <p>1. Promote economic growth and development. 2. Ensure regional peace and stability.</p>	6